

GERMANY'S THREAT WILL BE ANSWERED

Director-General Chamberlain
Says He Must Be Hit
Between Eyes.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

Greater Organization and Effort
Will Ensure Germany's Overthrow.

London, Feb. 6.—Director-General Chamberlain's national service scheme was inaugurated at a meeting today in London. Arthur Henderson, labor leader, and minister without portfolio in the British war council, presided, and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young, physically fit men, who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

Will include Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain announced that the arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy, and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme, but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experience, and a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week would be fixed.

Commissioners would be appointed for agriculture and the industries, and would keep the central office informed as to supply and demand.

Blow Between Eyes. Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that because Count von Bernstorff has been given his passport, there is nothing else to do. Germany is in a state of starvation, and before she is starved out, there is only one answer this country can make, and that is a blow straight between the eyes which will beat the enemy down, and bring him to his senses. The national service can deal with that blow."

The premier urged every man to place his service and energy at the disposal of the state. The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our merchantmen, in order to demonstrate that murder on the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized.

Fighting for Life. Premier Lloyd George had pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain continued, in proportion to her population, Great Britain had sent fewer men to the army and navy than any other of the great powers of the world. This was not because she was shrinking, but because she was making a larger contribution in other respects. If it was impossible to get the necessary men by voluntary means, the nation must save itself by resorting to compulsion.

The nation is fighting for its life," Mr. Chamberlain went on. "It is fighting for the life of civilization. That is a tragic reality. The treatment of prisoners of war and the civil populations of Belgium and France together with the sinking of harmless merchantmen at sight, is organized savagery, studied savagery and the most dangerous form of barbarism we have ever been called upon to meet."

TO ARRAIGN MACAULEY IN NEW YORK COURT

Police Still Insist He Is the Notorious "Christmas Kough."

New York, Feb. 6.—According to Assistant District Attorney Embury the charges lodged in St. Louis against A. J. Macauley, a Toronto broker, who was accused of victimizing a number of merchants in that city, were yesterday withdrawn in the event of a successful extradition to New York, where he is wanted on charge of having passed fraudulent checks on Lord and Taylor, Brooks Bros., Max Fordson and Theodore B. Starr & Co., of whom it is alleged, it is alleged, was made by worthless checks drawn against the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and signed J. W. McLaughlin and J. W. Macauley. Mr. Embury declares that Macauley, who the police insist is none other than the notorious "Christmas Kough," secured thousands of dollars' worth of property by this means. Mr. Macauley, who is alleged to have been in the city in charge of Detective Curley of the New York Detective Bureau.

HUGHES PRAISES BRUCE'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 1).

special committee of the house would be appointed to prepare and recommend a plan for the proper commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of confederation. He also announced that a committee of nine would be appointed to sit during the recess and consider the problem of the returned soldier.

Many "Unfits." When the house got into committee on the \$500,000 war credit bill, Mr. E. M. Macdonald (Pictou) called attention to the large number of recruits sent from Canada to England only to be there declared medically unfit. The proportion in some battalions, he said, ran as high as 15 per cent. Of the men sent over for permanent service only 50 per cent. had been found fit for service at the front. Mr. Macdonald also complained of conditions at Whitley Camp in England, where soldiers were crowded together, and where British contractors in spite of the objections of their officers.

Sir Robert Borden said in 1915, 2701 Canadian recruits were sent to England. He had pronounced medically unfit for active service and in 1916, 2051. This included men who were perfectly sound when they left Canada, but who contracted disease or disability after leaving this country. It also included a number of men who were rejected because of a missing finger or flat feet. This greater number of these had not been discharged, but were doing duty in England. He promised to look into the complaint respecting the sale of intoxicants to the Canadian soldiers at Whitley Camp.

Need Rum in Trenches. Sir Sam Hughes said that at Salisbury, where the British Government had successfully insisted upon their right to sell intoxicants to the Canadian troops. He had endeavored to establish a dry canteen, but found the influence of General Alderson too much for him.

