

# APPEAL MADE TO KING GEORGE TO SAVE M'LACHLAN'S NECK

**Counsel for Condemned Wife Murderer Claims that He Is Insane and That the Evidence Was Entirely Circumstantial.**

Toronto, June 28.—Counsel for Archie McLaughlan, the young man convicted at Whitby for the murder of his wife and two children, has appealed to the throne in an effort to save the condemned man's death.

Today W. A. Henderson, who defended McLaughlan, sent the following telegram to King George V.:

"Please spare life of Archibald McLaughlan, to be hanged for murder on July 13. Evidence taken was purely circumstantial, and we have grounds to believe him to be insane."

At the same time a letter was also dispatched to His Excellency Earl Grey, in London, requesting that he

place before the King an outline of the case. The letter went exhaustively into the details of the crime, and stated the grounds on which McLaughlan is believed to be insane.

Mr. Henderson stated that the insanity plea was based on the actions of the prisoner during the night his house was burned, and also on the various dazed spells he was subject to having.

A letter was also sent to the minister of Justice at Ottawa, requesting that McLaughlan be examined by experts to determine if he is insane, while a copy of the evidence was also inclosed, which was taken at the trial.

## FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD HEROINE SAVED SISTERS AND BROTHERS

**Little Nellie Crew, of Aurora, Was Left With Eight Children in Cabin, When Fire Broke Out, and She Carried All of Them to Safety.**

Toronto, June 28.—On the night of June 7, 14-year-old Nellie Crew was left in charge of her eight younger sisters and brothers in a little log cabin six miles from Aurora.

Her father was sleeping at the home of his employer at Whitby, and her mother was in Toronto.

All went well till about 1 o'clock in the morning when Nellie woke up to find the cabin on fire and the lives of her sisters and brothers in danger. There was no light in the cabin when they went to bed, but there were matches there.

When she woke up she first thought was for the baby of the family. Picking the little one up she went quickly and quietly out and left the babe in a safe spot, while she went back for the others.

In their little beds the others were still sleeping, and she started to take them out one by one till they were all known.

out but the next to the youngest. When she went back for that one the fire barred her way, and she could not get in that way. Nothing daunted, she took a stick and broke up the little window.

Crawling through that, she found herself in a room full of smoke. Almost suffocated she made her way to where the little one was and managed to reach the window and drop it safely outside. Then she collapsed herself and fell across the window sill. She was revived by the air and just got out as the fire was almost licking her heels.

Neighbors arrived about this time but found the children had all been saved, and that the log cabin was doomed. It was during an investigation of the fire, it was supposed to be incendiary, that the true story of how the children were saved was made them out one by one till they were all known.

## PERE MARQUETTE INCREASE WAGES

**Passenger and Freight Conductors, Brakemen, Yardmen and Baggage-men All Get a Lift.**

St. Thomas, June 28.—The conductors, brakemen, yardmen and baggage-men on the Pere Marquette Railroad, have all received a substantial increase of wages. The officials of the road here received the following schedule: Baggage men, with July 1, 1910, all conductors on through freights are to receive an increase from \$3.25 per 100 miles to \$3.65 per 100 miles, brakemen on through freights are to be increased from \$2.00 per 100 miles to \$2.42 per 100 miles. In the local freights the conductors are to receive \$3.75 until Jan. 1, 1912, and from then on the standard rate of \$3.85 per 100 miles. The brakemen who are now getting \$2.50 per 100 miles, are to get \$2.60 till Jan. 1, 1912, and from then on \$2.70 per 100 miles. The yardmen's schedule is also to affect passenger conductors, brakemen and baggage-men. All conductors who have an average daily run for a month of 55 miles are to receive \$3.00 per month, and all who run below this are to receive a minimum wage of \$125 per month. After July 1, the passenger conductors are to receive \$2.50 per 100 miles until Jan. 1, 1912, and thereafter \$2.68 per 100 miles. The baggage-men on the passenger trains are to receive \$1.35 until Jan. 1, 1912, \$1.45 until Jan. 1, 1913, and thereafter \$1.50 per 100 miles. The brakemen are to receive \$1.30, \$1.40 and \$1.50 per 100 miles during the same time.

