

SOFT SKIES AND GREEN FIELDS NOT WAR'S AWFULNESS

Thayer W. Milford Tells of the Beauties Seen in Historic Chateau in France.

SENDS HOME FLOWERS

Says Won't Write of Tragedy of Fighting as Friends Read of It Elsewhere.

A letter from the front received in this city from one of the London men fighting his country's battle is so different from others received recently and, in fact, since the war began, that it is worthy of special mention. The difference in the letter received by Mrs. Hugh Thurlow of 211 Talbot street from her brother, Thayer W. Milford, now with the A. M. C. in France, lies in the fact that it tells of green fields and flowers and soft skies and the beauty of things in Nature, and has very little to do with the awfulness of dead bodies and wounded and the scream and screech of shot and shell.

The letter is dated "Somewhere in France" and begins: "This is Sunday morning. I received communion at 8 a.m. in a fine historic chateau. Afterwards my chum and myself walked through the spacious grounds and up to the tower on the same estate. I stood on the top and, looking over the gardens, trout streams and old park, there was such a soft tenderness in the environment that I really wished it was peace time and that you were with me."

Death and Beauty. "I am writing this note in the flower garden on top of the tower with the guns, five miles distant, sending their shells over and consequently sending souls to their last eternal resting place. I am amid beauty, yet in hearing of death-dealing sound. It is a great experience. Up till a few hours ago I was there. Our brigade had been relieved by fresh troops after ten days; so we are back a little way. But not all of us."

"I could write you many facts of the war, and tell you my own experiences, but you read enough in the papers, and yet you know nothing of the real thing. And I am thankful you do not. My friends wonder why I do not write and tell them all about the war. Well, if they were in it and seeing what I see they would be too pleased to try and forget about war."

"I am going to pick a few flowers from the roof garden and inclose them. If you could see them growing here. They will be withered by the time you get them, these dear little flowers, but they can even be found right on the firing line. Can you imagine taking life among such beauty if man is possessed of heart or soul. But you must remember it is for God and honor we are fighting."

Faded Flowers.

The reporter says the flowers, "They were withered, but in their first glory."

GERMANY MUST ADHERE TO PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, SAYS STATES NOTE

Couched in Friendly Terms, It Also Reiterates Demand for Reparation for Loss of Lives on Lusitania, Says Forecast.

[Canadian Press.] Washington, June 10.—The American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, which precipitated the crisis in President Wilson's cabinet and as a climax to which William J. Bryan resigned as secretary of state, was believed here to have reached Ambassador Gerard in Berlin early today.

It was expected that the ambassador would present the communication immediately to the German war office. It will be given out tonight for publication tomorrow morning. In the meantime, President Wilson has asked that detailed forecasts of the note be not published.

Wait For Gerhard.

It is understood here that the German Government will not make answer to the

American note until after Meyer Gerhardt, the special envoy chosen by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to outline the American point of view to the German government at Berlin, arrives and explains the situation. This, it is estimated, will take at least a week or ten days.

Reparation Demanded.

The latest note, though couched in friendly tones, reiterates firmly the demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and sets forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

methods of the two departments had been distinct. He claimed that one had been necessary to carry authority and responsibility.

Dr. Shearer asserted that the question of the church had not been one of the difficulties encountered by last year's board.

[Canadian Press.] Financial Questions. Principal A. E. Gaudier, of Toronto, said that half the money charged to the administration of the church funds was spent in educational work throughout the church.

Several overtures from synods asserting that the expenditure for administration was too great, have been received by the assembly.

The finance board of the church will take up this question and publish at an early date a statement showing what money is spent for administration of work, and also what goes to promote public giving, and that spent on educational work.

S. GREY LIBERALS CHOOSE H. H. MILLER

Will Carry Standard in Next Dominion Election.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Durham, June 9.—H. H. Miller, of Hanover, ex-member for South Grey, was the unanimous choice of local Liberals at a meeting held here today to select their candidate for the Dominion House.

Hon. George P. Graham was given a great reception, and in a splendid speech told of conditions at Ottawa. He showed how an election had been planned for June and said he expected it in the fall now.

He scored the recent scandals and declared that the public had largely become weary of what is going on.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Buried at Toronto.

Mrs. Margaret Williamson, formerly of London, was buried in Toronto Wednesday, June 9. She is survived by four sons and two daughters: Albert, of Stratford; Thomas, of St. Marys; Edward, of Calgary; Charles, of London; Annie and Fricella, of Toronto.

When taken up by the soldier boy away in a foreign land, fighting and suffering, they no doubt touched the inner chord which brought memories of home and friends. The soldier who received them prize them more than she would their weight in gold.

In conclusion the writer says: "Canadians are still holding the good name they won at Ypres. I am real well, and doing my little part."

CHURCH UNION BRINGS OUT A RECORD VOTE

Amalgamated Committee's Difficulties Smoothed Over Chairman Reports.

[Canadian Press.] Kingston, June 10.—The Presbyterian Assembly came to a close this afternoon. The next assembly will be held in Westminster Church, Winnipeg, June, 1916. The largest vote ever taken in the assembly on any question was taken on church union this year. The traveling expenses of commissioners were considerably higher this year than last, being estimated at \$10,200. Last year's expenses were \$8,688.

Rev. E. D. H. Keith, principal of the Ladies' College, Red Deer, Alta., presented the report of the college today. The assembly approved the motion to put \$10,000 in the budget annually for five years to maintain this college.

Rev. Dr. D. R. Drummond, Hamilton, Ont., presented the report of the special committee on the amalgamation of the social service and home mission boards. He asserted that the difficulty on the board appointed last year had arisen out of a misunderstanding on the part of the heads of the two boards as to their exact standing.

Dr. A. S. Grant, Toronto, was appointed general superintendent and convener of the new board, and Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, Toronto, superintendent of social service department.

Dr. Grant asked the assembly to define very clearly the work expected. He said the difficulty had come up because the

board taken up by the soldier boy away in a foreign land, fighting and suffering, they no doubt touched the inner chord which brought memories of home and friends. The soldier who received them prize them more than she would their weight in gold.

In conclusion the writer says: "Canadians are still holding the good name they won at Ypres. I am real well, and doing my little part."

COMES UP SMILING AFTER CLOSE CALL

W. A. Benson Lost Bicycle in Encounter With Freight Train.

WATCHMAN MOST SCARED

"My God, Ain't You Killed," He Asked Spyrest Man in London.

W. D. Benson, 359 Dufferin avenue, had a close call to death yesterday afternoon at the Adelaide street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway. He had left his home and, riding a bicycle, an inseparable companion of the old gentleman when he is away from home, was on his way to some handle works in London East. At the Adelaide street crossing a freight train was passing, and the gates were down. He took up his position beside the tracks with his bicycle beside him. He waited until it was time for the train to have passed, and then looked up and saw the caboose again, however, but he considered he had enough time to get safely over before the van got back if more speed was to be done. He would not have taken any chance of injury but that he was sure he could make the crossing safely.

How It Happened.

"But I forgot for the moment," said Mr. Benson, who is 76 years of age, and looks ten years younger, "that a caboose, because it is attached to the end of a train when shunted backwards, jumps the first three feet at a speed of 100 miles an hour. I was alert to the temerity in going around the tail end of a train, but thought I had given enough time to the trainmen to get their cars past the crossing. Just as the first wheel of my bicycle had crossed the north rail of the north track the impact came. I was knocked over and my bicycle went beneath the wheels. I fell to the side of the track, but managed to keep hold on my wheel. I thought that if I could keep a clutch on it I might save it from annihilation. Of course, when any man of normal intelligence is in danger of his life by remaining in a certain spot he naturally takes for the time being. I kept my wheel out of danger, but still held my self. I might just as well have let it go, though, for five cars passed over it, and it was wholly demolished.

Foolish Question.

"Up to this time, which was about one minute after I had been knocked down, I had seen no human beings about, but no the watchman came running up white of face and panting: 'My God, man, ain't you killed?' he cried. I replied that there wasn't a Grand Trunk train in existence could kill me.

Asked if he didn't feel any ill effects of his mishap yesterday, Mr. Benson replied: "No, I don't. I'm an abnormal specimen of humanity. I don't hold to that is orthodox in life, and so account for my longevity and splendid health."

NEW LOCAL NEWS

CHIMNEY FIRE.—Fire apparatus responded to an alarm at 14 Regina street last night, when a chimney caught fire. There was no damage.

BANK CLEARINGS.—The bank clearings for the week amounted to \$2,300,198, as compared with \$1,637,194 for the same period last year.

SPEAK AT MITCHELL.—Rev. Canon Tuckwell of this city and Judge Barron of Stratford will give patriotic addresses at Mitchell tonight.

THE PUMP QUESTION.—The utilities commissioners are meeting this afternoon to settle the question of either repairing the old pumps at Springbank or installing new ones.

SUES FOR PRICE OF MEAT.—W. H. Greaves of this city issued a writ, filed in the county court office today, against James Johnson for \$48.55. The plaintiff claims that this sum is owing him from the defendant as the price of meat which has been delivered to Mr. Johnson by the plaintiff.

ADDRESSES I. C. S. STUDENTS.—The local chapter of the I. C. S. Fraternity of the World met on Wednesday night at its clubrooms, 388 Dundas street, and listened to an interesting and inspiring address by J. C. Mottahed. Mr. Mottahed emphasized the great necessity of a technical education, and commended those present for their ambition and grit, in having decided to devote some of their spare time to self-improvement.

CONCRETE WORK UNDER WAY.—Contractor W. J. Boss started the concrete base work for the new bridge over the street south pavement this morning. The grading has all been completed, and from now on more than 1,000 yards of concrete base will be laid in each day. The street railway tracks have been raised to the required level, and nothing more will have to be done for the grade work. The contractor also started work on plowing up the hill from Craig street to the bridge preparatory to putting the brick pavement there.

WANTS A GRAMOPHONE.—Governor Carter, of the county jail, is considering the request of Fred Billings, a young prisoner who has pleaded guilty to the theft of \$1,000 from a Strachan bank, who asks if he may be allowed to have a gramophone in his cell during the two weeks he will be in jail before his trial. The prisoner sent his request to the governor in a letter. He states that the gramophone would be the means of amusement to him while he awaits trial.

WEDDING BELLS

WIGGINS-McBRIDE.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Albert Wilson, 25 Ashkin street, when Percy Wiggins of Hensall was united in marriage to Miss McBride of London. The bride's presence of a number of guests from Hensall, Aylmer and London. Rev. W. H. Harvey performed the ceremony. The bride looked beautiful in a gown of white silk crepe, and wore a crown of white and orange blossoms. Many expressions in admiration of her beauty were heard. After a sumptuous wedding breakfast the happy couple left for Buffalo and points east on their wedding tour.

STORIE-SMITH.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Leila Smith, 329 Richmond street, yesterday, when her daughter, Mildred Victoria, was united in marriage to Frank Storrie, of this city. The bride looked charming in a gown of white embroidered voile, and wore a crown of white and orange blossoms. She was given away by her mother. She was assisted by her sister, Bessie May, while Wendell Chanda assisted the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. A. Anderson. Church, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. After a sumptuous party of friends and family, the bride and groom left for Buffalo and points west, and will be at home to their many friends at 508 Grosvenor street after July 1.

DEVOTED TO WORK.

Just to say he was a fine man sums up the opinion that was held of him. His work was his life and he seldom was away from the office. When he was given a farewell dinner on the occasion of his being retired at half pay, his nature showed how deeply he felt the tribute paid him. He was the personification of office loyalty, and that his long service was appreciated was a fact for which he was never tired of expressing his gratitude.

A Fine Friend.

He achieved the highest reputation for good judgment and accuracy. To those fortunate enough to share his intimacy he was a friend in the widest sense of the word. He was an altogether delightful companion, not a little of it being due to his large fund of entertaining reminiscences. He was one of those who set up Dickens' great novel, "David Copperfield," for its American publication.

It is probable that the funeral will be held at Ottawa, where his wife is buried. He is survived by two sons, the late Mr. Marshall, of the Buffalo Courier, and William, formerly of The Advertiser, an officer on the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Margaret. One daughter, Mrs. Blount of Ottawa.

While a resident of London he was active in Baptist Church circles, being for many years a member of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST

[Canadian Press.] Ottawa, June 10.—The following casualties were announced this afternoon:

Fifth Battalion.

Killed in action—Lance-Sergeant Stanley M. King, London, Eng.

Lance-Sergeant William Prescott, Dunbar, Scotland.

Sergeant John Muir (formerly 11th), Juniper Green, Scotland.

Sergeant Charles Henry Phillips, Devonport, Eng.

Corporal John Clyde McKee, Greenock, Scotland.

Lance-Corporal Stuart Cling Hood, Stirling, Scotland.

Acting-Corporal Robert Stuart McGlashan, Glasgow, Scotland.

Corporal Gordon Ellis, Campden, Eng.

Pte. Charles H. Johnston, Sheffield, Eng.

Pte. Daniel Craig, Glasgow, Scotland.

Pte. Charles Harold King, Rushden, Eng.

Pte. George McAdam, Caithness, Scotland.

Pte. Robert Evans Russell, Belfast, Ireland.

Pte. Edward Clark Moseley, Eng.

Pte. Arthur Stafford B. Edmondston, Liverpool, Eng.

Pte. Alexander Hunter, Stornoway, Scotland.

Pte. George Hawkins, Strand, Eng.

Pte. William Daynes, London, Eng.

Pte. Harold Harvey, Belfast, Ireland.

Pte. Keith Robertson, Catterham, Eng.

Pte. William McNaught West, Glasgow, Scotland.

Pte. Norman Heath, London, Eng.

Pte. George H. Olsen, Laderals, Norway.

Pte. W. H. Lawson, Angus, Scotland.

Pte. Robert James Leggett, Boston, Eng.

Pte. Albert Neale, Maldstone, Eng.

