SIX SECTIONS FIVE CENTS

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PRESIDENT WILSON WANTS HALF MILLION TRAINED MEN

NUMEROUS ATTACKS MADE ALONG FRENCH LINES

Offensive Movements on a Large Scale by the Germans Reported From Berlin, But French Attack at One Point Admitted to Be Successful.

Offensive movements on a large scale by the Germans are reported today by Berlin. Numerous attacks were made on the French lines and at two places these were declared to have been pierced for considerable distances.

The operations announced today follow closely other assaults by the Germans, some of them successful, on the French front recently. The frequency and persistence of the attacks seem to indicate more than sporadic efforts, and the gain in territory reported is the most extensive for months.

Success South of Somme.

The chief success apparently was south of the Somme, against the Village of Frise, on the Somme Canal, the capture of which is claimed by the Germans, together with 1000 yards of trenches south of the village.

Northeast of Neuville, in the sector near Souchez, which was the scene of allied advance in northern France late last September, the storming of 1500 yards of trenches is announced.

In these operations Berlin claims the capture of more than 1100 prisoners and 22 machine guns.

According to the Paris version of the attack south of the Somme, the offensive was pressed by the Germans along a front of several kilometers but broke down completely on the southern end. It is admitted, however, that the assault was successful against the Village of Frise, on the bank of the Somme.

Berlin concedes the occupation by the French of a mine crater near Neuville, but declares that near Arras a group of houses was stormed and taken from the French occupants.

TWENTY NEW BATTALIONS FOR BIG DISTRICT CAMP

Toronto Divisional Area Will Have This Summer Double Last Year's Total Number Under Canvas at Niagara.

Twenty-three thousand Toronto district infantry are to be under canvas at Niagara camp this summer, more than double the amount of the 1915 camp. In addition, the artillery batteries and special units will form a fine object lesson for American summer tourists, whether Wilsonian neutrals or hyphenates. Most of the infantry battalions at Niagara will be put in the main commons. Three battalions will go under canvas on the Mississauga common at the mouth of the Niagara River. Seven battalions are to be provided for at Chautauqua Park, seven miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake. The commons belong to the government.

Three battalions are to form Hamilton's share of the divisional camps. No definite estimate for Long Branch has yet been made.

Ready for Overseas.

Most of the battalions which trained at Niagara last summer are expected to go overseas in due course from Toronto and Hamilton, leaving the Niagara Camp clear for battalions formed since October. The battalions which have had their turn at Niagara are the 74th, Lt.-Col. Windeyer; 75th, Lt.-Col. Beckett; 81st, Lt.-Col. Belson; 83rd, Lt.-Col. Pellatt, and Lt.-Col. Chisholm's 92nd Highlanders.

The 84th, composed practically of Toronto men,, and the first overseas battalion, recruited by the 109th Regiment, may get its final Canadian training at Brantford and Oshawa, where its half battalions are quartered. Three Regiments at Hamilton awaiting orders are the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the 86th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 120th Battalion.

ALLIES ARE DISCUSSING SPEEDING UP MUNITIONS

Important Conference is Held at Paris With Lloyd George in Attendance.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A commission consisting of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies; General Sir William Robertson, General Du Cane, Ian McPherson and Col. Arthur Lee arrived here from London last night to discuss with Albert Thomas, under secretary for war, and his associate experts, the subject of speeding up the production of munitions and closer cooperation between Great Britain and France.

FRENCH HAVE RECAPTURED TRENCHES FROM GERMANS

PARIS, Jan. 29.—French troops near Hill 140, in the Artois district, recaptured some of the trenches taken by the Germans, the war office announced. In the valley of the Fecht French heavy artillery caused an outbreak of fire in a German munition depot. Numerous explosions could be heard in the French lines.

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BY W. H. STEWART.

In the midst of winter campaigns operations necessarily lag and fighting dies down to exchanges of compliments of shot and shell between the occupants of opposing trenches. The only startling exception to this usual routine of duties was the recent sudden victory of the Russians in the Caucasus, which has been completed by driving the Turks back about fifty miles and locking up 120,000 of their troops in the fortress of Erzerum.

* * * * * * *

Behold; then, Armenia and the Caucasus, scene of the memorable Grecian campaign recorded in the Anabasis and now the scene of another campaign of Christian against Moslem, of members of the Greek Church against their ancient persecutors. A lofty plateau and mountain range, with peaks piercing the clouds, and with bitter winter winds rushing among the crags. Here the Russians pounced upon the Turks, who were ensconced in a strong natural position, 66 miles in breadth, in which they believed themselves secure from attack, and driving them from their lines, caused them to flee in panic and betake themselves with remarkable unanimity as fast as their legs and their horses could carry them to the fortified area of Erzerum. This retreat of fifty or so miles was conducted with such precipitancy that the Turks abandoned guns, small arms, provisions, munitions, and other warlike stores, and four thousand prisoners. The roads were strewn with the bodies of dead Turks and discarded equipment encumbered the ground. The Russians followed up their victory with a Cossack pursuit and they speedily brought up artillery which has begun to batter at the defences of the Turks. The Moslem, who are lingering in some force on the outside of this city, attempted to begin an offensive to relieve the pressure on the town and they were checked at once. Other roving Turkish detachments have been hunted out and dispersed.

* * * * * * *

The Russians have been rounding up cattle and denuding the country of supplies, perhaps as preparatory to the making of a general advance to the sands of Turkey-in-Asia and the middle waters of the Tigris. With Russian forces coming down the Caucasian steppes

(Continued on Page 14, Columns 1 and 2.)

PROPOSE SALE WESTERN LAND FOR WAR DEBT

Government Considering Suggestion to Dispose of Ten Million Acres

SAME AS SCHOOL LAND

Would Be Sold Outright and Proceeds Placed to War Fund Credit.

Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A conference was held here yesterday between ministers of the Borden government and representatives of land companies and colonization promotors over a scheme submitted by the latter, which had in view a settlement of the west and the raising of money toward the war debt of Canada by the sale of a portion of the unoccupied government lands in the three provinces and the territories. Roughly, the upholders of the scheme suggested that the government should set apart at least 10,000,000 acres of land in the provinces for a special fund to be called the "war debt fund' on a plan somewhat similar to the school land fund of former days; this land could be sold to the companies and their promoters on reasonable payments of say from $10 to $15 an acre; that the companies holding these lands would devote themselves to the sale of the land and to the settlement of colonists thereon, and that they would organize a big campaign in the States in order to induce settlers to come from that country and take up homes. The promoters of the scheme were able to show the government that there had been a falling off in settlers during the past three or four years, due largely to the improved farming conditions in the States, but that an opportunity now presented itself of starting a large stream of settlers to the Canadian Northwest, especially if it were given out that the land taxation would continue reasonable and that there would be no fear of conscription. In regard to this latter, while no announcement has been given out as yet, it is well understood that the policy of the government is that whatever happens they will avoid conscription. In any case were people to come from the States they would not be subject to the laws of conscription for three years.

The representatives of the government, while not committing themselves to the scheme, promised it consideration and said they would consult the railways, local governments and others and see what could be done in framing up a policy on lines something like those suggested.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND ENLISTED IN A MONTH

Wonderful Response of Toronto Men Who Flocked to Colors

Over five thousand Toronto men have volunteered for overseas service during the present month. Of this great 28 days' aggregate, a total of 3500, more than enough for all ranks of three full infantry battalions, passed the medical and other tests and were accepted.

The past week was the most remarkable of the whole month, and also since the war started, as it made a record of 2250 applicants for enlistment and 1220 attested. This shows that the Toronto medical examiners have rigidly adhered to the militia department regulations respecting medical fitness as on some days as many rejects were reported as attestations. Last week's recruiting campaign conducted by the 109th Regiment for its overseas battalion, was exceptionally successful, each day of the week seeing it increase the 169th Battalion's total by about 100 new men. The strength of the 109th Overseas Battalion had climbed to 600 strong on Saturday night.

TROOPS FROM INDIA GONE TO MESOPOTAMIA

Left Flanders Front Several Weeks Ago, and Already Have Been in Action.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A despatch today from the British press representative with the British forces in the Persian Gulf contained the announcement that Indian troops which left Flanders several weeks ago are now in Mesopotamia.

A special despatch from Paris on Jan. 15, announcing the death of Lieut. Ivor Campbell, of the Seaforth Highlanders from wounds, received in Mesopotamia, gave the first indication the Indian troops were in Mesopotamia as the Seaforth Highlanders were attached to the Indian division when that division was operating on the Franco-Belgian front.

COL. WRIGHT IS GETTING BRAINS AND BRAWN, TOO

High Stamp of Skilled Craftsman Secured by Campaign in Industries

MANY SIX-FOOTERS

Lots of Big Fellows Secured by Record-Breaking Recruiting Methods.

"That's all bosh about men rejected by the Central Recruiting Depot being able to get into the 109th Overseas Battalion," said an officer at the Pearl street depot with well restrained heat. "We are hand-picking the men who come into our examining room. In five days a battalion of men has offered. We took only 543 of them. Every day our rejections have been as numerous as our acceptances, some days 30 per cent. more. Not only does our medical officer, Capt. Brown, demand that a recruit come up to the army requirements so far as outward appearance ges, and be fit in heart and lungs, but the doctor has a keen eye for vitality. Even tho a man may pass all the tests, if he doesn't look constitutionally robust, he'll not get a uniform in this battalion, no matter how well he might do in others. We want no weak men to weed out when we get into strenuous training."

Thirty Six-Footers.

At the quartermaster's office, where the men come in for their uniforms immediately after acceptance, Capt. Wright and his staff of experienced soldiers are enthusiastic about the type of men coming into the battalion. "Why, we have a good start towards a regiment of guards," said Capt. Wright when asked what sort of men he was supplying with the King's clothing from 109th Regiment Battalion stores. "We were given the usual battalion number and assortment of uniforms, a week in advance, by the way. Already we're run out of big men's sizes and I have had to order more. We have outfitted over 30 six-footers. In the last three days I don't believe a half dozen men under five foot, six inches have been outfitted The men who lack height make up for it in chest measurement and chunkiness. We are going to have a mighty sturdy battalion."

Many Old Soldiers.

"Another thing," said the quartermaster "at least one hundred of the five hundred odd men I have put into uniform wear ribbons. Many of them have seen service in South Africa, Egypt and India, and dozens are men with long and honorable records, and ribbons that I would be very proud to own that they have got thru long service in the imperial forces."

Brains as Well as Brawn.

Not only will the 109th Regiment's rapidly mounting overseas battalion be of high physical standard, but it will run high in mental qualifications. They used to say that an officer had intellect and a soldier intelligence. Col. Wright's are all men of brains. His campaign in the factories, where managements have shut down all machinery and gathered all employes on one floor to listen to the battalion's recruiting officers, has resulted in the securing of soldiers of particularly good stamp. Skilled craftsmen, men in whom concordance of brains and movement is highly developed, have stepped from their desk or bench, from splendid positions, by the hundreds to go down in motor cars to the Pearl street depot. When Col. Wright has his battalion nearly organized he will sort out these men in platoons of co-yorkers. He will be carrying out K. R. and O. and the "Pals" idea in a really big way.

At divisional headquarters, Exhibition Camp, the big military heads are immensely pleased with the fine work being done by the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion recruiting forces. Headquarters gives them credit for possessing great energy, originality and businesslike thoroness. What these qualities have accomplished stands out in the fact the past week's total were the greatest in the history of Toronto recruiting. The record for enlistment was broken every day. Despite the fact that two other infantry battalions were actively recruiting at the same time, with artillery and other units gathering in men, and two newly authorized battalions lining up prospective recruits, Col. Wright and his staff have set up a recruiting record in the speed with which they secured half their battalion, in 17 days, has accomplished what it has taken Col. Wright only five or six days to do.

DURHAM MINERS FAVOR MILITARY SERVICE BILL

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Durham Miners' Union took a ballot today on the question of whether they should support the military service bill and the vote resulted in a majority of 7896 in favor of the bill.

The totals were: For the bill, 34,715; against the bill, 26,819.

Twenty thousand miners refrained from voting, while 30,000 were unable to cast ballots, because the men were in the army.

How Is Manufacturers' Life to Be Reorganized?

Montreal, Jan. 28.—T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, today gave out the following statement in regard to the negotiations between his company and the Manufacturers' Life of Toronto:

"The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company is one of the larger Canadian companies, strong, well-established and prosperous. As such the Superintendent of Insurance does not view with favor a proposition for its absorption. He further considers that its excellent financial condition justifies the belief that its future profits will be on a par with those of the best companies, and that the interests of the policyholders will not suffer if the reassurance be not completed.

"We are as firmly convinced as ever that the proposed amalgamation would have been for the benefit of all and would have resulted in increased profits to the policyholders of both companies, but in view of official opinion the two companies have decided to drop all negotiations and each will hereafter go its own way with mutual esteem and good-will. To the policyholders of the Manufacturers' Life I would say that they have a company that is worthy of their fullest confidence and heartiest support. The company is, furthermore, under thoroughly capable management, and of its future success I have no doubt."

"I presume you are disappointed," it was suggested to Mr. Macaulay.

"Naturally I am. Our feelings towards the Manufacturers' Life may be compared to those for a young man who had become engaged to a most attractive lady, but for whom an untimely fate intervened to prevent the marriage. He will naturally follow the future of that lady with more than usual interest and goodwill. That is precisely our attitude to the Manufacturers' Life. We will never be able to forget how near the two companies have been to having their fates joined."

Talks on Reorganization.

"We are going right on doing business as heretofore," said a man identified with the company. "We have come to no other decision and we have had one meeting of the board. We will soon have another."

A meeting of policyholders is expected to be held at an early date.

A financial agent has a scheme under way for mutualizing the company and says there will be no trouble in getting the necessary money to buy out the shareholders in the interest of the policyholders.

What is to be done in the way of re-organizing the Manufacturers' Life in the light of this announcement?

The question is a serious one, involving the whole question of life insurance in this country. Are our life companies to continue to be subject to the will of one shareholder who may control a majority of the stock, and who, if he sees fit, can sell out the company and thereby make an undue profit for himself? And has that shareholder, once he has attempted such a deal and failed, the right to continue in control of the company? He either had not faith in the future of the company or he placed his personal profit before the interest of the policyholders; and the real net result of the recent government inspection of the two companies was that the policyholders in the Manufacturers' Life would be disadvantaged by the merger, and this is putting it very mildly. The Manufacturers' Life was about the very strongest company in Canada.

Another feature of the situation is that Mr. Gooderham saw fit to sell out the Manufacturers to the Sun Life without consulting some of his co-directors, and these directors include a number of the most prominent men in Toronto, men like R. L. Patterson, Hon. General Mason, John Massey, F. Gordon Osler, J. P. Scholfield. These directors certainly owe an explanation to the policyholders. What is that explanation to be and what is to be the policy of the shareholders hereafter? Is it to mutualize the company?

The World is of the opinion, in view of what took place, that the policyholders should be allowed to mutualize the company and only have to pay a reasonabe sum to the shareholders for the ownership of the company It is not right that any shareholder should take out 1500 per cent. on his investments, or that he should take out 1000 per cent. or 300 per cent.

The Manufacturers has sustained a substantial loss by reason of the proposed deal; its organization has been more or less broken up; and the Minister of Finance must see that the company is allowed to reorganize in the best possible way and must also have legislation prohibiting such proposals hereafter.

CANADIAN WITH BRITISH NOW AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Leonard L. Dixon, Son of Rev. Canon H. C. Dixon, Trinity East Church, Toronto, Is With Sir John Nixon's Forces As Y. M. C. A. Worker.

It is a long far cry between a Y.M.C.A. Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1871, and the British forces that are in Kut-El-Amara in 1916 awaiting the relief expedition that is gallantly fighting its way up the Tigris against the terrible Turks, and even more formidable weather. And yet with this expedition as with the besieged forces the welfare work of the Y.M.C.A. goes steadily on, as it does in the trenches of France. It was Thomas J. Wilkie, 45 years ago, with Canada's volunteer troops, who inspired the work of today, as he did for the Japanese-Russian war, the South African and Spanish-American wars. That work of service has grown wonderfully from its tiny beginning in the Niagara Peninsula, until now it embraces every fighting force, and the internment camps of aliens and soldier-prisoners. Canada's association men are stationed not only with the Canadian battalions still in training at home, east and west, but 27 of them are with the Canadians in khaki on Great Britain's soil and across the channel, side by side with our soldiers in the very mud of the trenches and in range of enemy guns.

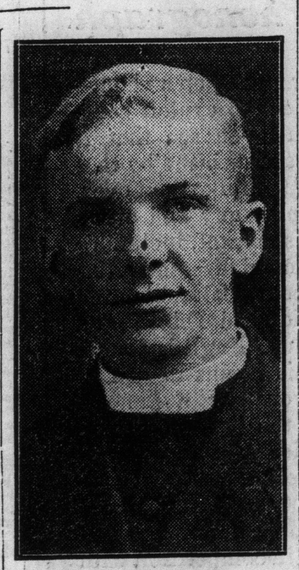
But, back to distant, far Eastern Mesopotamia on which our minds are fixed. Five Y.M.C.A. men are ministering to Britain's soldiers in what, next to Gallipoli, probably has proved the most trying scene of operations of the war. The call to this work came to a young Canadian, Leonard L. Dixon, son of Rev. Canon H. C. Dixon, rector of Trinity East Church, Toronto. Mr. Dixon is a graduate of Toronto University and Wycliff College. Four years ago he went out to India with Dr. John R. Mott as Y.M.C.A. secretary, and was stationed at Travancore when the war broke out, altho for a short time absent in Delhi. But the news, as he tells us, of the Canadians at the front so stirred him that he told the national secretary that "it would be impossible to settle down again to work in Travancore while such fighting was in progress." The result was that an offer to open up work in Mesopotamia, for the troops was accepted by the army commander, Sir John Nixon.

Joined British Forces.

Mr. Dixon joined the British forces in due course, and was with them when his last letter was received, on the march to Bagdad.

"The censor would probably not allow me," he writes, "to give more than the barest outlines of the condi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1).



LEONARD R. DIXON,
son of Rev. Canon Dixon, with the British at Kut-el-Amara.

JUMPED INTO A TANK TO RESCUE PRIVATE

Lieut. N. C. Moore Saves Pte. Hakleman From Drowning by Quick Action at Y.M.C.A.

An officer of the 97th Battalion (American Legion), Lieut. N. C. Moore, saved a private from drowning in the Central Y. M. C. A. swimming pool and has won much praise for the great presence of mind he used in effecting the rescue. Private Hakleman of the 97th, who could not swim, got into the part of the tank where the water is nine feet deep and had gone down for the first time.

The officer saw the need of quick action and without hesitation jumped into the water, fully clothed, including greatcoat, and rescued the struggling man. Lieut. Moore belittles the damage to his uniform and the ruining of a valuable wrist watch. "What is a uniform to the life of one of my men?" he asked.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Milder, with sleet or rain.

HALF A MILLION TRAINED MEN WILSON'S WISH

Tells Pittsburg Audience That Adequate Force is Needed for Peace

LEARN SCIENCE OF WAR

National Preparedness Should Include Civilian Force Behind Army.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29. — "I do want an adequate and efficient force of at least 500,000 men trained to the arts of war, who will be ready to protect the nation," said President Wilson here today, opening a six-day program in which he will speak at the principal cities of the middle west on "national preparedness." Before a crowd that filled Memorial Hall, he said that the test of national preparedness lay not with congress, but with the young men of the country in their answer to the call to volunteer, and with the employers, who should offer no obstacle to free response.

"I, for one," declared the president, "believe that both the young men and the employers will do their duty. I am not afraid that America will not do enough. I am only earnestly desirous that she should be very coolly considerate of what she does. One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty councils.

"It has been very difficult to maintain peace," said the president. "There have been hourly dangers. Often it has been impossible to control the situation because others were involved.

"As your responsible servant, I must tell you that the dangers are constant. I must go out and tell the people that new conditions have arisen which make it necessary that America defend itself."

President Wilson rose to speak amid applause. He declared he was conscious of being a truant from Washington, but that he felt it his duty to report to the people on the affairs of the nation. He added he got more inspiration outside of Washington than inside it.

Peace Is Costly.

"I believe in peace. I love peace. I would not be a true American if I did not love peace, but I know that it costs something, and that the only way it can be maintained is to enjoy the respect of everybody with whom you deal.

"There are other counsellors whose soudce of counsel is passion. It is not wise nor possible to guide national policy under the influence of passion. I would be ashamed of the passion of fear. America does not desire anything other than freedom, justice and right conduct."

The president also advised against taking the advice of professional sailors and soldiers on some questions.

"It is time that we attempted, at any rate, to apply the standard of our own life to national defense. What do we want to defend?

"We want to defend the equal right of the nation, as against all other nations, and we wish to maintain the peace of the western hemisphere. These are our great needs of defence. It seems to me that America is in love with efficiency.

Need for Trained Men.

"Material efficiency of which we hear so much, only underlies, however, what I may call spiritual efficiency. I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient. The plans for our military efficiency do not provide for a great army. We want only an army necessary for the uses of peace, but we want back of that army, a trained body of men. These men should be civilians who know that the arts of peace come before the arts of war. The details of the army plans do not make any difference.

A Permanent Force.

"I am proposing something more than temporary. It is my conception that as the government has encouraged agricultural training it should also encourage industrial training, and it is perfectly feasible along with industrial training to instruct our young men in the mechanism and handling of a rifle and in the rudimentary arts of warfare. Let us instruct them and at the same time quicken and ennoble the performance of the tasks of peace.

"There are many selfish influences at work in this country. When it comes, however, to the test I believe America can produce as much substantial patriotism as any other land under the sun."

Both parties should unite on this issue, he declared, since they were patriotic alike.

POMERANIAN IN PORT VERY BADLY DISABLED

Terirfic Gale Had Played Havoc With Liner Bound for Canada From Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, which was disabled in a terrific gale while outward bound from Glasgow for Canada, and which arrived yesterday at Queenstown in tow, was in a badly crippled condition when she reached that port. She was rudderless, her after-peak tank was full of water to the transom and she was leaking badly. The S. S. Myra Fell, from Boston Jan. 11, for Manchester, lost her deck cargo during an extremely rough passage. She reached Liverpool yesterday.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

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GERMAN FLAG IS TORN BY INFURIATED SWISS

President of Swiss Federation to Enquire Into Disorders on Kaiser's Birthday.

GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 29.—A battalion of the 123rd Landwehr has been sent to Lausanne at the request of the state council of the canton of Vaud. Camille De Coppel, president of the Swiss Federation, has been delegated by the federal council to proceed to Lausanne to discuss the situation which has arisen in that city as a result of the hostile demonstration during which the German flag raised by the German consul on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday on Jan. 27 was torn down by a crowd. He is to confer in this regard with the state council of Vaud.

The City of Lausanne is now calm. The Landwehr soldiers on arrival were greeted with cheers for the Swiss army and cries of "Down with spies." The Lausanne city council has issued an appeal to the inhabitants to live up to their traditions of orderly and decorous conduct.

ANOTHER WAR PRISONER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

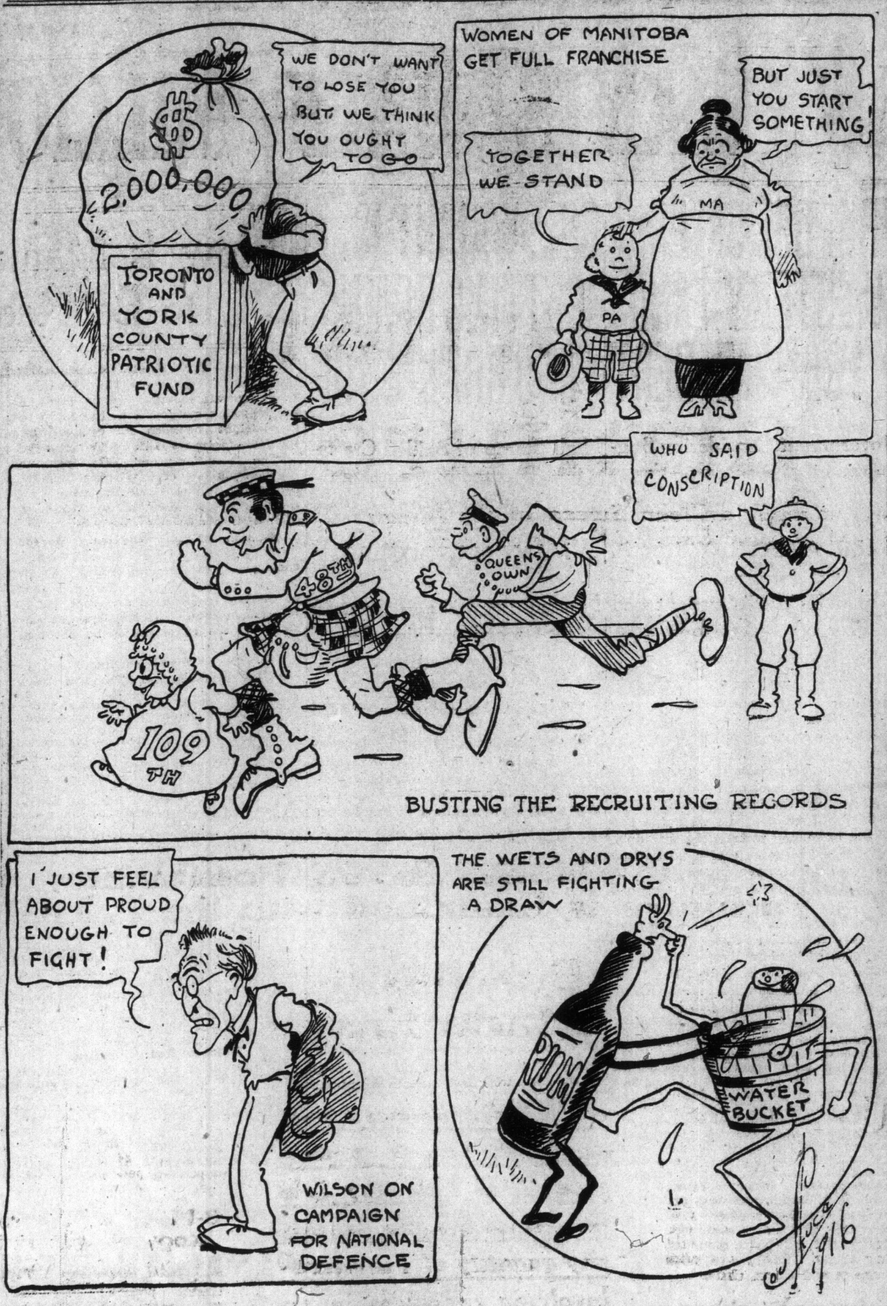
Alex. White, Formerly Baker in Winnipeg, a Prisoner at Giessen.

Frank Kenney, 96 John street, writes that the man standing to the right of Bugler R. H. Greer in the trio of Canadian prisoners of war at Giessen, published in the illustrated section of last Sunday's World, is Alex. White of Ottawa, formerly of Dundas, Scotland. Mr. White worked in Winnipeg as a baker about three years ago.

HAS DONE HIS BIT

VICTOR BOWNIE ANDREWS, less than 8 years old, 263 Mutual street, who succeeded in collecting $26 for the patriotic fund in a day and a half during the campaign last week.

The Events of the Week - By Lou Skuce



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Open Evenings

TORONTO ARTILLERYMAN TO BE SENT TO KINGSTON

Two Hundred a Month to Go From City For Training At That Point.

Arrangements have been made with the Toronto recruiting depot of the Kingston artillery for two hundred more recruits a month to be enlisted here, to be sent to Kingston to maintain the strength of the batteries there. The Toronto enlistments about balance the drafts sent from the brigade at Kingston overseas, Toronto having now been drawn upon for fifteen hundred men for that purpose. This was exemplified by the home unit of Toronto artillerymen from Kingston to this city during the past week. It was an appropriate sequel to Lieut.-Col. Roy's acknowledgment at last Sunday's recruiting league rallies of the important part taken by the young men of Toronto in supplying artillerymen for the Kingston division in addition to keeping the Toronto division artillery brigade up to full strength as rapidly as men seem needed.

The artillery are being given training now with Maxims in addition to the big guns previously used. A few days ago a new eighteen pound Maxim gun was received from Ottawa by the artillery brigade of No. 3 Division.

MAYOR GETS A LETTER SAYING PEACE AT HAND

Message Says Angel Appeared a Few Nights Ago and All Should Be Ready.

Mayor Church was in receipt of some exceptionally good news yesterday, and so pleased was he that he asked the reporters if they had heard it.

"Peace has been declarel," said his worship.

"Did you see the letter that I have received informing me that the Angel of Peace has appeared?"

"No!" said the reporter; and the mayor forthwith handed over the startling document.

It reals:

"The Angel of Peace appeared in this city on the night of the 25th of this month, and gave instructions for us to proceed with preparations for peace according to the fashion given in the scriptures."

EMILE VANDERVELDE HEAD OF COMMISSARY

Socialist Member of the Belgian Cabinet Appointed to New Post.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Word was received here from Havre that King Albert of Belgium, acting on the recommendation of Premier Broqueville, had placed Emile Vandervelde, the new Socialist mmeber of the cabinet, at the head of the commissary department of the army. Count Daviella henceforth will be attached to the ministry of foreign affairs, in charge of economic questions. M. J. Davignon, former minister of foreign affairs, has been assigned to the task of centralizing the sanitary services. These decisions were made public at a council of ministers, presided over by King Albert.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE SOURCE.

(Copyright, 1916)

If there is not some Fount of Love
Somewhere in this great Universe,
Whence comes the joyous treasure-trove,
As from some boundless open purse,
That fills the heart of man with peace,
And mitigates the sting of woe,
And sends him smiling o'er life's seas
Whatever adverse winds may blow?

"THE TOP NOTCH" SCOTCH

The Distillers Company, Limited. EDINBURGH.

INDIA IS INTENSELY INTERESTED IN WAR

Canadian Missionaries Constantly Called Upon By Natives to Explain the Situation.

"What about the war?" is the question facing Canadian missionaries every time they address a native audience in India, according to a letter just received from Rev. J. Stillwell, who went from Toronto to Cocanada, where he has been a member of the Baptist mission staff for some years. In a report just received from him by Rev. Dr. Brown, secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Rev. Mr. Stillwell says that there is a great deal of unrest among the natives of India owing to the exaggerated claims being spread by German agents of Teutonic victories. As a large majority of the natives are unable to read or write, such reports inflame their imaginations and lose nothing, as they spread thru the dependencies.

When challenged by the question, "What about the war?" Rev. Mr. Stillwell says that he "gives no uncertain sound," as the natives would infer from any non-committal utterances that he was in doubt as to the result. In consequence, he and the other Canadian missionaries tell the natives of India that Britain's success in sweeping the German ships from the seas will in due course be succeeded by a repetition on land when the day arrives for the armies of the allies to be given the word to roll back the invaders from the western line.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—At 670 Hillsdale avenue, Toronto, Ont., on 28rd inst., Edith, daughter of James and Mary Bartlett, age 18 months.

Aberdeen, Scotland, papers please copy.

GIBSON—On Saturday, 22nd of January, 1916, Eliza (Lyda) Kerrigan, wife of J. Frank Gibson, and daughter of Mrs. C. Kerrigan.

The funeral was held from 8 Dundonald street Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WILSON—On Saturday, Jan. 29th, 1916, at her late residence, 151 Brock avenue, Emily (Ingram) Wilson, dearly beloved wife of the late John Wilson, grocer, aged 52 years.

Funeral (private) Monday, Jan. 31st, 1916, at 2.30, to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

HARRY R. **RANKS**
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WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 14

THE GREAT HISTORICAL EPIC DRAMA,

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By Permission of Thomas Hardy, O.M., Etc.

3 PARTS — 24 SCENES — 200 CHARACTERS.

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CAST INCLUDES MANY OF THE LEADING PEOPLE OF TORONTO.

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DANCING—8 TO 12—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Enlarged Orchestra and Cabaret.

Tuesday night—Flags of the Allies Dance. Thursday night—Block Party Dance.

INSTRUCTION
Class Meets Every Evening at 7.30.
Monday and Thursday ..... Fox Trot
Tuesday and Friday ..... One-Step
Wednesday and Saturday ..... Waltz
Private Lessons by Appointment, Day or Evening—Phone P. 1691. P. 4499.

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SUNDAY AT 3 AND 7.15

CANADIAN FORESTERS' BUILDING, 22 College Street.

3.00 p.m.—"The Christian Mystic."
7.15 p.m.—"The Origin and Meaning of Numbers and Symbols."
Other Lectures during the week.

THE TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR
AND
THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Concerts **Massey Hall** Next Week

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

SEATS NOW ON SALE

At Massey Hall Box Office.

Proceeds in Aid of Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. 4567

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

WAR EMERGENCY FUND CONCERT

MASSEY HALL, MONDAY, FEB. 7th.

A Splendid Programme by Our Best Local Artists.

1400 seats at 50c, 1000 at 25c, 500 at $1.00, on sale Nordheimer's, Mason & Risch, Tyrrell's and McAinsh. Plan opens at Massey Hall Feb. 3. 77

The principal value of molybdenite is in the manufacture of steel, to which it gives a hardness and toughness that makes the steel suitable for use in propeller shafts, guns, and boilers. Most of the molybdenite produced in Tasmania is shipped to England.

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Announcing Adams 1916 1916

February Furniture Sale

We've made a Clean Sweep in the January Clear-Up Movement of all the Odds and Ends and no store will go before buyers of Home Furnishings in Toronto with Finer or Fresher Stocks.

Stupendous Assemblage of Medium and High-Grade Furniture at Reduced Prices

In announcing this sale the best we can hope is that you will come and see the tremendous stocks that are here. Plans for this notable event have been in progress for months. Every factory of note has been visited by our buyers and huge purchases of "Overmakes," "Cancelled Orders" and Sample Pieces—everything that was worthy—that we could secure reductions from the makers' regular prices on, has been gathered to provide unusual value.

Not only in low and medium-priced furniture is this true, but we have in this sale Period furniture in Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam, "William and Mary," the Early Georgian, and the immensely popular Jacobean styles—a multiplicity of designs, all of them wearing reduced price tickets in common with the rest.

We Give Below Many Instances of the Money Saving Possibilities, but the Figures in the List Stand for Little Unless the Furniture is Examined with the Prices. Come and See Monday

Dining Room Suites $75

Regular Selling Price is $112.00.

Made of solid oak, Jacobean design and finish, consisting of large, roomy buffet, fully equipped with drawer and cupboard space, neatly shaped mirror and wood panel back, glass door china cabinet, pedestal extension table, 5 diners and arm chair, upholstered in genuine leather; these pieces all have the characteristic rope turning mouldings and drop trimmings of this period.

Dining Room Suites at $53.90

Regular Selling Price is $72.00.

In quartered oak, fumed finish, three designs in Colonial, Art Craft and modern styles, 46 and 48-inch buffets, fully equipped, pedestal extension table, full 6-foot extensions, 5 diners and arm chair to match. All well made and finished throughout.

Buffets at $26.50

Regular Selling Price is $40.00.

In selected quarter-cut oak, fumed and golden finishes, 48 and 50-inch tops; your choice of massive Colonial or Art Craft designs, with lined cutlery, doily and linen drawers, double cupboard, neatly shaped columns and feet mounted on easy rolling casters full length British bevel plate mirror in back.

Extension Tables $10.95

Regular Selling Price is $15.00.

Made of selected quarter-cut oak, fumed and golden finishes, round tops, full 6-foot extensions, heavy solid pedestal, with spreading legs and feet, mounted on easy-rolling casters.

Secretaries at $13.65

Regular Selling Price is $21.00.

Made of selected quartered oak, fumed finish, Art Craft design, large drop writing bed, conveniently arranged pigeonhole interior with full length book shelf on top, full length drawer below, and small book shelf on each side, heavy square wood trimmings.

Brass Beds at $15.95

Regular Selling Price is $26.00.

In bright or combination satin finishes, choice of six designs, finished in best quality English lacquer, 4 ft. 6 in. widths, also a few in smaller sizes, 2-inch continuous posts and massive ball corner effects, upright fillers, high head ends, full drop extension foot ends.

The January Carpet Sale Ends Monday

Reduced prices. Free sewing, lining and laying, and a Bissell Carpet Sweeper Free with purchases amounting to $25 in this department for just one day more.

Buffets at $23.95

Regular Selling Price is $35.00.

In choice quartered oak, fumed and golden finishes, four styles to choose from, with 46 and 48-inch cases, equipped with lined cutlery and linen drawers, one with three separate cupboards, centre one with drop door, mirror back, best quality locks and trimmings.

Dining Room Chairs at $17.95

Regular Selling Price is $26.00.

In choice quartered oak fumed finish, neatly shaped top rail, banister backs, upholstered in brown Spanish leather over slip seats, very strong box under seat construction, heavily braced, all chairs mounted on nickel sliding shoes. The above price includes 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair.

Arm Chairs or Rockers at $10.75

Regular Selling Price is $15.00.

In the popular Jacobean design and finish, frames in quartered oak, with deep, comfortable spring seats and stuffed backs, covered with high-grade verdure tapestry. Settee to match above chairs at $19.50.

Pullman Davenport Beds at $59.50

Regular Selling Price is $75.00.

Handsome quartered oak frames, fumed finish, Colonial style, seat and back upholstered in genuine brown Spanish leather, contains separate bed spring, all felt mattress, and mattress and pillow-holder.

Purchasing Made Easy

Our popular "Charge Account" Plan makes it easy and convenient to participate in the February Sale reductions, for you can buy any quantity of Furniture—involving considerable expenditure, without interfering with your reserve cash in any way—paying for it out of your regular income as convenient.

We make no extra charge to the Sale Prices for this privilege.

Library Tables at $19.50

Regular Selling Price is $30.00.

Made of selected quartered oak, Jacobean design and finish with 28 x 44 inch top, fitted with long drawer and magazine shelf below, cane end panels, also magazine section at each end.

Parlor Tables at $4.95

Regular Selling Price is $7.50.

In highly polished birch mahogany or quartered oak, with genuine veneered tops and undershelf, 24 inches in diameter, top is nicely shaped with neatly shaped legs and feet.

3-Piece Parlor or Living Room Suites at $19.75

Regular Selling Price is $30.00.

Highly polished birch-mahogany frames, with neatly shaped panel backs, upholstered with comfortable spring seats, covered in choice verdure tapestries—settee, arm chair or rocker to match.

3-Piece Parlor Suites at $28.75

Regular Selling Price is $40.00.

Massive designs, in highly polished birch-mahogany frames, with comfortable spring seats, covered in choice silks or verdure tapestries, handsomely shaped panel backs—settee, arm chair and rocker to match.

Easy Chair or Rocker at $23.75

Regular Selling Price is $35.00.

Extra large size, with deep, comfortable spring seats spring backs, and nicely shaped and stuffed arms, with softly stuffed loose cushion seats, covered all over with French verdure tapestry.

Dressers at $18.65

Regular Selling Price is $28.00.

In choice polished quarter-cut golden oak or mahogany, case contains 3 long drawers, top one shaped and sub-divided, heavy cast brass trimmings and best quality locks, 24 x 30-inch oval British bevel mirror, supported by neatly turned standards, solid posts and ends, double tops.

Chiffoniers at $14.95

Regular Selling Price is $22.00.

Three designs to choose from in choice quarter-cut polished golden oak, containing 5 long drawers, top one shaped, oval or shaped British bevel mirrors, wood trimmings and best quality locks, well finished interiors.

Wood Beds at $8.95

Regular Selling Price is $15.00.

An attractive design in all standard sizes, in best quality white enamel or fumed oak, with 2-inch square posts, heavy top rail, spindle panels, fitted with iron rails; choice stock used throughout.

Wood Beds at $19.75

Regular Selling Price is $40.00.

All sample designs, in 4 ft. 6 in. width, comprising Colonial, Adam and Sheraton period designs, in choice mahogany and Circassian walnut.

Chiffoniers at $17.95

Regular Selling Price is $28.00.

An attractive design in choice polished mahogany, case contains four long drawers, top one shaped, double cupboards, brass trimmings and locks, large oval British bevel miror, easy running drawer construction, etc.

Kitchen Cabinet Tables $6.45

Regular Selling Price is $8.50.

Made of selected hardwood, golden finish, 42-inch table top in white, base equipped with two-drawer bins—capacity 60 pounds—bread and cake drawer, cutlery drawer, heavy copper trimmings, square legs.

Dressing Tables at $14.65

Regular Selling Price is $22.00.

In choice polished Empire mahogany, 40-inch cases, containing two shaped drawers, Colonial design, with triple British bevel mirrors, heavy Colonial posts and standards.

Semi-Annual Drapery Sale

Lowered prices on a host of pretty things, and we make up and hang free all purchases of drapery materials amounting to $10 or more—but these advantages end Monday night.

Adams

(The Adams Furniture Company, Limited)

CITY HALL SQUARE

TURKS AND GERMANS TO ADVANCE ON SUEZ

Sentiment in Both Countries Favors Such Action, Says Correspondent

THE REAL OBJECTIONS

They Are Persia, the Caucasus, and Egypt, Declares a British Observer.

LONDON Jan. 29.—All Turkish, as well as German, sentiment is for an immediate advance on the Suez Canal, says The Daily Mail's correspondent today in describing further impressions gained on his trip to the Balkans. Owing to his dark complexion and the fact that he wore a fez, and also because of his perfect knowledge of German and French, which are the mediums of conversation between Turks and foreigners, the correspondent was able to talk to all classes of the people without suspicion.

The correspondent says the three Turco-German objectives are Persia, the Caucasus and Egypt. Regarding the advance of the British toward Bagdad, a prominent Turk is quoted as having said to the correspondent:

Turks Were Frightened.

"We were very frightened when we heard the British were coming, as our defences were in bad condition and contained onl ya few old guns. But when spies told us that Gen. Townshends force was small w took courage and held it in check unt il reinforcements arrived. Now, thanks to Allah, they will never reach our holy city. Their reinforcements are too late."

A German interviewer said the inactivity of the entente allies in the west had enabled the Germans to menace the lines of communication to India. As a curious instance of the diplomacy of the Germans the correspondnt relates the appearance of officers in the streets of Constantinople in civilian clothes, when ordinarily they never lay off their uniforms. One German officer explained this fact by saying, "We do not want the Galata bridge to look like Unter Den Linden all the time."

FIRST AMATEUR PICTURES TO BE PRIDUCED.

The moving picture school of the Canadian Academy will produce their first picture in a short time, and despite the fact that all are amateurs, the film promises to b ea fair one.

Mrs. Trestrail and Stanley Adams, the directors, are working hard with the pupils to ensure success.

TO REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT EASILY AND QUICKLY

If you are overstout the cause of your over-stoutness is lack of oxygen-carrying power in the blood and faulty assimilation of food. Too little is being made into the harder tissue of muscle and too much into little globules of fat. Therefore you should correct the mal-assimilation and increase the oxygen-carrying power of the blood. To do this, go to any good druggist, and get oil of orilene, only sold in original packages and in capsule form, and take one capsule after each meal and one at bedtime till your weight is reduced to what it should be on all parts of the body. The effect of all of orilene in capsule form is remarkable as a weight reducer and it is perfectly safe.—E.J.T.

Any druggist can supply you or a large size box will be sent on receipt of $1.00. Address D. J. Little Drug Co., Box 1240, Montreal, Can.

SANITARY WASHED
WIPING RAGS
AND CHEESE CLOTH.
E. PULLAN
20 Maud St. Ad. 760

BELIEVE APPAM SANK JANUARY SIXTEENTH

Shipping Experts of Opinion Spot Was Northeast of Madeira

TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE

Elder-Dempster Line Officials Estimate Aggregate at About Three Hundred.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The mystery of the British and African Steamship Co.'s liner Appam takes first place in the news of the morning newspapers today, and they are all agreed that the prospect that she will ever come into port may now be regarded as hopeless.

Shripping experts believe the steamer sank about Jan. 16, northwest of Madeira. From the prevailing winds it is figured that the catastrophe occurred some distance north of the point where the lifeboat was found. At the London office of the Elder Dempster Line, agents of the steamer, the belief was expressed that the total loss of life would aggregate 301, 87 first-class and 31 second-class passengers and 130 members of the crew.

Mostly English.

Most of the passengers were English and residents in London, while a majority of the crew were natives of Liverpool. Capt. H. G. Harrison of the steamer was one of the oldest and most reliable officers in the company s service.

Speculation regarding the cause of the catastrophe varies from a submarine attack to an internal explosion. The value of the liner and her cargo is estimated at fully $1,500,000

A very high rate for reinsurance is being quoted on the steamers Ariadne and Clan MacTavish, which are overdue on voyages over the same route as the Appam took.