## RICHEST JEWELS SEEN IN PARIS

**No Where in World Does One Find Such Exquisite and Artistic Settings.**

Paris, June 27.—In looking at the various collections of jewelry on exhibition in the many museums of Paris and elsewhere, one is struck by the remarkable advance of late years in the artistic mounting of gems. Heavy, oriental settings may appeal from their very massiveness, but when it comes to wearing them it requires a woman of a certain style and dress to show them off well.

It is admitted that nowhere in the world does one find such exquisite and artistic designs as in Paris. You can easily pass hours looking at the wonderful displays in jewelers' windows. Most of these have underneath their show windows the words "Purveyor to His or Her Majesty," etc.

What the various crowned heads who visit these shops do with their purchases is a mystery, for already their private collections of jewels is almost beyond belief in value, yet there is hardly a king or queen, or prince or princess, who visits Paris who does not spend fabulous sums for unique gems. Possibly in the case of kings and princes the mystery is not so great, as many uncrowned heads whose toes point upwards in the royal corps de ballet, might testify.

At the annual general meeting of the Suez Canal Company lately held in Paris it was reported that in 1909, for the first time, the transit dues exceeded \$4,800,000, the result being largely due to an improvement in the agricultural situation in India. From Jan. 1 next the transit dues will be lowered by 5d.

There has been invented in Spain a cylindrical barrel for grapes, divided into four sections, to ventilate the contents and prevent them from being crushed.

## SOME FINE FLYING AT MONTREAL MEET

**Work of the Wright Machines Was the Feature of Monday's Programme.**

Montreal, June 17.—Eight successive flights were made by heavier-than-air machines at the Aviation Park this afternoon, the feature of the day's performances being the fine work of the Wright biplanes. Four of these machines are here for the meet, and each of the four was in the air today for periods varying from five to thirty-five minutes. The longest flight was made by Ralph Johnson, the ex-trick bicycle rider, who ascended in his Wright machine late in the afternoon and went through an amazing series of spectacular tricks which demonstrated the perfect mechanism of the biplane and the splendid control of the man at the steering gear. Johnson was up for 35 minutes, soared to a high altitude, came down again, dipped his machine, made quick turns and rocked the machine from side to side in a way that recalled his dexterous handling of a bicycle. The Wright machine carried off the honors of the day with the greatest altitude flight, the longest flight and the fastest flight.

Walter Brooks made a preliminary trial to beat his own world's record for altitude. He went up steadily for 20 minutes, and claimed he reached a height of 3,500 feet, according to readings of an instrument on his biplane. However, the official measurement was only 1,650. Brooks floated out over Lake St. Louis, and from his greatest height started down on a long glide to the Aviation Park, with his power shut off. He landed perfectly immediately in front of the band.

La Chapelle, also in a Wright 40-horse-power machine, made the swift flight, circling the course twice in 3 minutes, 29 seconds, the total distance being approximately 12,100 feet.

## AGAINST CREMATION.

Berlin, June 28.—In the Prussian Lower House yesterday there was a bill to legalize cremation in Prussia is the only German state where cremation is forbidden by law. The object of the resolution was to induce the Government to bring in a bill permitting the practice.

The main arguments against cremation were the burial has an ancient Christian tradition authorized by Christ and His Apostles of the early church, and that cremation was introduced, a serious blow would be struck against the Christian doctrine and the resurrection of the body. In favor of the cremation it was urged that graveyards were unhygienic and unsanitary and opposed to modern conditions of life.

