

Weather Forecast:
Fair and Cold

The London Advertiser

52nd YEAR. No. 22295

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1915. TWELVE PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOME
EDITION

Serious Dardanelles Attack License Chairman Says All Hotels To Remain

ALLIES PREPARE GREAT ATTACK

Clearing Waters of Dardanelles Up To Narrows As Preliminary.

SILENCE FORTIFICATIONS

Turks Profiting By Lull At Smyrna To Repair Damages.

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 18.—The Daily Telegraph dispatch from Tenedos says: "Bad weather has seriously interfered with the operations in the Dardanelles. What has been obtained so far is that every resistance has been effectively silenced from the entrance to the straits up to Kephess Burnu, and this stretch of water, a distance up the straits of twelve miles, is now free of danger."

The Daily Mail correspondent at Tenedos telegraphs: "The allied mine-sweepers are engaged in clearing the waters of the Dardanelles up to the narrows as a preliminary to a great attack on the forts there by direct fire."

"I anticipate this attack may be costly, but if the forts in the narrows are once reduced the works beyond them are not formidable, and the way will be open to Constantinople. The serious fighting, in fact, is about to begin."

EXERCISE PRUDENCE.

[Canadian Press.]—Prudence will govern the efforts of the admirals of the allied fleet to force a passage of the Dardanelles, according to a special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, who gives the captain of the French hospital ship Canada as authority for the statement. At least another month will be spent in efforts to silence the Turkish fortifications, especially those guarding the narrows at Chanak Kalesi.

Double Object.

The operations against Smyrna, the correspondent declares, had a double object. The first is said to have been to prevent the transfer of the 19th Turkish army corps, which was preparing to leave for the Dardanelles, and the second to cut the communications of the army which was sent against Egypt.

SHORT RESPIRE.

Paris, March 18.—The correspondent at Athens of the Havas Agency, according to dispatch dated March 17, says the naval operations of the Allies at Smyrna, Asia Minor, have been temporarily suspended in order to permit the Allies to repair their batteries and forts. They are pursuing the same course also at the Dardanelles and on either shore of the Sea of Marmara.

Troops Disrupted.

There are about 150,000 Turkish troops west of Constantinople, according to the latest information reaching Athens, the correspondent continues. Forty thousand men are on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 50,000 on the Asiatic side of the straits, and the rest are on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

It is reported here that the Turks are placing guns on the principal heights surrounding Constantinople, on both the European and the Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus.

GANGSTER CHARGED WITH THEFT ALSO

"Ischy" Clarke Has Warrant Served in Jail For Watch Theft.

AWAITS ASSAULT TRIAL

Judge Elliott Places His Bail at \$4,000—Identified by Man Who Lost Watch.

William (Ischy) Clarke, who is occupying a cell in the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of assault and wounding Veterinary Surgeon MacDonald, was today served with a warrant for his arrest by Detectives Robert Eglinton and Harry Down on a charge of stealing a gold watch and \$15 from George Bateman.

When Clarke was first arrested, the detectives, while searching him at police headquarters, found a watch on the prisoner which they thought looked like one George Bateman had told them some weeks prior he had taken from him when he was "stuck-up" by a couple of men. Bateman was sent for and identified the watch as the one that had been taken from him when he was robbed.

Sware Out Warrant.

Today Bateman swore out a warrant for Clarke's arrest. Accompanied by the detectives, he visited the county jail, where he identified Clarke as one of the men who took his watch and \$15.

Bateman was robbed on January 3 while he was working down Richmond Street with a man he claims was Clarke. According to Bateman he was taken into a dark alleyway and there relieved of his possessions.

Clarke will likely appear before Police Magistrate J. C. Cudj tomorrow for a hearing.

Judge Edward Elliott, of the county court, refused to grant bail for less than \$4,000 to William (Ischy) Clarke when he appeared today to be bailed, and pleaded to be tried by jury a week from next Tuesday.

Clarke's lawyers made strong efforts to have bail arranged at a much less sum, than was granted by the judge, who refused pointblank to consider this.

Protection of Two Kinds Suits S. Frank Glass

Lauds "protection" of navy and "protection" that shuts out British goods—A remarkable speech in the House—Like man getting house and charging policeman for privilege.

THE London Conservative member, Mr. William Gray, and the East Middlesex Conservative member, Mr. S. Frank Glass, both, voted in favor of a heavier tax on the goods coming to Canada from Great Britain when the Liberal amendment refusing to agree to the increase on the British tariff came up in the House.

Both these Conservatives are today being criticized freely in their ridings for their actions, and Mr. Glass' speech in the House, in which he said:

If we had taken action other than that which has been taken, I am sure it would have been a gross injustice to the manufacturers of this country, has been causing a great deal of comment among his constituents in East Middlesex.

Mr. Gray was canny enough to go unrecorded by a speech in the matter, realizing, no doubt, that in a city such as London, where the large part of the population is either British born or of British descent, such words would be dangerous. At the same time in justice to Mr. Gray it must be said that his personal desires and ideas were no doubt made to conform with the general policy of the party.

Tansard, the official record of parliament, published for the session of March 11, contains a long speech by Mr. Glass, in which he covered everything from Confederation to the Hudson Bay Railway. He also defends the increase in the British preferential tariff.

One of the significant passages in the rural member's speech was when he touched on Canada's position in the present war and the British navy, he said:

"We realize that this war is no more the war of the Empire than it is the war of Canada. We do not regard ourselves as fighting England's battles, but as fighting our own battles. And if there is one thing on which this country and the Empire are to be congratulated more than anything else, it is that Britain's command of the seas enables us to cross and re-cross absolutely unmolested. IF WE HAVE SO LITTLE COMMERCIAL DISTURBANCE IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY IT IS DUE DIRECTLY TO THE POWER THAT THE BRITISH NAVY WIELDS. In view of the PROTECTION that has been afforded us, not only now, but in former times, and that has thrown its sheltering arms around our country, we are responsive to the call of duty, which is a call of privilege to serve the mother country in this trying time."

From an acknowledgment of this kind of PROTECTION of Canada by the British navy, Mr. Glass passes to another kind of PROTECTION. He says in one breath that the British navy means everything to Canada, and then proceeds to define another kind of PROTECTION, to wit, protection from the British people in their deadly effort to capture our market. While the British navy is protecting us we are protecting ourselves from British entry into our markets. Without the navy which Mr. Glass eloquently there would be no cause for paying up barriers, but because the navy is there to PROTECT Mr. Glass and the rest of us, it becomes necessary to PROTECT OURSELVES FROM PROTECTION.

In parenthesis it might be noted that Mr. Glass sent The Advertiser a marked copy of his speech, but he did not mark the portion referred to above. Apparently he does not want the "loud pedal" put on that portion of his expressions on public questions.

After his personal tribute to Lord Fisher, Admiral Beattie, and the navy in general, Mr. Glass proceeds to defend the increase in British preference. His argument is that Canadian manufacturers cannot compete with British manufacturers, because the British manufacturer gets his raw material Continued on Page Eleven.

SOME GOOD WORDS FOR ARMY BOOTS

Kingston Major Says He Had Six Months' Wear of Pair.

"LARRIGANS" APPROVED

Expert Says Much of Footwear Was Made of Poor Cowhide.

[Canadian Press.]

OTTAWA, March 18.—The Parliamentary boot committee at the opening of its session this morning, heard some evidence favorable to the Canadian militia boots from Major W. A. Mitchell, of the Army Service Corps, at Kingston.

The witness was still wearing the boots issued to him at Valcartier on September 15, after six months use. They were Gauthier make, and took them off for the committee's benefit, testifying that the boots were still good after constant service at Valcartier for a time in ordinary snow and slush. The soles had been replaced, but not otherwise repaired. The boots had generally given him much good satisfaction. They were not marching or digging trenches, however. Fourteen boots had been condemned and burned, but the rest were still in use.

Col. Sealey, of Fredericton, produced a couple of pairs of "larrigans" for the committee, stating he had worn a pair a year and a half. They appeared to impress the committee favorably.

Good at First.

As assistant quartermaster of the 10th Battalion, Toronto, stated that a board held on December 11 had condemned 235 pairs of boots out of a total of 2,000. The majority had soles worn out, and uppers soft and spongy. The boots in question were not marching or digging trenches, however. Fourteen boots had been condemned and burned, but the rest were still in use.

The witness picked a worn boot from a pile of exhibits and stated that its sole was not a No. 1 leather, being Canadian oak tan instead of English, while hemlock-canned soles were even better still. He thought cowhide was not so good a material as calfskin.

Good at First.

As assistant quartermaster of the 10th Battalion at Valcartier, he had noticed the first 500 pairs issued to his battalion had been good chrome leather; after that they had been cowhide. He thought these boots should have been inspected at the factories by practical shoemakers. He produced a new pair of Gauthier boots from an issue made last January as an example of boots that should not have been passed. The stocks in them, he said, were of poor quality. The witness also produced a pair which had been issued in November, and which were dated 1907. He considered them a better pair of boots than the later issues. He did not think last issue of boots, without drying on the racks, would injure the wearing qualities. He considered a steel or wood shank in a boot, such as was supplied, was a good shank. There had been no paper in the soles of the boots.

Not Suitable At All.

In regard to the British army boot, he thought the men might object to wearing it, as it is likely to cause sore feet. The Canadian boot, he thought, was suitable neither for preparatory training nor active service.

The witness said the "paper" found in the boot yesterday was not a witness was paper mache, which was used by the trade in the shanks of the best of boots.

One No Better.

Lieut.-Col. Allan, also of the 20th Battalion, Toronto, stated he had received complaints as to the boots from his men ten days after they started to wear them. The boots seemed to be of poor material and badly made. Those which gave way had been replaced by new ones, which were no better. He would not like to take men to the front with them. The witness thought the British army boot would wear well.

The committee then adjourned till this afternoon.

BROTHER OF LONDONER DIED AT BATTLE FRONT

C. B. Owen, of Blackfriars Street, Receives Cablegram To This Effect.

[Canadian Press.]

C. B. Owen, 82 Blackfriars street, has received a cablegram from his brother, London, England, stating that his brother, Captain Wynne Owen, of the 38th Dogra Indian regiment, has been killed in action.

The cablegram gives no particulars. Mr. Owen is not certain whether his brother was killed in Egypt or in France. He had not heard from him for eight or nine months.

Captain Owen was a young man, and had been gazetted with a company shortly before the outbreak of the war. He had lived in India for many years. All his relatives except Mr. Owen, of this city, are in England.

VETERAN ON LEAVE TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

[Canadian Press.]—Prince Albert, Sask., March 18.—Private Edward Gordon-Feld, 16th Battalion, in training here, a veteran of the South African war, committed suicide at his farm while on leave of absence.

"LEAVE ME OUT, BILL," SAYS FADED FRANZ.



Advertiser Illustrations. —From the Daily Sketch, London.

"I Doubt If I Shall See Canada Again"

A Canadian man with the soldiers in France, writing a personal note to a member of The Advertiser staff, tells of certain family affairs to be arranged, and says, "I doubt if I shall see Canada again."

That man had been behind the trenches and in the hospitals. He has seen one brother of twelve who lived before the war left in a French family.

"I have seen much that most soldiers do not see," he writes. "I doubt if I shall see Canada again."

It is a solemn outlook for the Canadians in France. This reporter describes France as a nation with a heart of steel and a head of iron. The material facts are: First, France made every possible effort to maintain peace. This has been demonstrated by the diplomatic documents already made public.

Frenchmen Scorn To Verbally Plead Cause

"The Hour of Words Has Passed," Says Minister of Justice—Friends Abroad Are in Position To Understand Justice of Fight.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, March 18.—Aristide Briand, former premier of France, and now Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council, explained today to the correspondent of the Associated Press why he and other cabinet members had consistently declined to grant interviews concerning the position of France in the present war.

"We rely upon the justice of our cause," the minister said, "which we think is amply proven by material facts. France consequently does not care to lower herself by engaging in any sort of propaganda. We have passed the hour of words; it is now the hour of action, of engagements, and resistance to aggression."

"As for our friends abroad, they are in a position to understand the facts, if they do not take account of what is going on, so much the more unfortunate for them."

The material facts are: First, France made every possible effort to maintain peace. This has been demonstrated by the diplomatic documents already made public.

"Second, France was not first to take measures for mobilization, and she even withdrew her troops from a distance of 10 kilometres (6 miles) from her own frontier to avoid any irreparable incidents. Thus she took the risk of impotence. At the same time she affirmed her attachment to peace and her desire to preserve it."

"Third, Germans, not Frenchmen, invaded Belgium, and there again is a positive fact sufficiently eloquent, a fact which offers a solid foundation upon which the judgment of neutral countries may be built."

Belgians Continue Progress on Yser

Artillery Bombards German Convoy Between Dixmude and Lessen—French Aviator Drops Bombs On the Railway Station at Conflans.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, March 18.—Via London, 3:50 p.m.—The war office this afternoon gave out the following statement: "The Belgian army continued its progress on the Yser. Its artillery bombarded the German convoys on the road from Dixmude to Lessen. From the Lys to the Oise there was artillery action. The enemy bombarded in particular the spur of the hills at Notre Dame de Lorette and the village of Carnoy and Maricourt."