Shipping men say there is little likehood that the Appam could have succumbed to a storm without notifying the world with her wireless, which was of the latest type.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water and uric acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and heart. Write for testimonials of cures, and a symptom blank for a Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., DEPT. 61, ATLANTA, GA. 31M29

TWO TURK ARMY CORPS SHUT UP AT ERZERUM

LONDON, Jan. 29.—According to despatches from Petrograd it is estimated that two army corps of Turks are shut up in Erzerum.

Russian correspondents on the western front have sent word to Petrograd that the Germans are reported to be manufacturing a new 22-inch gun for use in the spring campaign.

SAY SWISS APOLOGIZE.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, via London, 12.45 p.m.—The Swiss minister called at the foreign office today and expressed the regrets of his government at the anti-German outbreak in Lausanne, during which the German flag over the consulate was torn down. The German Government expressed its thanks for Switzerland's prompt action, and the incident was closed.

ASSISTANT MANAGER ENLISTS.

T. S. Coffey of 9 Coolmine road, assistant manager of the Strand Theatre, has resigned that position in consequence of his having enlisted in the 166th Battalion. Mr. Coffey, who has been assistant manager at the Strand for a year and a half, will commence his military duties tomorrow. He will be much missed by all connected with that theatre, his uniform courtesy and consideration having made for him numerous friends. Mr. Coffey was formerly in the Q.O.R. for five years, and was born at Beeton, Ont.

3 LEADERS THE DOW
ALES STOUTS & Malt Extract

Consumers who cannot purchase the Dow brands from their local dealer, please address The National Breweries, Limited, corner Bloor St. West and G. T. R. tracks, Toronto, Mr. J. Merner, Representative, Telephone Junction 1284.

The National Breweries Limited, Montreal

SPORTING SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

NEWMARKET KIDS PLAY JUNIOR GAME WITH DE LA SALLE

Pickering College and Local Juniors Staged O.H.A. Scheduled Fixture

SHOWED SOME SPEED

Started Out at Whirlwind Pace —Close Checking Spoiled Combination.

By a Staff Reporter.

ARENA GARDENS, Jan. 29.—De la Salle and Pickering College met here this afternoon after the game between Battery and Riversides. Both colleges had out their strongest teams. The local collegians were favorites owing to their win over Pickering at Newmarket. The line-up:

De la Salle: Goal, Ryan; defence, Maloney, Spellman; rover, Ingoldsby; centre, O'Connor; wings, Wagner, Morgan.

Pickering: Goal, Lawrence; defence, Cady, D. Pugsley; rover, Henderson; centre, Wight; wings, Annandale, H. Pugsley.

Referee: L. Whitehead.

First Period.

The game started at breakneck speed with the locals on the offensive. Pugsley and company, however, put up a great defence. D. Pugsley, the visitor's defence man, showed more of the rushing ability than he showed here two weeks ago, and he had the De la Salle goal in danger many times. Wight of the visitors livened things up by good stickhandling and a shot that scared Ryan stiff. O'Connor was benched for tripping Henderson. Ingoldsby looked like scoring when she shot straight on the Pickering nets, but Lawrence cleared.

Wagner, the De La Salle right wing man, showed some good rushing and stick-handling. Morgan got the bench for tripping Annadale. Wagner again attacked with a fine rush, and shot at Lawrence, who, however, stopped it smartly. Pugsley carried the puck up the ice himself, and gave Ryan a hard one to stop.

Pugsley was in great favor with the bleacherites, and they cheered him to the echo every time he rushed or stopped a De La Salle attack. Wagner drew first blood for the locals with a shot from a scramble in front of the visitors' nets.

First period over. De La Salle 1, Pickering 0.

Second Period.

Wagner broke thru for the locals, but was stopped when he reached the defence. Cady carried the puck up for Pickering and beat Ryan nicely. De la Salle 1, Pickering 1.

From the face off De la Salle attacked, and Ingoldsby batted the puck in from a scrimmage. De la Salle 2, Pickering 1.

Pugsley, the Pickering defence man, pulled off a great rush which terminated in a great shot at Ryan. Wagner and Morgan went up for the local collegians, but Morgan missed the pass. Wight showed some great stick work for Pickering, and finished it with a rifle shot at Ryan, who just stopped it with his skate.

O'Connor brought Lawrence to his knees when he shot from close quarters. De La Salle scored a rather lucky goal thru Wagner, who happened to be on the spot to get a loose puck, which he slammed into the net. De La Salle 3, Pickering 1.

Morgan gave Lawrence a hot one, which the goaler nalled with one hand. Wight had almost stick-handled his way thru the local defence before being pulled up. Wagner and Morgan went down for De La Salle, but the latter shot wide. H. Pugsley gave Ryan a difficult shot to stop. Henderson and Ingoldsby were benched for a little horse play. A nice rush by Wagner finished fruitlessly when Lawrence blocked his shot nicely.

Second period score: De La Salle 3, Pickering 1.

Third Period.

Wagner opened proceedings with a long shot, which Lawrence turned aside easily. Pugsley replied by rushing the length of the ice and shooting from the corner. Spellman and Morgan went up together for the locals, and the latter slammed the puck into the net from the rebound of the former's shot. De La Salle 4, Pickering 1.

Wight almost spilled the beans for De La Salle by checking Ryan, who was clearing his nets. The goaler managed to recover the puck in the nick of time. Pugsley again shone with one of his spectacular rushes, but he had no support, and was skated into the corner. Wight scored No. 2 for Pickering from close in. De La Salle 4, Pickering 2.

Pugsley got going again, and going thru the whole local team gave Ryan a hard shot to handle. Ingoldsby and Wagner combined down to the other end, but Lawrence stopped the latter's effort. De La Salle could not stop Pugsley at any time, and he waded his way thru them like a veteran. Pickering tried hard to score, and had their whole attack around the locals' nets. Spellman got benched for cross-checking little Annadale into the boards.

Game over. Score: De La Salle 4, Pickering 2.

SWIMMING MARVEL IS NINETEEN YEARS OLD

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29.—This country has produced several marvels of speed in swimming. The brilliant feats of Charles M. Daniels, Perry McGillivray, Harry Hebner, Arthur Raithel and Ludy Langer, in particular, served to amaze the aquatic world. Yet not one of these international record-breakers was able to display at the same age the skill that has of late Herbert Vollmer, the nineteen-year-old prodigy of Columbia University and the New York A. C.

A few weeks ago the wonderful young waterman covered 100 yards in .54 4-5 seconds in a 75 foot pool, the fastest time ever made anywhere under the conditions, and later he thrashed 150 yards in 1 minute 29 4-5 seconds in a bath of the same length, completely eclipsing all previous performances at the distance.

These achievements, most remarkable in themselves, assume far greater significance when it is considered that Vollmer is not essentially a sprinter, but rather a middle distance swimmer, for they give some idea of what may be expected on him in the near future over the longer course.

Vollmer is the typical athlete. Standing 6 feet and weighing 170 pounds in racing trim, with broad shoulders and slim hips, he shows the long, clean, supple muscles which spell efficiency.

BATTERY'S FAREWELL GAME BIG CROWD AT ARENA TO SEE SENIOR O.H.A. FIXTURE

Big Ice Palace Jammed When Riversides Lined Up Against the Soldiers in Final Contest for the Good Battery Team—Some Spirited Wagering With Gunners the Favorites.

By a Staff Reporter.

ARENA GARDENS, Saturday, Jan. 29.—Another large crowd was on hand here this afternoon and had the seats all packed when the Battery and Riverside teams clashed for the soldiers' last game of the season. On paper, both teams looked about equal, and were sure to furnish a great afternoon's hockey.

Battery had the same team that walloped Argos so neatly the other night. Riversides' only change was Collette in goal, replacing Bricker.

Riversides—		40th Batt.—
Collett	Goal	Janes
Smith	Defence	Gooch
Merrick	"	McNab
Noble	Rover	McKenzie
Crane	Centre	Butterfield
Applegath	Right	Jupp
Dopp	Left	Pethick

Referee—Lawson Whitehead.

First Period.

Riversides carried down from the face-off, but were given the right-about by Gooch. A nice rush by Dopp resulted in Crane giving Janes a score. Applegath scored the first goal for Riversides when he slapped a pass from Dopp and beat Janes. Riversides 1, Battery 0.

Dopp was all but thru a minute later, but Janes stopped his effort. The east-enders for the five minutes had the Battery defence on their heads, and Janes spent many anxious moments in goal. McNab went off the ice with a broken skate and delayed the game for five minutes.

Gooch started one of his hard rushes down the boards, but Dopp pulled him up quickly. Applegath, altho checked by two Battery men, shot hard at Janes, and the puck just hit the post, bounding back into play. The soldiers seemed to have lost all their team play that was so evident against Argos thru the week. Applegath scored No. 2 for Riversides when he forced the puck from a scrimmage in front of Battery goal and beat Janes easily.

The east-enders had the soldiers checked hard, with the result that Battery forwards could not get going. Butterfield tried a long shot at Collett, and the goaler only partially cleared. This caused a jam in front of the nets, but Merrick carried the puck away. Gooch took a trip to the bench for tripping Noble. Applegath had another hard shot at Janes, who stopped it with his breast. Crane and McNab collided, and the former was downed. Noble rushed his way thru the whole Battery team and shot. Janes just got his stick on it in time. Applegath warmed Janes up again with a long shot. Jack Gooch tried hard for the Battery, but his forwards nearly always failed to take advantage of his passes. Janes nicely cleared a hard shot from Dopp on the wing. Gooch and McKenzie went down, but the latter shot high. Referee Whitehead's decisions seemed to displease the crowd at times, and they certainly let him know about it.

First period over. Score: Riversides 2, Battery 0.

The Battery looked even worse against Riversides than the score would indicate in the first period. Practically during the whole period the soldiers were bunched at their net staving off Riversides' attacks. The checking was of the closest kind. The white shirts showed a nice combination and barrels of speed.

Second Period.

Merrick opened proceedings in the second period by a nice rush the length of the ice, but his shot was well cleared by Janes. Applegath followed with a strong attack, but he was sandwiched by Gooch and McNab.

Several of the Riverside forwards took shots at Janes, who stopped everything in good fashion. Applegath was benched for tripping Gooch. Crane was stopped by Gooch when he was almost thru the defence. Butterfield went down the boards, but was jammed in the corner. The eastenders had the soldiers confined to their own half of their ice and try as they might they could not get out. McNab hit Collett in the face with a long shot from well out. Collett resumed after a three-minute stoppage. Noble tested Janes with a hard low one. Smith scored with a shot from the wing, which had Janes puzzled completely. Riversides 3, Battery 0.

Smith tried another at Janes, but the goalkeeper was there. Battery tried hard to raise the Riverside siege of the nets, but found it hard going. McNab got his bench ticket for tripping Applegath.

The soldiers' forwards livened up more at this period and showed some good combination. Crane was discovered tripping Jupp and paid the penalty. McKenzie and Pethick collided in front of their own nets, and the latter left the ice for repairs, taking Applegath off to even matters up. Both teams were playing five men each at this time, but McNab came over from the bench and gave the soldiers one man advantage. Crane returned a minute later and this left the teams even at six men.

Noble wakened Janes with a sharp shot close in. Pethick and Applegath returned to the ice, the former sporting a well patched eye. Their return was the signal for a general awakening of both teams. A stick-handling contest between Jupp and Merrick resulted in Jupp getting clear after showing some nice tricks. Battery forced the play at this time, and the Riverside goaler had several narrow shaves. Second period score: Riversides 3, Battery 0.

The Battery came to life in the dying moments of the second period and got the eastenders busy working behind their own goal. They only had two shots that looked dangerous tho, and Collett cleared both nicely. The Battery still show their old failing—lack of the final punch at the nets.

Third Period.

Riversides started the final stanza like whirlwinds, and Dopp and Smith shot two at Janes in quick succession. The first shot by Dopp was stopped by the goaler, but he ducked the second by Smith, and it dropped over the loop of the net. Gooch replied with one of his especially good rushes, which was smothered by four Riversides. A likely-looking three-man Battery combination was spoiled by Butterfield skating offside. End-to-end rushes were the order at this time, but they were all stopped when near the nets. Riversides' goal was in jeopardy for a time by Battery forwards, but it was relieved.

Mackenzie tried a long shot at Collett, who stopped it nicely. Bumps were handed out freely, but all were fair and according to the rules. The game seemed like a new team at this time and went down the ice in great old style. McNab drew a penalty for slamming Smith to the boards. Smith was all but thru at the Battery end when Butterfield pulled him up with a great check. Gooch received a cut on the brow when checking Merrick and retired for attention.

Crane went off to even the sides and the teams continued playing. Jupp stockhandled his way thru the Riversides, but was finally pulled up. Gooch and Crane resumed and the former started a rush which terminated at the east end defence. Crane secured the puck from a jam around the Battery goal and slammed it past Janes for Riversides' fourth goal. Riversides 4, Battery 0.

Gooch was almost thru the whole Riverside team himself before he was pulled up. Mackenzie snapped a long shot at Collett and just about caught the goaler napping. Jupp followed with another from the wing, and McKenzie just missed snapping it into the net. Gooch got the bench for slamming Noble into the boards. Both teams put in a final spurt towards the close of the game; it was stopped by Merrick being laid low with the puck.

It finished: Riversides 4, Battery 0.

The attendance for the afternoon was 4566, and the gate receipts were $1995.75.

Lou Marsh called for three cheers for the Battery at the finish of the game, and the crowd gave them in style.

Summary.

—First Period.—

1. Riversides	Applegath	2.00
2. Riversides	Dopp	4.00
—Second Period.—		
3. Riversides	Smith	10.00
—Third Period.—		
4. Riversides	Crane	15.00

DIBLEE ELECTED HEAD OF NEW CYCLE RIDERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Cycle Racing Men's Union of America at Newark the other day, bicycle riders elected a board of control to handle cycling in place of the National Cycling Association, the body they are endeavoring to overthrow.

Harold Diblee, well-known in the A. A. U., was elected chairman. Other members of the committee are Dr. George J. Muth, Dr. A. J. Birs, William Coburn and Hugh R. Brown. These men will not have full power to act, but will work in conjunction with two delegates from the riders and two from the promoters.

A proposition was put up to the riders to compete in ten-hour-a-day six-day races in St. Louis, Milwaukee and Kansas City for 30 per cent. of the gross receipts and transportation. The riders turned this down and demanded 40 per cent. of the receipts and an eight-hour race, along with transportation. The offer was made by Packy McFarland, who is to conduct the proposed race in Chicago.

GILHOOLEY IS REAL STAR AND BETTER THAN BENNY KAUFF

Wild Bill Donovan Firm Believer in International League Star

POOR OLD JOE YEAGER

He Failed to Land the Richmond Job—Kraft for Richmond.

Manager Donovan of the New York Yankees is very strong for Frank Gilhooley, the former Royal. He thinks well of the youngster, and says that if he had some of Kauff's confidence in his own ability he would have been a star long ago. With Adrian, Erie, Montreal and Buffalo in various leagues the past five seasons, Gilhooley has made more hits, scored more runs, stolen more bases, made more sacrifice hits, and more put-outs and assists than Kauff. He has made two more errors than Kauff in the past five years, but has had 171 more put-outs and 52 more assists than Benjamin. It would appear that Frank made a mistake in not doing some of his playing with the Federal League, because then he would have acquired more advertising.

When Joe Yeager was released outright by the Royals this week, the belief prevailed in local baseball circles that the veteran was going to catch a berth as manager of the Richmond Club. Now it is announced that Billy Smith, once with Buffalo, has landed the job. Smith bossed the Atlanta team in the Southern Association last year.

Clarence Kraft, the player who once almost caused a baseball strike, has been purchased by Harrisburg, and will be transferred with the rest of the club to Richmond. There it is hoped that he will strike about .300.

When the National and American League seasons open on Wednesday, April 12, the following games will be played in the east:

In the National League, the Giants will play Brooklyn at Ebbets Field, and the Boston Braves will play the Phillies at Philadelphia.

In the American League, Washington will play the Yankees at the Polo Grounds and the Philadelphia Athletics will meet the Red Sox at Boston.

New Orleans Results

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Four-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Batwa, 112 (Vandusen), 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and 3 to 2.
2. Beau Pere, 109 (Kederis), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
3. Richard Langdon, 112 (Koerner), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.50 2-5. King Radford, El Pato, Lelaloha and Twilight also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Ella Bryson, 104 (J. McTaggart), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Garl, 114 (Butwell), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Gabrio, 114 (Obert), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.13 3-5. Mabel Montgomery, Zin Dei, Chilla, Milton Robles and Lohengrin also ran.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, purse $600, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Panzareta, 124 (Kederis), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Marion Goosby, 103 (Garner), 12 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Dr. Larrick, 110 (Koerner), 13 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.

Time, 1.13 2-5. Korfhage, Greenwood and Hester Pyrrne also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Exchange Handicap, three-year-olds, one mile:

*1. Eagle, 112 (Keogh), 4 to 1, even and 1 to 3.
2. Bertodano, 99 (Dreyer), 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.
3. Herbert Temple, 98 (Garner), 20 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.39 2-5. Goldcrest Boy, Hanovia also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Harry Lauder, 110 (McDermott), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.
2. Mabel Dulweber, 105 (Murphy), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.
3. Yodeles, 113 (Metcalf), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.49 1-5. Trovato, Insuranceman, Laird o' Kirkcaldy, Supreme also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Guide Post, 113 (Koerner), 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2.
2. Duke of Dunbar, 115 (Butwell), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even.
3. Jessie Louise, 112 Meehan), 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2.

Time 1.47. Lamode, Mockery, Polly H. and Reno also ran.

FEDERALS PUT MANY PLAYERS IN MARKET

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Baseball Clubs, has announced a list of 122 players released by the Federal League under the terms of the recent peace agreement with organized baseball. They are henceforth free agents so far as the Feds are concerned. Unless the teams with which they played in organized baseball before jumping to the Feds claim them, they are free to negotiate with any other clubs.

Included in the list are "Chief" Bender, Howard Camnitz, Charley Carr, Harry Swacina, Art Griggs, Hap Myers and a few others of past prominence. Most of the players are little known in baseball.

COLLEGE BOWLING CLUB.

In roll-off for the first series the Waldos won from the National Yacht Club by 48 pins. Scores: Waldos 2797, National Yacht 2749. E. Kearns was the big noise with a score of 590.

League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.
Haberdashers	6	3
National Yacht	6	3
Waldos	6	3
Dukes	5	4
Grape Vines	4	5
Carlyles	0	9

Ten High Average Men.

G. Jenkins	188	Thomas	183
Fairley	186	Hartman	183
Geary	186	Edwards	181
Kearns	185	Neale	181
Balding	185	Gallow	181
McGrath	184	Black	180

SATURDAY SOCCER IN OLD COUNTRY

Special Cable to The Sunday World.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The football games today resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUES.

—London Combination.—			
Arsenal	2	Fulham	0
Chelsea	1	Brentford	2
Croydon	0	Crystal	2
Millwall	3	Reading	1
Tottenham	0	Clapton	1
West Ham	0	Queen's Park	0
—Lancashire Section.			
Bolton	4	Manchester City.	2
Blackpool	4	Stockport	1
Everton	4	Stoke	1
Manchester U.	1	Liverpool	1
Oldham	3	Burnley	1
Rochdale	2	Bury	1
Southport	1	Preston	0
—Midland Section.—			
Barnsley	1	Notts Forest	1
Grimsby	2	Derby County	2
Huddersfield	2	Sheffield Wed.	0
Leicester	4	Hull City	1
Sheffield U.	4	Leeds City	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Celtics	3	Ayr United	1
Motherwell	2	Rangers	2
Third Lanark	6	Aberdeen	0
Partick	5	Queens Park	0
Dundee	1	Clyde	1
Hearts	2	Raith Rovers	1
Morton	5	Hibernians	1
Falkirk	2	St. Mirren	0
Kilmarnock	3	Hamilton	0
Airdrieonians	2	Dumbarton	1

SUNDAY ENTRIES

AT JUAREZ.

JUAREZ, Jan. 29.—The entries for Sunday are:

FIRST RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, one mile:

Endurance	*98	Virgie Dot	*98
Klepper	*100	Frog Eye	105
Irish Kid	105	Waxemall	*105
Lone Star	105	Lady Young	108
Mintanka	110	Cisko	110
Capt. Druse	110	Mandadero	110
Barnard	110	Voladay II.	110

SECOND RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Veldt	*98	Violet	102
Rapids	103	C. M. Johnson	105
Circulate	105	Staranise	106
Savino	113		

THIRD RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Meal Ticket	98	Tower	*102
Canapa	*105	Finnigin	*107
Willis	*103	Ceos	110
Sallie O'Day	110		

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

Carrie Orme	83	King Box	98
Bonanza	105	Loftus	126
Wilhite	106		

FIFTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds, seven furlongs:

Charity Ward	*89	U See It	*100
Stella Grainne	*102	Mex	103
Lackrose	109	M. B. Eubanks	112

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

B. A. Jones	*104	Little Abe	109
Panhachapi	110	Safranor	110
Little Jake	112	Old Coin	112
Connaught	115		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The entries for Sunday are:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Argument	94	Calithumpian	*98
Margaret Meise	*101	Yellow Eyes	102
Charles Francis	*103	Springmass	109
Dickers	110	Kayderoseros	110

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Paulson	94	B. of Kitchen	94
Mary Blackwood	94	Brown Prince	108
Obolus	110	Sordello	111
Belfast	111	Sonny Boy	114

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Flying Feet	*102	White Crown	106
Huda's Brother	*107	Jim L.	110
Lily Orme	*112	Pardner	116

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

Galeswinthe	97	Little Alta	97
Idola	102	Chitra	*102
Energetic	107	Andromeda	107
Indifferent	107	Envy	111
Bulgar	113	Shadrach	116

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

Ironington	*97	Stunner	97
Paul Davis	106	Archery	106
Inlan	106	Miss Kingsbury	107
Lord Wells	*103	Devilry	109
Cherry Seed	113		

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Aldebaran	100	Luther	103
First Degree	107	Ben Quince	110
Brave Cunarder	115		

SEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, one mile:

Emily R.	94	Tony Fashion	96
St. Lazerain	97	Ravenal	*102
Tamerlane	105	Balfron	110

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Juarez Results

JUAREZ, Jan. 29.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, three furlongs:

1. May W., 120 (Loftus), 6 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Nasledovati, 110 (Howard), 3 to 1, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Ripsosta, 100 (C. Hunt), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.

Time .35 2-5. Kato, Juanita, Frederick, Wand also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, maidens, 6 furlongs:

1. Rhodes, 115 (Molesworth), 6 to 5, 2 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Miss Sedalia, 106 (Stirling), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
3. Helen James, 105 (Acton), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.16 1-5. Bluepoint, Salvato Queen, Jack Harrison, Strange Girl, Fairy Fay, Jumella and Viso also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Lady Young, 110 (Gross), 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 7 to 10.
2. Foeman, 113 (Howard), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even.
3. Smiling Mag, 106 (Acton), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1.

Time 1.09 3-5. Whispering Hope, Rose Garden, Eugene Sue, Tiara, Veno Von, Cruzola, Frog Eye, Noble Grand, Louis De Cognets, Favorite Article, Van Horn also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Azurea, 110 (Gross), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even.
2. Nifty, 112 (Pauly), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even.
3. Barsac, 112 (Cavanagh), 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5.

Time—1.09. Labelle, Brocade, Thanksgiving, Jose Boas, Yester Sun, Eel, Zenotek, Pajaroita also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Miss Bar Harbor, 108 (C. Hunt), 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5.
2. Carondelet, 110 (Stirling), 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3.
3. Dusky Dave, 110 (Gross), 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5.

Time—1.07 2-5. Zolzo, Tower, Lady James, Maladolid Amon also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up, 1 mile:

1. Money Maker, 102 (C. Hunt), 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3.
2. Wild Bear, 100 (Graves), 4 to 5, 1 to 2, and 7 to 10.
3. Louise Paul, 103 (Tenney), 3 to 1, 1 to 5, and 1 to 2.

Time—1.41. Husky Lad, Mollie, Chi Prorealis, and Marcus also ran.

LIEUT. SKENE RONAN HOCKEY PLAYER FOR BORDEN ARTILLERY

Has Been Accepted to Serve in the Borden Battery of Ottawa

TO A JURY ON MONDAY

Appears in County Court on Assault Charge—Hockey News and Gossip.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Canadiens may lose a good hockey player within the next few days.

Skene Ronan, the stormy petrel of the N.H.A. to date, has applied to the Borden Battery, and his application has been accepted. Like Nick Bawlf, he will probably be able to finish out his professional hockey engagement. Nick has a commission, but is able to be with the Wanderers in each game.

Ronan will appear before Judge Winchester and jury in the county court on Monday to answer an assault charge, laid by the police. Ronan put Skinner down for the count in the last pro game and the charge is the result of this.

Wanderers, N.H.A. leaders, play Torontos at the Arena on Monday night.

In the first period of Friday's junior game Aura Lee looked like a stale team. They bunched, neglected their checking and seemed half-hearted in their efforts. After the first rest they came like mad and had everything. You can't tell by first appearances.

Lieuts. Gooch and Heintzman will not accompany the 40th Battery when it leaves Toronto.

Howard McNamara is showing a big improvement this year. He is the idol of the Canadien fans and has developed into a goal getter.

Mark Sheldon is the best junior defence player in this district.

Ottawa fans, after royally panning the capital N.H.A. outfit for many weeks now see pennant hopes glimmering for the Senators. Ottawa has taken a grand spurt in the last ten days and with Wanderers slipping the Senators have a chance for the bunting.

Havana Results

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Yellow Eyes, 113 (Troxer), 7 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Sigma Alpha, 107 (Baker), 4 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.
3. Ajax, 101 (Pitz), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and 7 to 5.

Time 1.14 1-5. Tiger Jim, Lady Bryn, Malik, Nino Muchacho, Wander and Chance also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Frontier, 104 (Young), 4 to 1, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10.
2. Rustic Maid, 100 (Starrett), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
3. Wolf's Bathe, 106 (Mountain), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.14. Beaumont Belle, Arcturus, Ford Mal and Haberdash also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

1. Edith Baumann, 104 (Wolstenholme), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.
2. Stunner, 103 (Dominick), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.
3. Idler, 107 (Watson), 2 to 5, 1 to 4 and out.

Time 1.01 3-5. Tab Her, Scottish Knight and Ruth Strickland also ran.

FOURTH RACE—3-year-olds and up $500, 5½ furlongs:

1. Imperator, 118 (Schuttinger), 2 to 5, 2 to 5, and out.
2. Iron Mask, 125 (Connelly), 4 to 5, 7 to 3, and out.
3. Nathan R., 105 (Watts), 5 to 1, 4 to 5, and out.

Time 1.06 3-5. King Worth also ran.

FIFTH RACE—5½ furlongs:

1. Kopje, 112 (C. Jones), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.
2. Briar Path, 107 (Taplin), 5 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5.
3. Anavri, 111 (Doyle), 7 to 5, 1 to 4, and 1 to 4.

Time 1.08. Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE—1 1-16 miles:

1. Napier, 106 (Mountain), 7 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 2.
2. Earl of Savoy, 114 (Pitz), 5 to 1, even, and 1 to 2.
3. Quick, 114 (Ryan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1.

Time—1.47 2-5. Emily R., Almeda Lawrence and Ravenal also ran.

TO MERGE PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A proposal to co-ordinate the national defense problems thru a joint congressional committee was laid before the senate today by Senator Newlands.

Senator Newlands declared that with various hearings on army bills, navy plans and other aspects of the national defense question proceeding at the same time it was impossible for members of congress to get a clear view of the nation's military needs.

The Newlands resolution proposes that the committee be empowered to study the general subject of national defense, efficiency of the present army and navy organization, advisability of compulsory service and of creating a national defense council, the status of the organized militia and the question of military schools including possible co-operation of the states, the problem of finding auxiliary ships for the navy in war time and various other phases of the whole problem of preparedness.

The Sporting World - - By Lou Skuce

SPORTING SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

RLD

KENE RONAN PLAYER FOR ARTILLERY

Accepted to Serve den Battery of Ottawa

Y ON MONDAY

County Court on harge—Hockey and Gossip.

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an. 29.—The races here tos follows:
E—Selling, four-year-olds longs:
9, 113 (Troxer), 7 to 5, 3 4.
ha, 107 (Baker), 4 to 1, 3
(Pitz), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and
. Tiger Jim, Lady Bryn, Muchacho, Wander and an.
ACE—Selling, 4-year-olds ngs:
10 (Young), 4 to 1, 3 to
id, 100 (Sterrett), 4 to 1, o 5.
hs, 105 (Mountain), 3 to 1, o 5.
Beaumont Belle, Arcturus, Haberdash also ran.
E—Selling, three-year-olds furlongs:
mann, 104 (Wolstenholm), and 5 to 2.
103 (Dominick), 10 to 1, 4 5.
(Watson), 3 to 5, 1 to 4
. Tab Her, Scottish Knight kland also ran.
ACE—3-year-olds and up ngs:
118 (Schuttinger), 3 to 2, out.
, 125 (Connelly), 4 to 5, 1
, 105 (Watts), 5 to 1, 4 to
5. King Worth also ran.
E—5½ furlongs:
(C. Jones), 4 to 1, 2 to 1
h, 107 (Taplin), 5 to 2, 4 5.
111 (Doyle), 7 to 5, 1 to 2,
Only three starters.
E—1 1-16 miles:
06 (Mountain), 7 to 2, 3 to
Savoy, 114 (Pitz), 5 to 2, to 2.
4 (Ryan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1,
5. Emily R., Almeda Lawvenal also ran.

E PROBLEMS ATIONAL DEFENCE

TON, Jan. 29.—A prodinate the national deins thru a joint congresittee was laid before the by Senator Newlands. wlands declared that with ings on army bills, navy ther aspects of the naquestion proceeding at e it was impossible for congress to get a clear nation's military needs. ands resolution proposes committee be emtudy the general subject defense, efficiency of the and navy organization, f compulsory service and national defense council, the organized militia and of military schools in ible co-operation of the oblem of finding auxiliary navy in war time and r phases of the whole preparedness.

aker, 102 (C. Hunt), 5 to 1 to 3.
ar, 100 (Graves), 4 to 1, 1 o 10.
aul, 103 (Fenney), 2 to 1, o 2.
Husky Lad, Mollie, Cad l Marcus also ran.

SPECIALS IN
Officers' Uniforms

TUNIC AND BREECHES best quality whipcord.... **$28**

WARMER, very best grade khaki melton, heavy wool lined **$22.50**

BREECHES, made of specially fine cavalry cloth, buckskin strappings..... **$12**

Made to order and guaranteed satisfactory in fit, quality, and style.

Crawfords Limited
Civil and Military Tailors
315 Yonge St., Toronto

Sporting Notices

Notices of any character relating to future events, where an admission fee is charged, are inserted in the advertising columns at fifteen cents a line display (minimum 10 lines).

Announcements for clubs or other organizations of future events, where no admission fee is charged, may be inserted in this column at two cents a word, with a minimum of fifty cents for each insertion.

MOTORISTS KILLED BY TRAIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Danie Wleingart and Miss Emma Harbaugh, Chambersburg, were killed and three others were injured, including Mrs John Myers, probably fatally, when a Philadelphia and Reading train struck the automobile in which they were crossing the tracks near Grantham, Pa., today.

You'll never tire of Black Cat Cigarettes—they are so tasty.

**Cool—
Fragrant—
Free Drawing**

Every packet contains a Profit-Sharing Coupon, good for many valuable gifts. Write for free catalogue.

Carreras & Marcianus of Canada Limited
Dept. 22, 853 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal

Mild or Medium
Black Cat
Cigarettes 10 for 10 Cents
MADE IN LONDON ENG. AND MONTREAL

FEDERALS NOW TOP LIST IN THE CENTRAL

Captured Three Games From Vermonts and Go Out in Front—Standing.

The Federals dropped into first place in the Central Handicap League at the Brunswick Club by winning all three games from Vermonts and Brunswicks dropping one to Cafeterias. The Strollers, who were prominent contenders, got a bomb thrown into their camp when they dropped three games to Norris' Lambs. The Brunswicks won the odd game from Cafeterias. The lunch boys had 121 pins handicap and should have scored a double victory, four open boxes in the tenth frame of the last game being responsible for the defeat. Schliman was high man with 622, closely followed by Hartmann with 610. Norris Lambs, with 43 pins' handicap, put the Strollers out of the running for this series by scoring a triple victory. The City Towel scored their third success of the season when they defeated Royal Edwards in the opening game of their fixture. Polin struck out in the tenth, enabling them to get the victory by two pins.

Standing of the league:

	Won.	Lost.
Federals	15	3
Brunswicks	14	4
Strollers	10	5
Cafeterias, Ltd.	12	6
Royal Edwards	8	7
Lindon's Colts	8	7
Vermonts	7	8
Norris' Lambs	8	10
City Towel	3	15
National Yacht	0	18

	Ave.
Kerr, Cafeterias, Ltd.	199
Polin, City Towel	199
Gillis, Brunswicks	198
Hendricks, Federals	196
Broomfield, Lindon's C.	194
Ryan, Royal Edwards	193
Hayward, Federals	191
Carruth, Brunswicks	190
Croft, Strollers	190
B. Robertson, Vermonts	190
Hartmann, Brunswicks	189
Schliman, Brunswicks	189
Glendenning, Strollers	189
R. Long, Strollers	187
Wilkes, Brunswicks	186

Games This Week.
Monday—Norris' Lambs v. Cafeterias.
Tuesday—Strollers v. City Towel.
Wednesday—National Yacht v. Royal Edwards.
Thursday—Brunswicks v. Federals.
Friday—Lindon's Colts v. Vermonts.

PITTSBURG IS BITTEN BY ICE SKATING BUG

Over Two Thousand Skaters Visit Big Winter Garden Every Day in "Smoke Town.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—According to Johnny Daly, probably the most spectacular ice skater in the country, this city has been harder hit by the skating craze than New York. Two big rinks are going here, one at the Duquesne Gardens and the other at the Winter Garden.

Daly has been doing exhibition work at the latter rink for several weeks. More than 2000 a day are skating at the Winter Garden and the other rink is just as crowded. New York has only a mild attack of the ice skating malady. In this city it has reached the epidemic stage and seems to be incurable.

COAL LEAGUE HAS AN EVENLY-BALANCED LOT

Nice Race in Rogers' Fivepin League—Big Scores in Business League.

With the second week of the last series about completed the Business Men's League of the Toronto Bowling Club are already presenting a great race. The World, who are leading the league, uncovered some great rolling in their opening encounter when they totaled 2847 against G. A. Stitt & Co., who were defeated in all three games. Walter Williams, for The World, featured this contest and also the week when he totaled 635. The feature game of the past week was the Boyd Storage and R. S. Williams clash. On the night Charley Boyd, for the piano men, showed them all how with 631.

With the addition of Bill Bromfield and Geo. Dedman, York Lumber should be a strong contender, the lumber kings, now tied with Wm. Davies Co. for third place, making a good impression when they gave away 100 pins to Lang-Mack and took the trio of games for a 2700 total. In this battle Daddy Vick, Bill Bromfield and Manager Joe Berney, for York Lumber, finished in order with 583, 564 and 531, while Tom Patterson was the lone bandit on the Lang-Mack combination with a 518 collection.

In the Rogers' Coal Fivepin League the race is bangup between the first six teams, with Rogers' Best and Black Diamonds tied for the top. The feature of the night was the dropping of three more games by Tim Barber's Quality First team to Rogers' Best.

In the Civic and Commercial Fivepin League it's a great race, outside of the tailenders, who broke into the win column for the first time when they won one of their last three games. This league is developing fast, registering big scores nightly, and, as indicated in the standing, is one of the most evenly balanced leagues ever organized.

In the Balmy Beach Fivepin League, Kew Beach, the leaders, got stung in two out of three games by Finance, while the Kids gained when they made it a clean-up with the Travelers, who never came close in any of the three games. Realty also hung on by taking the odd game from Luxo, while Rex did likewise against Imperials. The big scorers were: Gunn for the Kids, with 544; Morris, Imperials, 516, while Restall for Kids and Tom Hand, the old reliable, for Rex, were the next big clouters, with 467 and 466, respectively.

Standing of all leagues:

Business Men's League.

	Won.	Lost.
The World	3	0
Boyd Storage	5	1
Wm. Davies Co.	4	2
York Lumber	4	2
Collett - Sproule	3	3
Lang - Mack	2	4
R. S. Williams	2	4
J. Curry Co.	2	4
MacLean Pub. Co.	1	2
G. A. Stitt & Co.	1	5

Matinee Two-Man League.
—Second Series.—

	Won.	Lost.
The News	3	0
Advertisers	2	0
Inspectors	2	1
Paper Boxes	2	1
Beau Brummels	2	1
The World	1	2
Linotypes	1	2
Packers	1	2
Tungstens	0	3
Bankers	0	3

Balmy Beach Fivepin League.

	Won.	Lost.
Kew Beach	30	9
Kids	29	10
Realty	24	15
Finance	21	18
Rex	18	21
Luxo	16	20
Travelers	10	26
Imperials	5	34

Civic and Commercial Fivepin League.

	Won.	Lost.
Brown Bros.	12	3
Wm. Davies Co. A.	11	4
Assessment Dept.	10	5
Rogers Coal Co.	8	7
Wm. Davies Co. B.	8	7
Grand & Toy	5	10
Petrie Machinery	5	10
Works Dept.	1	14

Rogers' Coal Fivepin League.

	Won.	Lost.
Rogers' Best	24	12
Black Diamonds	24	12
A1 Hard	23	13
Scrantons	20	16
Anthracite	11	25
Quality First	6	30

Hydro-Electric Fivepin League.

	Won.	Lost.
A. C. Power	4	2
Residence Light	4	2
D. C. Power	2	4
Commercial Light	2	4

Grand & Toy Fivepin League.

	Won.	Lost.
Wellingtons	10	5
Jordans	7	5
Dreadnots	5	7
Regals	5	10

O.H.A. GAMES FIRST HALF OF THIS WEEK

Teams in the Running Will Be Compelled to Play at Short Notice.

Many postponements of O.H.A. games were caused by the soft weather of the past week, and teams in the running will be compelled to play at short notice and with little intermission, so as to complete the schedule. Here are the games already arranged for the first half of this week:

Monday, Jan. 31.
—Intermediate—
93rd Battalion at Cobourg St. Michaels.
Peterboro Electrics at Campbellford.
84th Battalion at Bowmanville.
Weston a. Brampton.
Hamilton at Port Colborne.
Niagara Falls at Dunnville.
Hamilton (C.M.R.) at Brantford.
Collingwood at Alliston.
Owen Sound at Wiarton.
—Junior—
Port Hope at Oshawa.
Aura Lee at Newmarket.
Stratford at Berlin.
Lindsay at Belleville.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.
—Senior—
Berlin at Waterloo.
—Intermediate—
Picton at Queen's II.
—Junior—
Simcoe Norfolks at Port Colborne.
Orillia at 76th Battalion (Barrie).

Wednesday, Feb. 2.
—Intermediate—
Peterboro Electrics at Cobourg St. Michaels.
Bowmanville at Oshawa.
Brampton at Bolton.
Port Colborne at Dunnville.
Hamilton R. C. at Niagara Falls.
Hamilton (C.M.R.) at Paris.
Midland at Alliston.
Orillia v. Bracebridge, at Barrie.
Wiarton at Markdale.
—Junior—
St. Andrew's College at De la Salle, 4 p.m.

OFF THE PACE IN THE ATHENAEUM LEAGUE

Rollers Hardly Up to Best Form—Tight Race in Both Leagues.

The race in the Athenaeum A League has come to a show down between the Glidden Varnish Co. and Bill Vodden's team. The Glidden boys have two games to play yet in the second series, while the Cleaners have completed their schedule, and it looks like a hard road for the Varnish outfit. Altho some good scores were bowled during the past week the boys as a general rule did not shoot up to form. Jimmie Carson was the high man of the week with his 623 score. Leveck of the Swift Canadians was the second man over the six hundred mark, he collecting the nice total of 621. Harry Richard was the only other man to reach the high honor mark, he putting over a 606 count.

The Voddens and Firestones came together in the opener on Monday night, and the Cleaners won all three games. It looked like the Athenaeum team to win three from the Glidden Co., turning the trick nicely in the first two games, but fell away in the last and had to be content with the odd game. The Swift Canadians got going on Thursday and won the odd game from the Parkdales. The Imperials sent over some nice counts on Friday night, when they met the Brokers, but had to be content with a single win.

The Adanacs and Dominion Express No. 1 teams are tied for the honor of leading the B League, closely followed by the Art Clothes and Swift Canadian B teams. The Swift boys can move up into first place by winning all three games from the Firesone No. 2 team.

The Adanacs and Art Clothes met in the opener for the week, and as the leadership hinged on this game both teams were out in full force. The Art Clothes boys won the first game, but the Adanacs came right back and counted the next two as wins and went ahead of the Art boys in the league standing. The Canadian Oil came thru with a three time win over the Dominion Express No. 2 team on Tuesday. The Dominion Express No. 1 tied the Adanacs for first place when they won three games from the Congascos on Wednesday. The Swift Canadians also won three from the Athenaeum B team on Thursday. The Diamonds and Firestone No. 2 team had a nice little argument on Friday with the Firestone boys on the long end of a two to one count.

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE—Purse, maiden 2-year-olds and up, 3½ furlongs:

Maud Bacon	111 Lady Leon 111
Lady Ward	111 Bird Lore 111
The Duke	114 Opportunity 114
Chemung	114 Wall Street 114
Geo. C. Love	114 Daddy Long L. 114
Silver Sedge	114

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Lady Mildred	105 Servia 107
J. D. Suggs	107 Short Ballot 107
Ellen Smyth	108 Busy Joe *108
Souvenir	109 Alfadir 110
Vachel Worth	110 Tito 110
Tribolo	112 Al Pierce 114
Panhandle	115 Illuminator 116
Faraway	118

THIRD RACE—Four-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Iva Spivey	103 Wildrose 103
Bing	105 Miss Daniels 105
Best B. and T.	106 Rey Oakwood 106
Blonde	108 Lady Powers 109
Ancon	110 Milton Robbee 110
Perthrock	110 Mary Warren 111
Dewdrop	111 Chilla 111
Servicence	113

FOURTH RACE—Purse, 3-year-olds and up, mile:

Mary H.	96 Skeerface 96
Riflesholter	103 Ask Ma 103
Herbert Temple	106 Manasseh 106
Monsour Pierci	111 Goldcrest Boy 113

FIFTH RACE—Four-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Ratina	106 Serenata 108
Ben Brother	108 Modesto Boy 110
Scrapper	110 Aristocrat *111
Miss Waters	111 Blue Wing 111
Joe D.	111 Bula Welsh 111
Rubicon II.	111 Bell Boy 114
River King	114 Jim Bacey 116
Dick Deadwood	116

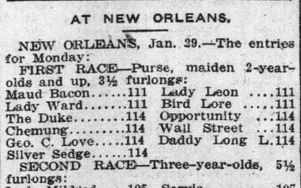
SIXTH RACE—Four-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

York Lad	*106 Kneelet 107
Cliff Stream	107 Gerrard 107
Rich. Langdon	109 Sure On 111
Africa Beau	111 Dartworth 114
Royal Meteor	114 Counterpart 116

In first race Silver Sedge, Daddy Long Legs coupled, Cochrane entry.

Weather cloudy; track good.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE



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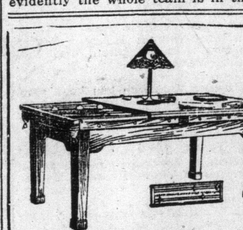
SCORES IMPROVE IN ORR'S FIVEPIN LEAGUE

A Few of Bowlers Not Yet in Their Stride—The Week's Doings.