Pte. Horace Frank Ford, London, Eng.

Pte. Alexander Peter Watt, Bray, Ireland.

Missing—Pte. James Ford, Derby, Eng.

Pte. Henry James Seale, Southampton, Eng.

Pte. William Browne, Welshpool, Eng.

Pte. Harry Davies, Bardsley, Eng.

Pte. John Metcalfe, Carlisle, Eng.

Pte. Alexander McKenzie, Jeaburg, Scotland.

Eighth Battalion.

Wounded—Pte. Albert Marshall, London, Eng.

THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in action, May 25.—Pte. Kenneth Dilnot, Herve Bay, Eng.

Killed in action, May 25.—Corp. Arthur George Audrey, Berks, Eng.

Corp. Fred Woodward, Liverpool, Eng.

Pte. Robert Downey, Liverpool, Eng.

Pte. Arthur Harold Parsons, Yorkville, Eng.

Pte. Walter Longley, London, Eng.

Pte. Charles Annesley, Abbeyville, Ireland.

Killed in action, May 26.—Pte. Albert Brown, London, Eng.

Pte. Frank Harrison, Brookland, Eng.

Second Battalion.

Wounded, May 26.—Pte. Fred Clark, Wund, Sheffield, Eng.

Tenth Battalion.

Died of wounds, June 1.—Sergeant Harold Arthur Hunt, South Norwood, Eng.

Died of wounds, May 23.—Pte. Arthur Smith, Milbank Asbury, Eng.

Died of wounds, May 22.—Pte. Paul Van Achte, Gelm, Belgium.

Died of wounds May 30.—Lance-Corporal Ernest Bates, North Huddersfield, England.

Wounded.—Pte. E. R. Hughes, Newton, England.

13th Battalion.

Wounded May 20.—Pte. Chas. Newton Bartlett, Portland, England.

Suffering from Concussion.—Pte. Wm. Kidd, Dundee, Scotland.

15th Battalion.

Died of wounds.—Pte. Michel Alek Podol, Russia.

Missing May 20.—Sergeant Ronald Maxwell Clark, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Pte. Alan James Gardener, London, England.

Pte. Wm. G. Francis Horne (formerly 16th Battalion), Newport, England.

Pte. Henry James McLeod, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Pte. Wm. Turner Murphy, Liverpool, England.

Pte. Edward Arthur Tongood, Crowborough, England.

Pte. Thomas G. Taylor, New Pitsburgh, Scotland.

Pte. Jas. Kerr Sydney Ritchie, Perth, Scotland.

Missing May 20.—Pte. Robert B. Wilson, Sunderland, England.

Wounded.—Pte. Jas. Malcolm, Scotland.

Pte. Robert Fyvie, Elion, England.

Pte. George Chapman, Hamilton, Scotland.

Suffering from Shock.—Pte. William Robertson, Aberdeen, Scotland.

FOR GUELPH EXCURSION.

MELROSE, June 9.—Quite a number from Melrose will take in the excursion to Guelph next week.

STYLISH

Straw Hats

All made in London

75c to \$2.50 Each

Graham Bros.

Strand Cafeteria

384 RICHMOND STREET.

Hot lunch at all hours. Dinner special after 11 o'clock a.m.

Favors and Paper Hats

Novelties for all occasions. Wholesale and retail.

PEEL'S

RICHMOND STREET.

You never reach the limit—there's always MORE fun in a Brownie.

A source of continual delight to the children, and the grown-ups as well.

Made by Kodak workmen, and subjected to thorough Kodak tests.

PRICE, \$1.00 TO \$12.00

J. H. Back & Co.

210 DUNDAS STREET.

LEAD PENCILS

We carry the best assorted stock in London. We have a pencil for every purpose.

HAY'S STATIONERY

PHONE 150.

CROWN CAFE

153 KING STREET.

Open Day and Night.

Private Dining-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

DINNERS FROM 11:30 TO 2.

HOT LUNCHEONS AT ALL HOURS.

88du ywt

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED

cottage or small cottage immediately. Box 162, Advertiser.

LOST, ON MONDAY, MAY 31—LADY'S

purse, containing money, near corner Richmond and Sydenham streets. Reward at 185 Dundas street.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

2 GROSS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Direct importation just received from England.

Regular \$1.00 67c

4 DOZEN

PREMIER FOUNTAIN PENS.

Regular \$2.00 value 99c each

BARGAIN PRICES.

THAT MEAN THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS.

15c Hofbrau Malt 9c

25c Carling's Malt 18c

25c Beecham's Pills 18c

25c Castoria 23c

60c Cod Liver Oil 38c

Pictures Taken During St. Julien Fight, Showing Gen. Mercer and His Staff, Including Capt. F. B. Ware of This City



WOULD SEEM EASY TO RAISE NEW BATTALIONS IF PRESENT RECRUITING RUSH CONTINUES

More Than Score of Men Come to Camp Here to Join Present Battalions During Past 24 Hours, Indicating Spirit of District in Enlisting.

"No word yet of the new battalions." This is the official word handed out at divisional headquarters today. Save for the press dispatches concerning the two new infantry units that are to be raised in this division, nothing has been heard of them by the headquarters staff.

Just as a sample of how it would be possible to raise these new units, the officers are pointing to the way recruits are coming in for the present battalions. Twenty-one more recruits were sworn in by the 33rd yesterday and this morning. At a rate such as this it would soon be possible to raise two or three new battalions, for there is no active recruiting propaganda, the men being taken on simply as they come to the mobilization camp.

With a score and more daily applying for enlistment at one centre alone, it is pointed out that with recruiting officers over the entire division and

an official call to arms the recruiting in London even would jump to possibly double the present rate or even more. The new 33rd recruits are:

John Houston to D.
Peter Brown to C.
George A. M. Taylor to C.
George F. Taylor to A.
G. Higgins to A.
G. Allison to A.
G. Allan to A.
R. Houghton to A.
G. Wiggins to A.
F. Carter to A.
P. Alden to A.
J. Richmond to A.
Thos. H. Cameron to A.
Fred. Gooding to A.
E. Horton to A.
John Teasdale to A.
H. Symons to A.
A. Boyd to A.
P. Morrison to A.
Harry T. Smeeth to D.

Advertiser Illustrations.

These splendid pictures were taken during the great fight, lasting from April 22 to May 1, in which so many Canadian casualties were sustained. 1. Advanced headquarters of the Canadians on April 25, showing, from left to right, Major T. E. Powers (signal), Capt. Frank B. Ware of London; Lieut. Basil Wedd, and Brig.-Gen. Mercer. The pig shown in the picture was eaten that night for supper.

2. Advanced Brigade Headquarters April 25, showing, from left to right, Capt. Vandersly, Capt. Ware and Major Hayter. This was in the middle of the week's fighting. 3. The camp in the woods, taken May 1, showing Brig.-Gen. Mercer and Major R. J. F. Hayter standing in front of their "dug out." It is quite a neat little place, with sandbag walls. This picture was taken just after Langemark. 4. Officers at Canadian Headquarters, April 25. From left to right, Major Powers, Lieut. Wedd, Gen. Mercer, Capt. Vandersly and Capt. Ware. 5. Major Beattie, the chaplain, lying in shelter. Major Beattie lost his wife and daughter on the Lusitania, and he is said to have resigned his chaplaincy in order to get on the firing line. 6. The work of the big guns—a picturesque scene, showing a French soldier gazing eastward over Belgian plain. Note what the shells of the big guns have done to the trees in the foreground.

GOING TO OTTAWA

34th Officers for Special Course in Musketry Selected Today.

The officers of the 33rd and 34th overseas battalions, who have been taking the special musketry course at the Rockcliffe Ranges, Ottawa, are expected back within a few days. The new course starts on June 17, and the four officers of the 34th who will attend have already been selected by Lieut.-Col. Oliver. They are Lieuts. Savage, Lord, Torrence and Stuart. Those officers who will go from the 33rd will be announced tomorrow. The officers now away are Lieut.-Col. Douglas, and Lieuts. Cullen, Rutherford and Moore from the 34th, Major Rance, Capt. Mercer (adjutant), and Captains Ashplant and Sloan.

PLEASED WITH ORDERS

Military Police Declare Restriction On Bars Works Out Well.

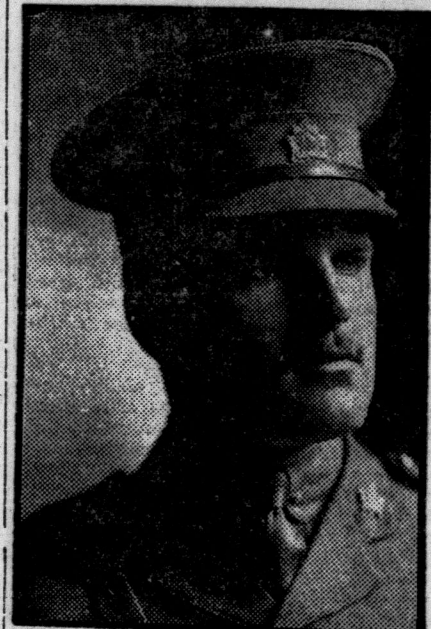
Members of the military police squads of the overseas units now in training in this city are more than pleased with the new liquor regulations that have been enacted to restrict the hours in which the soldiers can enter bars. "It has made our work easier, and has put the men in really better shape," is the comment of one of the senior non-coms. of the M. P.'s. "The bartenders know that the new regulations will be strictly enforced, and they are using more care in serving soldiers."

BAND IS TRAINING

33rd Musicians Getting Down to Work in Earnest With New Instruments.

The band of the 33rd Battalion is now practically organized, although a permanent bandmaster has yet to be selected by the officers. One of the mess tents is being used as a band room, and the musicians are getting down to work in real earnest with the instruments. More of the new instruments were unpacked this morning.

COMMANDER OF 33RD DETACHED COMPANY



CAPT. HARRY NELLES, in command of the special reinforcement company of the 33rd Battalion, and formerly senior captain of A Company, same battalion, Capt. Nelles is one of the youngest officers of the battalion. He took out a commission in the 7th Regiment at the declaration of war, and after passing his lieutenant's course at the provisional school here was attached to the 18th as a supernumerary. On the formation of the 33rd he was given captain's rank and placed in command of A Company. He is a son of J. A. Nelles, the well-known insurance broker and former secretary of the board of trade. A brother, Eric, has just completed his captain's course at the Wolsey Barracks.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP

The tents of the military police guard have been moved to the west side of the Oxford street gate. Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers of the 33rd Battalion: Captain W. W. Muir, from June 12 to June 15; Lieut. O. W. Grant, from June 12 to midnight of June 13; Lieut. F. H. Duck, June 12 to June 14.

Major D. Fletcher is field officer of the day.

No cases of measles have developed among the 33rd, although with the two cases found in the 33rd. The two members of one tent were taken into the isolation camp to prevent any spread of the disease.

Major A. V. Becker and the stretcher bearers section of the 33rd have been moved to new quarters, one of the big marquees having been fitted up for the A. M. C. squad.

The night outpost manoeuvres that were scheduled for last evening were called off.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers Worn by every member of the family.

Advertiser Illustrations JACK WALKER.

WHY I ENLISTED

Serjt. W. C. Goltan, "D" Company, 33rd Battalion, has been awarded the first prize of \$5 in cash in The Advertiser's essay contest on "Why I Enlisted." The sergeant's answer has been adjudged to be the finest and most concise answer received. The other prize-winning essays have not yet been selected, the judges being engaged in their examination, but the announcement may be expected at once.

The first prize essay follows:

"I enlisted because I want to be one of those to assist in as great and glorious a cause as has ever been or ever will be the lot of man to espouse."

"I desire to help in securing the freedom of little Belgium from the terrible fate which would be hers should the Germans win; to help fight against a power which would be a scourge, domineering over the whole world, should the Allies be defeated. I love my country and my nationality. I love the freedom, the liberties and the justice which all enjoy living under the rule of the British Empire, and I believe that if the Germans win this war they will never rest content until the British Empire is no more."

WILL COMPLETE BATTERY ORGANIZATION SHORTLY

Major Coghlan Accepts Command of New Overseas Unit.

COMES HERE SHORTLY

Will Announce Staff After Conference With Col. Shannon.

Organization of the new 29th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, for service overseas, will be completed within a few days, it is expected. Major F. T. Coghlan, commander of the 11th Howitzer Battery of Guelph, who was offered the command of the 29th, has been accepted and is expected to arrive in London within the course of a few days for a conference with Col. L. W. Shannon, divisional officer commanding.

The staff of the 29th and the arrangements for its recruiting will not be made public until after this conference.

Nothing has yet been decided as to where the battery will be enlisted in the first place and where it will be trained in the second. Toronto dispatches say that all of the batteries of Canada's latest contingent are to be trained at Petawawa camp. Headquarters here knows nothing about such an arrangement.

It has been pointed out that there has been no staff named for the Petawawa camp as yet, and this may mean that the preliminary training of the 29th will be done in this city.

ANOTHER OFFICERS' GAME

33rd Will Endeavor to Trim 34th Battalion This Evening.

There will be another officers' baseball match at Carling's Heights this evening. On the last occasion the 34th officers won out, 10-9, but the 33rd are swearing vengeance and are getting ready to take their revenge this evening.

There are some real high-class ball heavers in the officers' messes of the battalions and a battle royal is assured.

NEW CREDIT VOTE

Discussion to Take Place in Commons Tuesday Next.

[Canadian Press.] London, June 10.—3:50 p.m.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that a further report of credit would be discussed on Tuesday of next week.

13,000 ENEMIES AT LARGE.

[Canadian Press.] London, June 10.—Because of inadequate internment facilities there still are 9,000 Germans and 4,000 Austro-Hungarians of military age at large in the metropolitan area. These are official figures which were made public today.