GERMAN VISITORS WARNED TO LEAVE ITALIAN RIVIERA

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, March 18.—Germans stopping at resorts in the Italian Riviera have been privately notified by the authorities to leave Italian territory immediately, says a dispatch from Nice to the Havas Agency.

GETTING NAVIGATION OPEN ON ST. LAWRENCE

Quebec, March 18.—Navigation was opened this morning at Three Rivers, the ferry steamer Progress opening the season's work between Three Rivers on the north shore and Doucets Landing, on the south shore.

The Government ice-breakers Montcalm and Lady Grey are still battering the ice fields above Three Rivers, and they were joined today by the C. G. S. Belvedere, that left Quebec at 8:30 this morning to help open the channel.

The two boys were out hunting.

Reduction Bylaw Declared Void for Lack of One-Tenth of Name

Mistake Results In Valuable Discovery

[Canadian Press.]

Venice, via London, March 18.—Through a mistake of a laboratory worker in filling a bottle with anisole instead of anise oil, Professor Siegmund Franke, of the University of Vienna, has discovered a preparation which kills the louse that transmits the infection of spotted typhus. Anisole is one of the derivatives of anise oil. Professor Franke says that the mixture is absolutely effective within ten minutes.

ENEMY THREATENS TERRIBLE REVENGE

Accuses Russians of Pillage and Destruction in Northern Prussia.

THREE-FOLD RETALIATION

Also Declares French Aviators Dropped Bombs On Undertended Town.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, March 18.—Via London, 3:40 p.m.—The German war department gave out the following statement today: "Western theatre of war—A French advance against our position on the southern slope of the Loreto Hills was repulsed."

"Partial French attacks in Champagne, to the north of Le Mesnil, were brought to a standstill by a counter-attack. A fresh French attack, which was begun there last night, was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

"In the Argonne yesterday, the fighting abated. French aviators threw bombs on the undertended Alsation town of Schietstadt. Only one bomb took effect, falling on a seminary conducted by women teachers, and killing two children and an elderly woman."

Bombard Calais.

"In reply, German aviators last night dropped bombs of big size on the fortress at Calais."

"Eastern theatre of war—Russian attacks on German positions between the Pissa and Orzys rivers, in Northern Poland, as well as northwest of Przemysl, continued yesterday without success. West of the Skwa River we took 900 prisoners of war, and east of the Skwa, 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns."

"Hordes of the Russian Imperial militia gained a cheap victory by invading the most northern corner of East Prussia in the direction of Memel. They pillaged and burned villages and estates."

Revenge Threatened.

"As a retaliatory measure, towns on Russian territory occupied by us will be compelled to make payments of large sums. For every village burned down by these Russian hordes, we will cause the destruction of three villages and estates on Russian territory occupied by us will be sacrificed to the flames. All damage caused by fire in Memel will be answered by the destruction by fire of Russian Government buildings at Sawaki and other provincial capitals in German hands."

Not Responsible for Bombers.

"It means that we cannot be responsible for any blunders made," he replied. "They must take the responsibility for their mistakes, and if they made a blunder, we are relieved of any responsibility, and I do not see how we can take it. As far as we are concerned the matter is out of court. Mr. Hanna may take it up, but he may ask me to resign, but I will not change my stand on any account. There was an illegality which throws the whole thing overboard. The six licenses will be distributed for that reason at any rate."

Do you think they should be cut off?"

"No, I do not," responded Mr. Greer. "There are enough hotels in London now, but not too many. They are well conducted or they would not be allowed to run. You do not help anyone, or could not help anyone by cutting off another license here. The ministers are not mixers, or they would know that license reduction merely drives the business to certain bars and leaves the others done a great injustice. At the same time if this thing had been done legally, I would have carried it through."

Not Too Many Hotels.

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Must All Go At Once.

"If I had my way I would wipe whiskey from the face of the earth," replied the chairman. "That is the only way to handle it. It must go all at once, none of it left, if any good is to be done. I think I'm a real prohibitionist when it comes to a test. I want to do the best for the city and everyone concerned and there must be one law for all. They are selling more whiskey in the dry towns today than in the wet ones. There isn't a better-conducted lot of hotels than the London hotels in the country."

Courts Have Decided It.

"There's nothing to deal with that I know of, the thing's decided by the courts. There will be no license reduction."

"Didn't the people vote for it?"

"They may have, but it was so mixed up I do not think they knew what they were voting on. I know one whiskey man who voted against the hotels. I could get the people to vote to say a man should be hanged, for that matter."

PASSPORT CHARGES IN HANDS OF JURY

[Canadian Press.]

New York, March 18.—The case of Richard Madden and Gustave Cook, on trial, charged with aiding Richard J. Steiger, a German naval reservist, to obtain a false American passport, was submitted to the jury for a verdict shortly before noon today.

Municipal Council Acted in Defiance of Statutory Provision as Petition Was Not Duly Signed, Is Contention of Mr. Justice Middleton, Who Handed Down Decision in Case Today.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE NOT IN LEAST DOWNHEARTED, ALTHOUGH LIQUOR INTERESTS CLAIM VICTORY THEIRS

Professor James H. Bowman Says Matter of Reduction Is Now Up To Board of License Commissioners—Chairman Greer Declares Matter Outside the Board's Hands.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, March 18.—The bylaw for the reduction of tavern licenses in London has been quashed by Mr. Justice Middleton. The petition for the submission of the bylaw was certified by the assistant commissioner to have fallen short by 1 of one signature of persons on the last revised voters' list. The council ignored this certificate, and submitted a bylaw, which was passed.

Mr. Justice Middleton said: "Where, as here, the petition was not in fact duly signed, and the municipal council knew that it was not, and acted in defiance of the statutory provision, or without appreciating the fact that the power of the council to itself initiate reduction—which one existed—has now been taken from it. I can see no course open but to quash the bylaw."

"REDUCE" SAYS MR. BOWMAN "WON'T DO IT" SAYS MR. GREER

Prof. James H. Bowman, one of London's leading temperance workers, says that the matter of license reduction is now up to the board of license commissioners.

"The decision of the judge does not alter the fact that the people voted to cut off these hotels, no matter what technicalities there may have been in the petition," he said.

Chairman A. B. Greer, of the London License Board, said that, speaking for himself, he believed the vote was rendered illegal, and that it was entirely out of the hands of the commissioners.

Declaration of War.

"The two statements have such diametrically opposed meanings that they may be taken as a declaration of war by the temperance forces upon any body that stands between them and license reduction."

Professor Bowman says that wherever there has been a local option bylaw defeated on a technicality, Hon. Mr. Hanna has allowed the bylaw to pass if the people voted in favor of it.

Sentiment of Temperance.

"There is a stronger sentiment than ever for temperance," said Professor Bowman, "and the people who voted for reduction do not want their wishes interfered with."

Chairman Greer said he could not speak for the whole board, but that he knew where he himself stood.

"There is only one law for all, and no exceptions can be made to it," he said.

That means that the board will not cut off the licenses?" he was asked.

"Not Responsible for Bombers." "It means that we cannot be responsible for any blunders made," he replied. "They must take the responsibility for their mistakes, and if they made a blunder, we are relieved of any responsibility, and I do not see how we can take it. As far as we are concerned the matter is out of court. Mr. Hanna may take it up, but he may ask me to resign, but I will not change my stand on any account. There was an illegality which throws the whole thing overboard. The six licenses will be distributed for that reason at any rate."

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THE WEATHER

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours ending yesterday last night: Highest, 33; lowest, 18. The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous were: 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 31; lowest, 15.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

Toronto, March 18.—a.m.

Forecast.

Today—Moderate winds and fair. Tomorrow—Fair, with a few showers and mostly fair; local snow showers.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Station	High	Low	Weather
Victoria	58	44	Clear
Calgary	45	24	Cloudy
Winnipeg	36	14	Clear
Port Arthur	31	10	Cloudy
Parry Sound	28	10	Clear
Toronto	32	18	

line. All seams
grey, also black.
..... **\$3.00**
..... **\$3.75**
ep flounce of shir-
dillon pleated ruffles
tape draw at waist
..... **98c**
..... **\$1.25**
ent quality Moreen.
n. Double stitched
Colors copenhagen.
..... **\$3.50**
good quality Silk
ck fastening. The
dds a pretty finish
ck. At **\$5.50**
ous satin; fancy ac-
tom with ruffle of
stening. Comes in
also in black. Price
..... **\$4.50**

SARNIA FENCE COMPANY MAY GET BIG ORDER FOR SUBMARINE NETS

British Government Agent Inquires If Plant Can Make Them and Is Assured It Can.

SARNIA, March 17.—It is understood that the management of the Sarnia Fence Company has received a communication from a representative of the British Government, relative to the possibilities of placing a large order with the local concern. The firm was asked whether it was equipped to turn out wire nets, 60x300 feet, and the answer was sent by wire that the concern was able to "turn out anything in the wire line."

CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED, 3 WOUNDED

Casualties Reach Two-Thirds
Those of Germans in
Five Days.

LONDON, March 17.—8:25 p.m.—The British casualty lists for the past five days from March 10 to March 14, inclusive, during which the battles of Ypres, Champagne and St. Elou were fought, show that 112 officers were either killed or died from wounds, and that 182 officers were wounded or are missing.

The list of casualties among the men has not been published as yet, nor have any figures been given out, but some competent critics estimate them at about two-thirds of those suffered by the Germans, which Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, said were between 15,000 and 18,000.

One Canadian officer was killed in the fighting and three Canadian officers were wounded.

FORMER MEMBER FOUND DEAD.
ORILLIA, March 17.—George D. Grant, a former member of Parliament, was found dead in his room here this afternoon, from heart failure. The late Mr. Grant, who was 46 years of age, and a well-known member of the Ontario bar, defeated Hon. George E. Foster in 1902, in the Northern Ontario contest for the House of Commons, and represented the constituency until 1905, when he was defeated by Mr. Sam Chalmers.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS
Worth 40c and 50c Each.
SELLING ALL THIS WEEK
For 10c Each

GRAHAM BROS.
It's a Long Way to Summer;
It's a Long Way to Go!

We've got to go right through the fortified months of March and April, and Hunt's Coal makes the going easy.

Telephone 123 or 412.
Office 363 Richmond Street, W.T.

Suggestions for Lent

Devilled Eggs, with potato salad 15c
Salmon Salad 15c
Fried Haddock 15c
Baked Codfish 15c
Oyster Patties 15c
Potato Salad 15c

Strand Cafeteria
Serves Self. 364 Richmond St.

ELECTRIC WIRING, FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES
Estimates quoted on all grades of work.
G. E. S. PETTET,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
716 King Street, City, W.T.

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

HAY'S STATIONERY.
PHONE 150.

EASTER CARDS AND BIRTHDAY BOOKLETS
PEEL'S
Dominion Savings Building.



Attractiveness

To have your clothes look well and hang right they must be sent to us occasionally, for they will get soiled and out of shape with a little wearing. Our carefulness will relieve you of all worry of any damage to your garments. Our reliability will make you sure of getting them at the specified time.

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JACKSON THE CLEANER
Phones—4600—4481—253 Dundas St. W.

WOMEN URGED TO ASSIST THE NATION

Wanted To Relieve Men For
Active Service—British
Appeal.

LONDON, March 17.—8:26 p.m.—"Any woman, who by working helps to release a man or to equip a man for fighting, does a national service," says Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, in an appeal to the women of the country.

"If the full fighting power of the nation is to be put forth on the field of battle," the appeal continues, "the full working power of the nation must be made available to carry on its essential trades at home. In certain important occupations there are not enough men and women to the work. In order to meet both the present and future needs of national industry, the Government wish to obtain particulars from all women available, with or without previous training for paid employment. Accordingly they invite all women who are prepared, if needed, to take paid employment of any kind—industrial, agricultural, clerical, etc.—to enter themselves upon the register of women for war service. The registration is for the purpose of finding out what women can do, and for the purpose of placing them in the various trades in which they are needed. It is not a matter of women's labor, trained and untrained, can be made available, if required."

**BELGIUM DECLARES
GERMANY IS LYING**

Once More Denies Neutrality
Was Violated—Govern-
ment's Protest.

[Canadian Press.]
LONDON, March 17.—6:30 p.m.—The Belgian Government today issued a protest against the German allegation that documents found in the archives at Brussels showed that Belgium had forfeited her neutrality before the outbreak of the war. After recounting the conversations which took place between the British and the Belgian military officers in 1906 and 1913, which, as previously stated by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, had "reference only to the situation that would be created if Belgian neutrality had already been violated," the Belgian protest says:

"The Belgian Government declares on its honor that not only was no convention ever made, but also that neither of the two Governments ever made any advances or propositions concerning the conclusion of any such convention. Moreover, the minister of Great Britain at Brussels alone could contract engagements in her behalf, never intervened in these conversations, and the whole Belgian ministry are ready to pledge themselves on oath that no conclusion arising from these conversations was ever brought before the Cabinet or even laid before one single member of it."