During the past week the bowling in Orr Bros.' Fivepin League could be rightly described in two words, good and bad. Apparently certain teams are showing the same distress signal which was hoisted during the early part of the series, that of being very slow to get into their average stride. The inability on the part of Capt. Phillips of the Yorks probably cost them the winning of the first series, and they are evidently in the same difficulty again, for on Monday night they were trounced to the king's taste by Cowdy's consistent Beaches for all three games. Unfortunately the Old Chums have been unable to gather a sufficiently strong team together to complete the schedule and have withdrawn from the contest. However, a new team has been secured to fill the gap and the schedule, as drawn up, will be continued. G. Huck, the ambitious captain of the Typists, declares that he "done have no luck" with his hits, but evidently the whole team is in the same boat, for on Wednesday night they suffered a triple defeat at the hands of Capt. Orr's Elks, the present leaders. The Elk team combined nicely and looked like the good team they are, and altho they took the first contest by only some fifteen pins, all of their team scores were well over the 600 mark. All week Capt. McEnroe of the De Podesta Co. had heard nothing but complimentary remarks about the smooth way in which his trundlers were sailing along. Largely and naturally Mac explained that it was due to his personal coaching. But Friday night it happened. Bill Staneland and his Beavers, assisted by Geo. Hotrum, now a member of the heavy machine gun battery, upset the dope completely and laced Mac's stalwarts for three straight encounters. The Beavers are coming along very nicely now and are beginning to make their bid, while the De Podesta five, altho trying all the time, were unable to get sufficient counts to cause their opponents any worry. Percy Searles rolled high for the winners, altho Capt. Staneland was only three pins down on him for the night's rolling.

The Tenpin Two-Man League got away to a good start and A1 contests were on the card the entire week.

A considerable share of labor on Serbian farms is taken by the Serbian women, who also weave the homely material for their clothes. The women are valued highly for their services, so much so that parents not infrequently are unwilling to see their daughters marry. Hence in Serbia wives are often older than their husbands.



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SOCIETY AT HAMILTON.

Mr. Frederick A. Palmer, the well-known war correspondent, lectured here on Tuesday evening before a large audience. He was the guest of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. William Hendrie at Gateside House during his stay in Hamilton. Representatives of the different patriotic societies entertained him at luncheon at the Wentworth Arms and Mr. Cyrus. A. Birge gave a dinner in his honor at the Hamilton Club.

Miss Frances Dumoulin, Toronto, is the guest of Sir John and Lady Gibson.

Mr. Jan Hambourg, Toronto, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Proctor.

Mrs. Champ, New York, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Beckett, is now visiting in Toronto.

Miss Dorothy Massey, Toronto, has been the guest of Mr. George Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Lindsay have left for Nassau.

Miss Helen Pearce, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Dewar.

Miss Margaret Scott has returned from a visit to Toronto.

Mrs. William Hendrie, Gateside House, entertained at dinner on Thursday. Covers were laid for eight.

Mrs. (Canon) R. G. Sutherland, regent of Caxton Chapter, I. O. D. E., has been very ill for several weeks.

Mrs. F. Kent Hamilton, Winnipeg, has been here with her parents, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. James Robert Moodie, at Blink Bonnie.

Mrs. McLagan and Miss Frances Clark have left for a trip to California.

Mr. Ernest Theodore Martin, formerly tenor soloist in Central Presbyterian Church here, has been in town as soloist at the St. John's Church concerts. Mr Martin is tenor soloist of the University Place Presbyterian Church in New York, of which Governor Whitman of New York State is chairman of the trustee board. He appeared in Hamilton and Toronto three years ago in "The Red Widow," and scored a great success. But he prefers church and concert to stage work, and has a fine concert connection. He was given an excellent reception. His voice has gained in volume and compass without losing its sweetness and purity of tone. An effort will be made to bring him here again at a late date.

Miss Marjorie Fellows, Toronto, is the guest of Miss Haslett.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lynch-Staunton, Alberta, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch-Staunton.

Miss Phyllis McKay, Winnipeg, formerly of Hamilton, is visiting Miss Eva Barnard.

RECIPE TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

This Home Made Mixture Darkens Gray Hair and Removes Dandruff.

To a half pint of water add:

Bay Rum ..... 1 oz.
Orlex Compound ..... a small box
Glycerine ..... 1-4 oz.

These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used.

A half pint should be enough to darken the gray hair, rid the head of dandruff and kill the dandruff germs. It stops the hair from falling out, and relieves itching and scalp diseases. It promotes the growth of the hair and makes harsh hair soft and glossy.

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CONDUCTED BY Mrs EDMUND PHILLIPS

Mr. Jack Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill. (formerly Toronto), is spending a two-weeks' vacation with his sister, Mrs. S. Nankin, 26 Walmer road.

* * *

Thru the generous assistance of the members of the Granite Club and friends of Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Steel, they have been able to raise $55.00 toward furnishing a room for the returned wounded soldiers. The following is a copy of Col. F. W. Marlow's letter, who was so kind to draw the winner: I hereby certify that in the contest for pictures re furnishing a room in the Central Military College Convalescent Home, College street, supplied by Mrs. F. Paterson and Mrs. Steel, the numbers were drawn by me with following results: Water color had No. 12, Mrs. Long; autumn scenes had No. 37, Mr. Kindres; boa... scene had No. 73, Mr. Reston; Granite Club picture, Lloyd Spaulding. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Marlow, A.D.M.S., 2nd Division.

* * *

Lady Mackenzie gave a small dinner at Benvenuto, taking her guests on to Miss O'Sullivan's concert.

* * *

The Dean of Ontario, Major Starr, C.E.F., is visiting Col. Sir Henry Pellatt and Lady Pellatt at Casa Loma. He spoke on his experiences at the front at several meetings of the Citizen's Recruiting League.

* * *

The Home Musical Club held a most successful meeting in the palatial studio of Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, when there were about 100 present, the popular president, Mrs. John A. Walker being in the chair. A most amusing program was given by some of the members in an extremely clever manner, the entertainment being altogether too short.

* * *

Miss Maude Arthurs Weir has returned from Chicago.

* * *

Mrs. Machray and Miss Machray have left town en route to California to visit Mrs. Maddison, whose husband is stationed there.

* * *

The Lord Salisbury Chapter, I.O.D.E., gave a very successful card party on Thursday afternoon at The Westminster, Jarvis street, where 40 tables were played, the prizes being Coalport china cups and saucers, contributed by the members of the chapter. The ladies receiving were: Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. C. E. Chambers, Mrs. H. C. Hocken and Mrs. Norman Beal. Tea was served in the dining room. The party was arranged to raise $100 with which to pay for 1100 socks which are being sent to Major Brown, 4th Battalion C.F.A., C.E.F.

* * *

Mrs. Donald M. Robertson, 24 Summerhill Gardens, received Thursday for the first time since her marriage to Lt.-Col. Robertson, when she was wearing a very becoming and handsome gown of lace, and carried a bouquet of beauty roses. Mrs. MacKenzie Alexander, who received with her, wore black satin and lace, with a corsage bouquet of pink roses and violets. In the team-room the polished table was beautiful with real lace and a silver basket and vases of Jacqueminot roses and mignonette, and the magnificent silver service given to Col. Robertson by the Sons of Scotland on his marriage. Mrs. Kirkland and Mrs. Frank Cowan poured out the tea and coffee, assisted by Miss Jean Alexander, Mrs. Stain and Miss Newman.

* * *

Miss Frances Harman, who was nursing during the summer at La Panne, Belgium, is now with No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital, with the British Mediterranean expeditionary force.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, who are in Carberry, Man., are expected back the beginning of the week.

* * *

The Hon. Justice Masten gave a luncheon at the York Club, when his guests included His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. H. Cockshutt (Brantford), Mr. John M. Godfrey, Dr. Norman Allen, Mr. L. H. Preston (Brantford), Mr. N. A. Andrews (Brantford), Mr. G. P. Scholfield, Mr. D. Robertson (Milton), Mr. B. F. Roberts.

* * *

Mrs. Gordon Southam was in town from Hamilton for the dance on Friday night and was the guest of Lady Hendrie at Government House. Major Southam, who is in Kingston, also was in town that night.

* * *

Mr. Strathearn Hay, who has been very ill at Government House since Christmas, is now sufficiently recovered to return to the R. M. C.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lennox have moved from Sherbourne to their new house on the hill, corner of Walmer road and Austin terrace.

* * *

Miss Ina Matthews is leaving for England this week.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Crerar have returned from their wedding trip and are spending a few days with Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Hamilton.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Cochrane is spending a few days in town.

* * *

Mrs. William Ince is leaving for England this week.

* * *

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Mildred May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Foran, to Captain Walter L. Goode, 97th Battalion (American Legion), Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Chaplin, Chatham, is visiting Mrs. D'Alton Davies, Crescent road.

* * *

Announcement is made in the New York Times of the engagement of Mr. Francis deLancey Robinson, eldest son of Mrs. DeLaney Robinson, Fredericton; Miss Grace Floyd Dallaeld, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dallaeld, Lennox Park, New York, also Breckenoc Hall, Long Island. The prospective bride belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent New York families. Mr. DeLancey Robinson is one of the leading architects in New York and belongs to one of the most historic families in England and Canada, his great grandfather being at one time English Governor of Virginia. He has been in New York for the last twenty years, and during that time has designed many of the most imposing structures in America.

* * *

A RECITAL.

Madame D'jane Lavoie-Herz and Miss Margaret George gave a recital in the Nordheimer Hall, when the latter wore a lovely gown of mauve satin, brocaded with silver, with a chain of violets holding the chiffon sleeves, and silver tassels finishing the pointed draperies of the skirt. Madame Lavoie-Herz wore a Greek gown of heavy white crepe de chine. A few of those present were: Lady Falconbridge, Mrs. Herbert Jarvis, Mrs. Barclay-Ormitt, London; Miss Sharpe, Signor and Signora Carboni, Mr. E. W. Schuch, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Miss L. Cunningham, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Melville White, Mrs. Bongard, Mr. and Mrs. Farnum Barton, Dr. and Mrs. Harley Smith, Miss May Cleland, Hamilton, and Mrs. W. D. Barron, and Mr. Tom George who played his sister's accompaniments.

SIEVERT—RIGGS.

A wedding took place at St. Paul's R. C. Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at eight o'clock, a.m., when Rose Anna, daughter of Mrs. E. Riggs, was married to Lance-Corp. George Henry Sievert, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Hamilton, second son of Mrs. I. L. Speyer, the Rev. Dean Hand officiating. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a navy broadcloth, trimmed with military braid and fur, and a very becoming white hat, and corsage bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by Miss Madge Sievert, sister of the groom, who wore an amethyst crushed tailor-made and white hat, and bouquet of pink roses. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Charles Speyer, who was in uniform. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride's mother, 187 Erie avenue. In the evening a reception was held in Society Hall, when about one hundred guests were present. They were received by Mrs. Speyer and Mrs. Riggs, both wearing black satin. The bride was gowned in moonlight blue taffeta, and wore a cameo pendant, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid looked charming in cerise chiffon, with bead trimming, and wearing a cameo locket.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sievert, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Sievert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Rodden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. James Rodden, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. D. West, Mr. and Mrs. John Rodden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gloynes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gloynes, Mrs. J. Millson, Mrs. T. Gale, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. M. Sheehan, Mrs. T. Smith, Misses Florence and Anna Riggs, Nora and Beatrice Collis, Evelyn and Jean Taylor, Elsie Kingdom, Viola Lyons, Gaynell Farrell, Beatrice Rodden, Hazel Beaty, Anna Gallagher, Jane Rodden, Kathleen Bain, Jeanette MacLaughlin, Mildred Wilson, Mabel Gloynes, Louise Gale, Marie Rodden, Effie Fawcett, Susan Kader, Myrtle Crevis, Doris Crawford, Lillie Oates, and Florence Metcalfe, Messrs. G. and D. Beaty, C. and E. O'Neil, J. and G. Spence, E. Jenkins, J. Farrell, Jr., D. Young, C. Brown, J. Lepper, J. Gleason, W. Nolan, S. Boyd, A. Currie, F. Moore, W. Ball, H. Webb, G. Rodden, F. Chadwick, E. Matthews, D. McVicar, J. Jackson, Sergts, Bates and McGranahan, and Privates V. Rodden, W. Lawson, V. Currie, G. Crevis, and J. Johnson.

STEVENS—GRIFFITHS.

A very quiet wedding took place on Jan. 8, when the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Griffiths, Marguerite Pearl (Greta), was married to Mr. Frederick Stevens, the Rev. Dr. J. F. German officiating. The bride wore a brown broadcloth suit and large hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lily of the valley and maiden hair ferns. Miss Gussie Griffiths, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Wm. Griffin supported the groom. After the ceremony the bridal party held a reception at the house of the bride's parents; only immediate relations of the bride and groom were present.

CABARET PARISIEN.

It is a long time since anything so pretty and novel has been given in Toronto as the Cabaret Parisien, held in Columbus Hall under the auspices of the Secours National.

Those who were instrumental in arranging and carrying out the idea deserved great praise, they were Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mrs. W. Phillips, Mrs. C. Kelly, Mlle. Malaval. All the tables had been reserved and the parties met there between dances. Several songs were sung, Mrs. Jack Macdonald singing the "Marseillaise." Others were Miss Joy Denton, Miss Lola Auger, Miss Louise Price, Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Miss Kathleen Hungerford, Miss Wedd, Miss Aileen Kemp and Mr. Douglas Gray.

A few of the assistants were: Miss Norah Cooke, Miss Helen Matthews, Miss Dorell Walker, Miss Isabel Crozier, Miss Margaret McCuaig, Miss Margaret Cayley, Miss Gwyneth Shannon, Miss Helen MacDonald, Miss Gibson, Miss Freda McIntosh, Miss Lucille Hodgins, Miss Pat McCausland, Miss Norma McClure, Miss Barbara Wrong, Miss Elsie Worthington, Miss Lucy Jackson, Miss McWilliams, Miss Hennessy, Miss Norah Bungay, Miss Muriel Campbell, Miss Constance Bird, Miss Marion Huestis, Miss Mary Douglas, Miss Irene Johnson, and Miss Kathleen Johnson, Miss Beatrice Brown, Miss Roberts, Miss Gouinlock, Miss Hayes, Miss Willow Gage and Miss Helen Rochereau.

Among those at the tables were Sir William Mackenzie and the Misses Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. William Willison, Miss Marguerite Robins, Mr. Adair Gibson, Miss Jeanne Bellingham, Mr. George Dinnock, C.E.F., Mr. William Clarkson, C.E.F., Mr. Joseph Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Hayes, Mrs. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills, Miss Huestis.

DANCING.

Pavlowa Academy Attracting Big Crowds—Features Introduced Here the First Time in Canada—Pavlowa Has the Class.

No better evidence of the popularity of Pavlowa Academy could be had than to see the vast crowds this splendid amusement place is now attracting. The increased volume of business has made it necessary to increase the size of the orchestra, and the music at Pavlowa Academy, along with the cabaret, promises to be even a stronger attraction than ever. The orchestra receives direct from New York all the new dance hits as soon as published. No matter where you chance to be you will not find a better or more select place to enjoy this great pastime than Pavlowa Academy. It is getting now to be the custom for parties instead of engaging a small hall to go to Pavlowa; it does away with the worry and arrangement, and the many advantages in this big academy make the pastime far more enjoyable.

Exclusive patronage, original features, excellent ventilation, a good dancing surface and superior music have established Pavlowa Academy as the leading amusement place in this city. For those wishing to learn the new dances the school in connection is the best place for you to go. You are taught the standard steps in dances which have been adopted by the leading academies in New York City. The system of instruction used makes it possible for you to acquire these dances in a very short time.

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GROWTH OF TOBACCO DEPENDS ON START

Results of Experiments at Ottawa Will Be Furnished to Interested Parties.

It is recognized by authorities that in the growing of tobacco the quality of the leaf produced depends much on the manner in which the plants are started. It is realized also that expense can be saved by doing this in the best way. For six years the experimental farms have been investigating the problem of tobacco culture and in order to give growers the advantage of the lessons learned thers has been issued a bulletin entitled: "Tobacco Seed Beds." It is numbered 21 of the second series. This pamphlet of 51 pages prepared by Mr. F. Charlan, chief of the tobacco division, treats the subject in six parts under the following heads: "Types of Beds," "The Soil and Seed Bed," "Shelters," "Seed Sowing and Maintenance of Bed," "Diseases," and "The Making of a Hot Bed" This bulletin, which is generously illustrated, is free to those who apply for it to the publication branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Announcement

Notices of any character relating to future events, the purpose of which is the raising of money, are inserted in the advertising columns at fifteen cents a line.

Announcements for churches, societies, clubs or other organizations of future events, where the purpose is not the raising of money, may be inserted in this column at two cents a word, with a minimum of fifty cents for each insertion.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH AID SOCIETY will give French plays and songs at Margaret Eaton School, North street, Saturday evening, Feb. 5.

THE SUNSHINE CIRCLE are holding a patriotic dance and card party Friday evening, Feb. 4th, at Pavlowa, Cowan avenue. For information call Junction 3248, Parkdale 3188, Belmont 1175.

THE WORKING CIRCLE of the Sir Henry Pellatt Chapter, I.O.D.E., will give a bridge on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, at 2.30, at 9A Wellington East.

Why Pay a Big Price for a Diamond?

Instead, pick out one of the glorious radiant Gophir Gems, set in solid 14Kt. gold, and get it on a 5 days' free trial. Wear it to the ball—to the opera—on the street—to work—everywhere—for 5 full days—then decide whether you wish to buy or not. If you are not fascinated by its radiance—if you consider its splendor one trifle less than that of a mined diamond—send it back at our expense. You don't pay us a penny for the trial. If you decide to keep it, pay the rock-bottom price (1-30th as much as a diamond costs) as you can afford. Terms as low as 3 1-3c a day ($1.00 a month), without interest. No red tape. Your credit is good with the Gophir Diamond Co. Send coupon for new jewelry book.

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Put your name and address in the coupon or on a letter or a postcard and send to us at once for the big new book of exquisite Gophir Gems. Read the fascinating story of how at last Science has conquered Nature and has produced a glorious radiant gem, whose dazzling brilliance is actually a marvel to behold. They cost but 1-30th as much as diamonds, but wear forever. Do not delay an instant. Put your name and address in the coupon now—get the free book immediately while this greater offer lasts.

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They KNOW that a really pure, a wonderfully rich, and an always fresh milk can be at all times obtained—from the Farmers' Dairy.

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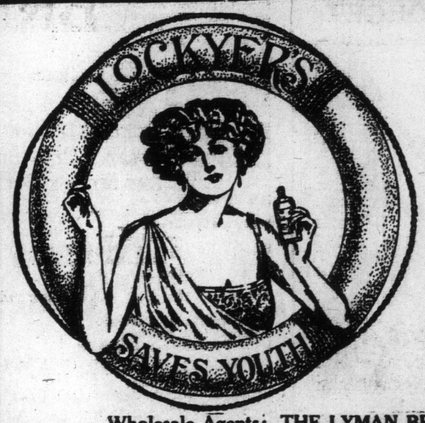

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On Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

Parliament was brought here to answer the question: Shall there be an extension or an election?

The answer apparently is expected to come from the opposition. To extend the term of parliament is the policy of the government as frankly declared in the speech from the throne. Indeed, it has been said that in the vice-regal speech more importance was attached to extending the lifetime of parliament than to carrying on the war. It was at any rate given first place on the agenda or sessional program.

Parliament will not be asked to answer directly the question of the hour until the debate on the address is concluded. When that debate is over the government's resolution for an extension of the parliamentary term will be given the right-of-way. If the resolution goes thru it will be taken for granted that the elections are to go over until 1917. It will, of course, always be in the power of the government to go to the country; but, if both parties unite to bring about the extension there would seem to be a moral obligation on the government to dismiss politics for a time, and to devote itself entirely to the prosecution of the war.

It was observed that neither Sir Robert Borden nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the proposed extension of the parliamentary term in his speech upon the address. They did not anticipate the discussion which will not be in order until the resolution for an extension of the parliamentary term is reached on the order paper. Not at all of their followers, however, were so punctilious. More than one Liberal member intimated that he was not altogether in favor of the proposed extension. From the maritime provinces came objections to changing our constitution. Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, the member for Gloucester, N.B., has always protested against any tinkering with the constitution. Constitutions, he says, are made to protect minorities, and those minorities should always oppose any change even tho change would apparently be for their benefit. They should, he told the house the other day, "suffer for the constitution even tho they suffer from the constitution."

Judge McKenzie, the Liberal member for Cape Breton and Victoria, intimated that there might be some opposition to an extension. Hon. Dr. Pugsley did likewise. The doctor has, however, been on both sides of the question.

The Ontario Liberals fear an election as they would the plague, and the western Liberals are not keen for a contest. At their caucus a few days ago the Liberals are said to have discussed the whole question, and to have been anything but harmonious. Quebec and Maritime Province members desired to hazard everything on the chance of an election, but found no encouragement from their colleagues on this side of the Ottawa River. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked the caucus to decide the question for him, but they replied, in effect, that he must decide it for them. That the Liberal chieftain personally favors an extension is pretty well known. It is therefore assumed in some quarters that the resolution for an extension will be passed by the house without a division. That, however, does not mean that it will be passed without criticism.

Upon the proposed resolution as rambling a debate would be in order as the debate upon the address. The opposition might well propound many questions to the government. They might ask what fiscal changes are likely to be announced within the next two years. They might insist upon knowing what is the government's policy in regard to the railway situation. They might ask for some assurance that the government, after getting the extension, would not make a sudden dash to the country if, by any chance, the allies won a great victory in Europe. They might also demand an investigation into the operations of the shells committee.

The general idea here is that the government wants an election. The bait is in the ring. If the Liberals want the house dissolved they will be promptly accommodated. The Ontario Conservatives, however, shrink from an election during war time unless the responsibility for such an election can be placed on the Liberals. They are anxious for a dissolution but they want the Liberals to make them dissolve.

A good many Liberals are also of the opinion that the party responsible for precipitating a wartime election will fare badly at the hands of the people. Many of them would like to see an election but they want the responsibility for an election at this time to rest squarely upon the government. Some of them suggest that an extension should be refused unless the government agrees to investigate the shells committee. They think it would place the government in an awkward position if dissolution were resorted to for the purpose of staving off an investigation.

So it looks as tho both sides were manoeuvering for position. Not all members on either side want an election and few want one at all unless they can hold the other fellows responsible for bringing it on. The testing time will come next week when the resolution for the extension is under discussion. The Liberals may take the stand that they will grant an extension provided the government grants an investigation of the shells comminittee. To this the government will reply that the investigation cannot be granted without the consent of the imperial authorities.

What then?

Quite obviously the Liberals will say something like this:

"If you really are willing to grant an investigation, join us in passing a unanimous resolution asking the imperial authorities to permit the investigation. We can cable that across and get an answer in 24 hours."

There are some who believe that the prime minister will decline to discuss terms with his opponents but insist upon the extension being granted unconditionally. The resolution could be put thru the house under closure but of course it is unlikely that the imperial parliament would amend the B. N. A. Act unless the request came from a united parliament. There would then be practically nothing for the government to do except to get ready for an election and, quite naturally, they might dissolve and get to the country as soon as possible.

One Conservative member said today that the party would not support the prime minister in a course which would lay him open to the charge of bringing on a wartime election in order to avoid an investigation. "It would tie a tin can to every Conservative candidate all over the country" is the way he put it.

Another interesting rumor is to the effect that His Royal Highness the Governor-General regards an election at this time as most inopportune. It is said that he would be slow to grant a dissolution and that he would urge the politicians to bridge over their difficulties in forming a coalition government.

Several rather notable speeches have been made during the past week in the debate upon the address. Mr. Carvell, the Liberal member for Carleton N. B., presented what seemed to be a strong indictment against the shells committee. He came to grief, personally, by also assailing the department of agriculture for the purchase of hay in New Brunswick, but that is another story.

The remarkable feature of Mr. Carvell's attack on the shells committee was the vast amount of detailed information he had in his possession. No one seems to know where he got it.

The issue involved in the controversy over the shells committee is a somewhat complicated one. The critics of the committee start with the proposition that the manufacturers upon the committee occupied an indefensible position. They were buying and selling at the same time. As a representative of the British Government it was the duty of each committeeman to buy shells at the lowest possible price but as a manufacturer he was personally interested in having the price as high as possible. It is not charged that higher prices were fixed for the benefit of the manufacturers; but they may have been. The onus is on the members of the shell committee to prove that they did not make any undue profit.

The second point made against the committee will have less popular sympathy. It is that munition orders were distributed rather with a view to relieving the industrial situation in Canada than with a view to getting the best results from the least expenditure for the British Government. The munition business undoubtedly came as a godsend to this country, and Canada is doing so much for the war that the committee could scarcely be criticized for doing what they could for Canada.

You man hear the real grievance against the committee voiced by a good many Conservative members outside of the chamber. It is the old story of manufacturers with good plants, being told that no orders were available, while at the same time orders were being given to people who were not in the manufacturing business. Mr. Carvell gave a startling list of companies, especially organized, to get shell orders. They were incorporated and got the orders one after another within a few months' time, and yet, during that period manufacturers of good standing vainly applied for orders and were told over and over again that none could, or would be, placed. It is a curious feature of the whole business, which probably can be explained satisfactorily, but ought to be investigated.

There is probably not much in the contention that the prices were too high, altho at first blush it seems strange that the shell which at first cost $8.45 now only costs $1.75. By comparison, Canadian prices were moderate and at present are very low; perhaps too low. The whole trouble would have been avoided if the government had gone into the making of munitions on a big scale at the start. Such action would not have interfered with private competition, but it would have served as a regulator of prices and we would know to a certainty many things concerning which we can now only argue, declaim or guess.

Mr. Carvell has long been a thorn in the side of the government, and there was much rejoicing on Thursday when he became a casualty. He was not so much hoist by his own petard as buried under his own hay. Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, was the hero of the hour. He did not convict Mr. Carvell of doing anything very wrong, but he did convict him of having done the very things for which Mr. Carcell had unmercifully denounced others. In short, having a contract to furnish hay to the government in 1902, Mr. Caravell made contracts with hay buyers in his country, which stipulated that they should not in any event pay any farmer more than $8 a ton for loose hay.

It was business, but poor business for the professional friend of the farmer. As Archie McCoig observed on Friday:

"We are all fond of the farmers, especially at election time."

Sir Sam Hughes made a remarkably good speech. There was scarcely a touch of his old style, however. Responsibility sobers, as prosperity mellows, the right kind of a man. Sir Sam will always be frank, fearless and outspoken, but he will never again be the happy free lance that he was before the war. Now and then, however, a little of the old Sam Hughes bubbles up and flows over before the minister of war can push down the lid. This, Mr. Carroll, the Liberal member for Cape Breton, who is of military age, but has not enlisted, learned to his sorrow. Sir Sam was defending himself from the charge of political favoritism. He said:

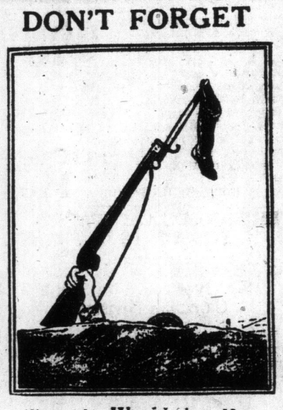
I might point out that a gentleman has written me—I do not know whether it is true or not—that in one regiment in Nova Scotia twenty-four of the twenty-eight officers are Liberals and the other four Tories, that three of those Tories are at the front, but the Liberals are all occupying soft jobs at home. Whether that is true or not I can not say. I would not recognize such twaddle anyway.

Mr. Carroll: What regiment is that?

Sir Sam Hughes: I shall be glad to tell my hon. friend privately, but I can assure him it is not the regiment to which he belongs.

On the whole, some hits have been scored by both sides in the debate. Next week when the house comes to discuss the extension of parliament we will come near to a show of hands and a trial of strength. Party feelings, I should say, runs higher this session than last and the politicians are more ready than they were for a contest. Someone said today that the two parties resembled two high-price lawyers trying to scare one another by demanding an immediate trial, with neither of them quite willing to have his case go to the jury.

DON'T FORGET



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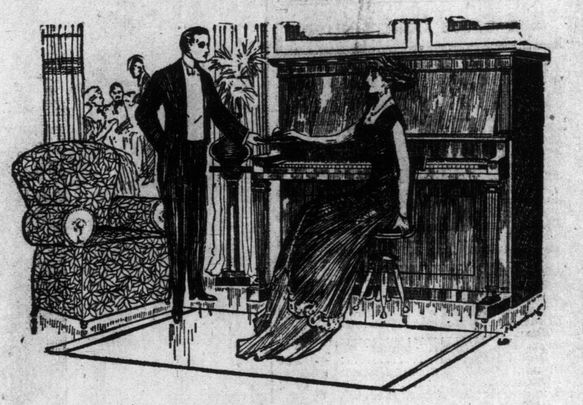

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TEUTONS MAKE CLAIM TO SUCCESS IN WEST

Report Capture of Thousand Yards of French Positions at Frise

ADMIT FRENCH ADVANCE

Official Report Says They Made Successful Attack on Position Near Neuville.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, via London, 3.19 p.m.—The capture of 1000 yards of French positions south of the Somme by German troops was announced today by army headquarters, prisoners to the number of 927 and 13 machine guns being taken.

The thousand yards of positions taken were south of the Village of Frise, which also was captured by the Germans.

Northeast of Neuville the Germans stormed trenches along a front of about 1700 yards, capturing 27 prisoners and 9 machine guns.

The text of the official statement given out today by the German war office says:

"Western front—To the northwest of the farm of Lacrolle, northeast of Neuville, German troops stormed 1500 yards of the enemy's trenches, taking prisoners, 237 men, including one officer, and capturing nine machine guns.

Admit French Gain.

"Several French attacks against the position near Neuville, recently taken by the Germans, broke down, but the enemy succeeded in occupying the second mine crater."

No Great Teuton Win.

PARIS, Jan. 29, via London, 3.48 p.m.—An attack by the Germans on the French front south of the Somme yesterday along a width of several kilometres failed completely on the southern end of the line, succeeding only on the bank of the Somme against the Village of Frise, it was announced today by the war office.

GARBAGE IS VALUABLE AS RESULT OF WAR

City of New York Offered Large Sum for Privilege of Collecting It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The war and the resultant demand for nitroglycerine are given a sthe reasons for a legal contest which has begun here for a contract to remove the garbage of New York City. Altho the city has paid $3,750,000 in seventeen years for removal of its garbage, a company now offers the city $900,000 for that privilege for five years.

Counsel for the new bidder explained why the garbage had suddenly become so valuable by saying that the product of garbage after being treated with steam is grease, the value of which at present is high. From this grease, he said, comes glycerine, from which is made nitroglycerine.

FACTORY EXTENSIONS NUMEROUS THESE DAYS

Since War Began, More Permits Have Been Issued Than Any Other Period.

There have probably been more factory extensions made since the outbreak of war than during any period of equal length prior to that time. Four more applications have been made to the city architect for permits to make extensions and additions. The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co. have applied for a permit to erect an addition to their factory on Booth avenue.

The Chapman Double Ball Bearing Co. wish to enlarge their premises on Sorauren avenue. The Canada Metal Co. has asked for permission to build a $4000 shot tower in connection with its factory on Fraser avenue. The Canada Pipe and Steel Co. has applied for a permit to make an extensive addition to its machine shop building on Atlantic avenue.

Learn Music at Home

Piano, Organ, Violin, Cornet, Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Harp, Sight-Singing

Easy Lessons FREE

No longer need the ability to play be shut out of your life. Just write us a postal to-day for our new Free Book, fresh from the printer. Let us tell you how you can easily, quickly, thoroughly learn to play your favorite musical instrument by note in your own home, without a teacher, by our New Improved Home Study Method, *without paying a cent for lessons!* Different, easier than private teacher way—no tiresome, dry exercises, no inconveniences. No trick music, no "numbers," yet simple, wonderful, amazingly easy for even a child.

200,000 Pupils!

Since 1898 we have successfully taught over 200,000 people, from seven to seventy, *in all parts of the world!* Hundreds write: "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity. My eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn."

We want to have *one pupil in each locality at once* to help advertise our wonderful easy system of teaching music. *For a limited time* we therefore offer our marvelous lessons *free.* Only charge is for postage and sheet music, which averages 12½ cents weekly. Beginners or advanced pupils. We have hundreds of pupils, *right here in New York,* the musical centre of America, who prefer our Home Study method in place of best private teachers. Get all the proof, facts, letters from pupils, *amazing free offer,* and fascinating New Book just issued, *all free.* Send coupon or postal today, *now.*

U. S. School of Music, Dept. 225 5th Ave., New York

Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons by Mail," explaining how I can learn to play for 12½c weekly.

Name .....

Address .....

Red Cross Contributions

Brigadier-General James Mason, hon. treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $23,623.64.

Aurora, Ont., Patriotic League..	$18.00
Apple Cross, Rock Creek, Ont., Soldiers' Society	300.00
Ainsworth, B.C., Kaslo Branch, No. 1 Mine	65.50
Assiginock, Municipality of, Grand Manitoulin Island, Ont.	200.00
Adjala, Ont. (Simcoe Co.), 376, No. 10	15.00
An American Friend, Tenesca, N. Y.	2.00
Athens, Ont., Methodist Sunday School	23.60
Assigned Pay, two members of 81st. Batt., C.E.F., Toronto...	15.00
Brant Co. Teachers' Patriotic Fund	350.00
Bliss, Mrs. Fowler, pupils of, Mount Hope, Ont.	2.00
Bolton, Ont., Albion District Orange Lodge	50.00
Brighton Branch, for Brighton Basketball team	30.00
Brighton Branch, annual membership fees	18.00
Bying Inlet, Ont., subscriptions of citizens	203.14
Coboconk, Ont., Girls' Sewing Club	10.00
Claremont, Ont., proceeds of sale of a pie, Meth. Church..	25.50
Clarksburg, Ont., Township of Collingwood	1,260.00
Dolora, Ont., concert, public school pupils	56.30
Dominion Steel Foundry Co., Hamilton, Ont., advertising..	10.00
Drummond Co. Branch Canadian Pat. Fund, for L.O.L. 17, Drummond Ont.	36.00
Delta Dramatic Club, Ont.	100.00
Darlington Branch, Canadian Pat. Fund, Ont.	500.00
Eldorado, Ont., Madoc Tp., Patriotic League	500.00
Essex Co., Ont., Women's Patriotic League	105.00
Farewell, Ont., proceeds of patriotic concert	31.00
Hopeville Council of Can. Order of Chosen Friends	5.00
Hanover, Ont., Anglican Church, proceeds of concert, Y.P.A...	40.00
I. O. D. E., De Salabrey Chap., Chateauguay, Que., Prisoners' Fund	4.00
I. O. D. E., 28th Regt. Chap., Stratford, Ont.	56.00
I. O. D. E., Campbellford, Ont., Prisoners' Fund	40.00
I. O. D. E., Selkirk Chap., Wellacebury, Ont.	50.00
I. O. D. E., Plum Creek Chap., Souris, Man., Prisoners' Fund	4.00
I. O. D. E., Quinte Chap., Belleville, Ont., Prisoners' Fund...	2.00
I. O. D. E., Elko, B.C., Belgian Relief and Red Cross	60.00
I. O. D. E., Georgian Chap., Meaford, Prisoners' Fund....	4.00
I. O. D. E., Ahmook Chap., Goderich, Ont., Prisoners' Fund	2.00
I. O. D. E., Abegweit Chap., Summerside, P.E.I.	50.00
I. O. D. E., Kent Chap., Ridgetown, Ont.	12.00
I. O. D. E., Gen. Brough Chap., Goderich, Ont., Prisoners' Fund	2.00
Jarvis, Ont., King's Daughters of Methodist Church	22.65
Kleinburg, Ont., Choral Society	19.25
Kenora, Ont., Branch C.R.C.S., hospital bed	50.00
Lucknow, Ont., for Red Cross, Belgian and Polish Funds....	77.50
Lucknow, Ont., Pat. League...	200.00
Lockerbie, Sask., Ladies' Aid Society	45.00
Mr. George M. Miller, Buffalo Club, Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
C.R.C.S., Meaford, Ont., branch.	500.00
Miss M. L. Murray, Niagara Falls South (prisoners)	4.50
Patriotic Soc., Melbourne, Ont..	100.00
Proceeds of social entertainment by Men's Athletic Assn. and Women's Institute	21.00
Sunday school, Monteith, Ont..	16.50
Telephone Co., Mt. Albert, Ont.	200.00
Miss Jean MacDonald, Drayton, Ont.	13.00
C.R.C.S., Mountain, Ont., branch	100.00
C.R.C.S., New Brunswick provincial branch	10.60
Women's Patriotic League, Norwich, Ont.	100.00
Ladies of Plato, Sask., and district	75.75
C.R.C.S., Port Dover branch, life membership fee	25.00
Women's Patriotic League, Petrolea, Ont.	17.25
Reach, Tp. of, Manchester, Ont., Ontario County	1,365.00
Collected by children of Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools, Ravenswood	44.50
Girls' Mission Study Club, Rodney, Ont.	13.75
Roseneath, Ont., Alnwick Tp., Northumberland County	1,075.00
C.R.C.S., Saskatchewan provincial branch	12,000.00
Miss Helen Scott, Sutton West, Ont.	5.00
Seaforth, Ont., Tp. of Tuckersmith, County of Huron	2,000.00
Red Cross Fund, S. Monaghan, Ont.	325.00
No. W. nole Patriotic League, Springdale	473.25
S.S. No. 6, Tottenham, Ont....	5.00
Women's Institute, Alton, Ont., prisoners' fund	4.00
do., Tehkummah, Sandfield, O.	4.50
do., Metherford, Ont.	4.00
do., Milbrook, Ont.	250.00
do., Drummond Centre, Ont. .	25.00
do., Molesworth, Ont.	50.00
Mr. James Walker, Hamilton, Ont.	100.00
Materials	12.60

TUESDAY'S DEPUTATION TO BE VERY BIG ONE

Many Letters Received Protesting Against Fire Chief's Action to Come Before Board.

Many letters have been received by Mayor Church protesting against the actions of Fire Chief Smith since he was made head of the department, and, as already stated in The World, it is believed that on Tuesday morning one of the largest deputations that have ever visited the city hall will wait on the board of control, asking that the chief be removed from office, or in some way reprimanded.

Mayor Church stated yesterday that the board would be lad to meet the deputation. "In fact," said he, "we are always glad to have deputations come and see us." He refused, however, to say what action he intended to take in the matter.

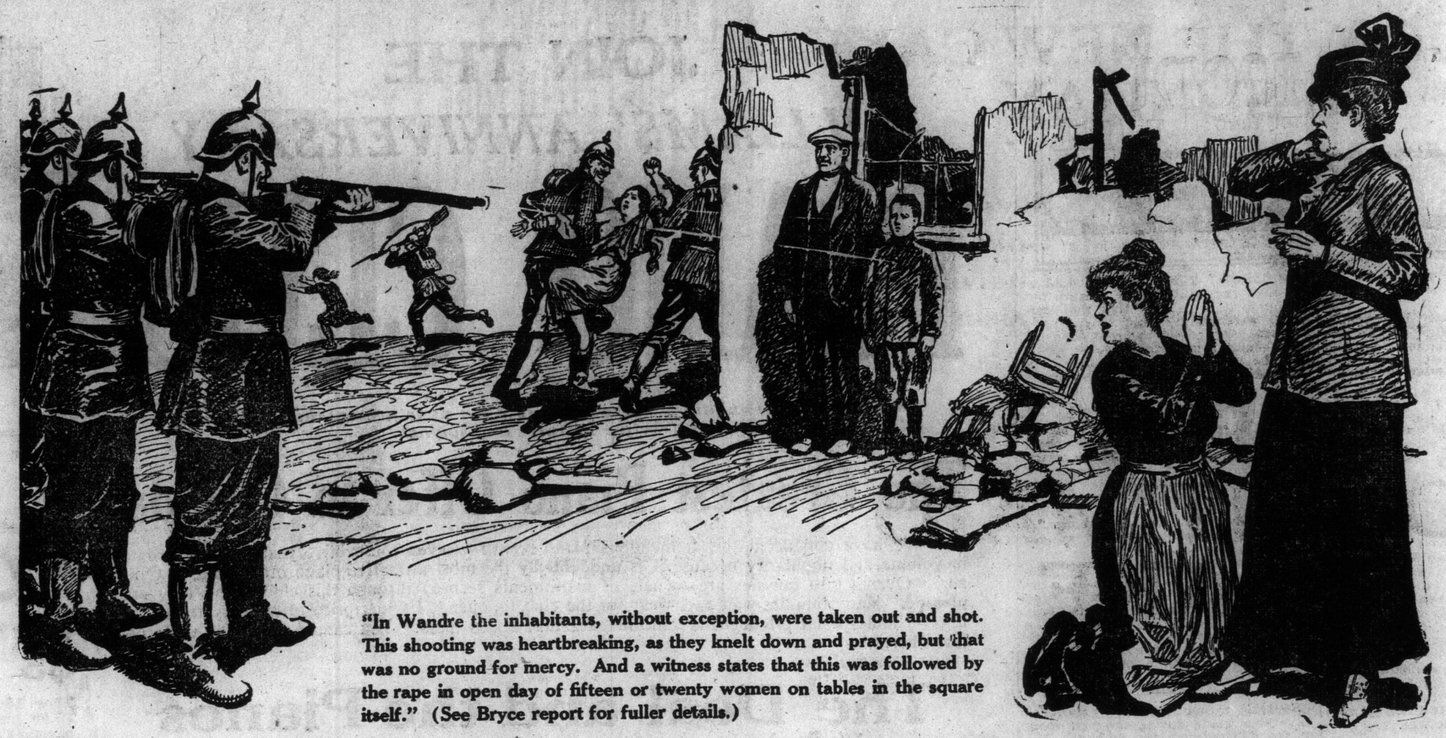
SCHOOLBOYS KNITTING SOX FOR THE SOLDIERS

This Is But Part of Patriotic Work Engaged in at McCaul School.

In the patriotic campaign just closed, McCaul pupils, led by the fine enthusiasm of their teachers, turned in the magnificent total of $154.04, forty dollars of which was obtained on Friday. One senior third class alone handed in $54.55. The senior second came next with $24.65.

Fifty girls and a couple of boys are very busy knitting sox and wristlets, over 100 pairs of sox having been completed by them and sent to the front since last September. Two of the women teachers have devoted a great deal of time after hours to helping the knitters along.

The little folks, under the supervision of one of the junior second teachers, have saved their coppers and are rolling bandages and making small pillow comforts for the soldiers.



"In Wandre the inhabitants, without exception, were taken out and shot. This shooting was heartbreaking, as they knelt down and prayed, but that was no ground for mercy. And a witness states that this was followed by the rape in open day of fifteen or twenty women on tables in the square itself." (See Bryce report for fuller details.)

This Will Happen in Toronto---if You Men Don't Enlist NOW to Prevent It

Canada's first line of defence is in France. The second line in the training camps in Great Britain. The third line is in the training camps in Canada.

The Power that can defeat Great Britain can dictate to the world.

If the Germans win this war, Canada will become a German colony. A conquered country—a land in which black despair and unspeakable horror will reign for many years.

The worst ruffians and vandals in the German army will be sent here and quartered in every town and village. You will have to support two or three of these terrorists in your home.

Women will suffer at the hands of German soldiers. That is, and always has been, part of the German policy—as witness what happened to the women of Belgium and France.

Don't think your men will be able to prevent it then—if they tried, they would be taken out and shot.

Young men, the "willy boys" especially, will be sent abroad as conscripts, which will serve them right, for Canada will be well rid of them.

And you won't even be allowed to speak English in your own home.

Do you want these things to happen—must they happen before our men are aroused?

No! a thousand times no! Then for the sake of all we hold dear, our men must go NOW and fight in defence of human liberty, and the right to enjoy the free life we live today.

This is Canada's hour of need—you cannot—you will not—you dare not fail her.

Surely you will answer the call—and answer it now by joining the

109th Regiment Overseas Battalion

169th Battalion, C.E.F., Lt.-Col. J. G. Wright, O.C.

Armouries 73 Pearl St., just around the corner from York. Armouries open all day and all night, Sundays included.

"THE DYNASTS" WILL BE ENORMOUS PRODUCTION

Frank Lascelles, Noted Pageant Master, Will Direct Greatest of Patriotic Plays

PROCEEDS FOR RED CROSS

Thomas Hardy's Master Work Relates Ten Years of European War History.

An attraction that promises to eclipse anything so far attempted in theatricals in Toronto will be the presentation at the Alexandra Theatre, week commencing Monday, Feb. 14, of Thomas Hardy's great historical epic drama, "The Dynasts." It will be presented in three parts, twenty-four elaborate scenes, and the cast will number two hundred characters, enacted by many leading Torontonians. It will be under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and is in aid of the funds of the Toronto Branch of the Red Cross Society. The production will be under the personal direction of Mr. Frank Lascelles, producer of the Quebec, London, Oxford and South African pageants, and of the Durbar, who is probably the greatest living master of the art of pageantry.