THE DIARY OF MARS

Capture of the Austrian town of Montefalco is announced in an official communication from Rome. Gen. Cadorna, Italian chief of staff, reports that the town was occupied after stubborn fighting along the Isonzo River. Montefalco lies three miles east of the river, and about an equal distance north of the Gulf of Trieste. It is sixteen miles northwest of the city of Trieste, against which the Italian invasion presumably is directed. Possession of Montefalco would be of strategic importance to the Italians, particularly as that point is connected by railroad with Trieste. The latest mention of the town in official Austrian dispatches was in last night's report, which said an Italian attack in that vicinity had failed.

At various points along the Isonzo sharp fighting has occurred, and several successes for the Italians are announced, but it is conceded the Austrians still hold dominating positions.

IN A WARM PLACE



on the right, or west, bank of the river. Italian forces are still moving northward over the Trent frontier, but thus far the engagements apparently have been little more than skirmishes.

Uninterrupted successes for the Austrians and Germans in Galicia are claimed in Vienna, where it is said the advance south of the Danube is continuing. In Central Galicia, however, the Russians apparently are resisting the advance with more success.

German submarines have sunk two more British trawlers. The crews of both vessels were rescued.

A Berlin dispatch concedes the Germans lost one vessel, a collier, in the Baltic engagement of last week, and that a destroyer was damaged. It is asserted in Petrograd that a German transport and torpedo boat were sunk.

More Nourishment—Less Cost

You make food much more nourishing if you add Bovril—and a little Bovril goes a long way. Its body-building powers have been proved 10 to 20 times the amount taken. It increases food value and saves kitchen waste.

WAR PURCHASES' INQUIRY NEXT WEEK

John Thomson, K. C., Counsel to Investigate Conditions.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, June 10.—John Thomson, K. C., of Ottawa, has been appointed counsel for the investigation which is to be held by Sir Charles Davidson into war purchases.

The inquiry will open next week, and the inquiry will be open to press and public. There are some 25,000 contracts to be gone over.

GOLDEN JUBILEE FOR ZION CHURCH, WHALEN

[Special to The Advertiser.] WHALEN, June 9.—Zion Church purposes celebrating its golden jubilee on Sunday next, when Rev. Mr. Vance will preach, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. On the following Sunday anniversary services will be held, when Rev. Mr. McAllister of Exeter will be the speaker. Special music is being prepared for the occasion. There will be a tea in connection on Tuesday, May 22.

CHANGED HIS MIND

Chatham Man Sued On Note Which He Repudiated.

CHATHAM, June 9.—Judgment has been reserved in the case of the Dominion Bank vs. Charles Hadley. Some time ago a man who was introduced to the manager of the local branch of the Dominion Bank presented a forged check at that institution and swindled the bank out of the money. Mr. Hadley undertook to pay half of the loss that the bank sustained and gave his note for the amount. Later on, he claimed that he was not responsible for the other man swindling the bank, and he refused to meet the note.

BASKET FACTORY WILL REPLACE OLD SCHOOL

Strathroy Council to Sell Building for \$600.

STRATHROY, June 9.—The town council have decided to sell the old Caradoc Street School for \$600 to Mr. George Rivers for a site to rthe basket factory. Mr. Rivers will commence work on the property at once. The Princess Mary chapter, I.O.D.E. is making preparations for a supper to be served at Alexandra Park, on Friday evening.

A regular schedule ball game between the Clerks and Progress will be played that evening. The funds are in aid of our Canadian boys at the front.

A patriotic picnic will be held at North Caradoc Presbyterian Church tomorrow afternoon.

Reginald Buchanan, son of Capt. Buchanan of Metcalfe, who went to England with the 18th Battalion second C. E. F., has received his promotion to sergeant.

Lieut. V. W. Dyas with the 30th Regiment, First C.E.F., has been promoted to rank of captain in France.

Capt. Dyas is an ex-officer of the 26th Regiment, Middlesex Light Infantry.

PRISONERS LOCATED.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.] London, June 10.—The following are additional names of Canadians now known to be prisoners at Giesen: 18650, Candy, of the 3rd; 9248, Stevens, of the 3rd; 2604, Keir, of the 15th; 258, C. Smith, of the 15th; 17277, Legmore, unknown.

At Oberhausen, 24554, Sergt. Alexander, of the 13th.

At Paderborn, 13330, Collison, of the 5th; 24494, Hycks, of the 12th.

At Limberg, 16996, Doyle, of the 7th.

At Meschede, 13415, Hobbs, battalion unknown.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Hanover, 24767, Slossor, of the 13th. Detention places uncertain, 21925, Leach, of the 5th; 279, MacLeod, of the 8th; 25800, Richards, of the 15th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

At Elberfeld, 24435, Pearce, of the 13th.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS INSPECTED BY MORGANS

Lord Devonport Tells House of Lords Makers Object.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.] London, June 10.—In the Lords' debate on the munitions bill, Lord Devonport said he understood munitions from Canada had to be inspected by Morgans, of New York, who also inspected munitions made in the States. Canadians who had offered shells to make for the Government objected to having to pass their goods through the American house.

Earl Curzon, on behalf of the Government, promised to inquire.

Lord Strathbridge, who has come back from the front, said the men there did not think much about when the war would end. The main thought was when would the people of Britain wake up and give us the amount of guns we require. Our guns are capable of firing millions of rounds every twenty-four hours, but he did not say this amount of ammunition was required every day.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcer, clears the air passages, stops drops of mucus in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Substitutes. All Dealers of Remedies. Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

STOPS FALLING HAIR

This Homemade Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To a half pint of water add: Bay Rum 1 oz. Glycerine small box. These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them and apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used. A half pint should be enough to rid the head of dandruff, kill the dandruff germs, it stops the hair from falling out, and relieves itching and scalp diseases. Although it is not a dye, it acts upon the hair roots and will darken streaked, faded, grey hair in ten or fifteen days. It promotes the growth of the hair and makes harsh hair soft and glossy.

Baby's Own Soap



Leaves the skin—no matter how tender—soft—white—aromatized. Perfect for nursery and toilet. Albert Soaps Limited, Montreal.

COCOANUT OIL FINE FOR WASHING HAIR

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, the less soap you use the better.

Mild soaps and prepared shampoo contain too much alkali. The drier the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain, unscented coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff, and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves a fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multiflavored coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

Only a Small Portion of the Wheat Berry Is Good Enough for

Hunt's Diamond

At Your Grocer's—Ask Him

GIRLS! CLEAN AND BEAUTIFY HAIR NO DANDRUFF—25 CENT DANDERINE

Stop washing hair! Try this! Makes hair glossy, soft and abundant.

Surely try a "Danderine hair cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful. You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it at once.

Unstrung, Unsteady Shaky Nerves

MAY BE TONED UP BY USING

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Mrs. John Harper, Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the heart and nervous system. I was confined to a grocery store for twelve years, and as my store gave up business, as I became terribly rundown and nervous, and had heart trouble, and I was about to give up my very fast now. I feel that nothing will cure me. The nerves of one hand would tremble and then seem to go numb so that I could not write or sew. Now my hand is quite steady, as you can see by my handwriting. This is a big change, which delights me so much, for I thought all was done that could be done. I was about to give up in despair when I tried this last remedy, and even after I had only taken half a box the change started to come." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the enfeebled, overworked, exhausted, overworked system to full constitutional power.

Stomach Troubles Due to Acidity

SO SAYS EMINENT SPECIALIST.

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, wind, and stomach-ache are in probably nine cases out of ten simply evidence that fermentation is taking place in the food contents of the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acids. Wind defends the stomach, and causes that full, oppressive feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the fermenting food. Such fermentation is unnatural, and acid formation is not only unnatural, but may involve most serious consequences if not corrected. To stop or prevent fermentation of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and render it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia, probably the best and most effective corrector of acid stomach known, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water immediately after eating, or whenever wind or acidity is felt. This stops the fermentation, and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments. Fermentation, wind and acidity are dangerous and unnecessary. Stop or prevent them by the use of a proper antidote, such as bisulphated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist, and thus enable the stomach to do its work properly without being hindered by poisonous gas and dangerous acids.—M. F. P.

Outbursts of Everett True—By Condo



Advertiser Illustrations

W.P. SAUCE

Made in England every drop, and enjoyed all over the world.

ONE QUALITY
ONE SIZE
ONE PRICE



TURKISH GUNBOAT SUNK BY BRITISH

Transport Mosel Also Captured and Garrison at Amara Surrenders.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, June 9.—8:10 p.m.—The Turkish gunboat Marmaris has been sunk and the Turkish transport Mosel has been captured, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British Government. The action took place in the Persian Gulf region. The text of the statement follows: "Fuller reports of our advance upon the Tigris River and the occupation of Amara show that as the result of an action on May 31 and June 1, the enemy's force, which had been threatening Kurnah for some time, became completely demoralized.

"No resistance appears to have been offered to the small party pursuing by river, the Turks trying to escape as fast as they could in hulks and steamers. The former surrendered on being overtaken, while the Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosel captured.

"Although the strength of the force which arrived at Amara in the Comet (British destroyer) and some small launches was quite insignificant, the entire garrison, which numbered over one thousand, surrendered, including the Turkish civil governor of Amara, Istaitieh, the commander of the force recently opposing us at Kurnah, and Said Ullah, commander of two British brigades.

"Shortly after our occupation of Amara the advanced guard troops of the British column, which had been retreated from the Khera Valley, entered the town and were captured. The remainder of this force, estimated at about 2,000, fled, leaving a heavy gun in our possession.

"The remnants of the enemy, who so far have escaped capture, are retiring in a state of disorganization, many having discarded their arms."

The Turkish gunboat Marmaris, displaced 422 tons and carried a complement of 66 men. She was 174 feet long and was armed with four 9-pounders and two 1-pounders. She also was equipped with one torpedo tube. The Marmaris was built at Le Creusot in 1897.

JUDGE WEEPS, SLAYER'S WIFE IS IN HYSTERIC

MONTREAL, June 9.—With Mr. Justice Pelletier in tears and pronouncing the sentence of death for murder in a choking voice, Luigi Romano stood calmly in the prisoner's dock in the court of King's Bench this afternoon and heard his name, while at the same time his wife was carried down the court house, screaming hysterically.

Romano was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 15, for the murder of Umberto California. It was his second trial.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

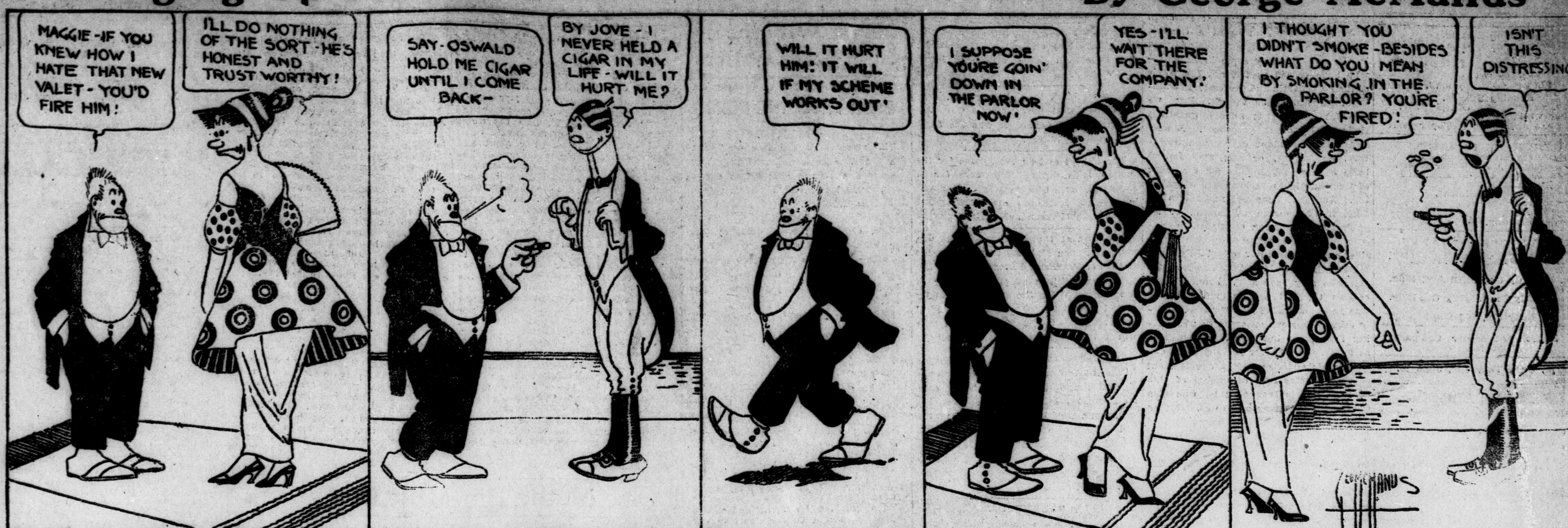
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

FIRST BATTALION.

SERIOUSLY ILL—Pte. M. Mullin, Copetown, Ont. (appendicitis).
WOUNDED—Pte. Ernest Hutcherson, 26 Globe street, Galt, Ont.

SECOND BATTALION

WOUNDED—Pte. A. White, River Bend, Ont. Corp. E. H. Brooks, Toronto. Pte. D. G. Mitchell, Toronto.
SUFFERING FROM SHOCK—Sergeant G. N. Tremblay, Montreal.
WOUNDED—Lance-Corp. J. Major, Brockville, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION.

WOUNDED—Corp. G. Brown, Toronto. Pte. G. Greening, Montreal. Pte. A. Atkinson, Montreal. Pte. C. H. France, Walton, N. Y. Pte. W. G. Burns, Toronto. Pte. W. S. White, Toronto. Pte. G. T. Beith, Grandby, Que. Pte. T. Chatterton, Nelson, B. C.
SUFFERING FROM SHOCK—Pte. G. L. Emery, Westville, N. S.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING; NOW REPORTED WOUNDED—Pte. O. E. Lennox, Toronto.
WOUNDED—Pte. A. Fisher, Toronto. Pte. J. M. Sergeant, Campbellton, N. B. Sergeant A. L. Best, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.