## Vancouver.

The coming great commercial and industrial metropolis of Canada. Increasing in population at the rate of nearly 20,000 per year. Home port of several fleets of trans-Pacific steamers. Terminals of three transcontinental lines with two more building. Will be the great city of the west, and money invested in real estate has made fortunes for hundreds, and will continue to do so for those who can grasp the opportunities we are offering for a limited period to purchase lots in our subdivisions.

Mr. E. R. Young, London, will give you details from personal observation of these opportunities. Watch this ad. It will appear again and make money for you.

A thoughtful New York pickpocket permitted a Japanese merchant to sail on the White Star liner Majestic for Liverpool, by sending him a steamer ticket and letter of credit to him by messenger after relieving him of his pocketbook in a tramcar.

## WALL STREET STOCKS IN ANOTHER PLUNGE

**Prices in Some Cases Carried to the Lowest Point This Year.**

[Associated Press.] New York, June 28.—Stocks took another downward plunge today, carrying prices in a number of prominent shares to the lowest of the year. St. Paul, Atchafalpa and the Hill stocks, among the railroads, and United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper, among the industrial, were prominent in the list.

The principal factor in the drop was the sympathetic effect of yesterday's rapid decline. The impairment of margins which resulted, the uncovering of stop loss orders, and the general feeling of uneasiness, endangered among the holders of stocks, precipitated the raiding tactics of the bears.

The dealings in the first half hour were very large. St. Paul having declined an extreme 1 1/4, and Union Pacific, Great Northern preferred and Canadian Pacific, 2.

## WOOD AND SHORT WEIGHT

**What the New York People Get for Meat.**

New York, June 28.—W. H. Noyes, a representative of Swift & Co., testified at a hearing at the city hall today that in 1909 the New York public paid \$25.00 for 225,000 pounds of wood "spreaders" in its meat. Retail and wholesale butchers alike gathered at the hearing today to give their side of the case. The city authorities have been trying to remedy short weights for several weeks, and first-hand information is sought.

Hams and bacon weighed before the public is guinea. A ham, including heavy wrapping paper, marked 13 1/4 pounds, tipped the scales at only 11 pounds 14 ounces. Another marked 10 1/2 pounds weighed 9 pounds 6 ounces. Similar shrinkage was shown in bacon.

## THE MARRIAGE BELL

**MEADOWS-HARRISON.**

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrison, 2nd concession of East Williams, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, June 22, when their third daughter, Sadie, was married to Mr. George Meadows, of Alisa Craig. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. McEwen, of Poplar Hill. In the presence of about a hundred relatives and friends of the bride and groom, from Toronto, Stratford, St. Marys, London, Detroit and Port Huron. To the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Irene Cameron, at two o'clock, the bride entered the tastefully decorated drawing-room on the arm of her father, by whom she was given away. She was beautifully dressed in white silk, with bridal veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white carnations, and a nosegay of those.

After the ceremony the bride and groom received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends beneath an arch in the drawing-room, where evergreens and roses, after which the company sat down to a choice wedding dinner served in the dining-room, which was decorated in white and green.

The bride and groom left on the evening train for Toronto, and after a short honeymoon will take up their residence in Alisa Craig. Both young people are exceedingly popular in their respective communities, and received heartiest good wishes from a host of friends, as was testified by the numerous and valuable presents of which they were the recipients.

## LOST HIS \$1,000 RING

**Miners' Gift to John Mitchell Slips From His Finger, But Is Found Later.**

Atlantic City, July 28.—Engaged in a game of "batting suit baseball" with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, secretary of the labor organization, and other leaders on the beach this morning, John Mitchell, former head of the mine workers' union, lost the \$1,000 diamond ring presented to him by his admirers after the settlement of the big Pennsylvania mine strike. Capt. George Berke, a veteran life guard, found the ring and received \$100 from Mitchell, who was overjoyed at recovering the trinket.

Mitchell arrived here yesterday with Gompers, Morrison, James Pritchett and other leaders of the American Federation to attend the annual executive conference of the labor movement and metal workers departments of the federation at the Hotel Windsor tomorrow. The labor leaders donned bathing suits this morning and organized a ball game between good prizes of the building trades. While the game was in full progress on the beach and being watched by thousands of interested spectators Mitchell snapped his ring from his finger while making a throw.