"The Dynasts" represents ten years of history, beginning with Trafalgar, leading up to Waterloo, and closing with the conclusion of the long struggle between Napoleon and the allied powers of Europe, led by Great Britain. It emphasizes the fact that Britain's quarrel was not with France, but with Napoleon, the would-be prophet and demigod. In the prolog, it also expresses gratitude for the opportunity which now makes France our friend.

Mail orders for this remarkable epic may be sent now.

INTERPRET TAGORE'S POETRY.

India has been a sealed book to the outside world. Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet and philosopher has helped in creating a better understanding between India and the rest of the empire. He has a wonderful school for training young people near Calcutta where he puts into practice his dreams. Tagore won the Nobel prize for literature. His poems are a wonderful treasure-house of Oriental spirit and religion. Dr. Sunder Singh will give readings and interpretation of Tagore's poetry on Friday, the 4th February at 8.00 p.m. in the Central Technical School. A collection in aid of the Bengal Ambulance Corps will be taken. Mrs. J. W. Garvin (Katherine Hae), will render some of the poet's songs.

NOTED PHYSICIAN DIES.

LONDON, Jan .29.—Sir Francis Henry Lovell, dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine, died here yesterday.

"He is Always Telling Others About Them"

Brother and Sister Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills —News of Cure Too Good to Keep.

In this letter Mrs. Hurley relates how glad she and her brother are to tell how they were cured of indigestion and kidney trouble by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

That is the kind of enthusiasm Dr. Chase's medicines arouse and that is why they are so generally known and used today. People who are cured tell their friends and neighbors, and so the word is passed along.

From the limits of Dr. Chase's practice at Ann Arbor, Mich., the good news of these medicines travelled until they are known the world over and considered indispensable in many thousands of homes.

This is the kind of letters we are receiving daily and there can be no mistaking the enthusiasm expressed here:

Mrs. J. J. Hurley, Upper Hanwell, York Co., N.B., writes: "I suffered from indigestion for two years, and tried a great many kinds of medicine, but got no lasting relief until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I would take severe vomiting spells and be weakened down so that I could not do my own work. I shall never be able to give the medicine enough praise for the benefit derived from its use, and will strongly recommend it to all my friends.

"My brother has also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they have entirely cured him of lame back and kidney trouble. He is always telling others about them."

Dr. E. L. Bine writes: "I can certify that this statement of Mrs. J. J. Hurley is correct in all details."

Chronic indigestion is almost invariably associated with torpid, sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and can never be really cured until these organs are awakened to healthful action by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Announcement

A new cigar store of high order will be opened up for business on

Saturday, Feb. 5th

—at—

152 Yonge St.

Kent Bldg., premises recently occupied by Stock & Bickle, jewelers. You are very cordially invited to inspect

The Philip Burns Store

152 Yonge Street

SOLDIER ACKNOWLEDGES CHRISTMAS PARCELS

Corp. G. R. Bremner Writes Appreciation to Girls at Alexandra Tea-Room.

The girls of the Alexandra Tea Room who have spent their leisure hours knitting and making things for Corp. R. G. Bremner of the C. A. S. C., and four unknown comrades of his who sent him several parcels for Christmas forward are in receipt of the following letter from somewhere in France just before Christmas.

"Somewhere in France, just before Christmas:

My Dear Mrs. T. and Girls: Thanks so much for your very kind Christmas parcels and you bet it brought a great big lump into my throat when I received it and learned from whom.

It sure was kind of you all, and so unexpected, and needless to say everything well chosen. The puddings will sure go good at Christmas when we are having a little party and yours and the health of all the girls will be drunk in good French wine. . . . . I have been having some great trips, and my eyes opened. What a bunch of money can be made in France and England by a good up-to-date American idea tea-room! Had a great motor trip of over 200 miles thru England one day at Canterbury and three days in London and three days in Bristol, when leaving England for France. Had a motor trip thru France, but not nearly as interesting as England.

This village that we are in at present is quite close to the firing-line and to the trenches. G. and L. D., two of the K. E. H. bell boys, are in the C. M. R.'s and have just come out of the trenches for a rest, I saw them as their unit was passing our office. I get a good deal of work to do, and keep busy most of the time. Our day starts at 4.30 a.m. and finishes from 6 to 8 p.m. and at odd times 11 to midnight. The weather has been simply rotten, rain morning, noon and night.

We are well looked after in the matter of clothing, all the men hav rubber boots, coats and hats. The government keeps us well supplied with underwear, shirts, socks, etc., and also feed us fairly well. Bacon, bread and tea for breakfast; meat and vegetable stews, bread and tea for dinner; bread, jam, cheese and tea for supper, but the same thing every day gets on one's nerves, and you bet the good eats that are sent of from Canada go good. You may think it a rather funny thing, but you give a soldier at the front letters, candy and a few shillings in his pocket and he is perfectly happy. I never in all my life saw or thought men were such candy eaters. Hand-made lace is made in this district by all of the women and children and you should see their hands fly and make the bobbins rattle. It is not at all dear, from 2 francs a yard up, of course in Canada it would cost about $4 a yard and up."

Corp. G. R. Bremner, C.A.S.C.

RECRUITING RALLIES

Sunday, January 30

LOEW'S THEATRE
Afternoon and Evening

STAR THEATRE
Evening Only

BEAVER THEATRE
Evening Only

TEMPLARS' KHAKI CLUB
Evening Only

LA PLAZA THEATRE
Evening Only

PARK THEATRE
Evening Only

Special musical programs will be given at each meeting by regimental bands, and moving pictures will be thrown on the screens at all theatres.

SURGEON-GENERAL RYERSON

will be the principal speaker at Loew's afternoon and evening, and at the Star Theatre in the evening.

67 Citizens' Recruiting League.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. S65, Windsor, Ont.

THREE Y.M.C.A. OFFICERS FOR UNITS IN FRANCE

Six Others Are Ready and Will Go Overseas With Third Canadian Division.

Three additional Y. M. C. A. officers have been attached to units in France. Capt. W. N. McQueen, recently attached to the 43rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, goes to the 3rd Brigade of the First Canadian Division, and Captains William Fingland and John McNab are now attached to the 7th and 8th Brigades respectively. The going of these officers to France gives the association twelve representatives on the firing line. Six other officers are ready to proceed to France with the Third Canadian Division when it goes.

Passenger Traffic Passenger Traffic

Go to Bermuda

40 Hours from Frost to Flowers

The Ideal Winter Resort

Spend your winter holidays midst these isles of perpetual summer. Every kind of outdoor sport and social activity makes Bermuda the pleasure-seeker's paradise.
Round trip, including berth and meals on steamer, $25 and up.

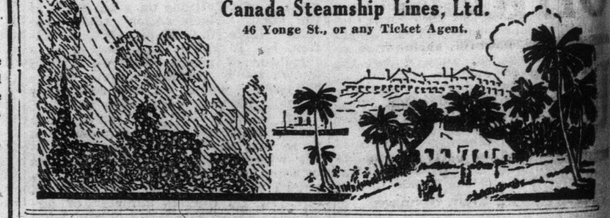
SS. "Evangeline" sails from New York Feb. 3 and Feb. 12.
SS. "Bermudian" sails from New York Feb. 2 and Feb. 9.

WEST INDIES

Delightful 28-day cruises Feb. 22 and March 14.
For illustrated booklets and tickets apply
H. D. PATERSON, General Agent.

Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.

46 Yonge St., or any Ticket Agent.



Sleepless Nights

You can't sleep because the nerves are irritable and exhausted. Narcotics cannot give you any lasting help, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food can.

It cures sleeplessness, irritability, nervous headaches, etc., by restoring vigor and vitality to the run-down and exhausted nervous system. The benefits obtained are both thorough and lasting. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

ENJOY THE NEW CAKE on SUNDAY

Silver Cake
Gold Cake
Chocolate Cake
Raisin Cake

BREDIN'S DAINTIMAID KAKE

If you want some special delicacy to grace your Sunday table for the family or honored guest, get the New Cake in the New Carton. There are four tempting varieties for your selection, and each one maintains the high quality of ingredients and master skill in baking which has made the reputation of Canada Bread.
Buy your Sunday cake to-day. Most good grocers sell Daintimaid Kakes, our salesmen carry them, or telephone

Hillcrest 760 Junction 2340

CANADA BREAD

THIRTEENTH TIME LUCKY FOR SMALLEST SOLDIER

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Belgian Refugee Fund has just received the unique gift of 1010 frozen swans from New Zealand. This is the first time such a consignment of swans has been sent to England. The feathers and down will be used for pillows for the wounded.

Officers' Uniforms

Made on Our Own Benches.

The outfit of Warmer, Tunic, Breeches, Cap, Leggings, Sam Browne Belt,

$65.00

Uniforms can only be properly made by bench tailors. Avoid the ready-made clothing manufacturers who cannot possibly give the fit or attention that an officer's uniform demands.

SEE THE

F. K. Hardy Co.

Civil and Military Tailors,
386½ YONGE STREET
(Near Gerrard.)

"WORLD SOX SISTERS" KNIT FOR SOLDIERS

They Are Doing Their Bit, and Would Like Your Help, if You Knit

CAN USE WOOL YARN

Knitting Machines Are Prepared to Make Sox of All That Comes In.

Everything points to a decided victory for The World "Sox Day" campaign, which closes on Tuesday, Feb. 15—the day after St. Valentine's. Daily between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock a loyal brigade of knitters take up their position on the fourth floor of the new World building, 40 West Richmond street, to do their bit for the men in those other centres of activity—the battlefields of France and Flanders. The men from Canada will get to Berlin, but the women at home must provide the "festive" garbs—and The World Sox Sisters are making themselves responsible for a huge donation of warm new footwear with this particular occasion in view. Have you joined in the campaign? Why not? Are you not anxious to help some brave chap who has donned the uniform, which stands for right and freedom? There are still two weeks and a few days in which to show where your sympathies really are. Hurry and do your bit!

To Somebody's Boy.

The sox you send in will go from The World Building direct to somebody's son at the front, for our gifts are going where the need is most urgent direct to the fighting men. The knitting room in The World building is open at noon, especially for young business women, who are asked to spend an hour of their time in helping to swell the numbers. For the convenience of those who may not have read before, the materials required are again printed: For the regulation sock (68 stitches), six ounces of 4-ply grey khaki, or white yarn is sufficient, and one set of No. 12 or 13 needles. This is all that is needed to produce a pair of warm wooly sox, except of course, your own time and application. If you are a good knitter, set up your sox at once and begin knitting for The World "Sox Day," Feb. 15.

Chance for Beginners.

If you are, like many others, only a willing beginner or an "old knitter," who has forgotten the dexterous art thru lack of practice, call in at the knitting room and ask for a little help from any of our experts, who will be only too anxious to assist you.

Each Friday afternoon tea is served to the workers and a musical program arranged for their enjoyment. A beautiful piano has been installed for the remainder of the month thru the courtesy of the R. S. Williams Co. The Red Rose Tea Co. is providing all the tea required and other firms are daily extending similar generous courtesies. Donations come in from all over the city and numbers of outside points, and now that the third week of the campaign is on, donations should literally begin to pour into The World Office.

Army Needs Millions.

We will not be satisfied till hundreds and hundreds of pairs have come into the building. There is room on the fourth floor for many thousands—and the army needs millions! If you cannot knit send in some wool for our machines, which can use all that is supplied. But, anyway, do your "bit." In every pair of sox that comes in for "Sox Day" will be placed a small gift card bearing the name of the knitter and the information that they were knit for The World "Sox Day" campaign. Don't fail to be on the lists. Your help is needed. For any information about [illegible] Miss Ball, "Sox convenor, World Office, Main 5308, or Parkdale 4971.

STORM COMING HERE TRAINS ARE OVERDUE

All the trains from the west have been delayed several hours by the severe storms west of Lake Superior. The C. P. R. train from Winnipeg, which was due shortly just after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, arrived in Toronto on Saturday morning just before 8 o'clock. The G. T. P. train from the west, which was due at 12-05 Saturday, was reported to be eight hours behind time. Other trains were delayed to a lesser extent. With the storm coming eastward, indications are that it will arrive before 48 hours.

HUNDRED AND NINTH CAMPAIGNING TODAY

Speakers Will Be Heard in Various Churches Appealing for Men

AT THE MANY THEATRES

Representative Citizens and Soldiers to Present Cause Afternoon and Evening.

Sunday will be Col. Wright's day in Toronto. The commanding officer of the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion has arranged 29 out of the 30 Sunday recruiting addresses and meetings. The one meeting that is not this an evening rally at Loew's being held by the Queen's Own, he offered to address, on behalf of the Q.O.R., in addition to the four speeches he will make Sunday.

The churches where the 109th Regiment will make recruiting appeals Sunday and the speakers are:

Sunday morning—High Park Methodist Church, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Wright; Clinton Street Methodist, Capt. Cooper, 169th Battalion; Bathurst Street Methodist, Major Buchanan, 75th Battalion; St. James Square Presbyterian, Rev. Captain Burns; Elm Street Methodist, Major Williams, camp chaplain.

Sunday afternoon—Rhodes Avenue Presbyterian Church, Pte. John Coburn, 109th Regiment.

Sunday evening—Euclid Ave. Methodist Church, Pte. John Coburn, 109th Regiment; West Presbyterian, Capt. Dingman, 169th Battalion; Davenport Road Methodist, Lieut. Rowan, 169th Battalion; North Broadview Presbyterian, Sergt. Stevenson, 169th Battalion; Broadview Congregational, Q.M.Sergt. Dymond, 169th Regiment; Ossington Avenue Baptist, Pte. Trimble, 109th Regiment; Danforth Avenue Baptist, Pte. Craigie, 109th Regiment; Jones Avenue Baptist, Lt. Ford Robertson, 169th Battalion; Parkdale Baptist, Capt. J. E. Gibson, 169th Battalion, chaplain; St. Stephens, Anglican, Capt. Brydges; Wychwood Baptist, Capt. Ross Robertson 169th Battalion; Parkdale Presbyterian, Napier Robinson; Trinity Methodist, Lieut. Fydell, 169th Battalion; College Street Methodist, Lieut. Whitelaw, 169th Battalion; St. Paul's Methodist, Lieut. Sheriff, 109th Regiment; Wesley Methodist, Capt. Cooper, 169th Battalion.

In the Theatres.

At the theatres Sunday the following men will speak. Entertainment of a high order will be given. The music will be specially fine:

At Loew's, Sunday afternoon, 2.15, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Wright. Major Buchanan, 75th Battalion; Major Boehm, 169th Battalion; chairman, Napier Robinson.

At the Hippodrome, afternoon, 3 o'clock: Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Wright, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Greer, 170th Battalion; Major Boehm.

At the Hippodrome, evening, 7.30: Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Stewart, 84th Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Sam Sharpe, 116th Battalion; Capt. W. A. Cameron, 109th Regiment; chairman, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Greer.

Star Theatre, evening, 8 o'clock: Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Stewart, Major Boehm, Capt. Price, 97th Battalion; Lieut. Purkis, 109th Regiment; Controller Thompson; chairman, D'Arcy Hinds.

La Plaza, evening, 8 o'clock: Lieut-Colonel J. G. Wright, Capt. J. E. Gibson,, chaplain 169th Battalion; Capt. Price, J. W. Price, a survivor of the torpedoed Hesperian; chairman, Geo. H. Allen.

Park Theatre, evening: Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Wright, Capt. Maynard, 97th Battalion; Lieut. C. H. Fleming, Lieut. T. Purkis, 109th Regiment; chairman, A. E. Donovan, M.L.A.

Italy's perfume manufacturers annually consume 1860 tons of orange blossoms and 1000 tons of roses.

LANSING GIVES POINTED DENIAL TO STATEMENT

U. S. Secretary of State Has Set No Time for German Reply

NEGOTIATIONS STAND

Lusitania Question Rests Exactly Where it Was a Week Ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary of State Lansing today denied published reports that the United States had given Germany until Feb 5 to make a definite answer on whether it intends to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania.

At the state department it was declared that the Lusitania negotiations remain just where they stood early in the week, when Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, transmitted to Berlin a new draft of the proposed agreement, which embodied all the points for which the United States contends.

Germany's Move.

There could be no new move, officials declared, until the German foreign office had passed upon it. The new draft was made by Count von Bernstorff immediately after a conference with Secretary Lansing and is understood to provide that Germany shall disavow the destruction of the ship and acknowledge as a matter of law the rights of the neutrals who were lost. On this point the state department is understood to be very firm.

Secretary Lansing merely flatly denied that any date had been set as the limit for Germany's reply. Other states department officials declared they had no indication of when they would hear from Berlin.

Berlin Advised.

While all officials are declining to discuss the Lusitania negotiations, the impression prevails among those who are in a position to know of the progress of the exchanges that Germany has been informed that the United States wants the controversy settled without unnecessary delay. The continued failure to close up the negotiations might be construed, it was said, as surrounding the situation with a degree of seriousness, which, however, could not be described as critical. Count von Bernstorff in his last communication to Berlin is believed to have informed his government that the state department was pressing for a prompt settlement.

When selecting a route to travel, the Grand Trunk service should not be overlooked. The train service offered to Detroit and Chicago is unsurpassed. Through fast train leaves Toronto 8.00 a.m. daily, arriving Detroit 1.45 p.m., Chicago 9.10 p.m., carrying first-class comfortable high-back coaches, dining car service and Pullman cars.

"The International Limited," Canada's train of superior service, leaves Toronto 6.00 p.m. daily, arriving Detroit 10.55 p.m., Chicago 8.00 o'clock the following morning, carrying first-class comfortable high-back coaches, dining car service a la carte, and parlor-buffet car to Detroit, with drawing-room, sleeping car and compartment observation car to Chicago.

An additional feature in connection with this service is the 11.45 p.m. train, which is the last train out of Toronto at night for Detroit and Chicago, arriving Detroit 8.30 a.m. and Chicago 5.30 p.m., carrying Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars.

Tickets, sleeping and parlor car space, etc., on sale at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge sts. Phone Main 4209. ed-7

NEW HIGHWAYS ENGINEER.

George Hogarth, O.L.S., is mentioned as the new highways engineer to succeed W. A. McLean, recently appointed commissioner of highways. Mr. Hogarth comes from the governments own department and is a graduate of the Toronto School of Practical Science.

FLOUR CHEAPER IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, by wireless to Sayville.—The price of wheat flour has been reduced from 27 to 24 pfennigs a pound and rye flour from 24 to 22 pfennigs, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription

You Can Have Filled and Used at Home.

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing, say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Columbia Records — Note the Notes

"Absent"

with "Crossing the Bar," Columbia 10-inch Double-Disc Record A1891, $1.

If you should find yourself unusually quiet as the final notes of "Absent" die away, it will be no more than a tribute to the beauty of what we believe is unqualifiedly the most effective and artistic male quartette singing to be found in any catalog. The tone, the blending, the very breath pauses are eloquent in tenderness. The same unanimity of purpose and perfection of results is found in the singing of the Columbia Mixed Quartette in "Crossing the Bar", a companion piece to "Absent."

This One Record Alone Affords a Supremely Perfect and Artistic Example of the New

FEBRUARY COLUMBIA RECORDS

We show below a partial list:

Nothing is so well worth its price as a good laugh, "Cohen Telephones from Brighton" (No. A1885, $1.) with Joe Hayman, the original "Cohen on the Telephone," and "Casey at the Dentist" coupled with "Casey as a Doctor" (No. A1886, $1.) are laugh creators of the first magnitude.

Latest Popular Hits

A 1896 10-in. $1.00 — YOU'LL BE THERE. Peerless Quartette. / DON'T BITE THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU. Tenor duet.

A 1900 10-in. 85c. — WHEN YOU WERE A BABY AND I WAS THE KID NEXT DOOR. Soprano-Tenor duet. / IS THERE STILL ROOM FOR ME 'NEATH THE OLD APPLE TREE? Tenor duet.

A 1903 10-in. 85c. — A GIRL IN YOUR ARMS IS WORTH TWO IN YOUR DREAMS. Soprano-Tenor duet. / WHEN YOUR DANCING THE OLD-FASHIONED WALZ. Tenor duet

A 1901 10-in. 85c. — I GUESS I'LL SOON BE BACK IN DIXIELAND. George O'Connor, tenor. / THESE FEET OF MINE. George O'Connor, tenor.

Splendid New Dance Records

A 5760 12-in. $1.25 — PERDITA WALTZ and BLUE PARADISE WALTZES. Prince's Orchestra.

A 5757 12-in. $1.25 — HONEY-BUNCH FOX TROT and CHIN-CI 129 FOX TROT. Prince's Band.

A 5759 12-in. $1.25 — IN THE GLORY OF THE MOONLIGHT. One Step. / ARCHIBALD ONE STEP. Prince's Orchestra.

A 5758 12-in. $1.25 — WHEN YOU'RE DOWN IN LOUISVILLE. One Step. / REMICK MEDLEY FOX TROT. Prince's Band.

For other tastes, the genius of Josef Hofmann, Casals, and Mme. Rider-Kelsey have offerings of purest artistic beauty; for the lover of drama, Cyril Maude provides a treat in two monologues; besides these there are instrumental and vocal novelties, new concert-singers, well-known funmakers; tenor and baritone solos and ensembles; orchestral, trio, and choir records which make the Columbia February Supplement a booklet of unusual merit. Ask for it at your dealer's *to-day*—it's sure to have something of interest for *you*.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

If your dealer cannot furnish you with Columbia Record list write to

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Canadian Factory & Headquarters, 365-367 Sorauren Ave., Toronto

Columbia Grafonola 200 Price $200

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

The following carry a complete stock, and will be glad to play the above and other Columbia Records for you

Adams Furniture Co., City Hall Square
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Thos. Claxton, Ltd., 251 Yonge St.
T. Eaton Co., Ltd. (Fifth Floor)
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St.
Stanley Piano Warerooms, 241 Yonge St.
Toronto Grafonola Co., 61 Queen St. West
H. W. Wade, 935 Queen St. East

TORONTO ::: GRAFONOLA COMPANY 61 Queen Street W.

Open Evenings. Adelaide 3579
COLUMBIA HEADQUARTERS
Toronto's Only Exclusive Columbia Store.

EVERY COLUMBIA RECORD ALWAYS ...IN STOCK...
We give the best service. We are equipped with every facility to give satisfaction.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A Columbia Grafonola
Terms arranged if desired

REFUSED THE CHEQUE NOW WAITING FOR IT

Mix-up Caused Thru Names of Two Soldiers' Wives Being the Same.

A mistake on the part of one of the clerks in the militia department at Ottawa has caused the wives of two Toronto soldiers no end of trouble, according to a story told Saturday by Sergt.-Major Crighton. The difficulty arose because a separation allowance cheque for $20 was sent to the wrong woman.

It so happens that there are two soldiers of the same name attached to one of the battalions stationed at the Exhibition Camp, their wives living in the same neighborhood in the east end of the city. One of the women, who is English, and can neither read nor write, received a cheque intended for the other woman, and believing that it was intended for her, got a neighbor to endorse it, and received the cash. Later she received her own cheque also. The husband, knowing his namesake, took the second cheque to him, explaining the whole situation, but husband No. 2 refused same, declaring that the wife of No. 1 was guilty of forgery.

The husband, whose wife had received the two cheques, then took the second one to the paymaster of the regiment, explaining to him the circumstances, and the paymaster decided that the best thing to do would be to return the cheque to Ottawa, which he did, and now wife No. 2 is still waiting for the money.

ERECT TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE.

The Dominion postoffice authorities have applied to the city architect for permission to erect a temporary postoffice at the southeast corner of Bay and Front streets, at a cost of about $22,000. It is proposed to use this building during the tearing down of the present postal depot at the Union Station, and also during the erection of the new permanent one at the southwest corner of Bay and Front streets, which will be a part of the new Union Station.

LBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY LBA

Out of Sight

Don't forget your storage battery because it's where you can't see it work. Let us take care of it and you'll never have occasion to worry about it.

CANADIAN STORAGE BATTERY CO., LIMITED, 117-119 Simcoe Street.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

There are many hundreds of substantial savings accounts with the Home Bank that were started years ago with a deposit of one dollar. Your dollar is always welcome. Full compound interest paid.

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

8-10 KING ST. WEST, HEAD OFFICE AND TORONTO BRANCH
78 CHURCH STREET Cor. BLOOR WEST and BATHURST
Cor. QUEEN WEST and BATHURST 236 BROADVIEW, Cor. WILTON AV.
Cor. QUEEN EAST and ONTARIO 1871 DUNDAS ST., Cor. HIGH PARK AV.
1220 YONGE ST. SUBWAY, Cor. ALCORN AV.
2261 YONGE ST., NORTH TORONTO, Cor. EGLINTON AV.

FARMERS OF ONTARIO TOOK PATRIOTIC STAND

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Commends Their Attitude During Embargo on Horses.

WANT SIR ADAM TO BUY

Agriculturists Think Mounts For Cavalry Regiments Should.

"Ontario farmers have taken a patriotic stand with respect to the purchasing of horses for the war," said the deputy minister of agriculture at the parliament buildings to The Sunday World. He explained that when the Dominion authorities placed an embargo on the export of horses and otherwise restricted the free sale of horses the farmers waited patiently for conditions to become less onerous. Some of them wrote to the department relating the conditions in their respective localities and asked advice, but made little complaint. They regarded it naturally as a hardship that the horse raisers in the United States should have unhampered sale opportunities to agents of all the allies, but awaited with patriotic patience for their interests to be cared for. The pledges of Sir Adam Beck of full justice to them kept them in good heart. His efforts in their behalf have the sequel in the endeavors now being made to have the horse purchases for the new cavalry regiments and British army purposes made by Sir Adam Beck again or some other capable and if possible equally disinterested official made insistent on account of the reports frequetnly brought to the doors of the American horse raisers by the agents of the allies.

Request Made to Minister.

The reports have been tabulated for the Dominion Government and presented to the minister of agriculture. The statement points out that North America is the greatest horse continent in the world, while England and France use up 75 per cent. of the horses required for war purposes each month. It is estimated that the monthly export of horses and mules from Atlantic ports have jumped to $10,000,000 worth a month. This has made a correspondingly keen demand in the horse markets. The reports show that in Kansas City a firm closed a contract with the French Government for 26,000 artillery and cavalry horses at a price said to be between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000, an average price of more than $200 a head, an increase of fifty per cent. over the price in the first months of the war.

Recently a British contract was placed in Chicago for 10,000 horses and showed the price had risen to $275 a head.

Markets of the States.

The great horse markets of the United States are in the middle west. East St. Louis, Kansas City and other centres have been the chief sources of supply for the buyers of the allies, altho several big contracts have been placed in the east. In Philadedphia, among others, Paul Connely of the Bull's Head Bazaar, Market street, is said to be under contract to supply the French Government with 80,000 head.

From as far west as Colorado come reports of heavy purchasing of horses. In Denver daily sales for several months average 300 head, and both France and Great Britain have been steady purchasers. Great Britain being reported to have spent already some millions of dollars there.

In view of the golden harvest being reaped by the United States horsemen the members of the deputation which went to Toronto to interview the Dominion minister believe they made out a strong case for the Ontario farmers.

OKLAHOMA, THE NEW FROHMAN-BELASCO PLAY

To Be Presented for the First Time in Toronto During the Week of February Seventh.

In the Grand Opera House, beginning Monday, February 7th, Charles Frohman-David Belasco will present a new American play of Indian life by George Scarborough, entitled "Oklahoma," with a cast of remarkable excellence, typically Frohman and Belasco in every respect. Among the players will be John Miltern, William Courtleigh, Lowell Sherman, Edward L. Snader, Curtis Cooksey, H. G. Carleton, George West, Lenore Ulrich, Ethel Benton, Isabel O'Madigan and others.

David Belasco has personally staged "Oklahoma," and this should be enough to say to all lovers of the theatre. That the play will be "the last word" in stage art and in dramatic value, and entertaining, as well as gripping, one might add, goes without saying. From all accounts the latest Frohman-Belasco joint production, which has been staged in person by the past-master of the theatre, should prove one of the finest things the theatre has witnessed in several years.

In the writing of "Oklahoma" Mr. Scarborough had an unusual amount of highly dramatic personal experiences to draw from, and such as but few men ever have had to their credit. For several years, after a long and eventful career as a newspaper reporter, Mr. Scarborough was in the United States service as a special agent of the department of justice. What he relates in his intensely dramatic way in "Oklahoma" he may be presumed to have occasioned in real life, and this is one of the things that should make his latest play strongly felt, and that bids fair to make "Oklahoma" a popular success.

The new play, "Oklahoma," is written in a prolog and three acts, with the scenes laid in a United States army post and at an Indian reservation. Scenically, it is to be expected that "Oklahoma" will eclipse anything seen on the stage in a long, long time, since it bears the Belasco touch.

VICTIM OF FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI DEAD

Brigadier-General Geo. Benjamin Hodson Succumbs to Injuries at Malta.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson of the Indian army, who was wounded in the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula, has died of his injuries at Malta.

General Hodson, who was born in 1863, served with distinction in Egypt in 1882, in the Burmese expedition, on the northwest frontier of India and in other campaigns. Before the war he was established at Lahore in India.

QUEEN HAS MUMPS.

THE HAGUE, via London, Jan. 29.—The illness of the queen is taking a satisfactory course. She is suffering from the mumps.

If You Could Only Be a Stomach

You'd Go to Bed Rather Sore at the Work You'd Have to Do.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into your stomach just like food. They ease up the stomach's work and help it to obtain the rest it needs.

Your common sense will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets would not be in every drug store, as they are, unless demanded after trial by stomach sufferers.

It Isn't Fair to Overwork Your Stomach, and Yet Refuse to Give It the Help of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

No more are they a doubtful quality. They have passed a rigid examination by all manner of stomach and digestive tests, and they have been awarded the diploma of American patronage. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at 50c a box.

Send coupon below today for a free trial.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 220 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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HALIFAX SOLDIERS HURT IN EXPLOSION OF BOMB

Three Privates and One Officer Sustain Injuries Considered Serious

CLASS IN PROGRESS

Those Knowing Details of Accident Are Too Badly Wounded to Talk.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 29.—Three soldiers and one officer were seriously injured and five others more or less cut, bruised and burned when an explosion occurred this morning in a room of the old Cunard building on Water street, where lessons in the manufacture of bombs were being given to non-commissioned officers of the 64th Battalion by Captain Hurd, bombing instructor of the sixth military division.

The seriously injured are: Corporal Isnor, of Halifax, 64th Battalion, bomber, severely cut about the body; Corporal McPhee, of Halifax, 64th Battalion, bomber, severely cut about the head, arms and shoulders; Corporal Stonge, New Brunswick, 64th Battalion, bomber, cut about the body; Captain Hurd, Halifax, bombing instructor, cut about the face.

Several Slightly Hurt.

The slightly injured are: Corp. Fritz Schaffer, Halifax, 64th Battalion, bomber, face scorched and hand cut; Corp. Johnston, 64th Battalion, bomber, cut about head and arms; Corp. Dean, 64th Battalion, bomber, forehead cut; Sergt. Stirrin, 104th Battalion, New Brunswick, signaler, slightly cut and shock; Lance-Corporal Early, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, signaler, shock.

When the explosion took place there were about 35 soldiers in the building, and that more were not seriously injured is considered marvelous. So great was the explosion that two of the members of the bombing class were thrown clear thru the windows at the back of the building. The interior of the room was torn to pieces, plaster from the ceiling littering the floor, while a wall was blown down.

The work of the class for the morning consisted of making time fuses for bombs. A fire had just been lit in the room. It was planned to place a small amount of powder in a number of dummy bombs and then go outside and throw those bombs a specified distance for timing purposes. There was a quantity of powder in the room for placing in the dummy bombs. This powder was in a tin box, encased in wood, and in some way was ignited as there was no other explosion in the room to cause the explosion. One theory is that in some way, some of the powder reached the fire, the flames from this reaching the box of powder.

"Don't mind me, look after the men," were the words with which Capt. Hurd, who was badly hurt, and stunned, greeted the first ones who came to help him to the regimental hospital.

Schaffer, one of the injured men, was sprint champion of Canada at one time.

At the military hospital, where the injured were taken, it was stated, the condition of Corp. Isnor was critical. Corp. McPhee, it was said, would lose the sight of both eyes. Besides the nine injured, already mentioned, there are three others at the military hospital suffering from shocks.

They are: Sergt. Crawford, 105 Battalion, Signal Sergt. S. F. Raymond, 112th Battalion; Signal Sergt. McLaughlin.

An investigation will be held by the military authorities.

CANADIAN CLUB MEETS MIDST SONG AND DANCE

Many Organizations Enjoying the Luncheon Facilities at Cafe Royal.

The Canadian Club will hold a luncheon at the Cafe Royal on Monday at 1 o'clock, when Prof. W. A. Neilson of Harvard University will give an address on "Impressions in Germany and France in the First Year of the War."

The cabaret performances at the Cafe Royal last week have been additionally attractive on account of the fact that Bradley's splendid orchestra has furnished the music, assisted by a trio of vocal artists of pronounced ability. The attendance has been very large, showing that in Toronto there are scores of people who find recreation of a disirable sort in music and dancing. This week Ruby Long will render character songs at both evening dinner and cabaret, in addition to the regular features. Evelyne Hill and Frank Barton are always entertaining in their exhibitions of dancing.

Business men are finding the Cafe Royal a delightful place to take luncheon, and an economical place as well. The luncheon at 35c being provided by the management is unquestionably the best in the city, while the musical programme is one of exceptional merit, the numbers being selected with a view to their popular character, just the kind, in fact, to relax the mind of the jaded business man. It's worth every man's while to spend the luncheon hour here.

Faces As Fair As A Summer's Day

Are Possible If Stuart's Calcium Wafers Are Used for a Short Time After Each Meal.

Many people have been heard to say that they used creams and lotions for years without effect, yet after five or six days of Stuart's Calcium Wafers their complexions were perfectly clear.

"I Got Rid of Blackheads Quickly by Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers."

They contain no poisonous drug of any kind, are perfectly harmless and can be taken with absolute freedom, and they work almost like magic. Calcium Sulphide, their principal ingredient, is the greatest blood-cleanser known to science.

No matter how bad your skin may be, Stuart's Calcium Wafers will quickly work wonders with it. It's goodby to blackheads, pimples, acne, boils, rash, eczema and a dirty "filled-up" complexion. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are sold by all druggists everywhere. Price 50c a box. Send coupon below for a trial package today.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 321 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State .....

Have You Provided a Family Burial Plot?

You have provided a home? "Yes." Insurance? "Yes." A FAMILY BURIAL PLOT? "Well—No; I thought it would be time enough when needed."

But "Time enough when needed" means thrusting an additional burden on a stricken family in the hour of deepest sorrow—the hurried purchase of a plot, anywhere, any price—resulting in deep dissatisfaction later. You wouldn't do that. Come out with us and make a calm and careful choice of a family plot in PARK LAWN Cemetery, in the Valley of the Humber.

PARK LAWN is planned to become the most modern Cemetery in Toronto—perhaps in Canada. It aims to be similar to the remarkable, modern Cemeteries of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other Cities of a million and more. Prices are moderate. Easy terms can be arranged if desired. Come with us and see PARK LAWN. A paved roadway leads to the property. When shall we call for you and your wife to inspect it? Book of views on request.

PARK LAWN CEMETERY COMPANY, LIMITED,

E. C. PHIPPS, Manager — Allotment Office, 1022 Dundas Street

Phone Junct. 4700. Nights and Holidays, Junct. 3267

HEAD OFFICE—701 STANDARD BANK BLDG.

FIVE CENTS
is the Sale Price of
THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

Refuse to pay more. Readers will confer a favor by forwarding to the Publishers the address of Dealers who charge a larger price.

Don't Suffer From Piles

Send For Free Trial Treatment.

No matter how long or how bad—go to your druggist today and get a 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. It will give relief, and a single box often cures. A trial package mailed free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

The Pyramid Smile From a Single Trial.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 533 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

ALLEN IS CAR OF REFINED ACTION AND APPEARANCE

Is Now On Display at the Local Showrooms of the Allen Motor Car Co., 256 Sherbourne St.

Actions always speak louder than words. This year there are being made three times as many Allen cars as last, and even that number will not be enough to supply the demand. That tells the story of quality and satisfaction. Even now the Allen factory is planning for a still larger production. One new factory is already operating, another is now being erected, and still more being planned. This means but one thing—that the Allen is splendid value, and the public has found it out.

The Allen car is made by a concern well rated, well regarded and financially independent. It is able to keep up with the times, to meet all the exacting demands of the automobile industry and to fulfil its obligations to every owner of an Allen car.

The appearance of the New Allen has a charm which captivates at a glance. The pleasing boat-line body—the rounded radiator and well-proportioned hood and fenders, all contribute to its outward beauty and character. The finish and trimming of Allen cars are high-grade, in spite of the price. There is a noticeable absence of "that cheap look" so pronounced in some other makes.

At any number of fairs and automobile shows the Allen has never failed to call forth the most favorable comment. Clean-cut and refined, it stands out from the rest, as a person of high culture stands out from the masses? Unfailing power is a noticeable characteristic of Allen cars. The power plant, complete, is built by the Allen Motor Company's own factories, at the Sommer plant, and the motor is the result of more than eight years of constant refinement of detail, designed and perfected by one of the country's greatest motor experts, Mr. L. A. Sommer. Smooth in operation, vibrationless and powerful, this motor will run as slow or as fast as you desire, and responds to all variations of speed with remarkable flexibility.

It is very economical on gasoline and oil, and has great endurance, on account of its sturdy construction and large bearings. The power plant and chassis is a masterpiece of automobile engineering.

The New Allen is now on exhibition at the showrooms of the Allen Motor Car Company, 256 Sherbourne street, Toronto.

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH TODAY.

Four overseas battalions will hold church parades this morning. The 83rd will march to the Church of the Redeemer, the 92nd to Westminster Presbyterian, 125rd to St. James' Cathedral and the 124th to Bloor Street Baptist Church. All the services commence at 9.30 a.m.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 101

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN Per Cent. Per Annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st Day of February, 1916, to Shareholders of record of 21st January, 1916.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

Toronto, 28th December, 1915. 87

RED LETTER BIBLE COUPON BIG PRINT

ILLUSTRATED EDITION

Distributed by the

Toronto World

40 West Richmond St., Toronto, and 40 South McNab St., Hamilton

Clip this coupon and present, together with our advertised price of $1.48, at our Toronto or Hamilton Office and receive your copy of the BIG PRINT, RED LETTER BIBLE.

1 COUPON AND $1.48 SECURES IT

Description Specially bound in genuine Limp Leather, overlapping covers, red edges, round corners, gold-lettered back, numerous beautiful colored plates, maps and biblical scenes, family record and many useful helps.

Every Word Jesus Spoke Printed in Red

MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED

Add for Postage:
Toronto and 20 miles therefrom ..... .07
Rest of Ontario ..... .18
Other provinces ask postmaster rate for 3 lbs.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The statement of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $177,801,740 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $2,112,870 from last week.

SUNFLOWER WALL PAPER
BEST UNDER THE SUN

FOR LATEST PATTERNS
DEMAND THIS BRAND

OPENING EXHIBIT
of
HOME DECORATIONS

WE invite the home-makers of Toronto, Hamilton and environs and all others interested in economical home beautification, to the Opening of our new retail store and our First Exhibit of Modern Wall Decorations at 312-314 Yonge Street, from January 31st to February 5th inclusive.

During this week, no sales will be made. We want you to feel free to come in, inspect the hundreds of suggestions for modern interior decoration shown on our great display screens, get acquainted with the remarkable values this store will offer, without feeling in the least compelled to buy. Therefore, no sales will be made during this Opening Exhibit, though where desired, reservations may be made to avoid the necessity of returning later to purchase.

The Finest Wall Paper Store in the Dominion

We believe that the increasing metropolitanism of this city and the demand for more tasteful and up-to-date home decorations at more reasonable prices than present methods of distribution make available, these conditions demand such an establishment as this, devoted exclusively to home decorations, where the finest and most distinctive and beautiful modern wall papers of both Canadian and imported manufacture, can be secured in greater variety and at lower prices than ever before in this city.

Enormous Stock

More than half a million rolls of new, 1916 wall paper, in the latest designs and colors to satisfy your individual requirements, to meet your taste and harmonize with your home furnishings! Many hundreds of beautiful modern patterns from which to select—from the finest products of the wall paper mills of the world to the least expensive—all new goods in desirable patterns and attractive colorings, suitable for the finest homes in the country.

Our stock includes all that is latest and most modern in fabric effects, Grass Cloth, Velours, etc., papers for living-room, library, dining-room, dressing-rooms, bedrooms, halls, kitchen, bathroom, for any style of decoration, for any color of interior finish or furniture. We will gladly assist you in working out your decorative scheme.

Improved Methods of Display

In order to make selection from this enormous stock practicable and to help you in planning your decorations, we have introduced the latest improved method of displaying wall paper on great screens, showing the wall paper with borders, etc., just as it will appear on your walls, each screen suggesting a complete scheme of decoration. These screens are illuminated by brilliant "daylight" lights, so that whatever the weather or the time of day, you see the papers just as they will appear in your own sunny rooms at home.

Lower Prices

Because of the economy of our method of doing business, and our tremendous purchasing power, we offer you this new and up-to-date stock at much **lower prices than any other establishment selling wall paper in this city.** There is no way to prove that statement except by the goods themselves. We invite your close inspection of these, all plainly priced. You will find at 10 to 25 cents a roll, better paper, more attractive designs, newer colors, than is sold by the most progressive wall paper stores in the city at present for 25 and 50 cents a roll. Confirm these statments for yourself during our Opening Exhibit Week—or later.

Convenient Location

Our business will occupy the entire building at 312-314 Yonge Street, in the heart of the shopping district. The large and attractive rooms on the street level are devoted to our retail trade. Note our windows in passing—try to find time to visit our store during this Opening Exhibit. You will find it interesting and suggestive, whether you intend to decorate now or not.

Real Estate Men and Property Owners

having homes for lease or sale will find it to their advantage to visit our store and learn how inexpensively, attractive, up-to-date wall papers can here be secured. You can make your property more attractive to desirable tenants or purchasers at the expense of a few dollars for re-decorating.

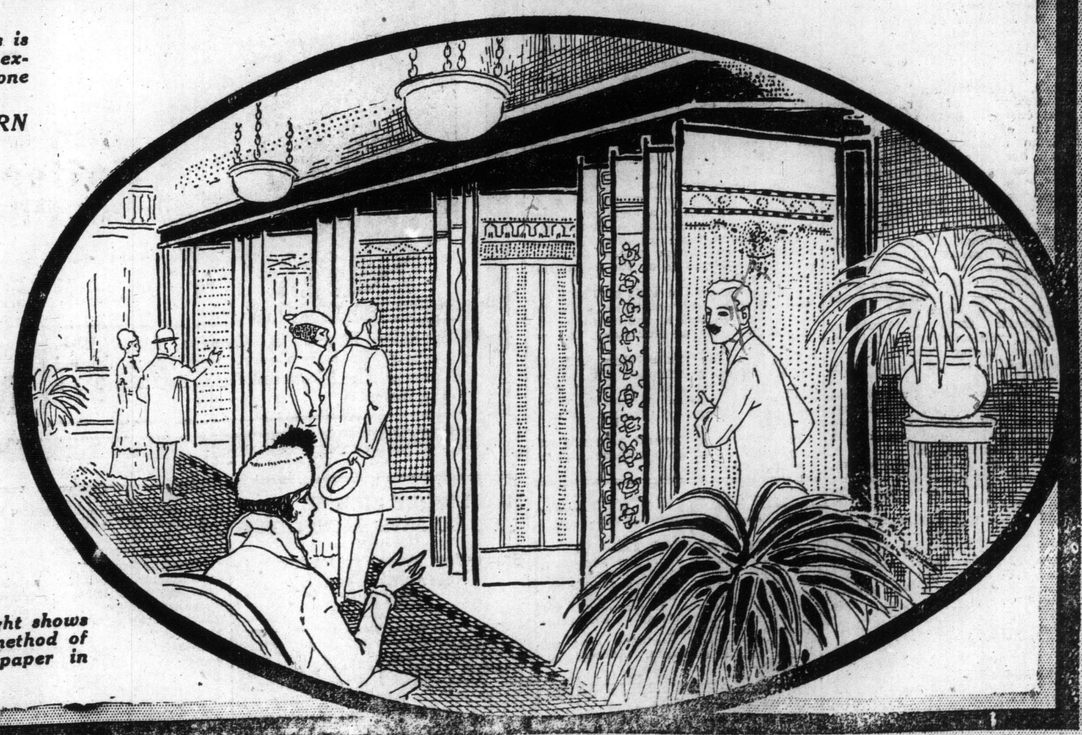
REMEMBER: No sales during Opening Exhibit, though reservations may be made. If you can't come in, ask your paperhanger to show you the Sunflower Sample Portfolio. Names of good paperhangers in your neighborhood furnished an request.