Documents Are Plain.
"The documents which the Germans discovered give evidence of all this. Their meaning is perfectly clear, provided that no part of them is either garbled or suppressed. In face of the calamities repeated again and again, and again, our Government, faithfully reflecting Belgian uprightness, considers that it is its duty to inflict once more on the spoiler of Belgium the brand of infamy, his only legitimate reward."

"It also takes the opportunity of declaring in answer to allegations, whose malevolence is obvious, that:—
"First—Before the declaration of war no French force, even of the smallest size, had entered Belgium, and no trustworthy evidence can be produced to contradict this affirmation.
"Belgium Asked Protection.
"Second—Not only did Belgium never refuse the offer of military help offered by one of the guaranteeing powers, but after the declaration of war she earnestly solicited the protection of her guarantors.
"Third—When undertaking, as was her duty, a vigorous defense of her fortresses, Belgium asked for and received with gratitude such help as her guarantors were able to place at her disposal for that purpose.
"Fourth—The victim of her own loyalty, will not bow her head before any power. Her honor denies assaults of falsehood. She has faith in the justice of the world. On the day of triumph the reward belongs to the people who have sacrificed everything to serve with consciousness the cause of right, truth and honor."

**PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES
TWO MILLIONS LESS**

TORONTO, March 17.—The supplementary estimates tabled in the Legislature this afternoon complete the vote for 1915, which will amount to \$14,578,425, as against \$17,407,738 last year.
Hydro electric is about \$2,000,000 less, \$1,117,249. Colonization roads are cut from \$262,629 to \$268,000, and public buildings from \$2,444,000 to \$1,874,000. These figures are for the year. Five thousand dollars are included for the enforcement of the Liquor License Act.

**SON OF CANON SCOTT
IS WOUNDED IN ACTION**

QUEBEC, March 17.—A cablegram from the War Office was received here today to the effect that Pte. W. Scott, son of Rev. Canon Scott, the Canadian poet, has been wounded in the head. The wounded man was a McGill graduate and after graduation had entered the law office of Messrs. Meredith & Holden, Montreal.

NEW STORE 174 Dundas St.

Near Cor. Richmond
Street.
Between the Alexan-
dra Cafe and Dowler's

STANDARD DRUG

OPEN ANOTHER STORE

WE INVITE YOU TO OUR OPENING TOMORROW (Friday) and SATURDAY

Notwithstanding all the puerile prophecies—In spite of all the rancorous rumors that our stay here would be of short duration, and in defiance to all the coercion which has been brought to bear within the last few weeks by our envious rivals, members of the high-priced drug combine which had hitherto existed in London—We take pleasure in announcing the opening of the most central drug store in London, adding another link to our chain of money-savers. Our third store is located at 174 DUNDAS STREET.

The same modern methods that characterize our other stores will be in evidence at this our latest acquisition. STANDARD SERVICE, STANDARD CLEANLINESS, STANDARD HIGH QUALITY, and STANDARD CUT PRICES will make this one of the busiest drug stores in London. Friday and Saturday are our Opening Days, and so that all may share alike, the following remarkable Opening Bargains will prevail at All Three Stores.

Opening Day Bargains, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT All Three Standard Drug Stores

\$1.00 Eno's Fruit Salt 49c	25c Electric Oil 2 for 25c	\$1.00 Vigoral 59c	15c Snap 3 for 25c	50c Blaud's Iron Pills 29c	50c Gin Pills 3 for \$1.00	25c Gibb's Shaving Stick 17c	25c Williams' Shaving Stick 17c	10c Toilet Paper 5 for 25c	25c Olive Oil 19c	25c Williams' Talcum 17c	10c Carbolic Ointment 5c
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DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS
Made in England.
Big importation just received in time for Opening Day. Regular 50c, Friday and Saturday, 29c EACH.
Not more than two to a customer. No phone or mail orders.

ZONOX SKIN FOOD
A Peroxide Vanishing Cream. Leaves the skin white and soft. Regular 50c. Friday and Saturday, 29c.

**OPENING DAY
SALE—RUBBER GOODS**
\$2.75 Hot Water Bottles, red rubber, guaranteed two years...\$1.19
\$2.00 Fountain Syringes, red and chocolate, guaranteed two years, 98c
\$1.00 Rubber Gloves, while they last...36c

**10 CASES
POND'S VANISHING
and COLD CREAM**
Just received in time for opening days, regular 35c...19c

**75c
Beef, Iron and
Wine, 33c
3 for 97c**

**25c
Beecham's
Pills
18c**

**\$1.00
B. B. B.
59c**

**25c
Chase's
K. and L. Pills
14c**

**25c
Mentholum
14c**

**\$1.00
Scott's
Emulsion
64c**

**50c
Zam-Buk
27c**

**50c
Peps
27c**

**10c
Dutch Drops
2 for 5c**

**25c
Carter's
Liver Pills
2 for 25c**

**25c
Belladonna
Plasters
9c**

**12 DOZEN
LIQUID VENEER**
AT OPENING DAY PRICES.
While it lasts, Friday and Saturday.
Regular 25c...19c
Regular 50c...39c
Regular \$1.00...79c

**6 DOZEN
INVALID PORT WINE**
Regular value \$1.00, Friday and Saturday...49c
No phone or mail orders.

**FREE
AT All Three Stores.**
Thousands of samples—Perfumes, Soaps, Lotions, Talcum, etc.
ASK FOR ONE.

**OPENING DAY BARGAINS.
STATIONERY**
Friday and Saturday.
15c Writing Pads...9c
25c Writing Pads...19c
50c Paperies...14c
50c Paperies...14c
50c Initial Correspondence Cards and Envelopes at 25c Dundas street only, while they last...19c

**Something Exquisite For
"My Lady"**
FREE at all stores opening days.
One 50c package Poudre de Riz, Velouté Powder, Flower Odors, with every sale at our Toilet Department of \$1.00 or over, upon request.

**EXTRA SPECIAL
FREE**
With each sale of Zonox Preparations, of 75c or over, we will give free upon request one package of 25c Zonox Regulators.

**50c
Nestle's Food
29c**

**50c
A. & H. Food
29c**

**50c
Horlick's Milk
29c**

**50c
Baby's Own Tablets
14c**

**50c
Baby's Own Cough Cure
19c**

**50c
Steadman's Powders
19c**

**50c
California Syrup Figs
33c**

**ONE GROSS
SWEET NITRE KIDNEY PILLS**
Cure lame back and all kidney and bladder troubles, regular 50c...29c

**FREE
Thousands of Samples
ASK FOR ONE.**
One Gross, 1-lb. first quality
TALCUM
Violet and Lily of the Valley.
Regular 25c, Friday and Saturday 2 for 24c.
Another large shipment of Travelers' Soap of
COMBS
Now on sale at special prices at all stores.

Busy down-town shoppers can save steps, time and money at the new STANDARD DRUG STORE

**OPENING DAY PRICES ON
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN**
The kind we always sell.
Regular 25c...7c
Regular 40c...14c
Regular 60c...22c
No phone or mail orders Friday and Saturday.

**EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
HAIR TONICS**
50c Hair Restorer...39c
50c Hair Tonic...39c
\$1.00 Hair Tonic...79c
50c Parisian Sage...29c
\$1.00 Liquid Averb...89c
50c Multifid Coconut Oil...39c
50c Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur...33c
\$1.00 Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur...66c
25c Dandruff...17c
50c Dandruff...33c
Friday and Saturday.

**ONE GROSS
SWEET NITRE KIDNEY PILLS**
Cure lame back and all kidney and bladder troubles, regular 50c...29c

**FREE
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Regular 25c, Friday and Saturday 2 for 24c.
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COMBS
Now on sale at special prices at all stores.

**50c
Zam-Buk
27c**

**50c
Peps
27c**

**10c
Dutch Drops
2 for 5c**

**25c
Carter's
Liver Pills
2 for 25c**

**25c
Belladonna
Plasters
9c**

**25c
Dr. Godfrey's
Teething
Powders
19c**

**25c
Williams'
Talcum
17c**

**10c
Carbolic
Ointment
5c**

**THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES
FREE
AT THREE STANDARD DRUG STORES.**
ZONOX
GUARANTEED REMEDIES
MADE IN CANADA.
On sale at all three stores at cut prices every day in the year.
Enjoying an immense sale and need no introduction.
\$1.00 Tasteless Cod Liver Oil...79c
\$1.00 Emulsion Cod Liver Oil...60c
\$1.00 Beef, Iron and Wine...79c
\$1.00 Celery Nerve Tonic...79c
\$1.00 Hypophosphites...79c
\$1.00 Blood Purifier...79c
\$1.00 Sarsaparilla Compound...79c
\$1.00 Cold Tablets...79c
\$1.00 Pine Tar and Cod Liver Oil...39c
\$1.00 Eczema Ointment...39c
\$1.00 Syrup of Figs...39c
\$1.00 Cold Tablets...19c
\$1.00 Regulators...19c
\$1.00 Corn Cure...19c
\$1.00 Herbal Ointment...19c
\$1.00 Aromatic Casare...19c
\$1.00 White Liniment...19c
\$1.00 Rubbing Oil...19c
\$1.00 White Pine and Honey...19c
\$1.00 White Pine and Tar...19c

**OPENING DAY
BARGAINS FOR BABY**
3-STAR Baby Bottle...35c
50c Nestle's Food...39c
50c A. & H. Food...39c
50c Horlick's Milk...39c
50c Baby's Own Tablets...14c
50c Baby's Own Cough Cure...19c
50c Steadman's Powders...19c
50c California Syrup Figs...33c

Flower Dept.
PHONE 933.
CUT FLOWERS AT CUT PRICES
At All Standard Drug Stores
Every Day.
The equipment we have added in our new store to handle flowers, will enable us to handle vast quantities with quick service to you and practically no loss in handling between the greenhouse and you—handling thousands instead of dozens, reducing the selling price to a minimum.

**OPENING SPECIALS
AT ALL THREE STORES**
7,500 Violets, two dozen to a bunch.
Regular 15c bunch, 2 for 25c
2,000 Roses, each...39c
Dozen...55c
1,500 Carnations, each...45c
\$1.00 Tulips, dozen...29c
4,000 Daffodils, dozen...27c

**OPENING DAY
BARGAINS FOR BABY**
3-STORES-3
3-STAR Baby Bottle...35c
50c Nestle's Food...39c
50c A. & H. Food...39c
50c Horlick's Milk...39c
50c Baby's Own Tablets...14c
50c Baby's Own Cough Cure...19c
50c Steadman's Powders...19c
50c California Syrup Figs...33c

**ONE GROSS
Duchess Rose and Duchess
Violet Talcum Powder**
Regular 25c per tin, Friday and Saturday...2 for 24c
(Not more than two to a customer.)

**6 DOZEN
SOLID BACK HAIR BRUSHES**
Excellent value at \$1.25. Opening Day Special, while they last, each 89c

**25c
Williams'
Talcum
17c**

**10c
Carbolic
Ointment
5c**

**25c
Dr. Godfrey's
Teething
Powders
19c**

**25c
Belladonna
Plasters
9c**

**25c
Carter's
Liver Pills
2 for 25c**

**25c
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17c**

**10c
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Plasters
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ZONOX
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On sale at all three stores at cut prices every day in the year.
Enjoying an immense sale and need no introduction.
\$1.00 Tasteless Cod Liver Oil...79c
\$1.00 Emulsion Cod Liver Oil...60c
\$1.00 Beef, Iron and Wine...79c
\$1.00 Celery Nerve Tonic...79c
\$1.00 Hypophosphites...79c
\$1.00 Blood Purifier...79c
\$1.00 Sarsaparilla Compound...79c
\$1.00 Cold Tablets...79c
\$1.00 Pine Tar and Cod Liver Oil...39c
\$1.00 Eczema Ointment...39c
\$1.00 Syrup of Figs...39c
\$1.00 Cold Tablets...19c
\$1.00 Regulators...19c
\$1.00 Corn Cure...19c
\$1.00 Herbal Ointment...19c
\$1.00 Aromatic Casare...19c
\$1.00 White Liniment...19c
\$1.00 Rubbing Oil...19c
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\$1.00 White Pine and Tar...19c

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\$1.00 White Pine and Honey...19c
\$1.00 White Pine and Tar...19c

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Dozen...55c
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\$1.00 Tulips, dozen...29c
4,000 Daffodils, dozen...27c

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\$1.00 Aromatic Casare...19c
\$1.00 White Liniment...19c
\$1.00 Rubbing Oil...19c
\$1.00 White Pine and Honey...19c
\$1.00 White Pine and Tar...19c

CANDIES
For Opening Days at all
— 3 Stores —
Complete full line of Neilson's Chocolates, ranging in price from 5c per pkg. to \$2.50 per box
Clarke's Chocolates, in price from 5c to 25c
Low's...25c to \$1.00

EXTRA SPECIAL
5c Spearmint Gum...2 for 5c
50c Special Saturday Candy, per lb.
40c lb. Frost Toasted Marshmallows...29c
Lows...29c
Horseshoe Humbugs, lb...15c

**WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO
LIMIT QUANTITIES.**
Same Cut Prices Every Day at All Three Stores.

