

aviators put out of commission thirteen and cool.

MINISTERIAL CALL TO LONDONERS TO OBEY SACRED INJUNCTIONS TO KEEP SABBATH, REVERENCE SANCTUARY

The following address has been issued to the people of London from the Ministerial Alliance of the city over the signatures of Rev. James H. Boyd, president, and Rev. Byron Snell, secretary of the alliance:

"At this crisis in the world's history, when the principles of freedom and justice and the highest interests of civilization are being trampled in the balance; when hundreds of thousands of the flower of our manhood are being slaughtered and millions of women are being weighed down with an unspeakable burden of anxiety and sorrow, and when unheard-of outrages are being committed against the laws of God and man we fear moved as custodians of the moral and spiritual interests of the community, to address a few earnest words to you who are sharers with us in the common weal and woe.

"Shall there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it? And ye shall know that I have done it, saith the Lord God." War is represented in Holy Scripture as one of the sore judgments that God brings down on men for their iniquity. This war is a calamity that exceeds not only all precedents but also all imagination. Can there be an ordinary transgression that has brought this colossal evil upon the world. It may be the German Emperor's waywardness and ambition that let slip the dogs of war; but he could not thus have deluged the world in blood, unless the moral condition had lent itself to his nefarious purpose.

And the offences of mankind that bring down the severe judgments of God need not necessarily be the most revolting enormities. They may even be the marks of an advanced civilization, like the refined vices of Babylon, of Rome and of Jerusalem. But here the result of alienation from God and disloyalty to God, such as complete absorption in worldliness, selfishness and the inordinate love of pleasure and gain. The characteristics of the perilous times of the last days are peculiar marks of the modern age. "Men shall be lovers of self, lovers of money and lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." The deadly character of these evils is that they are universal and that they represent apostasy from God on the part of those on whom God had bestowed his greatest favors, "upon whom the ends of the ages are come."

Before the war we were indulging in dreams of universal peace. We fondly trusted in arbitration to settle all international differences. We can honestly claim that we did not bring on the conflict because we did not expect it, and were totally unprepared to meet its onset. But on what did our confidence rest, wherein consisted our interest in peace? Leaving God and his Word entirely out of our calculations, did we rest merely on the unchangeable character of human nature, on the refining influences of education and civilization, on the humanizing influences of industry and commerce, on the selfish plea of financial gain or loss? Were we not living in a fool's paradise? Did we not treat things that belong to God, of which we were mere stewards, as though they were our own and as though they were our chief treasure, thus robbing God of ourselves, and we talked ourselves to sleep in fancied security while robbers and housebreakers were openly planning an assault upon our premises.

And since the war broke out, have we not suffered appalling disasters, that have indirectly provoked the conflict and that have threatened more than once to overthrow our cause? Why have these evils befallen us? Why is the day of victory so long delayed? Why have we so often been unable to stand before our enemies? Our cause is just, and God has manifestly intrusted us with his own interests, the protection of the weak and the vindication of the right. After nearly four years of unparalleled effort why are we still fighting for our lives? May it not be that we have put too much trust in horses and men, and have neglected in the name of the Lord our God? May it

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine. It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Danderine. Danderine now costs but a few cents—half drug stores directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine, we believe, the only sure hair growth destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

not be that we are still cherishing our idols, the devoted things that incurred the just judgment of God? That we have coveted and secreted the Babylonish garment and the wedding of gold? May not this long-drawn agony of the world be the call of God to us to sanctify ourselves and to remove the devoted thing from our midst?

Can it be truthfully said of us that we have been made more serious by the war? That we have humbled ourselves before God in penitence and contrition? That we have sought his favor and blessing in earnest and ceaseless prayer? It is true that we have given large sums to patriotic objects and that we have done much work for the Red Cross and other benevolent purposes; and God is not ungrateful to forget our work and labor of love. But on the other hand, have there not been, in many places, unseemly efforts to make gain out of the war? Has not an unbrotherly spirit too often marred our industrial relations? Has there not been much injustice in our public life? Has there not been on the part of many a selfishness, the highest obligations of citizenship, coupled with an inordinate desire for amusement and pleasure? And has not this selfish and worldly spirit too frequently led to the profanation of the Lord's day, to the neglect of the House of God and to the slighting of all the ordinances of religion? Have we not all indulged in the provoking displeasure of God and bringing upon us a curse and not a blessing?

Deeply impressed with the seriousness of the times in which we are living and of the gravity of the issues that confront the world, and firmly convinced that the causes as well as the issues of the war are, in the final analysis, moral and religious, that the Most High deeth according to his will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and in this world-wide conflict, the Lord is having a controversy with his people, and he will call of all to stand or fall, we make bold to address you a few words of earnest and affectionate entreaty.

We would urge you as we would urge ourselves, in all honesty and sincerity, to find out if you are in the light of God. The indescribable tragedy of this war, with the boundless anxiety and sorrow it has brought upon each one of us, is surely the call of God to us, as it is the call of God to all, to separate ourselves from the devoted thing in our midst and to sanctify ourselves by a renewed consecration to the service and glory of God. We have yielded too much to the love of pleasure, the love of gain, the love of self, the love of the present world, and we have not sought as we should the help and blessing of God. We have the testimony of Lord Roberts, Admiral Beattie, General Robertson and other high places that victory will only come to us when we fall on our knees before God. Thus and thus only shall we have the great and holy cause for which we are contending and of the brave men who are so freely giving up their lives in its defence.

And inasmuch as, in some mysterious manner, by virtue of the living bond that unites the whole human race in the essential brotherhood of mankind, we are sharers in the common tribulation and the common triumph, let us confess and seek to remove not only our own sin but also the sin of our people. Let us do what we can to secure for their forgiveness the sprinkling of the atoning blood and for victory over them the outpouring of the Divine Spirit. It is for this very purpose that the Church of the Living God, the Church of the Living God, the witness and keeper have been instituted. "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary, and I will be to you a Father and ye shall be to me a people." "Ye do err not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God." The church and ministry of the Lord have been established for the purpose of winning the war, because to them has been intrusted the unique mission of keeping the high and holy moral and religious life of the people. Let us rally round the divinely appointed ordinance of religion and make full proof of their efficacy, forsaking all that may detract from or diminish their influence. So will the Lord honor them, that honor him, and so will he hasten the day when this great tribulation will be brought to an end through the establishment of a righteous and abiding peace.

REV. JAS. H. BOYD, President.
REV. BYRON SNELL, Secretary.

POOLROOMS PROVING DANGER ZONES FOR THOSE UNEMPLOYED

Two More Frequenterers of
Such Places Summoned.

Charged with being persons not engaged in useful work of some kind, William Slobasky, 111 Clarence street, and Russell Penfold, 248 Grey street, were summoned to police court Friday.

E. W. M. Flock, representing Slobasky, pleaded not guilty for his client. Patrolmen Brammer and Tomlin, who have been engaged in special work in rounding up men suspected of violating the order-in-council of April 14th, testified that Slobasky had not been doing any work for their knowledge for some time. They had seen him on several occasions in poolrooms. Slobasky, in his own behalf, said his business was the buying and pressing of hay, which was shipped to British remount depots. He was employed, he said, by his brother-in-law. Chief Williams asked Slobasky the names of some of the men he had purchased hay from, but Slobasky could not recall the names.

Russell Penfold was given two weeks in order to satisfy the police that he was engaged in useful work. Patrolman Brammer and Tomlin stated that Penfold's principal occupation, as far as they had been able to ascertain, was frequenting poolrooms.

The law with respect to loafing is being strictly carried out, and other men will be summoned to court at an early date unless they engage in some useful work.

FORMER SPORTING EDITOR JOINS ROYAL AIR FORCE

Jack Kennedy, former sporting editor of the London Advertiser, has gone to London to enlist with the Royal Air Corps. Mr. Kennedy was a student at Western University before the war, and was a member of the Advertiser's staff.

BOYS MAKE \$1.50 A DAY RAISING SUGAR BEETS

BLenheim, June 7.—The farmers raising sugar beets are being helped out by the school boys. Each day by autos and men with the beets to oversee the work. The boys are being paid \$1.50 per day and work on the old time. The beets are giving promise of a splendid crop as they have come up well.



Advertiser Illustration.
Middlesex County Council, which today completed its June sessions at the big patriotic grants, one of \$30,000 to the work of the overseas Y. M. C. A. and Canadian Red Cross givings of the county residents.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASSEMBLY

BY G. ALLERY

The bogey of bilingualism appeared in the assembly yesterday morning, when Chief of the Opposition, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, made a speech to have a "calligraphic" on the platform in full view and audience of the house. The courtly Fraser has no peer in highland grace and manner. He was to give in a report of the work of the Historical Commission, and mounted the rostrum to do so. The history of the Commission, however, was not the subject of his speech, but the preliminary formalities, but these were not forthcoming. Instead, we saw a man who was a "calligraphic" on the platform in full view and audience of the house. The courtly Fraser has no peer in highland grace and manner. He was to give in a report of the work of the Historical Commission, and mounted the rostrum to do so. The history of the Commission, however, was not the subject of his speech, but the preliminary formalities, but these were not forthcoming. 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PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF SUN TODAY

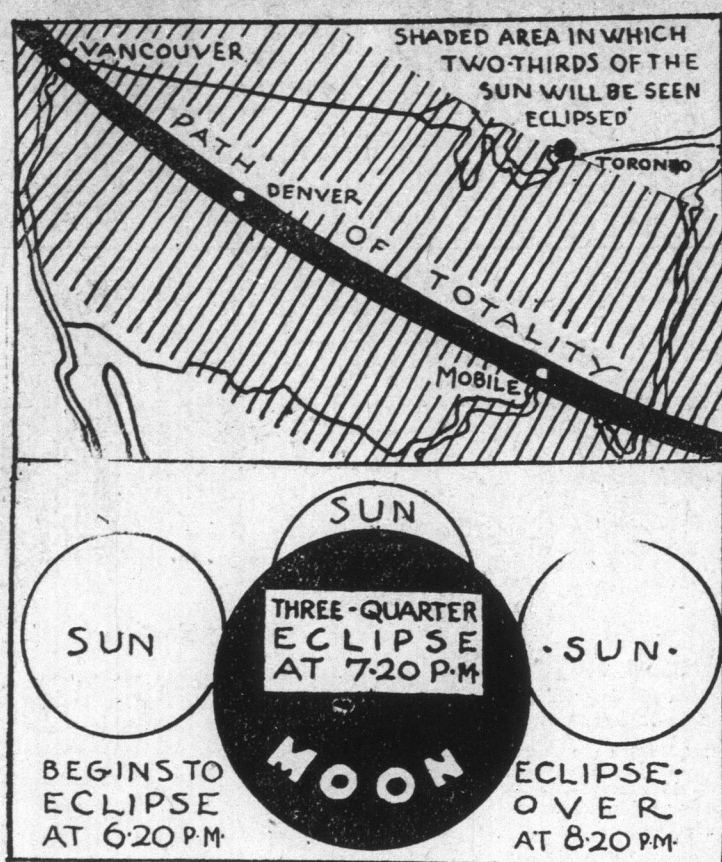


Diagram showing the path of totality and area of the partial eclipse. The time stated is that of Toronto, which governs Western Ontario.

USE SMOKED GLASSES TONIGHT IF YOU WOULD VIEW ECLIPSE

Official Advice to Heaven-Gazing Londoners Who Would Witness the Moon's Camouflage Attempt on the Sun.

The spirit of camouflage is infectious! No one can escape it. Started on its merry way by the clever pious in France, it has rolled round the world and back again.

Nay, more! When the world could absorb no more of it, it whirled off at a tangent in search of new fields to conquer, and has evidently taken possession of the moon, for that luminary has essayed the no small task of camouflaging the sun.

These Londoners who are observant this evening may be able to note that there is less light emanating from the faithful sun than usual, and the reason therefor is that friend Moon has got in her work as a first-rate camouflager and is endeavoring to hide the whereabouts of the sun from snooping Hun airplanes and bomb-dropping zepps.

Beyond an appreciable diminution of light the sun will be nothing here to indicate the eclipse of the sun, say astronomers, a perhaps some people may not even notice the difference, as only about a ten-tenths, or to be correct, 60-100th of the sun's disk will be in the shade of the moon's glasses. Field glasses, telescopes or any kind except smoked glass.

The path of totality extends across the United States from the most southern point of Vancouver Island to the Bahamas Islands in the West Indies. The width of this path has been estimated to be 167 miles, and many cities across the border will be in total darkness for the duration of the eclipse.

In Winnipeg the sun will be in the sky for 1 minute and 30 seconds. In Montreal only 50-100ths will be hidden. Thus the farther away from the path of the total eclipse, the less of it is visible.

In 1925 this part of an eclipse, which is phenomenal, and might only happen once in a thousand years here.

SAY SERVICE BETTER 20 YEARS AGO THAN THAT GIVEN IT NOW

East London Postal Work Is Poor, Claim Some Residents.

"Why do the people still yearn for the fishpots of Egypt?" is a question being asked in reference to some of the east end residents who express the opinion that East London should have a postoffice building separate from any store. It is pointed out that about twenty years ago there was an office in this section, and it is claimed that the population was a great deal less than it is at present.

P. C. Duncan, deputy postmaster, points out that London East was a separate municipality at that time, and it was necessary to have an office where mail could be made up and distributed. The sub-postoffice is being established in order that the citizens of this section may be able to purchase money orders, postal notes and register mail matter.

V. Duncan further asserts that the district is better served without a district postoffice than would be the case of service. In his opinion the east end will service is as good as that of the town town district, rather than in the block between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets. Rumors were spread that the efforts were likely to prove successful, but the site was finally fixed in the east end, and the Taylor Drug Company.

Gas, Gas, Indigestion, Sourness, Upset Stomach--Pape's Diapepsin

Instant Relief! Neutralizes Stomach Acids, Stopping Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Belching, Distress. Read!

Time it! In five minutes your sour, acid stomach feels fine. No indigestion, heartburn, or belching of gas, or eruptions of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in sweetening upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain stomach antacid in the whole world and besides, it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from such misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large

SENTENCE SUSPENDED ON TOWNSHIP YOUTH WHO ATTACKED UNCLE

Wilbert Weir Is Ordered by Court to Pay Costs.

Wilbert Russell Weir, London Township, who was found guilty at a sitting of the county court yesterday of having assaulted his uncle, Samuel Weir, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Judge Macbeth made it plain to the defendant that sentence would be suspended only in case he agreed to reimburse his uncle for the costs that the latter had incurred as a result of the assault. This was agreed, and the defendant was accordingly allowed to go.

The assault arose out of an argument over a posthole that was being dug near the house of the nephew. The nephew claimed that the uncle hit him first and the uncle claimed that the circumstances were directly opposite.

At any rate Samuel Weir's arm was broken and he charged his nephew with having assaulted him with a stick. The jury deliberated on the case for over an hour before reaching a verdict.

In the case of Carter vs. Patrick the plaintiff sued for \$200 which he claimed as the balance due from the plaintiff on a sale of two bulls delivered to the defendant. The plaintiff claimed that the price was to be \$200 for each animal, while the defendant claimed the agreement was \$200 for the two animals. The jury awarded the plaintiff the \$200 for which he sued as a balance.

SHRAPNEL WOUNDS SENT LONDONER TO BRITISH HOSPITAL

Pte. Thompson, One of Four Brothers in Khaki.

Pte. William Thompson, who is in the 4th Canadian General Hospital, Basinstoke, England, suffering from shrapnel wounds, is progressing favorably, according to a letter recently received by his brother, George Thompson, 854 Lovett street.

Pte. Thompson was wounded in the right arm and shoulder, and also in the thigh on the 25th of April. He enlisted in London with the 335th Middlesex Battalion, and acted as chauffeur to Capt. Adjutant Woodward and Lieut. Col. Robson while the unit was being recruited. In England he was transferred to the 134th Battalion, and was drafted to France on May 23, 1917. He served in France until he was wounded, nearly one year later. He was through some of the heaviest fighting of that time, but he is anxious to get back to the trenches to take another shot at the Hun. Pte. Thompson is well known in London. He worked for several years at the bicycle trade before enlisting.

Three other brothers are in the service of their country. Fred, who enlisted in the 135th, is at present with the band of the Canadian Machine Gun Depot at Seaford. Alfred saw some hot fighting with the 1st South Wales Borderers during the first German drive of this year, and James is still in England in training, with the imperial army.

ONLY TWO ACCEPTED HERE FOR SERVICE IN FRIDAY'S LIST

Recruiting continues to be slow. Only two volunteers enlisted for service at the local mobilization centre on Friday. The two were accepted in the city and were placed in Category A-2. One was sent to the Canadian Engineers and the other to the W. O. R.

Two men apprehended under the military service act, appeared before the medical board and were sent to the W. O. R. for service.

The volunteers accepted Friday were: W. W. Maxwell, Canada, C. E. London; F. Smith, Canada, W. O. R. London.

Being invalided home from England did not deter Pte. J. Hannah, 140 Rectory street, from making another attempt to get over to France, and while he was again invalided home, arriving on Friday, he is satisfied since he has been allowed to see service in France.

Pte. Hannah, who served with the South Lancashire in Egypt, India and Africa, enlisted with the 3rd Battalion in September, 1915, but only got as far as England, and was returned to Canada in August, 1916. He was not satisfied, however, and in January, 1917, he signed up with the 7th Railway Construction Battalion, arriving in France in May of last year. His unit was sent to the Ypres front, where he remained until November, 1917, when he was taken ill with trench fever. Shortly after he was sent to England to the hospital, where he remained until last week.