THE UNITED WALL PAPER STORES CO.
312-314 Yonge Street, Toronto

Our artist has illustrated as far as is possible in black and white the exquisite charm and refinement of one of our latest papers

ENGLISH TEA ROSE PATTERN

which comes in the newest shades of two-tone grays and tans. Ask to see this paper.



Sketch to the right shows the convenient method of displaying wall paper in our store.

NATIVE OF TORONTO AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Leonard L. Dixon, Son of Toronto Clergyman, With British in Mesopotamia.

IS Y. M. C. A. WORKER

Young Man Who Is Graduate of Wycliffe College, Writes of Experiences.

(Continued From Page 1.)

tions existing in Mesopotamia which make our work particularly valuable. The terrific heat, the desert marches, the swamp fighting and the difficulties of transportation which make short rations occasionally unavoidable, have been some of the obstacles with which the men in France have not had to contend, but which have been only too real here. Furthermore, these hardships have not been offset by the social agencies at work at the bases in France. The only organization in the field has been the Royal Army Temperance Association, or as it is more familiarly known, the 'R. A.T.A.'"

This work was afterwards handed over to Mr. Dixon, who later was joined by several other Y.M.C.A. workers, including a Rhodes Scholar from Michigan, who had been studying at Oxford.

"In opening up this new work," said Mr. Dixon, "the heartiness of the reception and co-operation afforded to us by the officers of the various units, has left little to be desired. 'Y. M.C.A.' has proved to be a magic password among them all. Accommodation, equipment, transportation—in fact nearly everything that we have required has been granted us. The men have also been equally enthusiastic. This has been especially true of the Territorials, who have known the "Y.M." on Salisbury Plain and in the cantonments of India. It has been a common thing for them to come to us as they have been leaving the station where we are and ask: 'How soon may we expect you at —? Wish you were coming with us now.'

Work Among Convalescent.

"Acting on the request of the quartermaster-general, we began our work among the convalescents—men who had been discharged from hospitals, but who were too weak to resume active duty, or who, as in many cases, were awaiting transport to India. For these men our rooms proved to be a God-send. Instead of the hot dusty huts in which they had had to lie about all day, we were able to provide them with a comfortable room supplied with illustrated papers, writing facilities, indoor games, a gramophone and a tea-bar, where they could get pop, tea and biscuits. From the day that we first opened the place it has been crowded.

"The large numbers of sick and wounded in the hospitals have also provided a field for valuable work. Out here on the edge of the Arabian Desert the troops have little in the way of visitors to cheer them in their sufferings. Even the chaplains are scarce; for tho the staff has been greatly increased during the past two months there is still more work than they can do. Consequently the Y. M.C.A. bloke as he came to be called by many of the 'Tommies' has received a warm welcome in the hospital wards. To help these men by taking them papers, cheering them with the latest news, writing their letters or providing much needed paper and envelops for those who could write for themselves, and above all, carrying into the wards something of the joy of Jesus Christ has been a privilege indeed.

"Opportunities are now opening up for extending our work to those men who are 'fit' in addition to the sick, wounded and convalescents. We are able to do much for them in the way of organizing and conducting their recreation and games and helping in various ways to maintain and increase their efficiency.

Heed Deeper Reality.

"Thruout our work the more definitely religious side is being kept always to the fore. In this we are meeting with a much greater response than we did in the territorial work in India. Both 'Tommy' and the 'Terrier' realize the seriousness of their position and are much more disposed to give heed to the deeper realities of life."

On opening his work at . . . Mr. Dixon posted a notice that he had a consignment of khaki-bound pocket testaments. Scores of men came to get copies. One man said the one his mother gave him had been ruined in the swamp fighting. Another had never carried one before but his experience in the desert had made him decide to do so at once. A lot of 50 was left at the hospital with an orderly, and he disposed of them all in a few hours.

Here is a gripping picture of life in this isolated spot, and the comfort the "Y" men bring the troops. "A few days ago," writes Mr. Dixon, "I received a letter from the gunner in . . . ," a lonely outpost in the desert. The writer stated that he had seen one of the khaki testaments which I had given to a gunner who had since rejoined the battery and asked if I could spare one for him also.

One afternoon as I was talking to a man in one of the hospital wards, I gave him a copy which I had in my pocket. Next day when I went back I found that it had been passed from cot to cot and each of the patients in the ward had been reading it in turn. . . . Our stock is now completely exhausted and I have had to cable to India for more."

Mr. Dixon notes that at the request of the Bishop of Lahore, who was visiting the troops, he had been appointed chaplain of the district, which widened his opportunities.

"The greatest results of our work," he continues, "have been obtained thru personal interviews. The weekly Bible classes, the Sunday evening 'hymn-sings,' the services in the hospital wards, and the distribution of khaki testaments have opened the way for numerous personal conversations, in which the men have shown an eagerness to speak of the reality of Christ and His power."

An Hereditary Impulse.

It is not strange, however, to find this young Y.M.C.A., secretary from Toronto working out in the deserts of Mesopotamia. There may have been an hereditary impulse. A representative of The Sunday World called this past week upon the father, Rev. Canon Dixon, at the rectory, King street east, and found him in khaki uniform, sitting before a typewriter, drawing up his weekly report as temporary chaplain of the 81st Battalion. Only the weight of years keeps Canon Dixon from crossing over with his battalion and duplicating the record up his weekly report as temporary peculiar appeal to Canon Dixon as he is one of five men living who stood behind the movement in Toronto in its early years: one other being J. J. Gartshore, who is a member of the military service committee of the national council, and another, Thomas J. Wilkie, now living in Los Angeles, who was referred to at the beginning of this article.

Shortly before the visit of The Sunday World representative, Canon Dixon had learned of the appointment of another son as lieutenant in the 166th Battalion.

This zeal for the soldiers and the British cause is extended also to his church; in front is a sign board with enlistment appeals, "Onward; Forward to Victory;" "Enlist Now;" "Answer Quickly."

The success of General Aylmer's expedition will now have a special meaning for Toronto.

SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It.

AVON, May 14, 1914.

"I have used 'Fruit-atives' for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which someone recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives.'

"ANNIE A. CORBETT."

Time is proving that "Fruit-a-tives" can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of Constipation and Stomach Trouble.

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

Have You Got Rheumatism?

50,000 BOXES FREE

On the theory that seeing is believing, the John A. Smith Co. of Windsor, Ont., wants every one who suffers from rheumatism to try their treatment for rheumatism first at their expense. For that reason they propose to distribute 50,000 free boxes among all persons sending them their name and address. Mr. Smith suffered all the agonies and tortures of rheumatism, tried nearly every so-called remedy he heard of and yet utterly failed to find relief. At times he was so helpless that he had to take to morphine and after considerable doctoring he finally gave up in despair. He then began to study into the causes of rheumatism. After many experiments and repeated failures he found a combination of drugs which completely cured him. After his escape from the cruel torture of rheumatism he called his new found treatment "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and acquaintances suffering from rheumatism were next cured and since that time the merits of this treatment have spread from a neighborhood gossip almost all over the world, especially in England and in the British possessions.

A gentleman from Toronto writes "Gloria Tonic" cured him and he believes it has no equal in the world.

A lady from Marshalltown, N. S., writes, "Before using 'Gloria Tonic' I could not raise my arms to my head nor hardly dress myself. Now I can do all kinds of work and I am a woman almost 73 years old."

A gentleman from Montmartre, Sask., writes, "I never had a pain or an ache since using 'Gloria Tonic,' and I suffered over 20 years with rheumatism."

A lady from Strathroy, Ont., writes, "I had rheumatism in my hands and joints. It is now over two years since 'Gloria Tonic' cured me and I have had no return since."

A gentleman from Montreal writes, "'Gloria Tonic' you sent me did me a world of good. I have no more pain since using it."

We could mention many more instances showing where "Gloria Tonic" has been a God-send to men and women, among them some 70 and 80 years of age.

No matter how many other treatments may have disappointed you, write us today sure and by return mail we will send you a package free, together with names and addresses of other persons who have written us that our treatment cured them and in many cases after doctors and all else had failed.

Address John A. Smith Co., 1687 Laing Bldg., Windsor, Ont.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits

Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injection, no loss of time from business and positive cures. Recommended by physicians and clergy. Enquiries treated confidentially.

Literature and medicine sent in plain sealed packages. Address or consult—

Dr. McTaggart's Remedies

—Established 20 Years—

309 Stair Building, Toronto, Can.

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CLOSING TIME

is drawing near in the epoch-making Bible distribution inaugurated and carried out by

THE TORONTO WORLD

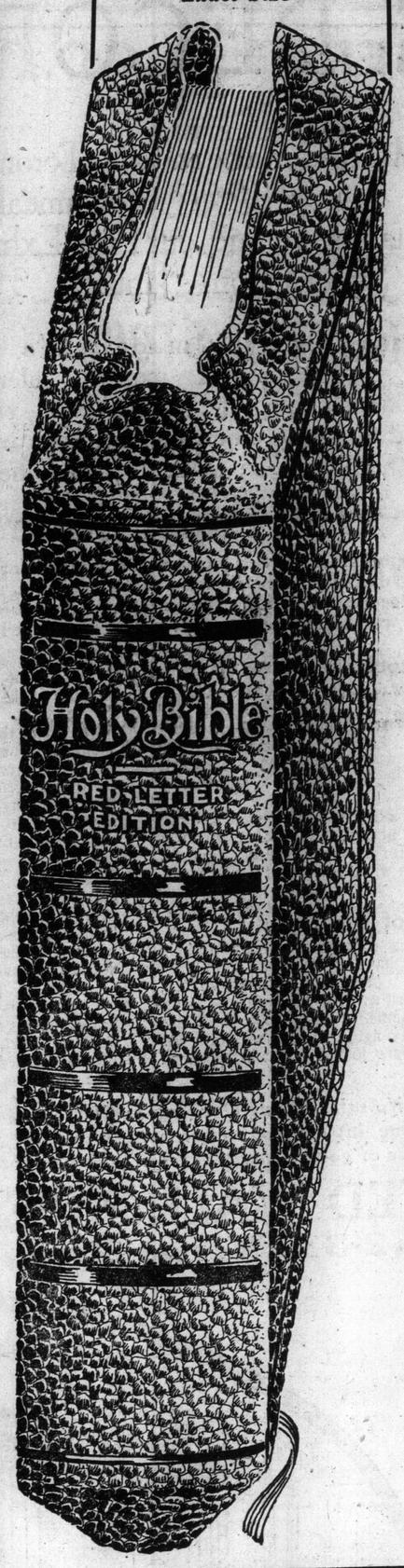
in its popular campaign for the masses, of

THE BIG PRINT RED LETTER BIBLE

ON TERMS THAT AMOUNT ALMOST TO A GIFT

Take heed of today's coupon, lest it be too late! Our limited supply cannot hold out much longer.

This Illustration Shows Exact Size



Specially Bound in Genuine Limp Bible Leather, Folding Cover, Red Edges, Round Corners, Gold Lettered Back, Full Size 9⅝ x 6¾ inches.

The Ubiquity of the Bible

The Bible is the one Book to which the toilers of the world turn for comfort — for consolation — for wisdom. It is the only message given to mankind that has lightened life of its burdens and shorn death of its terrors. Like the sun, its rays reach every nook and cranny of this globe. Unlike the sun, it never sets.

Wherever men lead lives of danger; wherever women lead lives of sorrow—you are sure to find the Bible. In the dripping mines deep in the bowels of the earth; in the blood-reeking trenches of the battle-field, with their awful hell of bursting bomb and shredded flesh; in the felon's cell where solitude and silence pierce the brain to madness; in the wrack and fury of the death-ridden tempest; in the widow's lonely room where starving orphans cry for bread; in ALL the places of despair and desolation known to man--there will you find the Bible—the first refuge and the last resort of the human soul that cries in agony unto its Maker.

Were you condemned to die tomorrow—what would you first send for—a book—the Bible! If you were to found a new state—a new nation — upon what would you frame your laws; upon what would you base your systems of ethics and morality? Upon the Bible! If by some fearful hap and hazard of history, a second Attila were to sweep through the world and destroy all its books—what one, only Book would the peoples in their anguish beseech him to spare and to preserve—the Bible! But were there universal conflagration—the world in flames—and all the works wrought by the hand of man to perish—the Bible could not perish! On the morrow it would be rewritten from the heart's blood of countless millions—not a word—not a syllable wanting—and civilization would be constructed anew!

With every throb of the human pulse—every second of mortal time—somewhere on this earth—human lips are uttering its inspired words—some human soul racked with anguish — some human body twisted with pain—finds its alleviation — its consolation—its only relief—in the Bible!

Yes, the Bible is ubiquitous. Wherever life is—amidst the stir and smoke of this dim spot which men call earth—there you will find the Bible!

Special Distribution Price to Our Readers

Only $1.48 (and 1 Coupon)

Our Supply is Limited. Act Quickly. Begin to Clip Coupon at Once.

MAIL ORDERS Filled on Terms Explained in Coupon Printed Elsewhere in this Paper

HAD UNIQUE SCHEME TO SAVE BACKSLIDERS

Suggestion Made By Pastor Was Not Acted Upon By His Critic.

Years ago there were annual camp meetings at Claremont, N. H, which drew large audiences from the surrounding towns They were held by the Methodists, and one veteran bishop had for many years made it a point to be present For two or three years a suspicion had been gathering in his brain, and finally that suspicion grew almost to a certainty. As a result, says The Youth's Companion, he went to one of the local pastors of the same faith for information.

"Brother Smith," he said, "Is it not true that a good many of those middle aged converts here are members of your parish?"

"A number of them are," was the answer.

"Didn't some of these same people become converted here a year ago?" persisted the bishop.

"Yes, quite a number did."

"And didn't they get converted the year before that?"

"Yes, I believe they did."

"And hasn't that happened every year for a long time?"

The pastor admitted that that was the fact.

"Well, what's the matter? Doesn't their religion last the year thru?"

"No; they backslide. About a month is as long as they stay converted," the pastor said sadly.

"That is an awful state of affairs. Isn't there something we can do to save these people?"

The pastor's eyes twinkled as he said. "I have thought much about that. They are sincere Christians only about one month in the year, and so the chances are eleven to one that they will die unconverted. If you and I, brother, should go round to-night with a stick of wood and knock those backsliders in the head they would all be saved, but if we leave them to their own devices the chances are that most of them will be unregenerate when the time comes for them to pass on. I leave it for you to decide what we had better do."

There seemed to be nothing for the critic to say, and he [illegible] said it.

ALEXIS

Tonic and Builder, Blood Maker and Nerve Builder. Tones, invigorates and builds up system. If you are run down it creates new strength, new vigor and gives you new life. Good for all nerve troubles, Bronchitis, Asthma, Depression and run down condition.

Price, 75c per 16-oz. bottle.

For sale at Alexis, 47 McCaul St. Contains pure roots and herbs and no poisonous matter.

War Tax and Postage Extra

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

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118 West 31st Street, New York

CROWN LIFE

Peasants and Kings carry Life Insurance.

Only men without any responsibility or relationship to others don't need it.

Crown Life policies are more than protective—they are splendid dividend-paying investments and our estimates of profits are lived up to.

Let us send you some new insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

G. T. SOMERS, President.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts. 12

FURTHER SETBACK IN SOME MINING STOCKS

Yesterday's Rally Only Temporary—Weakness Displayed in Market.

There was a fair amount of activity in mining stocks at the Standard Stock Exchange Saturday, the total sales being 78,059 shares. On the whole the tendency was weaker, following the temporary rally of Friday.

As was thought Friday the strength of certain stocks was due almost entirely to the running in of shorts, and yesterday there was insufficient buying power to maintain the advances.

Outside markets were again weak, and this had a bearish effect on the local market. Brokers state that public buying becomes active on all recessions.

There was some demand for Apex, which opened at 6 and sold up to 6¼. Dome Consolidated was reactionary, selling down from 18 to 16. Considerable selling took place in Dome Extension and the stock sold off from 29½ to 28. This stock was the most active issue on the board.

Dome Mines was $27 bid and Hollinger held strong at $29.50 bid. The excellent statement issued by this company has brought in a lot of buying orders, but at present prices the stock is tightly held. Jupiter sold from 20 to 20½ and McIntyre held about steady, selling up to 90½ and closing at 90.

Porcupine Crown was strong at 83. Tisdale sold at 1½. Vipond was weak, opening at 70 and selling off on the close to 69. McIntyre Extension was strong at 29½ bid. Teck-Hughes changed hands at 16.

The price of silver was down again to 50 7-8, and this decline did not help the silver stocks in the present condition of the market. Beaver changed hands at 39. Chambers-Ferland sold at 26. Coniagas was easier, selling at 4.

Apparently shareholders of Crown Reserve are taking Manager Cohen's advice, given at the annual meeting, when he told those who were not satisfied to sell out. A number of buying orders appeared on the market, and the price broke from 46½ down to 41 at the close.

McKinley-Darragh followed the general market trend, easing off from 47 to 46. Peterson Lake sold down from 31½ to 30½ and Seneca Superior opened at 89, went up one-half and dropped to 35, closing at 86, a net loss of three points.

Timiskaming changed hands in limited volume at 66.

STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mines—	Ask.	Bid.
Apex	6¼	6
Dome Extension	28½	28
Dome Lake	27	25
Dome Mines	27.50	27.00
Foley-O'Brien	75	60
Hollinger	29.75	29.50
Homestake		42
Jupiter	21	20¼
McIntyre	90	89½
Pearl Lake	⅝	...
Porcupine Crown	84	83
Porcupine Gold	¾	...
Porcupine Imperial	4¼	4
Porcupine Tisdale	2½	...
Porcupine Vipond	73	69
Preston E. D.	5	4½
Teck - Hughes	16½	15¾
West Dome	15	14
Gold Reef	2	1½
Moneta	11	10¾
McIntyre Extension	31	29½
Dome Con.	16½	15½
Imperial Reserve	10	9
West Dome Con. M.	22	20
Adanac		45
Bailey	5	4⅞
Beaver	39½	38
Buffalo	90	...
Chambers - Ferland	27	26½
Coniagas	4.05	...
Crown Reserve	42	41
Foster	6	5
Gifford	7	6½
Gould	1	⅛
Great Northern	4¾	4½
Hargraves	4	3½
Hudson Bay		26.00
Kerr Lake		4.45
La Rose	68	67
McKinley-Dar. Savage	45	42
Nipissing		7.15
Peterson Lake	30½	30¼
Right-of-Way	6	5½
Shamrock Con.	17½	16½
Seneca - Superior	86	84
Timiskaming	66	65
Trethewey	17½	16
Wettlaufer	9	8
York, Ont.		½
Industrials—		
Brazilian	50½	49½
Banks—		
Dominion	215	...

An authority on the subject states that the sound of cannonading can be heard much farther than that of thunder. The limit of the carrying power of thunder is about 15 miles, while twice that number of miles is not considered any great distance for the sounds of battle to travel.

WHITE LABEL ALE

Is the Temperate Man's Beverage

You will invariably notice it on the particular man's table—where its inimitable flavor is most appreciated.

Try it for an appetizing beverage in your home.

Clean and clear to the last drop and always found in prime condition at your dealer's or the hotels. Order by the dozen or case.

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

DOMINION BREWERY CO., LTD., TORONTO

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ARE UNIMPORTANT

Toronto Market Generally Firm, But Trading Was in Only Moderate Volume.

Saturday's dealings on the Toronto Stock Exchange were unimportant. Weakness in the American market had no apparent influence here, and the firmness exhibited in some issues on Friday was fairly well maintained. The only trading of consequence was in Steel of Canada, Smelters, Cement and Detroit. Of these, Smelters and Detroit sold higher and Steel of Canada was strong, with sales up to 39½. Cement lost over a point from the last previous sales, being liquidated around 46½. Only two stocks were traded in on the curb. McIntyre and Peterson Lake, the first-named being firmer at 91.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

J. P. Bickell & Co., 802-7 Standard Bank Building, report Chicago Grain Exchange fluctuations as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May	135⅝	136½	134¼	134⅝	135⅝
July	126½	127⅛	125⅝	125⅝	126⅝
Corn—					
May	80¾	81⅝	80½	81	80½
July	80¾	81⅜	80½	80⅞	80½
Oats—					
May	53⅝	53⅝	53	53¼	53½
July	49½	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	49⅜
Pork—					
May	20.75	10.75	20.57	20.57	20.60
Jan.	20.85	21.10	20.85	21.10	.....
Lard—					
May	10.60	10.60	10.52	10.52	.....
Jan.	10.27	10.30	10.27	10.27	.....
Ribs—					
May	11.12	11.12	11.05	11.05	11.10
July	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.10

France in normal times makes 26,000,000 pairs of gloves a year.

7% INVESTMENT 7%

Interest Half Yearly.

Bonds of $100, $500, 1000, safe as a farm mortgage. Business established over 28 years. Send for special folder and full particulars.

National Securities Corporation, Ltd.
Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto. 2467

Stocks Mining New York Wheat Cotton

J. P. Bickell & Co.

STANDARD BANK BUILDING (Top Floor)

TORONTO, CANADA.
Private Wires All Exchanges.
Correspondence Solicited. 2457

RESERVE FUND IS SERVING DOUBLE PURPOSE JUST NOW

Bank of Nova Scotia Has Been Strengthened During Trying Conditions, Says General Manager—Employes Doing Share in War.

In his address to the Shareholders the General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia made in part the following remarks:

Profits of $1,220,057.15 for the year as compared with $1,196,116.90 last year may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. While we have maintained throughout the past year an exceedingly strong position in cash and immediately available resources the well-known policy of the Bank in the creation of a substantial Reserve Fund is serving the double purpose of keeping us strong through trying conditions, and maintaining a fair earning power at a time when business is inactive.

We frequently read in the press or hear spoken in public criticisms of the banks both in respect to the large profits they are alleged to earn and to their failure to satisfy all demands made upon them—being in reality demands of needy and impecunious borrowers, speculators or promoters. A striking commentary on what many profess to regard as fabulous profits in banking may be found in the statements for last year of 15 banks so far published. Almost without exception they exhibit decreased earnings, which shows that were it not for laying aside in good times something to time them over such conditions as have obtained during the past two years, they would be badly off indeed. The average profits of these 15 banks on Capital and Reserve for 1915 is 7.09, which in view of their enormous turnover is very moderate. It must be remembered that Reserve Funds are largely created by economy and saving. The fact is that no business enterprise in this country does so much for the public for nothing, or at best works on such close rates, as the banks, and they do it in Canada to an extent that British or American banks would not think of. In the light of the many complex problems presented to this country since the outbreak of the war, a solution to which has had to be found largely by the banks, and of problems still to be faced and solved by them, if they are not entitled to some measure of commendation they surely should not be the objects of unfair criticism which has too often of late been levelled at them.

A brief retrospect of the past year gives, I think, cause for encouragement. The trade depression following the outbreak of the war, which was a feature of conditions ruling at the time of our last Annual Meeting, has been largely dissipated by the bountiful crops harvested last year and by the abnormal activity that has been brought about in all lines of manufacturing by the imperative demand for war supplies of various kinds, while wholesale houses and retailers generally have benefitted through the increase in business arising from the full employment of labor at high wages and the consequently augmented purchasing power of the community at large. Our advices are that the western crop will run into figures exceeding $500,000,000. This record creation of new wealth demonstrates in a practical way the potential resources of this country that are available when the need for increasing production becomes pressing.

It may be noted that United States reports give the value of their crop for the past year as $5,568,000,000. Such prodigious returns from the soil alone form a sure foundation for prosperity on this side of the Atlantic, for the United States cannot enjoy good times without Canada participating to some extent. Exports of food stuffs, munitions and other merchandise have been so great as to produce an enormous flow of funds to the States, which bid fair to attract most of the money of the world. The abundance of funds and the resultant low rates during the past year have had their effect on the earning power of the American banks, with the result that some of the larger institutions did little more than earn their dividends. I anticipate that in one way or another a very considerable volume of United States capital will be attracted to employment or investments on this side of the line.

In Canada all available surplus should go to aid the financing of the war, and with this in view I would expect to see a large amount of the bank's resources find its way directly or indirectly into Government securities. It is the duty of all, from each individual to the largest financial corporation, to do everything possible to strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts to enable Canada to play the part it ought to play in this war. Of course they must first be the most ample provision for all legitimate commercial requirements and for maintaining our banks in the soundest possible position, but it follows that the public should faithfully continue to practice the most scrupulous economy with a view to more fully contributing towards the end in view; for what we fail to contribute for war purposes voluntarily, must come out of us by other means. Personally, I would favor direct taxation, in order to make the impost far-reaching and equitable.

One of our difficulties arising out of the war is the scarcity of tonnage and abnormally high freight rates. At the present time the United States is giving attention to the question of fostering an attempt to reassert herself as a factor in ocean-going shipping. In the lake trade she is already paramount, and last season two-thirds of our grain from the head of the lakes was carried in American bottoms. This is a matter that might well engage the attention of Nova Scotia, the pioneer of shipbuilding in Canada, and for long the home of a relatively large proportion of the sailing tonnage of America.

Not the least of our troubles today is in connection with staff. Up to the present over 250 of our men have enlisted, and the end is not yet. We are doing the best we can to maintain efficiency, but it is manifestly impossible to replace officers of several years' training with raw recruits or inexperienced men. The public should bear in mind that in facilitating the manufacturing and forwarding of war munitions and supplies of all kinds, the banks are an integral part of the whole war organization, and that doing one's duty in their service is equally essential, though differing in form, to service on the other side of the Atlantic. For our young men who have already joined the ranks we can only express the highest admiration, and for those, alas, already fallen, record our sorrow, and offer to their parents and friends our respectful sympathy.

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HOPE'S—Canada's Leader and Greatest Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West. Phone Adelaide 2573. ed7

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LOST—On Jan. 18th, black lynx muff. Reward. Box 4, World.

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THE CHIROPRACTOR who understands his science, knows "the cause" of disease, and therefore deals alone with this cause, leaving Nature to treat effects through the responsive action which takes place after spinal adjustments.

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TEN ACRE FRUIT FARM, OKANAGAN Valley, paying wage and eight per cent. for investment. Seven thousand. Owner, Box 456, Vernon, British Columbia. 7F20.

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YOU ARE INVITED to the special January sale of Ford cars now going on at Breakey's Used-Car Sale Garage. I have just fourteen different models on the garage floor for you to choose from; the prices range from $175 to $400; eleven; twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen models, runabouts, touring cars and trucks. Garage, 243 Church street.

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MADAME RUSSELL, late of the Wanless Building, will open new massage parlors for electrical and vibratory treatments, hand and scalp, in Sterling Chambers, corner of Yonge and Carlton, on and after Feb. 1. 712

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ACADEMIES—Private, Riverdale Masonic Temple, Parkdale Assembly Hall. Telephone S. T. Smith, Gerrard 3587. ed7

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KATHERINE PEAK, 214 Victoria street, above Shuter. Both hands read this week, 25c. Noted writer. Send for my book. Teaches palmistry in one lesson, 25c. Hours, 9 to 9.

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WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BY W. H. STEWART.

(Continued from Page 1).

with Russian forces operating in Persia, and with a British expeditionary force gradually gatherng strength in Mesopotamia, the Turks in the far east of their dominions are being tackled from three sides, north, east and south, and they will have to send heavy reinforcements and abandon their project on Egypt, or else abandon part of their country while engaged in a dash for the Suez Canal. Here the British forces are reported to have created elaborate defences, to have arranged for the flooding of a large area of the Egyptian desert so as to duplicate the disaster which overtook Pharoah when he pursued the Israelites, and they have even arranged for the defence of the Nile from one side, should the enemy break thru their positions along the Suez Canal.

* * * * * * *

In Mesopotamia the progress of the expedition for the relief of Kut-el-Amara has been held up by hurricanes, rains and floods, so that the latest attack on the Turks had to be suspended owing to the waterlogged ground. The force is not nine miles from Kut-el-Amara, but thirty-four. General Townshend has reported that the Turks besieging Kut have retired to positions a mile from the British defences.

* * * * * * *

Must Push Expedition

The expedition in Mesopotamia is one that will have to be pushed on to Bagdad as speedily as possible, for the enemy is bound to endeavor to send reinforcements to that region. At present 350 miles of the Bagdad railway remain uncompleted, and the eighteen-mile tunnel under the Taurus range is not finished, but the opening up of direct communications between Constantinople and Berlin will perhaps permit the laying of the last rail in this line by June. At present the British have the advantage in being able to despatch forces from Egypt to Mesopotamia more rapidly than the Turks and Germans can despatch reinforcements from Constantinople to Mesopotamia. But if an advance on Bagdad is over-long delayed, that city will be found to have been converted into a strong fortress. It is in an important strategic position and controls the roads from the south, east and north.

Saloniki Grows Stronger

From Mesopotamia the next scene of the war shifts to Saloniki, which is situated strongly for defence and offence. Thanks to the considerable grace which the enemy has had to grant the Anglo-French forces owing to his own exhaustion, the allies have had time to perfect the strong positions created by nature on a fifty-mile line. Bristling with cannon, Saloniki will be a tough position to force, open to succor as it is from the open sea. Allied marines have seized the Greek fort commanding the roadstead.

Greece appears to have come to a better understanding with the allies after King Constantine unburdened his mind by interviews with neutrals—German submarine bases have been found on the isles of Greece, and they are being ferreted out and destroyed by allied warships, so that submarine warfare is no longer producing its effect in the Mediterranean.

Montenegro Extinguished

Montenegro has been temporarily extinguished, its kind has departed, its army defeated, captive in part, and guerilla fighters in part in the Albanian hills. Scutari has been occupied by the Austrians. It is connected with Serbia by a goat track.

The Italians have been reinforcing their line and fighting minor encounters with the Austrians, in which they generally have the best of it. The Austrians appear to have moved up considerable forces to the Isonzo lines, and to have strengthened these positions by many batteries, but the Italians still possess the preponderance in metal, and the public may be sure that they are collecting an ample reserve of shell. The Italians have lost and won again a position on Onslavia heights, commanding Gorizia.

Trench Fighting in West

On the western front the week has been one of trench against trench, gun against gun, rifle against rifle, machine gun against machine gun, mine against mine. With their superiority in artillery, which has been growing day by day, the British and French gunners have been taking spells at plastering the German trenches and batteries with high exposive shell. They fire occasionally against the defences of Lille and Lens; they have brought into the field long range guns which disperse German convoys many miles distant. British aviators continue to demonstrate their aerial superiority over the eGrman, and the enemy has lost his only good aviator, who was brought down by a French flyer, and was killed in his fall.

German Activity

Early in the week the Germans displayed some activity near the mouth of the Yser in Belgium and near Neuville St. Vaast in Artois, where mines were also exploded by him and craters occupied. Their infantry emerged from trenches after 20,000 shells were thrown away in bombardment, and they encountered such a terrific fire from the French guns that they speedily made for their dug-outs.

What happened in these places apparently deceived some observers, who predicted that the Germans were feeling out the positions for a big offensive, which might be undertaken almost at once. But that supposition is not tenable, for the habit indulged in for starting any kind of general offensive is to make a surprise attack on a large section of front. No general offensive would be worth while unless it was undertaken on a front of fifteen to twenty miles.

Activity Explained

The activity of German sappers, miners, artillerists, and infantrymen in Artois is explained by the fact that it was here that the British and French forces attacked the Germans and gained considerable sections of high-by valuable ground which the Germans believe is worth the sacrifice of perhaps half a million men to retake and hold. For the territory occupied in this advance is a menace to Lens, an important railway junction, and the gateway to the valley of the Scheldt, which runs thru northern France, and thru Belgium, and empties into the North Sea, after flowing past Antwerp. The capturing of Lens, and the bursting thru the lines of the Germans in great force, and rapid advance would turn all the lines of defence which the Germans have prepared in their rear, and would force them to evacuate Antwerp and retire into Germany thru the narrow gap at Liege. An allied advance thru Liege would have poor chances of being held up before it reached the great fortress of oClogne. The endeavor of the allies last September was to seize important vantage points from which to begin their big drive against the Germans. The French would move forward in the Champagne against Mons and Namur, where they would effect a junction with the British army on the march down the Scheldt, and if the move was made with sufficient rapidity, a great many Germans would be caught between the nut and the cracker and crushed. The only way to check such an operation as the British and French threaten to carry out would be for the Germans to retire behind Brussels and fight a general engagement in the open. But sufficient speed on the part of the allies would frustrate this design. The Germans would not be able to make a stand, and they then would retire into eGrmany. The French would probably invade Germany thru Luxemburg, and cross the Rhine at Mannheim.

Mobility Required

This entire operation would require great mobility in the forces attempting it, and the greatest problem for the allies would be the ability to move forward their big guns with sufficient rapidity. Motor transport might solve the problem, but the Germans found that this mode of transport had obvious defects when they fought the Russians in Poland. It limited their advance to five miles a day. Altho the roads are good in France and Belgium in fine weather, the allies must expect to find them destroyed by the Germans. How the enemy would get away his batteries and stores from the lines in France without huge losses in case he had to retreat remains to be seen.

Views of Lloyd George

The interview of Lloyd George about the war being on the point of beginning, and about the allies preparing to win a smashing military victory, coupled with the intimation that active offensives will be started in the spring, points to the initiation of heavy fighting in March or April. Some people believe that when the allies get started the Germans will last about three months, when they will be beaten into a pulp. Stories of escaped prisoners from German camps, which are appearing in British magazines all refer to the greatly increased cheerfulness of the prisoners, and their great gain in confidence of the coming downfall of Germany. The Germans have reported so many victories that nobody believes their official communiques any longer, for if they had won half the successes they say that they have won they would have won the war. The most stout-hearted of all the allied prisoners interned are British sailors seized on ships detained in German harbors, in some caes five days before the outbreak of the war. From the first, prisoners who have escaped assert the sailors have had the utmost confidence that the stupid Germans would not win, and they frequently tell their jailers that they are waiting for the British navy to come and release them. Since they have made such poor progress in all their campaigns, the Germans have become more humble, and they are treating their captives better.

Kitchener's Surprise

Where will Kitchener produce his great surprise? Some people believe that it will be in Denmark. It will be started, on this theory, by the entry of a British fleet into the Baltic. Once in control of this sea, the German positions clear up to the Kiel Canal would be turned. The Russians could land an army anywhere on the German Baltic coast and take the Germans on the Riga and Polish front in the rear, compelling them to beat a hasty retreat.

Might Strike at Denmark

On the other hand the Germans would attempt to seize Denmark, and the passages from the North Sea to the Baltic. They would send an ultimatum to Copenhagen, an dat once begin an advance. Thru fear of a raid on the Kiel Canal they have been forced to keep a force of sixty to one hundred thousand men guarding that waterway, and with these they would strike at Denmark. The only natural defensive position for Denmark is Copenhagen, which can be isolated by floods from the mainland. Britain would have to render assistance in four days to be of any help to the Danes in saving their country. Troops in that case would have to be loaded on transports in advance for such a contingency. A raid on the Kiel Canal would expose Hamburg and its immense number of ships to a descent from the north, and the Germans would be compelled to withdraw troops from other fronts to protect their nrthern coast from invasion. The German fleet might then come out and fight.

Russian Operations

In Russia operations against the Germans have lagged owing to bad weather and thaws in Bukowina. The Russians have gained a considerable section of ground to the east of Czernowitz, and they have attracted to that spot, firstly, a large force of Germans and Austrians, and secondly a great number of batteries of artillery. In the Pinsk marshes, a flood along the Oginsky Canal has considerably incommoded the Germans, who have had their winter-built trenches swept away, and their artillery submerged. They are now attempting to salve the guns.

In the Riga and Dvinsk regions German aeroplanes and Zeppelins have been engaged in so many scouting expeditions that Petrograd military observers suspect that the Germans may undertake active military operations in an attempt to capture Riga.

MADAM VILNITZKY DIES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Madam Vilnitzky, sister of Madam Poincare, wife of the president of the republic, is dead.

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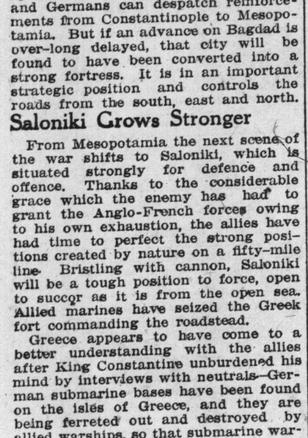

in his full dress uniform, as High Admiral of the British Fleet.

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THE WORLD

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This Bed Davenport

Quarter cut oak, fumed finish, upholstered in brown Spanish Rexine. When used as a bed it has separate mattress, spring and wardrobe bedding box. Reg. $32. Sale price 21.00

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This Extension Table

In rich American oak, golden finish, 42 inch top, 6-foot extension, round or square pedestal, barrel fitted with special tightening lock, with spreading plain feet. Regularly worth $11.50. Special ... 8.40

$1 Down Delivers It.

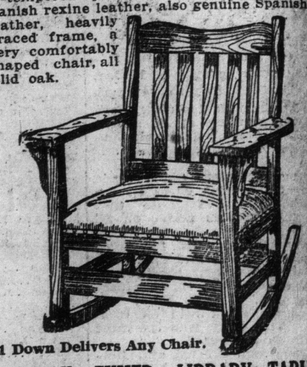
Sale of Brass Bed Outfit at $16.95

A big attraction for our February Sale, Brass Bed, same as picture, a felt mattress and a steel spring, all for $16.95—while they last, till Tuesday.

ANY SIZE

Clearance of Mission Rockers at $7.50

Some in rich fumed finish, others in golden, oil-tempered spring seat, covered in brown Spanish rexine leather, also genuine Spanish leather, heavily braced frame, a very comfortably shaped chair, all solid oak.



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Same as picture. Has larger drawer and wide shelf. Size of top 25 inches by 36 inches. A $6 table. February Sale price 3.85

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At $21.25

A light and neat looking carriage, round roll on body and hood, upholstered in corduroy, which can be reversed or cleaned, patent reclining back, 3 positions, 12 in. wheels with ½ in. rubber tires, ¾ size, in grey or natural. Reg. $27.50, for

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No. 1540—$32.50.

At $32.50

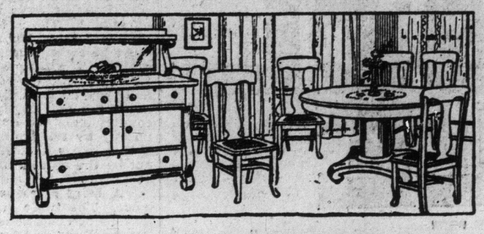
This carriage, full size, is of the finest material and workmanship, heavy roll on body and hood, scroll front, fully enclosed, 3 position reclining back, reversible cushions, upholstered in corduroy. Steel tubular pushers, with white enamel handle, 14 in. wheels, with ⅝ rubber tires. Regular $42.50. Our sale price

$32.50

This OVAL MIRROR DRESSER

as shown, is finished in Empire golden oak, has three full width drawers, 17 x 34 inches, with large 21 x 28 inch oval beveled plate mirror. A very handsome piece of furniture, regularly sold at $16.50. Our sale price is ... 11.20

$1 Delivers It.



Burroughes' 8-Piece Bedroom Outfit

Dresser, Cheffonier, Brass Bed, Spring, Mattress, Rocker, Table—The dresser, cheffonier, rocker and table are all in Empire mahogany. Very handsome pieces made and finished in the very best way. Bed is of brass, and may be had in any finish. Spring is fully guaranteed, and mattress is one of the very best all-layer felt styles. The price was $84.50. February Sale price is ... 66.50

$1 DOWN DELIVERS ANY ARTICLE.

Burroughes' Handsome 8-Piece Dining-Room Suite

In rich fumed finish, the buffet is fitted with 2 cutlery drawers, large full length linen drawer, and spacious cupboardroom, the table is the new non-dividing pedestal style, 42-inch top, 6-foot extension; the chairs have high, restful shaped backs and upholstered seats in genuine rexine leather; the set consists of 5 small and 1 arm chairs. This whole set is well worth $55.00. February Sale... 39.50

$1 DOWN DELIVERS ANY ARTICLE.

This BUFFET

in Empire quarter cut oak finish, with large oval beveled plate mirror, spacious cupboard, and linen drawer, two smaller drawers, one lined for cutlery. An exceptionally well finished Buffet and a good golden color, worth in the regular way $22.00. Our sale price is ... 14.70

$1 DOWN DELIVERS IT.

Store Open Evenings

So you may shop then if you prefer to.

BURROUGHES QUEEN AND BATHURST

Mail Orders Filled

Send postal for free catalogue sheets.

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For Making Money

From the Soil

together with $1.50, presented at The World, 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, or 40 South McNab street, Hamilton, entitles bearer to a copy of the new book, "MAKING MONEY FROM THE SOIL." By mail add parcel postage —7 cents first zone, 18 cents Ontario, 20 cents in Canada. edf

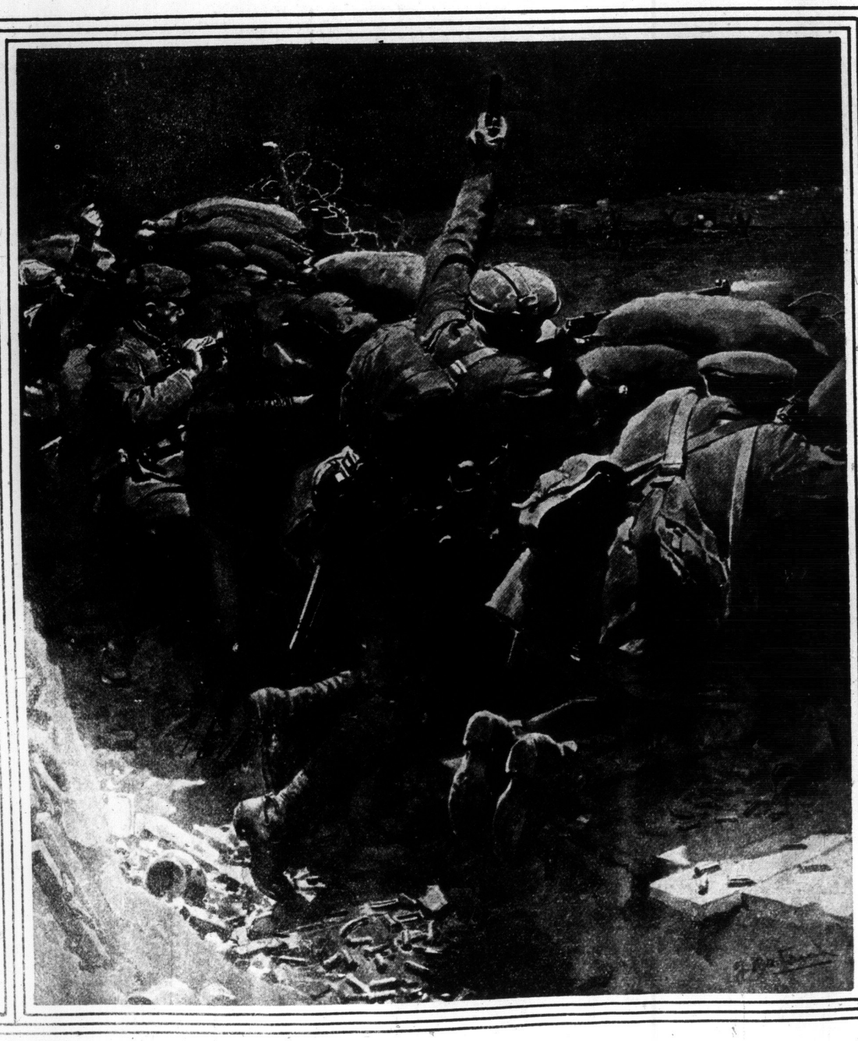
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

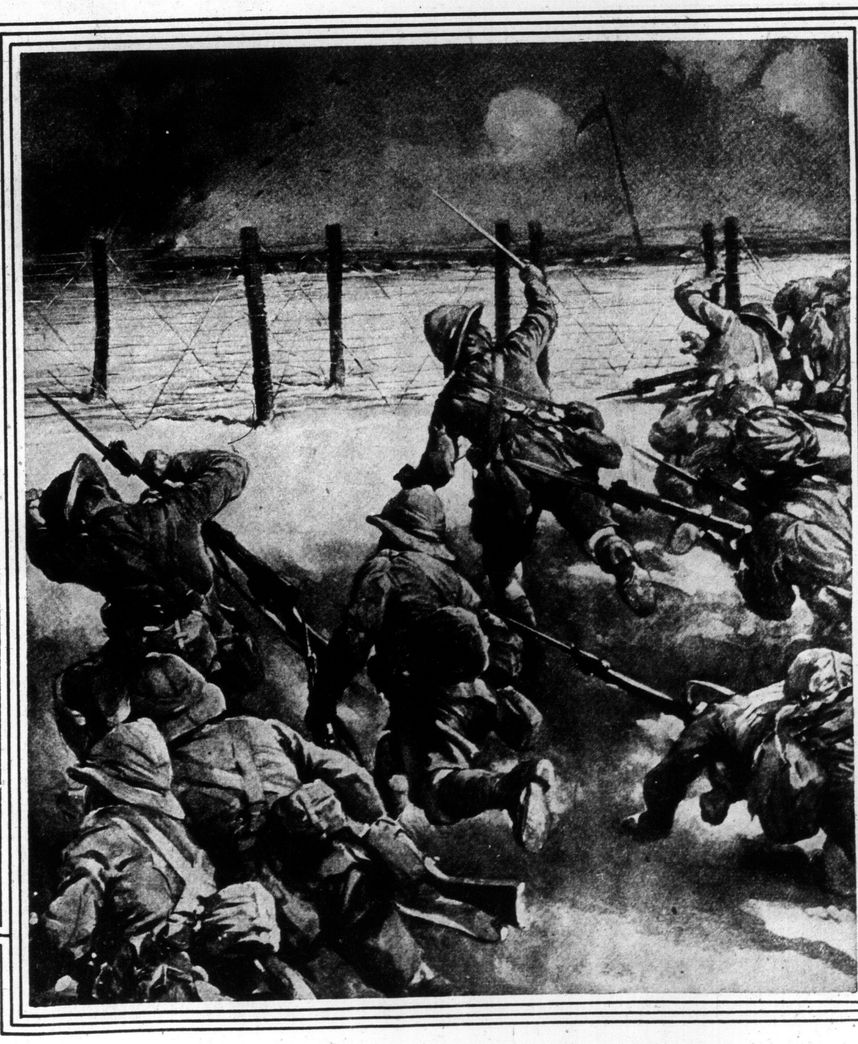
SUNDAY JANUARY 30

SOME OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON SEA AND LAND

Hunter and hunted unexpectedly meet. A British submarine in the Baltic suddenly sights a German Zeppelin homeward bound from a trip in search of Allies' undersea boats menacing German traffic. Before the aircraft can get into a position to drop bombs the submarine dives to safety.