CIGAR BARGAINS
AT ALL THREE STORES.
10c Standards...8 for 25c
10c Black and White...5 for 25c
10c Rocola...4 for 25c
10c The Sierra Cordoba...4 for 25c
10c Livings...3 for 25c
10c Santa Clara...5 for 25c
10c Dolly Varden...5 for 25c
10c 20 Minutes in Havana...5 for 25c

HAND and FACE LOTIONS
50c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream...29c
25c Italian Balm...19c
25c Violet Cream...16c
25c Almond Cream...16c
25c Witch Hazel Cream...16c
25c Cucumber Cream...19c
25c Zonox Shaving Lotion...19c
50c Zonox Shaving Lotion...39c

**ONE GROSS
S. D. L. TOOTH PASTE**
Regular 25c, Friday and Saturday, each 89c

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL OUTPUT

Announces That It Will Take Over Factories Making War Material.

WANTS FASTER SERVICE

Labor Leaders Also Asked To Co-operate on the Drink Question.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, March 17.—(14.45 p.m.)—The British Government intends to take over control of the factories in England for the production of war material. This announcement was made today by David Lloyd George, of the exchequer, at a conference of labor leaders, the representatives of the munitions industries and the committee of imperial defence.

In an address appealing for an increase of the output of war material, the Chancellor said that the government was determined to see that the production of munitions was not only increased but that it was done in a way which would not cause any hardship to the workers.

Recent battles have shown that the tremendous concentration of artillery fire recently—the greatest which has been witnessed upon any one spot during the whole war—was not only successful, but has saved the lives of the soldiers who made the attacks.

Therefore, it is imperative that the owners of the factories should be asked to co-operate with the government in the production of munitions, and to see that the workers are not only efficient but that they are not overworked.

To take over the factories, the government has decided to take over the works. In doing so, the government proposes to impose a limitation on the profits, and to ask the men to relax trade union restrictions and put their whole strength into the work.

Before doing this, the Chancellor suggested, a complete understanding was desirable with the employers and workers. To the latter he proposed that, with a view to increasing production in production by disputes, no stoppage of work by strike or lockout should take place with respect to work for government purposes.

Existing which could not be settled directly by employers and men, the matter should be referred to an impartial tribunal appointed by the government, on which labor should be equally represented with the employers.

Clyde Workers Agree.

The Clyde workers, he said, had already taken a ballot in favor of accepting the government's proposal that their dispute should be referred to arbitration, and in the meantime had returned to work.

As to trade union restrictions which would be imposed on the output, the Chancellor said that while the war lasted they should be suspended so far as they concerned semi-skilled and female labor, which had been usefully employed in the French munition factories.

In conclusion he asked for the co-operation of labor leaders in dealing with the drink question, which was a most difficult one. In some districts this was very serious, and he declared, was gravely interfering with the amount of output.

Another conference will be held tomorrow.

TAX ALL ESTATES, \$25,000 OR OVER

Provincial Treasurer Introduces Bill Affecting Direct Heirs.

WORSE FOR DISTANT HEIRS

Fraternal Insurance Societies To Be Examined Every Three Years.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TORONTO, March 17.—A further shortening of the exemptions granted estates of deceased persons was announced in the Legislature this afternoon, when Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, brought in a bill to provide a tax on all estates going to direct heirs, from \$25,000 up, heretofore no estates below \$50,000 have been charged, but under the amendments now to be made, estates from \$25,000 to \$50,000 will be subject to a tax of 10 per cent. This is drawing the line most fine, because the new tax will reach the largest number of estates that is possible without going after those that are of so little value as to be of no use for revenue purposes.

By the same bill collateral heirs or strangers are worse. Where estates devolve in this way, every estate over \$5,000 and under \$10,000 is taxed 5 per cent, and over that amount 10 per cent. Provision is to be made that where an estate does not pass to a direct heir, it may deposit an amount in cash, and receive 3 per cent interest on it from the department until the settlement is made.

In the case of estates of soldiers killed while on active service, such estates will be relieved of all payment of succession duties, said Mr. McGarry. (Applause.)

To Amend Insurance Act.

Following the line of legislation affecting fraternal insurance societies, Hon. T. W. McGarry will amend the insurance act to provide that all societies doing business in the province must have a valuation of assets and liabilities once every three years by a Government expert. The second valuation is to be taken as a basis, and each society will be required to maintain a proportion of solvent or loan fund to extend the term of certain fraternal societies from 40 to 50 years to accommodate the Government.

Mr. George Goodenough's measure to provide for reciprocity in motor vehicles between states and provinces met with the continued opposition of Hon. W. J. Hanna, and was withdrawn.

Mr. Stoddard continued the debate on Mr. Hanna's measure to lower the qualifications for municipal candidates to those required by voters and soundly denounced the Government for being so lenient in the matter. He said that he would see the House for a few days on this and let them see what it means. The opposition will raise the question later.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

FORT FRANCIS, March 17.—An information has been laid by the agent of the Canadian Northern Railway Company at this place against A. D. George, solicitor and ex-governor attorney of the District of Rainy River, on a charge of forgery. The case comes up before Police Magistrate Hollands on Thursday for hearing.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, March 17.—The following list of casualties among the Canadian expeditionary forces was issued tonight by the Militia Department:

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
Killed in action—Lieut. Donald Cameron, March 15. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Cameron, Linton Apartments, Montreal.

Wounded—Lieut. Charles James T. Stewart, March 15. Next of kin, Colonel Stewart, Halifax, N.S.
Pte. Henry G. Marchant, grenade wound in side. Next of kin, H. Marchant, Toys Hill, Brasted, Kent, Eng.

Pte. Edward Edwards, gunshot wound in foot. Next of kin, Emily Edwards, No. 70 Standish avenue, Toronto.

Pte. Victor Alexander Colquhoun, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Mrs. Gertrude E. Colquhoun, Suite No. 11, Dorchester Apartments, Winnipeg, Man.

FIRST BRIGADE, C. F. A.
Severely wounded—Gunner H. A. Thunders, admitted to No. 14 general hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Mr. Julian Thunders, No. 55 Cheyne Court, Chelsea, London, England.

SECOND BATTALION.
Dangerously wounded—Lance Sergeant Peter Victor, admitted to No. 13 general hospital, Boulogne; gunshot wound in thigh, March 15. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Victor, No. 125 Park street, Peterboro, Ont.

Seriously ill—Pte. R. Maynes, at No. 12 stationery hospital, Rouen, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Ethel Maynes, (wife), No. 91 Regent street, Toronto.

THIRD BATTALION.
Severely wounded—Sergeant Frank Allingham, admitted to No. 14 general hospital, Boulogne, March 15; gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, William Allingham, (father), No. 32 Wyatt avenue, Toronto.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Dangerously ill—Pte. Frank Robertson, admitted to stationery hospital, St. Omer. Next of kin, J. S. Robertson, (father), No. 1 Fernham road, West Kensington, London, Eng.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Severely wounded—Pte. Stanley Langley, admitted to No. 3 stationery hospital, Rouen, March 11; gunshot wound in back. Next of kin, John Langley, Foss Villa, Foss road, Leicester, Eng.

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Bugler Charles Francis Husey, admitted to No. 3 stationery hospital, Rouen, March 12; gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, John Husey, Plymouth, Eng.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Pte. Fred Paradise, admitted to Ramal Pind general hospital, Boulogne, March 9; gunshot wound in chest. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Paradise, (mother), No. 585 Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of wounds—Pte. J. C. Reekie, March 16. Next of kin, Alexander Reekie, (father), High street, Strathgillie, Scotland.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.
Dangerously wounded—Sapper Franklin Thomas Briston, admitted to No. 1 Eastern Hospital, Cambridge, suffering from tetanus. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Briston, (wife), No. 44 Main street, Kingston, Ont.

To Start Now Enlisting Men For the Fourth

OTTAWA, March 17.—With the third contingent practically all recruited, the Militia Department is now enlisting men for the fourth contingent. This is carrying out the original plan of the Government as outlined by Sir Robert Borden, which was to keep some 50,000 men constantly under training in Canada, and to recruit and send forward constant reinforcements.

No proceeding can be taken in the case of a mortgage or an agreement of sale, unless some portion of the interest, taxes or insurance is in arrears for one year.

Proceedings cannot be taken within one year in case of the principal being in arrears.

In the case of taxes, interest or insurance being in arrears however, the vendor or mortgagee will have the right to sue to the amount of the rental value of the property.

The vendor or mortgagee may notify the tenant or tenants of any property to pay rent direct to him, or to the landlord, to the extent of the amount due for taxes, insurance and interest, (that is, to the rental value of the property).

Proceeding may be taken to secure taxes, interest and insurance after they have been in arrears for one year, if the mortgagor has not been notified as provided.

Other such proceedings, after one year, they will take the form usual prior to the war.

PLEA FOR BILINGUALISM.

QUEBEC, March 17.—A strong plea for bilingualism was made here tonight by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the supreme court, speaking before a large gathering of Quebec Irish people at the 50th annual entertainment of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute in the Auditorium Theatre.

Sir Charles urged that "all you Irish-Canadians should learn the French language," as no man was equipped to hold a public position in this country unless he had a knowledge of both French and English. He made a fervent appeal for union and goodwill between the sons of both races in Canada, affirming that the arguments drawn from the history of their forefathers and from the necessities of the present constituted a strong argument for harmony and the entire cordials.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

FORT FRANCIS, March 17.—An information has been laid by the agent of the Canadian Northern Railway Company at this place against A. D. George, solicitor and ex-governor attorney of the District of Rainy River, on a charge of forgery. The case comes up before Police Magistrate Hollands on Thursday for hearing.

REAL ST. PATRICKS

BLENNHEIM, March 17.—Reeve Charles Buchanan and Treasurer John Whittington celebrated St. Patrick's day and night at the residence of the latter in Harwich. Both these gentlemen were born on the saint's birthday and on the same day, this being the 16th anniversary.

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NO INCREASE OF FERTILIZER TAX

Plea of Mr. McCoig Prevails With Government At Ottawa.

WHISKY MEN ESCAPE

Finance Minister Decides Not To Tax Them More.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

OTTAWA, March 17.—The tariff has been changed. Arguments of the Opposition have compelled the Government to do something, not what the Opposition asked for, but a modification has been made. The Opposition asked that the British preference should not be made worthless. The answer of the Government has been to make things easier for the whisky men. Finance Minister White announced the war budget tariff modifications last night.

The British preference remains hamstrung, whisky, platinum, coffee, bananas, silk and infant goods escape the penalty proposed a month ago. The Liberals did the best they could to save the British preference. The Government decided to refuse the Mother Country. The Liberals from Western Ontario decided that they would do anything else they could.

Farm Fertilizer Saved.

In response to the effective arguments of Hon. Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Archie McCoig, the proposed increased taxation on farm fertilizer is abandoned. In response to the representations of Mr. B. B. Law, the increase on cotton seed-meal is likewise dropped. In response to the argument of M. F. B. Carvell, the proposed assessment on bananas at least goes by the board and in response to the petition of Mr. Fardeau, the minister of finance, promises to "take into my consideration" the question of removing the customs taxation on gravel and sand. It has not been a bad period of work for Liberal parliamentarians.

Willcox In Trouble.

Two rather amusing situations resulted, Mr. Oliver Willcox, of North Essex, who zealously championed the increased tax on farm fertilizer, when Dr. Pugsley and Mr. McCoig pleaded for its elimination found himself in an embarrassing position and labored to explain that the farmers in his county had been willing to accept the additional burden and were "willing to pay their honest share" of the new taxes. He went so far as to suggest that the farmers did not want "the handling out of a sop for the sake of getting a few votes."

As awkward was the position of Mr. J. B. Armstrong, of East Lambton, when Mr. Fardeau, from the western side of the same county, made his telling plea for the removal of the 7 1/2 per cent duty on gravel and sand. Mr. Armstrong struggled to evade the dilemma, but Mr. Fardeau was too good for him and he escaped.

"Are you in favor of the tariff of 7 1/2 per cent on these commodities?" persisted Mr. Fardeau for the third time. Mr. Armstrong refused again to answer.

"The House takes it for granted," he said, "that the tariff is in favor of the taxation but afraid to say so." Mr. Armstrong let it go at that.

Announcement of Minister.

Hon. Mr. White announced the Government "modifications." It was now proposed, he said, to insert one new item and make certain additions to the list of exemptions in the new tariff increases. At the request of the Government of Newfoundland wild edibles berries were placed upon the free list. At the request of the Government of Jamaica, bananas were exempted from the increase.

"That is an excellent move," remarked Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Better late than never. Some food comes down."

Relief for Platinum.

Owing to the French treaty, the Finance Minister said it had been decided also to exempt platinum from the list of exemptions in the new tariff increases. At the request of the Government of Newfoundland wild edibles berries were placed upon the free list. At the request of the Government of Jamaica, bananas were exempted from the increase.