Hon. Charles Maclellan suggested that many parents were unwilling to have their boys enlist because rum was served out to the troops in France before going into battle.

Sir Robert Borden said he never heard anything of the kind. Rum, he believed, was issued to men in the first line of the trenches, not as a beverage, but as medicine.

Sir Sam Hughes said he yielded place to no man in the work he had accomplished for the cause of temperance, but it was pitiful to say that rum should not be served to men in the trenches. (Applause.)

Discuss Bruce Report.

Mr. Macdonald then took up the Bruce report and complained that it had not been made public. He said it revealed a state of affairs in the medical department overseas and at the hospitals. Yet the government had done nothing with the Bruce investigation beyond appointing Dr. Bapiste to investigate Dr. Bruce.

This brought General Hughes to his feet. The general paid a high tribute to Dr. Bruce and also to the eminent surgeons associated with him. There were no finer surgeons than McEwen, Ewen, Hunter and Wilson. Dr. Macdonald said the chief surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto had no superior in the world. He said the policy of having Canadian doctors kept together in Canada was a mistake. He had inaugurated that policy before Dr. Bruce made his report, having found a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in England. The Canadian doctors were scattered all over the country, were often lost track of altogether, and did not get back to the trenches. They roamed over the country, their hands held and their brows rubbed. Many of the volunteer aid detachments were matrimonial bureaus, and the government was paying separation allowance to many pretty little English girls in consequence. He had no particular objection to this, but he thought the government should get old girls from Canada should be given a chance. (Laughter.)

Hon. Charles Maclellan asked if Dr. Bruce had criticized the work of the Canadian surgeons.

Doctors, he said, unlike politicians, do not serve a professional etiquette that kept them from blackguarding one another. Sir Sam contended that our Canadian wounded should get the benefit of our well trained Canadian nurses. By his policy of keeping the Canadians together and thereby getting the men back to the front as soon as they were able to go, he had saved the government of Canada at least six million dollars.

Hon. Charles Maclellan: "Did you receive a letter from Lady Drummond on this subject?"

Sir Sam Hughes: "I think I did; probably three or four. I think I could not permit my department to be run by the titled ladies of England. There is a great outcry against me by some Canadians in England who are hanging on to the edges of the fourth-rate London society, and constantly praising the V.A.D. hospitals, and for the country."

Sir Thomas White said it was the general opinion in England that the

Bruce report had done Chief Surgeon Jones great injustice. Dr. Bruce, he said, was not a military man, and many of his recommendations were utterly impracticable.

Disagreeable Controversy. There had been a disagreeable newspaper controversy in London over the proposal to segregate the Canadians in Canadian hospitals. It was not thought to be an empire policy. The government could not carry out the recommendations of the Bruce report without disorganizing the whole army medical service, and therefore the Dr. Bapiste commission had been appointed. To assist Dr. Bapiste the government had selected the most eminent surgeons in Canada, including Dr. John Fotheringham, Dr. Ross of Kingston, and Col. J. A. Elder of McGill Hospital, Montreal.

Sir Thomas admitted that the V.A.D. hospitals were not as good as the military hospitals, but they provided fifty-three thousand beds of which the imperial authorities were glad to avail themselves. He dwelt at length upon the great impetus to imperial sentiment which came about from Englishmen, Canadians and Australians sharing these hospitals.

Mackenzie's Scorn. Judge Mackenzie (North Cape Breton and Victoria) said Sir Thomas White was a fine speaker, but a full talker was not always a good financier. He advised the finance minister to pay less attention to eloquence and devote more of his time to the study of the multiplication table. As for his opponent, Gen. Hughes, Mr. Mackenzie could not say that a few months ago he had been considered a great man by the supporters of the government. They saluted him as a hero, but now he was a failure, except from the member for Chateauguay (Mr. Morris), who he believed was engaged in the manufacture and sale of saltpetre. (Laughter.) Judge Mackenzie then criticized the wastefulness of the government and alluded to the way in which it had permitted Canadian equipment to be scrapped by the British authorities.