Pte. Hannah, while in the thick of the fighting, was not wounded. He has witnessed, saying that there were others who could do so. He reports that while not in the best of health, he is feeling quite well considering the length of time he has been ill.

As a result of his being hurried into a ditch when the buggy which he was riding was hit from behind by an auto-motive about 2 o'clock this morning, John Eggett, age 50, of London Township, is suffering from rather severe injuries today. The driver of the car is not known, though it bore the license number 50183.

Eggett was driving home behind a herd of cows which he had purchased when the auto crashed into his buggy. When he came to after being unconscious for he does not know how long, he found himself under the machine in the ditch at the side of the road. His buggy was in the ditch too, completely wrecked.

The horse ran away and went home, and his wife, knowing that something must have gone wrong, started a search. Dr. McNeill of Arva was called to attend the injured man, who, it is thought, has escaped without serious injury. The auto is still in the ditch, and it is believed the man who was driving was taken away in another car.

PLAN TO MAKE CITY'S WEELCOME EQUAL OF ANY

Reception to Duke and Duchess of Devonshire Loyal and Hearty.

PARTY ARRIVES TONIGHT

The Governor-General's Suite Makes Informal Visit Today Only.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will reach London this evening for a visit over the week-end. The arrival of the viceregal party will be informal, for the members will stay in their cars. Sunday they will make their first public appearance by attending St. Paul's Cathedral at the morning service. Sunday afternoon they will visit Byron Sanatorium.

On Monday the civic ceremonies will take place. A fairly extensive program which will keep the governor-general busy all day has been prepared.

Their excellencies will reach the city from the west. They are now on their way east on the return leg of a tour of Western Ontario, which was started about June 1. It is a patriotic jaunt. Everywhere the governor-general has received the warmest and most enthusiastic reception. It is planned to have London's effort equal any of them.

Starts at 9:30. Monday is the big day from the city standpoint. The events of the day will start at 9:30 in the morning, and continue until their excellencies leave the city at 6:30 in the evening for Woodstock.

All civic officials, in autos, will meet at the city hall at 9:30. From there the party will go north on Richmond street and St. Joseph's Hospital will be inspected. Then they will come to Ryerson School and Victoria Park. At the latter institution massed school children will be on hand. They will sing patriotic songs. These they have diligently prepared under the leadership of E. W. G. Quanta, musical supervisor of the public school. As a reward there is a surprise in store for them. The governor-general will give them a half-holiday. This course, every school boy and girl in the city expects this surprise. Here the civic address of welcome will be presented by Mayor C. R. Somerville, and various officials and citizens will be presented to their excellencies.

Two Luncheons Provided. For lunch the duke and duchess are being separated. The duke will go to the Tecumseh House, where the Canadian and Rotary clubs are staging a civic luncheon. The duchess will go to the Kennels, where the National Council of Women will entertain her. They will meet again at Victoria Hospital and continue their tour at 2:30, going from the Hospital to Leonard's munition factory, then to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at St. Andrew's Church, and then to the Empire Brass plant. The party will then go east for a breath of fresh air, and turning north at the Asylum side road, will go to Carling Heights. Here the men in training, and the returned veterans will be inspected by the governor-general.

The will complete the program of the day, and will just allow sufficient time for the members of the governor-general's suite to board their cars and leave at the appointed time. Mayor Somerville has issued a proclamation calling upon all residents and storekeepers, along the route to be traveled, to decorate. The wish is expressed that the event will be made the occasion for a grand display.

A special stand is being erected at Victoria Park, and this as well as the bandstand will be decorated. Providing For Rain. In the event of rain on Monday, it is likely that the civic welcome will be held in the armories.

For the motor trip to the Kennels motors are being supplied for the wives of aldermen, and officers of the National Council of Women. Others will have to supply their own cars. The city is arranging for cars for their excellencies and also for the council. The representatives of all other bodies are being asked to provide their own cars.

COMES TOUNDER CAR WHICH WRECKED BUGGY OF DROVER

London Township Man Hurt in Auto Smash Today.

As a result of his being hurried into a ditch when the buggy which he was riding was hit from behind by an auto-motive about 2 o'clock this morning, John Eggett, age 50, of London Township, is suffering from rather severe injuries today. The driver of the car is not known, though it bore the license number 50183.

Eggett was driving home behind a herd of cows which he had purchased when the auto crashed into his buggy. When he came to after being unconscious for he does not know how long, he found himself under the machine in the ditch at the side of the road. His buggy was in the ditch too, completely wrecked.

The horse ran away and went home, and his wife, knowing that something must have gone wrong, started a search. Dr. McNeill of Arva was called to attend the injured man, who, it is thought, has escaped without serious injury. The auto is still in the ditch, and it is believed the man who was driving was taken away in another car.

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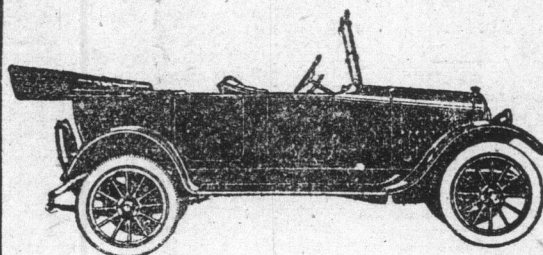
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Do You Know the Terms of that 22,000 Mile Test?



Maxwell Motor Cars

5-Pass. Car . . . \$1045

Roadster . . . 1045

5-Pass. Car with All-Weather Top . . . 1200

5-Pass. Sedan . . . 1670

6-Pass. Town Car 1670

All prices f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.

Wire wheels regular equipment with fenders and Town Car

Official Figures of the Test

	Daily Mileage	Av. Miles Per Gallon
Nov. 23	511.9	22.2
" 24	521.4	22.8
" 25	537.4	21.49
" 26	505.9	22.47
" 27	516.5	21.70
" 28	509.6	22.15
" 29	515.5	22.40
Dec. 1	480.1	22.80
" 2	496.8	21.77
" 3	484.6	21.77
" 4	492.1	22.18
" 5	438.9	19.51
" 6	523.1	22.95
" 7	517.0	22.15
" 8	505.0	22.35
" 9	492.6	21.33
" 10	477.7	21.43
" 11	495.2	22.82
" 12	540.4	23.56
" 13	539.3	23.18
" 14	465.9	23.85
" 15	523.1	22.95
" 16	539.1	21.99
" 17	523.9	22.09
" 18	512.0	21.72
" 19	525.9	22.33
" 20	537.5	22.45
" 21	499.6	24.50
" 22	487.1	21.33
" 23	480.5	21.75
" 24	487.5	21.75
" 25	492.6	22.39
" 26	487.1	19.73
" 27	477.4	18.91
" 28	523.9	18.20
" 29	466.9	20.24
" 30	504.9	21.08
" 31	501.4	19.23
Jan. 1	451.8	20.07
" 2	451.8	21.90
" 3	451.8	19.62
" 4	455.6	19.62
" 5	562.5	19.10

Elapsed time . . . 44 days
Total mileage . . . 22,022.3
Average speed per hour . . . 25 miles
Average day's run . . . 562.5
Longest day's run . . . 562.5
Average miles per gal. . . 22 miles
Smallest day's mileage . . . 438.9
Greatest average miles per gallon . . . 23.56
Average tire life . . . 28.33 miles
Average fuel life . . . 9.875 miles

*Note that longest day's run was made on last day of the test.

N. B. The Canadian gallon being 10% larger than the American gallon, on which latter basis the test was run, the miles per gallon figures should be increased by the same percentage to obtain the Canadian correct ratio of miles to the gallon.

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You know, of course, that the Maxwell Motor Car is the long distance champion of the world.

You have read that a "stock" Maxwell 5-passenger car ran for 44 days and nights without stopping the motor.

And that, in the 44 days non-stop test, the Maxwell covered 22,022 miles, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour.

But have you, up to now, realized the full significance of that performance?

Do you know that no other motor car in the world has ever equalled or even approached that performance?

In a word, did you take this test seriously when you heard of it?

Or did you set it down as a "selling stunt" to give the publicity man something to talk about?

It's worth your while to read and study the conditions under which that test was made.

You know that the American Automobile Association (familiarly known as the "A. A. A.") is the official arbiter of every automobile test and contest.

But perhaps you didn't know that when a maker places his product under A. A. A. supervision he must do absolutely as told and abide by the decisions of the Board.

That's why there are so few A. A. A. Official Records!

This 22,000-mile Maxwell non-stop test was official from start to finish.

Therein lies its value to you.

It proves absolutely the quality of the car—of the very Maxwell you buy.

For verily this was a "stock" Maxwell. Listen:—

First: the inspectors disassembled the motor to see that no special pistons, valves, bearing-metal or other parts had been used.

Every other unit was as critically inspected. Then the car was re-assembled under their own supervision.

As we had much at stake and the test was made in winter (November 23 to January 5) we asked permission to take certain little precautions against accidental stoppage.

Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

But they refused permission to do any such thing.

For example:—They would not permit a rubber cover over the magneto—it wasn't "stock."

They refused to let us tape the ignition wire terminals—they are not taped on the Maxwells we sell—so of course it wasn't "stock."

Neither would they let us use a spiral coiled pipe in place of the usual straight one from tank to carburetor to guard against a breakage from the constant, unremitting vibration—it isn't "stock."

Nor to use a special high priced foreign make of spark plug—the run was made on the same spark plugs with which all Maxwells are equipped.

So rigid were the rules, we were unable to carry a spare tire on the rear—it wasn't "stock." A telegram to headquarters in New York finally brought a special permit to carry a spare tire.

"It isn't stock!" "It isn't stock!"

That was the laconic reply of those A. A. A. inspectors to every last suggestion that called for anything but the precise condition of the standard, stock model Maxwell that any customer can buy from any one of 3000 dealers anywhere.

We are glad now—mighty glad—that the rules were so strict and so rigidly enforced.

Any other car that ever attempts to equal that record must do it under official supervision—and comply with the same terms.

And it will have to go some.

London Advertiser
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

MORNING EDITION. Outside City, By Mail, \$4.00 per year. City, 12c per week, \$6.00 per year.

NOON EDITION. \$4.00 per year, by mail.

EVENING EDITION. Outside City, By Mail, \$4.00 per year. City, 12c per week, \$6.00 per year.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. 3670. Private Branch Exchange. From 10:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., and holidays, call 3670. Business Department; 3671, Editors; 3672, Reporters; 3673, News Room.

Toronto Representative—F. W. Thompson, 57 Main Building.
U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles H. Eddy Company, Fifth Avenue Building, Chicago: Charles H. Eddy Company, People's Gas Building, Boston: Charles H. Eddy Company, Old South Building.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.
London, Ont., June 8, 1918.

QUEBEC'S RESPONSE.

THE STATEMENT of Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia, in which he warmly congratulates the young men of the Province of Quebec upon their response to the call for service, indicates that a change of conditions has come to that province.

The Unionist press will say a change of sentiment has come over Quebec, but it will be difficult to explain this. Neither conscription nor the Borden Government induced Quebec to respond, but after a long time there came a sudden realization that badgering and abuse were not the proper methods, and when the Government's life was at stake these tactics were discarded and a policy of mediation adopted; when Quebec was given a fair chance Quebec came to the colors.

Further than this, Quebec expressed her sentiments at the last election. She discarded parties that played with the Nationalists and she came back to Liberalism. She sent a solid Laurier representation to the House of Parliament, and she felt that in their hands, rather than in the hands of Blondin, Sevigny, Bourassa and Lavergne, her sons were likely to secure a fair chance. The slate was wiped clean of the stains of the unholy alliance of 1911. The leaders have told the men of Quebec that the law must be obeyed, and they have come forward in much the same manner they would have come forward early in the war under proper leadership, and with the avenues of recruiting not virtually closed to them. It will be an inspiring thing to say that all Canada has shared the burden of the war with equal effort, and that this much-maligned province now wins the praise of those who called her disloyal.

AN UNPOPULAR MEASURE.

WHETHER MRS. HOLLING, of Winnipeg, is right in her assertion that the new order-in-council prohibiting the importation of certain fruits, etc., was dictated by Ontario canners for their own financial benefit is correct or incorrect, there is no doubt that the order is anything but popular. With its declared design—the reduction of the trade balance against Canada in her commercial relations with the United States—many may sympathize, but the methods employed are open to criticism.

Conservation of food has been, and will continue to be one of the great necessities. Fruits which are imported, such as early tomatoes and pineapples, inevitably lessen consumption of other foods which can be utilized for export to Europe. Nuts have been advocated by the food control board and every other recipe-producing organization as excellent substitutes for wheat and other cereals and their nourishing qualities have been compared favorably with those of steak and pork.

It is unnecessary to name articles whose importation from the United States might have been restricted or banned altogether without serious hardship. The mind quickly jumps to extravagantly expensive clothes, footwear, ornaments and house furnishings, without which Canada could manage quite comfortably.

There does seem to have been some outside influence at work when the choice of prohibited imports was made and that influence does not appear to have had as its principal intent the cutting down of importations from the United States with as little injurious effect as possible on the people of the Dominion.

WILHELM MUST GO.

R. MUEHLON'S revelations, pointing out Kaiser Wilhelm as personally responsible for the war, are likely to bring under consideration again what punishment should be meted out to Europe's madman at the end of the war, if he survives. It is a question which will have to be decided before the struggle ends, since it will enter into the terms of peace.

It is unthinkable, if Wilhelm himself deliberately schemed the war and forced it on his parasites, as Muehlou declares, that he should go unpunished. So far, he has gone free, not having lost even one of his family, and having suffered nothing in comparison with others; had he lost one or two of his sons it is doubtful if his sorrow would have affected either his sleep or his appetite. Wilhelm should be made to undergo punishment, although it will be impossible to make it fit his crime.

Can the Allies consent to any peace terms which leaves the homicidal maniac on the German throne? If he is allowed to retain his position he will be a constant menace to peace and harmony in Europe that cannot be permitted after all that has been spent in blood to guarantee future peace. He must go; whether to prison, to exile, to death, or simply to civil life, is to be determined. To his dethronement the German people must agree before hostilities can cease.

Perhaps this point has not been made sufficiently clear and emphatic in the Allies' official statements on peace proposals; recently there has been little said about the necessity of a change of the form and personnel of the government in Germany. Now appears to be a favorable moment to make clear to the enemy peoples some of the doses they will have to swallow apart from questions of territory and indemnities.

Every repatriated prisoner, or traveler, who comes out of Germany is certain of one thing—the Germans desire peace above all things. The masses continue to work and fight because they are taught that only by so doing can cessation of war be brought about. It being known that they have this intense longing for peace, would it not be well if Allied propaganda were aimed at showing them that the Kaiser's removal is a

prime essential? If they can be brought to see that his retention is a barrier to the thing they most desire, is it not probable that they will attempt to eliminate that obstacle?

The Teutonic peoples attribute mildness of terms to weakness and are encouraged by the belief that the Allies do not demand so much now as they did in 1915. Let this delusion be destroyed by a bold joint declaration such as the Germans, Austrians and Turks expect from a potential victor. It would have its effect, and there is the possibility that the result would be farther reaching than any democratic free people can realize.

ENDANGERING THE FORESTS.

BECAUSE the Dominion authorities in charge of national registration on June 22 obstinately refuse to allow fire rangers to register through their department, but insist on the men coming from the woods to appear at the booths in person, it is probable that great tracts of Ontario forests will be left without protection for several days. The order has gone forth that these men, numbering about 1,500, must register in the usual way, despite the fact that many of them are stationed three or four days' journey distant from the nearest settlement or railway station and will have to be absent from their duties for a week in order to carry out the law.

Economy, the Government has announced, is to be the watchword (or catchword) of this registration, and to this end teachers and others have been requested to give their services as officials in order that the country may be spared the expense of paying, as it does so readily in elections. It will be wonderful economy if a few fires start during the week the rangers are away and destroy some hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber! This is by no means unlikely.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Ontario department of lands, forests and mines will have to provide substitutes for the men who are called away. This would cost several thousand dollars if it were possible to obtain men, but whence would they come? Everyone, except soldiers, over the age of 16 years must register and boys younger than this, without experience, would be useless in the woods. The only ones who could be sent are soldiers, and that would mean considerable expense and inconvenience.

Forefront is hardly to be expected from the present Government, but the people have a right to expect intelligence enough among the authorities to enable them to take advantage of warnings given them by outsiders. There is no excuse for neglecting the woods or spending money on substitutes when it would be so simple to arrange for registration by post.

THE HAIRPIN DOOMED.

BACK TO NATURE has been a favorite cry for several years, but, until war started, crying about the return is as far as the movement went. Gradually forces have combined since 1914 to compel some motion in the direction of the simple life, but has it remained for 1918 to deliver the greatest impetus towards the natural state, in Britain at any rate? The hairpin is doomed and only a three-months supply remains.

What terrible consequences will follow the disappearance of the little, twisted piece of wire? For the young girl with pretty hair the future holds no terrors, but what of her older sisters, less abundantly blessed with woman's crowning glory? Are the days of switches ended, or will some genius invent a new method of attaching them? Is it to be that the woman who today appears in public with a wealth of gold, or brown, or black piled on her head, tomorrow will either have what remains "bobbed" or will boldly display the pitiful little wisp with which nature has endowed her?

If inventive genius fails to provide a cheap, reliable substitute within a short time, it is back to nature for styles in hairdressing, but when it comes to a question of appearance the inventive powers of woman may rise superior to all obstacles and save the day.