"That is an excellent move," remarked Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Better late than never. Some food comes down."

Chance To Do More.

Mr. Fardeau thanked the minister for taking action on the matter of fertilizers. The action, he said, would be appreciated by many of his constituents in Kent and that the minister would not stay his hand half way in the performance of good acts, and proceed to remove the increased taxation on machinery for distributing fertilizer.

Implementations used for the cultivation of beans, corn, tobacco and sugar beets are not manufactured by any export in Canada, consequently the removal of taxation upon them would not injure any working man and would be greatly appreciated by the farmers.

Hon. Mr. White said he could not do everything. His purpose was to raise revenue, and all must bear a part of the burden.

Pardee's Plea.

Mr. Fred Pardee urged that gravel and sand be exempted from the 7 1/2 per cent increased taxation. The monopoly of the gravel on the Canadian side of the international waters in southwestern Ontario was held by one company, and the tax would merely provide a protection at the expense of the farmers and others who had need for these commodities.

Mr. Pardee asked Mr. Armstrong, his Conservative colleague from Lambton, to co-operate with him in this request, but the latter failed to do so. Asked repeatedly by Mr. Pardee if he was in favor of the increased taxation of sand and gravel, Mr. Armstrong refused to answer.

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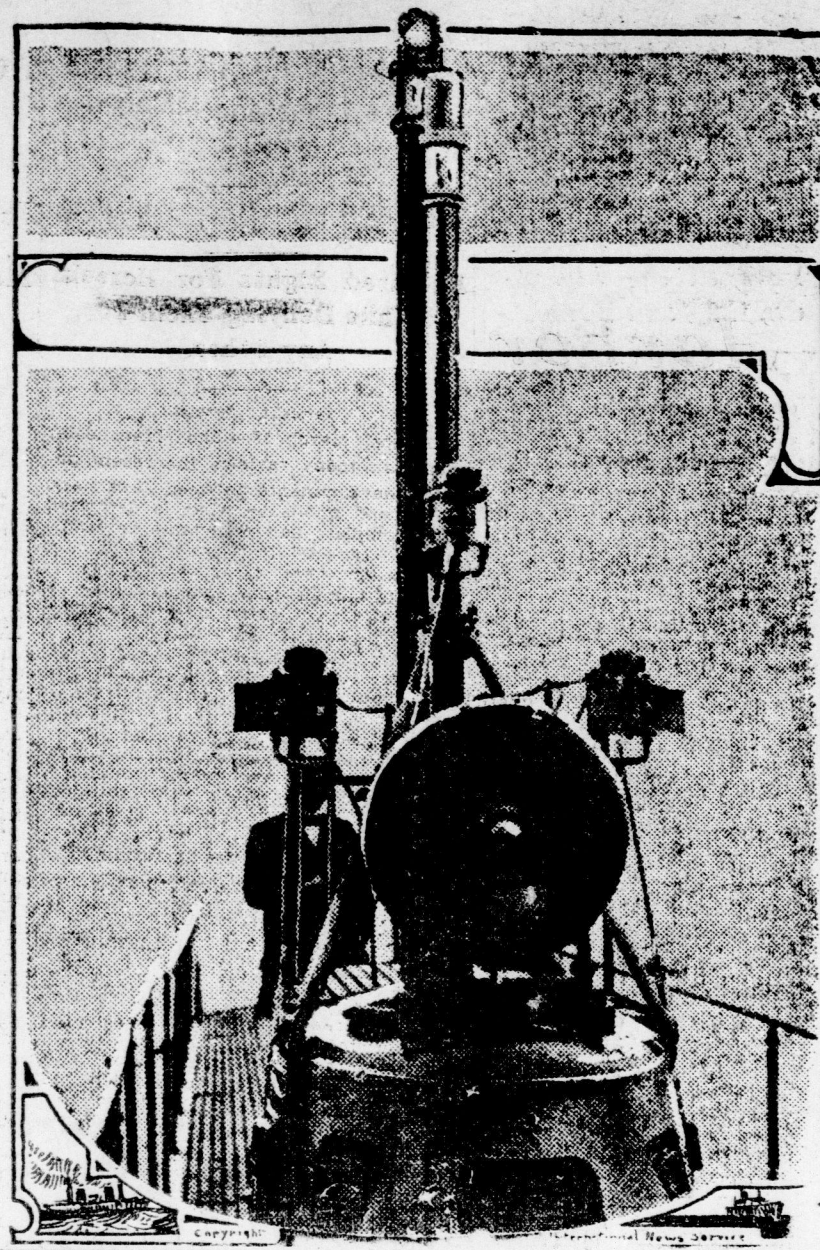
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View of French Submarine

Showing the Periscope and Pilot House.



German Cruiser Karlsruhe Reported to Have Blown Up

LONDON, March 18.—2.05 p.m.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends a story of the sinking of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, taken from the Stitts-Flende, which asserts that it obtained the story from an authoritative source. According to the story the crew of the Karlsruhe were having tea one evening when a sudden explosion broke the cruiser in two. One half of the vessel sank immediately, carrying down part of the crew with it. The other half floated for some time, which enabled between 150 and 200 men to be rescued by an accompanying steamer.

This steamer reached a German port with the survivors, who were sworn to secrecy concerning the sinking of the cruiser.

ST. THOMAS WOMAN TO SHARE IN HUGE ESTATE

St. Thomas, March 17.—Mrs. Harry E. Roberts, 16 Mabel street, this city, is one of the heirs of the \$250,000 estate of the late Lord Douglas, of Scotland.

Mrs. Roberts is a daughter of Mrs. D. W. Munroe, Sarnia, second daughter of the late Henry Fortner, of Fern Hill, whose father married Mary, daughter of Lady Eleanor Douglas.

SAV GOVERNMENT OWES RAILWAYS \$35,000,000

Test Case To Be Heard in Washington Concerns Mails.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, March 18.—Attorneys for several eastern railroads today filed a brief in the supreme court in support of their contention that the Government has illegally retained some \$35,000,000 due to the railroads for transportation of mails. The brief is in a test case, to be argued early April 5.

CONCERT FOR CAMLACHIE.

CAMLACHIE, March 17.—The patriotic concert, under the auspices of the "first aid" class will be given in Knox Church on Friday, March 26.

About twelve local members of I. O. O. F. attended the lodge of instruction in Sarnia on Wednesday evening.

YOUNG MOTHER DIES.

INGERSOLL, March 17.—The death of Mrs. Leatham, wife of Mr. John Leatham, occurred after a brief illness. She was in her 28th year. She is survived by an infant daughter about three days old and a small son, two years of age. The funeral will be held at the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery.

BASEBALL GLOVES AND MITTS

Regular 25c. Retiring price ... 17c
Regular 50c. Retiring price ... 30c
Reg. 75c and 85c. Retiring price, 50c
Regular \$1.00. Retiring price, 60c
Regular \$1.50. Retiring price, \$1.00
Regular \$2.00. Retiring price, \$1.25
Regular \$2.50. Retiring price, \$1.65

BASEBALLS

Regular 15c. Retiring price ... 10c
Regular 25c. Retiring price ... 17c
Regular 50c. Retiring price ... 30c
Spalding Official League Ball, Regular \$1.50. Retiring price ... 90c

It Pays to Do Your "FUTURE BUYING" at This Store

1 Only Baby Carriage, Regular Price \$14.00, Now \$5.00

Balance of Our Stock of Note Paper and Envelopes in Boxes

Regular 15c. for ... 10c, or 3 for 25c
Regular 25c. for ... 17c, or 4 for 60c
Three good Show Tables, in use one year, Cost \$24.00 each. Will sell at a bargain.

Store Will Positively Close Saturday Night, March 27

SIFTON & CO.

168 DUNDAS STREET

ALLIES CAPTURE IMPORTANT HILL

Success in Perthes Region Gives Command of Important Ground.

A COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS

The Germans Driven Off With Heavy Losses in Desperate Charges.

(Canadian Press.)

PARIS, March 17 (via London), March 18.—12.15 a.m.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

"To the north of Arras, despite a third counter-attack delivered by the enemy during the night of March 16-17, we maintained ourselves in the trenches, which we had captured on the height of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"In Champagne our successes have been brilliantly maintained and the enemy, despite his efforts, has not succeeded in retaking even a part of the ground conquered by us.

An Important Gain.

"In the region of Perthes we have continued to make progress in the woods extending from Perthes and Souain. To the north of Perthes, despite three counter-attacks, we have held the trenches captured yesterday, which are of greater importance than the preceding communication indicated. In fact, we have gained possession of the military crest on the west of Hill 196 on a length of 800 metres, and some ground to the south, 400 metres in depth.

"This advance gives us not only the height, but command of all it overlooks on the northern side of the ridge, which extends from Perthes to Maisons. The enemy has felt the importance of this height, this morning he attempted to recapture the lost ground. A most violent counter-attack was led by a regiment of the landstorm, supported by the Guards. The Germans were literally mown down by our mitrailleuses. The survivors escaped their trenches pursued by our fire.

Losses to Enemy.

To sum up, all these fruitless attempts caused the enemy considerable losses. "In the Argonne and in the region of Vauquois, there was a violent counter-attack, but no infantry actions. All the gains previously made have been consolidated.

"At Bois Le Pretre some German contingents, who had mistaken themselves near our trenches in excavations caused by the explosion of March 14, have been definitely driven from them.

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

A FAIR OFFER REFUSED.

WITH enormous rates in ocean shipping, British ships to Canada have a dressing anchor. But the Borden Government turned down the offer of a "dressing anchor" and made it increasingly difficult for ships of the Mother Country to enter our ports.

It was this additional tax on British goods that made the Liberal party take a decided stand on the tariff issue. In the first place, it wished to have the tariff called by its proper name and prevent the impression going around that the war had been directly responsible for the necessity of advancing the tariff. Without war, the Borden Government would have been faced with an enormous deficit, and would have had to take drastic measures in order to meet the conditions. The war certainly caused a greatly unsettled state in business, but it was not responsible wholly for the lack of funds. If the Government had been willing to take the necessary steps to meet the conditions, the Government would have been willing to take the necessary steps to meet the conditions.

Hon. George P. Graham, in the House, offered on behalf of his party to withdraw all opposition to the tariff, in order that the appearance of harmony might prevail, but he asked that the British tariff be left as before. His gracious offer fell upon deaf ears. The Conservative benches were unresponsive to the invitation for co-operation, and they refused any compromise. The Liberals did not have the numerical strength to carry out the want of confidence motion, but when it voted against increasing the British tariff it gained a moral strength in the country which will make its return to power certain when the test comes.

All true Canadians hope there will be no election. Great Britain can get along without one, and Canada has fewer internal troubles than the old land, but in the old land, when a Government asks for co-operation and proclaims a truce it means what it says. It does not extend the olive branch in public, and in secret send out documents that are grossly partisan. While the country was at war the Conservative party was circulating rumors of campaign literature attacking the loyalty of Liberals, even though Liberals were doing their honest share in the crisis.

It would be well, perhaps, if both parties took the counsel of Sir George Foster. He counsels peace, and sees too much evidence of the return of the ordinary methods of party warfare. He naturally believes that his party's policies are right, but he is willing to concede some fault on his own side. Perhaps his speech of recent date will restore good feeling and set all the able men at Ottawa working together. Premier Borden, however, must call in his campaign literature and trust less in "Togerman." The Liberals have gone on record as they desired. But there is no reason why a season of unfortunate discussion should continue as such. The Liberals are ready to have the country conducted on common sense, patriotic lines. The Conservatives should show as much good spirit.

IS IT AN ELECTION?

WHETHER Sir Robert Borden's threats and denunciations in Parliament are to be taken as political bluff, or as an indication that he has succumbed to the Rogers element in the Cabinet, is a question that a few weeks should answer. There have been persistent rumors in the lobby of the House that a general election was pending, and despite Sir George Foster's pronounced opposition to such a course, it may well be that the smaller politicians are to have their way. And it may be admitting that, from their point of view, it would not be bad policy. Precarious as are the Conservative chances of victory, at any time, they will certainly be much worse after the war than before it is ended.

Should an election take place, the course of the Conservatives is already plainly foreshadowed. We shall have the flag-waving in full operation. We alone will be the cry, are the only defenders of the Empire. Those disloyal Gits opposed the raising of money for national defence. Of course, that cry should deceive no one. The Liberals in Parliament, and out of it, have been just as ready to vote war appropriations as anybody else. They have been more pronounced than the Nationalist Conservatives which, if rightly represented by Mr. Boulay, declares that we are going too fast, and spending more than we will get back. Liberals have supported every war measure. They have contributed of their personal means. They have given their sons to the army. They have enlisted themselves.

But while they have supported Government war measures, they have not been slow to criticize Government mismanagement, and to show up Government hypocrisy. They oppose the extravagances in public expenditures which have made special taxation for

war purposes necessary. They opposed the unpatriotic policy which would increase the tariff on British goods while Britain is carrying the burdens of the Empire. They oppose the attempt to favor private interests by increasing protective duties, which the consumer will have to pay.