Borden Denies Waste. In reply to this the prime minister read a lengthy report from Sir George Perley and various officials of the militia department, which showed that there had been no scrapping of Canadian equipment. He said that all the wagons, tents, harness and saddlery sent to England was now in use. This was a saving of trucks and other transport. The Oliver equipment had been superseded by the Webb equipment, but not at the expense of the former. (Laughter.) Wherever Canadian equipment had been superseded by British equipment the expense was borne by the imperial authorities, and not by the Canadian government. (Laughter.) A dollar thru the alleged "scrapping" of supplies sent over to England with the various contingents.

The prime minister announced that to Feb. 1, 1,350,220 of the national service cards had been filled and returned, and they were still coming in at the rate of 40,000 a day.

German Not Convinced. Mr. German (Welland) said he would be sorry to think that the prime minister was deliberately trying to mislead the house. He knew perfectly well that a copy of the Bruce report had been in Ottawa in the possession of the government since last September. He therefore, was it necessary to wait the arrival of printed copies of that report from England? As to the charge that Canadian equipment had been ruthlessly scrapped in England, he had the authority of Sir Sam Hughes, for more than five years a colleague of the prime minister. Mr. German said that the whole situation was so serious that he did not wonder that people were demanding a national government to expend the five hundred million dollars about to be voted.

Too Many Officers. Recruiting, Mr. German said, had fallen off because there were so many men already in khaki in this country. Nearly every county had one or more battalions fully equipped with only a few hundred men enlisted. The officers were all drawing big pay, but they had never intended to go, but they were being kept here indefinitely. Why, therefore, were they being kept here? Why not fire these officers and send the men overseas? In London the Carlton, Savoy and other expensive hotels, he said, were crowded with Canadian colonels, majors and captains having a high old time who would not go to the front, and as a matter of fact could not go because they were not qualified. When young men were asked to enlist they said: "If the government needs soldiers at the front, why not fire the fifty or sixty thousand men they already have in Canada?"

Kemp Answers Charge. Hon. A. E. Kemp, minister of militia and defence, said many men had recruited regiments with great success who were not qualified to go to the front, but who had none the less performed great public service by getting men to enlist. We could only send over a limited number of troops every month because the British army had only a limited number of ships to

carry them and the British war office had only a limited number of huts in which to house them. Still they were going forward at the rate of about eight thousand a month, and in the spring the various battalions would be consolidated and soldiers sent over in large numbers.

Col. D. J. Taylor (New Westminster) resented the slur cast upon officers like himself, who had spent a great deal of time and money recruiting regiments and had taken them to England, but from age or some other reason had been disqualified from taking command at the front. He closed quite a moderate speech with a somewhat violent attack upon the opposition. The criticisms of the opposition at this session of parliament, he said, had done more to hinder recruiting than all the blunders of the government. The opposition headquarters had been the source from which poisonous gases had been sent broadcast over the country.

This brought Hon. George P. Graham to his feet with an indignant denial that the Liberals were less patriotic than the Conservatives. He said that Mr. Graham by his presence on the platform at Toronto had countenanced the mendacious statements made by Hester H. Dewar, K. C., respecting the exportation of nickel. He severely criticized Mr. Tupper's denunciation of the Ross rifle. Only yesterday, Dr. Edwards (Frontenac) had said that the Ross rifle was the best in the world. Mr. Graham had given circulation to a newspaper story that a returned soldier had passed thru Canada and the United States and feet were frozen. Fortunately he had given the name of the man, and the Soldiers' Aid Association at Windsor, Ontario, where the soldier lived, had branded the story as a falsehood.

Lieutenant Carroll (South Cape Breton) was asked by his Liberal colleagues when he arose to speak. He said that he would not use his privilege as a member to utter any criticisms of the militia department, which as a soldier he could not make outside of the house.