THE LATE HERBERT BLAND.

THE DEATH of Herbert T. P. Bland, son of Thomas Bland, formerly of The Advertiser, now of Toronto, as a result of injuries caused in an automobile accident near Blenheim, will sadden a host of the young man's friends, especially those engaged in the publication of newspapers. The late Mr. Bland was engaged with his father for some years, the latter being manager of the Canadian Linotype Company, and as with father so with son, he won the hearts of all with whom he associated in a business way. The young man made his early boyhood friendships in London, and his memory will be cherished forever by scores of citizens. Little more than a week ago he dropped into The Advertiser office on one of his periodical visits. As usual, he was given a warm welcome by the staff, and, alas, it was for the last time. To his estimable father and other relatives the deepest feelings of sympathy will be extended. No sorer day than that on which his death occurred has come to many people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There will be no hesitation on Germany's part in promising not to use the Russian fleet during the war and just as little in using it.

The Sammies have "delivered the goods" so far, and it will become necessary for the Germans to admit officially that there are a few Americans in France after all.

Cardinal Begin's ideas as to whether priests ought to fight apparently differ from those of the padres who are giving valuable service with rifle and bayonet in France.

King George is going to a baseball match to celebrate July 4. The fewer remarks he makes about the game the more nearby Americans will think of his knowledge.

The United States is worrying over what to do with the estate of a soldier who has been killed and who has no known relatives. So many people could give helpful suggestions.

Lord Beaverbrook doubts whether the Dominions are doing their full share in this war, and the Dominions entertain somewhat the same doubts about Lord Beaverbrook.

Premier Borden and Hon. N. W. Rowell have arrived in England, but there is no word of General Foch having been summoned to meet them there, and get tips on winning the war.

Bits of Byplay
by Luke McLuko
Copyright, 1917.

"I am on fire with love," said Ben.
To pretty Dolly Doubt;
But that was all he said. Just then
Her father put him out.

Should Say So.
"It says here that a musician who
died recently had his violin buried with
him," said the Old Fogey.
"Fiddle!" commented the Grouch. "It
is a good thing he wasn't an organist."

Where To Go.
If you get a vacation, and if you have
the price,
Go out to Arizona and stop at
Paradise.

Bloey!
"What happened to Smith?" asked
Brown.
"Oh, the same old story," replied
Jones.
"What same old story?" asked
Brown.
"Buying liquor at retail and drinking
it at wholesale," replied Jones.

Advice.
"Faste this," said Bright.
"In your new hat."
Be sure you're right
And then stand pat.

Paw Knows Everything.
Willie—Paw, what is dumb luck?
Paw—Having sense enough to keep
your mouth shut, my son.

Up or Down.
You live this life in your own way,
you choose 'twixt right and wrong.
You travel in the narrow path, or join
the crooked throng.
And when the jumping off time comes,
you'll claim you do not know.
But you'll feel pretty certain, friend,
which way your soul will go.

Betcha!
It is lucky for little girls that they are
fond of fairy tales, because they are
going to hear a lot of them after they
grow up and get married.

Our 'Im of 'Ate.
Have you heard the news from
Flanders?
—Bedad, 'is mighty tuff!
They killed a million Germans there,
But they didn't kill em all!

Our Joe Miller Contest.
Joe Miller claims that the oldest
joke is the one about the thrifty Scot
named Macpherson. Macpherson had
been courting a girl, and he asked her
one Sunday if she would like to go on
an excursion. She said she would, and
he called for a taxi and took her to the
depot. Here he paid a shilling for a
round trip ticket for her, and they
started off. They were at the shore
resort all day, but the thrifty Mac
never offered to spend a penny.
The girl returned home that night tired
and almost starving. When the girl's
mother heard that Mac had not pur-
even offered her a sandwich, she grew
angry and told the girl to shame Mac
by taking him the shilling he paid for
her ticket and giving it back to him.
"This will show up his meanness,"
said her mother, "and make him feel
cheap." The girl went around to Mac's
boardinghouse and asked the landlady
to tell Macpherson that she would like
to see him. Mac came down astonished
and said: "What's the matter?"
"There's nothing the matter," said the
girl shortly. Here's the shilling you
paid for my ticket today." "Tush,
tush, wumman," said Mac, as he
pocketed the coin. "There was nae
Saturday wud ha' been soon
enough."

Giving the Moon More Time To Get
Full.
[Dixon (Ky.) Journal.]
The regular meeting of Carlo Lodge,
No. 314, E. & A. M., has been changed
from Saturday afternoon before the
full moon to Saturday night before
the full moon.

The Funny Man's Family.
Everybody's still,
Everybody's solemn;
Papa's got to fill
His daily funny column.

But
Mother doesn't care
To ask him for money,
Silence everywhere
Papa's being funny.

Sister cannot sing,
To amuse the folks;
Peace o'er everything,
Papa's making jokes.

The Anxious, quiet, sad,
All around us we sit;
Isn't it too bad,
Papa is a wit!

—La Touche Hancock.
What?
And what has become of the old-
fashioned man who used his cuff for a
notebook?

Names Is Names.
Rolls Rump lives in Yarbara, Cal.
Our Daily Special.
You Can't Paddle Your Own Canoe
By Proxy.

Luke McLuko Says
Ever notice that when some men do
you a favor they recall the fact every
time they meet you, for fear you'll
forget it?

Too much rain doesn't worry a farmer
nowadays. It may ruin his crop, but
he breaks even by hauling automobiles
out of mud holes.

Nothing that has ever been invented
can get out of date as quickly as a
woman's hat.

And if some fat heads didn't keep on
talking about what they are going to
do they would have nothing to talk
about.

If you want to see a woman put on a
lot of airs just buy her a shaver. Mano
and a flock of music rolls. If you didn't
get this one the first time, think it
over.

We can't understand why a good liar
is abused the way he is. Any man who
can tell a lie over and over without
alteration is entitled to a lot of credit.

There are all sorts of people in
the world including the fellow who
estimates the damage before he ex-
tinguishes the blaze.

When a merciful critic announces
that an amateur musician executed a
composition, those who attended the
recital remember that there isn't much
difference between murdering and
executing.

A woman soon notices whether a girl
is long-waisted or short-waisted. But
a man doesn't know until the difference just
so there is a place for him to put his
arm around.

It makes a woman highly indignant
every time she thinks of the shoe

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

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THE INTENTIONS OF OLGA.
[By Imes MacDonald.]

By birth Olga Michalakoff was half American, but in looks and temperament all Russian. When she was six years old her American mother had brought her back to Indiana, never again to return to the old, tumble-down estate of her Russian father. At the time she had no understanding of the reason for this, and though she never missed to any extent her great, rough-bearded father, she did dream of the old half-rusted castle in which she was born, and the sturdy, kindly peasants who were so like children all grown up.

By the time she was sixteen, the fine thread of her dreams had woven itself into the fabric of desire—a desire to be an artist, and her American mother, being an intelligent as well as a practical person, saw to it that Olga should get the best art training obtainable in the locality in which they lived. But when she was twenty Olga had outgrown the possibilities of that locality, and her to New York.

"If you only weren't so intense, my dear," said the good lady anxiously. "If you were only level-headed and practical, I wouldn't so much mind your going away."

But Olga only smiled fearlessly out of her clear, green eyes. "I'll study a year or two and then get into the commercial field," she said.

But her mother was much surprised a little more than a year later when Olga wrote that she was working in a commercial studio at thirty-five dollars a week, for she herself had been teaching school for fifteen years and had only reached twelve hundred a year. However, two years later Mrs. Michalakoff married again—an old sweet heart of her youth—and Olga breathed with a new feeling of freedom.

In spite of the fact that Olga was, in Indiana, Olga had been looked upon as a demure, conventional little thing deep down inside. Her mother was immeasurably horrified on her last visit to Olga in New York to find that young woman with dusty shorn hair after the style of New York's Bohemians.

The conventional Olga went blithely on her unconventional way. She was making sixty dollars a week now, and she and Clara Sommers, the newspaper woman with whom she lived, put their savings together and found, to their joy, that they had enough for a modest little home in the city. So the summer Olga was twenty-seven they chose a pretty little

place within commuting distance of New York. That same summer Olga's salary was raised to seventy-five dollars a week, and she decided to get a small car. The car necessitated a garage, and the garage needed a builder, so the village carpenter was called into consultation and given the job.

At two o'clock the following Saturday afternoon, Olga arrived from the city hot and eager for the cool bath that awaited her. She slipped into fresh clothes and pulled a bright-colored smock over her pretty bobbed head, then skipped out into the garden to watch the progress of the garage building which was half completed.

Stephen Niles, the village carpenter, saw her coming. He was standing on the roof, and he stared in surprise as she scrambled up the ladder, then slid along the slanting roof toward him.

"You're getting along beautifully, aren't you?" she asked, boyishly friendly.

"Oh, fair," conceded Stephen Niles. The mother of Stephen Niles was notorious throughout the neighborhood as "Oh, nagging, ugly-tempered, old woman, and Stephen, with a strange wisdom, had known it would be possible to take a girl of any spirit into that home of discord—so he had married her, for he could not afford to support two households. And year by year the waves of his sturdy heart and left it still unblemished. He had little education and no vision nor ambition, but he had a fine-hearted, self-imposed cleanliness of spirit that revealed itself in his steady eyes and the charm of his slow smile. In another environment, with the advantage of a bit of culture and education, Stephen Niles was the sort of man that have brought a question to many a woman's eyes, but here, he would never be more than the village carpenter.

He had given women but little thought until he saw Olga Michalakoff, but he thought her the strangest creature of them all, and at the same time the most wonderful. She was so unconsciously careless in exposing her slim legs, so boyishly intimate sort of a way. To him she was as a creature from another world.

When they descended from the roof that afternoon she sat on a sawhorse in the shade and nonchalantly watched him measuring and sawing some boards.

"You don't quite approve of me, do you, Stephen?"

"He laid down his saw deliberately. "Most people don't approve of what they don't understand," he said, looking at her thoughtfully.

"You blessed man!" she laughed. "Did you know that you were a philosopher?"

"I know this much," he said slowly. "I can't do any work when you are around. I haven't done a dollar's worth since you came this afternoon."

"Oh," she threw up her hands in mock despair, "he's temperamental, too. Steve the carpenter and Olga, too, she danced off toward the house while he stood there looking after her, for the first time in his life disgusted with himself and his lot.

And it all happened just as he feared it would. The next afternoon he came over just to look over the work—he never worked on Sunday—his trade, but the girls were working in their garden and he helped them, a little bewildered by their chatter of the city-art and letters—gossip of the galleries and studios, writers, illustrators and painters. It was a new world to him—one to which he had never given a single thought—and she

was a part of it all, such a delicious, teasing, almost diabolical part—and so unattainable! They pressed him to stay to supper, and reluctantly he stayed. And afterward Olga sat with him in the shadows and chattered on and on. "Now that you approve of me more," she said, "you can see how easy I am to understand, can't you, Steve?"

"I don't suppose," he said slowly, "you'd hurt anyone on purpose," his strong hands gripped tight her arms and he looked down into her upturned face trying to read her heart through

the darkness. "I don't suppose you would, but after you'd made me love you what did you figure to do about it?"

"Oh, carpenter-man," murmured Olga, leaning toward him eagerly. "After I'd made you love me, I figured on marrying you, Steve."

Of course her friends said she was a fool—her talent and culture wasted—that they could never have anything in common, and that a restaurant and a certain question keeps recurring to me. "What is this wonderful thing that has happened to Olga Michalakoff?"

Every Corn With Blue-jay Users Now Has a Two-Day Limit



Wrong Ways Which Millions Have Now Abandoned

THIS IS WHY people keep coming in the old days, and why nearly everybody had them.

Most folks soaked and pored their corns—usually once a week. They never tried to end them. Many people then had corns half a century old.

To protect the corn—to stop the pain—they simply used a corn pad. That was the way they kept them.

Then someone found that a certain acid often loosened up a corn. A flood of "corn cures"—liquids and plasters—came out with that discovery. And hundreds yet remain.

They were both harsh and uncertain. And were rarely confined to the corn. They were spread on the healthy skin as well, and that often led to soreness.

People tried one, then another, but all were alike. So they finally became discouraged. Then one went back to paring and to pads.

In these days one or more corns deformed nearly every foot. A corn ache blighted nearly every occasion. Nearly every foot had a pad on it. And paring was as common as the bath.

That is true of millions still. But other millions never suffer corns, and never will. Now let us tell you why.

Nine corns in ten will do that. One corn in ten needs another application. Blue-jay has ended in this gentle way, some eighty million corns. It is now removing tens of thousands daily. Perhaps half the corns which develop are now being ended in this way.

Millions of people—users of blue-jay—keep entirely free from corns. Ask the folks about you. You will be amazed to know how few people nowadays suffer corns.

Try blue-jay on one corn tonight. Notice the results. What it does to that corn it will do to all corns. Every new corn after that will have a two-day limit.

BAUER & BLACK, Limited, Chicago, Toronto, New York
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.



Woman's Outlook on Canada's Future

THE splendid spirit and patriotic endeavour of Canadian women has been one of the outstanding features in Canada's war effort. They have unsparingly given of their time and energy in the interest of the Red Cross and innumerable other activities which have come as a result of the war. Thousands of Canadian women have been anxious to devote part, if not all of their time, in directions where their work would prove of advantage. Registration will be the means of bringing to these women the opportunity they have desired. The purpose of registration is to learn the exact capabilities of Canadian men and women, and the information gained through registration will make it possible for Canada to direct effort from less essential to more essential occupations and to widen the scope of woman's usefulness.

Every Woman

On June 22nd, every woman of sixteen years and over must attend at one of the places provided for registration between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. and there truthfully answer all questions set forth upon the registration card. Failure to register means heavy penalties—as Registration is law.

Volunteer Workers Needed

The registering of 5,000,000 people in one day is a stupendous task, and voluntary helpers are urgently needed. Individuals, women's societies, clubs, fraternal societies, church organizations and municipal organizations are asked to help. The Board appeals with confidence to the patriotism of every Canadian woman and to the pride which every locality must take in doing its own work well, to furnish the necessary number of volunteer deputies and assistants.

Those willing to offer their services should apply to the Registrar in their district.

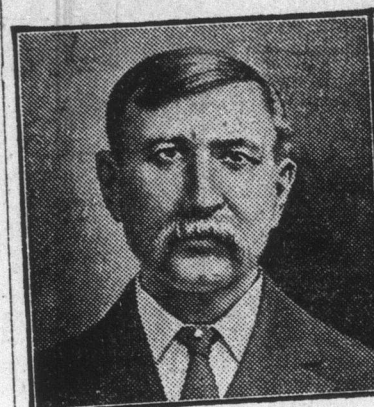
Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board

- REGISTRARS.**
- For Essex S. District—Chas. Clark, Harrow, Ont.
 - For Perth North District—Thomas Magwood, Stratford, Ont.
 - For Perth South District—Robert Butcher, St. Marys, Ont.
 - For Essex N. District—Charles A. Smith, Windsor, Ont. & Windsor avenue.
 - For Huron South District—Albert J. Orsini, Clinton, Ont.
 - For Lambton West District—Col. Robert MacKinnon, Sarnia, Ont.
 - For Lambton East District—James H. Lee, Alvinston, Ont.
 - For Kent District—W. C. McKeough, Chatham, Ont.
 - For Elgin West District—William Heard, St. Thomas, Ont. 44 Elizabeth street.
 - For Elgin East District—Richard A. Penhale, St. Thomas, Ont. R. R. 3.
 - For Oxford South District—William McGhee, Woodstock, Ont.
 - For Oxford North District—Harry For Smith, Woodstock, Ont.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRUISES
DIABETES
23 THE PROPRIETOR

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B. was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 155 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.'

In a week there was improvement. The constipation was corrected, and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine, and now I am well, strong and vigorous.

ROBERT NEWTON.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

HEARST EXPLAINS WHY GREGORY IS OVERLOOKED

TORONTO, June 6.—In reply to a criticism of the Great War Veterans' Walkerville, as magistrate, the premier has sent a reply stating why the claims of Lieut. Gregory were not entertained. He says it was not a new appointment, but only an extension of jurisdiction of this magistrate to larger territory.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No medicine receives such great praise from thankful mothers as do Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she will use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative. They regulate the bowels and stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; cure colds and simple fevers; promote healthy sleep and make teething easy. Concerning them, Mrs. Omer Leblond, Madamington Falls, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets and will always use them for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double-strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Oakey's

(LIMITED.)
EMERY CLOTH,
GLASS, FLINT and
GARNET PAPERS

IN SHEETS AND ROLLS
Genuine Emery
"Wellington" Knife Polish
SILVERSMITHS' SOAP,
PLATE POWDER, ETC.
WELLINGTON MILLS
London, S. E. (1), England.



Engine Room Artificers wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE

Age limit 23-50.

Applicants must hold Marine Engineers Certificate or have had experience afloat or ashore. Pay \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day—free food and kit and \$25.00 monthly separation under usual conditions. Vacancies also for

Stokers

Must have experience either afloat or ashore. Pay \$1.00 to \$1.25, and \$25.00 monthly separation under usual conditions. Free Kits, Free Messing.

Qualified men cannot find a better way to serve their country.