WOUNDED—Pte. G. Fralick, Dunnville, Ont. Pte. J. A. Dilworth, Winnipeg.
SUFFERING FROM SHOCK—Pte. A. Keats, Toronto.
SEVERELY WOUNDED—Pte. G. Valins, St. Catharines, Ont.
SERIOUSLY ILL—Pte. A. Duncan, Scotland.
DISCHARGED FROM NO. 5 GENERAL HOSPITAL, ROUEN, MAY 31; WOUND IN SHOULDER—Pte. J. A. Forthright, Scotland.

FIFTH BATTALION.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. S. M. Gibbs, England.
SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—Pte. J. Greenhalgh, England. Pte. T. Ramsay, Scotland.
WOUNDED—Pte. A. Watson, England.

SIXTH BATTALION.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. J. B. Tierney, Arranmore, Ont. Pte. A. Cameron, Verdun, Man. Pte. W. Gordon, Montague, P. E. I.
SUFFERING FROM GAS PUMES—Pte. C. Craig, Vancouver, B. C.
WOUNDED—Corp. L. Clark, Victoria, B. C.
WOUNDED—Pte. B. Manson, Theodores, Sask.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

SERIOUSLY ILL—Pte. E. Reynolds, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. T. Hillier, Victoria, B. C.
MISSING—Pte. L. G. Buxton, Vancouver, B. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. H. E.

Moore, Vancouver, B. C.
WOUNDED—Lance-Corp. S. Proctor, Winnipeg; Pte. F. J. Neller, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. C. J. Bailey, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. F. S. Rogers, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. T. W. Springett, Duncan, B. C.; Sergeant H. G. McGregor, Vancouver, B. C.

SUFFERING FROM SHOCK—Pte. H.

Maylor, Boniton, N. J., U.S.A.; Pte. M. Beaton, Vancouver Island, B. C.; Pte. A. D. Legge, Revelstoke, B. C.; Pte. A. Golding, Esquimalt, B. C.

WOUNDED—Corp. J. C. Anthony,

Victoria, B. C.; Pte. C. S. Beaton, Brookfield, P. E. I.; Pte. W. McArthur, Fernie, B. C.; Pte. D. Carshaw, Qualicum, B. C.; Pte. G. D. Walsh, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. A. Bunting, Oak Bay, B. C.; Sergeant H. H. Fort, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. H. L. Longman, Vancouver, B. C.; Pte. A. E. Bishop, Victoria, B. C.; Pte. L. W. Woodall, Cleveland, Ohio; Pte. J. H. Woodall, England; Pte. A. Allott, England. Pte. R. B. Weir, Scotland.

SUFFERING FROM SHOCK—Pte. J.

M. Wilson, Scotland; Pte. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England.
DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

WOUNDED—Pte. D. Angus,

Scotland; Pte. D. F. MacGregor, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Eke, England; Pte. H. C. Bridges, England; Pte. G. Dougherty, England.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY

BRIGADE.

WOUNDED—Gunner J. McWhinney, Montreal.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY

BRIGADE.

KILLED IN ACTION—Gunner G. McNeil, St. John, N. B.

NO. 1 COMPANY FIELD ENGINEERS.

WOUNDED—Sapper T. Campbell, Toronto.

DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.

WOUNDED—Gunner E. A. McAllister, St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS, TRAINING DEPOT.

SERIOUSLY ILL—Pte. Archibald, 631 Talbot street, London, Ont. (meningitis).

NO. 3 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SERIOUSLY ILL—Corp. E. M. Osborn, 73 Albion street, London, Ont.

BERLIN MAN SAFE WHO WAS REPORTED AS BATTLE VICTIM

WOUNDED.

GALT.

Pte. Ernest Hutcherson, Galt street (gunshot in leg).

SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON.

Pte. Archibald Finch, 631 Talbot street, C. A. S. C. Training Depot (meningitis).

Corp. E. M. Osborn, 73 Albion street, at No. 3 General Hospital.

NOT KILLED.

BERLIN.

Pte. Donald Kerr (officially reported killed in action, now "safe and well").

GALT CONTINGENT ALMOST DONE UP.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

GALT, June 9.—Another name was added to Galt's casualty list today, that of Pte. Ernest Hutcherson. His sister, Mrs. Wm. Evans, Galt street, was notified by the militia department that he is suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg Tuesday she received a card from the militia department that he was wounded, but giving no particulars. Pte. Hutcherson is 20 years of age, and was born in London, England. He had lived in Galt for well known here, where he resided up to a few years ago. After moving to Watford he left for Winnipeg, where he was employed in a law firm. He was a member of the rowing club there, and considerable of an athlete. He is a son of John Roche, the well-known horseman.

PTE. D. KERR ALIVE; WAS LISTED "KILLED."

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BERLIN, June 9.—Pte. Donald Kerr, who was reported killed in action a few days ago, in a postcard to friends here, dated May 25, reports himself safe and well.

PTE. BASIL ROCHE KNOWN IN STRATFORD.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

STRAFORD, June 9.—Pte. Basil J. Roche of Watford, mentioned in the casualty list as wounded in the throat, is a former Stratford boy, and is well known here, where he resided up to a few years ago. After moving to Watford he left for Winnipeg, where he was employed in a law firm. He was a member of the rowing club there, and considerable of an athlete. He is a son of John Roche, the well-known horseman.

TWO LONDON MEN ILL IN ENGLAND.

Two Londoners are seriously ill, in England.

Pte. Archie Finch of the C. A. S. C. training depot in England, is ill of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Shorncliffe. Mrs. Anna Finch, residing at 631 Talbot street, had received official word from Ottawa that her son was ill.

Corp. E. M. Osborn is seriously ill at Polkstone isolation hospital with diphtheria. He is a member of No. 3 Stationary Hospital. His parents reside at 73 Albion street.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION

Alberta Man Gaoled Over the Lusitania Horrors.

CALGARY, June 9.—Arthur Trainer, an employee of the provincial Government telephones at Strathmore, Alta., was found guilty of sedition by Justice Simmons this afternoon. Sentence was reserved. Trainer laughed when he heard that the Lusitania was sunk by the Germans and gloated over the horrors.

3,000 KILLED IN HALF-HOUR FIGHT

French "Eyewitness" Tells of Two German Battalions Being Wiped Out.

TRACY-LE-MONT BATTLE

Whole Position Captured by Allies and Fortified to Withstand Assault.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, June 10.—12:30 a.m.—The French official "eyewitness" in an article on the fighting in the vicinity east of Tracy-Le-Mont gives the details of the capture by the French forces several days ago of the French nevieres farm.

"Throughout June 5 there was a heavy bombardment of the entire German position, which was continued during the night by aerial torpedoes and musketry. Our fire was very effective, the two battalions which held the position suffering heavy losses, many of the men being buried beneath their pompous cellars.

"We attacked with four battalions, composed of Zouaves, Tirailleurs, Moroccans and Bretons, who, without haversacks, carried three days' rations, 250 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades and a sack filled with earth to serve as a temporary shelter in the captured trench.

"Rushed as One Man.

"When the command to charge was given the whole line, as one man, rushed across. Slight opposition was encountered. Only one quickficer was used by the Germans, which occasioned small losses. The attack was begun at 10:15 o'clock, and half an hour later the first prisoners were brought to the officers' headquarters.

"The 'clean sweep' ordered had been rapid and complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were the sole survivors of the two battalions. The reinforcements which the Germans endeavored to bring up were mown down by our 'seventy-fives.' Two thousand of our adversaries were placed out of action.

"The Zouaves continued on past the second line of trenches toward Toutvent ravine. At once, the patrols which were ahead of the main body of troops were seen to sway and fall, although no shot had been fired. The Germans had placed a low-barbed wire entanglement in the high grain field to stop them. Our men soon severed the barbed wire and succeeded in capturing three German 77-cannon which had been effectively hidden beneath bomb proofs, a few yards farther on.

"The whole position was captured and quickly fortified to withstand counter-attacks, and communicating trenches with the main position were prepared. Our aviators reported that fresh reinforcements had been rushed up from Royal in auto buses. During the night the fresh troops attacked, but were repulsed each time. At dawn, the enemy again attacked desperately our two wings, but by rain of hand grenades his fire was effectively stopped.

"3,000 Enemy Dead.

"We counted, on the ground where the counter-attacks took place, approximately 2,000 dead. The total estimate of the enemy's losses is 3,000 dead, not counting the wounded. We lost 250 men killed and 1,500 wounded. We captured 20 quick-firers and also a great quantity of trench materials."

German's home and took charge of her two children.

BUCKET BRIGADE SAVES HOUSE. CAMLACHIE, June 9.—Fire broke out in the residence of J. J. Blackwell, now owned by James Cairns, Tuesday morning. The roof caught from the chimney and had burned under the shingles before discovered. Men with pails soon had the fire under control. The damage is small.

Monday night some ruffians broke into a shop owned by James Smith and smashed nearly everything.

PNEUMONIA TAKES GIRL. CAMLACHIE, June 9.—Jean McMillan, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McMillan, died yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. She had been ill for some weeks past, and a few days ago pneumonia set in.

3,000 KILLED IN HALF-HOUR FIGHT

French "Eyewitness" Tells of Two German Battalions Being Wiped Out.

TRACY-LE-MONT BATTLE

Whole Position Captured by Allies and Fortified to Withstand Assault.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, June 10.—12:30 a.m.—The French official "eyewitness" in an article on the fighting in the vicinity east of Tracy-Le-Mont gives the details of the capture by the French forces several days ago of the French nevieres farm.

"Throughout June 5 there was a heavy bombardment of the entire German position, which was continued during the night by aerial torpedoes and musketry. Our fire was very effective, the two battalions which held the position suffering heavy losses, many of the men being buried beneath their pompous cellars.

"We attacked with four battalions, composed of Zouaves, Tirailleurs, Moroccans and Bretons, who, without haversacks, carried three days' rations, 250 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades and a sack filled with earth to serve as a temporary shelter in the captured trench.

"Rushed as One Man.

"When the command to charge was given the whole line, as one man, rushed across. Slight opposition was encountered. Only one quickficer was used by the Germans, which occasioned small losses. The attack was begun at 10:15 o'clock, and half an hour later the first prisoners were brought to the officers' headquarters.

"The 'clean sweep' ordered had been rapid and complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were the sole survivors of the two battalions. The reinforcements which the Germans endeavored to bring up were mown down by our 'seventy-fives.' Two thousand of our adversaries were placed out of action.

"The Zouaves continued on past the second line of trenches toward Toutvent ravine. At once, the patrols which were ahead of the main body of troops were seen to sway and fall, although no shot had been fired. The Germans had placed a low-barbed wire entanglement in the high grain field to stop them. Our men soon severed the barbed wire and succeeded in capturing three German 77-cannon which had been effectively hidden beneath bomb proofs, a few yards farther on.

"The whole position was captured and quickly fortified to withstand counter-attacks, and communicating trenches with the main position were prepared. Our aviators reported that fresh reinforcements had been rushed up from Royal in auto buses. During the night the fresh troops attacked, but were repulsed each time. At dawn, the enemy again attacked desperately our two wings, but by rain of hand grenades his fire was effectively stopped.

"3,000 Enemy Dead.

"We counted, on the ground where the counter-attacks took place, approximately 2,000 dead. The total estimate of the enemy's losses is 3,000 dead, not counting the wounded. We lost 250 men killed and 1,500 wounded. We captured 20 quick-firers and also a great quantity of trench materials."

58 APPLICATIONS FOR NATURALIZATION REFUSED

Judge Reade of Berlin Says Present Is Not Proper Time.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BERLIN, June 9.—Judge Reade, in the county sessions today, refused the application of 58 aliens for naturalization papers, saying the present was no time to grant such papers, and he would adjourn the matter until the December session.

However, he granted the application of Nellie Peter Peterson, who has been a resident of Canada for 25 years, and who desires to go to Denmark to claim a legacy.

KIDNEY DISEASE CURED

Sworn Statement

Of Mr. Wesley Maxwell, Who Gratefully Gives All Credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is one thing to make big claims for a medicine and quite another thing to produce irrefutable evidence that it actually cures in serious cases.

"I prefer to let the cured ones speak for themselves, and that is why you find

London Advertiser

Morning Edition, Outside City.
City, 10c per week. By Mail, \$2.00 per year.
Evening Edition, Outside City.
City, 10c per week. By Mail, \$2.00 per year.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Private Branch Exchange, Connecting All Departments.
From 10 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., and holidays, call
3670—Business Department.
3671—Editors.
3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing.

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.
F. W. Thompson, 57 Main Building.
U. S. REPRESENTATIVES.
New York.
Chas. H. Eddy Co., Fifth Ave. Bldg.
Chicago.
Chas. H. Eddy Co., People's Gas Bldg.
Boston.
Chas. H. Eddy Co., Old South Bldg.
The London Advertiser Company, Limited.
London, Ont., Thursday, June 10.

THE BRAVE AIRMEN.

PERHAPS the most spectacular feat of the war was the bringing down of a great Zeppelin in Belgium by Warneford, of the British air corps. The exploit was a hair-raising and astonishing one. The explosion of the Zeppelin's gas bag caused the aeroplane to turn turtle, and it is estimated that before it was righted it had dropped a full mile. This was a "looming leap" that makes the air acrobatics of the late Lincoln Beachey appear tame. From the beginning of the war the British airmen have displayed alertness and courage that the world had not expected from the British in this branch of warfare. The raids on Cuxhaven and Zebruggen and the interior of Germany were splendidly audacious, and there isn't a doubt but that every man in the British air corps is willing and eager to try and duplicate the achievement of Warneford. One thing that Warneford's feat demonstrated is that the Zeppelin has its match in the faster and smaller aeroplane. The latter, when boldly and skillfully driven, can rise above the dirigible and has the advantage of a huge target at which to hurl its bombs, while in itself it furnishes a poor mark for its big enemy. There will be less anxiety now, we believe, in England over the promised raid of the Zeppelin in force. We may be sure by this time Kitchener has gathered a powerful body of airmen, and Warneford having set the pace, the Kaiser's aerial armada is due for a warm reception.