Sir Sam Hughes: "You are wrong. You can say what you please about the prime minister, the minister of militia, or the ex-minister of militia, either in this chamber or on the streets of Ottawa. I refer you to my speech delivered in 1901 on the General Hutton incident."

Mr. Landolt (Laprairie-Napier), speaking in French, said that of the 152,000 recruits from Ontario, 110,000 were British born. More native-born Canadians had enlisted from Ontario than from any other province. From the first it had been the prime minister to make a definite announcement against conscription if he wanted to stop the exodus of Ontario boys to the United States. Mr. Landolt said he was not opposed to helping the allies with men and money, but he thought the most efficient help from now on could be rendered by manufacturing more munitions and growing bigger harvests.

GALLONS OF LIQUOR THROWN INTO SEWER

Mayor Wants Chief to Send It to Hospitals Where It Is Needed.

Special to The Toronto World.

St. Catharines, Feb. 6.—All liquor confiscated by the police and sent into the sewer by Chief of Police Baile, Mayor Hughes is endeavoring to get the permission of the police to have the liquor thrown into the sewer. He has written to local hospitals and institutions which have to buy stimulants for patients. Chief Baile said it is a shame that there should be such a waste of liquor when it could be used for such a good purpose. Thousands of gallons of liquor were destroyed by the police in the manner described.

ST. CATHARINES COUNCIL WILL OPPOSE RAILWAYS

Last Year Were Exception to General Approval of Radial Propositions.

Special to The Toronto World.

St. Catharines, Feb. 6.—Last year the city council was the one exception to the municipalities which supported the hydro radial officials who opposed the extension of the C.N.R. charter for a route from Toronto to Niagara River. The new council has decided to disapprove of the plans of the C.N.R. route thru this district, and also of the applications of the C.N.R. and the Toronto Suburban Railway before the legislature.

SCANDINAVIANS MAY PROTEST TO BERLIN

Report That Course Has Been Decided on Is, However, Denied.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

Stockholm, Feb. 6.—The newspaper Klockholm, Feb. 6.—The newspaper Klockholm has decided jointly to send a protest to Germany against the submarine blockade proclamation. The Danish foreign office, thru the minister, Eric Scavenius, says that this statement is premature because the governments are still negotiating the matter.

UNITED STATES IS BUSILY PREPARING

(Continued from Page 1).

the cabinet meeting. It was stated officially that there had been no developments to change that attitude. It also was explained authoritatively that the next step of the U. S. if one is necessary, will be taken without addressing any inquiries to Germany. If American lives or ships are illegally destroyed by the Germans, action will follow as soon as the fact is established to the president's satisfaction. Extensive diplomatic reports here allowed it to become known during the day that while highly gratified over the break with Germany, they were not at all anxious to see the U. S. actually draw into the war. They frankly expressed a growing fear that Germany deliberately precipitated the rupture for the purpose of starting military preparations in America, and thereby cutting off munitions and supplies from the allies.

Cannot Starve U. S. Secretary of War told the cabinet today that data in the hands of the department of agriculture shows that the U. S. can be self-sustaining whatever may happen to cut her off from the rest of the world. There is no danger, he said, of the country being placed in the position of most of the European belligerents so far as the food supply is concerned.

Attorney-General Gregory reported on bills which will soon be pressed in congress strengthening the hands of the government in many directions. These include a measure for suppression of spying.

President Wilson devoted his entire day to the German situation. His only caller outside of the cabinet members was Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey. He read with gratification offers from manufacturing and business concerns in all parts of the U. S. to assist the government in every way possible with their plants. These offers were forwarded to the war and navy departments, and many will be taken advantage of in case of war.

Neutrals Hold Back.

So far as indicated after the cabinet meeting, no definite word has been received by the state department that any other neutral nation contemplates severing diplomatic relations with Germany. From the first it has been doubted in some official quarters whether any of the neutrals would take decided action.

