

FIND BODY OF WOMAN BURIED BY SCHMIDT

Remains of One of the Wives Of
German Slayer Unearthed

Hidden Under a Cement Floor—Police
Believe it is That of Irma Pallatinus,
Two Other Women Say Schmidt
Married Them

Detroit, May 7.—The mummified body of a woman was found under the cement floor of a house in this city which was occupied for more than a year by Helmut Schmidt, the confessed slayer of Augustus Steinbach, a New York servant. Schmidt committed suicide in jail here after his arrest.

The body was found in canvas. It is believed to be that of Irma Pallatinus, who lived in the Schmidt home for several weeks and who disappeared as mysteriously as Schmidt's other wives. Schmidt's present wife and daughter insist that he never married Miss Pallatinus, but her sister, Mrs. Edward R. Rader, is positive that a wedding ceremony was performed in New York city.

The discovery of the body came just as laborers of the department of public works, who had been working under the guidance of detectives for nearly a week, were about to quit work. Cement experts had said the flooring of the cellar had been disturbed since it had been laid. It was decided to investigate a rough spot and then abandon the task. It was here that one of the laborers threw aside a shovel of sand and revealed the body of the woman.

When unearthing the corpse resembled an Egyptian mummy. Dr. Kenneth Dick of the county physician's office, made a hurried examination. No indentation or marks of violence were found. The body was taken to the County Morgue.

The disappearance of Miss Pallatinus caused much talk in the neighborhood, and when questioned about the matter Schmidt said she died in a hospital. His daughter, Gertrude, in her statements, said that her father told her that Miss Pallatinus had run away with \$700 of his money. He told the same story to the girl's sister.

The police believe that Schmidt engaged in the business of luring women through matrimonial ads, obtained their savings and then killed them. They assert that he moved from the house in this city to a new home near Royal Oak in order to have more space to dispose of the bodies of his victims.

Mrs. Helen Tietz-Schmidt, formerly a New York milliner, and Schmidt's latest wife, who is held as being an accessory in the slaying of Augustus Steinbach at Royal Oak, said that she had seen the body of Irma Pallatinus in the Schmidt home. Mrs. Helmut Schmidt of Chicago asserts that she married him in that city in 1915 and he disappeared in a few days with \$2,000 of her money.

Marian G. Lewis, a New York attorney, whose client asserts that Schmidt married her as John Smith, says that another woman in Patterson, N. J., was robbed of \$100 by Schmidt in 1914, after he had lived with her a month.

FIVE MINISTERS ARE WITH TANK UNIT

University Professor is Also on
Strength of Corps in Ottawa

A professor of the University of Alberta, the president of the student body, and five clergymen—one of whom refused a chaplaincy in the navy in favor of the tanks—are among the parties of recruits that have recently joined the Tank Battalion in Ottawa.

Four new parties have joined the unit, representing among them nearly the whole extent of Canada. They are from Halifax, Montreal, University of Toronto, and the first western representatives. The last named party is under the command of Lieut. T. L. Burt, University of Alberta. C. O. T. C. and G. H. Sherwin, Edmonton Fusiliers. The Toronto squad of fifty is commanded by Lieut. T. H. Jamieson, University of Toronto. C. O. T. C. and the Montreals are under Lieut. Knapp.

The following officers have also reported—Lieut. T. G. Allen, 91st Regt.; Lieut. J. R. Peacock, 20th Rifles, and Lieut. A. R. Chisholm, 6th Regiment. The result of much hard work by the headquarters staff, in the early stages of organization, is now manifesting itself, and the men as they arrive are rapidly equipped and made ready to take their places in the unit for the preliminary training which is the order of the day. Every one is showing great keenness and determination to speed the departure of the unit by all means within his power.

INCREASED PRODUCTION IN ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

That the people of Annapolis Royal and in fact the whole Annapolis Valley are doing their utmost to make the greater production movement successful, and thus enable the Allies to defeat the Huns, was the assurance given a Halifax Chronicle reporter by George E. Corbett of Annapolis Royal.