Apply

NAVAL RECRUITING OFFICER,

103 Bay Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

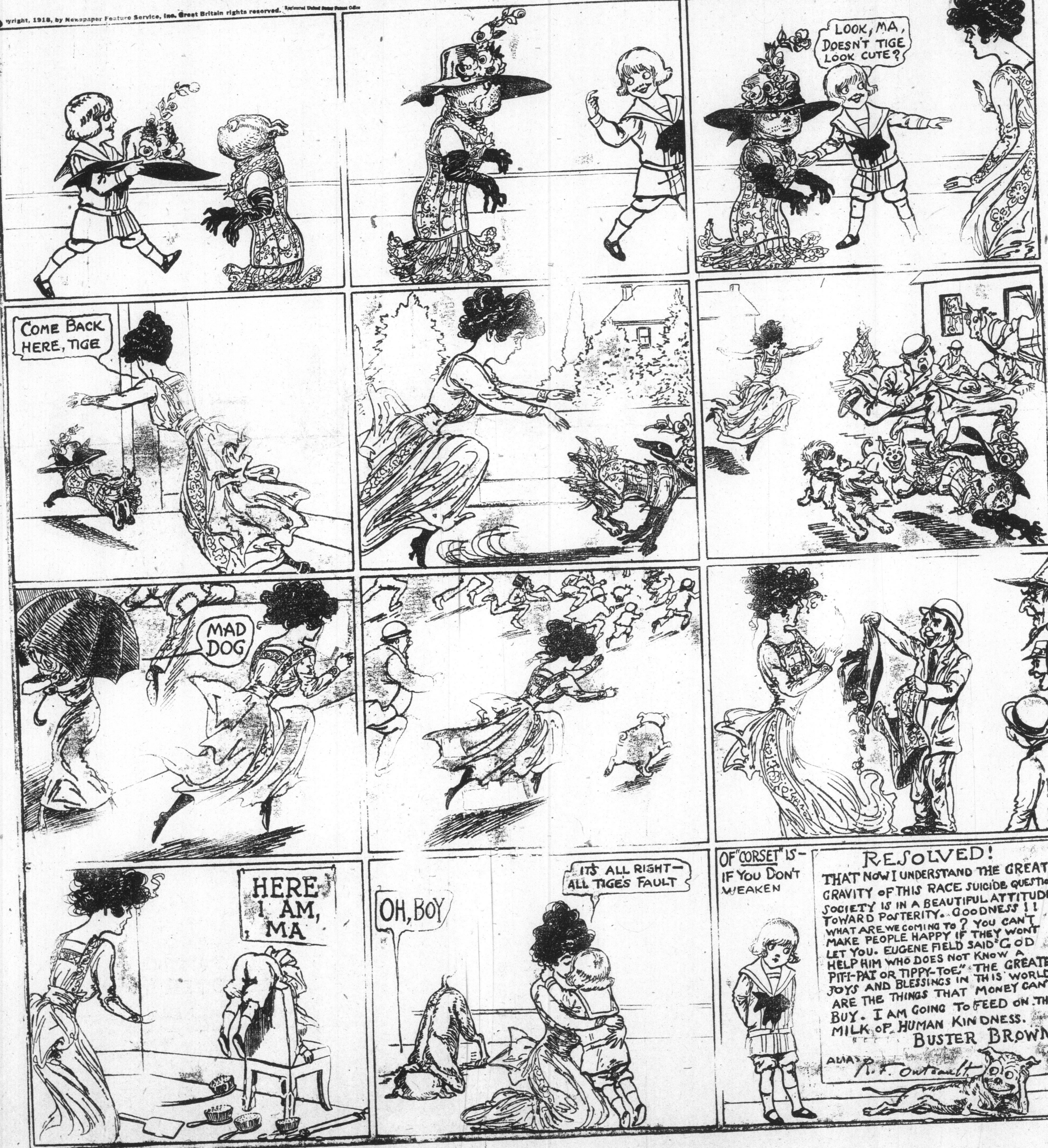
or Naval Recruiting Secretary,

222 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Dear Eddie
Smithy's mother says what's the difference—difference in what?—in anything—what's the difference whether it is or not—that's what Smithy's mother says and she knows a lot of things—but you can know a lot of things and not get anywhere unless you know the right things—the truth is not contained in the greatest number of facts.

TIGE GETS ALL DRESSED UP.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders on June 5th, 1918

The fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held on Wednesday, June 5, in the Board Room at the Head Office of the Bank at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at twelve o'clock noon. Among those in attendance were: Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, Andrew A. Allan, F. Howard Wilson, A. B. Evans, George L. Cairns, E. F. Hebdon, A. J. Dawes, Thomas Ahearn, Col. James R. Moodie, Parquhar Robertson, D. C. Macarow, Alex. D. Fraser, R. Campbell Nelles, P. C. Elgee, W. B. Blackader, Henry E. Rawlings, John Patterson, Walter Wilson, W. M. Ramsay, New York; E. A. Tisdell, Benfey, T. A. McCreary, David Kinghorn, Vivian Harcourt, W. G. Hinde, Quibbert, R. H. Arsell, Hamilton; Robert Shaw, W. B. Harshaw, Ottawa; T. B. Merrett, Arthur Browning, A. McDermid, J. D. G. Klippen, J. G. Muir, H. B. Loucks, A. B. Patterson, Toronto; H. R. Little, C. A. Harcourt and J. M. Kibbourn.

On motion of Mr. John Patterson, the Vice-President—Mr. K. W. Blackwell, in the absence of the President (Sir H. Montagu Allan), was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kibbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT

It is my privilege to submit for your approval the Fifty-fifth Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, as at the close of business on the evening of the 30th April, 1918, the last day of the Bank's fiscal year, accompanied by a statement of the Profits covering the same period.

You will observe, with satisfaction, I do not, that the profits as a result of the year's operations amount to \$1,236,680.96, being an increase over last year of \$116,872.12.

Subscriptions by the Bank's clientele throughout the country to that important piece of national financing, known as the Victory Loan, amounted to no less a sum than \$25,000,000, distributed amongst fifty-three thousand depositors. Notwithstanding the heavy consequent withdrawal, our deposits have grown about \$20,000,000, or roughly, twenty-one per cent. Our commercial advances have correspondingly increased, thus enabling us, while maintaining a proper measure of liquid strength, to materially improve our earning power.

The whole picture as reflected by the Balance Sheet will be viewed, I am sure, with feelings of entire satisfaction.

There has been no activity during the course of the year in branch extensions, owing to the exigencies of the staff situation. Indeed, we are, in all the circumstances, doing well to keep pace with the development of our business under the difficulties by which we are surrounded in this respect.

All the various offices have been inspected during the past twelve months. The Auditors' Certificate is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDON, Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th April, 1918.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for losses and doubtful debts, have amounted to.....\$1,236,680.96

The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1917, was.....421,232.96

Making a total of.....\$1,657,913.92

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 120, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....\$175,000.00

Dividend No. 121, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....175,000.00

Dividend No. 122, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....175,000.00

Dividend No. 123, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....175,000.00

Government War Tax on Note Circulation.....700,000.00

Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....50,000.00

Transferred to Contingent Fund.....400,000.00

Balance carried forward.....437,973.92

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDON, Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

1. To the Shareholders.....\$1,236,680.96

Capital Stock paid in.....7,000,000.00

Rest or Reserve Fund.....7,000,000.00

Notes of other Banks.....175,000.00

Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith.....421,232.96

\$14,014,573.92

2. To the Public.....\$14,599,657.96

Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....12,327,168.00

Deposits not bearing interest.....34,886,747.83

Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....75,946,885.48

Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....1,400,941.75

Deposits due to other Banks in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....1,161,976.79

Bills payable.....698,851.20

Acceptances under letters of credit.....411,806.78

Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....\$140,937,544.97

ASSETS.

Current Coin.....4,890,061.36

Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....6,000,000.00

Domestic Notes.....5,912,092.50

Notes of other Banks.....529,976.62

Checks on other Banks.....6,311,786.12

Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....4,704.37

Deposits due by Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....82,850.53

Deposits due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....1,867,843.03

Domestic and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....5,435,464.66

Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....4,060,204.70

Canadian Municipal securities, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian.....14,589,065.54

Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....5,229,953.88

Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....3,906,648.38

\$7,667,481.62

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....76,194,016.15

Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....339,987.29

Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....598,851.20

Real Estate, other than bank premises.....312,928.11

Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....272,226.60

Bank Premises at net cost, less amounts written off.....4,896,498.96

Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation.....355,000.00

Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....\$10,615.02

\$140,937,544.97

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDON, Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies, and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1918, and at a different time during the year, and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances, and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, Auditors.

GORDON TANSLEY, Auditors.

(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)

Montreal, 23rd May, 1918.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Report the Chairman said:

The figures in the statement you will observe indicate a satisfactory increase in the profits. You will notice the

—naturally upon a larger scale owing to the high cost of labor and all commodities—have been given the fullest measure of consideration, and on the whole well taken care of, and we have reason to believe to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Having regard to the abnormal period through which we are passing, and the uncertainties which the future undoubtedly holds, you will observe that an amount of \$400,000 has been set aside and placed to the credit of "Contingent Account"—a step which I venture to think you will agree is prudent and proper under the circumstances.

With regard to the future, we have all read articles in the papers and magazines by many eminent financiers, and profound thinkers, giving their forecasts of the conditions that will prevail after the war.

I will not venture to make any forecast, but I am sure that we shall be able to continue to use the function of your Institution in safe and useful channels, not only while the war lasts, but also after it is over, provided the Chartered Banks continue to receive that measure of fair treatment which will enable them to maintain their present status of strength and efficiency.

This country is under a great strain as we all know. Men, money, crops and ammunition are demanded of us to the utmost limit of our capacity, and let us hope the strain will not go beyond the point of safety, as disorganization would follow, and defeat our aim to keep Canada well organized, productive and solvent, and in good shape to help win the war.

There is another matter I wish to speak of very briefly. It is a question I know you all take a deep interest in. I refer to the subject of Vested Interests.

Some strange doctrines have recently taken possession of the minds of many people on this subject. It is a phase of the war excitement.

I am enthusiastic on the subject of fair play towards Vested Interests. You and I, gentlemen, as bankers, and Bank shareholders, are the natural guardians of Vested Interests.

We must argue against and oppose the mischievous propaganda of unthinking and illogical people. They will tell you that this is a socialistic age, and complain that banks and large capitalists are banded together to keep on amassing wealth to the detriment of the conditions of the general community.

We may answer this in saying most truthfully that banks themselves are absolutely socialistic in their methods. They accept money from those who have it, and lend it to those who need it and can use it safely.

The great resources of any large bank belong mainly to its depositors, its own capital being comparatively speaking, quite insignificant, nor do its depositors belong to any one particular class. It is a careful trustee of millions of dollars belonging to all classes.

In our case, for example, the large total of our deposits and current accounts belong to so many thousands of individuals that the average holding is only about \$500.

Surely such depositors are not capitalists! Therefore, it would be most unfair to accuse us of being prejudiced in favor of great capitalists.

The cost of the war is being paid far out of the savings of past years. It is now in some countries nearly approaching the limit of exhaustion, and the question of how interest charges are to be met, engages the deepest attention of all classes.

Here again the treatment of Vested Interests must be carefully guarded against unwise and unbalanced action; when we hear people talk about the conscription of wealth and levy on capital in a vague and indefinite way, we realize that this might be pushed to a limit that would break down the whole financial fabric.

There are some radicals who are not satisfied with taxation desire to go further and conscript not only income and profit, but also capital. I think they would say that the nation would gain by it?

Only a small proportion of a man's or a company's means are in cash. If they seek ways to conserve their wealth, they will be careful of their stocks and bonds, and what the Government do with them? Keep them? No, the Government wants them, and they would not sell them, for there would be no purchasers, because of unassettlement and chaos would prevail.

Again if they conscript a certain amount of their real estate, farm or factory, how can the proceeds of such conscription be converted into cash, or into any form that will be acceptable to the Government?

No, a fair and well considered system of taxation is the proper course to be adopted. The man of small means must be treated with moderation, and a man who is rich and the corporations that are making money must pay proportionately. Neither conscription nor individuals would object to paying substantial taxes if they are allowed to make reasonable earnings.

It must be conceded that in order to realize substantial receipts from taxation, all values are based on earnings, and with poor earnings, values would soon fade away, and our whole system of credit and finance would go to pieces.

Vested Interests are also threatened from another quarter. We, in this young Republic, must guard them against the free-trader. I am not going into politics here, but the fact cannot be overlooked that among the agricultural community there are many who are favorable to taking down the tariff bars in order to cheapen articles that enter into their own daily use.

Without thinking of the consequences, they do not seem to realize that if they disturb the present equilibrium of tax distribution, a greater share of the taxation must undoubtedly fall upon their own shoulders.

We must appeal to the general public and the farmer for fair treatment of the Vested Interests, and finally we must appeal to the legislator for fair treatment also. His duty is to study proposed new laws most critically before voting for them, and he must not forget that a law which has a destructive tendency, while it may create momentary notoriety and popularity for its promoters, is sure to invite radicals and extremists to apply the axe more and more till the whole body politic is in danger.

We are pleased to say that all the legitimate requirements of our clients

are being met.

MR. D. C. MACAROW, general manager of Merchants Bank of Canada, doing splendidly in spite of the difficulties under which they are working.

Our field of operations is very large, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there are many other banks in the field besides ourselves, some of them being very great and powerful institutions, with enormous capital and highly efficient management and organization. So it is a comfort to feel that we have a good staff, and that they are right on the job. (Applause.)

I beg to move the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. Thomas Long.

MR. THOMAS LONG.

In seconding the adoption of the Report, Mr. Thomas Long then said: It is a great pleasure to me to be invited to second the adoption of the Annual Report which has been presented by the Vice-President. I am sure that as stockholders we are all pleased and delighted to see the growth that has taken place within the past few years in the volume of business transacted by this Bank. This progress is still continuing is apparent to all eyes, and we have but to hope that we may look forward to the future with both hope and confidence. (Applause.)

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman having invited discussion:

MR. PERCIVAL C. ELGEE—I wish to express the hope that the Board will in future consider the question of an increase in dividends. Naturally the Directors have information not available to the ordinary shareholder, but if profits continue as at present I venture to think that there may be grounds to hope that this will be done. Since our Rest and Carry-forward is 106 per cent of the paid-up capital, and our shareholders have received 14 1/2 per cent on their money.

This Bank stands fourth in total assets of the Canadian banks, and the figures show that it compares favorably with the other banks. As far as profits are concerned the Bank of Montreal shows 15.5 per cent, the Bank of Commerce 17.5 per cent, the Royal Bank 18 per cent, and the Merchants Bank 17.5 per cent, so that we are second in this respect.

As to the Rest and Carry-forward, with regard to paid-up capital, the figures show: Bank of Montreal 111 per cent; Bank of Commerce, 99 per cent; Bank of Montreal, 106 per cent, and the Merchants Bank 106.25 per cent. But the Vice-President has quoted the distribution in the form of dividends or bonuses to the shareholders, while in this instance it is 10 per cent.

There is another point with regard to the remarks of the Chairman, and that is if the continuance of the expansion of this and other banks is to be maintained, it is not better in their interests that this increased capital should be obtained by the issue of new shares? So far as the public are concerned what they look to are the declared profits. Your profits declared are 17.6 per cent with regard to paid-up capital, leaving out all consideration of reserve and carry-forward acquired during the past years, and I think it is playing into the hands of the Socialists if after the reserve has reached 100 per cent we do not distribute the distribution to the shareholders.

I do not think any competent critic could fault the remarks of the Chairman, and that is if the continuance of the expansion of this and other banks is to be maintained, it is not better in their interests that this increased capital should be obtained by the issue of new shares? So far as the public are concerned what they look to are the declared profits. Your profits declared are 17.6 per cent with regard to paid-up capital, leaving out all consideration of reserve and carry-forward acquired during the past years, and I think it is playing into the hands of the Socialists if after the reserve has reached 100 per cent we do not distribute the distribution to the shareholders.

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NEWS OF THE FILM FAVORITES AT THE LOCAL THEATRES

Matinee
Daily
2:15
10c and 15c.

PATRICIA

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 11

**Tyrone Power,
Frances
Burnham**
and 600 others, in
"A Modern
Lorelei"

The Picture Beautiful.
See the Diving Chorus—250
Beautiful Sea Nymphs.

TYRONE POWER.

FRANCES BURNHAM

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Charlie Chaplin, in "A Night Out" 2,000 Laughs

VAUDEVILLE Mon., Tues. and Wed. THE DUNN SISTERS Singing and Dancing

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY "HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS" World Production, in 5 Parts. FEATURING CARLYLE BLACKWELL AND EVELYN GREELY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY Constance Talmadge, in "Betty's Burglar" SUSPENSE, THRILLS, COMEDY, ACTION, ADVENTURE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, VAUDEVILLE The Musical "A NIGHT IN JUNE" Eight People.

WALKER WHITESEIDE AND VALENTINE GRANT, IN "THE BELGIAN" June 17, 18, 19

PATRICIA

"A Modern Lorelei," featuring Tyrone Power and Frances Burnham, showing at the Patricia Theatre next Monday and Tuesday. All authorities are agreed that atmosphere is the most desired thing to get in a motion picture. And all are agreed that the best thing about "Lorelei" is the atmosphere of the Babylonian episode. As you view the unfolding of these tremendous scenes, the years slip away from you, and you are carried back through the centuries of those ancient days. You are there in spirit. You know the people of those times and their ways. It is Babylon itself, revived for you through the wonderful atmosphere of the scenes. So in building the picture, "A Modern Lorelei," every effort was made to preserve the atmosphere, and it is said that no such scenes have ever appeared in a picture of the sea and its lonely, isolated islands. All the mystery of its ceaseless motion; all the mystery of its bird and animal life are shown with a gripping story of love and adventure and that indescribable atmosphere that is at once so pleasing and yet awe-inspiring. The sweetness of the story is peculiarly appealing and the beauty of its many scenes are entrancing. "A Modern Lorelei" is most unusual and interesting, and is a rare treat. At the Patricia Monday and Tuesday.