The tragic end of the Zeppelin will not win much sympathy for its crew. This branch of the Kaiser's army-bankers has in nearly every instance attacked undefended towns and cities, brutal crimes, just as inexcusable as the atrocities practiced on the Belgian civilians, the torpedoing of merchantmen, the shelling of English coast towns by the Kiel naval raiders and the "gassing" in the trenches of Flanders. On the other hand, the Allies airmen have in every raid into Germany over the promised raid of the Zeppelin in force. We may be sure by this time Kitchener has gathered a powerful body of airmen, and Warneford having set the pace, the Kaiser's aerial armada is due for a warm reception.

CLEANSING THE STAGE.

FOLLOWERS and supporters of what is best on the modern stage, the clean, the wholesome, the inspiring, have been pleased to note that of late the salacious and disgusting has fallen into disfavor. The sex drama is no longer a money-maker, the cabaret performance is disappearing and the indecent spectacles which, we formerly counted by the score, have dwindled to the few required to shock the jaded palate of the feverish all nighter of Broadway. This is a good sign but a still better one is that several of the biggest producers and booking agents in America have refused to have anything further to do with the unclean play or act. Notable amongst these is the case of F. F. Albee, head of the United Booking Company, through which the great vaudeville circuits secure their acts. He has just refused to book the appearance of Mrs. Flora Cameron, recently acquitted of a sensational murder charge. Mrs. Cameron is absolutely without theatrical experience. The move to place her on the stage was just another brazen attempt to coin gold out of notoriety, the many cases of which in the last few years have given the stage a bad name. Mr. Albee further informs Mrs. Cameron's agents that acts of that character if offered in the future would be considered an insult. Hats off to Mr. Albee, and may the revolt that he has launched spread until it includes all types of theatrical entertainment.

THE RETIREMENT OF HALDANE.

SOME captious Canadian critics, discussing the recent changes in British which resulted in the formation of a coalition Government, have professed to believe that the retirement of Lord Haldane was due to his German proclivities. He had been, we are told, in attendance for a time at a German university. And before the war broke out he had spoken favorably of the German Kaiser. Therefore, he was more or less pro-German, and public sentiment in Britain demanded his retirement.

But the demand for his retirement does not appear to have been very loud when he was in office. No one seemed to consider him a friend of the enemies of Britain, nor to question his loyalty to his own country. In fact, he seemed to be as popular as any other member of the Government, and much more so than some of them. There is no reason to suppose that any friendly feeling he may have had towards Germany or its former days had any effect on

public sentiment in England either before or since the war.

There are many prominent men in Britain who have attended a German or Austrian university. There are men in Canada—probably some in London—who have gained part if not the whole of their scholastic and professional training in Göttingen or Vienna. But we are not aware that anyone questions their loyalty on that account. A man might be a student of German literature, or science, or art; may indeed have a great admiration for the work of Germans in these branches of learning. But that does not make him an admirer of German militarism, or an apologist for German criminals.

As for any expression of opinion favorable to the Kaiser prior to last July, Lord Haldane had ample justification for anything he may have said. From his accession till 1914 the German Emperor was an avowed advocate of peace. Nearly every other nation went to war during that time, but Germany remained at peace. The Kaiser seemed to be devoting his energies to the development of the industry and commerce of his country. It is true that he was also developing the army and navy. But he persistently declared that was only with a view to the national defence. It was not to the discredit of Lord Haldane if he formed a favorable opinion of the German ruler, or expressed admiration of those qualities of energy and progressiveness which characterized him. Suspicious people had their forebodings, and for some "Collins" and "Urquhart" have been well-founded. But Lord Haldane was not one of the suspicious, and the majority of the people of Britain were as unsuspicious as he was. He and they were unable to realize that the ruler of a civilized and educated people could be lost to all sense of honor, could disregard all the dictates of humanity and could sink to the lowest depths of barbarism. They have found their mistake. But the mistake was no discredit to their judgment under the circumstances. They have had cause to change their views. So have many millions of men in all the neutral countries of the world today.

It is safe to say that Lord Haldane's ante-bellum opinions had nothing to do with his retirement from the British Government. In order to effect the desired coalition it was necessary that nearly half the cabinet should retire. The Lord Chancellor's sense of patriotism was doubtless sufficiently high for him to voluntarily offer himself for the time being, and seek relief from the cares and responsibilities of office.

WHAT RUSSIA NEEDS.

GLANCE at the map of eastern Europe shows that the capture of Lemberg and expulsion of the Russians from Galicia would make Warsaw a city difficult to hold against an onslaught like that of the past month. Lemberg is 100 miles farther east than Warsaw and in fact lies to the east of the whole province of Russian Poland. A straight line drawn from Lemberg to the north to Lemberg runs easterly through a point 60 or 70 miles northeast of Warsaw.

If unable to hold the Polish capital, a city the size of Brussels or larger, a great industrial centre with a population well on to a million, what will the Russians do? Burn the city and retreat, destroying the crops? A German flank advance down the Pruth or the Dniester might even threaten the city of Odessa and the whole wonderful grain region of southwestern Russia. The certain cost and the risks of such a move seem prohibitive, but with Warsaw in their hands the Germans could at least threaten Riga in the north and Kiel in the south; Russia, like Hungary, is a plain.

The more one considers the situation, the more imperatively necessary appears the conquest of the Dardanelles. Rash or not, Churchill saw what was wanted and started in to do it. If the Russians are going to stop the Germans from helping themselves to the Russian crops of 1915, they must have plenty of artillery and ammunition. If on the other hand the Germans rest satisfied before Warsaw and turn Mackenzies' thousands of guns over to the western front for a drive on Calais, the British and French armies will need not only munitions, but perhaps men as well. Instead of a conscription in Great Britain, some of those "inexhaustible reserves" of Russia might be brought over via the Dardanelles and utilized even more advantageously than at home. If the Russians have to wear Germany down, they may at least as well be effected on the soil of Flanders as in the wide plains of western Russia.

The conquest of Gallipoli would have to be followed by the opening of the Bosphorus, which doubtless should be easier, the Russian and allied fleets co-operating at both ends of a strait only half the length of the Dardanelles. Russia has now the control of the Black Sea and would be able to land sufficient forces on the Scutari peninsula along the Bosphorus to assist the fleets in breaking through. Then the isolation of European from Asiatic Turkey should lead quickly to the occupation of Constantinople by Russian inexhaustible reserves and their advance to the aid of Serbia. At present Russia has neither sufficient supplies nor space in which to deploy her strength. It may be a tremendous task to open the straits, but it must be done. Churchill is right.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There will be no rice-throwing at German weddings this year. Somebody wants to put a muzzle on mosquitoes, and it would help if a muller were put on the June bug. A New York Judge has sentenced a man to be married in 48 hours. That's pretty short notice, but she will be ready, all right. Vienna and Berlin say they have not yet seriously attempted to stop the Italian invasion. This sort of thing is given out with the object of impressing the onlooker. The Italians would never

be so close to Trent and Trieste as they are if the Austrians could have prevented it.

Defenders of Bryan say he stuck to his guns. His critics think, however, that he should have stuck to Uncle Sam's guns.

Now we know that although Mr. Bryan signed that first note to Germany the hand that penned it was the hand of Woodrow Wilson.

The import and export figures for the British Isles during May were far in excess of those of a year ago. England is growing fatter on the starving-out diet of the German submarines.

The war at the Dardanelles has developed trench fighting much the same as that of France and Flanders, with the natural conditions greatly in favor of the Turk. When the straits are finally forced it will be found that the Allies' achievement at this front of the war will stand high in military history.

The Buffalo Courier says that Tommy Atkins at the opening of the war considered himself the equal of half a dozen Germans, but that since then his arithmetic has been improved in the sad school of experience. "The sad school of experience" has shown that Tommy Atkins is the equal of a dozen Germans, judging by those terrific drives that failed.

BLUEBELLS.

[Teresa Hooley.]
If the angels lean over the bar of heaven, and gaze
Far down in the dreaming spaces of azure sky,
Seems the vision bluer than these wild
hyacinths ways,
Where umbreous flicker and purple
shadows lie?
Blue! changing, wonderful, worshipping
through the trees
A blossoming mist so far as the eye
may reach,
Buttery-haunted, drowsy with hum
of bees
And the wistful crooning of wood
doves, each to each,
Blue! where the young leaves away
in the soft spring wind,
And the little shy ferns uncurl to the
kiss of the sun.
If the angels downward gaze can they
choose but find
That heaven and earth in a bluebell
wood are one?

POSSIBLY.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]
Professor Benson, of California, was a member of a committee of fathers called to study domestic problems. Maybe this time being necessary, when the mothers go to congress.

REPARTÉE.

[New York Evening Sun.]
Answering Mr. Bennett's charge that women are upping, one of the sex poets, "The man tempted us and we did drink." "It's a long, long way back to the Garden of Eden."

DANGEROUS.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]
Alpine climbing has been stopped on account of the war. If any European must climb a dangerous pastime to be happy, he can be accommodated on level grounds.

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN; IT'S YOU.

[Exchange.]
If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
bag and go on a long long hike;
You'll find out what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock at yourself when you knock
out your town.

IT ISN'T THE TOWN—IT'S YOU.

Real towns are not made by men afraid,
Let somebody else go ahead,
When everyone works and nobody
shirks
You can raise a town from the dead,
And if while you make your personal
stake,
Your neighbors can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to
see.
It isn't the town—it's you.

FATE.

[Judge.]
For nine-tenths of the world's inhabitants, the line of least resistance, for the remaining one-tenth, industry, perseverance, courage, hope, honesty and all the copybook virtues. If you don't believe it, try it.

AN EXPLANATION AND A HINT.

[Exchange.]
"How do you account for his remarkable success?"
"I don't know, unless it was that he was always too busy on his own work to stop and spend time trying to account for the success of others."

YES, IT SURELY DOES.

[Exchange.]
Why did those old Egyptian kings build pyramids and other things?
Why did they proudly carve or paint
An obelisk with figures quaint?
Why did some Roman monarch raise
A circus in those good old days?
Or keep a poet under hire
To sound a complimentary lyre?
Why did old Caesar late at night
Sit up describing every fight?
Or Alexander make that boast?
"The world's not big enough?"
To us who view the modern game,
And see how wealth is wrung from
fame.

DECEASED.

[Exchange.]
"Pa, what is an interesting conversationalist?"
"One who knows all about what's in the books that you've been too lazy or too indifferent to read for yourself, my boy."

HEARD DOWN-TOWN.

[Exchange.]
"S'pose my face is dirty," said the office boy in the elevator. "What business is that of yours? You ain't my father."
"No, but I'm bringing you up," replied the elevator man.

PROFIT IN FRUIT.

[Washington Star.]
"Did anybody out this way make any profit out of fruit last year?"
"Yep," replied former Cornetess. "The man that runs the store. He bought a lot of it already canned and sold it to his agriculturalists."

A SWALLOW.

[Answers.]
Irate Diner—Hey waiter! There's not a drop of red coffee in this mixture.
Fresh Waiter—Some little bird told you, I suppose?
Irate Diner—Yes, a swallow.

WOULD LOSE IT.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Jones—What's the best cure for toothache?
Smith—Walk about half way to the nearest dentist.

TEN MINUTES

With the Short-Story Writers

[Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.]
BACK FROM THE DEAD.

By K. Errol.

The steamer docked late on Thursday night. I knew Collins' habits well; he would not have changed in a century, much less in the three years that I had been away. So I phoned him at the club, and found him.

"Mr. Collins," I said, "this is Officer Whalen, on night duty. I am speaking from the drug store opposite your offices. I caught a man trying the door. Says he's your bookkeeper. Is it all right?"

Even over the wire I heard him gasp: "True bookkeeper?" Then he steadied himself. "What name does he give?"

"Then it isn't all right," he replied ominously, as if he expected. "Can you hold him? I'll come down."

I temporized. "He's better take him over to the station house," I asked. "You can prefer charges."

"No!" he answered hurriedly. "Just hold him there. I'll be right down, and you won't lose anything by it, officer."

Thanking him, I rang off and strolled across the street to the doorway over which hung the great sign: "Collins, Urquhart, Importers." I had waited three years; I could afford to wait twenty minutes longer.

The eighteenth minute had barely elapsed when he arrived in a swift taxi-cab. He sprang out, spoke to the driver, and hurried over to where I was standing in the shadow of the doorway. He was the same old Collins, dapper and fussy.

"That you, officer?" he broke out. "Yes, Mr. Collins," I answered him. "I have the fellow handcuffed inside—he had a key. Is that all right?"

"Yes, yes," he answered hurriedly. "Come in!"
Jerking out a key-ring, he opened the door and let me in. I heard him fumbling for the switch, and presently the lights leaped out.

"Where is he?" he cried, facing me. Not until then did he spot my civilian clothes. With a gasp, he started back.

I gave him no time to think, but stepped forward and gripped his arm with all the power which three years of outdoor living had put into my fingers.

"Didn't expect to see me, Wally, did you?" I asked coolly, dropping the voice of the imaginary Whalen. "Oh, I'm not a ghost, man—I'm real enough! This isn't your conscience giving you a scare."

He gasped like a fish out of water. "John Urquhart!"
"Oh, don't be formal," I said. "You used to call me Jack."