The Liberal party is indifferent as to whether there is an election or not. The Liberal policy in domestic, as well as in imperial matters, has been, and is, in the best interests of Canada and of the Empire. They are prepared to defend it on all occasions. If they allowed the by-elections to pass without contesting them, it was only because they were trying to keep the peace that would have indicated the unity of the Canadian people. If the contest of a general election is desired by Conservatives, Liberals are quite ready for it. It may not be creditable to Canada that one political party should be held up to view by the other as composed of disloyal people. It should not be a cause for pride that the Canadian people are to be pictured as disunited—part overwrought with a verbose loyalty, and the other half indifferent to the Empire's future. Even in Ireland, Ulster and Connaught stand shoulder to shoulder. If Canada is to have an unsavory reputation, the fault will not lie with the Liberals.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, which in a few weeks will pass from Turk to Christian, has a population of nearly two millions, made up of Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Arabs, with a sprinkling of natives from most of the countries of Europe. Where Constantinople (or Stamboul) now stands, once stood the great city of Byzantium, which in 325 A.D. was destroyed by the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, who laid the foundations of the present city, and named it after himself. From that time until 1453, when it fell into the hands of Mohammed, the greatest of Moslem warriors, Constantinople was ruled by the Roman Empire.

Constantinople is a city of vivid contrasts. No other city in the world is at once so beautiful and so ugly, so magnificent and so squalid, so picturesque and so plain. Splendid temples, palaces and mosques are cheek by jowl with hovels and filthy alleys. The gorgeous buildings of the royal palace, notably the famous Garden of Delight, are in some respects unsurpassed for architectural beauty, but the homes of the populace are as a whole of the crudest, human warrens, lacking in modern sanitation and the commonest comforts that mark the homes of the western world. The Turk through all the centuries has done nothing to improve the living conditions in his capital.

Constantinople is laid out in the form of a triangle with water on two sides, the city resting on a peninsula which extends from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. On both its land and water sides the city is protected by a series of forts, but unless they have been made especially powerful by the German artillery experts in the Turkish army, they will not prove a hard nut for the Allies to crack.

Once more Christian, with the civilization that will mean, Constantinople should rapidly develop into a modern metropolis of the first rank. Under the Turks it has made no progress. Perfectly situated to control the commerce of a large portion of the trade it had but a small fraction of the trade it might have controlled but for the indifference of the Turk to material progress.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

AS was expected, Japan has considerably modified her demands on China to such an extent, it is said, that an amicable arrangement between the two powers is assured. When the original Japanese demands were made public it was at once apparent that they could not be accepted by the Government at Peking. Their acceptance would have meant practically a Japanese overlordship of the Celestial Kingdom. Tokio had no expectation of such a thing. The Japanese simply placed their demands high in order to get as much as possible when it became necessary to modify them. To have granted Japan's requests would have struck a blow at European and American trade in China that the powers would not tolerate, and both China and Japan were well aware of this. This was probably the basis upon which the negotiations were opened. There will be no closing of the door to the rest of the world, and the injection of Japanese trade vigor and enterprise into the sleeping Chinese giant will help wonderfully to develop the natural commercial instincts of that great race. Also it should tend to rid the American nation of the nightmare of a Japanese invasion of the United States, as it is clear Japan is looking to the future on the main land of Asia, not the Pacific coast of North America.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There will be nothing left of Smyrna but a smear if it becomes necessary to bombard that city.

Perhaps Carranza tipped it off to the captain of the Prinz Eitel what an easy thing President Wilson is.

Just when the temperature of the poor composer is getting down to normal, up comes "Przemysl" again.

Every once in a while the little Belgian army comes in with a punch that makes a dent in the Germans.

If the war has taken the vulgar conceit out of the Germans it has already accomplished a great world reform.

The Conservatives are rattling "the emergency." The naval emergency has been Germany's from the very start.

The Zeppelin and submarine have failed to scare John Bull into submission. What bogey will they try next?

Yes, gentle reader, the Dresden would have been the natural "meat" of the

Canadian Pacific fleet of Laurier cruises.

Up to date the German Crown Prince hasn't gathered much glory out of the war. He hasn't even had a cigar named after him.

Jane Addams, Chicago's great suffragist, has started an agitation to get Uncle Sam to intervene in the war. What's the matter with Jane? Can't she knit?

Scores of British ships are now withdrawn from the North Sea, but the Kaiser has not yet discovered "the emergency" which Mr. Borden said existed some years ago.

A Kansas legislator wants a law to prohibit women under 45 using face powder. It ought to work, as where will he find a woman who would confess to 45 by powdering her nose.

Winston Churchill's name will stick out in history as that of the man who organized the British naval power in such a way as to give Germany the worst drubbing any nation ever received in naval warfare.

"We cannot afford to spend money on the soldiers," said one alderman. There would be no affording it if a German general had the mayor of the city in his office, showing how much a week war levy was expected from London.

Because some citizens of Lille cheered some French prisoners, the city was fined \$100,000 by the German commandant. And if they fail to cheer the Kaiser first time he is there they will doubtless be mulcted another \$100,000.

Whatever course President Woodrow Wilson has seen fit to adopt, goodness knows, there have been protests enough from the people of the United States and from the best newspapers, which are the best barometer of general opinion. On The Advertiser's list of exchanges there is not one pro-German United States newspaper. We have been disappointed that no legal protest was made, but so long as the general mass of opinion is favorable to the Allies' cause there can be no impeachment of the motives of the American citizen. And it will not do to cry too much about the "pocket nerve" being struck. We appear to have contractors with a "pocket nerve" in Canada.

THE BOY IN THE HOUSE.

[Newark News.]
 There's a boy in the house,
 You can tell by the basket of blocks on
 the floor.

By the cape and the awnings that cumber
 the chairs—
 By the hoops at the door
 And the stiles in the hall
 By the stiles in the hall
 And the dents in the wall.

By the pane that he marked and the
 curtain he tore,
 There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.
 From the hatchet and saw that can
 never be found,
 From the little worn breeches left lying
 around.

From the stockings he strews
 And the little scuffed shoes,
 From the marbles, the tops
 And the buttons he drops—
 From tokens like these you may gather
 the news
 There's a boy in the house.

AN IDEA.

[Lowell Courier-Citizen.]
 Pretty good idea to suggest to Germany that the 64 valuable German ships interned in American ports will be hostages for the safety of American vessels in the war zone.

THE CRY OF THE WOMEN.

How long, oh Lord, how long,
 'Till it shall be Thy will
 To say to all the troubled nations
 Peace, be still.

Our sewing and our knitting
 Are hushed with our tears,
 While our hearts are crushed and
 broken
 By many doubts and fears.

We sit and work and ponder,
 But the end we cannot see;
 And in our great perplexities,
 Our prayers arise to Thee.

Oh, Thou, the great Jehovah,
 Who wert our Father's God,
 Hear Thou the women's pleading
 To lift this heavy load.

And hasten, Lord, that promised time,
 When all, with one accord,
 Shall humbly bow before Thee,
 And crown Thee Lord of Lords.

Then man to man shall brother be,
 Bloodshed and strife shall cease,
 And in Thy known good time and way
 Shall come that lasting peace.

—I. C. P. H.

A CHARGE IN THE DARK.

[O. C. A. Child.]
 Out of the trenches lively, lad,
 Steady, steady there, number two!
 Step like your feet were tiger's pads—
 Crowl when crawling's the thing
 to do!

Column left, through the sunken road!
 Keep in touch as you move by feel!
 Empty rifles—no need to load—
 Night work's close work, stick to
 steel!

Wait for shadows and watch the clouds,
 When it's moonshine, down you go!
 Quiet, quiet, as men in shrouds,
 Cats-a-prowl in the dark go slow.

Curse you, then, did you have to fall?
 Damn your feet and your blindfold
 eyes!
 Caught in the open, caught—that's all!
 Searchlights! slaughter! we meant
 surprise!

Shrapnel fire a bit too low—
 Gets us though on the forehead!
 Open order and in we go,
 Steel, cold steel, and we'll make 'em
 pay!

God above, not there to win?
 Left, while my men go on the die!
 Take them in, sergeant, take them in!
 Go on, fellows, good luck—good-bye!

RICH THOUGH POOR.

[By Francis Thompson.]
 Though I am poor and cannot buy
 The rare, time-mellowed things of Art,
 God keeps an open gallery
 A glory for the poor in heart.
 Those walls are hung with grander
 show
 Of color than old Titian knew
 With outlines Michael Angelo
 Wronged in the best cartoons he drew!

All this is mine to have and hold;
 Nor fire may burn, nor years may soil.
 With ruthless trace of gathering mould,
 These wonders of the Master's toil:
 Nor can some restless child of Fate,
 Some dastardly gifted Corbion,
 By red successes decorate
 His Louvre from my Vatican!

DAILY WAR PUZZLE



Out of commission. Find two nurses.
 ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.—Proper side up behind soldier.
 Upside down in front of soldier.

OUR POETS OF WESTERN ONTARIO

SPRING FEVER.

Say, sitting in an office on a soft spring day,
 With hazy lazy feelings in your brain,
 Is enough to set you yearning, tho' you're not sure what about,
 But you can't let Old Spring Fever back again.

The city smoke and clatter has been your heart's delight,
 You've pined all the rebusens out of town,
 But the sunshine sets you thinking of green fields far away,
 And your joy in city pleasures has run down.

Your brain gets sort of tangled with the business on your mind,
 And the rovin redreast's chirping in the grass,
 And you see yourself a youngster a-poking through the woods,
 And hunting first spring violets as you pass.

You begin to think of fishing and an old straw hat,
 Then suddenly your being's all astir,
 You remember how the orchard will be looking all a-bloom,
 And your mother, how the blossoms sing of her!

Then with a happy, reckless murmur, "I guess I'll take a day,
 I want to see the crab tree draping low,
 In stuffy, pink profusion, so really, what's the use,
 I've got spring fever sure, and I must go!"

AMY E. CAMPBELL.

Music and Musicians

"Yet, hark! what discords now, of every kind;
 Shouts, laughs and screams are revelling in the wind;
 The neigh of cavalry; the tinkling throngs
 Of laden camels and their drivers' songs."

—Thomas Moore.

The Boy in Music.

What a trouble it is to get that boy
 of yours to practice, isn't it? I know
 it. At the same time, you are doing
 an extremely wise thing to keep him
 at it, supposing, of course, that he has
 natural musical abilities. Music is the
 grandest thing in the world for a boy.
 It is the most refining influence that
 he can get from the outside. Perhaps
 this argument doesn't appeal to some
 of you. There are people who think boys
 become so much refined by its influence
 that it makes them effeminate. Not at
 all. The study of good music is ennobling
 to the character. That's not a bad
 thing for a boy, is it? Then think
 what a grand thing it is for a young
 fellow, after he gets out into the world,
 to have the ability to play the piano.
 How the other boys get hold of him
 by the back of the neck and simply
 make him play! And he enjoys doing
 it, too, and the other boys have a
 grand old time in a good old way, when
 they might be occupied with things
 greatly to their own detriment. The
 young fellow at such a time always
 feels grateful to the parents who insisted
 on his musical studies when a boy.

It is generally much harder to get a
 boy to practice than it is a girl. He
 would rather climb a tree or knock a
 home run than play the piano. These
 instincts are natural, and should, of
 course, be encouraged, but a short time
 set apart each day for the study of
 music will be something that he will
 bless his parents for all the rest of
 his days.

A Few Remarks About Our National Anthem.

At a time when we sing the National Anthem on an average about once a day, it might not be amiss to mention something of its origin and subsequent treatment.

The vast majority of those authorities who have gone into the subject give as the writer, Henry Carey, the composer of the melody "Sally in Our Alley." It was written some time between 1733 and 1740, and was generally accepted as an expression of public loyalty in 1855, to a remarkable fact that the melody has been used by countries other than our own, notably, the United States and Prussia.

Many writers have tried their hand at revising the words of our National Anthem, for it cannot be said that it is a huge success as a poetical expression. Tennyson added nothing to his reputation by his effort, but the Dean of Rochester's alteration of the second

verse is somewhat of an improvement. It is as follows:

O Lord our God, arise,
 Scatter his enemies,
 Make wars to cease;
 Keep us from plague and death,
 Turn thou our woes to mirth,
 And over all the earth,
 Let there be peace.

This might be fittingly adopted at the present time.

The following addition by Longfellow is very beautiful:

Lord, let our tempests cease,
 Fold the whole world in peace,
 Under the wings
 Make all the nations one,
 All hearts beneath the sun,
 Till thou shalt reign alone,
 Great King of Kings.

The keynote of both these is peace. Our National Anthem has so far escaped the parody, but W. S. Gilbert, who in his happy way pokes fun at everything, puts the following into the mouth of one of his characters:

Like the Banbury lady whom everyone knows,
 He's west with his music wherever he goes;
 Though its words but imperfectly rhyme,
 And the devil himself couldn't scan them,
 With composure polite, he endures day and night,
 That illiterate National Anthem.