"His Royal Highness," a Photoplay featuring Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greely, showing at the Patricia Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday. "His Royal Highness" is a romantic drama which will please all the patrons of this playhouse. Two popular screen favorites are the stars of this production—Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greely, who number their friends and admirers by the hundreds of thousands. "His Royal Highness" is a World-Picture Brady-Made, and it has been staged on a lavish scale. A whole village was constructed for some of the scenes, and it was no tiny village either, but a good-sized place. An airplane figures in some of the scenes, and the outdoor scenes are notably beautiful. Carlyle Blackwell is not only starred in this attraction, but he also directed the production. His eye for beauty missed a single chance to enhance the beauty of the scenes nor has he missed a single chance to get in the "punches" that go to make a picture continuously interesting and entertaining to the spectators. The story told in this picture is rapid-fire and interesting from start to finish. It presents both Mr. Blackwell and Miss Greely in congenial roles, different from any that they have recently assumed. The members of the cast are all capable film players and favorites. You will be delighted with "His Royal Highness." Make a point of seeing it. At the Patricia Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.

Constance Talmadge, in a melodramatic comedy, "Betty's Burglar," at the Patricia next Friday and Saturday. The blending of comedy with strong dramatic situations is one of the principal features of the Triangle-Fine Arts melodramatic comedy, "Betty's Burglar," starring Constance Talmadge. Director Paul Powell overlooked no opportunity in getting just the required shade of comedy injected into this production. In her characterization of the boarding-house slave, Miss Talmadge doesn't have much excitement until she falls in love with a young boarder, then things begin to happen in earnest, and she has various thrilling adventures, ending up by being tortured to disclose the hiding place of a lot of jewels. Kenneth Harlan plays opposite to Miss Talmadge. The other principals in the cast include Monte Blue, Joseph Singleton, Josephine Crowell,

AT THE THEATRES NEXT WEEK

MAJESTIC
MONDAY, TUESDAY—Douglas Fairbanks in "Mr. Fix It," News Weekly, Sunshine Comedy.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY—Norma Talmadge and Eugene O'Brien in "Poppy," A Lonesome Luke Comedy, and a News Weekly.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY—Vivian Martin in "Unclaimed Goods," "Are Married Policemen Safe," the funniest comedy ever made. Majestic Screen Telegram.

PATRICIA
MONDAY, TUESDAY—Tyrone Power and Frances Burnham in "A Modern Lorelei," Charlie Chaplin in "A Night Out," Canadian Scenic.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY—Vaudeville, "The Dunn Sisters," Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greely in "His Royal Highness," Canadian Scenic.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY—Constance Talmadge in "Betty's Burglar," a Judge Willis Brown Story, Canadian Scenic.
Vaudeville, "A Night in June," a musical fantasy played by eight people.

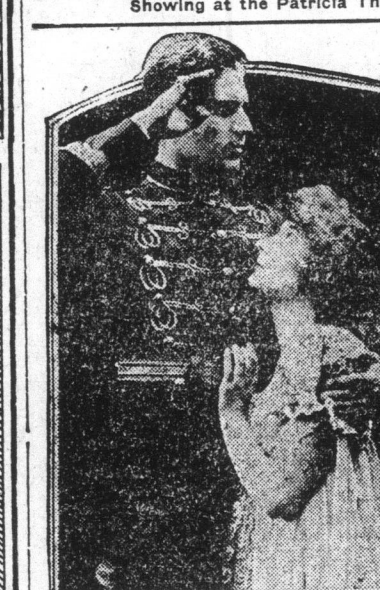


CHARLIE CHAPLIN, the \$1,000,000 screen comedian, appearing in one of his greatest successes, "A Night Out," showing at the Patricia Theatre on Monday and Tuesday.

MAJESTIC
Enid Bennett, in "The Biggest Show on Earth," at the Majestic Today. Charming and dainty, Enid Bennett appeared in her newest Thomas H. Ince-Paramount picture, "The Biggest Show on Earth," to the delight of an



Scene From "A Modern Lorelei," featuring Tyrone Power and Frances Burnham. Showing at the Patricia Theatre next Monday and Tuesday.



Showing at the Patricia Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday. This is a speedy, fascinating, romantic production in which these two popular stars are seen to the best possible advantage. A whole village was constructed for use in a few scenes in this picture.



VIVIAN MARTIN in "Unclaimed Goods" A Paramount Picture. At the Majestic Theatre next Friday and Saturday.



MARGUERITE CLARK in "PRUNELLA" June 17, 18, 19

This popular screen star will be seen at the Majestic on June 17-18 in the above production. Immense audience at the Majestic Theatre yesterday. The unusual character of the picture, its dramatic action and superb photography, made a deep impression upon the audience and tended to enhance Miss Bennett's popularity among her admirers in this city. Old men in the audience were reminded of their youthful days by the scenes depicting life in the circus, the presence of wild animals in cages and the thrilling scenes wherein Miss Bennett, as Roxie Kemp, entered a cage of lions and charmed them by the force of her eyes. Aside from the incidents, the story has a well sustained plot, which is carried out to a dramatic and logical conclusion. The picture was splendidly produced under the direction of Jerome Storm scenes in and about the circus were extremely realistic and the photography by Charles Stumar was excellent. Appearing in support of Miss Bennett was Melbourne MacDowell, whose portrayal of the circus and ring man was highly artistic. Others in the support were Earl Rodney, Ethel Lynn, Bliss Crevellier and Carl Stoddard.

Attractions To Be Shown at the Majestic Theatre Soon.
William S. Hart, in "Selfish Yates."
Elsie Ferguson, in "A Doll's House."
Douglas Fairbanks, in "Say, Young Fellow."
Vivian Martin, in "Vivette."
Lina Cavalieri, in "Love's Conquest."
George M. Cohan, in "Hit the Trail Holiday."
D. W. Griffith's special Artcraft production, "The Great Love."
Clara Kimball Young, in "The House of Glass."
Mary Pickford, in "How Could You, Jean?"
Norma Talmadge, in "De Luxe Amusement."
Constance Talmadge, in "The Shutter."
Elliott B. De Mille's special Artcraft, "We Can't Have Everything."
Marguerite Clark, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Clara Kimball Young, in "The Eastest Way."
Wallace Reid, in "The Firefly of France."
Sessue Hayakawa, in "The Bravest Way."
The best in laughs—Paramount.

MAJESTIC THEATRE THE SHOW THE ORCHESTRA

The Greatest Stars in the Greatest Productions

TODAY—Enid Bennett THE MAGNIFICENT "The Biggest Show on Earth" THE ONLY CIRCUS SEEN IN LONDON THIS SUMMER. BRING THE CHILDREN.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS The best-loved actor in the world, in "MR. FIX IT" This is one of the best comedies Doug. has ever appeared in. Some Picture, Smiles, Pep and Ginger, Some Comedy.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY Always a Big Favorite NORMA TALMADGE in "POPPY" A thrilling photoplay of society life.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, the Dainty Little Star, VIVIAN MARTIN, in "Unclaimed Goods" EXTRA! The Latest Sunshine Comedy. Are Married Policemen Safe? EXTRA! The Pick of the Silent Art. The Big Show and Some Show. DOORS OPEN Afternoon, 1:30; Show, 2:15. Evenings, 8:45; Shows, 7:10 and 9:00. THE BEST IN LAUGHS—Paramount, Mack Sennett Comedies, Sunshine and Lonesome Luke Comedies. All the World's Latest News Weeklies.

Majestic Concert Orchestra Augmented, 10 Pieces—Leadership, Mr. Joseph Tirri MARGUERITE CLARK, in "PRUNELLA," June 17, 18, 19. Mack Sennett comedies, Sunshine and Lonesome Luke comedies. All the world's latest News Weeklies. "Those Athletic Girls" Feature Comedy at the Majestic Theatre today. Beauty, fun and wholesome entertainment are the elements which make the new Paramount-Mack Sennett comedy which is to be presented at the Majestic Theatre today, a distinctive creation. The scene is laid in a boarding school for girls, of which Louise Fazenda, the athletic and talented Mack Sennett comedienne, is the janitor. She has a husband and an eye to female beauty, and it is this propensity which gets him into trouble frequently. The girls play numerous pranks to relieve their monotonous existence, and what with baseball game, a pillow fight, a dormitory fire, the organization of a jazz band to whose strains Louise Fazenda does a side-splitting Cossack dance, a burglar chase and Cossack dance, a burglar chase and an involuntary shower bath, there is not a dull moment in the picture.

Whenever Douglas Fairbanks appears in a motion picture, he is a daring "cut-up" whose antics and genial good humor not only excite admiration, but add to his popularity as an entertainer of the highest class. In his latest photocomedy, Mr. Fairbanks is a regular parlor "cut-up," as well as a fighter in the slums, and his characterization is no less enjoyable than are those quaint western creations with which his name has been so long and agreeably associated. In his newest vehicle, Mr. Fairbanks is a genial laughing philosopher, who believes in happiness and who teaches the doctrine that they are happy by bringing happiness to others. In accordance with this belief he becomes a fixer of things in general, and as "MR. FIX-IT," he attempts to lighten the mental woes of two young women, who are unhappily enmeshed in a love affair. He causes several amusing mix-ups, but he emerges happily from the complications which necessarily ensue. All who have seen Mr. Fairbanks in his recent pictures will appreciate "MR. FIX-IT," which is to be presented at the Majestic Theatre next Monday and Tuesday. It is said he does several original feats, the nature of which, because of their novelty and attractiveness, has not been disclosed.

Norma Talmadge and Eugene O'Brien at the Majestic next Monday and Tuesday. In response to many requests from patrons, Manager T. W. Logan has succeeded in securing for the Majestic next Wednesday and Thursday, Norma Talmadge and Eugene O'Brien in "Poppy." This is a special attraction which has created quite a furore in United States cities. It is an adaptation of Cynthia Stockley's charming novel of South African life. Director Edward Jose has finished cutting and assembling the picture. All who have artistically pronounced it by far the finest production in which Miss Talmadge has appeared. The central role affords the talented young star an extraordinary chance to display her versatility that has made her famous, a gift that enables her to make the transition from childhood to maturity with remarkable ease. At the Majestic Wednesday and Thursday. In addition a "Lonesome Luke" comedy and a News Weekly will be shown on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Vivian Martin, in "Unclaimed Goods," Her Latest Photoplay, To Be Shown at the Majestic Next Friday and Saturday. Vivian Martin long has held a unique place in the circles of film

luminaries, because of her vivacity, naturalness and charm. As a Paramount star she has won hosts of admirers throughout the country, all of whom regard her as one of the most delightful of all cinema actresses. That she possesses an inimitable naivete, with a dash of the highest order, generally is conceded. In her new picture, "Unclaimed Goods," Miss Martin appears in a western role, that of the daughter of a sheriff, and she undergoes the remarkable experience of being shipped as an express package to a mining town, but when she reaches her destination, her uncle, who was to have claimed her, fails to appear. The mining town is in the hands of bandits, the leader of whom, attracted by the girl's beauty, is about to buy her at auction, when she is saved by a man she had befriended and who sacrifices his life in her behalf. There are unusual twists in this capital photoplay which is to be presented at the Majestic Theatre next Friday and Saturday. "Are Married Policemen Safe?" a Comedy, showing at the Majestic Next Friday and Saturday. "Are Married Policemen Safe?" a Sunshine comedy, will be shown at the Majestic Theatre next Friday and Saturday. This comedy is claimed to be the funniest hit of motion picture photography ever seen in London. In addition the Majestic Screen Telegram, shown weekly at this popular theatre, will be presented as usual next Friday and Saturday.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Mr. Fix-It" An ARTCRAFT Picture. At the Majestic Monday and Tuesday. This comedy gives "Smiling Doug" great scope to display his ability as an athlete and actor—Claimed to be the funniest photoplay in which Fairbanks has ever appeared.

NORMA TALMADGE in "POPPY." SELZNICK PICTURES. At the Majestic next Wednesday and Thursday. Starring with Miss Talmadge will be seen the famous actor, Eugene O'Brien.

DUNLOP TIRES

SEAL OF QUALITY
AUTOMOBILE

"TRACTIONS" Go Further And Go Better

NO tire has done more to popularize motoring than Dunlop Traction Tread.
No tire has done less to popularize chains than Dunlop Traction Tread.
The only way a motorist can keep his car going in almost any kind of weather, without fear of skidding, and with certain knowledge of the "full dinner pail" in mileage, is by using Dunlop Traction Tread.

Motorists who do not use anti-skids find Dunlop "PLAIN" an excellent buy. Other motorists are quite satisfied to pin their faith to Dunlop "SPECIAL." You cannot make a mistake in selecting any one of the "Big Three": "TRACTION," "SPECIAL," "PLAIN."

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Head Office and Factories: TORONTO
Branches in the Leading Cities.
Makers of High-Grade Tires for all Purposes and General Rubber Specialties.

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342 Richmond St. - LONDON



VIVIAN MARTIN in "Unclaimed Goods" A Paramount Picture. At the Majestic Theatre next Friday and Saturday.

ONTARIO FARMERS DECLARE THE GOVERNMENT

**Organize to Make Influence
Felt on Any Question—Will
Not Again Let Powers That
Be Build Steel Wall Be-
tween Ontario and Quebec.**

TORONTO, June 7.—Over 1,500 agriculturists from all parts of the province came to the city today to talk organization and politics, chiefly politics. They were all against the Government and against the Government's policy of conscripting farmers' sons.

The delegates to the convention assembled in the labor temple and when the in-pouring throngs had packed the place to capacity arrangements were made to continue the meeting in Massey Hall.

Under the leadership of J. J. Morrison, secretary, and R. H. Halbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, the delegates considered further organization of the rural population as an office of the association expressed itself on any question.

Closer unity with the province of Quebec was also discussed. A feature of the morning's proceedings was the enthusiasm which greeted every reference to a "union of hearts" between the agriculturists of Ontario and of Quebec.

President Halbert speaking on this point said: "The agriculturists of the two provinces are being brought together. We will never be separated again. The powers that be can never build up a steel wall against us again."

Loud cheers greeted M. P. P. for Laval, Que., when he was called to the platform.

There were upwards of two thousand farmers and their wives at Massey Hall when the convention resumed this afternoon and the chief speaker was Frederick Mackenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He opened with the declaration that in the past the farmers had not paid enough attention to organization.

"We are told that the two basic needs to win the war are men and munitions, but in the fighting of the war the most important ammunition is foodstuffs," he said. "When there was a shortage of military equipment the Government consulted with the men who produced such equipment, but when the question of food production arose, the farmers were not consulted by the only critical time in the history of Canada. Every farmer wants to win the war, but he may have a different opinion as to when the war is to be won. The C. P. R. evidently wants to win the war, but its method is by making an increase of fifteen per cent on passenger tolls. The farmers want to win the war, but they want to win by not sending the men who are producing foodstuffs to the front."

"There are thousands of the young men in the cities who, if they were physically fit, would make as good men at the front as the boys on the farms, but no man will suggest that they will be as good on the farm as the boys who have been raised on the farm. (Applause.) The Government was not willing to take the advice of the farmers."

Sniff at Those Pledges.
The audience was roused to laughter and cheers by the speech of a veteran, Joseph Haycock.

"I'm not going to use any harsh language against the Government," he said, "for two reasons. The first is that it is against the law. The second is that it is not necessary to say they are rotten. I would not say they were rotten—all I ask you to do is to turn your noses in the direction of their past pledges."

"Instead of using the military service act for the purpose it was intended to be used to raise 100,000 men, but instead they used it as a political donkey engine with which to hoist themselves into power. We got exactly what we deserved."

Mr. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, said that he was in an embarrassing position. "While you were in Ottawa there was a telegram sent by the executive of the United Farmers of Ontario that was used against you. You wonder why that telegram was sent at the time that it was. I know that I wasn't there when that telegram was sent or written, but I know that there was absolutely no intention of our executive committee to interfere with your plans."

Mr. Wood said he had indorsed the resolution, but did not expect that it would be exactly in the form in which it appeared.

"Don't let any mistakes that we have."

NERVES RESTORED YEARS AGO

Strathroy Man Confirms His Statement of 1905, and Tells How Many Have Been Cured as the Result of His Experience.

Strathroy, Ont., June 7.—Our town people are not slow to recognize an article of merit, and the experience of Mr. Branton, with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a good example of how the good word is passed along from one to another.

In 1905 Mr. Wm. Branton of Victoria street, Strathroy, wrote as follows: "Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my nervous system seemed all unstrung. I could not sleep, had no appetite, hands and feet were cold, my digestion was poor and I had jerking of the limbs. The first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food helped me and I continued until I had taken 24 boxes. This treatment has made a radical change in my condition, building up the system and strengthening the nerves. I would strongly recommend it to all suffering from nervousness."

On June 1, 1917, Mr. Branton confirmed his cure as follows: "I have not used any of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food since I wrote you a letter of recommendation, but have told others what it did for me."

It is curious like that that make friends for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food throughout this continent. This was a serious case of nervous exhaustion, but Mr. Branton persisted in the use of this reconstructive treatment until thoroughly restored, and has enjoyed years of good health as the result.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

FLYING MEN FROM AMERICA MEANS VICTORY

Lloyd George Discusses War Situation

HOOR OF WORLD CRISIS

"Stout Hearts Will Win; Then Wee Unto the Plague."