A search in which a big crowd of visitors joined was started at once, but Mitchell had given up the search and left for his hotel when Berke discovered the gem in the sand. Mitchell returned to the beach hospital tent at once and left \$100 with Dr. Beckwith, who later turned it over to the life guard. The loss of the ring broke up the ball game.

## WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The many friends of Miss Margaret Haldane will regret to learn that she is ill in Victoria Hospital.

Mrs. Emerson, of the eighth concession, is making good progress towards recovery in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mr. Emerson Nichols, who has just returned from a trip to Britain and the continent, has been spending a few days at the home.

Miss Kate Campbell, of London, spent the week-end with friends here.

This week bids fair to be a lively one in Westminster. The Sun, the day schools at Wilton Grove, Glanworth, Derwent and other points, picnic at Port Stanley, going by Pere Marquette.

On Friday, July 1, the Westminster Old Boys will hold a reunion in Mr. Barber's grove, close to Westminster station. The events of the day will commence promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning with a baseball game between the veteran Westminster team and the young men's team. A great crowd is expected to be present.

## CHARLTON WILL NOT JUMP NEW JERSEY

**Counsel Promises Crown Prosecutor He Will Not Endeavor to Get Away.**

[Associated Press.] New York, June 28.—Porter Charlton's case now awaits definitely upon the result of the exchanges between the department at Washington and the Italian Government. His counsel today, in asking that his formal arraignment be postponed, promised that no effort would be made under habeas corpus, insanity or proceeding to take the youthful prisoner out of the hands of the New Jersey authorities pending the adjourned arraignment which, after some argument was finally set for July 8.

With the arrival of Gustave Di Rosa, the Italian consular representative in New York, the proceedings were opened today by a motion on the present defense for adjournment. Prosecutor Garven said he had no objection to offer, provided it be agreed that Charlton be kept meanwhile in the Hudson jail and that he be instituted to take him out of the custody of the New Jersey authorities.

This promise Charlton's counsel readily made and Judge Blair set the case for July 8.

Charlton kept his eyes closed all the while the lawyers were talking. When court adjourned he jumped up with a start, seemingly not at all over for the present, and walked out with a brisk step.

## TURNER'S ARGUMENT

**Claims U. S. Has Equal Sovereignty Rights Over Fisheries.**

London, June 28.—A Hague dispatch states that the United States has argued before the arbitrators that the existence of this servitude over Newfoundland fisheries limits Britain's sovereignty to that extent, with the result not only that Britain is prevented from exercising her sovereignty so as to make regulations which impair the fishing rights of the United States, but that the United States are entitled to exercise her sovereignty over her own territories in question.

The United States claim not only the right to concur in fishing regulations, but the right to fix the limit of the waters over which the fishing rights of American citizens, to insist upon a full participation in the method of their enforcement as that to be exercised by Britain herself.

## SAVED FROM SUICIDE

**The Salvation Army Bureau Checks Self Murder.**

London, June 28.—The Salvation Army Suicide Bureau had 1,200 applicants in London alone in the first year of its existence. They came with poison in their pockets, razors in their sleeves, and revolvers in their hands. The bureau has saved thousands of men and women from suicide. "said General Booth recently at Brighton Hippodrome.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, in speaking recently on the work in India, said that in one part of India 20,000 criminals are registered with the police, and the Salvation Army is taking of 1,000 of them. He said that whereupon they would become preachers to their brothers, "for the army," he said, "believes it to be a good policy to set a thief to catch a thief."

Booth-Tucker mentioned that the Salvation Army has now 430 day schools in India, and that in these 3,000 children are being taught.

## CHINESE REFUSED A PARLIAMENT

**But a National Assembly Will Be Granted in Nine Years.**

Peking, June 28.—An imperial decree issued today refuses the popular and insistent demand recently made for a republic and the granting of a national parliament.