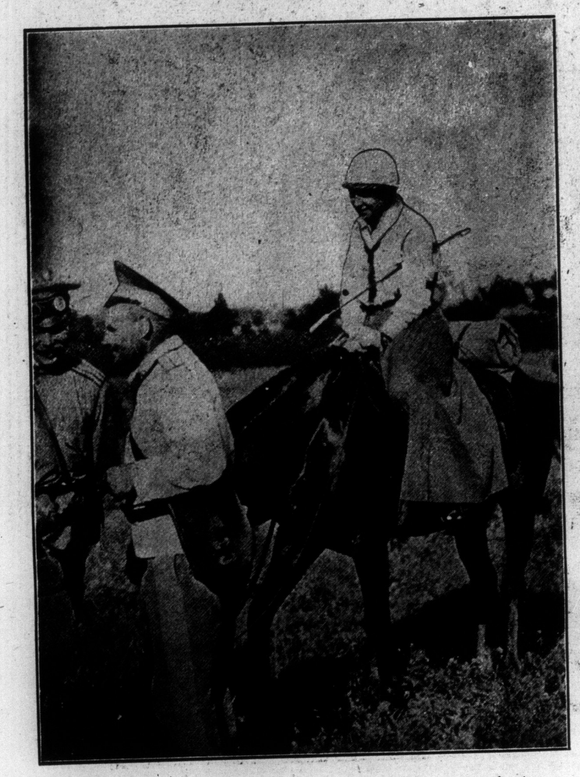
Warding off a night attack. A handful of men on the Flanders front firing off star pistols and rifles at once, thus bluffing the enemy into the belief that they are a large force and covering the movement of the main body to another line of trenches.



A hazardous task. The Second Dorset Regime nt attacking the redoubts outside Kut-El-Amara, which position they carried. Behind th e barbed wire nothing can be seen but the loop-holes, ready to belch forth death, and the pole carrying the Turkish flag.

Drinking to victory in 1916. Canadian Scots and A ustralians assemble at the Victoria League Club, London, England, to welcome the new year with patriotic demonstration.

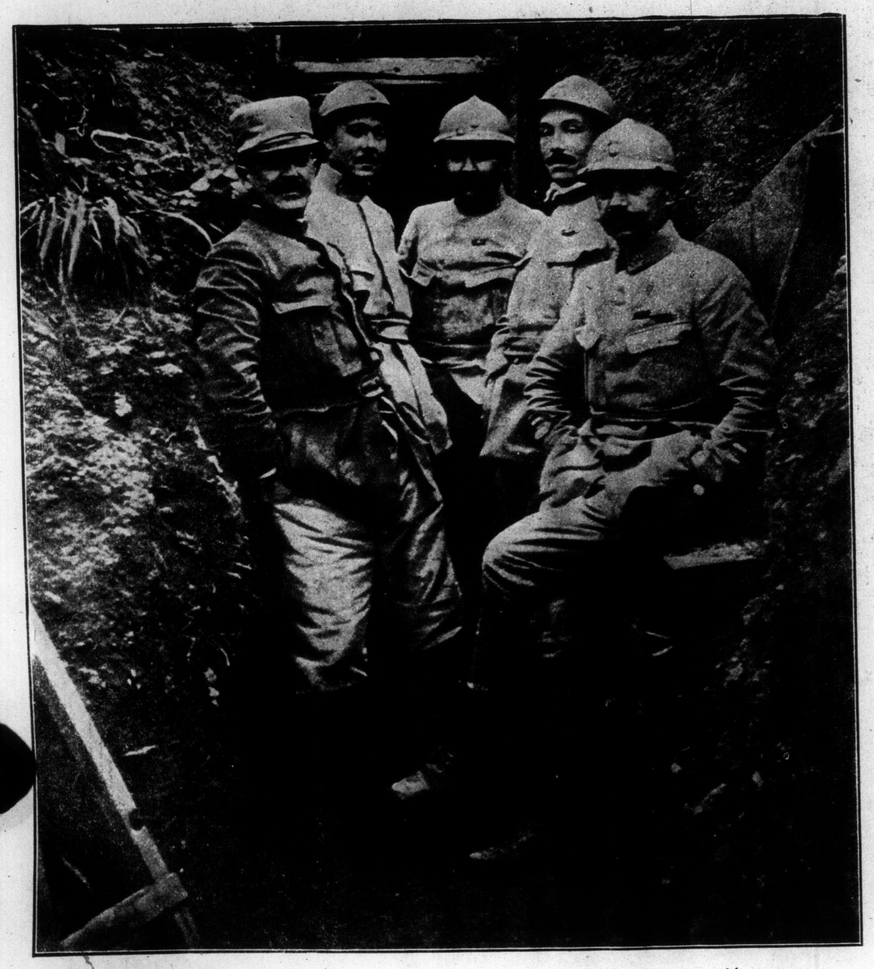
Not a bit downhearted. British Tommies at their billet "Somewhere in France" pass a musical hour with the help of their French comrades, finding music even in a biscuit can.



Her heart is in her work. A Russian women doctor attached to one of the Siberian regiments.

Surgeon Col. Eugene T. Hurd, only American doctor at the front, on his way to the trenches.

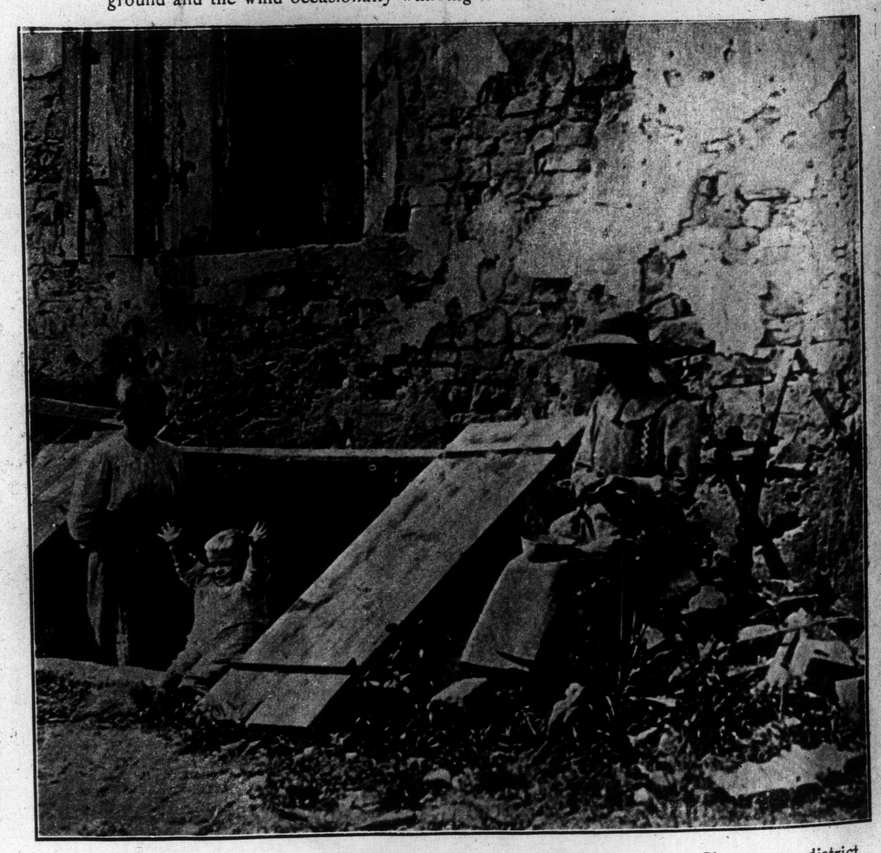
What the nursing sisters endure for the cause of suffering humanity. Dr. MacGregor leading the retreat of the Scottish nurses from Serbia with snow lying deep upon the ground and the wind occasionally whirling it until travel became almost impossible.



Oft-encountered scene on the western front. A group of French officers outside a commander's dugout. The roof is protected from shell fire by a covering of logs of wood heaped high with earth.

Sergt. E. B. (Ted) Goss, 55 Summerhill avenue, Toronto, formerly with the 34th Battery, Kingston, now with Third Reserve Battery "Somewhere in France."

Capt. R. J. Kee, Toronto medical man with the British Army hospital at Malta.



Immune from shell fire—the only safe habitations of dwellers in the Champagne district. Necessity as well as safety drives the inhabitants thither, as everything above ground is untenable.

hour with

Gregor lead-
eep upon the
impossible.

pagne district.
above ground

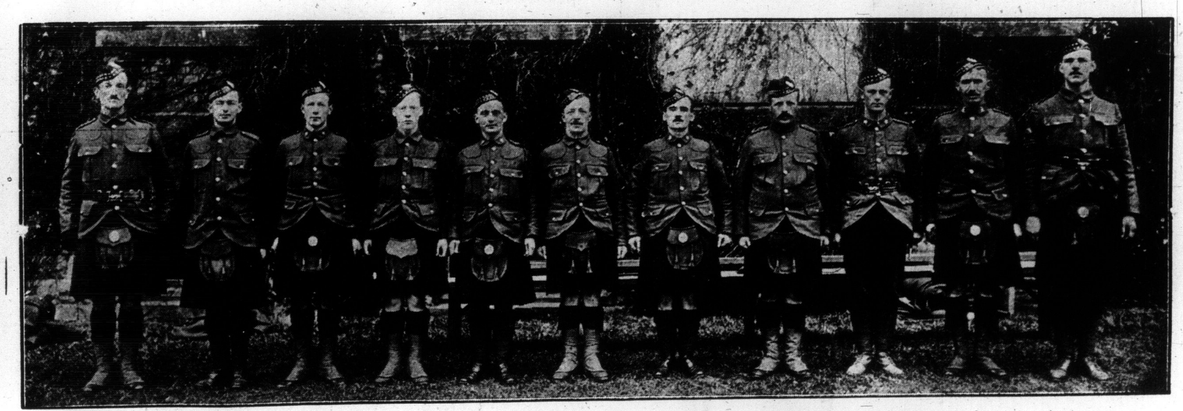
The potato squad. Soldiers of the Allies' prisoners at Giessen, including Pte. James Guinyon, Ossington avenue, Toronto, fourth from the right, and Pte. E. Birch, Roxton road, on the le ft, standing.

After the conference. Generals Haig and Joffre, commanders of the British and French troops in the western war zone, leaving headquarters in one of the northern towns in France.

Home on furlough—one of the London Scottish guards back for a few days' leave with the chalk-mud of Loos still clinging to his uniform and boots.

The campaign in Mesopotamia. A mounted party of Sir John Nixon's army watering their horses in the Tigris. The Tigris has been of valuable service to army in carrying out its advance.

Doing the work of their brothers at the front. Women window cleaners brightening up the plate glass in Nottingham, England.



Toronto Hydro-Electric employes in the 92nd Overseas Battalion. Names from left to right: Sergt. A. H. Carswell, Ptes. C. A Olies, T. Stewart, A. Ferguson, R. Meeson, E. Wilson, D. Laidlaw, W. Robertson, W. G. Cambridge, G. Fairweather and C. Q. M. Sergt. R. Sanford.

Marvelous feats of horsemanship. Official photograph of th e British Hindu troops in the great horsemanship tournament which recently took place in Flanders, showing a horse-melee.

Getting their rations. Group of Allied prisoners at Zossen, Germany, detention camp, who have just received their supply of soup and bread from the kitchen.

Brothers-in-arms. Lieut. Douglas Webster, R.C.H.A., Shorncliffe, England, and Lieut. Howard Webster, 34th Battery, Kingston, sons of Mr. and Mrs A. F. Webster, Russell Hill Road, Toronto.

Sports of the soldiers—members of "D" Company, 74th Battalion, indulge in a game of football in a field near High Park.

Preparing to attack the field kitchen. Members of the 74th Overseas Battalion on a march-out halting for rations near the Howard gate entrance to High Park.

Lt.-Col. Jesse G. Wright, commanding officer of the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion, the 169th which is now rapidly forming under the influence of some remarkably smart recruiting work.

Making the road smooth for the weary traveler. Grand Trunk passenger agents from coast to coast, who held a conference in Toronto on the First of January to discover where the passenger service could be improved.

Helping along a good cause. Group of North Bay girls who have been successful in raising funds for the Red Cross Society.

Toronto's latest battalion of Highlanders for overseas service. Newly-recruited men of Lt.-Col. Donald's command, the 134th, drilling on University avenue, near the Armories.

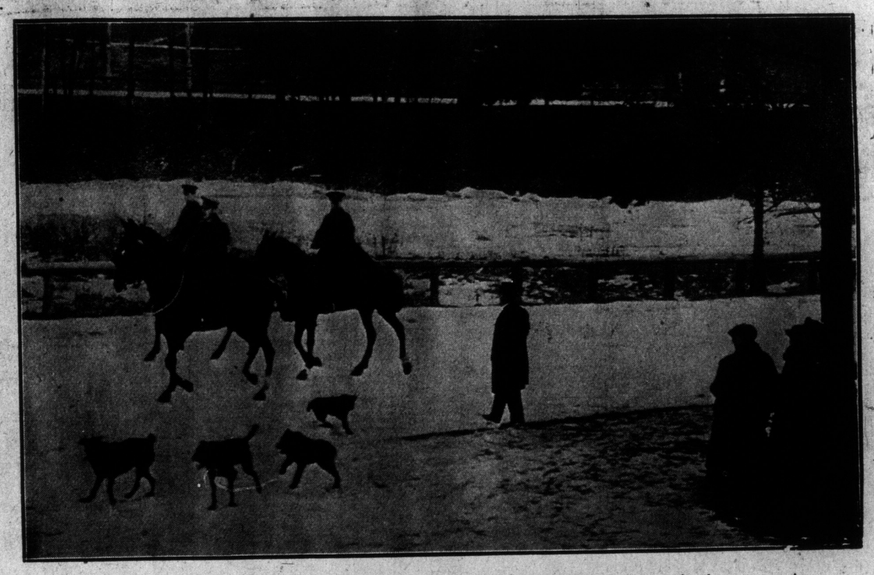
They have your uniform ready for you. Capt. Wright and his staff in charge of the quartermaster's stores of the 109th Battalion which is the 109th Regiment's overseas unit.

Everything ready, even to the last button. The store room of the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion, the 169th with a complete equipment for every man required to fill the ranks. This is how it looked before recruiting opened. Many of the uniforms are now filled with men.

Officers and some of the men of "B" Company, 126th Overseas Battalion. The officers are, reading from left to right: Lieut. C. S. Newton, Capt. J. S. Warrington, 2nd in command; Capt. F. P. Page, officer commanding; Lieuts. H. M. Sewell, A. W. Eastmure, and R. R. Parker.

Not a military funeral. Artillery passing the saluting point at which the Duke of Connaught is stationed for the review of overseas forces.

Who said cold? Sentry of the 126th Battalion on duty in fur cap and coat recently issued.



Airing their Airdales. Group of officers of the Toronto battalions enjoying a canter accompanied by their dogs in High Park on Sunday.

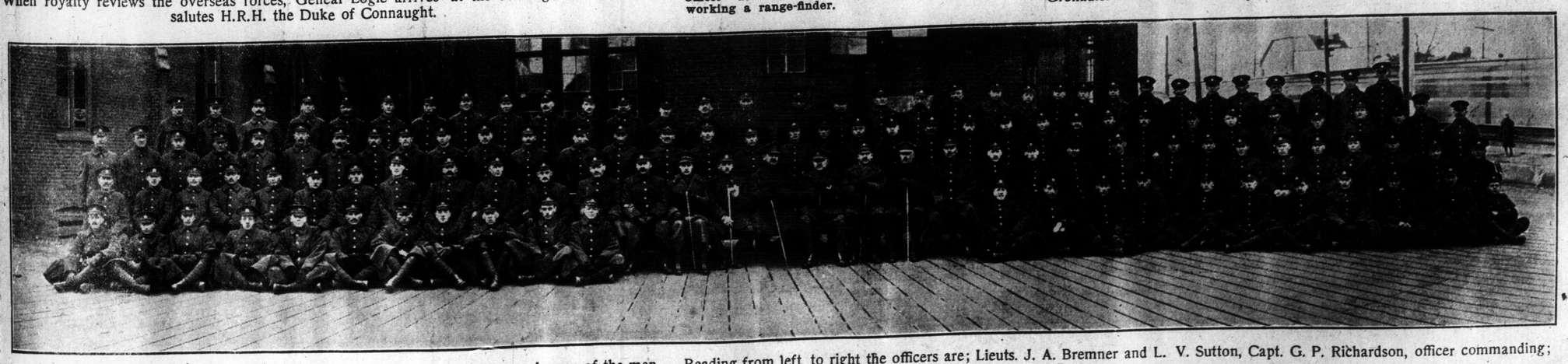
Jack Frost's busy day. The Royal Canadian Dragoons passing the saluting point when the Duke of Connaught reviewed the overseas forces. Note the effect of the frost on the breath of the mounts.

Preparing to locate the kaiser. Officer at Exhibition Camp working a range-finder.

Soldiers on skates. A group of the Empire's defenders at Exhibition Camp enjoying a half-day's leave on the ice.

When royalty reviews the overseas forces, Geneal Logie arrives at the saluting base and salutes H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Winter pastimes of the soldiers. A bunch of the boys in khaki enjoying themselves on Grenadier Pond with the ubiquitous small boy at the rear.

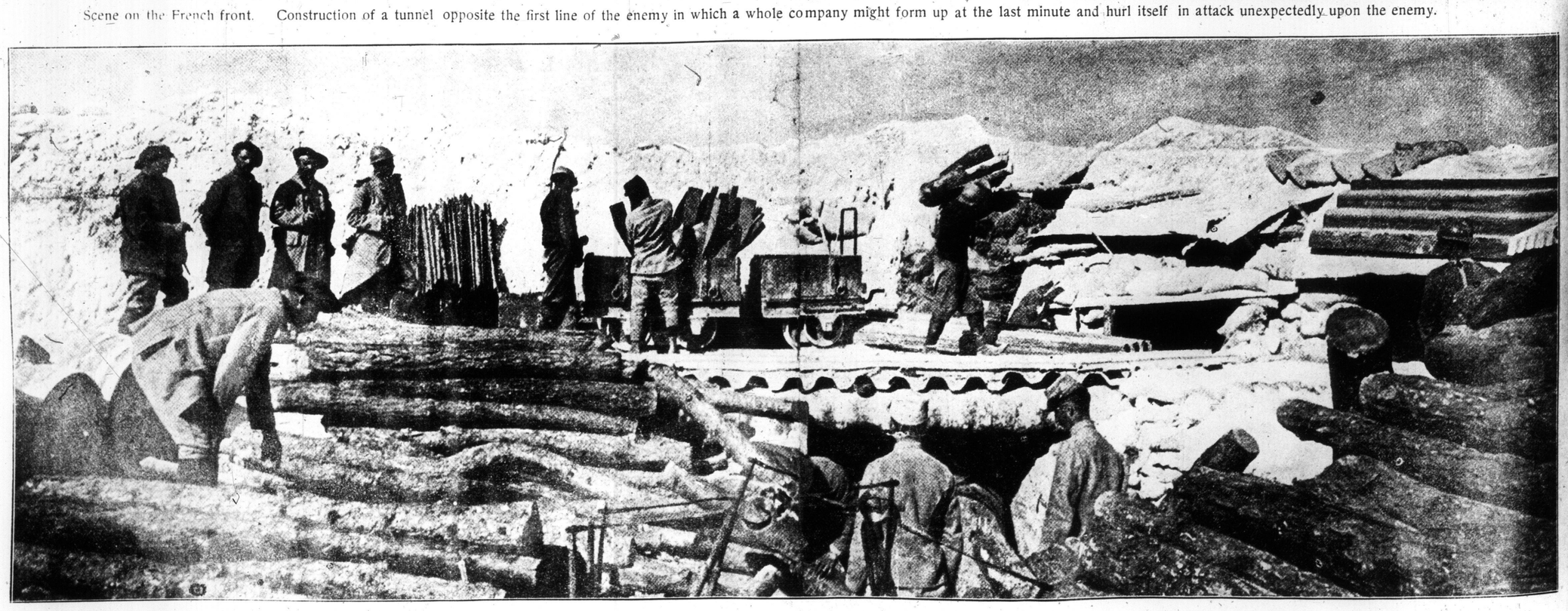


Officers of "D" Company, 126th Peel County Overseas Battalion, and some of the men. Reading from left to right the officers are; Lieuts. J. A. Bremner and L. V. Sutton, Capt. G. P. Richardson, officer commanding; Capt. J. B. Allen, 2nd in command; Lieuts. John A. Gibson and C. F. W. Duff.

Seem to be enjoying it. German officers, prisoners of the British, being transported to England on a British vessel.

Master the Germans. French attack party of Germans with "77" gun attempting to retreat after having stormed advanced trenches, and after desperate encounter, capture the artillery and those in charge who are mostly wounded. Some of the Germans raise their arms and ask for quarter, but others defend themselves until the last, using their revolvers on the advancing French.

Scene on the French front. Construction of a tunnel opposite the first line of the enemy in which a whole company might form up at the last minute and hurl itself in attack unexpectedly upon the enemy.

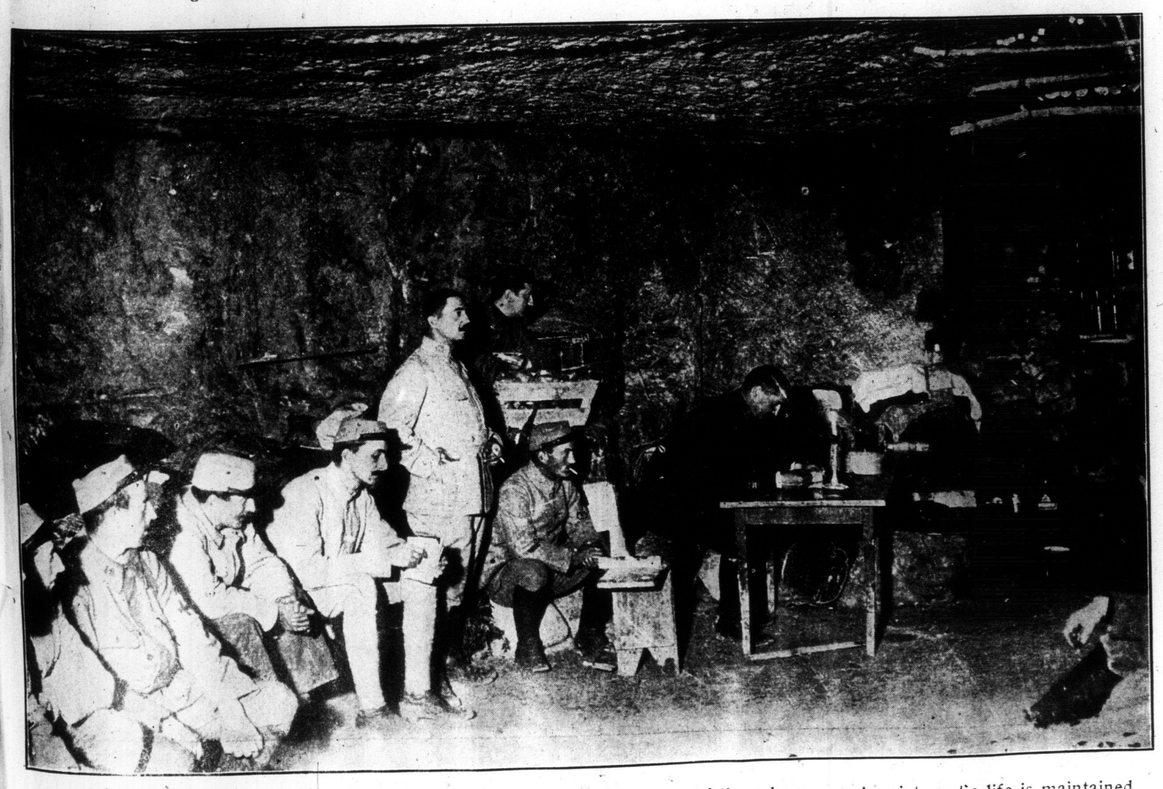


With our French allies—erecting communicating trenches for supplying the entrenched artillery with shells and for the transportation of timber to be used in covering and propping up shelters.

Devastating country in the retreat from the Germans. Russian army burning crops and farmsteads in their withdrawal from Poland, with the Polish and Lithunian peasants in flight with what chattels they can carry on their wagons. The line of the Russians was indicated by an immense sea of flame.

A good pair. Gold medal carriage span, "King B" and "Storm King," one of the best carriage teams ever shown in Toronto, the property of C. A. Burns.

The wreckage of Rheims Cathedral. Two statues from the wrecked edifice brought outside during repairing operations. These escaped comparatively unharmed, but scores, if not hundreds were destroyed during the German bombardment.



Underground warfare. How a French commander's post looks in one of the subways. A quiet, rustic life is maintained among French officers and regulars.

No delay here. British Tommies at their camp in France readily answer the dinner call sounded at noon by the bugler.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

POPULAR PRICES
EVENINGS:
25c-50c-75c FEW ROWS $1
MATINEES:
WED. SAT. 25c--50c

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS YOUNG AND AS POPULAR AS EVER

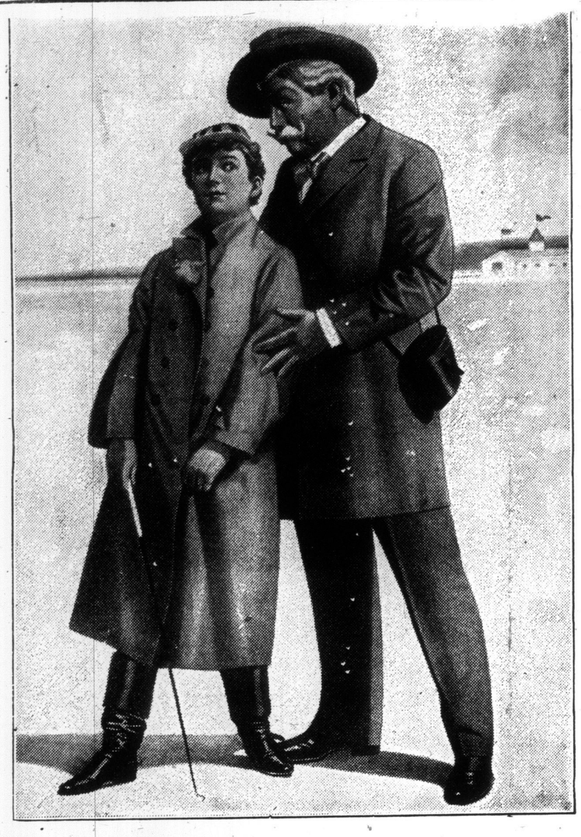
The Famous Southern Romance the Old Folks Still Like to Talk About

IN OLD KENTUCKY

The Play That Retains A Hold on the Affections of the Playgoer

WITH BIG METROPOLITAN CAST AND NEW SCENIC PRODUCTION COMPLETE

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PICKANINNY BRASS BAND SEE THE EXCITING HORSE RACE WITH SIX KENTUCKY THOROUGHBREDS



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FURS OF QUALITY

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PRACTICAL FURRIERS
Special January Reduction Sale
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AT BROCK AVENUE
(Out of the high rent district)

DEPENDABLE EYE SERVICE

is what you can rely upon receiving at our hands. Our office is equipped with latest and modern devices for right investigation. You may, you may not need glasses, but do you know? It may pay you well to consider this.

We fit right glasses to wrong eyes

Our charges are as reasonable as our services are thorough.

Marriage Licenses Issued

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT OF
H. W. TISDALL'S JEWELRY STORE
170 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE MAN BEHIND THE PRODUCT

It took years of researches and careful experimentation before the combination of rich Oporto wine with Extractum Cinchonae Liquidum (B.P.) could be perfected so as to be borne by the most delicate stomach. Owing to its perfection,

Wilson's INVALIDS' PORT

a la Quina du Perou

has won the confidence of the Canadian Medical Profession by reason of the high standard of excellence of this tonic reconstituant.

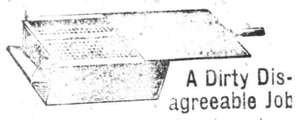
Beware of tonic wines with similar-sounding names — look for the fac-simile of the proprietors' signature, on every label.

Big Bottle Ask YOUR Doctor All Druggists

Major N. C. Pilcer, formerly of the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, who has been in the trenches for some time.

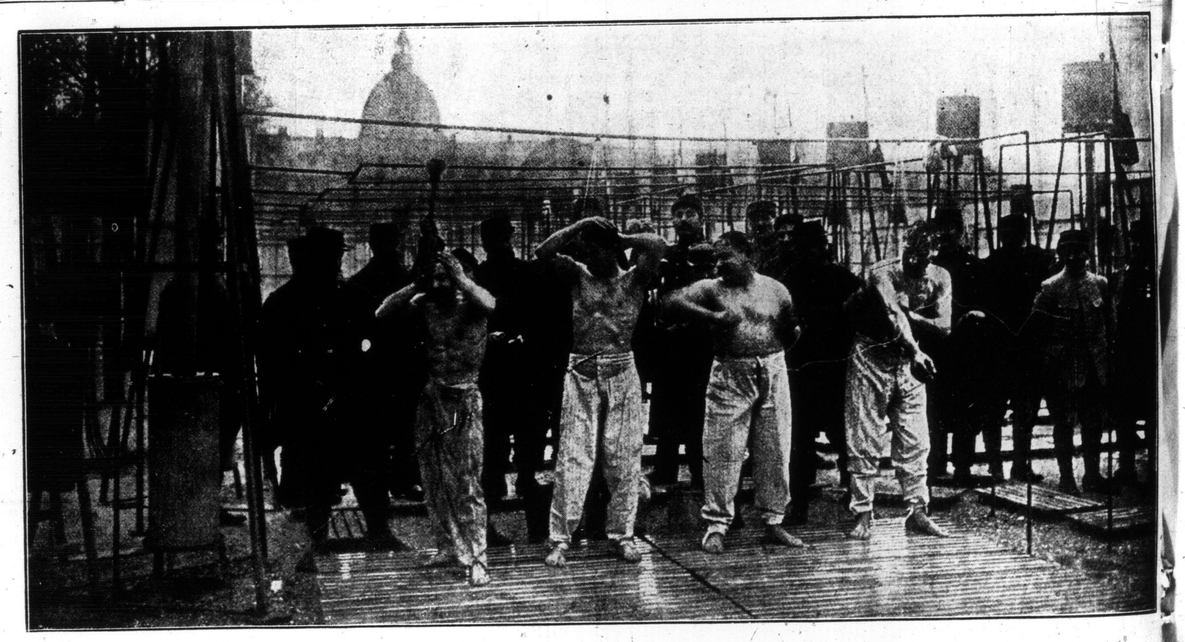
GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Nature Hair Restorative will positively restore gray hair to natural color and keep it so. IT IS NOT A DYE, and will not injure the scalp. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price, one dollar. On sale at Bond's Bros. Drug Store, 4 Yonge Street, or corner Madison and Dupont Street; also sent postpaid. Address Tremain Supply Co., Dept. W., Toronto, Ont.

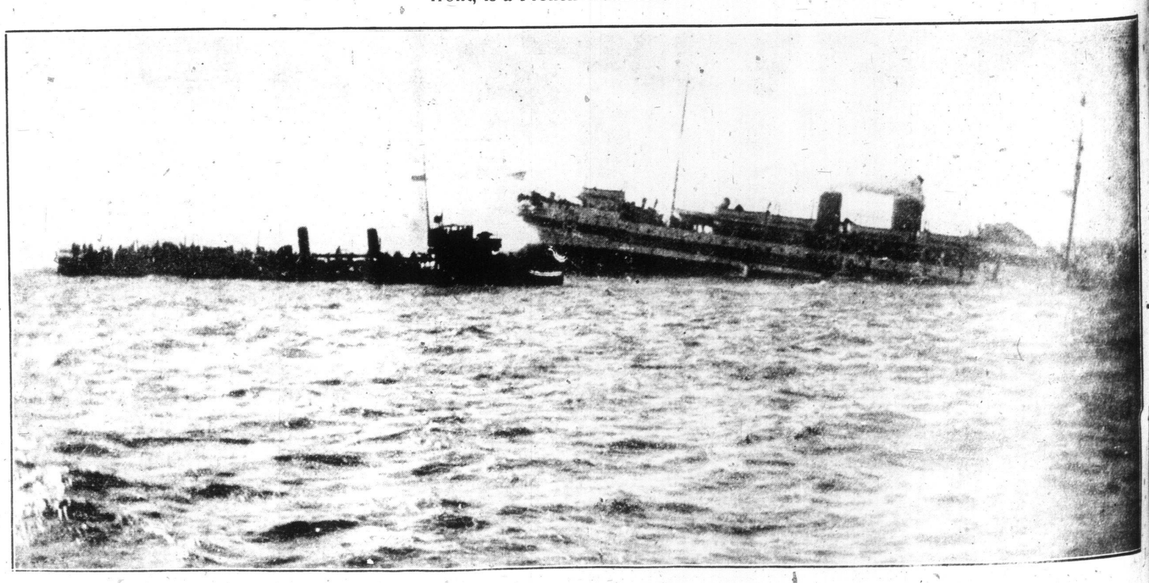


A Dirty Disagreeable Job

Which no housekeeper has always been. This is gathered right away with the Daisy Ash Sifter as illustrated. Strong, made of galvanized iron. Will give years of satisfactory service. Is entirely enclosed in, making the operation Dustless. No householder should be without one. Saving in coal bill about 40 per cent. Made in two sizes. No. 1 at $1.00, No. 2 at $1.50. Sold at all hardware stores. Manufactured by SOREN BROS. only, 549 King St. W., Toronto.



Bathing comforts for the men in the trenches. This unique device, designed to make life easier for the men at the front, is a French invention.



Victim of a German mine. The hospital ship, Anglia, sinking in the channel. Of the three hundred and eighty-five men on board, three hundred were saved.

THE FUNNY PART

The Toronto Sunday World

COMIC SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30 1916.

Hans und Fritz—A Stitch in Time ❁ ❁ By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*

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Well--As Long as He Laughed--!

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Pa'll Take the Cash in Hand and Waive the Rest

PA, DID YOU READ THIS WONDERFUL ACCOUNT OF DEAR CEDRIC'S HEROISM?

DAILY PAPE HERO

QUININE

MUSTAR BATH

WONDER IF IT'S THICK ENOUGH T'BE SAFE?

WHAT IF IT ISN'T? A SPICE OF DANGAW SHOULD ADD ZEST TO OLIAH SPORT. EH? WHAT?

BY JOVE, LOOK THEAH, FAWTHAW! SOMEONE'S BROKEN THROUGH! IT'S A LADY, TOO!

DO HURRY, OLD TOP, WITH THAT PLANK! WE MUST SAVE HER DON'CHER KNOW!

THAT'S IT, LET HER CAWTCH HOLD OF YOUAH SCAWF! I'LL HOLD THE BALLY PLANK!

HERE, LADY, KETCH HOLD O' — GEE! SHE'S A-SINKIN'!

I FEAH SHE'S FAINTED, OLD CHAP—YOU'LL HAVE TO GO IN AFTAW HER!

BR-R-R!

BLUB!

BLUB!

BLUB!

FAWSTEN YOUAH SCAWF UNDAW HER ARMS, AND TOSS ME THE OTHAW END, SO THAT I CAN PULL HER OUT!

ALL RIGHT, I HAVE HER! NOW, HURRY OUT YOUAH-SELF AND HELP ME GET HER TO THE BANK!

BETTAW LAY HER HERE ON YOUAH COAT, OLD TOP. AND THEN YOU'LL HAVE TO GO FOAH SOME BRAWNDY!

SHE'S COMING AROUND, FAWTHAW, BUT DO HURRY AND GET THAT BRAWNDY!

I AM A-HURRYIN'!

HERO MEDAL AWARDED TO SOLEM. SPLUTTERFUSS

GO BRANDY CO.

HE SAVED MY LIFE, PA-PA!

YOU MUST ACCEPT THIS $10,000, SIR!

HAW! ER-RAHLY, I ONLY DID MY DUTY, BUT IF YOU INSIST—

OH, CEDRIC, DEAR, I'M SO PROUD OF YOU!

I FAWNCY I DO DESAWVE A BIT OF CREDIT, MOTHAW.

WELL, IF I CAN'T GET NO CREDIT FER WHAT I DONE, BY JINKS, I'M A-GOIN' T' HAVE TH' CASH!

C. H. Wellington

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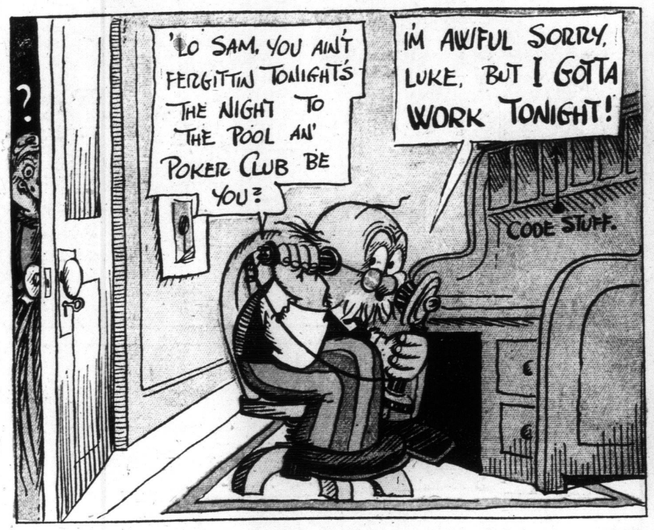
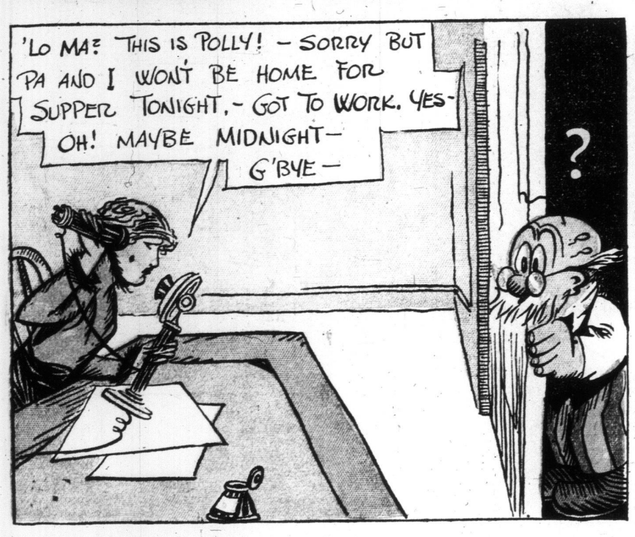
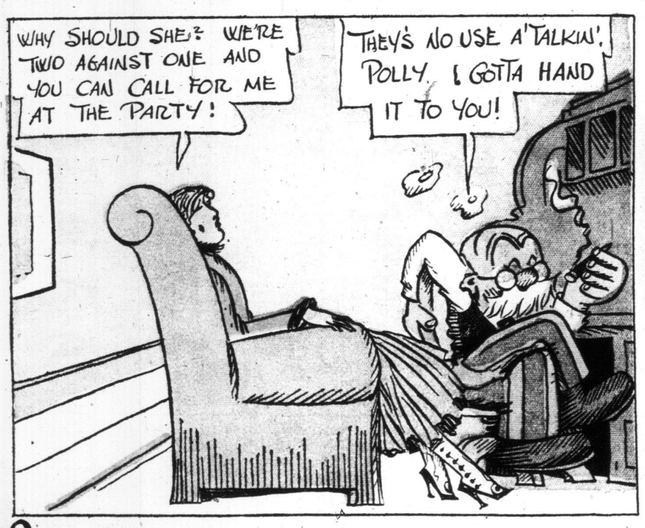
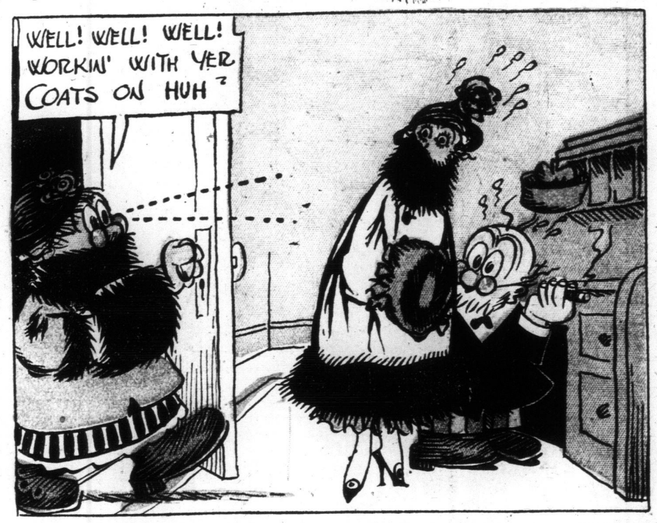
Polly--Ma Resigns from the "Easymarks'









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MAGAZINE SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY JANUARY 30 1916

Many City Employes Relinquish the Pen For the Sword

Over Seven Hundred of the Big Family Under the City Hall Roof, Hearkening to the Call of the Empire, Leave Family, Friends and Fortune Behind to Rush to Her Defence and Several of Them Have Already Offered the Supreme Sacrifice On the Altar of Freedom and Justice in Flanders.

BY GEO. H. K. MITFORD

BY her persevering efforts, her unlimited generosity, and the number of men who have responded to the Empire's call, Toronto stands out today as one of the first, if not the very first city in Canada, in relation to the war. From the very beginning she has given of her men and means in such a way that sister cities thruout the British Empire gaze in admiration. No city of the colonies can boast of a more thoro participation in the fulfilling of the country's requirements than can Toronto, sometimes called "Toronto, the Good," but now qualified to bear the title, "Toronto, the Patriotic."

First it was men, then it was money—whenever the call came Toronto was ready. After sending her reservists and others on the first alarm, Toronto was asked to give for a hospital ship. The response in each case more than met the demands, and from that day until the present, men and money have been going forth to aid and bring relief to the thousands wearing the symbol of sacrifice, the khaki uniform.