He says that every inch of ground in that place is being cultivated, and that it is the same with the whole of the Annapolis Valley. The people everywhere are alive to the need of greater production and men, women, girls and boys are spending either their entire time or their spare moments in helping to cultivate the land. Already large tracts of land have been broken up, and in some districts the ground is in condition for seeding, while other districts are rapidly drying up. Mr. Corbett said that he expected the crops this year to be as early as any other year, if not earlier. Not only were the people of Annapolis Royal cultivating their land, but they had given their attention to hog raising, and a great majority of the residents were doing their bit in this manner as well.

Members of the West Side Field Comforts' Circle entertained the depot battalion boys at the Red Triangle rooms last night. Songs were given by Mrs. Murray Long and Sergeant Smith and Miss Beveridge acted as accompanist. Mrs. E. A. Long gave a short talk. The depot band rendered several selections.

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The following officers were elected at the rally of the Methodist Young People's Union in Queen Square church last evening: R. H. Maxwell, president; Marshall Stout, vice-president; Miss Grace Robertson, secretary; Miss Ella Bell, treasurer. Rev. H. A. Goodwin addressed the meeting last evening.

ANNA HELD'S ILLNESS Only 50 Cases of it Known To Doctors

A despatch yesterday referred to the illness of Anna Held, actress. The New York Times quotes her physician, Dr. Donald McCaskey, as saying: "X-ray examination has revealed a spongy condition of the bone marrow and the bone tissue. There are only fifty cases of this disease, which is called multiple myeloma, recorded in the history of medicine. The bone tissue gradually becomes spongy, and its course is insidious, steadily making demands on the blood supply until the patient becomes anemic. The affliction is caused, I think, by overwork, and insufficient sunlight. Miss Held, however, is determined to fight the thing with her characteristic spirit."

Dr. McCaskey added that Miss Held had not gained in weight since her illness became pronounced. She still weighs eighty-five pounds, he said, although her normal weight is around 115 pounds. To increase her strength a blood transfusion has been made.

LAST PREPARATIONS FOR Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

About forty workers in the Red Triangle fund campaign met at Bond's for luncheon last evening when Capt. (Rev.) C. M. Campbell, addressed those present. G. Wetmore Merritt presided and G. E. Burroughs and G. A. Ellyard gave the final instructions to the workers. They were warned that every man and every dollar would be needed to reach the \$80,000 and the large contributors could not be depended upon. Mrs. John McAvity, in charge of the lady workers, announced last evening that it was a home-to-home canvass for small contributions from various families and was not a tag-day.

The military registration of all women may be provided for in a new draft proposal, now in the president's hands for consideration.

AMERICA DOUBTS GERMAN HUMANITY TOWARD CAPTIVES

Assurance That Americans Will
Get Normal Treatment is Dis-
quieting—Washington Hints at
Retaliatory Measures

Washington, May 7.—Answering an inquiry of the state department through the Spanish government as to the truth of reports that American prisoners of war have been mistreated in Germany, the German government today declared American prisoners are accorded the same treatment as prisoners of other nationalities.

In addition to denying officially the German charge that American aviators have gone to France under the guise of ambulance men and Y. M. C. A. attendants, the state department today requested the Spanish government to re-

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quire the German government to produce proof of the allegation. Germany's reply is unsatisfactory to state department officials, who are convinced that all prisoners in German camps have been treated badly. Retaliatory measures will not be considered, however, until absolute evidence of mistreatment of American prisoners in specific cases can be obtained. Every report of mistreatment is carefully investigated through the only possible means—the Spanish government—which undertook to look after the welfare of American prisoners as an act of

friendship, Germany permitting Spanish officers to visit prison camps for that purpose. The result of every inquiry thus far made has been very unsatisfactory. This was not unexpected in view of the experience of former Ambassador Gerard in his efforts to ascertain the conditions of British prisoners before the United States entered the war. Mr. Gerard reported that the German military officers frequently refused his agents admission to the prison camps, and when the agents were admitted they so rewarded, for faithful and intelligent service.