Slowly he was coming back to a realization of his position. His slappy bangs bulged as he made a movement. "Don't do it," I said. "Sit down, old man, and let's talk over old times." I forced him into his desk chair and sat opposite him. "Places to force the door, my revolver. The sight of it froze him."

"Yes, business was bad when I left, all right," I pursued; "but it must have been worse at home. The United States is bankrupt. You have a great business head, Wally, to be able to come back the way you've done."

He found his voice now. "What's the game?" he asked. Then, mustering courage: "You've got a nerve to come back. There's still a warrant out for you. You're wanted."

"Go easy, Wally," I said. "You over-looked one bet. I happened to meet Barnes in Switzerland."

He gasped, and he saw that the game was up. "Yes, our old bookkeeper, Barnes," I replied, getting down to business. "I throttled the truth out of him. He was still spending his bit of hush-money—blowing it in like a lord. He told me all about the way he had been making money and the unsuspecting public, and one for the firm—that's yourself—the right one. What have you to say?"

He had nothing. "I'll say it for you," I answered. "You are a swindler, but I could have forgiven that. You're something worse—a man who has sold his soul to the devil for the expense of a partner who was reported to have committed suicide by dropping off a liner. And that I won't forgive you, dog! You've got to pay up. Come across!"

His eyes were bulging with fear as the revolver inched nearer his head. "Good heavens, Jack," he mumbled. "I didn't."

"You did," I interjected. "Don't try to lie out of it. I read the American newspapers at the consulate in London. I swore then I'd get even—and now I'm going to. How much do you steal?"

"Two hundred thousand!" he choked. "You lie!" I cried back, and was near four. Barnes told me everything to save his measly hide. By rights I ought to take it all, but I'll be easier with you than you were with me. Give me two hundred thousand and call it square."

"I will—I will!" he assented, blue with fear. "One other thing," I added. "Take your pen and write what I tell you."

His hand trembled as he wrote, at my dictation, the facts of the case—how, when I was reported lost in London, he had bribed the bookkeeper and laid on the me of the stigma of being an absconder; how he himself was the guilty man; and how John Urquhart's name was rightfully clear. When he had signed it I pocketed the statement, which required no witnesses. Then I turned on him.

"Just forget all about this after ten o'clock tomorrow," I said. "If you don't, I'll hear of it, and I'll come from the ends of the earth to get you. John Urquhart's dead; let him remain so. In his stead lives another and, I hope, a more decent sort of fellow."

I motioned him to get back, and professed him my clear case. "We've lots of time," I said. "Better make yourself comfortable for the night. The banks don't open till ten."

AN APPRECIATION.

[Toronto News.]
W. R. a contributor to the Pile of Piffle erected a daily by a brother photographer in the neutral U.S.A., writes as follows: "The Prussian is a pleasant sort; Children he kills for outdoor sport; The Belgian babes he crucifies; The French he roasts—and sometimes fries; On English coasts he shoots 'em down; The Yankees he prefers to drown. And though his methods seem rough—though He learnt them from his Prussian God."

CHOLLY'S FLIGHT.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Cholly—Before I met you I thought of nothing but making money.
Ethel—Well, don't stop. Father is not as rich as people think.

Revival of Canadian Cheese Trade

[By Professor H. M. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, in Canadian Countryman.]

Campbellford, May 11.—"At today's meeting of the cheese board 440 cheese-makers were boarded; all sold at 13-14 cents."

The foregoing dispatch, clipped from the daily press of May 12, tells the whole story of the revival of the cheese trade in Canada, so far as price goes, and price is a mighty factor in any line of business. It is not long since cheese sold at only seven cents per pound, and now, at which price, farmers were producing milk at a loss. In the early part of the last two seasons, 1913 and 1914, prices were ranging around 12½ cents, which was considered a good price for fodder and fodder-grass stuff. When over six cents per pound is added to the price paid during war-time, the cheese-maker is in a position to consider two fairly good seasons in the cheese trade. We can readily understand that it has caused a movement among cheese-makers to produce more cheese, and cheese-buyers, such as is unprecedented in the trade. Farmers are securing all the cows possible, in order to send more milk to the factory, consequently the price of cows has advanced markedly this spring, at a time when there is usually a slump in the market.

The amount of milk available for cheese-making cannot be very great, except it is withdrawn from some other line of dairying, as cheese-makers are not under contract for three to five years' time. There are, practically, no more cows in Canada this spring than there were last year when cheese was comparatively low in price, hence production cannot be greatly increased, except, as before stated, at the expense of some other branch of the dairy industry.

One of the Big Milk Producers

In order to understand the drift of the Canadian cheese business, it is necessary to go back to 1880, when our exports of cheese trade in 1880 had reached over ninety-four million pounds, worth over nine million dollars. In other words, Canada had more than doubled her exports of cheese during the decade from 1880 to 1890. During the next ten years cheese exports from Canada were again followed by the United States to just under twenty millions of dollars for the year 1900.

But the top had not yet been reached. Growth, however, was now slower. By 1904 we had reached our maximum in cheese exports. That year we sent, chiefly to Great Britain, 232,980,716 pounds, worth a little over twenty-four million dollars.

In the previous year, the production was not so great by about three million pounds, but the total value was \$24,473,449 pounds (nearly 100,000,000 pounds less than in 1904), and the value was under nineteen million dollars.

The Cheese Trade Seemed Doomed. Matter had now reached a crisis. It was seen that unless something unusual happened, or extreme measures were taken, the export cheese trade would follow that of the United States and be a negligible quantity in a short time. Factories that formerly made 50 to 100 tons of cheese in a season, were now closed or were not making half the usual quantity of goods. Men who had invested money in the business or who had spent years in learning the methods of making cheese, saw the business slip away from them, and they were obliged to go elsewhere or take up a new line. The town and city milk and cream trade, together with the creamery and the condenser, got the patronage formerly seen at the cheese factory, and the latter closed its doors or was turned into a creamery.

Now all this has changed. Factories once closed are opening up again. New factories are being rushed to completion, and are ready for the opening of the season. Factories are opening earlier than usual, and everybody is trying to produce as much cheese as possible, while the price is high. What has caused all this change? One word explains it all—WAR.

Cheese is being largely used in the army and navy, and the British Government has been a heavy buyer of Canadian cheese for some time. In fact, Canada has been unable to supply the demand, and large quantities of American cheese are being sent to Europe through Montreal, as well as from American ports. For the time being, the American export cheese trade, which was practically dead, is sharing in the revival started in Canada. So long as the war continues there is likely to be a good demand for Canadian cheese, which will stimulate prices, and it looks as if the cheese farmer in Canada will come into his own during the present year at least.

Back of all this is the fact readily recognized by the belligerent powers, that cheese is a concentrated, healthful food, especially adapted for army purposes, as it is very compact, does not readily spoil, is always ready for eating, requiring no preliminary cooking, and even at the present high prices is the cheapest concentrated food which can be purchased. At 20 cents per pound cheese is worth more than two and a half times as much as meat, as measured by calories (heat units) than does beefsteak at 24 cents per pound. Cheese is relatively much more than meat at present prices. In addition, this fact should be borne in mind—the protein (muscle-forming) material in dairy products, in all probability, has a higher food value than has protein compounds in any other class of foods.

After the War—What? Many are asking the question along several lines. As applied to the export trade is likely to slacken again. It will be imperative for the exhausted countries of Europe to repair their fortunes as rapidly as possible by stimulating home industries and by importing as little as possible, especially of food stuffs. The demand is more likely to

porter. Presently the patience of the attorney gave out.

"Please answer the question," he said. "Why don't you answer the question?"

"I did answer," was the retort of the injured witness. "I shook my head."

"Ten," assented the quick-witted attorney for the defense. "He shook his head, and so did the court reporter, but he doesn't know whether you shook it up and down or sideways."

HYMN OF HATE.

(With No Apologies to Herr Lissauer.)
Carrots or beets we hate them not.
We love them not, we hate them not.
Of all the things that land on our plate
There's only one that we loathe and hate;
We love a hundred, we hate but one,
And that we'll hate till kingdom come.
Sauer Kraut.

It's known to you all, it's known to you all,
Pilgrims on this terrestrial ball;
Full of vinegar in distress,
Come, let us stand in our eating place,
An oath to swear to, face to face;
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for all sons-of-guns to take,
We'll never forego our hate;
We have all but a single hate.
We love as one; we hate as one,
And we'll hate that dish if we do it alone.
Sauer Kraut.

Wienerwurst, liverwurst, lager beer,
Many a time hath given us cheer;
Not so bad if made just right;
Bad to take going to bed at night;
Better by far to hum in "The Day,"
There won't be the devil to pay.
But you war with a lasting hate;
We will never forego our hate;
Hate the stomach and hate of the tongue;
Hate of the senses every one;
Hate of millions who've choked it down;
Hate of the country and hate of the town.

SEEKING THE RIDE HOME.

[Exchange.]
"I want you to be nice to the Greens tonight."
"Now, why do you insist on that? You know I have no use for either of them."
"I know, but I've just looked over the guests at this party, and the Greens are the only people here who own a car who go home our way."

Over THE COOL, COMFORTABLE NORTHERN ROUTE TO BOTH EXPOSITIONS.

From LONDON and Return

Union Pacific Southern Pacific

Cool Comfortable, Northern Route is not a catch phrase designed to influence uninformed travelers.

It means an ideal temperature for travel.

The average temperature for June, 1914—in the states these great railway systems traverse in taking you to the Expositions—was a fraction less than 64 degrees. This route is also

273 Miles Shorter and From

11 to 28 Hours Faster

than any other through car line from Chicago to San Francisco. Travel this direct route and you have an extra day that can be used to excellent advantage for sight seeing.

This low fare permits you to visit, in addition to both Expositions,—without additional railroad fare—Denver, Colorado Springs, Ogden, (Ogden Canyon,) Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, with free side trips to San Diego and—for slight additional expense, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Yellowstone National Park, Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park.

For complete information, fill out coupon and mail today.

J. J. Rose, Can. P. A.
25 Yonge Street
Toronto, Canada.

R. A. Henson, G. A.
221 Main Building
Detroit, Mich.

Please send me without cost or obligation booklet descriptive of California and the Expositions.

Visit Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park Exhibit, at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 67

Name _____ Address _____

Eddy's Matches

ARE AND HAVE BEEN FOR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS LEADERS AND STANDARDS OF CANADIAN TRADE, AND ALL THINKING CANADIANS WILL CONTINUE TO ALWAYS

KEEP AMERICANS OFF BRITISH SHIPS

Bryan Also Advised Against Travelling Along With Cargoes.

FAVORS ARBITRATION

Ex-Secretary of State At Washington Tells Why He Resigned.

[Canadian Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Bryan's personal statement on the reasons for his resignation, issued this afternoon, contends the difficulties between Germany and the United States should be investigated by an international commission and that Americans should be warned to keep off belligerent ships or those carrying ammunition through the danger zone.

In his statement Mr. Bryan says: "My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen, the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been brought about by the action of the submarines."

Two Points of Difference. "Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientiously in his conviction, are: "First, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and

"Second, as to warning Americans against travelling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. "I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case, the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature."

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, makes war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world."

Germany Accepted Principle.

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations indorse the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make this offer."

"Such an offer if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the tongues who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?"

Travellers Should Stay Home. "The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans travelling on belligerent ships, or with cargoes of ammunition."

"Why should American citizens be permitted to involve his country in war by travelling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible."

"It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a Government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the President can legally go in actually preventing Americans from travelling on belligerent ships, but I believe the Government should go as far as it can, and in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the Government."

"But even if the Government could not legally prevent citizens from travelling on belligerent ships, it could and in my judgment should earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves and the peace of their country and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded."

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack."

Would Not Carry Munitions.

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition, whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our Government is making to prevent attacks from submarines."

"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is in the action taken by municipal authorities during the riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets, but for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other."

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above stated. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in travelling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. And he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen, I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies, if, in the

The DUTY of the HOUR

IS TO REPLACE

FOREIGN BY CANADIAN GOODS of quality second to none.

To meet the demand for the best type of American Beers, of which thousands of cars are imported annually into this country, a company has been formed to equal in Canada the high standard attained by the Great American Breweries after years of experimenting at the cost of untold millions.

To produce **THE SAME BEER**, with its full character and quality, the **same machinery**, the **same materials** and the **same scientific knowledge** had to be secured.

From the foremost Breweries of the world—regardless of cost—all that is new in equipment as well as methods **was adapted** by the great plant known as **FRONTENAC BREWERIES**—the newest and by far most important brewery in Canada, of which illustration is shown below.