Canon Harford has written an "Imperial version of the National Anthem for the whole British Empire." Two of its verses are as follows:

O Lord our God, arise,
 Scatter his enemies,
 And make them fall,
 Bid strife and envy cease,
 Brotherly love increase,
 Filling our homes with peace,
 Blessing us all.

The choicest gifts in store,
 Still on our great King pour,
 Health, might and fame,
 Long to his people dear,
 O'er the land where he dwells,
 Nations afar and near,
 Honor his name.

9. L. Willgoose

Western Ontario and the Great West

Winnipeg Man Writes of Advantages Following War in Which This District Will Share.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Winnipeg businessman of large experience. His opinions are entitled to weight. It makes interesting reading, and is a concise summary of the situation created by the war and other circumstances:

"It is difficult and almost impossible to give a value of real estate under the present circumstances. The situation applies to all things other than real estate, with the exception of food stuffs and actual necessities. When there is no market, how can one make a valuation? And surely at the present time there is no market, or I should say there are no markets, at a standstill. The other day my cousin, who is interested in the fur trade in this country, was telling me that some furs had dropped in value, in fact, the prices had been cut so much that the fur trappers had stopped their operations.

How can one estimate the value of furs, when there is no demand for furs? And in the same way, how can one estimate the value of real estate at present when there is no demand? It must, therefore, be a difficult task for you to answer the inquiries that keep coming from time to time. It seems to me that I can throw no light on the subject except by asking questions. The first question that arises is, what will the situation be after the war is over? It is certain that during the war a great many lines of business will be at a standstill. Take, for instance, lumbering. If there is very little construction, lumbering must be more or less at a standstill. Cement plants, all building materials, etc., will be in a like position. Will it not reduce itself to a matter of bare necessities? At present, in Western Canada, I learn that collections in the country

are good. Farmers, and after all, that is what the prairie provinces are made up of, are, by comparison, prosperous. They have just harvested, though a small crop in actual quantities, a large crop in actual dollars, owing to the high prices being paid for wheat, oats, barley, cattle, horses, etc.

Do you not think that Western Canada is in a most fortunate position by comparison? We produce necessities, and are receiving high prices for them. The east, I understand the farmers who have been devoting their efforts to fruit raising are less fortunate, and in the south the cotton crop cannot be disposed of, but here in the west the farmers really do not know hardship, but are prosperous. If they did not read the newspapers they would not know that a bitter struggle was going on in Europe, and that the whole world was suffering.

What is likely to be the after-effect of the war in the way of immigration to America? Do you not think that over-populated Europe will be so sick of war, and a possible recurrence, that they will look and come to America for peaceful homes and to forget the horrors that they have gone through? Is it not natural that Western Canada with its large immigration should follow the war, receive its share of Belgians, Frenchmen, and even Germans, all glad to get away from countries where war is always possible and threatening?

Do you not think that Canada will recover more quickly from the effects of the war than other nations, and if so, do you not think that the provinces will recover more quickly than other parts of the Dominion? Until the war is over, it seems to me that real estate will be at a standstill, but will not our Canadian cities, such as Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, recover more quickly in sympathy with Canada's recovery?

This fall has been ideal for the farmer. There has been a great increase in the amount of acreage prepared for next spring's sowing, and if we get ordinary weather conditions we will have an enormous crop, for which, in all probability, we will again receive high prices. It seems almost as though Western Canada will be really prosperous in spite of the war, because our efforts are almost entirely confined to farming. Of course, the other branches of business and industry will suffer the same as they do in other countries, but, taken as a whole, the country will really be prosperous by comparison.

Meanwhile, in the towns and cities, many people will find themselves hard up, as is only natural. Property-holders here are not at all panicky, as they realize their troubles are not caused by local conditions. There is no attempt being made to unnecessarily press those who cannot meet their payments, and, generally speaking, I think things here are as well as can be expected under the trying circumstances.

Our Winnipeg friend is justly optimistic of the west, Western Ontario, with its mixed farming and entire freedom from speculation, is in an equally enviable position. Both have bright outlooks.

THREE COLORED FLOWERS.

[National Monthly.]

Aunt Lindy had brought around her three grandchildren for her mistress to see. The three little dandies in calico smocks stood squirming in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.

"What are their names, Lindy?" her

mistress asked.

"Deys' name" after flowers, ma'am. Ah name" em. De bigges' one's name Gladiolus. De nex' one, she name" Heliotrope."

"Those are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littlest one named?" "She's name" Artificial, ma'am."

FUTILE STRUGGLES.

[London Opinion.]
 Hostess—I sometimes wonder, Mr. Highbrow, if there is anything value than you authors about the things you write.

Highbrow—There is, madam; our efforts to sell them.

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

is sent direct to the patient by the Improved Blower. Heals the urethra, clears the throat and removes the cause of Catarrh and Hay Fever, substitutes, All doctors of Edinboro, Baines & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Resorts—Atlantic City, N. J.

CONTINENTAL

Tenniesse avenue, near beach; always open; private bath; running water; electric; excellent table; white service; orchestra; Am. plan; \$10 to \$12.50 weekly; \$2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklets. M. Walsh, Dundas. April 17, 1915.

THE ST. CHARLES

Most Select Location Fronting the Beach ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

With an established reputation for its exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Thoroughly modern and completely equipped. Courteous service. Bathrooms, with hot and cold, fresh and sea water attachment, etc. Bathing, etc. Music. Special: \$12.50 pp weekly; \$2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklets. M. Walsh, Dundas. April 17, 1915.

NEWLIN HAINES CO. April-May 30

TO THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

What Does "Made-in-Canada" Mean to YOU?

If you were a stranger to your own Products, frankly now, how much would this slogan influence you to become a customer of your own goods: not merely "willing to become," but an actual revenue-producing customer?

The slogan will doubtless influence you (as it will thousands of other Canadians) to prefer Canadian-made goods, but there its value ends, for it has no directions as to what are Canadian-made goods, or how and where to recognize them.

Isn't that just the weakness of the "Made-in-Canada" movement to-day—a great deal of impulse but no action.

On the one hand a great public willing to prove their patriotism by supporting Canadian Manufacturers; on the other hand, Canadian Manufacturers (with a large number of worthy exceptions) echoing a cry but taking no measures to turn that impulse into action by giving publicity to the facts concerning their products, their brands or their trade-marks.

But the tide of interest in advertising among Canadian Manufacturers is rising, and more of them are, at least, considering how to direct the patriotic impulse in their direction.

DAILY PAGE FOR ADVERTISER WOMAN READERS

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn. No letters can be answered privately.]

Help the Fund to Grow.

I am glad to acknowledge two more contributions towards the needs of the Young Women's Christian Association: 25c from "Lily," Blenheim, Ont., and \$5 from Mrs. H. A. Boomer, who writes: "Please find enclosed my small check for the Y.W.C.A. fund. There is no organization throughout Canada which accomplishes so much definite everyday good work as the Y.W.C.A. What has been done by our own branch is well known in our midst, and should ensure for it the support and help of every citizen. The Travelers' Bureau has saved many a young stranger from disaster as I know by personal inquiry. We are proud of the fact that the London Young Women's Association is an affiliated society of our Local Council of Women."

Should indeed be very glad to receive any more donations in amount or kind from small and great women readers throughout Western Ontario.

How She Reads It.

Dear Miss Grey—This is my second letter to you, and I am very much interested in it. I think The Advertiser is a good paper, and I should miss it if it did not take "it." The first thing I look for in your page, then Mrs. Jiggs and the war puzzle.

1. My little sister is 14 months, and has only one tooth; how many should she have?
2. Give a recipe for maple taffy, not too dry?
3. How is my writing?
4. What is the meaning of Beatrice, Lenora, Dottie, Arvilla, Earl, Bertha, Alfred, Clarence, Veda, Laura, Nita, Evelyn, Violet and Pearl?

Ans.—Glad you take an interest in Mrs. Jiggs and me, but you also read a little of the general news and editorial matter; that is quite important, too.

1. Usually a baby of this age has from eight to a dozen.
2. My only experience with maple taffy has been simply to see the pure sap boiled until it made taffy; suppose you could make a less pure article from brown sugar, water and a little maple syrup.
3. Beatrice, happy; Dottie, contented; Earl, a prince; Bertha, bright; Lenora, beautiful; Alfred, good counselor; Clarence, illustrious; Laura, crowned with laurel; Evelyn, violet; Violet, a violet; Pearl, a pearl. I don't know the meaning of the other names.

THE OUVRE LAND.
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Who Were the Huns?
Some time ago I asked you for a short account in answer to the questions "Who Were the Huns?" "Who were the Goths?" and "Who was Attila?" I am sorry I did not get your letter, but hope she sees this reply, which I give as best I can. The question was asked, I think, because of the frequent references to the German soldiers as "Huns." The Huns were a people who, in the third century before Christ, seem to have dominated the whole of Northern Asia from the Great Mountains to the Straits of Korea; from earliest records, their acts were marked by extreme cruelty and savagery. They were unsurpassed horsemen and arch-

ers, overcoming their civilized foes, the Chinese, who even then were an industrious people, studying sciences, industries, and other arts. The famous great wall of China was erected during these years in order to check the inroads of the Huns. After a time, the galling tyranny was thrown off, and the Huns themselves became the vassals of the Chinese, or were forced to wander westward in search of new conquests. About 374 A.D. they crossed the Volga and passed into Europe, becoming finally supreme between the Danube and the Alps. The Huns invaded Persia, Syria, and threatened Italy. In 450, Attila, king of the Huns, known in history as one of the most fierce and cruel of rulers, and who termed himself the "scourge of God," declared war against the empires of the east and west. These empires included the Romans, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths.

The Goths were descended from a Germanic race first heard of on the southern shore of the Baltic. In the second century they probably migrated south, and in the third century we find the Goths settled as far south as the Black Sea, between the Don and the Danube. They prospered until the arrival of the invading Huns, whose armies fell upon the Goths and forced them to become their subjects.

The eastern portion of the Goths were known as the Ostrogoths; the western body as the Visigoths. A terrible battle was fought between Attila's great army of half a million men, the Romans, and the East and West Goths, at Chalons-sur-Marne, some miles east of Paris, in 451 A.D. In this terrible engagement Attila's power was broken. He himself died suddenly in 453, after plundering and devastating several cities in North Italy. For several centuries the Huns continued to figure in European history, but finally became absorbed in other races.

Learned Millinery.
Dear Miss Grey—I have read your page in The London Advertiser for about a year, and have been very interested in it.

1. I saw a piece in your page saying cocoa butter was good to put on wrinkles in your neck. Do you think so, or could you suggest something else, and also the way to apply it?
2. I am 18 years old, and went to the college for three years, stayed at home for two years, and also learned millinery, going one year to it. Do you think I am too young to try and get a position in a milliner's store? So many people think I look too young to work in a millinery store.

Ans.—You give me a recipe for nut bread?
1. I am 5 feet 4 inches in height and weigh 112 pounds. Do you think I weigh enough for my height?
Thanking you in advance, I am, yours truly, MARION K.

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VERY CHARMING.

A negligee made on slender and graceful lines, of rose-colored crepe and rose-colored marabout trimming. A cape-like affair hangs loosely from the shoulders.

THE KEEP-WELL COLUMN.

KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON CHILD'S TEETH; CARE NOW AVOIDS SUFFERING LATER

Teeth.
Poor teeth will not masticate food properly.

Poor teeth result in poor digestion of the entire digestive tract.

No child whose teeth are not equal, fitted to perform the function required of them can be normally healthy since so much depends upon proper digestion and the assimilation of good food.

Clean teeth are secured only by the regular use of proper dental hygiene. Teeth should be scrubbed regularly and carefully.

Watch for the slightest signs of decay.

When your teeth chip—see a dentist. Have a child's teeth minutely examined twice a year. Have them cleaned by a dentist every three months. In after years a good set of teeth will bless the grown man or woman.

False teeth makers thrive on those who neglect their teeth in youth. It has been said that sweets—too

much sugar—destroy teeth and hasten decay. But quite as important as the destruction of the teeth themselves is the bad effect on general health during and after the process of decay.

Says an authority: "Lack of care of the mouth and its appendages is prejudicial to health in several ways."

"In the first place, a decaying tooth is always a menace, and especially when the decaying process reaches below the gums. Ulcerations, pyorrhea or Riga's disease, and other infections, have their root of the teeth are difficult of access and treatment, and for this reason are always to be regarded as a dangerous condition."

"Aside from the pain and suffering which these diseases of the teeth produce, we must not forget the possibility of direct infection."

"So-called blood poisoning and death have been frequently the result of diseased teeth. Some forms of inflammatory rheumatism, Mr. Gray, of Gray's, caused by the infection of pyorrhea, and in general the health is injured in proportion as the teeth are affected."

A good joke and a hearty laugh are often more effective than a pill in aiding digestion.

wards this purpose are Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. T. P. McCormick and L. W. S. The bridge club in connection with the chapter will also equip a bed.