As a mark of distinguished approbation, the C. P. R. have arranged that when an engineer makes a record of service worthy of it his engine cab shall be decorated with an emblem of maple leaf and beaver with the name of the company and the name of the driver. The engine shall thereafter be known by the name rather than the number. "Charlie" Lamoreaux, St. John-McAdam, has been so rewarded, for faithful and intelligent service.

Canadian Y.M.C.A. War Work in 1917

Canada's Splendid Response in 1917—How Funds Were Used

LAST year the Canadian people were invited to subscribe three-quarters of a million dollars for the war-work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and responded with great generosity, during the twelve months, by subscribing the sum of \$1,131,391.61. The National Council, on behalf of those to whom it is rendering service, expresses its sincere thanks to those who subscribed.

Financial Statement

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1917

January 1, 1917		Receipts	Disbursements
Balance forward	\$ 6,780.22		
December 31, 1917			
Receipts from all sources, including proceeds from special campaigns and grants from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.	1,131,391.61		
			\$1,138,121.53
December 31, 1917			
1. Overseas Military Work			
For work among Canadian soldiers in England and France, including free distribution of drinks, stationery, reading material and athletic supplies; building huts and providing motion pictures, concerts, canteen supplies, and recreational, educational and religious programmes, and administration.	\$ 634,500.12		
For work of the British Y.M.C.A. with Canadian Soldiers.	71,595.00		
For work among troops in Mesopotamia.	5,400.00		
2. War Work in Canada			
For work in Canada in Summer Camps, Winter Barracks, Hospitals, Red Triangle Clubs, Discharge Depots, Boys on Farm Service, Munition Workers, Troop Train Work, Internment Camps, Cost of Financial Campaigns, Supplies of free stationery, games and athletic equipment.	244,113.66		
3. General Work			
For work of the National Council including Administration, Boys', Student, Railroad Work, etc.	64,155.82		
4. Balance			
Required to carry on work during first four months of 1918.	118,861.43		
			\$1,138,121.53

We have audited the Accounts of Head Office and of the Ontario and Quebec Division for the year 1917, and have seen the certified statements of Receipts and Disbursements of the Maritime and Western Divisions for 1917, and certify that the foregoing is a true Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the National Council for the year ended 31st December, 1917, according to their books and records.

OSCAR HUDSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, ONT., April 23, 1918.

Some Interesting Facts

WORK IN FRANCE—In 1917 fifty-five per cent. of Y.M.C.A. Canteens were in advanced positions where civilian stores do not exist. Thirty-eight were behind the lines at Vimy and forty at Passchendaele. Eight Canadian Y.M.C.A. dug-outs were destroyed by the Germans during 1917.

Y.M.C.A. prices in its canteens are regulated by the British War Office. All canteen profits are spent on the soldiers. Each month the canteen accounts are checked by Divisional Military Field Cashiers.

Here are a few of the 1917 expenditures in France alone: \$145,000 for new huts, marquees and equipment, etc.; \$35,000 for writing materials and educational literature; \$40,000 for concert parties, pianos, gramophones, etc.; \$35,000 for moving pictures; \$40,000 for athletics. Such recreations are acknowledged to be a powerful factor in maintaining "morale" of troops.

WORK IN ENGLAND—The Y.M.C.A. operates in every Canadian Camp in England, in 15 hospitals and with 20 Forestry Units. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. operates in 79 centres in England. In one week 177 entertainments were attended by 53,000 men.

WORK IN CANADA—Military Y.M.C.A. work is conducted in Canada at 30 points during the winter and in 9 Summer Camps, in 4 Internment Camps, in 3 Red Triangle Clubs, and 12 Hospitals, while work for sailors is carried on in the splendid Naval Hut at Halifax. 98 secretaries are employed and 900 ladies give voluntary assistance.

Copy of Financial Statement will be sent to any address on request.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Headquarters: 120 Bay St., Toronto

JOHN W. ROSS (Montreal)
National Chairman of
Red Triangle Fund Campaign

G. A. WARBURTON (Toronto)
National Director of
Red Triangle Fund Campaign