The question of severance of relations with Austria-Hungary still remains undecided. It was admitted officially for the first time that the dual monarchy had sent a note similar to that sent to the United States, and that the purpose was not entirely clear. Inquiries have been sent to Ambassador Czapka in Vienna asking for a more complete and detailed statement of Austria's position, and action by this government will be delayed until word is received from him.

The problem of how to protect American merchant ships in their right to travel thru Germany's blockade zone is being given earnest consideration, but as yet no decision has been reached.

ALL GERMANY SHIVERS IN VERY COLD WEATHER

Mercury Drops to Twenty-Six Below Zero at Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 6, via London.—Frigid weather continues to prevail throughout Germany. The temperatures taken yesterday have broken all records since these have been kept. The lowest temperature yet recorded was by the Potsdam Observatory Sunday night, when 26 degrees below zero Fahrenheit were recorded. At Zehlendorf, a suburb of Berlin, the thermometer registered 20 degrees below, in Berlin 9 degrees below, and at Kassel 20 degrees below. The general average throughout the country for two days probably has been 10 degrees below zero. Several towns have found it necessary to close public institutions, schools and places of amusement.

Wilson's Note Is Received By Scandinavian Countries

Cambrian Leaves Boston
On Voyage to Liverpool

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

Copenhagen, Feb. 6.—President Wilson's note to the neutrals of the world was handed to the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian governments this morning.

Immediately upon its receipt here the cabinet met to consider a reply. It is probable that the decision will be announced shortly.

BOMBS DUNKIRK HARBOR.

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 6.—A Berlin official communication received here says a German seaplane on the evening of Feb. 3, bombed the harbor works at Dunkirk, causing a fire in the sheds which was seen far away on the return flight.

BIG HUN U-BOATS IN BRITISH PORTS

Deutschland and Bremen Are Declared to Have Been Captured.

TWO HUNDRED TAKEN

British Navy More Than Able to Cope With Submarine Menace.

Special to The Toronto World.

Newark, Feb. 6.—Confidence that Great Britain will suffer but little from the submarine campaign outlined by Germany, in so far as the starving of England is concerned, was expressed today by Rev. Dr. William Dawson, one of the most prominent clergymen in Newark, upon his arrival home from several months' visit in England. "I know positively that the British navy has taken over 200 of the German submarines within the past year. These have been brought into English ports and are now being used against their former owners, and you must know that this number does not include the U-boats which have been sunk by the English patrol boats or caught in the under-sea nets and so sent to the bottom."

"I have it on the best authority that neither the Deutschland nor the Bremen, the two big merchant submarines, will ever be seen under the German flag again in an American port. Both of these ships are now in British harbors, the Deutschland having been taken shortly after the first of January, while on her third trip to the United States. The Bremen was taken before she left the English Channel while on her maiden trip to this country. The two big submarines are now in British concentration camps, where they are detained along with other German civilians."

HUNGARY BACKS BERLIN'S STAND

Speeches in Parliament Urge Prosecution of War to Limit.

ALLIES PROGRAM "MAD"

Hope Expressed That Ruthless Warfare Will Bring Peace Nearer.

London, Feb. 6.—Despatches from Vienna say that after Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, had stated in the lower house of parliament that the central powers were still ready to negotiate for peace, Count Apponyi, the opposition leader, pointed out that the terms of the peace offered by the central powers were in fact a demand for the result in the dismemberment of Hungary.

"So long as there is one Hungarian alive," he declared, "there can be no question of such a peace. The war must therefore be prosecuted with the utmost energy until our enemies have abandoned their mad program."

He concluded by expressing acquiescence in Count Tisza's statement on the attitude of the central powers, and the hope that it would accelerate peace. Count Apponyi, the former premier, followed with a similar statement. "It is just because human feeling revolts against a prolongation of the war and because we are longing for peace that we are prosecuting the war with the most extreme energy. The United States has done nothing to restrict Great Britain's encroachments on and violations of international law. Therefore Germany in resuming freedom of action, as she warned the United States she would do, is fully justified. We hope the brave sailors of Germany and the monarchy will enforce a victorious peace."