The urgent petition, which was presented by delegates to the provincial assemblies and was supported by organized labor, was refused. The emperor, however, has granted a national assembly in nine years.

The delegates wished the immediate establishment of a general popular legislative body, and in this ambition they were encouraged by many of the delegates. The emperor, however, has granted a national assembly in nine years.

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## INCOME ALL TOO SMALL.

But when all this necessary show is stripped away, behind the glitter and pomp of the Emperor there is the man who finds his income all too small for his position. He must make little economies. He must even deny himself the luxuries of the fleshpots.

The imperial table is notoriously one of the least extravagant in European courts. Small wonder that with all his castles, his estates to keep up, his courts of his relations to support, his magnificent patronage of arts, and the Kaiser has been compelled to ask for a raise in his salary to help him make both ends meet.

## KING REPEALS AN AUTOMOBILE RULE

**No More Will Hyde Park Be Given Over to the Snobs.**

London, June 28.—The new reign has swept away one somewhat ridiculous regulation governing automobile traffic in Hyde Park. For some years, owing to the snobbish conduct of many of the four and seven wheeled cars, which were more in evidence during the pioneer days of automobiles than now, all automobiles, other than electrically driven, were excluded from Hyde Park between the hours of four and seven in the evening. Even the electric motors had to be specially approved, and following approval, were given a yellow star, without which they found entrances to the park sacred during society hours.

The decree, though published under the name of the first commissioner of works, came from Buckingham Palace, for the late King Edward had ever a detestation of the snob, and he manifested an eagerness to discover the names of those snobs who, despite

## KAISER WILHELM IS POOREST MONARCH

**Receives \$5,000,000 a Year, But Is Worst Paid King in Europe.**

London, June 28.—Poor Emperor Wilhelm! Despite the fact that his salary as King of Prussia was recently increased from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year, he is still the poorest monarch in Europe. As vast as this amount may appear to the average man, it is not sufficient for a monarch who has to maintain the splendor and generosity which have made the name of the German Emperor famous the world over.

His position after his pockets have been emptied by the thousand and one expenses of kingship is, in comparison, little better than that of the clerk who earns \$15 a week, and, indeed, no clerk has felt the need of an increase as much as the German Emperor. He has been waiting for it for the last three years, and the stories of imperial poverty on \$3,000,000 a year are common knowledge in Germany. In recent years the German Emperor has been practicing in the Emperor's household.

## Offered Castles For Sale.

The climax was reached two years ago when the emperor decided to offer five of his castles for sale. By this means he hoped to avoid having to beg for a raise, but German opinion rioted against their emperor putting up the splendid castles of Germany for auction. The main reason for the Kaiser's inability to live within his means is his unparalleled generosity. He is an unpaid emperor, fulfilling all the costly duties of his position free of charge. Whatever expenses he incurs in this respect are paid out of his own pocket from the income as King of Prussia, augmented by his private income from estates. He is the largest landowner in Germany.

## Little Income From Property.

His property extends over 250,000 acres, and his castles number more than 50. Yet, with all this, he derives comparatively little income from this source. His many castles are fortunate to keep up the Emperor—three in Berlin, thirteen in Potsdam, three in Cassel, and great residences in Stettin, Strassburg, Charlottenburg, Bismarck and other cities. He has had to abandon the building of further palaces.

There was one which was to have been built on a gorgeous scale at Babelsberg—a fit residence for a monarch, for whom it was intended. This plan was given up. The Emperor was too poor to pay for it. So in spite of the Kaiser's business aptitude, his landed estates and his private income, he is the fault of his generosity. His workmen are paid exceptionally high wages, and they have pensions in their old age; the widows and children of the Emperor's workmen are supported out of his private purse. He prefers to be the model employer of labor rather than economize in this direction.