The management now presents to the Canadian Public

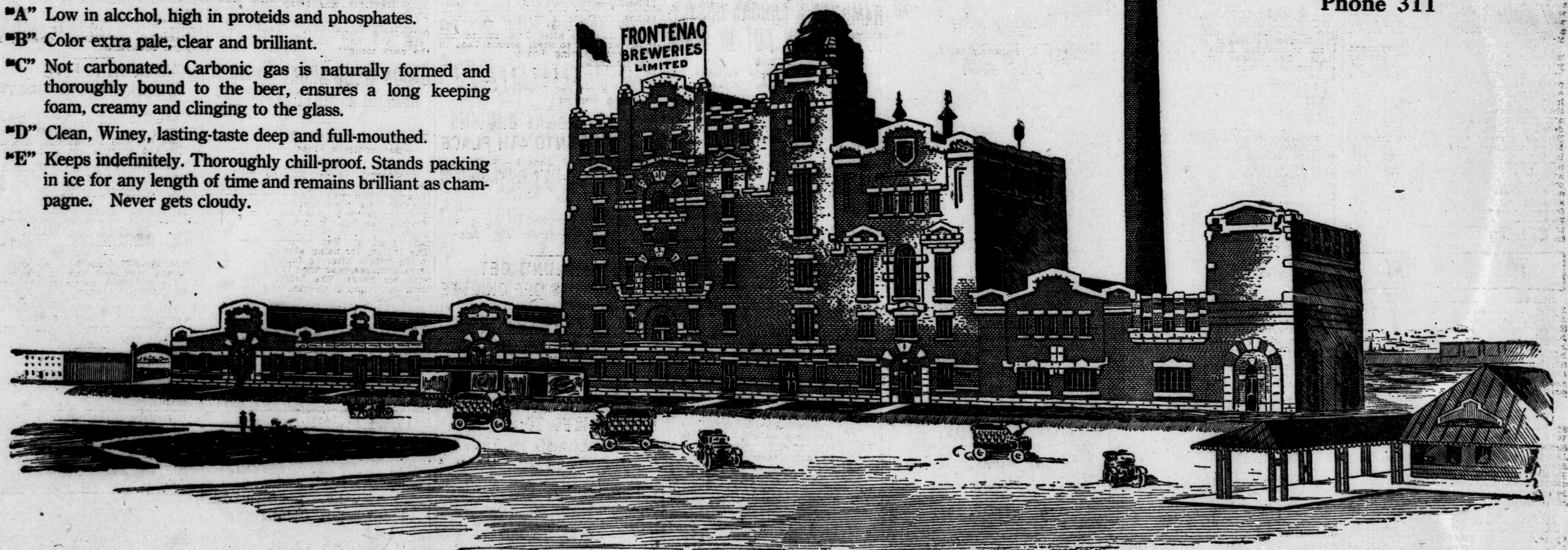
Frontenac Beer

A DELIGHTFUL BEER

And as far as type and quality is concerned a Peer of the highest American standards.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- "A" Low in alcohol, high in proteids and phosphates.
- "B" Color extra pale, clear and brilliant.
- "C" Not carbonated. Carbonic gas is naturally formed and thoroughly bound to the beer, ensures a long keeping foam, creamy and clinging to the glass.
- "D" Clean, Winey, lasting-taste deep and full-mouthed.
- "E" Keeps indefinitely. Thoroughly chill-proof. Stands packing in ice for any length of time and remains brilliant as champagne. Never gets cloudy.



Length 425 feet; Height 115 feet; Depth 120 feet. Capacity 200,000 barrels a year.

\$2,000,000.00 Made "FRONTENAC" BEER second to none.

Distributor for London and District

E. B. SMITH

131 DUNDAS ST., LONDON

Phone 311

WOMAN IS DRAGGED ABOUT LARGE FIELD BY FRIGHTENED TEAM

Wife of Belgian Farmhand Badly Injured Near Wallaceburg.

WALLACEBURG, June 9.—Mrs. Bohart, wife of a Belgian who lives on the farm of John Skinner, near Wallaceburg, was seriously injured on Monday while driving a team of horses which were attached to a land roller. The horses took fright, throwing her off and, her foot becoming caught in the roller, she was dragged around the field, her clothing being torn from her body. She was cut and bruised badly. Her husband came to her rescue and with his auto and took her home. Drs. Hay and McGinnis are attending the injured woman.

CONGREGATIONALISTS CONVENE AT OTTAWA

Eighty Delegates From All Over Dominion Attend—Represented at Front.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The bulk of the Congregational denomination is concentrated in Ottawa, some 80 clerical and lay delegates attending the sixty-second annual congregation in Welcome Zion Church, which opened today. "Hundreds of our men have gone to the front," stated Rev. W. T. Gunn of Toronto, general secretary, in presenting the report of the executive, "and eight ministers, including the chairman, Rev. Mr. Orak, have contributed to patriotic duty."

"Our people in Canada have come back to a sadder and better plan of life. Self-indulgence and extravagance have been cut down, unselfish giving and service

AUSTRALIAN FLEET SWEEP FOR SHIPS OFF PACIFIC

OTTAWA, June 9.—The part which the commonwealth of Australia is playing in the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged, was told to members of the Ottawa Canadian Club at luncheon today by Hon. B. R. Wise, agent general in London, England, for the State of New South Wales, who is in the hospital on his way to take up his post in the metropolis.

Australia was not behind in doing her utmost to support the other parts of the Empire, he said. The commonwealth has sent since the beginning of the war 43,146 officers and men. There were now on the way an additional 25,976 officers and men. Of these 80 per cent were native born. He was proud to say that the highest percentage of any occupation of these soldiers were trade unionists. Next came country men. Australia had established her fleet of a battle cruiser and six other vessels. These had freed the Pacific and saved from attack New Zealand and Canada, or at least British Columbia. They had garrisoned the islands which were German colonies. "Which we intend to hold," said Hon. Mr. Frank Must Die.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—The Georgia prison commission today declined to recommend to Gov. Slaton a commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan.

NORWICH MERCHANT FINED FOR SELLING REVOLVER TO SHELLEY

Purchaser is Held as Suspect For Murder—May Summon Relay Men.

[Special to The Advertiser.] WOODSTOCK, June 9.—F. C. Bishop, hardware merchant of Norwich, appeared in police court this morning to answer to a charge of unlawfully selling firearms to Emerson Shelly, who is now in jail at Simcoe, pending his preliminary hearing on a charge of murdering Christopher Shoup, the North Walsingham miller, who was shot dead in the early part of May, while working on his farm near Simcoe. The charge was laid by Chief of Police Killing of this city, and resulted in Bishop being fined \$15 and \$10 costs. Relay Motorists "Speeded."

It is probable that Chief of Police Killing of the local police force, will take proceedings against the relay motorcycle racers who tore through the crowded streets of Woodstock on Saturday en route from Windsor to Ottawa, defying the speed limit, and endangering the lives of many people who were in the city. The chief opines that

SOUTH OXFORD CONSERVATIVES. INGERSOLL, June 9.—The Conservative Association of South Oxford met at Mount Elgin this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Donald Sutherland, M.P., and V. A. Sinclair, M.P.P. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Thomas Wells, Ingersoll; first vice-president, George H. Hollier, Tillsonburg; second vice-president, John Pollock, Norwich; third vice-president, Samuel Lee, Otterville; fourth vice-president, James Clendenning, North Oxford; secretary-treasurer, John Law, Tillsonburg; chairman of municipalities—Ingersoll: S. H. Nagle; Tillsonburg, T. C. Waller; Norwich, Charles Johnson; South Norwich, F. G. Bullock; North Norwich, George Thompson; East Oxford, Frank Shelton; West Oxford, Geo. Ruckler; North Oxford, Richard Elliott; Dereham, William Jeffrey.

Wise, "and out of the profits we make from them we hope to pay part of our expenses of the war."

The total sent by Australia, alone, not including New Zealand, was 70,101 soldiers, 30,000 horses and 3,000 vehicles. And all of these were equipped with arms and clothing made in Australia.

GERMANS TOLD THAT GOD PROVIDES GASES

Order to Troops, Says Conquering Europe Only Aim of War.

[Canadian Press.] ETHIOGRAD, June 9.—The Russians have obtained copies of the following German staff order issued to the troops on the River Bzura, in Central Poland: "God himself is on our side and fights for us in our conflict against the whole world. We, by the will of the Almighty, have had put into our hands a new and mighty weapon—those gases wherewith we have defeated our enemies. The power and domination of Germany over all Europe are our only aims in this war, and we must allow nothing to stop us in gaining a final and now assured victory. Ere two months have passed our foes will be beaten into the dust."

BRIDGE BURNING LIKE RAG RESULT OF LOG SNEAKING

Pte. James Allan Details
Fighting Just Before
May 24.

DESOLATION ON ALL SIDES Londoner Lived in Inferno of Shell Fire for 48 Hours.

In a letter from France to his mother, who resides at 528 Horton street, Pte. James Allan, of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Headquarters Staff, France, tells in short narrative of five days fighting in which Canadians played the chief role. In some ways it was worse than Ypres. On the 24th of May the troops at the front celebrated with real fireworks. The part of the letter referring to the work of the Canadians was written on May 23, and while writing, the incessant roar of artillery and other fire was heard.

"The Germans, I believe, attacking our troops," he states. "The King Edward Horse, the Strathcona Horse, and the R. C. R.'s are at the front, and are temporarily under the command of Gen. Currie, of the 2nd Brigade. Our 1st Brigade are on the left of Strathcona's."

"We moved up to our present position Wednesday, the 19th, at 4:30 p.m. On arrival at brigade headquarters, I was detailed to go on to the 8th Brigade headquarters for telephone duty, the 8th being in reserve. The captain and a line man accompanied Southern and I to locate the line. The 10th Brigade were on our right, and had no telephone communication with brigade headquarters. The captain desired me to go to the 10th Brigade headquarters, and the O. C. and get two orders from him to carry messages from phone at 8th and 10th headquarters."

"I set out and had to go around by the road, so as not to be a mark for snipers. It was then almost dark. On my way I passed through a village literally wrecked by artillery fire. What a scene of ruin and desolation! I saw what had formerly been a church, then nothing but four bare walls. The horror of modern artillery bombardment is very where apparent. Making a turn to the left I walked along a road for some little distance passing some British troops, engineers, and other men."

Snipers on Alert.
"I had to go through openings in trenches, and after dodging along breast-works and under the cover of a trench, I reached my destination. The enemy threw up a few flare lights, and the tip of snipers' bullets warned us to keep our heads down."

"It was now dark. We started on the return journey, the enemy's artillery continuing to shell the road. We were going out. We were heavily shelled all night. During the morning of the 20th there was heavy artillery work on both sides. At 12:45 the Germans commenced a heavy bombardment lasting one hour. High explosive shells were used, which when striking the ground and exploding caused a terrific noise, and when the shells burst, great clouds of smoke and fire were seen. At 5 p.m. our artillery bombarded the German trenches on the front. At 6:15 p.m. the enemy's artillery observation officer spotted some of our Highlanders coming up the road in the rear of the 8th Battalion trenches and immediately shelled them."

Murder for Infantry Alone.
"About 7 p.m. our 10th Battalion were to deliver an attack against the right front, but did not push this, as the enemy had concentrated machine guns in that trench, which was their objective, and without first bombarding the trench with artillery it would have been suicidal to attempt to take it with only infantry."

"On the left the 15th Battalion attacked and successfully captured the trench. On Friday, the 21st at 2 p.m. the enemy again bombarded our position. About 7:30 p.m. our artillery bombarded the German trenches, and our troops assaulted and carried 400 yards of trenches. I was relieved, and came back to headquarters. Believe me, that is the worst night I have ever put in. My brain was like a wrung-out rag. My nerves are holding out well though."

A Raking Over.
"Saturday, the 23rd, the enemy shelled the trenches held by the 5th, 10th and 8th Battalions. I am told it was the most intense bombardment since the 21st. The enemy directed against those trenches. Butler was at the 8th Battalion on duty, and he said it was a fright. Saturday night, the 5th, 8th and 10th Battalions were shelled. The 23rd, the enemy again bombarded us. Early this morning, the 24th, the enemy started another bombardment, and at 3 a.m. our 8th Battalion captured K5, but our men got a raking over."

"Today (Monday, May 24), for a 4th time this letter has been shelled. I received a handkerchief, a pair of socks, a pair of drawers and candy, the present of the women in Ontario."

UNFILLED TONNAGE.
New York, June 10.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on May 31 totalled 4,254,598 tons, an increase of 102,354 tons from April.

GARMENT CUTTING.
You Saw It in The Advertiser.

FRANKS' CUTTING SCHOOL. 227 Dundas street, London. Full and part courses in "designing ladies' garments."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 432 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. G. R. Bartram, 39 Dundas.

DENTAL CARDS.
DR. J. M. FREZELL, DENTIST, OVER MacLachlan's drug store, opposite old city hall.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
You saw it in The Advertiser.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King street.

BERT WEIR, ORGANIST CENTEN- nial. Methods, theory, all subjects. 498 Adelaide street.

THOMAS G. SHUTER, TEACHER OF guitar, mandolin and all electrical instruments. 24 Grand avenue.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, F.C.G.O., organist St. Andrew's Church, Organ, singing and theoretical subjects. 422 Water street.

MINED BRIDGES TO KEEP FOE FROM YPRES

TERRIFIC FIRE MINED BRIDGES

Sapper Bob Clark Went
Through Awful Bombardment
of Belgian City.

STUCK TO THEIR WORK
Inhabitants Expected Place
Was Lost, But Canadian
Troops Prevented It.

At 6 o'clock on the 22nd of May, writes Sapper Bob Clark in a letter to his father, A. J. Clark, 66 Walnut street, "The French Zouaves started coming away from Ypres, and they said all was lost and that the Germans were in Ypres within an hour. Believe me, we got ready to blow up the bridges and make a trench. But the Canadians held them or Ypres would have been in German hands by now."

Sapper Clark is but 18 years of age, and has been at the front since the First Canadian Overseas Contingent struck camp in England.

This last letter was written on Sunday, May 23, and said that it was pretty cold at night, and that the blankets were to be taken away within a week.

"Only Shrapnel."
Although he was present throughout the entire bombardment of Ypres, he was not seriously hurt, although shells exploded around and above him many times. Forty or fifty shells exploded about the dug-out where he was in. "But they were only shrapnel, and didn't hurt," he says. "If they had been very high explosives it would have been a good-bye."

The Jack Johnsons, as they are called, are about from 16 to 17 inches in diameter. One exploded in the centre of Ypres, and we were on the canal guarding the bridges about a mile, and a half away. One slug about eighteen inches to two feet in length and one inch in diameter, came right down to us. It weighed 75 pounds, and we found a piece of the bottom of one shell, and it weighed 32 pounds. When they explode there is a big black cloud of smoke, and everything within 100 yards is all knocked completely down. Every window without a pane is broken.

Stationed at Ypres.
"There were 100 of us in Ypres in charge of a lot of engineering stores. We had been there about four days before the heavy bombardment started. It was about 4:30 p.m. Thursday, the 22nd, that they started. The first shell was a high explosive, and it landed in the middle of the town. The people were all packing up their belongings then, so we went in, waited a time, and then went to the table and seated ourselves. The old man came running in about ten minutes after five and told us we couldn't be served, as they were going to leave. We were not to move anywhere near us then, but he said the Germans started the same way last October when they tried to break through."