LONDON, June 7.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the Entente Allied arms at the dinner of the Printers' Society at the London tonight, said that Britishers have made unsurpassed sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal.

One of the most encouraging things, the premier continued, was the "superb valor and the trained skill, with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It is a most encouraging thing, because there has been a great flow of these troops, and we were depending on them."

If for any cause the Allies fail to succeed it will be a sorry story to live in, Lloyd George said.

Fate of World in Issue.
"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance or the significance of the issue with which we are confronted today," he declared. "The fate of the world, the destinies of men and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause."

"If the Prussians should succeed today, they would fling back civilization in the dark dungeons of the past. We are paying a big price, a sad price, for our victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness, which has been paid, will not equal in value that which we are defending. We are passing through anxious days, and the crisis is not yet passed, but with stout hearts, we shall win through and then we unto the plague. In the interest of civilization, the interest of the human race, it must be stamped out. You cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes."

In Reference to the Americans, the premier said:

"I have just returned from France, where I met a French statesman who had been at the front line soon after an engagement where the Americans fought. He was full of admiration, not merely for their superb valor but the trained skill with which they attacked and defeated the foe. His report of the conduct of the American troops, which has been in action for the first time, was one of the most encouraging things that I have heard."

We know that whenever they appear in the battle line they will fight in the silence of the great traditions of their country. This is in itself a source of support, sustenance and encouragement to all those who, with anxious hearts, are within the conflict going on in France."

Metal That Will Stand.
In conclusion Lloyd George said:

"We have faced a great crisis, we have heard von Ludendorff's threat of hammer blows. Hammer blows would consolidate food metal. There is good metal in British hearts, and it has stood the test of centuries. It will crush poor metal, but they harden and stand this, so will that gallant people across the channel who are fighting for the honor of their native land."

"I never saw a sign of wavering in any French face. They are full of courage and determination, and it is united France more than ever."

"Unity and resolution are two qualities we need. We have need of our political differences. We have bigger things to think about. These con-

**MRS. HICKEY WAS
IN BED HALF THE
TIME, SHE STATES**

Decides to Take Tanlac After What It Did for Husband, and Troubles Are Overcome.

There was recently printed in this paper a remarkable statement made by Daniel Hickey of 217 Euclid avenue, Toronto, in which he tells how Tanlac relieved him of a long-standing case of stomach trouble and rheumatism, and his wife of a serious nervous trouble, from which she had suffered for several years.

The writer proceeds to give an illustration in the case of the Electric Metals Company Limited of Welland, into which W. Gaston of Buffalo put \$1,500,000 and was engaged in the production of an important war product.

"One would imagine," says Mr. Dickinson, "that this company, of all war equipment companies in the country, would have been protected. But it was not protected. On every conceivable excuse the power delivered by the hydro-electric commission was shut off from this important plant."

Of 40,000 to 50,000, and possibly 70,000 horsepower, the company was receiving 25,000 horsepower, and sometimes none at all. The practice seemed to be to give the electric Metals Company the power that no one else needed. Long stretches of land and streets could be ablaze with the precious electric power, while an all-important war manufacturing plant was allowed to suspend production for an indefinite period."

**GERMAN PRISONERS
MIGHTY FINISHED
THROUGH REPRISAL**

Deprived of Minor Comforts by the British.

LONDON, June 8.—(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency).—The Daily Chronicle states that counter measures have been taken respecting the treatment of German prisoners of war as a result of cruelties.

These retaliatory methods are extremely mild in comparison. For example, German prisoners are deprived of minor comforts and pleasures such as newspapers and band instruments, and are required to attend parades frequently. The Germans cynically have decided to raise the point at the exchange of prisoners conference which opens tomorrow at The Hague.

HUNGARIANS WITHOUT SHOES.
LONDON, June 7.—(British admiralty, per Wireless Press).—According to statistics published in the Vienna Zeitung, 40,000 persons in Budapest are barefooted owing to the scarcity of shoes.

CANADA FOOD BOARD PRODUCING A "MOVIE"

Ottawa, June 7.—H. B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, Col. Hugh Clark, M.P., G. J. Deaburgh, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, W. A. Found, superintendent of fisheries, and Capt. F. W. Wallace, were present at a private view today in the trade and commerce building, of a new film produced for the Canada Food Board, showing the processes of the flat fish industry on the Pacific coast.

The chief part of the film was made at sea on a trawler, which has for the last few months been engaged in the flat fish industry out of Prince Rupert.

DISTRICT CASUALTIES

WOUNDED
MILDWAY.
Pte. E. Schmidt.
BOTHWELL.
Pte. Peter Hicks.
GASSED
ALVINGTON.
Lieut. T. G. Code.

ANY INTERESTED PARTY CAN ATTEND OPENING OF ALL GOVT. TENDERS

Scranton, Pa., June 7.—At a meeting of coal operators and members of the ten draft boards of Lackawanna County last night, steps were taken to unite with Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties in calling the attention of the Federal Government to the serious condition the anthracite district is facing by the fact that many men are being lost to the mines by reason of the draft.

Hundreds of men have been called within the past few weeks, and operators declare the country is facing a greater fuel shortage than it experienced last winter.

CALL TO DRAFT MAY OUT THE FUEL SUPPLY

Montreal, June 7.—Replying to a request from the secretary of the Montreal Builders' Exchange that all tenders for works undertaken for the public works department should be opened in the presence of competing contractors, or of their representatives, the minister, Hon. F. B. Carvell, has written, stating "that any interested party is welcome to be present during the time that tenders are being opened by the officials of the department and further, that all tenders for supplies are opened by the officials of the public works department and a representative of the war purchasing commission."

SMITH GOT WISE

A sore corn, he said, was bad enough, but to have it stepped on was the limit. He invested in a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and now wears a happy smile. Corn is gone—enough said. Try Putnam's Extractor, 25c, at all dealers.

CENTRAL EUROPE HIT BY COLD AND STORM

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—A sudden cold wave has struck Central Europe, including Germany, and spread over Holland and Scandinavia, according to reports from many points. There have been snowfalls, hailstorms and severe night frosts. Widespread damage to the grain, fruit, and potato crops is reported.

The Quality Goes Clear Through Built for All Roads

Gray-Dort engineers think in terms of bad roads as well as good ones. Stone, brick, dirt or concrete—smooth city street or rough rutty road—good going or bad going—they figure on them all. For instance, take the matter of springs. The rear springs in the Gray-Dort are 50 inch full cantilever. Or the starting and lighting—Westinghouse. The motor designed by Etienne Planche, who built the Peugeot motor. Built by a corps of motor engineers who did one thing well—build Gray-Dort motors. In every detail you will find care—the careful work of a man who joys in his task, hidden though it be. The men who make Gray-Dort drop forgings which you never see, take as much pride in the finished car as does the president of the company. It is this spirit of manufacture that has made the Gray-Dort an honorable, a reliable car. It is the minute attention to detail, the stern demand for unequivocal quality that is winning Canadian motorists to it.

GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LTD.
CHATHAM ONTARIO
In the United States—THE DORT MOTOR CAR CO., Flint, Michigan

Gray

The Ramparts of Old Quebec.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCE OPERATES NEAR MANCHURIA

Threatening Gen. Semenov's Communications, Is Word From Harbin.

ARE HELPING BOLSHEVIKI

Real Menace to Asia, Which China and Japan Expected, Comes.

London, June 8.—The activity of Gen. Semenov as a military factor against the Bolsheviks is near an end, reports from Harbin tend to show, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio, dated Monday. A dispatch from Peking to the Asahi of Tokio says Gen. Semenov's troops will shortly disband.

HARBIN, MANCHURIA, Sunday, June 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, reports that Bolshevik troops today crossed the Onon River in Trans-Baikalia, and strongly pressed a number of attacks which were checked. An Austro-German force, composed of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry is threatening General Semenov's communications.

IS IT JAPAN'S MOMENT?—The presence of Austro-German troops in the vicinity of the River Onon in far Eastern Siberia, reported today in dispatches from Harbin, brings up again the possibility of offensive action by Japan in that theatre of war, because of the seat of the newest activities is very close to the western boundary of Manchuria.

SEMOV'S FORCE DISBANDING?—SHANGHAI, June 7.—Gen. Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik Siberian forces, has left the Trans-Baikalia front, according to an eastern news agency dispatch from Harbin. His departure is attributed to dissensions among his forces. It is reported, the agency adds, that he will disband his army and flee into Mongolia.

ITALY'S FINANCES IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

No Increase of Tax Burden On Poorer Classes.

Washington, June 8.—Italy's finances are in excellent shape, and Finance Minister Meda states that the revenues this year will reach 4,000,000,000 lire, doubling the total before the war, says a dispatch today to the Italian press. The Government is carefully avoiding any increase in the burden of taxation on the poorer classes. The Italian income tax for 1917-18 amounts to 232,000,000 lire, which is 20,000,000 more than estimated, and 2,000,000 more than in previous years. The super-profit tax on war industries will yield 442,000,000 lire, or 92,000,000 more than calculated.

COMMITTEE OF LOBO UNION SCHOOL PICNIC TO BE HELD AT POPLAR HILL ON JUNE 12



(Photo by Eddy Bros. (Leslie Eddy).) Those who will have charge of the big gathering this year are: Standing—Alex Blair, J. H. Campbell, A. McGowan, A. D. Fletcher (treasurer), N. Graham, L. Chapman. Sitting—John Campbell, A. E. May (secretary), Alex Stewart, George Barclay (vice-president), N. A. Campbell, Wm. Chapman, On floor—Arthur Chapman, W. A. Campbell.

NOVEMBER SHOULD SEE BEGINNING OF THE END OF GREAT WORLD WAR

Conflict in France Striking Parallel to Waterloo—Race Is Same as Beating Unrestricted U-Boats.

[Special Wire From New York Tribune by Frank H. Simons.] New York, June 7.—The pause in the German offensive in Champagne gives time to deal with one circumstance in recent events, which must be of utmost interest to the people of the United States. We have been told in the present week by the French premier that victory or defeat in the battle for civilization now depends upon America—and we are learning that the beginning has been made by us on the battlefield, a beginning of victory. The Germans have succeeded in the fourth year of the world war in bringing upon the decisive western front a superiority of men, of guns and of method. Thanks to the Russian collapse, he has been able to concentrate between Lille and Verdun practically the whole of his man power, as he concentrated it in the months of August, September and October, 1914.

The Napoleonic Method. Left free to come west again, the Germans undertook the campaign of 1915 with the conditions and limitations of the campaign of 1914 clearly in mind. His new foe was now America, and America played the role which Russia played nearly four years earlier. Unless he could dispose of France and Britain before America had brought her full power to bear, the Germans would have to accept a permanent defensive in the war, which means the loss of the war and complete economic ruin after the end of the conflict.

The assumption that America could put but few troops—less than a quarter of a million—into the furnace of the campaign, the Germans gambled on a sure thing. Blow after blow was to be delivered, destroying the divisions on the front, attacking, abolishing the system of defence until the whole front was dislocated, and a decisive wide-swinging blow was possible—a colossal extension of the Napoleonic method of putting in the old guard, when the enemy was shaken, to deliver the decisive thrust. This blow, the Germans calculated and calculated, will get Paris, destroy the British or the French army, or achieve some victory as gigantic as to break the will and the power of his opponents to go on with the war.

But this blow must fall before the tide in numbers turns. The situation is exactly that of the race between the U-boat and the shipbuilding program of the Allies, once the new shipping produced each month exceeds the destructions, the hope of successes in this submarine campaign is over. Once the yield of American troops per month passes alike the German resources for replacing his own casualties, the game is up, because the German will lack the numbers to enforce his local victories. He will be, like Napoleon at Waterloo, when the emperor put in the old guard, after the Prussians had arrived, doomed to defeat because of inferiority of numbers. There are left five months of campaigning in the present year. Before this time is up Britain should have nearly 500,000 in the field as the result of new levies. These two contributions should largely make good any casualties the Allies will suffer, costing them the first three months have cost them and their foe 500,000 casualties apiece. Therefore even though the Germans still maintain a superiority of numbers on the west front, it is certain that unless he destroys some large fraction of his opponent's forces before November, he will lose the advantage of numbers well in advance of the close of the campaign, and with the loss of this advantage goes the power to deal a decisive blow. It is Another Waterloo. The campaign of 1918 is another Waterloo campaign, played for even greater stakes, but the conditions are strikingly similar. And for our Allies the arrival on the line of Pershing's first divisions has the same meaning that the appearance of Blucher's advance guards on Napoleon's flank had for Wellington one hundred and thirty years ago this month. Napoleon still believed he could defeat Wellington; in the battle that followed he came very near to success. But failure brought sure and swift ruin. This is what the appearance of American troops in the line now means: it is the promise, if not yet the guarantee, of German ruin. Torcy and Bourches, Cantigny and Chateau Thierry, where American effort was first exerted in the present struggle, may yet become as endearing famous as Planenot in the earlier and far smaller conflict.

No Increase in Irish Recruits Since New Call

DUBLIN, June 7.—There has been no increase in recruiting since Field Marshal French's recent proclamation calling on Irishmen to come to the colors, according to a record in the Dublin recruiting office.

JILTED LOVER KILLS GIRL AND HIMSELF

Ottawa, June 7.—Arthur H. Rodway, 30 years of age, employed as a clerk with the British-American Bank, was shot dead by a bullet fired from a .22 calibre revolver, which he carried in his pocket, shortly after half-past six, at the Federal Apartments, Slater street, when he was cutting her throat with a razor, and then with the same weapon, inflicted a mortal wound in his neck, he died a few minutes later. The tragedy is said to have been the result of the refusal of Miss Ryan to accede to the request of Rodway to a marriage between them.

British Casualties 32,644 For Week; Dead Total 4,466

LONDON, June 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending Friday were: Officers killed or died of wounds, 2,233; men, 27,425. Officers wounded or missing, 753; men, 27,425.

STATES MAY HARVEST BILLION-BUSHEL CROP

Washington, June 7.—The second largest wheat crop in the history of the country is in prospect for this year's harvest. The department of agriculture today forecast a total of 331,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined. That is only 931,000 bushels less than the billion bushels that the government had hoped for, and continuation of the ideal growing conditions, such as prevailed during the last month, might yet produce a harvest of one billion bushels.

COULDN'T DO WITHOUT "DOPE," SO TAKES LIFE

Vancouver, B. C., June 8.—Barney Martin, a crook whose specialty in past days was robbery of sailors aboard lumber carriers from Vancouver, yesterday committed suicide in his cell at the city jail, after he had been sentenced to six months in jail. A dope fiend, penniless and friendless, Martin could not face the prospect of six months without his ration of opium and hanged himself, using for this purpose his leather belt.

LONDONER WINS OUT BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Ottawa, June 7.—In the supreme court today the hearing of the case of the Ontario list was taken up. Sir Louis Davies not being able to attend, Sir Walter Cassels sat as judge. The first case argued was Roelsson vs. Walter Cassels, an estate matter. The story building in London, Ont., and had caused elevators to be placed in it which would not work well. The appellant was consulted as to repairing them, and the question arose as to the agreement arrived at between them. The appellant claims he paid the ordinary profit. Respondent says that he agreed to examine the elevators, and if he undertook the work it would not cost more than \$2,000. The work was done and cost over \$5,000. The judge less what was received during the progress of the work, the action was for the amount claimed. His judgment was reversed by the appellate division and the action dismissed.

HARD FIGHTING IS CERTAIN FOR PERSHING'S MEN

Next German Blow May Fall On Americans in Woerwe District.

DRIVE AT ST. MIHIEL

Hindy Will Possibly Attempt to Outflank Allies From the East.

With the American Army in France, Friday, June 7.—Reports of recent heavy German train movements from the direction of Metz toward the St. Mihiel salient has aroused discussion in the American expeditionary force as to whether the enemy is planning an assault in the Woerwe.

From a tactical point of view the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, with its sharp salient, offers a logical place for a German attack. A drive through St. Mihiel to the southwest, it is considered, might have a triple object—the menacing of Bar-le-Duc, the outflanking of Verdun from the rear, and the elimination of the salient which has its apex at Verdun.

For the moment at least, perhaps permanently, the Allies have stopped the enemy at the Marne. Many engagements of a tactical nature may be expected even if the German decide it is useless to continue along the Marne and attempt to hit the allied line at other places. The position of the railway and formation of the terrain north-west and north of Bar-le-Duc offer the Germans an opportunity. Of course, what the future holds for the American forces around St. Mihiel is not known, but the salient there is being discussed as a possibility not to be lost sight of.

The place which is likely to see more fighting is the sector around Montdidier, where American troops recently captured Cantigny. Another important point at which American troops are stationed is the territory around Chateau Thierry. It may be considered certain that whatever the future holds, the American forces undoubtedly will participate in some hard fighting.

MERCHANTS BANK MAKES ANOTHER BRILLIANT REPORT OF STRENGTH AND PROGRESS

Twenty Millions Added to Assets—Current Loans and Discounts in Canada Increased Thirteen and a Half Million Dollars—Deposits Advanced 21 Per Cent—Balance Sheet Shows Bank in Strong Position.

An increase in total assets amounting to almost twenty million dollars was the outstanding feature of the very interesting report submitted at the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada on the 5th of June. The assets, which bring the assets of the bank up to the notable figure of \$149,527,544, was produced by a round increase in all branches of the Bank's liabilities to the public, note circulation advanced nearly three million, and non-interest deposits advanced seven and three-quarter millions, and interest-bearing deposits eleven millions, while balances due to banks and correspondents abroad were the only item to show a decrease. The general expansion was at the exceptional rate of 16.1-3 per cent for the year. Deposits grew at the rate of over 21 per cent.