## Generous in Use of Art.

It is his love of all that pertains to the arts which has brought his generosity to the verge of fantastic extravagance. Whether he can afford it or not, he impulsively buys high priced pictures, and gives them to picture galleries. He subsidizes theatres and an opera house for the sake of the drama—these also are a drain on the imperial purse, for his theatres are only partially conducted for profit. If there is one thing which lays the Emperor open to a charge of extravagance, it is his love of imperial splendor—that same splendor which led him to acquire his fifty castles. No King of Prussia ever had a court more magnificent than William II. Besides the many councillors to every department, there are a score of important officials in the household.

## Must Provide for Relatives.

Then there are relatives whom he has to support, and for whom he must provide courts. The cost of the emperor's private court alone is estimated at \$250,000 a year. The Emperor travels with more of pomp and splendor than he can well afford. His retinue is like a regiment. In addition to his private household, he has his coachmen, grooms, stablemen, valets, his secretaries, and often his ministers. Those journeys to the Mediterranean and Palestine, which have cost so much, are a few years ago, cost nearly a million thousand pounds each, and wherever he went the Emperor distributed gifts lavishly. He has given away hundreds of cases of diamonds and pins, gold cigarette cases and necklaces, gold watches and bracelets, and thousands of decorations. He is the German Emperor, and though he is not paid for it, he must make a brave show of his position.

## Income All Too Small.

But when all this necessary show is stripped away, behind the glitter and pomp of the Emperor there is the man who finds his income all too small for his position. He must make little economies. He must even deny himself the luxuries of the fleshpots.

The imperial table is notoriously one of the least extravagant in European courts. Small wonder that with all his castles, his estates to keep up, his courts of his relations to support, his magnificent patronage of arts, and the Kaiser has been compelled to ask for a raise in his salary to help him make both ends meet.

## FIGHTING WITH GOLD.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 28.—General Francisco Altschul, the Nicaraguan consul at New Orleans, has made an offer to the Provisional Government to withdraw the steamer Venus from the Atlantic coast if General Estrada will guarantee the properties of Zelaya and the payment of \$100,000 in gold to reimburse the amount paid by Zelaya on the Emery claim. General Altschul states that he is acting as special agent for Zelaya.

General Duroc is preparing to attack the Madrid forces at Peral Laagon, in order to capture the new custom house established here, and mentions the fact that Dr. Irias is using a day or two ago.

## PRUSSIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

Berlin, June 28.—It was announced at the foreign office today that the resignations of Baron von Rheinbaben, the Prussian minister of state and finance, and Wilhelm Edler von Schoen, secretary for foreign affairs, have been accepted. It is reported that the former will be appointed president of Rhine Province, and the latter given a foreign diplomatic post.

## requests to drive slowly, used to de- light in scorching through the park, covering pedestrians, horsemen and children with dust.

That the order has now been withdrawn does not mean that King George is less considerate for the comfort of the people than his father was, for his majesty is just as great an enemy to snobbery as was the late King.

There is one class of sport, however, which will not find any royal countenance in the new reign. That is the shooting of live pigeons from traps. "His majesty," his excellency declares, "has never shot at a live pigeon in his life, or indeed, any other bird from a trap."

## SOME BIG COMPANY THROTTLES NEW ZEALAND

**Premier Wouldn't Name It, But Did He Mean Standard Oil?**

[Associated Press Cable.] Wellington, N. Z., June 28.—Sir Joseph G. Ward, the premier, in a speech today foreboding the Government's anti-trust legislation, says that it possessed clear evidence that a powerful American company was exercising a restrictive and monopolistic influence in New Zealand. He added that it had created a monopoly of the worst kind, which must be stopped. The Premier did not name the company.