Denmark Is Not Inclined To Follow Lead of the U. S.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

Copenhagen, Feb. 6.—It is generally understood here that the Danish government will reply to Wilson's note with the statement that so great is the difference between the position of Denmark and the United States that no comparison is possible. The Scandinavian governments, according to reports from Stockholm, are considering the attitude toward the new German blockade, and its basis in international law.

GOES TO MONTREAL.

Sir Donald Mann left Toronto last night in his private car, "Athabasca," on a business trip to Montreal and Quebec in connection with the C.N.R.

HOPE TO KEEP U.S. FROM WAGING WAR

Allied Diplomats Desire to Avoid Interruption of Supplies.

BREAK PLEASES THEM

All Efforts and Energy Will Be Needed to Protect Tampico Route.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Entente diplomats here frankly express their hope that the U. S. will not actually enter the war.

Several of the allies' representatives let it be known today that they entertained a growing fear that Germany deliberately precipitated a break with this country in order to hold American munitions and supplies here, thus cutting off imports to the entente probably more effectively than any single step that the central powers could take. Immensely gratified over the break with Germany and the moral condemnation thereby implied, the diplomats have been surprised at the energy which the American Government has shown in laying out its plans for eventualities, and do not conceal their fear that military precaution may force the U. S. to keep at home at least a considerable part of supplies now going abroad. Such an outcome, they say, would more than compensate for a mere break in relations from the German viewpoint.

Take Year of Training.

Even if the U. S. in the event of war, following the break, should undertake to arm and equip an army for operations in Europe, it would require nearly a year of training, it is deemed, before it would be wise to send the force to the front. In the meantime, the entente spokesmen point out all the effort and energy that this country might be putting forth towards the military defeat of Germany would go into channels that could not lead to that end, unless the war were prolonged beyond all belief.

The greatest military aid hoped for from this country in entente circles is in case of actual war, the safe-guarding of American trade channels, including the American end of the route to Europe, and the section down thru the Caribbean, especially towards the oil fields. A great and restricted submarine campaign would make this a matter of first importance and provide a heavy task for the American naval forces.

CANADA IS THREATENED WITH A COAL FAMINE

Senator Richardson Says Condition in Central Provinces Is Pitiful.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—That Canada is threatened with a coal famine which may tie up transportation and cause great hardship to individuals and industries in Canada was brought to the attention of the senate today by Senator H. W. Richardson of Kingston. He said that recently he had been in touch with both the Canadian railways and American sources of coal supply and had found that the condition of the central portion of Canada with regard to fuel was pitiful. Canada had never been in such a situation as was today facing the prospect of an actual fuel famine. In the United States the demands upon the mines had become so great that the production had been unable to keep up with the growing demand.

While crossing the intersection at Queen street and Spadina avenue last night 10-year-old Hugh Bingle, 37 on a motor car driven by H. J. Fisher, of the Allan apartments, sustaining a fractured right leg. He was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children in the police ambulance.

STUCK BY MOTOR CAR.

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Polly and Her Pals

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Y MEAN TO SAY POLLY'S HAD THE NERVE TO INVITE THAT MISERABLE MOVIE STAR TO THE HOUSE?

THE HOOL. PHILLY PHILICKER W THE FLESH

SIR. I SAW HIM MYSELF!

ANSWER ME! YOU! DERN DUDE! HOW DAST YOU CALL ON MY DAUGHTER WITHOUT MY CONSENT!

AMIT IT A PEACH, UNK? I WOULDN'T A TOOK THE GRANCES I DID PER NOBODY ELSE IN THE WORLD BUT POLLY!

THEY WAS A COP IN THE LOBBY WHEN I SWIPED IT, TOO!

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Pa's Fearless, But Fearfully Nearsighted

By Sterrett

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