Another important feature of the report consists in the extent to which the Bank was successful in enlarging its current Loans and Discounts in Canada. Thirteen and a half million dollars approximately was added to this class of assets in the twelve months ending April 30, and in the speeches at the annual meeting it was made clear that this expansion was the main direct result of the increased valuation of the commodities on which such loans are based. The assets have been rigorously scrutinized, and the sum of \$400,000 was appropriated out of profits for the Coudry contingent fund for the making good of any depreciation.

In spite of the expansion in current loans, the proportion of liquid assets to liabilities is still high enough for the most conservative requirements. The cash and readily realizable assets now total \$57,667,451. The public liabilities amounting to \$126,322,671, or in the proportion of 45.6 per cent, would be paid off in the event of a liquidation of these liquid assets. In the form of cash, bank balances and call loans, and the remainder consists largely of Government securities of the Dominion, the Provinces and Great Britain. It will be seen that both by assistance to the current trade and industry of the Dominion and by its support of the Government finances of Canada and the Allies, the Merchants Bank is performing a service towards the winning of the war.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased volume of assets, profits continue to be on a very moderate scale, considering the real size of the shareholders' investment. The profits for the year were \$1,236,680, being 17.66 per cent on the capital of \$7,000,000, but the real investment includes \$7,000,000 of Reserve Fund, to say nothing of the undistributed profit balance, and the actual rate of earnings is, therefore, less than 8.8 per cent. Not all of this is available for the shareholders, since, as already mentioned, an appropriation of \$400,000 was made for contingencies, and war taxes and the Officers' Pension Fund took between them another \$120,000. After the payment of the 10 per cent dividend there was left a balance of \$16,681, to add to the balance carried forward.

LEADERS IN WAR WORK HONORED BY THE KING

London, June 8.—Sixty leaders in war work of various kinds are made knights of the most honorable Order of the British Empire, as part of the king's birthday honors, the first list of which was issued yesterday. Monday, Sir Charles Gordon, of the British war mission to the United States, is made a knight of the grand cross of the order.



Home comfort in all weathers

A poor furnace well installed might give satisfaction for a time. But a good furnace properly installed can never be successful, while a good furnace properly installed will give best results from the day it is fired up.

The Sunshine Furnace, installed the McClary way, is guaranteed by McClarys to warm every room in your house—to warm it with the right quality, as well as quantity, of heat, —to make your home healthy, pleasant and enjoyable in all weathers.

And it is to do these things a furnace is for—those are the results which mark the successful furnace. The furnace that fails to do them all the time is only a nuisance.

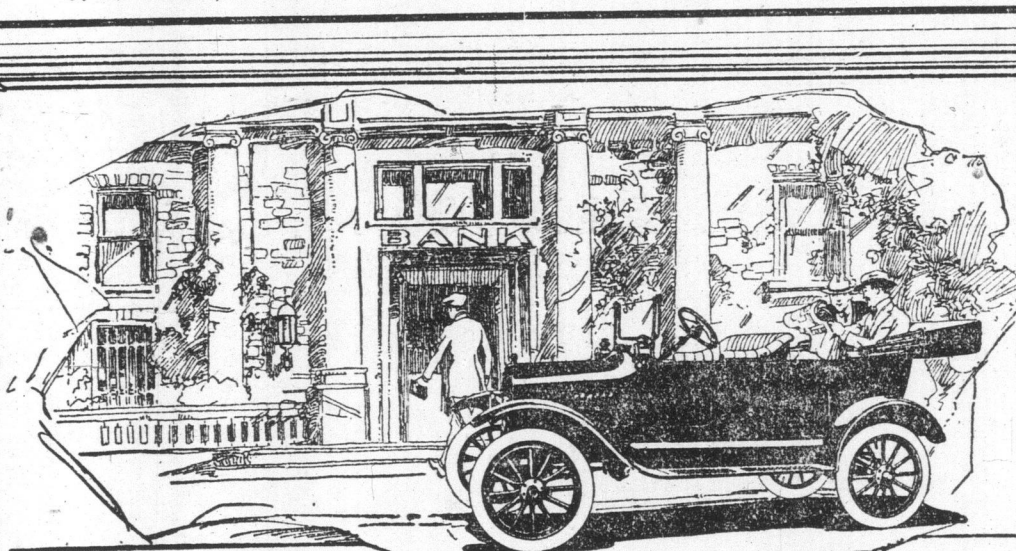
The Sunshine Furnace is a never failing source of pleasure, satisfaction and home comfort.

Engineering Service Free. McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Hamilton Montreal Calgary Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

FOR SALE BY J. A. PAGE, 807 Dundas Street. BULL BROS., 402 Hamilton Road.



A Business Car

RECOGNIZED in its true light by the Government, the business world, and the individual buyer, the automobile has cast aside the title "Pleasure Car" and is now properly classified as a vehicle of real service—a present day necessity.

The owner not only lengthens his own business day, but he also lengthens his family's living days, thanks to the afternoons and Sundays spent in the Utility Car. That which increases the busy man's accomplishments in the day, is no luxury.

That which widens your field of business endeavor is a necessity.

That which lengthens the life of every member of your family can well be afforded.

Owning that which saves health, time and money is true economy.

All these things are embodied in the possession of an automobile.

Don't wonder how your neighbor can "afford" a car, but use your sound judgment and ask yourself today "Can I afford to be without one?"

When you have purchased a car you have multiplied your efficiency. You have acquired a personal and business asset. Your selection should be a Ford.

All prices subject to war tax charges, except trucks and chassis.

LONDON URBAN DEALERS: UNIVERSAL MOTOR SALES, Corner Colborne and Pall Mall Streets. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, 297-299 Dundas Street. DURST & SOULIER, 659 Dundas Street.

RURAL DEALERS: J. D. NEVILLS, Thorndale and Ilderton. B. B. McCARTY, Thamesford. F. G. OWEN, Delaware. J. H. PATRICK, Lambeth. C. M. BARRY, Dorchester.

UKRAINE REINTRODUCES TRADE IN ALCOHOLICS

Amsterdam, June 7.—The spirit trade, which was suppressed in Russia by special decree, has been revived in the Ukraine, according to advices from Kiev. The production, it is stated, will be limited to nine million kegs annually, from which it is expected that taxes amounting to 400,000,000 rubles will be raised. The spirits, it is added, will be rationed on the card system, under which men would be rationed to receive not more than a bottle a month and women one-half bottle.

READING'S SON WINS CROSS. WASHINGTON, June 7.—News was received at the British embassy today of the awarding of the Military Cross to Capt. The Viscount Erleigh, Royal Fusiliers, son of Lord Reading, the British ambassador. The award was made for bravery shown by the viscount on March 21, while serving with the fifth army in France. Viscount Erleigh was a staff captain of one of the brigades in the heavy German attack.

50,000 HOMELESS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE

Whole Eastern Part of Sultan Selim Quarter Destroyed. Amsterdam, June 5.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Istanbul, the Mohammedan quarter of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter, according to the semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin. Buildings on both sides of the mosque in that district were destroyed, but the mosque was spared.



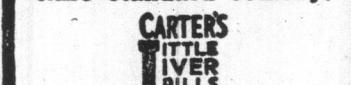
You Look As YOU FEEL

You know well enough when your liver is loafing.

Constipation is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."

Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly.

Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy.



Genuine bears Signature

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

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THE EMPIRE'S BREAKFAST

PURINA

MADE IN CANADA

SOLD IN ALL

GERM PROOF PILLS

MANUFACTURED BY

Western Canada Flour Mills Co Limited

U. S. MAY LAUNCHINGS
HAVE SET NEW RECORD

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Ship launchings in May, like deliveries, set a new record. Seventy-one hulls, totalling 344,450 dead weight tons, were put into the water. Thirty-five of them were steel, with a capacity of 228,750 tons and 32 wood, of 115,700 tons.

The May launchings exceeded April by 26 ships and January by 55 ships. They also exceeded the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom made in 1913 with a record of 102,231 tons. They lacked only 17,880 tons of equalling the American launchings for the entire year of 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

PERSONAL

MARRIED?

IF SO, WE PHOTOGRAPH MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GEO. A. HENRY
PHOTOGRAPHER

YOUNG FARMER, 25, WELL-TO-DO, wishes to correspond with young lady of about same age, object matrimony. Box 214, Advertiser.

SWITCHES—MADE—453 HORTON street. Phone 6062.

MRS. LANE, CLAIRVOYANT, 362 York street, London, Ont.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

CLENOW PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Nervous cases especially. 453 Ridout street. Phone 1705.

CANCERS CURED BY PLASTER method—Established 43 years. Henry Edwards Cancer Hospital, 3333 Ridout street. Phone 2666.

SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY AND Phrenology—Accurate, scientific and reliable advice on business, health, love, marriage, travel, investments, chances, choice of occupation, etc. When in doubt consult Mrs. Morris, 510 Dundas street, opposite Post Office Grounds. Hours of consultation, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday to 5 p.m.

LEGAL CARDS

W. G. R. BARRISTER, BARRISTER, notary, etc., 59 Dundas street.

CHRONY & BETTS & COLLEIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K.C., Thomas Colledge.

J. M. McVoy, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers, Money to loan.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS—Barristers, etc., Imperial Bank Building, 111 Dominion Savings Building, 650 Dundas street, opposite Post Office Grounds. George S. Gibbons.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, Money to loan. 33 Dundas street.

McKILLIP, MURPHY & GUNN—OAK HALL BUILDING

PURDON & PURDON—DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING, First Floor, corner of Richmond and King streets.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

TENNENT & TENNENT, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, Money to loan. 73 Dundas, D. H. Tennent, Gordon H. Tennent.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Bank British North America, 2 Market Street.

U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, corner Tabor and Carling. Phone 90. Money to loan.

INSURANCE

DONALD D. LETHBRIDGE—INSURANCE of all kinds in best companies, 111 Dominion Savings Building, Phone 650.

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. GUNN)—Established 1855. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

Automobile Insurance

D. CAMPBELL & SONS—BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING, Phone 1552. ywt

STANLEY J. MEREDITH, INSURANCE—Dominion Savings Building, Office phone 4472; house phone 4611. ywt

J. A. NELLES & SON—Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance. 21

ROOFING

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer. Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

SLATE ROOFING—OUR SPECIALTY is slate, blackboards. J. Whitaker, 511 King street.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS—444 Watkinson, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 9.

FOR CHILDREN—CATHOLIC CLUB, 520 Richmond, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 9.

SIGNS

WAKELING SIGN COMPANY—SIGNS and showcards, honor rolls designed. Phone 2133. 255 1/2 Dundas street.

GLEN BROWN, SIGN PAINTER—Designs and estimates furnished free. 426 Father street. Phone 1842.

ACCOUNTANTS

WM. H. WILLIS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT—Audits, investigations and evaluations. 284 Buxton street. Phone 2720.

THE HIRON & ERIC MORTGAGE CORPORATION—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 123.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the quarter ending June 29, 1918, will be payable at the rate of 12 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this corporation has been declared, and will be payable at the corporation's office in this city on and after July 8, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1918.

By order of the Board,
M. AYLESWORTH, Secretary.

London, Canada, May 27, 1918.
June 8, 22

FIRST MORTGAGES

On productive real estate are considered the highest class of security. This Company can offer you

Guaranteed Investment Receipts

Bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2% to 6%, with ear-marked mortgages on productive real estate allocated to the Trust Investment. This form of investment is much preferable to loaning out your own money direct on first mortgages, and relieves you of the trouble incidental to collecting interest, looking after taxes and insurance and other details relating to mortgages.

Call or write for our booklet entitled "The Business of a Trust Company."

The Premier Trust Company

Head Office: 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
Branch Office: 6 Sandwich Street West, Windsor, Ont.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION
SAVING HUNDREDS OF
SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Bottled Citrate of Blood is Extensively Employed.

COL. BRUCE'S SUCCESS

Canadian Surgeon Saved 320 Cases in a Short Period.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—How the lives of the fighting men on the battlefronts of Europe are saved by the injection of bottled blood into their veins was told and discussed today at the convention of the American Surgical Association here.

This blood is known to the medical profession as citrate of blood, and Sir A. Lane of London told the delegates that in the recent German drive in Northern France, when the British army was forced to retire thirty miles, it was the bottled blood which saved the men from capture.

Major W. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., announced that he had already treated 100 persons of pure blood, while he gladly offered their blood for the treatment of American wounded. He explained that the blood of men who are convalescing, take the blood of men who are slightly wounded and who are convalescing, the hospitals behind the lines.

Col. Herbert A. Bruce of Toronto reported that he had been successful in 320 cases of blood transfusion during a short period of service behind the lines.

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GOVT. EXPLAINS RULE
WHEN APPLYING FOR
LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Request Must Be Through Depot Commander.

LET OFF MEANWHILE

All Applications Will Be Considered Judiciously at the Capital.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The militia department has issued a memorandum explaining the method which has been adopted for dealing with applications for leave of absence from military service to last remaining members of a family, and in cases of extreme hardship to dependents. The memorandum is as follows:

"All such applications must be made in the first instance to the officer commanding the depot battalion which the man joins. Full particulars of the case will be prepared, and if the circumstances appear to be such as to justify leave of absence, temporary leave will be granted while the case is under consideration. It will be then considered by the district officer commanding, and if he recommends the leave it will be referred to military headquarters, and will be passed to the office of the central appeal judge.

"Arrangements have been made whereby a barrister who has been engaged on the staff of the central appeal judge during the past several months in the consideration of claims for exemptions will be sent to the depot battalion and the depot commander will be advised of the result of the application.

"Only cases transmitted with the recommendations of the officer commanding the depot battalion and the depot commander will be considered.

"The officer commanding the depot battalion will be advised of the result of the application.

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How a SWIMMER CAN Conquer CRAMPS

TO many swimmers, otherwise absolutely fearless in the water, the suspicion of a cramp is a nerve-wrecker. But, according to Henry Ellonsky, holder of the world's long-distance swimming championship, that is because they do not employ the scientific method of breathing when in the water. With hands, feet and legs shackled, Ellonsky swam from Battery Park, New York city, to Coney Island, a distance of seven miles, in 5 hours and 20 minutes. His sister, with hands and legs free, swam with him.

The rule which Ellonsky gives to his pupils is: "When in the water breathe through the mouth only and gulp the air, as you would if you were frightened or very much amazed on land." The air thus inhaled is driven into the lungs in about five times the quantity rate breathed through the nose.

A cramp is merely a contraction of the muscles caused by the penetration of the cold. Obviously, it could not of itself cause drowning. Its worst effect is to cause a panic which throws the swimmer off his guard, causing him to let the air out of his lungs and thus allow the air passages to become filled with water. The safeguard against such a panic is absolute confidence in the floating power of the body and a demonstrable knowledge of the proper way to quickly fill the lungs to utmost capacity with air.

The moment a cramp is felt, advises a writer in Popular Science Monthly, the swimmer should turn on his back and begin to gulp the air, making no effort to keep himself from sinking. As he sinks he slowly exhales under water, through the mouth, with the lips puckered as for whistling. If it is a stomach cramp the knees will be drawn up against the abdomen, but the swimmer should force them out, pushing on them with both hands and using all his strength until they are fully extended. This will no doubt cause great pain for



To Break a Cramp in the Arm by Sheer Strength, the Lungs Are Filled with Air to Prevent Panic and the Arm Is Forced Out Straight.

a few seconds, but as soon as the legs are straightened out the cramp will vanish, and the body, buoyed up by the air in the lungs, will shoot up to the surface. There, still inhaling in great gulps



To Cure a Cramp in the Stomach the Swimmer Should Turn on His Back, Gulp Enough Air to Fill the Lungs, and Push the Knees Down.

and exhaling through puckered lips, the swimmer may float until he regains his strength or is picked up.

In case of cramp in the leg or arm the same system of breathing is followed and the affected part is straightened out by sheer strength.

ANIMALS That Have a KNOWLEDGE of NUMBERS

THAT most animals have the ability to calculate and that many have quite a clear idea of number is the contention of M. H. Coupin in "La Revue," who cites many instances to prove "La Revue." A bird notices whether an egg has been taken from its nest of four or five, and a bee or a wasp always makes cells with six sides. A squirrel, jumping from branch to branch, calculates the distance to the next landing place. In the mines of Hainault horses that travel back and forth over a certain road exactly 30 times each day go to the stables of their own accord after their last trip, and refuse to take any other step. In Montaigne's Essays we read that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Susa

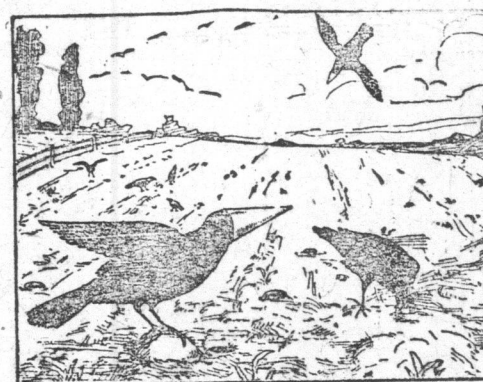
for turning the wheels to which the water pails were attached refused to make more than the hundred rounds that constituted their daily task.

Romane says that he taught a chimpanzee of the London Zoological Gardens to have exact notions concerning the numbers one to five. He ordered it to take up one, two, three, four or five straws, and did not accept them unless the number was correct. Within a short time the ape understood and rarely made a mistake.