## BERNARD SHAW RAPS THE LONDON CRITICS

**Cannot Tell Tragedy From a Farce, Says Author of "Misalliance."**

London, June 28.—The season at the Repertory Theatre, taken all in all, has not been a glitteringly popular success. This was due largely to new plays by Mr. G. B. Shaw and Mr. Granville Barker which did not suit the public taste, and so the public kept away. The real successes of the season were two revivals of "Trelawney of the Wells" and a new short play by Mr. J. M. Barrie, called "The Twelve Pound Look." Ten plays were produced or revived. Eleven other plays, long and short, were promised by Mr. Frohman, but not given.

Of course, it is easy enough to understand why they were not given and why the season closed earlier than was intended. The national mourning put a positive stop to Mr. Frohman's praiseworthy enterprise. It would have been nonsense to continue the season longer than he did not pay, discouraged, however, and announces that he will start the Repertory Theatre again next winter at the Duke of Devonshire's "Foster Pan" has had its annual fling.

"The London critics laughed heartily at my play 'Misalliance,' yet the next morning they informed the public that they had suffered the weariness of agonies of boredom, simply because that is the customary thing to write about such plays. They write it just as they wear two-inch collars. As to the critics, they are not to be trusted. They are an independent opinion, they are too shy, too sheepish, to do anything of the sort."

"If your play was really a good one why did Mr. Frohman withdraw it after a few performances?" I asked. "Nobody can reasonably ask him to undertake a campaign for the education of the public and the living down of the wild operation of the press. When he found what his audience against he had to drop the play like a hot potato. The catastrophe was a perfectly friendly one. I foretold it. I urged Mr. Frohman to look into the figures of past enterprises. You might as well offer figures to Don Quixote as well offer figures to a man who is adventuring with huge risks and wild possibilities, not the sober, modest certainties of classic art. Well, he did his best, but he was knocked out in a week."

## Will Continue Scheme.

"But he is going on with the scheme next year?"

"Yes, with the most popular playwrights. If the plays are successful they will have to be played simultaneously at different theatres. The scheme is impossible, only Mr. Frohman does not know when he is beaten."

"Are you out of play production, then?"

"No, Mr. Barker, and I will presently break out in a new play." London and its press may kick against the prices as hard as they like, but they have got to come along."

"Why do you call your plays conversations?"

"To find out if the London Critics could tell the difference between farce and a comedy unless the authors told them. I found they couldn't. 'Misalliance' was an example of pure comedy. The poor critics were bleating that it was not a play, along a conversation. They really are blinding dufers. They walk into my traps every time."

## Miss Marie Lohr has already made an enviable reputation as an actress of dainty and sweet girl parts. She is soon to be promoted a step higher and become a star. Mr. Charles Frohman has signed a contract with her to come under his banner, and he is a full- fledged star when the run of "Tan- talizing Tommy" is finished and her engagement with Mr. Maude ends.

## KAISER'S NEW SECRETARY.

Berlin, June 28.—Baron von Kiderlen Waechter, was today appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, succeeding Herr Wilhelm Edler von Schoen, who is made German ambassador to France. Prince von Radolinski, who now occupies the Paris post, will retire to private life. Baron von Rheinbaben's successor, a Prussian minister of state and finance, has not been named as yet. Both the baron and Herr von Schoen have received gifts, including his majesty's photograph, from Emperor William. Prince Radolinski was honored with a high decoration.

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BEST, QUICKEST AND CLEANEST SERVICE IN CITY.  
Special mid-day lunch, from 12 to 1 p. m. 25c  
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PALMER BABY HAMMOCKS, \$1.00 and \$1.50.  
SCREEN DOORS, best construction. Complete, \$1.00 to \$2.00.  
SCREEN WINDOWS, the kind that last! 15c to 50c.  
A few Lawn Mowers left to clear at greatly reduced prices.

## Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

## Ruberoid Roofing

Reduced prices to clear out stock:  
One-ply, per square, or 100 square feet ..... \$1.75  
Two-ply, per square, or 100 square feet ..... \$2.50  
There is only a limited number of squares, and if you want to cover a roof these prices will not come your way again.  
Made by the Standard Paint Company, in stock at 19 York street.

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