Interesting features in connection with this hospital lie in the fact that Queen Mary has given the institution her royal patronage and that Sir William Osler, a Canadian, is physician-in-chief.

All contributions to this cause, if sent as soon as possible to Mrs. E. B. Smith, regent of Lord Roberts' Chapter, will be forwarded at once to Dr. Armour.

The field comfort committee, I. O. D. E., acknowledges these donations received within the week:

Trafalgar Chapter, 13 grey flannel shirts, 6 pairs socks, 3 mufflers, 2 pairs wristlets, 2 caps.

Also from the young ladies of Messrs. Gray's, Limited, some very generous gifts, as follows: Miss Wilson, 1 scarf; Miss Crichton, 2 pairs socks; Miss Perry, 1 scarf; Miss Deborne, 1 scarf; Miss Kilgallon, 1 scarf; Miss Morlin, 1 scarf; Miss Brady, 1 scarf; Miss Schneider, 1 scarf; Mr. Gray, of Gray's, Limited, donated \$4 to the newly-formed Sir George Ross Chapter to give the girls a start in supplying a complete hospital outfit for two soldiers.

The L. O. D. E. is sending field comforts to the A. S. C. at Quebec, where 30 London boys are in need of them. Capt. Stuart Dunn's company of 25 has been equipped with field comforts, also 32 men transferred from the 23rd to the 18th Battalion.

The Daughters of the Empire in London are concentrating their efforts on hospital work overseas, besides undertaking to raise sufficient funds for a travelling kitchen for the 18th Battalion.

A meeting of the Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., will be held on Friday morning to plan for raising money to provide a portable kitchen.

GET RID OF HUMORS AND AVOID SICKNESS

Humors in the blood cause internal derangements that affect the whole system, as well as pimples, boils and other eruptions, and are responsible for the readiness with which many people contract disease.

For forty years Hood's Sarsaparilla has been known in expelling humors and removing their inward and outward effects. Get Hood's. No other medicine acts like it.

Old Songs and Poems

The following very timely old poem is sent us by T. Sampson, of London:

THE UNION JACK.
Yonder waves old England's banner,
Still recalling bygone days,
As it waved o'er famous Creedy
And the Battle of Polton.
Since the days of royal Alfred
It has humbled haughty foes,
Faced a thousand threatening dangers,
Dealt ten thousand mortal blows,
Still the ship that has hoisted
Can through any ocean track
Give a shout for British freedom!
Raise aloft the Union Jack!

Mark its course upon the ocean,
Trace its path from land to land,
Ever guided in its mission
By a providential hand.
Over stormy oceans waited,
Where huge icebergs rock and roll,
And the briny waves in fury
Dash around each stormy pole;
And away in tropic climates,
Where our heroes bravely fought,
Whist above them floats sublimely
England's ancient Union Jack.

Raise aloft the royal standard,
Let it greet the passing breeze,
Still it braves the ocean's billows,
Stands seaward on the sea,
As it waved above our Nelson,
England's gallant, matchless tar,
At the Nile's terrific combat,
And immortal Trafalgar.
To the mast he nailed his colors,
Signalled them for close attack,
List! a peal of British thunder
He displayed the Union Jack!

Wolfe displayed old England's colors
On the Plains of Abraham,
Where in war's impassioned combat
He encountered brave Montcalm;
But ere the din of battle ended
Both the gallant heroes fell,
Loud above the roar of battle
Rose the Highland soldiers' yell.
By a charge of British bayonets
Then the foe was driven back,
And the day was one of glory
To old England's Union Jack!

Gallant Brock its folds expanded
On the field of Queenston Heights—
Well he did his duty:
Fighting Britain's foe to flight;
But ere he reached the frowning summit
Did the gallant hero fall,
For his bright career was ended
By a charge of Indian arrows.
But his comrades, roused to vengeance,
Like a tempest swept the track,
And that day was one of glory
To the ancient Union Jack.

Should the warcry then be sounded
O'er Canadian soil again,
We will guard the sacred precincts
Where our Wolfe and Brock were slain.
Were our Empire's flag insulted,
We a British hero leads,
Then Canadians will follow,
And will emulate their deeds.

Dare to fight for British freedom—
Then the foe will be driven back,
To disgrace old England's standard
O'er desert the Union Jack.

And brave Scotia's sons are ready,
For their place is in the van,
To repel the fiercest invasion.
As they did at Inkerman.

And the loyal men of Erin
Round the cross of red and blue,
Round the battle flag will rally,
And cry at the Waterloo!

England, Scotland and brave Erin
Have in warfare ne'er been slack,
And now Canada is with them
To defend the Union Jack!

Lives there still one British subject
Who'd refuse his life, his all,
In defence of Britain's flag?
Who'd rejoice in Britain's fall?
If there be, then curse the traitor!
Pass him by in dark disdain!

Let him hear while his life is left him
On his brow a mark like Cain!
Let him die a hated coward!
Bury him by midnight black—
He deserves no home, no country!
Who'd desert the Union Jack?

WHO WAS CINDERELLA?
It has been said "not one girl in a thousand knows the origin of the friend of her childhood, Cinderella." Her real

prizes for best patriotic essays

Women's Can. Club Will Again Give Empire Day Trophies Executive Meeting Held.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Women's Canadian Club held yesterday morning, it was decided to again offer prizes for best essays on patriotic subjects to pupils in the eighth grades of the public schools. A committee was appointed to interview Inspector Edwards regarding the subject. The essays will be read, and prizes presented at the Empire Day exercises, May 22. It is probable that the prizes this year will be copies of King Albert's book. The announcement was made that Professor Heermans, of Woodstock College, would address the club on Saturday afternoon at 3:30, his address being "Prussian Militarism."

In regard to Belgian relief work which has been so successfully undertaken by this club during the past few months, the treasurer, Mrs. Edwards, read two letters received from Hector Prudhomme, honorary treasurer of the Canadian Belgian Relief Committee, and also from Mr. E. Curran, consul for Belgium at Halifax; the first is as follows:

"Dear Madam: We are in receipt of your letter of March 3, with copy of bill of lading attested by the consular authorities, and we are glad to hear that you shipped on March 6, as a donation from the Canadian Club of foodstuffs for the Belgians assigned to Col. Curran, at Halifax. We are exceedingly grateful for this further contribution from the Canadian Club, and we are indeed pleased to hear of the generosity of the kind people who, when informed that you intended sending us a carload of goods for the Belgians immediately responded to the call. Will you please be so good as to thank each of the kind contributors very kindly in our name."

"Regarding the receipt of the donations by the Belgians, we are pleased to be able to inform you that the four steamer loads which have been sent to Europe have reached their destination, and contents have been distributed among the Belgians in Belgium. The Germans not only have kept faith, but they have assisted in the distribution. We enclose under separate cover one of our recent reports, which will give you full information regarding this matter."

"Yours faithfully,
"H. PRUDHOMME."

Ladies Commended.
Col. Curran writes: "Dear Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 5th inst. inclosing a bill of lading covering a very excellent assortment of food and clothing to be shipped from this port for the relief of the Belgian women and children, and I am quite sure that these efforts will be very fully appreciated."

"The Halifax Relief Committee has not yet been able to ship the cargo now here ready, but I have no doubt but that the goods on ship No. 6097 shall read Halifax in good time to go forward by the next steamer. I hope to be able to advise you of the shipment in a very short time."

"Yours very truly,
"A. E. CURRAN."

The carload in question was the fourth shipped for Belgian relief under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club of London, contributions for it having been received from many parts of Western Ontario. It was valued at over \$2,000.

The executive committee hope to bring Dr. Saronella, the celebrated Belgian speaker, here very shortly to address the Londoners. Mrs. Donnelly, Lean, acting president, presided over the meeting yesterday.

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Kingsmills Drygoods : Carpets

The following very timely old poem is sent us by T. Sampson, of London:

THE UNION JACK.
Yonder waves old England's banner,
Still recalling bygone days,
As it waved o'er famous Creedy
And the Battle of Polton.
Since the days of royal Alfred
It has humbled haughty foes,
Faced a thousand threatening dangers,
Dealt ten thousand mortal blows,
Still the ship that has hoisted
Can through any ocean track
Give a shout for British freedom!
Raise aloft the Union Jack!

Mark its course upon the ocean,
Trace its path from land to land,
Ever guided in its mission
By a providential hand.
Over stormy oceans waited,
Where huge icebergs rock and roll,
And the briny waves in fury
Dash around each stormy pole;
And away in tropic climates,
Where our heroes bravely fought,
Whist above them floats sublimely
England's ancient Union Jack.

Raise aloft the royal standard,
Let it greet the passing breeze,
Still it braves the ocean's billows,
Stands seaward on the sea,
As it waved above our Nelson,
England's gallant, matchless tar,
At the Nile's terrific combat,
And immortal Trafalgar.
To the mast he nailed his colors,
Signalled them for close attack,
List! a peal of British thunder
He displayed the Union Jack!

Wolfe displayed old England's colors
On the Plains of Abraham,
Where in war's impassioned combat
He encountered brave Montcalm;
But ere the din of battle ended
Both the gallant heroes fell,
Loud above the roar of battle
Rose the Highland soldiers' yell.
By a charge of British bayonets
Then the foe was driven back,
And the day was one of glory
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Gallant Brock its folds expanded
On the field of Queenston Heights—
Well he did his duty:
Fighting Britain's foe to flight;
But ere he reached the frowning summit
Did the gallant hero fall,
For his bright career was ended
By a charge of Indian arrows.
But his comrades, roused to vengeance,
Like a tempest swept the track,
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Should the warcry then be sounded
O'er Canadian soil again,
We will guard the sacred precincts
Where our Wolfe and Brock were slain.
Were our Empire's flag insulted,
We a British hero leads,
Then Canadians will follow,
And will emulate their deeds.

Dare to fight for British freedom—
Then the foe will be driven back,
To disgrace old England's standard
O'er desert the Union Jack.

And brave Scotia's sons are ready,
For their place is in the van,
To repel the fiercest invasion.
As they did at Inkerman.

And the loyal men of Erin
Round the cross of red and blue,
Round the battle flag will rally,
And cry at the Waterloo!

England, Scotland and brave Erin
Have in warfare ne'er been slack,
And now Canada is with them
To defend the Union Jack!

Lives there still one British subject
Who'd refuse his life, his all,
In defence of Britain's flag?
Who'd rejoice in Britain's fall?
If there be, then curse the traitor!
Pass him by in dark disdain!

Let him hear while his life is left him
On his brow a mark like Cain!
Let him die a hated coward!
Bury him by midnight black—
He deserves no home, no country!
Who'd desert the Union Jack?

WHO WAS CINDERELLA?
It has been said "not one girl in a thousand knows the origin of the friend of her childhood, Cinderella." Her real

prizes for best patriotic essays

Women's Can. Club Will Again Give Empire Day Trophies Executive Meeting Held.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Women's Canadian Club held yesterday morning, it was decided to again offer prizes for best essays on patriotic subjects to pupils in the eighth grades of the public schools. A committee was appointed to interview Inspector Edwards regarding the subject. The essays will be read, and prizes presented at the Empire Day exercises, May 22. It is probable that the prizes this year will be copies of King Albert's book. The announcement was made that Professor Heermans, of Woodstock College, would address the club on Saturday afternoon at 3:30, his address being "Prussian Militarism."

In regard to Belgian relief work which has been so successfully undertaken by this club during the past few months, the treasurer, Mrs. Edwards, read two letters received from Hector Prudhomme, honorary treasurer of the Canadian Belgian Relief Committee, and also from Mr. E. Curran, consul for Belgium at Halifax; the first is as follows:

"Dear Madam: We are in receipt of your letter of March 3, with copy of bill of lading attested by the consular authorities, and we are glad to hear that you shipped on March 6, as a donation from the Canadian Club of foodstuffs for the Belgians assigned to Col. Curran, at Halifax. We are exceedingly grateful for this further contribution from the Canadian Club, and we are indeed pleased to hear of the generosity of the kind people who, when informed that you intended sending us a carload of goods for the Belgians immediately responded to the call. Will you please be so good as to thank each of the kind contributors very kindly in our name."

"Regarding the receipt of the donations by the Belgians, we are pleased to be able to inform you that the four steamer loads which have been sent to Europe have reached their destination, and contents have been distributed among the Belgians in Belgium. The Germans not only have kept faith, but they have assisted in the distribution. We enclose under separate cover one of our recent reports, which will give you full information regarding this matter."

"Yours faithfully,
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As

Dividend No. 84
 Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum is declared for the current quarter year ending March 31, 1915, on the stock of the company, together with a bonus rate of 1¼ per cent per annum, shareholders of record, on the 15th inst. and is payable on the 1st day of April, 1915.

BY FLASHLIGHT
An interesting booklet. It's free.
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Fruit-growers will find John S. man, representative of E. D. Sm nursery stock, etc., at Darch & H ter Seed Company, Market extra

The "ladies nights" have been highly successful, each one attracting a large number of patrons than the previous affair. The club membership is also growing rapidly, and before the end of this year the executive expects to have

Suits—\$1

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196 Dundas St.

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