Flew All About Hipp.
"In about half an hour the shells started to come good and thick. They were coming from every direction, and there were at least ten shells breaking at once for about two hours, then it let up a bit. The Germans were in charge of us told me to go over to headquarters and get orders as to whether we would stay where we were or whether we would move. We then moved in. I went over, and just as I got there a shrapnel exploded over the chateau where the officers were, and I got hit about me, but not a bit touched me."

"The colonel told me to tell the rest of the ten to come up there, and he came back and then we told the mine the bridges. The shells were coming in fast, but we got the bridges mined, and not one of us was hurt. We then dug ourselves in, and after about two hours on guard, at 10 p.m. some men from the rest of the company that had been shelled out came down and relieved us."

A New Alarm Clock.
"We didn't have much sleep that night, but the shells were not over our dugout, and you would wake up and rub the spot on your body where a small piece of shrapnel shell had struck. We stayed there about two days, then went back to our company. At about 6 o'clock on the 22nd the French Zouaves started coming away and they said Ypres was lost and the Germans would be in Ypres in an hour. Believe me, we got ready to blow up the bridges and make a trench. But the Canadians held them or Ypres would have been in German hands by now."

King Visits All.
Rome, June 9.—King Victor Emmanuel at the front is having a tremendous moral effect upon the Italian troops. The king is visiting the front, and his presence is having a tremendous moral effect upon the Italian troops. The king is visiting the front, and his presence is having a tremendous moral effect upon the Italian troops.

Queen Royal Busy.
Queen Royal, during the absence of the King from Rome, is giving up all her time to the relief work. She is supervising personally the making of supplies for hospitals. The little princesses are said to devote their energies to the relief work, and are using the effects of asphyxiating gases used against the Italian troops. Crown Prince Humbert spends most of his time in the front, and wishing them good luck.

Austrian Losses Heavy.
Geneva, Switzerland, June 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Laibach says: "The Austrian army at the Italian front is suffering heavy losses from the Italian bombardment. The Austrian losses are becoming serious, as the Italian fire is singularly well directed. A number of Austrian troops have been blown up at Tolmine. There were three hundred victims."

The passage of the Isonzo by the Italians is being effected normally owing to activity of the pontoon corps. The work of which is undeterred by the Austrian fire. The Italians also are seeking to cross the river at Ponzona, where the Austrians are hurriedly trying to throw up defences."

TOBACCO WATER STATES OF PER CAPITA DEBT SHOULD NOT GO ABOVE \$50, SAYS COURIER.

Per Capita Debt Should Not
Go Above \$50, Says
Courier.

LONDON'S REACHES \$75.90
Of This Amount \$1,304,000 Is
Tied Up in Electrical
Enterprises.

A leading financial writer in this week's Canadian Courier points out that Toronto is now nearing the point where it will be face to face with its legal debt limit. Montreal, he points out, is in practically the same position. According to figures obtainable at the city hall, London is very rapidly getting into the same box. The financial authorities point out that as this year's estimates for the Province of Ontario, Montreal is in a similar position. Within six years, Montreal has spent \$157,000,000, or more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Limit of City Debts.
The article referred to above is as follows: At this time, when the city of Toronto is now at the point where it is face to face with its legal debt limit. It has spent and is spending more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

TOBACCO WATER STATES OF PER CAPITA DEBT SHOULD NOT GO ABOVE \$50, SAYS COURIER.

Per Capita Debt Should Not
Go Above \$50, Says
Courier.

LONDON'S REACHES \$75.90
Of This Amount \$1,304,000 Is
Tied Up in Electrical
Enterprises.

A leading financial writer in this week's Canadian Courier points out that Toronto is now nearing the point where it will be face to face with its legal debt limit. Montreal, he points out, is in practically the same position. According to figures obtainable at the city hall, London is very rapidly getting into the same box. The financial authorities point out that as this year's estimates for the Province of Ontario, Montreal is in a similar position. Within six years, Montreal has spent \$157,000,000, or more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Limit of City Debts.
The article referred to above is as follows: At this time, when the city of Toronto is now at the point where it is face to face with its legal debt limit. It has spent and is spending more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale.

TOBACCO WATER STATES OF PER CAPITA DEBT SHOULD NOT GO ABOVE \$50, SAYS COURIER.

Per Capita Debt Should Not
Go Above \$50, Says
Courier.

LONDON'S REACHES \$75.90
Of This Amount \$1,304,000 Is
Tied Up in Electrical
Enterprises.

A leading financial writer in this week's Canadian Courier points out that Toronto is now nearing the point where it will be face to face with its legal debt limit. Montreal, he points out, is in practically the same position. According to figures obtainable at the city hall, London is very rapidly getting into the same box. The financial authorities point out that as this year's estimates for the Province of Ontario, Montreal is in a similar position. Within six years, Montreal has spent \$157,000,000, or more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Limit of City Debts.
The article referred to above is as follows: At this time, when the city of Toronto is now at the point where it is face to face with its legal debt limit. It has spent and is spending more than \$25,000,000 a year, and which millions have been borrowed. Like Toronto, Montreal is not nearly paying its way. In Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, the rate of interest is about one-quarter or one-third of that of Toronto, and about one-sixth or one-fifth of Montreal's.

The two leading Canadian cities are not only driving fast towards bankruptcy, but they are setting an example to other Canadian cities which are having serious consequences. No city in Canada is paying more than \$50 per head of its population. If your city has gone beyond that, then it is living extravagantly and a reckoning day must come."

Over One Million.
The big items of expenditure which have been made by the city of Toronto in the last year have been the purchase of the new public schools, local

LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat is still selling at the lowest price it has brought for several months. The price of wheat is now \$1.20 per bushel. Only two or three loads daily are brought over to the square for sale. The price of wheat is now \$

TAYLOR'S
5 CUT-RATE
Drug Stores 5
Save You Money Every Day.

We mine
our own
Coal and
sell direct
to you at
lowest
summer
price.



Egg and Stove for furnace, Chestnut
for baseburner, Large Pea Coal for
range and heater.



**The Masterpiece
of Timepieces**

Have you seen our new Eight-Day
Automatic Alarm Clock? It ticks as
silently as a watch. Just the thing for
a bedroom. Wind it and set the alarm
only once in eight days.

W. J. Wray & Co.

JEWELERS, 224 DUNDAS STREET.

KNOWLEDGE in our examina-

tions.

MERIT in our methods.

QUALITY in our glasses.

THE REASON for our suc-

cess.

Brown Optical Co.

223 DUNDAS STREET.

Phone 1877. Evenings by Appointment.

**A SYSTEM
: BUILDER :**

Build up your system by taking

MITCHELL'S

COMPOUND SYRUP

—OF—

HYPOPHOSPHITES

PINT BOTTLES, \$1.00

B. A. Mitchell's

Drug Store

114 DUNDAS ST.

Phone 623.

I KNOW

I Can Relieve That

Headache and Eye-

strain.

The Optician

398 RICHMOND STREET.

MATTRESSES AND FEATHERS

Renovated and remade by the latest

improved methods. Goods called for and

returned same day.

The Keystone Bedding Co.

Phone 2523. JVT

NOTICE

Eggett & Co.

Plumbers, Hotwater and

Steam Heating.

NEW ADDRESS:

336 Ridout St.

JVT

DR. S. R. MOORE

DENTIST.

Removed to Suite 15-16 and 1, London

Loan Building, corner Dundas and Park

avenue. JVT

ABOUT YOUR EYES

CONSULT

C. H. TREBILCOCK

116 DUNDAS STREET.

Formerly with Tait Optical Company. JVT

USE

Manufactured Ice

It is the pure ice for

cooling or drinking.

TRY IT THIS SEASON.

Artificial Ice

Supply Co.

PHONE 141. JVT

The London Loan and

Savings Company

of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 85

Notice is hereby given that a dividend

at the rate of 5 per cent per annum,

and bonus at rate of 1 1/2 per cent

per annum, has been declared on the

capital stock of the company for the

current three months ending 30th June,

1915, and same is payable on the 2nd

July, 1915, to shareholders of record on

the 15th June, 1915. JVT

BREAD

Parnell's

Family :

Loaf :::

Have you tried it yet

? ? ?

Its Quality and Quan-

tity. Standard Weight

Price 8c

From Our Wagon

JVT

Only

The Best Is

Good Enough

To Give

New goods have arrived

and are on display

for coming weddings.

White china, silver-

mounted, also colored

china, is very fashion-

able.

\$3.50—White Fern Bowl,

in silver frame.

\$5.00—White Fern Bowl,

in pierced silver

frame.

\$7.00—White Casserole,

silver-mounted.

\$7.50—White Casserole,

large oval.

\$9.50—White Bake Dish,

plain silver top,

silver-mounted.

\$23.50—Pink, Sterling

Mounted Chocolate Set,

four pieces.

\$24.50—Burnt Orange

China Chocolate Set,

sterling mounted.

Young's

THE STORES.

THE PRICES.

THE STOCKS.

London, East London.

ALONGQUIN PARK.

The Algonquin Park is a preserve for

the wild things that inhabit the forest,

for the propagation of fish and a recreation

ground for the people. Two

thousand feet above the level of the

sea, this lovely region remains today

unspoiled, and is an ideal camp ground

for the sportsman and businessman.

The site of the park is two million five

hundred thousand acres, and contains

over fifteen hundred lakes. Comfortably

equipped hotels and log cabin camps

have been erected, and are operated by

the Grand Trunk Railway for the com-

fort of the tourists and sportsmen.

Write to Mr. C. E. Horning, district

passenger agent, Union Station, To-

ronto, Ont., for handsome illustrated

descriptive literature. b

MADE IN CANADA

Vest

Pocket

Kodak

The

Ideal

Soldier's

Kodak

As small

as a

note

book

or

diary,

and

will

tell

a

more

inter-

esting

and

con-

vincing

story.

\$7.00, \$11.50

\$22.50

Films left here before 11 a.m. de-

veloped and printed by 6 p.m.

CUT PRICES

in Drugs and Patent Medi-

cines every day.

STRONG'S

DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street, London, Ont. JVT

Quality Is Economy—
Exactly What Your
Doctor Orders
We have what your doctor
orders and can always supply
it in perfectly fresh condition
—owing to our enormous
Prescription Business.
Phone us—we will call for
your prescription and deliver
it.

CAIRNCROSS'
Dependable Druggists,
216 Dundas Street. Phone 680.

Hamilton's

Ale and Porter

Cannot be excelled. It's a
favorite drink with many,
and will suit you if you try
it.

THREE-STORY BUILDING

ON RICHMOND STREET

Lt.-Col. Gartshore Will Erect

Stores and Apartments

Below Tracks.

Contracts have been let for the erec-

tion of a three-story building on Rich-

mond street, north of Horton. The

building is being erected by Lieut.-Col.

W. M. Gartshore, and work will be com-

menced within a few days.

The building will have a frontage of

23 feet, and there will be two stores on

the ground floor, while the two upper

floors will be used for apartments.

The building will replace a somewhat

dilapidated structure, and will be a dis-

tinct improvement to the locality.

Wat & Blackwell are the architects,

and Jack Moran has the contract for the

brickwork.

FALL COURT CIRCUIT

The following is the list of courts for

the fall circuit in Western Ontario, as

announced at Osgoode Hall:

The honorable the chancellor—Sat-

urday, September 18, London, weekly;

county, November 15, Chatham, non-

jury; Saturday, November 20, London,

weekly; Tuesday, November 23, St.

Thomas, non-jury.

The honorable the chief justice of the

exchequer—Tuesday, September 21,

Goderich, jury; Saturday, October 2,

London, weekly; Tuesday, November 9,

Walkerton, both; Tuesday, November

30, Stratford, non-jury; Saturday, De-

cember 4, London, weekly; Monday, De-

cember 13, London, non-jury.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton—Tues-

day, September 14, Chatham, jury;

Saturday, September 25, London,

weekly; Tuesday, October 12, Wood-

stock, both; Tuesday, November 23,

Goderich, non-jury; Saturday, Novem-

ber 27, London, weekly.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute—Sat-

urday, October 9, London, weekly; Tues-

day, October 12, Owen Sound, jury;

Tuesday, November 16, Berlin, non-

jury; Saturday, December 11, London,

weekly.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland—

Saturday, October 23, London, weekly;

Tuesday, November 23, Brantford, non-

jury; Tuesday, November 30, Owen

Sound, non-jury.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton—

Monday, October 4, Sandwich, jury;

Saturday, October 30, London, weekly;

Tuesday, November 16, Barrie, non-

jury; Tuesday, December 7, Sarnia,

non-jury.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox—Tues-

day, September 14, Berlin, jury; Sat-

urday, October 16, London, weekly; Mon-

day, November 29, Sandwich, non-

jury.

For the following courts judges have

not yet been appointed: Tuesday, Octo-

ber 12, St. Thomas, jury; Tuesday, Octo-

ber 19, Brantford, jury; Monday,

October 25, London, jury; Tuesday,

November 2, Sarnia, jury; Saturday,

November 6, London, weekly.

PASS ENTRANCE TO

MILITARY COLLEGE

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The follow-

ing candidates have passed the en-

trance examination of the Royal Mil-

itary College. It is emphasized that

the list is not given in order of merit:

Donald Robert Agnew, Toronto; Gor-

dou Ross Bonnard, Toronto; Walter

Donald Bethune, St. Catharines;

Francis Irving Carpenter, Hamilton;

Malcolm Charlton, Toronto;

Robert Leighton Ferrie, Hamilton;

Humphrey Byron Gilbert, Toronto; Alan

Ferrier Gates, London; Reginald Al