TRAPPING the Feathered MARAUDERS of the FIELDS

FARMERS whose crops have suffered unusually from the depredations of the crow might take courage by the reports of the methods pursued in the agricultural regions of France to get rid of this well-known universal pest.

Every farmer knows that the favorite delight of the crow is to tear up and devour the sprouting corn, and that the crow is not particularly an easy bird to shoot, being gun-shy and seeming to know by some peculiar power of observation or intuition, when a man is armed.



Capturing Crows with a "Fool's Cap."

How the French meet the situation in a variety of ways, chief of which are decoys and traps, is told in the Illustrated World by George E. Liscomb.

"The first method," says Mr. Liscomb, "consists in making use of the crow's nocturnal foe, the owl. The owl is peculiarly hated by the crow and when the hapless creature has lost its way and is partly blinded by the light of day, it flits helplessly about and is pretty certain to be set upon by a flock of angry crows."

"Taking advantage of this natural hatred, the French peasant builds an ambush in the fields and on a perch nearby ties either a live owl or a stuffed one. If the stuffed variety is used, the farmer, concealed in ambush, simulates life in the decoy by jerking a cord attached to its limbs. When the black host arrive to worry their hereditary foe

WHY SURFACE OF GOLF BALL IS ROUGH

WHY does the golf ball have a rough surface? Science answers this question by saying that the marking is necessary in order to make the ball fly straight. In other words, the ball will not hold its flight unless it has some kind of a pattern on its cover; this has been proved beyond any possibility of argument; the smooth ball has a most erratic flight, that, in fact, makes it useless to a golfer.

Nothing flies well without a tail. This might almost be laid down as a fundamental axiom in general aviation. A kite is useless without a tail. Where would the arrow go without its feather? The old round rifle-bullet that has got its "tail" in its length and spin, and an airplane without a tail would cut a sorry figure.

As it is with all of those, so it is with the golf ball," explains P. A. Volle in the Scientific American. "It cannot fly well without a tail. It, in effect, has a tail, but it is invisible. That accounts for much of the mystery of the flight of the golf ball."

The golf ball leaves the face of the driver in a well hit stroke at a very great speed. It follows naturally that in front of the ball there is a cushion of compressed air. It follows just as naturally that immediately behind the ball there is something approximating to a vacuum. These are both clearly shown in the diagram. It will be clear that, from the front point of extreme compression to that point where the compressed air regains its normal density, there is a disturbance in the atmosphere in the form of a tube of compressed air, of varying density and containing a small vacuum.

"As the ball travels forward it makes and, to a constantly decreasing degree, maintains this tube of compressed air. As this compressed air flows over the ball, if we may inversely express it in this manner, it spreads and runs between the excrescences on the ball.

"The indentations thus get a grip, or take hold, of the air so that the ball is steadied in a remarkable degree during its flight and, although this is a point that has never been raised, the suctional action in lateral rear of the ball, probably also gets greater control on account of the marking of the ball.

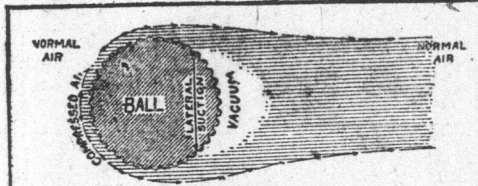
"It will thus be seen that, in effect, the golf ball has a 'tail' of compressed air wherever it flies; that this tail is of varying degrees of density from the point of utmost compression in front of the ball until it regains normal density behind the ball, and that, on account of the lateral suctional action of the 'tail' its influence persists until the point of normal density is reached.

"We have now to consider the phenomenon of the erratic flight of the smooth ball.

"The smooth ball cannot be relied on in any way. It ducks and darts about some- times almost as erratically as a butterfly. It would seem the reason for this is, primarily, that its lack of grip prevents its 'holding into its line'.

In other words, the ball has a better chance of 'slipping' its cushion of compressed air. This probably is added considerably by the defective centre of gravity of the ball, a most common fault in most golf balls.

"The centre of gravity of the ball is defective, one side will lag more than the other and, this will be seized on instantly by the compressed air, to force the ball out of line. If the ball encounters, as it of course very frequently does, strata of air of varying density and also air pockets, these vagaries will be exaggerated; for the stream of compressed air is distributed thinly and, comparatively speaking, evenly over the surface of the smooth ball. It is then easier to break through than if the ball were in the grip of the 'fingers' of compressed air that clutch the marked ball."



A Golf Ball in Flight.

How SUBMARINES Are BETRAYED by SEAGULLS

SEAGULLS, like the land birds on the western front, do not appear to fear the sights and sounds of war. The booming of cannon and the turmoil of conflict do not create any alarm in their feathered breasts. From time immemorial," says one authority, "sea birds have apparently considered ships as universal providers of food, and observers have reported that after a heavy sea fight the seagulls collect in thousands and dash down, quite undeterred by the conflict, to feed up the vast quantities of small fishes that

killed by the concussion, float upon the surface of the sea.

"Even before the battle is over the screaming gulls settle down to their feast amid the drifting wreckage and horrors of a sea battle. Seaplanes and airships cause them no fears, and after the battle of Heligoland the British rescuers of the German sailors said that overhead the Zeppelins floated in mid-air raining disaster upon their boats, while all around them dotted the surface of the sea quite unheeding the boats or the airships.

"If, however, airships do not alarm the seagulls, they are considerably perturbed by the presence of submarines. In fact it is possible to tell by the behavior of gulls where a submarine is passing under water. Their greatest danger lies in the depths of the sea from sharks and such marauders of the deep, and no doubt to them a submarine is an enormous shark. A flock of gulls will wheel and scream over the spot, flying off suddenly with every evidence of dismay, and will not return until the intruder has departed."

WHAT WOMEN Should KNOW

To keep sweet fresh, chop roughly and sprinkle with a little granulated sugar.

Brasswork can be kept bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Cigar ash makes an excellent polish for silver ware; the same applies to the ash of good cigarettes.

Stockings and socks, after being soaked in warm water for two hours and then dried before being worn, will last twice as long.

Camphor, so frequently used to preserve furs, will keep away moths, but it is liable to impair the beauty of the furs by dimming the tint and gloss.

If the shoes stiffen after a walk on a rainy day, wash them over with warm water and then rub castor oil thoroughly into them. This makes the shoes soft and elastic.

To clean copper kettles, dip a cut lemon into finely-powdered bath brick and rub to remove stains. Then wash in warm soapy water and polish with dry powdered bath brick and a soft cloth.

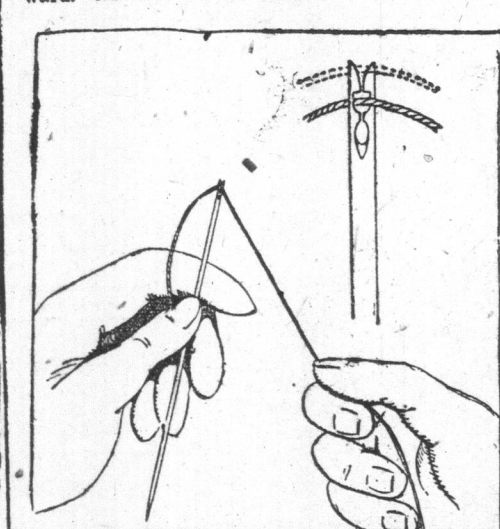
Pure benzine is a good cleaner of rubber rain-coats. Gently apply it with a flannel to the parts affected, and all dirt and grease will be easily removed. To get rid of the smell of benzine, hang the coat in the open air until dry.

Badly-soiled linen may be improved by boiling well half a pint of vinegar, half an ounce of soap, two ounces of fuller's earth, and the juice of several onions; spread this over the linen wherever it is soiled and leave it to dry. When dry wash the garment, and the sores will have disappeared.

Remove finger marks on doors with a clean piece of flannel dipped in paraffin oil. Afterward wipe them with a cloth wrung out in hot water to take away the odor of the paraffin. This plan is better than using soap and water, as the oil does not destroy the paint. Paraffin oil also will be found excellent for cleaning varnished hall doors.

A Needle That Can Be Threaded in the Dark

NO matter how good your eyes are, there is always a certain amount of eye strain in threading a needle. If your vision is not as sharp as it once was, it is even something of a task to see a piece of thread through a needle's eye. A needle has been devised which can be threaded by the simple expedient of looping the thread over the head of the needle and drawing it downward. As described in Popular Science Monthly,



The Thread Slips Through an Opening at the Top of the Needle Which Closes as Soon as the Thread Passes Into the Eye.

this needle differs from the ordinary needle in that it has an opening through the top of the eye through which the thread slips, when it is drawn downward. The steel ends spring close together, as soon as the thread has passed into the eye.

This type of needle is said to be particularly adapted to the doing of fancy work because two or three threads may be passed through the eye at one time, a feat that is quite impossible with the ordinary needle. It is also useful for embroidering with worsted, the thick, clumsy threads of which make it necessary, usually, to employ a needle for the purpose which has a large clumsy eye.

Six Very NOURISHING WAR SOUPS

By JEANNETTE YOUNG NORTON

SERVE soup and save. Soup takes the keen edge from the family appetite and saves materially on the dishes which follow its serving.

Vegetable soups are inexpensive and, if carefully made, are extremely good. These soups do not take as long to cook as meat soups, thus are also fuel savers, though perhaps they are a little more trouble to make. A good stock to have on hand to use as a body or carrier for vegetable soup is made in this way: Take beef marrow bone, well cracked, scrap of mutton or neck of bones, well cracked, scrap of mutton, a large onion, a can of tomatoes, a soup bunch, a large onion, a bay leaf, pepper, salt and enough cold water to fill the soup pot three-quarters full. Boil water for four hours, strain carefully, let cool steadily for the grease. Let come to a boil and skim off the grease. Let come to a boil again, throw in a few eggshells, boil five minutes and then strain through damp cheesecloth into a crock. When cold store in cold chamber of the refrigerator, to use as needed.

The soup calling for mutton broth as a foundation is made in this way: Buy a heavy neck or small shoulder of mutton, have it boned, spread it with savory stuffing and roll and tie it up. Put the bones, with a large sliced onion and a stalk of celery, into two quarts of cold water. Let them boil 20 minutes, skim thoroughly and put in the

roll, boil until the roll is done, take it out and

reduce the broth to three pints or less. Strain the broth and when cool remove all grease. Heat again and season, boil five minutes and strain through the damp cheesecloth, and when cold it is ready for use. Serve the mutton roll with brown gravy or a smooth tomato sauce, garnished with potato croquettes. This is a cheap and a practical way of making the needed broth.

POTAGE RIZOTTO—This is a popular Turkish soup, cheap and nourishing, with which we should become better acquainted. Boil one cupful each of rice and peas in two quarts of mutton broth to which has been added a cup of tomato sauce and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Cook until all is soft, season to taste, and serve with grated cheese.

FRENCH ONION SOUP—Chop four large onions and put them in a stew pan with half a cupful of chicken fat, or other drippings, and saute until tender but not brown. Stir in a heaping tablespoonful of flour and when smooth pour in three cupfuls each of hot water and milk. Simmer 20 minutes, then season with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat two egg yolks with half a cupful of grated cheese, make several slices of toast and spread with the mixture, then place them in the bottom of the tureen. Pour the hot soup over the toast, cover five minutes, then serve.

ENGLISH TURNIP SOUP—Melt three ounces of butter or a good fat in a stewpan and add four large, thinly sliced onions, six medium sized white turnips, pared and sliced thin, and one cupful of broth. Simmer for 20 minutes, then add a pint of broth, cook half an hour, then add a quart more of broth and cook for one hour. Put through a puree sieve, season and heat and, if convenient, add half a cupful of cream, though it is not a necessity.

SWEDISH APPLE SOUP—Peel, pare, core and quarter two pounds of boiling tart apples. Steep them in three pints of good stock until tender; put all through a puree sieve, season, heat and serve. Float a few toast squares on top of the soup.

SCOTCH POTATO SOUP—Boil six large potatoes and mash them smooth, adding a little butter, pepper and salt and the juice of a large onion. Have ready a quart of hot mutton broth and add it gradually, stirring until all is well blended. Serve with toasted croutons.

AMERICAN ASPARAGUS SOUP—Take a bunch of fresh asparagus and with a sharp knife cut the tips off. Wash, scrape and chop the rest of the bunch coarsely, cover with three pints of water, add a chopped onion and a pepper, a stalk of celery, a bay leaf and a slice of bacon. Boil gently one hour, then strain. Add a pint of rich, heavy milk, thicken with butter and flour rubbed to cream, add the tips that have been steamed tender, season and serve.

NEW WORDS Mark the PROGRESS of the WAR

WORDS, it has always been known, are history; or, at any rate, the history of words is the history of man; and it will be astonishing in the future to realize what words can do for 1914-18. All memories are so dim today that for 1914-18. All memories are so dim today that for 1914-18. All memories are so dim today that for 1914-18.

One of the first war words to be recalled is "Tipperary." It has never been made a verb, but it stood for an emotion, and it would, even if it had not the very vital advantage of a musical accompaniment, always call up certain early feelings.

"Carry-on" must have been one of the earliest phrases too. To soldiers it was, of course, familiar, but not to civilians. "Indent" tickled the army immensely, but that too may have been ancient jargon to the regulars. "Dug-out" as a term to be applied to an officer and gentleman was early too, and it persists. "Interned," though not now, became virtually new in its special meaning as a form of treatment applied to enemy aliens.

Somewhere at the end of 1914 the word "strafe" entered the war vocabulary. It soon caught on, and "punishing" and "chastising" completely disappeared.

appeared: "strafing" covered all. Every one who hitherto had received any form of peppermint was "strafed"—the German disyllable vanishing before Anglo-Saxon directness. Business men "strafed" their office boys for loitering on errands, while at home, for defects in the kitchen, their wives were "strafing" the cooks.

The word "Hum" is more or less a contemporary of "strafe," perhaps its predecessor. An objection to "Hum" is that nicknames should be invented, not found. To borrow from invaders of the past a name with which to stigmatize invaders of the present is a tame proceeding. It also leads to confusion. The Huns under Attila were a definite people belonging to a definite period of history. Why drag them to life again under totally different conditions? The French were far cleverer with "Boche," because "Boche" was insulting as well as being novel, whereas to call a modern German a "Hum" is by no means to degrade him.

Not only are there all these new words, but there are, of course, a multitude of old words to which new life or new significance has been given by the struggle, such as "queue"—made frankly English by its pronunciation; and "hoarder," now employed solely with regard to avarice in food; and "stunt," applied usually to the press.



Polly--As a Burglar Bouncer George's Bluff.



WAS OFF WORK FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A YEAR WITH CONSTIPATION

If the truth were only known you would find that over one-half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition. When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They work on the bowels gently and naturally, and will cure the worst cases of constipation. Mr. Sylvester, Clements, Galt, Ont., writes: "I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have done for me. I have been suffering from a bad stomach and constipation, and would be off work four or five months a year. I was hardly able to be inside without getting a severe headache. I tried doctors' medicine and other remedies, but got no relief until a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. Now I can work inside without any headaches or pain. I would not be without your remedy for anything. I write this so that anyone suffering the same as I did may use them and be cured."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WAR TRADE BOARD MODIFIES RULINGS OF FRUIT EMBARGO

Certain Essential Fruits and Vegetables Can Come In.

OTTAWA, June 7.—Rulings were issued by the war trade board today in respect to restrictions governing imports of perishable fruits and vegetables covered by the recent order-in-council, passed on the recommendation of the minister of trade and commerce. The rulings provided:

In order to prevent unnecessary hardship and possibility of waste in connection with purchases recently made in the United States, all imports of vegetables and fruits shipped from point of origin until Sunday, the 15th inst., will be allowed to enter Canada without restriction.

The importation of certain fruits and vegetables considered essential for Canadian consumption will be permitted unless otherwise advised, with the exception of the following: Blackberries, gooseberries, currants, cucumbers, watermelons, artichokes, green peas, shallots, romane, parsnips, salsify, quinces, nectarines, mango, pomelo, sprouts, asparagus, mushrooms, parsley, endives, beets, turnips.

To prevent delay in securing individual license in connection with the importation of perishable goods, clerks of customs will be instructed to permit entry under blanket license of fruit and vegetables, except those specially mentioned.

EVER FEEL "DOOPY" AFTER MEALS?

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do—relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified, and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box everywhere.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

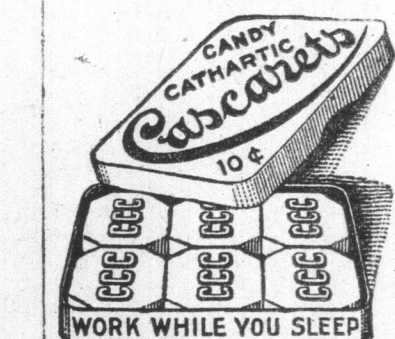
Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Test! It is harmless.

CASCARETS SELL TWENTY MILLION BOXES PER YEAR

Best, safest cathartic for liver and bowels, and people know it.

They're fine! Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy or constipated.



Enjoy life! Keep clean inside with Cascarets. Take one or two at night and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand. Your head will be clear, your tongue clean, breath right, stomach sweet and your liver and thirty feet of bowels active. Get a box at any drug store and straighten up. Stop the headaches, bilious spells, bad colds and bad days—Brighten up, Cheer up, Clean up! Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to children when cross, bilious, feverish or if tongue is coated—they are harmless—coming right from nature.