Every walk in life was long ago represented and there are whole districts in Toronto whose male popula-

Lt.-Col G. G. Nasmith, Ph.D., C.M.G., city bacteriologist, who has been honored for distinguished service at the front, now home on furlongh.

tion is practically wearing government clothes, clothes that any man should be proud to wear. The most humble citizen rubs shoulders with the men of wealth and social standing; they are brothers in arms, ready to share the rigors of war in defence of humanity.

Go where you will today thru any section of this city and almost every other eligible man you meet will be in khaki. At church this morning, Sunday School this afternoon, at church or the dozen recruiting meetings being held tonight, you will find Toronto's manhood in the colors of the King. You will even see a few women in feminine military outfits, tho this latter sight may not be as impressive as the former.

From the morning in the early autumn of 1914, when the lads of the first contingent marched along Queen street to the tune of the British Grenadiers and embarked for Valcartier, until now Toronto has outshone in her patriotism for King, for country, for the men themselves and even now campaigns are under way for more money; it has been one long campaign for men.

Just what is Toronto doing? We have seen it in bulk time and again. On several occasions when we have stepped off the car on the way to work we have been stopped by Toronto women who sold us a tag or flag or emblem of some kind and at the close of the day or the beginning of the next we have been told that so many thousand dollars have been collected for this or for that cause. Various battalions have conducted campaigns to get men, and at the close we have been told that "so many" men have volunteered. An instance of this was the unique message conveyed on a recruiting billboard outside the City Hall. Some 12 days after the "Pals'" Battalion had opened its campaign and after we had watched the lad in khaki grow to full-sized manhood, the finish of the task brought these words, "All complete, thank you."

So, from time to time the subject has been treated in bulk without any settling down to concrete cases. The object of this story is to put on record what is being done at the City Hall in the way of recruiting, and the result of a few enquiries is amazing.

Seven Hundred Men From Civic Employ

From eight civic departments whose offices are quartered within the confines of the municipal building over seven hundred men have gone to the front or are in training to go. This number includes the police department, some of whose members are recognized as civic employes, and some of whom are not. Taking into consideration, however, merely those who are on the pay sheets receiving in some cases the full amount of their salaries, and in some the difference between their military pay and the amount they received from the city, the number totals approximately 717. These have all quit good positions to go into His Majesty's service, and not a few are married men who have left family and home behind.

Attend a meeting of the board of control almost any day you wish and you will hear the secretary say, in following the order paper, "Communication from 'So and So' department. An employe wants to enlist."

A Controller: "Can he be spared? What does the commissioner recommend?"

Mr. Secretary: "The commissioner recommends that he be allowed to go."

Another Controller: "We should not hinder any man who wishes to enlist."

Balance of Board: "Let him go; put him on the honor roll."

This is almost a daily occurance, and only in a very few cases has a man been held, and then it was because his services to the city were of a very important character. There are branches of civic work which require experts and the safety of those left behind might be endangered were they allowed to follow their desires to put on the khaki.

The result is that to date some 677 names, excluding the police department, have been passed upon and their owners are now either at the front or in training to go. A number went with the very first contingent, the balance have been signing up at the rate of from one or two to more a day.

Lucky is the man who feels that he should serve and who at the time of that feeling is in the employ of the city, for the simple reason that Toronto is dealing so fairly and squarely with its employes. Toronto is actually paying today at the rate of over $1500 a week in salaries to the men whom she employed and who have donned the King's colors, and not one man begrudges them the money. Indeed, as one official put it the other day, "Any man who undergoes the necessary inconveniences deserves every cent of pay he can get, and those who went with the first contingent and are still in the ring are not getting a bit too much when paid their full salaries."

First Who Enlisted Given Full Pay

At the outbreak of the war the employes of Toronto who enlisted were given their full pay, but the number grew and kept growing at such a rate that a change was thought necessary and therefore wise, so on March 9, 1915, the board of control decided to just pay the difference between the military pay and the amount the employe was formerly receiving in salary from the city.

Few of the departments are without a list of names of those who will not return. Happily, however, the larger percentage are hale and hearty and even the most of those who went at the very first are constant correspondents with members of the staff of which they were members and are enjoying the work to the full. Their letters and postcards are eagerly read by one and all, for they are passed around so that everyone in the big family, for that is what most of our departments are, may have the news.

To pay the men requires an expenditure of $4,656.95 a week or $242,161.40 a year. These figures are not quoted here to criticise, for that is not the object of this article and is farthest from the writer's mind, but they are given as further evidence of the big part Toronto is playing in providing for her heroes and those they have left behind. And in addition it may be said that these figures do not include the Toronto Hydro-Electric System or the Harbor board employes. One must add another four or five hundred men and a further salary list of some $28,000 to $30,000 a year to take in every civic branch. Roughly speaking, an entire battaloin consisting of 1200 men have gone from the offices of the whole city.

Works Department First on List

However, to get back to the City Hall, the first department in point of numbers on the pay sheet is the Department of Works. From here 267 employes have joined the ranks. It is costing $2,782.75 a week to keep them there. The pay varies from $1.65 to $31.66 a week. Four went from the head office, 11 from the accounting and purchasing section, 94 from the roadway section, 36 from the railway and bridge section, 65 from the sewer section, 27 from the water distribution section, and so on, each section giving of its quota.

The Department of Works is one which has had many casualties. Pte. Charles E. Peace, one of its former members, was killed in action June 3, 1915. He was in the Toronto Battalion, 1st Expeditionary Force, and resided at 17 Drayton avenue. Another was Pte. Norman Lawless, who died in France, the result of illness contracted while on duty. Pte. Frederick White was killed May 24 of last year, and Gordon Duke, late of 2138 East Gerrard street, was killed last January 10 while training in aviation in England.

Five men from this department were taken prisoner after the battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and 15 are reported wounded, three of whom have returned home to recuperate.

Such is the magnificent record of the largest department.

Next comes the Department of Street Cleaning. From here we find 126 men have gone and that their pay sheet totals approximately $913.50 weekly.

During 1914, 18 men left their work to take up the rifle and these went away with the first and second contingents. They got their full pay, plus military pay. From January 1, 1915, until December 31, 100 more decided to go. All of these enlisted after the order to pay only the difference between domestic and military pay was passed. Since last New Year's eight more have signified their intention of enlisting and their names are before the board of control now. They will be allowed to go in all probability and this will bring the number up to 126.

In addition to these, however, there have been a great many go who were not in the employ of the city for six months prior to date of enlistment and who for that reason are not being paid by the city. A difference, also, exists in regard to what the department terms "asphalt patrolmen." These men are only employed by the city at certain periods of the year and are dealt with in this way: They are allowed four day's a week pay, plus four-sevenths for Sunday, and this amounts roughly to about $5 a week when military pay is deducted. The order governing such cases was passed by the board of control last January 12.

Many Employed Formerly With City

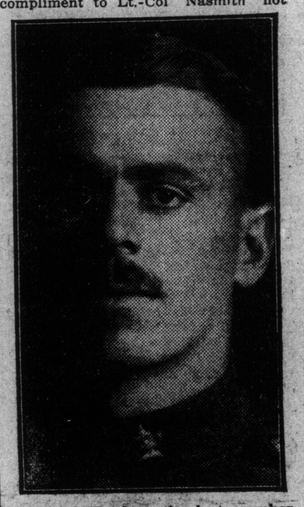
Two names on the records have marks after them, that of Pte. Alex. Patterson, late of 603 Dufferin street, and that of Pte. E. Green, 16 Trafalgar street. Pte. Patterson was killed in action about May 23 of last year. He went away with the first contingent. A strange coincidence is this, that he was number 13 on the records of the department and was the first casualty. Pte Green was number 14. His case has not been definitely reported upon, but it is believed that he has been killed.

Thirty-five men have left the Parks Department and as far as is known all except one are still picking off Germans. That one is Pte. Thomas Riley, who was taken prisoner soon after his arrival at the front. He went with the first contingent, is married and resided at 33 Davenport road. He is supposed to be at the big camp at Giessen. Six others went with the first and 28 have followed them. The seven get full pay, the balance the difference between military pay and what they were getting before. This amounts in all to $325 a week. Most of the men were in the employ of the city for quite a while prior to the outbreak of the war.

Health Department Has Roll of Honor

Immediately upon entering the offices of the Department of Health there is to be seen a well-designed honor roll, drawn by a member of the staff, and inscribed thereon, 19 names of employes of the department who are serving in khaki. The first on the list is none other than that of the distinguished Toronto officer, Lt.-Col. G. G. Nasmith, Ph.D., C.M.G. The services which Lt.-Col. Nasmith has rendered his country have won for him the recognition of the British War Office and the manner in which he discovered the composition of the German gas and invented an antidote is already well known.

Mr. Justice Riddell paid a high compliment to Lt.-Col Nasmith not



Raymond Hewlett, the last member of the City Hall family to fall in action.

long ago during a recruiting meeting in Loew's Theatre and pointed to him as an example worthy of any man's ambition. Were it left with the Lt.-Colonel, himself, little would be known here of the valuable work he has done, for he would never speak of it himself and his modesty was very plainly seen when, in giving an address on the work of the laboratories at the front he praised what Maj. Amyot and others had done, but never even suggested that he had been anything more than an interested spectator. So, Lt.-Col. Nasmith is a civic employe at the front, for he has just returned, of whom Toronto is justly proud. But there are others from the Department of Medical Health who have received special mention and have helped make Toronto a name to be known and remembered across the seas. One is Dr. A. R. B. Richmond, who went with the 9th Canadian Field Artillery. He is a veterinary surgeon, but enlisted as a gunner. His worth has been seen by the Imperial

Corporation Counsel, Capt G. Reginald Geary, who left a $9000-a-year position to fight for the Empire.

authorities who have promoted him to the B.B.S.C.

Dr. John McBride is another V.S. from this department who has won spurs. He, too, has been promoted to the Imperial forces for his excellent work at the front. Fred Phillips, the fourth name that is spoken of with respect, has been a prisoner of war since the battle of St. Julien. He enlisted with the 3rd Battalion and gave up a good position to do it. Three others went away with the first contingent. They are J. Mathews, W. Forsyth and J. Laurie, and to all these full pay is given. Since then, however, 12 more have signed up who receive part pay, and the total

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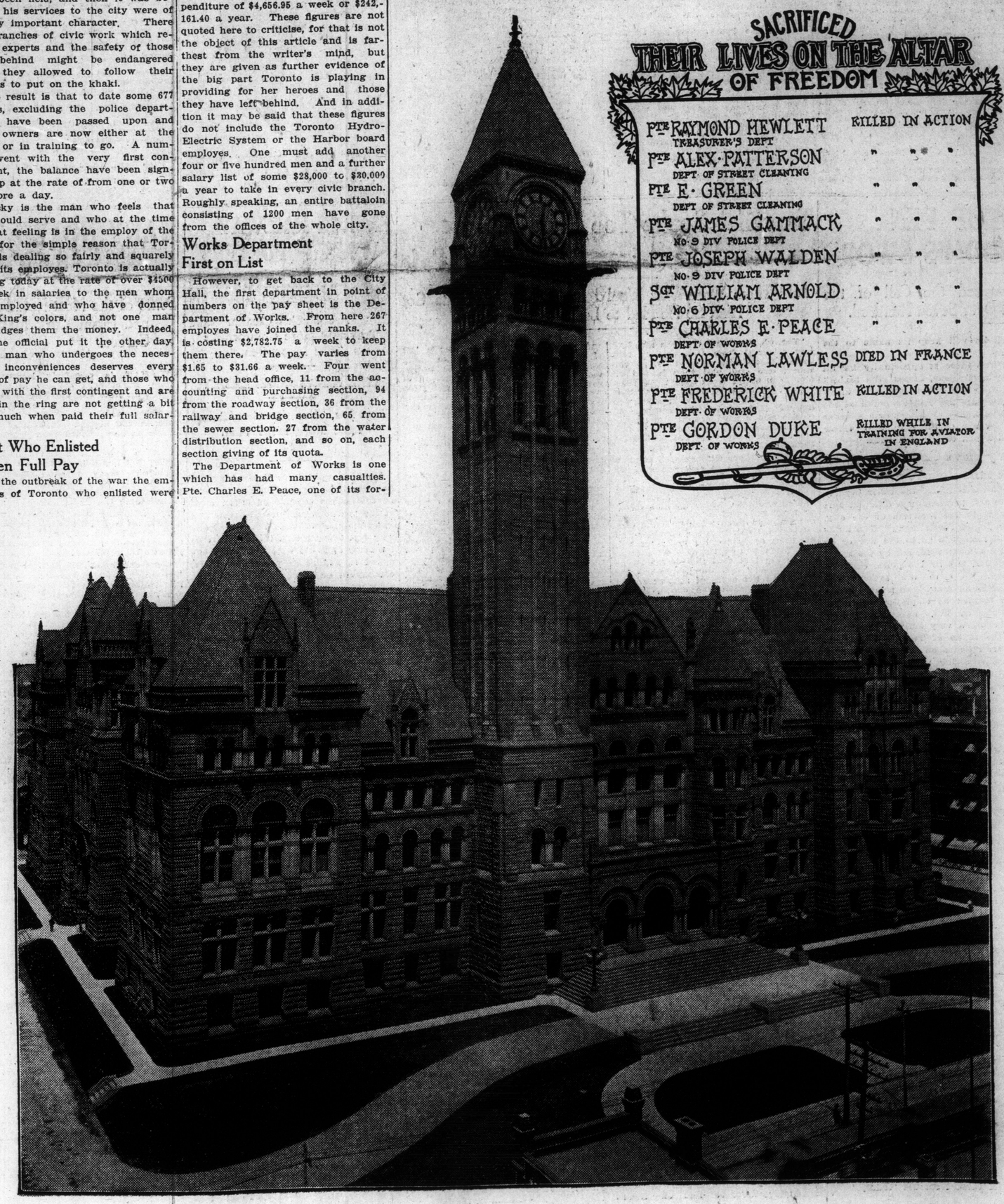


With the Racing Favorites of Bygone Years

Many of the Blooded Horses Who Furnished Excitement on the Turf in the Past, Now Retired to the Stud. Plate Glass Now Enjoying a Well Earned Rest at Thorncliffe.

BY CHARLES D. OLIVER.

When the Canadian racing season for 1916 opens at Woodbine Park on Saturday, May 20, the Thorncliffe stable, owned by Robert Davies, will have a string of twenty-two ready to sport the black and yellow colors of the stable, which headed the list of Canadian winning owners last year. In the eighteen races which the stable won they netted $15,190.

Henry McDaniel, one of the best-known thorobred trainers on the American continent, has started his third year as trainer for the Thorncliffe stable. Mr. McDaniels has been training horses for over 30 years, in which time he has handled several leading American stables, winning for them the American Derby, the California Derby and other classic events. Before coming to Thorncliffe, Mr. McDaniels raced a stable of his own over the Kentucky and Mexican tracks. He also developed the crack rider, Carroll Shilling.

The Thorncliffe stable is increasing in number every year, and is also going into the breeding of thorobreds on a larger scale. This is easily indicated by the fact that Mr. Davies will mate the Connaught Cup winner of 1914, Calgary, to the speedy Southern Maid, Moving Picture and Maxim Belle. Calgary showed such good form as a two-year-old that his owner was thinking very seriously of sending the big chestnut son of Ogden to England to meet several of the cracks of that country. Calgary has not been retired permanently, and it is expected that he will return to racing about the end of June. First Sight, Nealon and Orme Shore will be bred to the majority of the brood mares at the farm.

All the horses are wintering well; they have grown, rounded out, and are high in flesh. The Thorncliffe colors should be carried to victory a great many more times than they were last season. The King's Plate candidates, Thorncliffe and Ban Shore, on their two-year-old form, can hardly be conceded a chance of earning brackets in this classic event.

The twenty-two head are jogged every morning on a straw ring, which covers an eighth of a mile of ground. Trainer McDaniel hopes to be able to remove the string to Woodbine during the last week in March, so that he will be able to have them all "keyed up" for the opening day.

There are eight home-bred two-year-olds, several of which are very promising-looking, and will be seen under colors in the Coronation Stakes. Britannia is a fine, big, staunch filly, by Bannockburn, and is by far the tallest of the province-breds in the stable. J. W. Hundley and Lovelock have not grown much, and are no bigger than a good-sized pony. J. W. Hundley is a full brother to Hamilton, who raced over the Canadian circuit a few years ago, under the colors of the Memphis breeder, J. W. Schorr. True Shot is a nice-looking filly by Nealon, out of Ballshot. Wishaway, Torment, Impress and Pinkerton are sired by Detective, whom the Davies stable leased off Charles Boyle of Woodstock, two years ago, for breeding.

Four southern-bred two-year-olds were purchased when yearlings in New York and Kentucky last year. They have all picked up well and look like real runners. Grafic, a bay filly by Glorio, out of the good mare Picturesque, was purchased, along with Easter Lily, at the Hagin estate sale last July. Picturesque, the dam of Grafic, is a half-sister to the good mare Hamburg Belle.

Easter Lily, by Glorifier—Belle Fleur, on looks, will be heard from quite frequently when she parades to the post. Belle Fleur, the dam of Easter Lily, is a half-sister to Gaelic and Beau Pere.

The Plaudit filly, Victrola, purchased in Kentucky from John E. Madden, is very promising looking, and comes from a good breeding establishment. Incog is a baby filly, by Ogden, nicely marked and full of run.

There are six yearlings quartered at the western barn, five of which are colts. It can be stated that they are the most likely looking yearlings seen around the Thorncliffe farm in many years. The five Canadian-breds, three of which are by the noted stallion Nealon, and the other two by Orme Shore, have been named after several great figures in the European war. If they train well as 2-year-olds and live up to their namesakes, the Coronation Stakes of their seasons, the King's Plate and other classic province-bred events will be well contested for when these babies parade to the barrier. Nealon was a great race horse in the year 1904, when he captured several big stake events around the Metropolitan circuit. Nealon, along with First Sight and Orme Shore, has been in the stud at Thorncliffe for the past few years.

Loxon is a fine yearling colt by Sain, out of Picturesque, purchased when a weanling from John E. Madden in Kentucky. Picturesque was sold at auction last fall for a good price.

Fountain Fay, the big six-year-old chestnut horse, by McGee, out of White Plume, was by a large margin the leading money winner of the stable. He won $5020 during the season. He won but three races, was second six times and third on three occasions. Fountain Fay has rounded and filled out so well that many people who visit the farm are unable to place him.

The 5-year-old brown filly Recoil by Ogden—Hammerless, was second on the list. She won five races, two seconds and one third. Recoil looks just as hardy as ever and barring no mishaps will run close again next season with the sprinters.

The King's Plate eligibles, Thorncliffe and Ban Shore, have grown considerably. Thorncliffe was troubled with bad legs when he made his debut at the Woodbine last spring. The brown son of Balsover—St. Cecilia II., is still in the maiden rank. Last fall he was fired and Trainer McDaniel is of the opinion that he will show improvement.

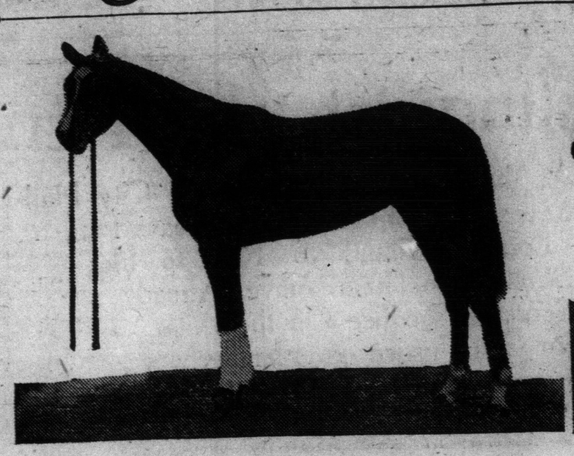
The chestnut daughter of Orme Shore —Banged Guitar, Ban Shore, landed her only purse when she graduated from the maiden class at Dorval from a fair field of Canadian breds.

The three-year-olds Peep Sight and Rock On are still eligible for non-winners. Southern Maid, Plate Glass and Star Cress also failed to earn brackets last year.

Southern Maid, now a five-year-old, failed to win a race during the past season. The black mare by Plaudit—Sally K., has never shown any of her two-year-old form and her owner has decided to retire her from the turf and breed her to Calgary. Southern Maid was the champion two-year-old of the Canadian Circuit in 1913. In May, 1913, Southern Maid with 103 pounds up established a new record for four and one-half furlongs in :53 4-5, which she still holds. In addition to taking the measure of the two-year-olds on the Canadian circuit, she was shipped to the States to start in the two-year-old futurity.

There was a very large field in this event, and Southern Maid was not favored by the break, but despite this she was only beaten a short margin for first money.

Moving Picture, b.m., 6, by Ogden—Linda Lee, and Maxim Belle, br.f., 4, by Golden Maxim—Belle of Oakley, have also been retired, and will be mated with Calgary. Moving Picture won but one race during the year. Maxim Belle graduated from the non-winners at Woodbine last year when she won by a whisker from a mediocre lot of selling platers and failed to even get in the money since.



SOUTHERN MAID, WHO HAS BEEN RETIRED FROM THE TURF.

FOUNTAIN FAY, LEADING THORNCLIFFE WINNER LAST SEASON.

CALGARY, WHO WILL PROBABLY BE TAKEN UP AND RACED IN JULY.

PLATE GLASS BROKE DOWN LAST FALL AND NOW PERMANENTLY RETIRED.

The veteran of the stable, Plate Glass, now 10 years old, will spend the rest of his days at the Thorncliffe farm. The big black son of Plaudit—Eliza Belle, was retired from the turf two years ago and used for a saddle horse by Miss D. Davies. At the Hamilton fall meeting Plate Glass was shipped from the farm and joined the stable. At the Woodbine fall meeting Plate Glass was coupled with Fountain Fay as the Thorncliffe entry in the Seagram Cup at 1 1-16 miles, and after leading for the most of the trip Plate Glass was just nipped at the wire by Redland. Plate Glass was also one of the entry in the Ontario Jockey Club Cup run on the last day of the fall meeting, and it was in this race that Plate Glass broke down so badly that he could hardly limp off the track. Plate Glass was a great horse and a few years back he had a large number of followers and has well earned his retirement.

Star Cress failed to win a race, and last fall was schooled over the jumps. The stable connections have great confidence in Star Cress being successful thru the field, and have decided to enter him in the timber top events.

Following are the names of the 22 equines who will represent the Thorncliffe stable on the Canadian circuit this season:

Fountain Fay, ch.h., 6, by McGee—White Plume.
Recoil, br.f., 5, by Ogden—Hammerless.
Knights Differ, b.h., by Knight of the Thistle—Indifference.
King Hamburg, b.c., 4, by Waterboy—Hamburg Belle.
Peep Sight, b.c., 3 by Peep of Day—My Gype.
Typhoon, b.c., 3, by Jack Atkin—Miss Marion.
Early Sight, b.c., 3, by Peep of Day—Miss Marconi.
Rock On, ch.f., 3, by Trap Rock—Avon II.
Thorncliffe, br.g., 3, by Balsover—St. Cecilia II.
Ban Shore, ch.f., 3, by Orme Shore—Banged Guitar.
Star Cress, ch.c., 4, by Star Ruby—Majolica (jumper).

Plate Candidates—Province Bred Two-Year-Olds.

Love Lock, b.f., by Orme Shore—Lou D.
Britania, black filly, by Bannockburn—Minnie G.
Wishaway, bay filly, by Detective—Wish.
Torment, bay filly, by Detective—Mischief Maker.
Impress, chestnut filly, by Detective—St. Cecilia.
Pinkerton, chestnut colt, by Detective—Gaydora.
J. W. Hundley, brown colt, by Bannockburn—Sula (brother to Hamilton).
The chestnut colt by Orme Shore—Frolic was sold at the first of the year.

American Two-Year-Olds.

Victrola, bay filly, by Plaudit—Ogden Nethersal.
Grafic, bay filly, by Glorio—Picturesque.
Easter Lily, bay filly, by Glorifier—Belle Fleur.
Incog, bay filly, by Ogden—Martito.

Yearlings—First Five Canadian Bred.

Lord Kitchener, chestnut colt, by Orme Shore—Fair Annie.
General Joffre, bay colt, by Orme Shore—Minnie G.
Royal Navy, bay colt, by Nealon—Mrs. Frank Foster.
Pleasure Bent, bay colt, by Nealon—Frolic.
Etta Arnow, brown filly, by Nealon—Bangorda.
Loxon, bay colt, by Sain—Picturesque.

CITY EMPLOYES DROP PEN TO USE FREEDOM'S SWORD

Number Who Have Already Answered the Call of the Empire From the City Hall Is Over Seven Hundred.

Continued From Page 1.

amounts each week to approximately $335.

Raymond Hewlett Was Last to Fall

From the City Treasurer's Department 10 have gone to war and one of the ten was Raymond Hewlett, whose death in action was reported just recently. Pte. Hewlett was very popular with the members of the staff, who feel his loss keenly. The other nine, however, so far as is known at present, anyway, are in the best of health and getting along splendidly. Their happy letters are sought after and all a clerk has to do to become the centre of interest is to say he has received word from one of them.

To keep the nine in the field a pay sheet approximately $110 a week is required, and the amount runs from $6.60 to something over $17 to each one.

Upholding the dignity of the Assessment Department, 10 young fellows have preferred khaki to blue, grey or any other color and are either in the field or preparing to get there. Two answered the first call and receive full pay, while the balance get "the difference between." To keep them there costs the department some $90 a week, and as far as is known the boys are in the best of health and spirits.

Next in point of numbers is the Property Department, which has sent and is looking after seven employes. This means an expenditure of $76.20 a week, but everyone from Commissioner Chisholm down says it's worth it.

Three are enlisted from the City Clerk's Department, not including Lieut. Ramsey, who is taking an officer's course, and they receive approximately $31 a week. There is Pte. J. W. Laing, who is with the 19th Battalion and has been in the trenches since last September; Pte. Frank Burstow, who is in England in the A.S.C., and Pte. W. C. Chenery, who is in the machine gun section of the 76th Battalion, now stationed at Barrie, Ont.

In addition to these departments, that of the legal branch of civic government, is represent by no less a personage than Capt. R. Geary, a former mayor, and now corporation counsel. Capt. Geary has not had his turn at the actual front as yet, and, indeed, has only recently undergone an operation in England for appendicitis. But from this he is expected to recover rapidly, and Toronto will be anxious to hear of the way in which he will keep its name to the fore.

In this there is opportunity for all who have gone, from the highest official to the lowest, and the many departments are just as proud of the chap who gave up a pick or a sweeper as they are of the one who threw down a pen or closed a book.

Many Have Gone From the Police Force

Separated from the other departments and performing a different sort of work in the interests of the city, is the Police Department. The number of men who go to the war or do not go, is controlled, not by the board of control, but by the police commissioners. Up to the present our policemen have not been treated in the same manner as employes of other departments, but, nevertheless, they are taking a very active part in filling the ranks of Toronto battalions. Of over 100 men on active service only 40 are receiving pay from the city. They are married men and get the full allowance, but so far the single men have to resign in order to take up military duties, and they are not recognized as civic employes any more.

This condition of things, it is understood, is soon to be changed, and equality of treatment substituted. The matter was before the board of control recently and some action was promised, tho how soon it will come no one knows.

The pay roll for first forty amounts to about $2,000 a month, or roughly, $500 a week.

There have been a number of casualties among the policemen, and they include three killed in action, namely, Pte. James Gammack, of number nine division; Pte. Joseph Walden, of number nine; and Sergt. Wm. Arnold, of number six; Sergt. Angus Ferguson, of number one division is back home suffering from wounds.

Thus, the various departments housed in Toronto's City Hall are sending their eligibles. Many more are to follow. Even since the few facts were secured for this sketch others have enlisted and are only waiting for the consent of the board of control before joining their battalions. Every encouragement is given the men who can be spared, and it is safe to say that it will not be long before as many more as have enlisted to date will have their names inscribed upon the "war pay sheet."

Toronto is proud of all her soldiers —she is perhaps a little bit more proud of those from the "family."

Traveller Spoke Too Plainly To Patrons of German Cafe

Told Them When War Would End, Then Autocrats Got Him, So He Had to Leave the Country.

"Yes, oh, yes," said the man who had just returned from Germany, "I told them Kaiser-kultured ones when the war would end, and they landed on me. You see, I went over there from New York on a business matter that let me get by, and in Berlin I dropped out of diplomatic and distinguished circles and drifted around among the middle classes and common herd to find out at first hand what the proletariat thought of the killing business.

"I could jabber German well enough, so I didn't have to risk anything by using English, and the question always handed out was when would the war end. I kept hearing it until I got tired, and in one cafe, where about a dozen or more gathered around me, I blew out and told them when it would end.

"Says I, right from the shoulder and meaning every word I said: 'It will end when you mutts over here wake up to the fact that this is the twentieth century and the people are the state and not a lot of autocrats who drive you around like cattle. It will end when you learn that you are being killed off by the thousands every day in order for the autocrats to live and snap the whip over what's left of you. It will end when you break away from the old-fashioned notion that the state makes you, instead of you making the state. It will end when you tumble to the act that Germany isn't the whole world and never can be. It will end when you have the backbone to butt into militarism and tell Bill and—'

"What more information of a valuable nature I would have handed out I don't know, because I was hot and getting hotter, but just at that moment a hand was laid on my shoulder and I disappeared from view. I didn't ask any questions, but I knew I was in the power of the autocrats and it wasn't the proper environment for free speech. They put me away in a safe place, and after about a week of inspection and investigation I was told that Germany was not the country for me and the quicker I got out of it maybe it would be better for me. In the circumstances I got, but, say, if I could deliver cart-tail speeches thru that kultured land, by gravy, I'd start the war on its way to the end before three months!"

STRENUOUS TASK FOR CHRONOMETER AT GREENWICH

ONLY the best made chronometer would ever survive the tests made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Usually there are about two hundred watches under examination for use in the English navy. On certain occasions there is a complete trial of chronometers open to all makers who have sufficient confidence in their watches being able to withstand the severity of the tests.

During the competition the watches are exposed to every possible variation of tempecature. They are baked in furnaces sufficiently hot to cook a joint.

In fact, so great is the heat that a badly made watch has been known to tumble to pieces during the baking test. The moment a watch is taken out of the oven it is plunged into mixtures registering 40 degrees of frost.

To such perfection has the manufacture of some chronometers attained that even the most stringent tests fail to cause the slightest variation.

USE OF RUBBER FOR PROTECTION FROM TORPEDO

THE loss of the Lusitania draws attention once again to the possibilities of rubber as a sheathing or lining for the hulls of ships to avert or minimize a catastrophe such as that which then occurred. A good deal of research is understood to have taken place more or less on these lines, and the granting of patents for apparently hopeful devices has been mentioned from time to time. Experiments have shown conclusively that rubber is almost invulnerable to explosive attacks, and the application of the principle to shipping does not seem to present insurmountable difficulty.

A Serbian Mother to Her Son

Light of my eyes, that lay in my breast,
Oh small, soft face turned towards the sky,
Of all sweet children, thou the best,
Can we be parted, you and I?
Why, all along God meant in you
A great, wise leader, kind and true,
And tho you came so humble wise
No less I knew you, light of my eyes!
Oh little son, the ground is red,
Here where you played, the swine instead
Have trampled it—and you are dead!

I hate their helmets in the sun,
Marked you that striding fiend whose steel,
Oh, God, before my senses reel,
Take heed! of all men, curse that one.
Let him not die as brave men may,
But crumble slowly, day by day,
Let him be loathed, let every face
Turn from him fearfully, his place
Filled by the man he hated most,
Yea, by the Temple of the Ghost,
Body and soul, let him be lost!

Oh light gone out, son of my breast,
Oh little life kept warm by me,
Think of they mother, thou at rest,
Pity her, who did pity thee.
Thou can'st not, sweet, in they bright heaven
Forget her heart so anguish riven,
And how, when thou wast weak and small,
Her arms to thee were all in all.
Now for her sake, from God demand
Judgment on them by sea, by land,
So shalt thou save us, as I planned.

—Laura E. McCully.

FRENCH RAILWAY WOMEN PORTERS EXCELLING MEN

Cars Are Much Cleaner and Traveling More Comfortable Thru Innovation.

TIRE MUCH MORE EASILY

They Are Not as Careful and Take More Risks Than Men.

No one would have thought even a year ago that women would have proved themselves capable of filling most of the positions on railroad trains and in companies' offices. Yet The Railway Age Gazette tells its readers that the army of 25,000 women who are engaged in France as porters, cleaners, conductors or agents are doing their work well. As cleaners and caretakers the women far excel the men, except when the work is overhead. Then they tire easily. Walter S. Heatt, special correspondent, writes of their work: "The insides of the cars, whether first, second or third-class, were clean and neat as new pins. The windows shone like those of a London haberdasher. There was not a spot of grease or coal dust on the tan-brown cloth cushions. The lace curtains placed over the cushions to protect them from wear were newly laundered, and looked as sweet as those of a parlor. The linoleum floors were as spotless as a Holland kitchen floor. I was surprised, because French trains used to be very dirty." Strangely enough, it is hard to teach women to be careful. They run more risks than men employes do when a train is in motion. But they do not grumble, nor do they drink or steal. The engineers are satisfied, and well they may be, for one reads: "I watched the women at work. They were clambering over the engine, oiling, it, rubbing it down, in a matter of fact manner, much as if they were scrubbing their kitchen floors, handling their oil cans and cotton waste with surprising ease." Quite as satisfactory are the women when employed as ticket agents, or in other capacities in which they come into contact with the public. Their courtesy is remarkable, even in a country noted for politeness. Their directions are correct and easily understood, and there is much need for direction in a city full of strangers, many of whom are wounded soldiers. Even in rush hours, the women preserve their composure, and the account says: "In the populous suburbs toward St. Denis and Pantin, where the very poor people live and work, the tramways are more commonly used. Disputes between men car conductors and men passengers were formerly rather frequent, but now they have materially decreased, because of the magic smile of the woman conductors." In the telephone and telegraph stations connected with the railway, most of the operators are women. It is satisfactory to learn that these women are employed on the same terms as men.

MANY NOTED THESPIANS STARTED IN BLACKFACE

Some of the Most Noted Exponents of Higher Drama Donned Burnt Cork Make-Up in Early Days of Their Career.

WHAT is popularly known as burnt cork comedy is purely an American institution and it is a peculiar fact that many of the actors on this continent who have attained the highest pinnacle of histrionic success started their career as burnt cork artists. The black-face comedian was first exploited in minstrelsy but has since found a not unimportant place in the American drama. In various plays he is an important character and a material unit in unfolding the plot.

The following data furnishes information of an interesting character pertaining to the early efforts of famous players the majority of whom have gone to their reward:

From childhood Otis Skinner had an inclination towards the stage and his inspiration to become an actor was received while attending performances at the Boston Museum. At the age of 9 he began his proifessional life, making his debut at the Philadelphia Museum in the character of an old negro, "Old Plantation," in a rural play called "Woodleigh." His salary was $8 a week when business was good and nothing when it was bad. It happened to be bad most of the winter and the neophyte was obliged to tide over some weeks with money procured by pawning his books. He stuck to the company, however, which was more that the older actors did, and the result was that before long he was playing important parts.

Wilton Lackye was seen as Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Academy of Music, New York City, in the fall of 1901.

George Edeson, the father of Robert Edeson, is credited with having been a member of the San Francisco Minstrels in 1865 when this famous organization was then appearing at 585 Broadway, New York City.

John Kellard will be most pleasantly recalled by Shaksperean lovers for his performance of "Othello" played with much success at the Garden Theatre, New York City, during the season of 1912-13.

In 1850 Edwin Booth was 17 and a year after his debut at the Boston Museum, he gave an entertainment with John S. Clark, a youth of the same age, at the court house in Belair, Maryland. The read selections from "Richelieu" and "The Stranger," as well as the quarrel scene from "Julius Caesar," singing during the evening (with blackened faces) a number of negro melodies "using appropriate dialogue"—as Mrs. Asia Booth Clark records in the "memoir of her brother"—and accompanying their vocal attempts with the somewhat inharmonious banjo and bones. Mrs. Clark reprints the program of the performance and pictures the distress of the young tragedians when they discovered, on arriving in the town, that the simonpure negro they had employed as an advance agent had in every instance posted their bills upside down.

Mr. Booth, during his first San Francisco engagement, appeared more than once in the character of what was then termed a "Dandy Nigger," and he remembers that his father "some time in the forties," played Sam Johnson in "Bone Squash" at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, for the benefit of an old theatrical acquaintance, and played it with great applause.

Lawrence Barrett's negro parts in the beginning of his career were George Harris and Uncle Tom himself in a dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's famous tale, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Charlotte Crabtree, best known by her stage name, Lotta, made her first appearance on the stage when six years old in an amateur performance. At the age of 10 she played the part of Gertrude in "The Loan of a Lover" at Petaluna. In 1863 she appeared in New York in spectacular plays at Niblo's Garden, and first gained a reputation in John Brougham's "Little Nell and the Marchioness." She soon became a favorite with the American public in pronounced comedy, playing parts written especially for her. One of her chief successes has been as Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Denmann Thompson, during his engagement with the stock company at the Royal Lyceum of Toronto in 18[illegible] was seen as Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." His impersonation of the character still recalls a delightful recollection in the memory of those who witnessed it.

It was during his engagement at the Booth Theatre, New York, in April, 1877, that John McCullough gave his first performance of "Othello." While "Othello" is hardly the typical specimen of the negro in the modern drama, Rodengo speaks of him as having thick lips and notwithstanding the fact that he himself is made to regret in the third act of the tragedy that he is "black and has not those soft parts of conversation that chamberers have," Shakspere unquestionably believed that the Moors were negroes, and he made "Verges" and "Dogberry" cockney watches and altered history, geography and chronology to suit himself and the requirements of the stage so he meant to invest his Moorish hero with all of the personal attributes as well as with all the moral characteristics, of the negroes as they were known to Englishmen in Shakspeare's day.

It was while a member of Mrs. John Drew's company at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, about 1865, that Louis James made his first appearance in blackface. During his partnership with Frederick Warde, which commenced in 1893 and lasted until 1903, he always portrayed Othello when that bill was presented. Othello, however, can scarcely be classified as a blackface role.

For the lack of correct data as regards dates and places, the writer is unable to give any definite information concerning the blackface portrayals by these celebrities further than to say that Miss Bates achieved much success thru her performance of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," while Barry Maxwell is still most pleasantly recalled by variety lovers for his entertaining blackface monologs, songs and dances.

Paul Hamlin, the comedian, who plays the part of Uncle Neb in "In Old Kentucky," began his stage career in 1869, when nine years of age, making his first appearance with Murdock & Hubbard's Trans-Atlantic Wonders and Punch and Judy show, as a black-faced comedian, singer and acrobatic dancer.

WHAT BELGIUM MAY BECOME WHEN THE CRUEL WAR ENDS

Egbert Hans, Journalist, Formerly With King Albert's Army, Says Sacrifices of War Will Lay Foundation For New and Stronger Nation, As Exiles Are Learning New Methods Abroad.

EGBERT HANS, Belgian journalist recently with King Albert's heroic army, and at present in the United States, writes interestingly to The New York Times of what Belgium will be when the Belgians return home and he says that if it were possible to personify the role of a nation, one might say that the glory with which Belgium has covered herself and the homage paid to her by the civilized world would make up for all she has suffered. As it is, however, those Belgians who are left feel too much the loss of their brothers, fallen in greater proportion than the soldiers of any other nation, to attribute to themselves, or enjoy, a fame obtained at such great sacrifice. Our pride is in those heroes who in the days of Liege made Belgium what she is today and will be as long as the history of this war is told, the champion of honor.

It has been said and written in all languages that Belgium has been the revelation of the war to the world, whereas before her territory was hardly known. In the same way, altho it sounds almost paradoxical, Belgium has surprised herself in her magnificent display of patriotism, in the sacrifice of her very existence for a cause which in this century of materialism was likely to be called fictitious and out of date.

No Belgian was aware of the spirit of patriotic independence which a commercial ideal and successful and strenuous competition with other nations could not kill. There was very little display of patriotism in Belgum and the most important reason was the origin of Belgium and her history for the last eighty years.

A Mixed Nation

It must be remembered that Belgium had existed only since 1830, when it was created as a result of international politics. From the point of view of the great powers of Europe who made Belgium of such a geographical and political condition as would offer the least danger to each, this settlement may have seemed satisfactory, but very little notice was taken of the many factors which menaced the life of the new nation—2,000,000 Walloons, of the Latin race, speaking French, were ordered to live with 3,000,000 Flemings, of a Teutonic race, speaking Flemish, a language having the same basis as the Dutch. All had to be ruled by the same government. All had to obey the same laws, and Flemings and Walloons were of an altogether different character.

Under these circumstances, King Leopold I. ascended the throne of this new kingdom. There was little trouble at this time. The Flemings, altho greater in number, were mostly of the poorer and uneducated class, and accepted the supremacy of the Walloons. The injustice, however, began to be felt when this supremacy degenerated into domination. The official language was French, and in Flanders only the educated people spoke French. It happened often that the government nominated a judge or other official who ignored the Flemish language in a Flemish centre, and naturally discontent was felt.

It was, however, a long time before the Flemish movement began. Industry and commerce developed in great proportion and the prospects from a material point of view were so bright that to this nation which had suffered so long thru the different wars fought on her fields, all questions of race, language and rights were lost in the struggle for riches or prosperity, all the more, for these struggles were crowned with success.

Self-Made Men

This was, however, bound to change. Among the poor Flemings self-made men had made their way in different branches of life. Their eyes were opened to the magnificent history of the Flemish race which now was reduced to an inferior position within their own borders, and they opened the eyes of their fellows. In the meantime Leopold II. had succeeded his father, and it was during his reign that for the first time the question of language menaced the peace of Belgium.

The Flemish movement was created in small proportions, but to him who knew the people it was plain that it would grow and grow and—win. The Flemish movement was originally a movement without any ill-feeling against the Walloons. The demands were equal rights for the Flemish language in every way. There came, however, resistance from the Walloons and soon two parties were formed, all this being not a little complicated by political questions. There was good will on both sides, but there were fanatics, also, and severe troubles arose.

King Leopold II. made little effort to reconcile the enemies. He was a great king—too great a king for Belgium, which was too small a country for his ambitious mind. An unhappy family life lessened his popularity, which was never great. It is easy to understand that all this severely compromised the patriotic spirit of Belgium. Flemings and Walloons isolated themselves more and more. It was said, "There are Flemings and Walloons, but there are no Belgians," and almost everybody believed it was true.

There was, however, a commercial Belgium, which began more and more to be known to the world markets. But while Belgium was winning the admiration of the whole world, there was an amazing proportion of Belgians who could not read or write. There was no law to compel children to attend school or to keep them out of factories until they were old enough.

Something Changed

Something changed in Belgium when King Albert ascended the throne. As a prince he had won the hearts of Belgian men and women, and especially of the poor, for whom he did so much. "The rich and great can take care of themselves," he once said, and poor fathers and mothers blessed him for the reforms of which they felt the benefit. When King Albert and Queen Elizabeth took possession of the royal palace, a feeling of love was born between king and people which had never existed before. At that time the question of languages had reached a dangerous point and all those who were anxious for the union of Belgium put all their hope in the new king. How would he act when faced by this problem?

King Albert always did the right thing, whether it concerned the merest trifle or the most important affair of state. I remember the day when for the first time he was to open parliament and to pronounce his first "discours du trone." Flemings and Walloons asked in great anxiety, "Which language will he use?" Never had Flemish words been heard from the throne. King Albert spoke his discourse both in French and Flemish and immediately took up that impartial position which he has always maintained.

In spite of this improvement, it remains a fact that to all appearances Belgium seemed the last country where great bravery and fighting spirit would exist. In proportion to her territory she was cosmopolitan as perhaps no other nation. In many places tourists became a source of remunerative business to such an extent that it was feared to be a detriment to our national feelings. The idea of ever having to fight one of those customers or friends seemed absurd, or rather never occurred. Very rarely did we look upon our soldiers as a fighting force, this probably as a consequence of our neutrality.

Under such circumstances the war broke out. Our soldiers were fighting before we others, and perhaps they themselves, realized it. Every day brought us a greater surprise than the day before. We saw that after all there was a Belgian spirit and that the other saying was true: "Flemish and Walloon are only Christian names; Belgian is our family name."

Neutral For a Day

Never will any Belgian forget the anxiety of those days. Belgium was neutral during the first day after Germany declared war on France—and Belgian soldiers did not know whether they would fight German or French. A Belgian officer, billeted in our house, when asked what was going to happen, answered: "We shall be the enemy of those who cross our frontier and the friend of those who don't." So is it that we are the allies of France and England, not by our own choice, but thereto compelled by Germany. That it is which makes the role of Belgium sublime.

And now has passed the second New Year's Day which Belgians have spent in exile, under German domination or in the trenches. These have been bitter days for Belgium either in exile, or under German domination, or in the trenches, but none of them regrets what Belgium has done, whatever be their thoughts, disappointments or hopes. It is only human that reflections should follow the spontaneity with which Belgium has acted, that questions should arise, questions of what might have been if Belgium had acted otherwise. And when we want an answer to these questions, we think again of King Albert and our brothers along the Yser, and then we know that there is only one answer: "He did right, he does right, and he will do right." We know well that King Albert and his few men cannot decide the fate of Belgium as it is today, no more than that Belgian soldiers could keep the Germans back, but the great principle is the same in both cases, the principle of honor, right and justice. For this principle Belgans fight in the trenches, others suffer under German domination, and still others suffer exile. This Belgium of today, divided threefold, is more united than ever, and greater than ever. Moreover, this gives us a right to have the greatest aspirations for the Belgium of tomorrow.

Confidence Justified

It is certain that when the interests of all Europe are at stake the fate of Belgium is a mere detail in the gigantic international struggle, and yet we feel confident, with a confidence justified by the knowledge of the accomplished duty. We know that our fate lies in the hands of the allies, but an alliance without precedent has been created between little Belgium and great England. We Belgians have confidence in England, altho England may have today far greater interests to fight for than the neutrality of Belgium.

My confidence in England is founded on what I saw and heard during my stay in that country. I have confidence in the public opinion of the English nation, which is of more influence than that in any other European country. Would not the whole world rise in indignation if Belgium were refused the only reward of her sacrifice? There will be once more a free Belgium, but, and this is perhaps more important than anything, this free Belgium will be a new Belgium from all standpoints. As I have said, many situations in Belgium were crying for improvement, and one of these things which needed reorganization most was the education of the poorer classes. In the rural districts the ignorance is astonishing.

Much Superstition

In Flanders there is much superstition which is an obstacle to progress. This is all the more strange and wants all the more to be altered, because the Flemish people are one of the most intelligent of all the nationalities I know. I have known the head of a great factory who could not read or write, but had a most amazing memory. The commercial instinct of this same uneducated Flemish people is marvelous, and that is why it is a blessing, even in the great sorrow, that so many Belgians, and mostly of the poorer class, are now dispersed as refugees in England, Holland and France. During my stay in England I have seen Belgians intermingle with English, and I have seen them develop; I have seen Belgian workmen hugely interested in the study of different methods from their own, and it will be to their advantage. For many it means the education which they missed in their youth.

Sometimes I have feared that the Fleming or Walloon might lose the characteristics which are his charm, but no. Once the work is done the thoughts return to Belgum and the desire to go back grows stronger. The Belgians will always remain Belgians, but when they return they will have added to their own abilities much that will enable them to make a new and even more beautiful Belgium.

On the ruins to which they return they will build more than merely a house to shelter them; they will build a "home" such as was never known in Belgium, the "home" which is the strength of England and many more great countries. It will be a great day when the sun rises again for the first time over a free Belgium. From all parts of the world Belgians will come. Their first thought will be to visit the graves of their fallen brothers, to whom Belgium owes all, and then the new Belgium will be made on such foundations as never were laid for any country.

DODGING GERMAN SUBS ON TROOP TRANSPORT

Former Toronto Canoe Club Man Gives Interesting Account of Trip.

BREAKFAST ON SHIP

His Porridge Dish Eluded Him First Morning and He Went No Further.

Old Toronto Canoe Club boys, and many other friends of Herbert M. Arnott, will be interested in a letter which he wrote home on Dec. 30. Private Arnott was an active member of the Toronto Canoe Club, having carried off a number of cups and other trophies for this sport. He enlisted last October in the 34th Battery of Kingston, known as the Sportsman's Battery. A large number of Toronto Canoe Club boys helped to make up this battery, which sailed for England in December last, a few days before Christmas.

Following is his letter describing the journey and arrival:

"Have arrived in old Hingland at last. It is all I expected, and more, the prettiest, quaintest and most compact place

HERBERT M. ARNOTT.

in the world. But even at that I know that if you came back here you would not want to stay. At times I seem as if I am closed in right in the middle of a street, and I want to amble down Yonge street again, where the people walk fast and do not bother you. In Folkestone (right near Shorncliffe) there are a reets so narrow that people can reach out of their upstairs windows and shake hands. Also everywhere you go you see buses that buzz along like lost bumble bees. But it is all pretty and homelike, and all the boys are happy, and satisfied, so we should worry.

Presents By the Bale

"The Kingston people gave us a great send off when we left. They brought us lunches and Christmas presents by the bale. Taking it all thru, we have had a very good time on the trips. Eastern Canada is a strange place, filled with strange people, and even Montreal seemed like a new country with all its French stores.

"Every once in a while some lights would flash by, and the fireman would name some small unknown town or village, then we would roar into the night again.

"In the morning we arrived at St. John and got a glimpse of the sea for the first time. It looked very quiet and nice just then, but it got awfully bumpy in spots before we finally landed.

"We left St. John late at night on the Missanabie, and as soon as she pulled out we all went to bed. I was awakened in the morning by a curious pressure on the top of my head. Upon investigation I found I was, or seemed to be, standing on it, but before I could do anything the bed rose up until I was on my feet. Nuff sed! I beat it out of that box quick and rolled out on deck.

"Say, we were going up and down like an elevator in the C.P.R. Building gone nutty. I hung on for a while, and then decided I would tackle some breakfast. I sat down in the dining room, and the waiter brought me a bowl of porridge.

"Grasping a spoon firmly in one hand, I dove into it, but it was not there; it was on the floor at the other end of the table. Therefore, I decided that was no place for me. I ambled on deck again and stayed there. This kept up until the night before Christmas, and then slowly but surely the wind died to a moan, and then away altogether, and Christmas Day broke into a gentle breeze and a beautiful warm sun. It was good to see the poor, sick troops climb out on deck and slowly turn into human beings again.

Chicken and Pudding

"They gave us chicken and plum pudding, so we did not do so bad. Since I can remember, this is the first time I have spent Christmas without you all, and, believe me, I felt it, but so did all the rest, so we cheered each other up and made the best of a bad job. We had a concert at night and extra eats.

"From then on it was light out for all of us after dark for we were in the danger zone. We sat on the decks in the black darkness and while the big ship went back and forth on her way circling and dodging the unseen enemies. It all seemed so unnecessary and such a waste of time, but with such a crowd as we had no chances were taken.

"When we arrived off Plymouth a terrible storm was raging and we roamed up and down from daybreak until nearly dark because the sea was too heavy for us to go into the harbor. Finally about 4 o'clock in the afternoon we got a wire to come in at all costs, as a sub had been reported nosing around. We had quite a time, but by gosh we made it. The wind was so strong they could not head the boat into the channel and we went thru it sideways with a cliff towering over our bows and rocks not more than 50 feet astern with the engines driving backward and forward to dodge them while the big seas drove us in.

"In the morning we disembarked and climbed aboard a toy train. We all thought them awfully funny at first, but holy smoke! they could go! About 7 o'clock we struck London. As you know everything is in darkness here. All blinds are drawn and all lights either extinguished or painted over, even at that the people pulled their blinds aside and cheered us as we went thru.

FRENCH COMMISSARIAT IS FAULTLESS DECLARES AN ENGLISH OBSERVER

Entire Army Is Provided With Two Square Meals a Day and For Some Time Past an Extra Ration of Meat Has Been Given to the Men Most Exposed.

WRITING from France, W. H. Allen, the representative of the British press with the French army, gives some interesting sidelights on how the fighting men of France are provided with food in their strenuous task along the western battle front. He states that about six months ago there was much speculation in France as to whether the troops, allied or imperial, would face a second winter campaign. As a matter of fact, this discussion was confined to that part of France which lies well behind the firing zone. As for the men in the trenches themselves, there was never the slightest doubt that they were ready to accept with a laugh and a joke the hardships of a second winter. "We stood it last year," they said, "when everything was improvised and there had been no time for preparation. This year will be child's play to the last."

Last year, as everyone will admit, there were hardships which were inevitable, and yet the statistics of the French Army Medical Corps are surprising. Relatively speaking, the cases of illness due to weather conditions and the discomforts of the trenches were negligible. This year the French high command has taken every advantage of the experience it gained during the last winter campaign. It has not merely organized the army in such a way that the men have little, or very little, to fear from cold, but it has taken measures admirably calculated to give the soldier in the trenches an existence that in nine cases out of ten, apart from the dangers inseparable from war, is considerably more healthy than his ordinary existence in time of peace. The following brief review of the measures taken is based upon those now in force in the French army.

Everyone will admit that the essential question is that of food, and in this matter the experience of the past winter had very little to suggest. The French troops are better fed than the Germans.

On the other side of the great wall built across Europe the Germans in the first line are given only one meal a day—at noon—and have to be contented at night with the coffee served out to them, or else with such provisions as they have been able to buy for themselves.

Food There in Plenty

The French commissariat has never failed to provide the entire army with two good meals a day, and for several weeks past an extra ration of meat has been given to the men who are most exposed; as the weather gets colder this measure will be extended to all units. When the temperature requires it, hot drinks, too—coffee and fixed measures of alcohol—will be served out regularly.

Excellent service is being rendered by the cuisines roulantes (horse-drawn camp kitchens), which are attached to all the army corps at the front. Throughout the winter special attention will be paid to all provisions for the army. It is common knowledge that the French commissariat service has worked excellently since the beginning of the campaign. A light railway (two-foot gauge) has been constructed to link up the distributing centres with the various rail-heads, and this will unquestionably prove of great service.

The troops have been well provided with warm clothing, and wherever necessary they have received new uniforms. The steel trench helmet has proved not merely an excellent protection against shrapnel and shell splinters, but a most effective headpiece in times of rain and snow. Especial attention has been paid to the soldiers' boots. The smallest units now have their cobblers' shops, and at the present moment new marching boots and puttees are being distributed liberally. For the trenches waders have been supplied, but one of the best devices for keeping the men's feet dry has been found to be the ordinary wooden sabot. The French soldier, as a rule, is accustomed to wearing the sabot, an art which the Englishman finds very difficult to learn, and the trade of the sabotier has now become recognized at the front. Warm underclothing of all kinds has now been provided by the state, whose efforts in this direction are being controlled by a parliamentary committee and are being supplemented, moreover, by private persons thruout France, who are providing their friends and relations at the front with all the woollen clothing they require. The army commissariat department is distributing all the gifts that are being sent to the troops by private donors.

Men Warmly Clad

The most radical reform that the French have adopted, however, is not so much in connection with the provision of warm clothing for their soldiers as in the direction of making the trenches as comfortable and healthy as possible. Even the trenches are being drained and paved while powerful pumps have been installed in order to clear out the water from the pits which have been sunk along the whole length of the trenches for the purpose of carrying off the water. The walls of the trenches have been strengthened with hurdles to prevent the "landslides" which are the plague of the soldier's life. A regiment from the south is so delighted with the trenches it is holding that it has christened one of them "La Cannebiere," after the gayest boulevard at Marseilles.

Simple but efficient means have been taken to provide the troops with damp-proof shelters. The ground has been carefully beaten down, levelled, and covered with planks or straw. The earthen roofs have been strengthened with sheets of zinc, while due attention has been paid to the ventilation and heating. In the second line wooden huts have been erected with double walls and slate roofs, while in most cases the floor has been raised above the ground level.

The poilu is particularly pleased with the design of the bed which the authorities have provided for his comfort. The foundation of this bed consists of wire-netting stretched on a wooden frame, with straw packing and a good supply of blankets. A great feature of these improvised barracks is the stove, the place of which in the front trenches is taken by the charcoal brazier. Coal may be short, but in the firing zone there is no scarcity of wood, for the shells have lopped off great branches in every forest and cut down many big trees which, but for the war, the woodman would have spared. For lighting it has been found that acetylene is both cheap and handy.

Germans Are Dirty

The German newspapers talk at great length of the arrangements made by their rulers to enable their soldiers to keep themselves clean, altho, as a matter of fact, the German soldier is extremely dirty. In the French army the complete absence of all epidemic shows how well the high command has looked after the men from this point of view. Nearly everywhere along the line furnaces have been constructed to destroy all refuse. Every precaution is taken to ensure a good supply of drinking water, even in places like the Champagne, Pouilleuse, where, in time of peace, good water was extremely scarce.

Every man has received from the military doctors a series of short instructions to enable him to ward off frost bite. Behind the lines rest-houses have been organized for men who have temporarily broken down owing to the hardships, while for the men more seriously ill an excellent motor-service has been organized to convey them to the railway, en route for the base hospitals.

A very large number of men are working on the roads—which are now, it is certain, better kept in the zone of the armies than those near Paris. Small country tracks which in time of peace were practically obliterated are today being looked after more carefully even than the great routes nationales. Special bodies of territoriaux have been allocated to this work, and the greater part of these men are roadmenders by trade. Mechanical transport is being used as far as possible, even quite near the firing-line, in order to spare the men all physical exertion which can be avoided.

If the life in the trenches is, as it must be, a hard one, none the less everything has been done to make it tolerable, and the men who come back home on leave admit, as a general rule, that some of the happiest days of their lives have been spent within range of the German guns.

YOUNG MEN COUGHED AND CHANGED VOICE

Was Squeaky Falsetto and Is Now a Rich Baritone.

TRANSFORMED IN WEEK

Doctor Accomplished Alteration As Result of Hearing Patient Clear Throat.

How a doctor changed a squeaky falsetto voice to a rich baritone—and did it all in a week—is related in this week's Medical Record by Dr. Frank Mead Hallock of New York.

The man with the falsetto voice was a telegraph operator aged 35, who had never supposed that anything could be done to change his voice until Dr. Hallock suggested it, when he was delighted.

The doctor began by getting John E. (as he calls his patient) to sing, but he had such a bad ear for music that when the physician sounded notes on the piano he sang them consistently sharp or flat, and always in a high falsetto.

"I brought him down in the descending scale as far as his voice would go, and then I sounded the next lower note," writes Dr. Hallock. "He promptly sang the same note in the upper scale—any note—all in the falsetto. I tried the experiment several times, always with the same result. I sat quite puzzled and beaten."

Then another idea came to the physician. He told John E. to clear his throat several times while he listened carefully. He made the man cough over and over again while he listened. At the very end of the coughing noise Dr. Hallock thought he detected the natural voice.

"I asked him to notice that as he cleared his throat the sound naturally separted into something like two parts, the cough and a noise which followed it. I perceived that I might use this reaction to the cough, as it might be called the second part, the sort of rebound, if I could get hold of it. All I had to do then was to get him to prolong the second sound. I made him repeat the exercise and, little by little, got him to accentuate this second part of the cough.

"Then I asked him to divide this cough-clearing process, consciously, into two parts, much as if he were to say 'a-hem.' He learned to do this, tho it was difficult for him, as he often broke into the falsetto. In this way he finally produced out of this sound a good full tone in the normal register. All this took me about an hour."

The following day John E. had his second lesson. Dr. Hallock practised with him, going from one note to another "until he got a range of an octave in the normal register." The physician made him sing words and then repeat them in a singing tone. From one word he went on to two or three. The voice still broke occasionally, but it was a simple matter now to keep it fairly steady in the normal.

Dr. Hallock thus made him say "good morning," "hello Charlie," "wake up," "how's the parrot today?" spoken on a full breath and in a "bold, bad man" sort of way. He told the patient to practise at home, both singing and speaking, and to blurt out such phrases as these to anyone he happened to meet.

On the fourth day Dr. Hallock got him to read three or four verses of Longfellow, which he did so well that a lady he knew was utterly astonished when she heard him.

This treatment was kept up for a week. Then John E.'s normal voice was thoroly established as "a good manly baritone." So proud was the young man of his new voice that he telephoned to everyone he knew within a hundred miles, so that they might hear it.

"He was not sure for a considerable time that it would last. One day, however, a couple of months from the time I began with him," says Dr. Hallock, "I asked him to begin again in the old way. He was unable to utter a sound in the falsetto; he had forgotten how. This seemed to me fairly stupid, but he could not do it."

FROG SHOWER WAS EXPERIENCE OF GIBRALTAR

IN May last, during a thunderstorm near Gibraltar, thousands of small frogs, apparently drawn up from a lake twenty miles away, are said to have fallen upon the earth. Such showers of frogs, when satisfactorily authenticated, are to be classed with showers of herring, sticklebacks, and even larger fish. Some of those showers are vouched for by trustworthy persons, and can be easily explained. A whirlwind is sometimes strong enough to suck up dust, leaves and sheaves, or water, fishes and frogs. The tornado may transport its burden in its whirling column for many miles, until it loses its strength and ceases to turn.

The sudden appearance of multitudes of small frogs, however, is often owing to nothing more unusual than the regular migration of the young frogs from their birthplace in the pond to their summer quarters in the field.

FEW DANGEROUS ENEMIES AT KAPUSKASING CAMP

Most of Thirteen Hundred Aliens Interned Are There Chiefly Thru Neglect to Take Out Naturalization Papers Previous to the War and Are Being Molded Into Good Canadians.

BY LLOYD J. MOORE.

CANADIAN citizens in the making was the impression given a visitor to the detention camp at Kapuskasing, where 1300 alien enemies are confined within 130 miles of the shores of James Bay. Near the region where the Esquimaux were accustomed to trap their furs these stolid Austrians, Turks and more recently burly Bulgars are putting in a winter under almost Arctic conditions, and they are thriving under the treatment. Really dangerous enemies of the empire form a minority among these prisoners. The larger percentage realize that Canada is the country of their adoption and that they are happier under its freedom than in the country from which they emigrated to seek their fortunes in the western world.

The 1300 people who are there because they belong to the same race as Britain's enemies are generally simple-minded. According to the festivals of the Greek Church their Christmas Day fell on Jan. 7 and they celebrated right royally. The old-fashioned ceremonies which have prevailed for centuries were rehearsed again under conditions which it is safe to say were never realized before since the inception of the eastern Christian Church. A procession was held on the evening of their Christmas Day, and with all sorts of decorations and a Greek star at the head of the column the observers of this occasion directed their way toward the Anglo-Saxon portion of the little town. The ritual, which formed a part of their observance of Christmas, was very interesting to the Anglo-Saxons.

Children of Soldiers

Besides the educational work for the foreigners, there is another school which has a very important place in the little community. It is the place where the 60 or 70 children of the soldiers are subjected to the teacher's discipline much as they are in Toronto's public schools. The surroundings are a little cruder, but the youngsters have the same fun and the same difficulties. This little group is also one of Canada's citizens in the making, so in a sense the Anglo-Saxon children are on a plane with the aliens, who will themselves be full-fledged citizens after the war is over. All alike will have a part in the Canada of the future, and the British policy of education and enlightment was never better illustrated than in the camp for aliens at Kapuskasing.

After being taught how Britain uses her prisoners of war, the Austrians will have mastered another cardinal point in the order of procedure, which has as its object the enlightenment of each alien with regard to his place in the state. Kind but firm treatment is calculated to make them realize that they are real entities in the social fabric, and that they are not mere tools to be used at the pleasure of those who are in authority.

The conduction of affairs at such a camp is an evidence of British fairplay and is an object lesson in what can be accomplished with material that is sometimes intractable. None of the prisoners have escaped since the inception of the camp. It would be certain death to venture out into the wastes of snow with the mercury kicking the bottom out of the thermometer. But the guards are alert at all times, even tho they do not have a great deal of difficulty with their charges. Indeed, it is a question as to whether the guards or the prisoners have the better time. Food, clothing and quarters are the same for soldiers and prisoners.

The sanitary arrangements are as good as those of most towns of its size. The shacks have been made almost homelike, with their tiers of bunks, each of which is well supplied with plenty of blankets. In these shacks the prisoners hold forth. In the evenings they while away the time. The Austrians excell at cardplaying. It is far from being true that the men have no profitable occupation after working hours are over, for English classes have been organized to give the foreigners a working knowledge of the language as to teach them to read and write. The "three r's" are the main subjects of the curriculum for these students in Canadian citizenship.

Clearing the Land

Early in the morning the inhabitants of "shacktown" commence their day of toil. They have already cleared 600 acres of an Ontario Government farm, and have still 400 acres to clear before that area is ready for the experimental agriculture, which will be attempted. Last summer the prisoners did some of the clearing, and during the winter months the stumps and lumber will be hauled away. Last summer 30 miles of Ontario Government roads were constructed, that will be a great factor in opening up the country when the full possibilities of the northern part of this province are realized. The prisoners are past-masters at this kind of work from their experience in railroad construction of Canada's thanscontinentals.

It must never be imagined for a minute that all these inhabitants of Canada's largest alien prison are desirous of getting away to fight for their native country. When Lieut.-Col. F. F. Clarke, of the 12th York Rangers, who has been in charge of the camp for the last 13 months, arrived in Toronto last week to assume command of the 127th Battalion, he stated that about 50 per cent. of the prisoners would gladly don the khaki and go to the front with the Canadian forces. He said that he would not have much difficulty in completing his establishment in short order if a recruiting meeting were to be held in the newest Northern Ontario town.

The life of an interned alien has its drawbacks, and altho on the whole they have no complaints to make they would naturally like to be relieved of the restraint which constant surveillance imposes on them. Well clothed in garments which protect them from the icy blasts of that northern country, the Austrians march in file to their own dining-rooms where rations are issued in regulation army style on the same kind of military platters that their guards have. Warm clothing is needed there, Col. Clarke told the writer that winter had not fully set in when he left for the haunts of civilization—the mercury had only fallen to 42 degrees below zero. Last year it had gone down to 60 degrees when Jack Frost was getting in some of his deadliest work.

Kapuskasing can claim to rank among Ontario's towns with its 1600 inhabitants. Besides the 270 troops, there are a number of civilians besides the soldiers' families. The town has a quaint appearance with its clusters of low huts, surrounded by hundreds of miles of snow. There is an activity in evidence there from early morning till night for the alien inhabitants of New Ontario's newest town are there to work and not to loaf. They have abundance of proof of their industry, since they were first set to work to build huts early in the winter of 1914. There have been many additions to their numbers since that time, as Turks and Bulgars in turn came to swell the numbers, and prisoners confined at prison camps in southern Ontario were sent up north to get the benefit of the pioneer life and the hard work, which is not an unmixed evil.

Especially at a time when laborers are scarce, these Austrians feel that they should be allowed to return to their former occupations, but the Canadian Government takes a different view of their case, and in war time the wishes of the individual are not taken into account when that individual happens to be an alien enemy. All that a visitor to the Kapuskasing Camp could wish is that Tommy Atkins is fed and clothed as well as are these stolid peasants from the plains of Hungary and other sections of the countries of the central powers.

Want Old Employment

"A stitch in time saves nine" runs the old saw, but if the aliens had only taken the trouble to get their naturalization papers before the outbreak of war they would have been able to save themselves the inconvenience of being confined in a prison camp under the guard of Canadian soldiers whose mettle they have learned to respect. Their lot is not a hard one, for if the truth could be known they are treated with a great deal more consideration than the Canadian boys who are confined in the prison camps of the Teutons. Their work is monotonous, however, and they would like to get away to their old employment, in the section gangs that help to lay the lines of steel which link the Atlantic to the Pacific.

After leaving his scene of labor at Kapuskasing, Col. Clarke has been called to a kind of activity that is quite different from that of the north. When the 127th Battalion is raised and trained it will proceed overseas to fight against the allies of the inmates of the prison camp. Col. Clarke left first with the fourth battalion of the first contingent, and altho he was recalled then on account of circumstances over which he had no control, he will now set out to fulfill his first intentions after his experience in the constructive work of making Canadians out of alien

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Marley R. Sherris gave a very successful concert in Norwood last week and also appeared at the Pros concert and the recruiting rally at the Hippodrome. Mr. Sherris was one of the attractions at the Workmen concert in Massey Hall.

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Mrs. R. Moodie, soprano soloist at Olivet Congregational Church, and pupil of Marley R. Sherris, sang at Mr. Palmer's organ recital at the Metropolitan Church Saturday afternoon.

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Margaret Breen, soprano, pupil of Arthur George, will assist Miss Falconbridge's piano pupils in recital on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5. Miss Breen will sing a group of Italian and English songs. t.

SAFONOFF EULOGISES MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

Famous Pianist and Conductor Expresses Admiration for Dr. Vogt's Performance of Russian Music.

Besides the splendid programs of Russian choral and orchestral music arranged for the first two evenings of the Mendelssohn Choir-Russian Symphony Orchestra concerts of next week two remarkably fine examples of choral work from the pen of the brilliant Australian, Percy Grainger, will be presented—one being "Irish Tune from County Derry," a cappella, on Monday evening; the other a sensational bit of scoring for chorus and orchestra-brass, "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday." In these works the Mendelssohn Choir may confidently be expected to live up to the enviable international reputation accorded the organization by leading metropolitan critics and musicians as one of the foremost choruses in the world. In the Russian numbers the Mendelssohn Choir conductor's intimate knowledge of the highest traditions and subtle characteristics of the Russian School of Choral Music cannot fail to produce the usual fine results in rhythmical treatment, tone gradations and warmth of loyal color, such as won from Safonoff, the eminent Russian pianist and orchestral and choral conductor, the warmest eulogies when the choir sang in New York in 1907, and who has since repeated his views regarding the Toronto organization in various parts of Europe. At the Monday evening concert Dr. Vogt's arrangement of "Rule Britannia," which created so pronounced a sensation last season will, by request, be repeated, as also will Elgar's triumphant Epilogue for chorus and orchestra from "Caractacus." The Russian national hymn will, at the suggestion of the conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, be sung in the Russian language. The choir will also sing in the Russian language the final portion of the Rimsky-Korsakoff orchestral work based on the Russian Folk Song, "The Twig." Ticket sale is now on at Massey Music Hall.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY AND MISCHA ELMAN

Immense Audience Hears Fine Orchestra From Across the Border.

The immense audience that greeted the New York Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, was a fine tribute of esteem to Walter Damrosch and the excellent organization under his conductorship. Every seat in the house was occupied, about two hundred being placed upon the platform, leaving barely enough room for the orchestra and piano. The program opened with Tschaikowsky's "Manfred," a setting of Byron's dramatic poem, which the writer himself demanded should always be given with the assistance of music. Tschaikowsky's setting is a symphony in four scenes and the opus number puts it between symphonies four and five. Its instrumentation gave the players ample scope for a soul-stirring demonstration of their superb efficiency. The bold, sombre themes, sinister passages and broken figures of the first movement served to reveal the splendid quality of the wood, wind and brass sections, while the dainty, sparkling play and limpid song of the violins, the rythmic chords of the harps and the full chorus shrieking in unison the fatal chant of the second movement brought the whole orchestra into action, each section vieing with the others in tonal excellence. The Pastorale was a triumph in sheer musical beauty—a picture of warmth and sunshine—yet even into this scene creeps an ominous strain, taken by the horns in monotone; but it is only a passing shadow, as the sound of church bells in the distance heralds the return of peace and sunshine. The dulcet plaint of the muted strings and the ethereal glissando of the harps preceding the fatal message of the last scene with its pathos and outbursts of passion is something that will remain long in the memory. Berlioz' "Queen Mab," Jarnefelt's "Prelude," and the descriptive sketch, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo In the Spring," by Delius, the English composer, further emphasized the superb qualities of the orchestra. Mischa Elman, the solo violinist, never played with such refinement and bewitching artistry as he did on this occasion. His tone had less volume, perhaps, but never did he so completely submerge himself and woo and caress his violin as he did in his playing of the Lalo Symphony Espagnole. The mind divine seemed to take possession of him and give, thru him, a great and abiding message—a message indeed that no one could hear and not be uplifted by its transcendant beauty. Seven times he was recalled and he was compelled to give an extra number before the program could proceed. Later he played Chopin's Nocturne No. 2, Sarasate's "Caprice Basque" and the Schubert "Ave Maria." The orchestra returns on March 16, with Josef Hofmann as solo pianiste.

Arthur George is preparing a recital of nine of his pupils to take place in the concert hall of the Hambourg Conservatory. Those taking part are Margaret Breen, Ruby Fisk, Kathleen Brown, Edna Guest, Margaret White, Mrs. T. Connolly, Chas. Coles, J. Connors, James Farley.

MUSIC

By Fraulein Van

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

All items and advertisements intended for this page must be in the office not later than Tuesday noon.

IT will be interesting news to friends of the talented pianist, Vernon Rudolf, to learn of his success in a recital given in Kingston, Jamaica, in conjunction with the Russian baritone, Mr. Agarioff. The Daily Gleaner of January 3 has the following to say of his playing: "Vernon Rudolf, the distinguished pianist, made his first appearance before a Kingston audience in the Ward Theatre on Saturday night, and was given a most enthusiastic reception. His pieces included the Schumann Romance, Grieg's Dwarf Dance and three or four Chopin numbers, including the Ballade in A flat, which were played in a masterly manner. Not only were these pieces performed with magnificent effect, but he showed beyond a doubt that he is an accomplished and classical pianist. He not only has a fine technic, but possesses a beautiful singing tone, and entire absence of mannerisms." Mr. Rudolf has been trained by W. O. Forsyth of this city, and he is expected to return shortly to continue his studies.

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Louise Edvina, the Canadian prima donna, gave the first concert of her tour of this country in Quebec last Friday evening, which will be followed by others in Montreal on January 31 and Ottawa on February 3. After the Massey Hall concert on February 18, Mme. Edvina and her company will leave for the west, visiting Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and Portland.

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It is being urged in England that musicians should either be exempted from military service altogether or be assigned to clerical posts. The contention being that while a workman can be trained in a year or two it takes about twenty years for a musician to become productive, and injury to a finger, even, or slight deafness from which so many soldiers suffer, would sweep away the work of half a lifetime.

• • •

Irene Pavlowska, the Canadian mezzo-soprano, is creating quite a sensation this season as a member of the Chicago Opera Company. Mme. Pavlowska was born in Montreal. After studying with Duvernoy and Bafddelli in Paris, she sang with the Montreal Opera Company, and during her engagement in Toronto made a host of friends. While here she met Henri J. Lautz, at that time a teacher of singing at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and recognizing in him a finished master of German repertoire, she took advantage of the opportunity to study some of the German operas under his guidance.

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It is said that Pavlowa is at the head of a scheme to take over one of the New York theatres and devote it exclusively to ballet dancing and pantomime.

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A very interesting and entertaining program of readings, monologs, and scenes, was given last evening by second year students of the Toronto Conservatory School of Expression. The amusing change of heart of Benedict, in the garden scene in Shakspere's "Much Ado About Nothing," was given a finished presentation by Walter G. Frisby; an ingenuous arrangement of Daddy-Long-Legs was most sympathetically read by Mrs. Almeda Mae Lyon; an amusing satire in the scene at the ticket office of a theatre was capitally rendered by Miss Alice Firstbrook; the attractiveness and pathos of Long's story of "Madame Butterfly" were delicately and suggestively portrayed by Jean McBurney, while the quaint and amusing scenes between Mark Embury and his ward in "Mice and Men" were very attractively played by Florence Tutt. The attractiveness of the program was much enhanced by two most artistically played piano solos by Alma Cockburn, F.T.C.M., and Grace Martin, pupils of Paul Well as Frank Welsman respectively.

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The program of the Women's Musical Club on Jan. 20 was a particularly excellent one, being made up of the Chopin nocturne, op. 48, No. 1; impromptu, op. 36; valse, op. 42, by Carroline Warren; sonata in G major, op. 13, Rubinstein, by M. A. E. Clarke and Eleanor Kains; consolation, No. 3, Liszt; Moto Perpetuo and Polonaise, E minor, Macdowell, by Eugenie Quehen; aria, "O' Ma Lyre Immortelle," Gounod; "L'Esclave," "Lalo," "L'Heure Exquise," Hahn, and "O Love But a Day" Beach, by Mrs. W. J. Henning, with Mrs. Edward Faulds at the piano.

• • •

Atherton Furlong, the well known teacher of singing, gave a charming musicale and tea at his college of vocal art last Sunday afternoon, in honor of his sons, Charles Wellington Furlong, the well known Boston author, traveler and artist, and Atherton Furlong of New York. Several of Mr. Furlong's most brilliant pupils took part in the musical program, which with an exhibition of Mr. Furlong's splendid paintings and sketches, furnished a most delightful and interesting afternoon for the sixty or more guests assembled.

• • •

The death of Joseph Vial, the young Australian concert violinist, at St. Margaret's Hospital, Ramsgate, England, is one of the saddest yet recorded in connection with the war. In 1911 Mr. Vial entered the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, and at the time war was declared was looked upon as one of the most promising pupils of that institution. On Sept. 5, 1914, he and all other male British subjects in Leipzig were imprisoned. Mr. Vial, who was but nineteen years of age, was placed in a cell with a tubercular convict, and was compelled to live under most terrible insanitary conditions. By Christmas of the same year he was so ill and emaciated that he could neither stand or sit alone. On March 17 he was ejected from the hospital and sent into the street half clothed on a cold rainy day. Finally, thru the interference of the British foreign office, he was allowed to return to England, accompanied by Elmer L. Luck, M.A., of Edmonton. When Mr. Vial's death was reported in Newcastle, N.S.W., his home city, the citizens gave voice to their indignation by wrecking many of the big German business houses in the city. His mother, who had traveled nearly two months, via San Francisco and New York to reach his bedside, was with him when he died.

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Jessie McAlpine, the brilliant pianiste, is giving a recital in February, when her program will comprise a number of the great compositions of piano literature.

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William Shakspere, dean of English singing teachers, says that on each succeeding visit to this side of the Atlantic, he finds more and more good voices, and the quality of singing, especially among women, is distinctly improving.

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With a long list of talented and accomplished pupils to provide the programs, Frank S. Welsman's recitals always reach a high standard of artistry, and the recent one which took place in the Toronto Conservatory of Music, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, was a most gratifying success. A program of a high order was remarkably well carried out, and Mr. Welsman may well be proud of his pupil's accomplishments, when viewed from both the technical and artistic sides. Laura Smith opened the program with the Brahm's Scherzo—a composition which makes demands on the intellect as well as the fingers. Miss Smith proved that she has the capacity for the big things in music, her playing being at once entirely musical and satisfying. Vera Reed followed with Chopin's Impromptu in F sharp, which she played brilliantly in the rapid passages, and with a fine singing tone in the introductory section. Olive Cooper, in the Schumann Faschingsschwank, played with a fine sense of proportion and rhythm, which she maintained thruout the difficult syncopated passages. Two movements of the MacDowell Concerto, by Grace Martin, with Mr. Welsman at the second piano, delighted the audience. Particularly pleasing was the dainty Presto, which Miss Martin imbued with a seizing sprightliness. The first movement was also finely interpreted. Miss Martin's playing gives promise of greater things in the future. Muriel Robertson, in the Strauss-Schuett Kuss Waltz, Edith Buckley in the Chopin Mazurkas and Etude Op. 25, No. 12, and Master Bert Proctor in the Carreno Valse, "Mi Teresita," all played with distinction of style and phrasing, while Virginia Coyne brought the recital to a brilliant close with her finely conceived and masterful rendition of the last two movements of the Grieg Concerto. May Wilkinson, a talented pupil of Dr. Ham, sang most artistically, and in fine voice, a group of songs by Landon Ronald, and Gluck's Divinites du Styx.

• • •

An audience which filled the Foresters' Hall was in attendanse on the occasion of the first Carboni lecture on vocal art, which was followed by a vocal recital by artists under his guidance. The chair was taken by Mr. Moberly, the well known writer, and the lecture was read by Miss B. Clapp and Professor Simpson of the Toronto University examination board. The lecture touched the following subjects, vocal organs, voice placing. Unfortunately the chapters on resonance and registers were omitted on account of the short time allotted to the reading of the lecture. The recital which followed was in many respects a treat to the audience, as it revealed the true traditions of Bel Canto. Mrs. Mabel Manley Pickard displayed beautiful tonal quality in the "Letters" of Werther of Massenet. Mr. Arthur George's fine high notes were heard to great advantage in "Eri Tu" of Verdi; Winifred Parker sang with magnificent style an air from "Gioconda." Mrs. George Elliott rendered the "Cry of Rachael" in true dramatic style. Marjorie Gray sang "La Nile of Leroux" very acceptably with the 'cello obligato. Cora de la Lowe, the coloratura soparno, interpreted beautifully the Theme and Variation of Proch, to which Maestro Carboni has added other variations and a fine cadenza written specially for her voice. Mrs. Richard, Miss Horne, T. B. Kennedy, Miss McDermott, Mrs. Arthur Williamson rendered artistically their respective songs in English, Italian and French.

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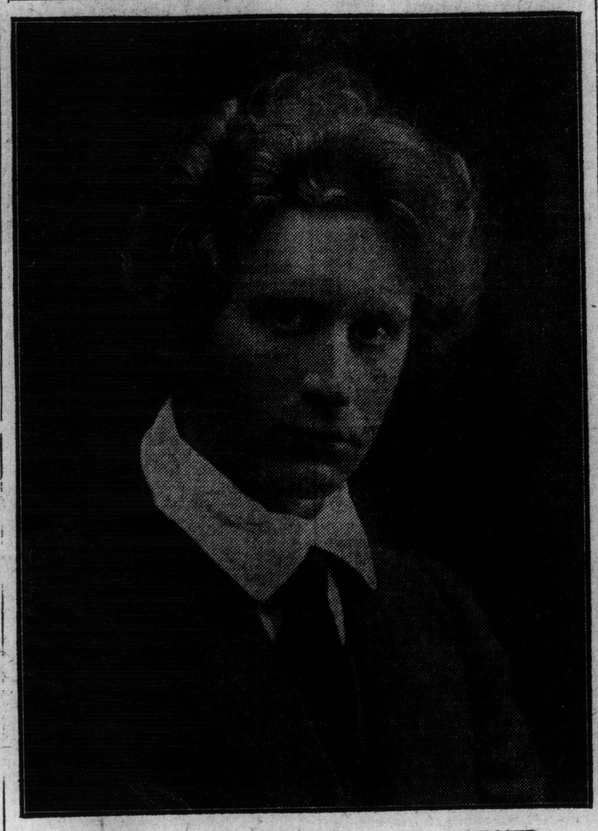
The selections of music to be sung by the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner King and Simcoe streets, on Sunday evening next, 30th inst., both during service and at the recital which follows, will be chosen altogether from the works of Gounod. Three numbers from the Immortal Messe, Solonelle de St. Cecilia, the Sanctus, Agnus Dei, and Benedictus, with the accompanying tenor and soprano solos, two numbers from "Gallia," with the accompanying soprano solos, and the motettes, "Come Unto Him," and "By Babylon's Wave." Both Mrs. H. W. Parker and Mrs. W. M. Douglas, the soprano and contralto soloists will sing, the former the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," and the latter "Entreat Me Not To Leave Thee." W. S. Hamilton, the tenor soloist of the choir, will sing the arias in the selections from the Messe Solonette. Last month the choir rendered a "Choral Abend," from the works of Mendelssohn, and owing to the numerous requests for its repetition, will sing it again in two weeks' time.

PERCY GRAINGER



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PERCY GRAINGER A MUSICAL GENIUS

Australian Artists and Soldiers Among the Best the World Has Ever Produced.

The Australians never do things by halves, as everyone knows who has followed their doings by sea and by land in this awful war. As in war so in art. Melba and Grainger are names to conjure with. No land has braver soldiers than Australia, no land has greater musicians. In music, Grainger is the lion of the hour. He is a rising star, a man who has within him that touch of genius that will make the world bigger and broaded because he was born into it. His performances throb with rythmic life, and glow with warm and beautiful colors, and everything is marked by a certain reposefulness that proclaims sanity and strength. Besides fleet fingers and a crisp electric touch, he has an ardent temperament, great vivacity, and a precious spark of originality which has caught the interest of the musical world. As a Grieg performer Mr. Grainger has no peer. It's a long, long way from Australia to Norway. Yet Edvard Grieg says: "I wrote Norwegian peasant dances that none of my own countrymen could play. Here comes this young Australian, and he is the first to play them as they ought to be played. He is a genius such as we Scandinavians must love." Mr. Grainger was Grieg's last guest, and as a token of appreciation of the love between the two artists Mme. Grieg presented him with the watch and chain that Greig had worn for many years, also a number of signed manuscripts, photos, letters and other souvenirs. Dr. Vogt pays Mr. Grainger a high tribute of esteem as a composer, by including two of his compositions in the programs of the Mendelssohn Choir. The young Australian plays at Massey Hall on Feb. 9.

JULIA O'SULLIVAN A FINE VIOLINISTE

Brilliant Young Torontonian Brings Honor to Her Home Town.

A large and fashionable audience attended Julia O'Sullivan's violin recital at Foresters' Hall last Monday evening, when she appeared for the first time since her return from a two-years' residence in Petrograd, a pupil of the famous Leopold Auer, teacher of Elman, Zimbalist and Parlow. The first two of this famous trio are Russians, the last is a Canadian, hailing from Calgary. What Kathleen Parlow is to the west Julia O'Sullivan will be to the east. Miss O'Sullivan is physically strong and she puts all her strength and vitality into her playing. She opened her program with the National Anthem and it is quite probable that no one in the audience had ever heard it played with more fervor and spirit. It was the kind of playing that would inspire a regiment to do its best on the battlefield. No doubt she, like many others in the audience, was thinking of a brother or friend at the front. At any rate, the listeners were thrilled by it. The Chaconne, by Vitali; Poeme, Fibich; La Chasse, Cartier-Kreisler, and Polonaise, Wieniawski, were all beautifully played, but the Sinding Trio and the Saint-Saens Concerto in B minor, were the outstanding features of the program. In the Sinding Trio for two violins and piano, she had the assistance of Rudolf Larsen, violinist, and Ernest Seitz, pianist. It was in these two numbers that one felt more keenly the quiet strength of the player. Her temperament, too, is of the sort that bubbles over and at times seems to carry her away on great waves of emotion. There is character in her rhythm and energy in her bowing, gracefulness and depth in her expression and her tone is full and mellow. Mr. Larsen and Mr. Seitz carried their parts sympathetically. After the concerto Miss O'Sullivan was recalled several times and responded to the insistent demands for an extra number by playing "The Minstrel Boy to the War Has Gone," which made a very appropriate closing. The young artist was fairly deluged with flowers.

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SPECIAL FEATURES

The Toronto Sunday World

CLUBS, MOTOR STAGE

36TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10 — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 30 1916 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS

REMOVES HUMAN ELEMENT FROM AERIAL WARFARE

That is What Invention of Toronto Engineer Promises to Do.

ALREADY HAS PATENT

Can Be Made to Rise, Drop Bombs on Enemy and Return.

BY COURTNEY FESSEY.

AEROPLANE warfare will be revolutionized if the government of the allies and neutrals take over the inventions of a Toronto engineer who has constructed a new and marvelous terror of the air. The patents for the invention and its series of devices have been secured at Ottawa. They were issued by the confidential department of the Dominion Government, but were shown to a representative of The Toronto Sunday World, and the devices with the detailed blue prints of all the mechanical parts were fully explained.

The invention for war purposes is a manless, self-controlled bomb-dropping monoplane. For pleasure and profit in times of peace, it will be a self-controlled monoplane either for passengers or express freight.

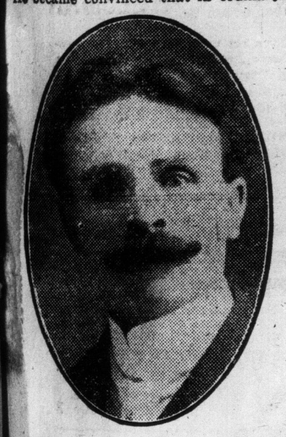
If the claims made for the invention were aired by a mere theorist they would sound as fantastic as Victor Duma's talk of submarines did to the last generation. Reduced to cold fact by the scrutiny of mechanical engineering experts, the details of the invention have reached the basis of a cold cash question of whether they shall be put on the market for a big Toronto factory, by a local syndicate, or transfered to national governments for war service. One of the devices alone is stated to have led to an offer from an American aeroplane company of $25,000 for the patent rights in the United States.

Bomb-Dropping Monoplane

Bomb-dropping manless monoplanes, constructed in accordance with the Toronto invention, are designed to rise rapidly to a desired altitude, and proceed in a direct line to the desired scene of operations at a rate of 80 or 90 miles an hour, make a half circle of about 300 yards, drop its load of high explosive bombs while making the curve, return to within two miles of its base and glide slowly to the point from which it started.

The Man Who Invented It

N. V. McKendrick is the inventor. He was an Owen Sound man, and his family are all Ontario-born. His deadly aerial manless bomb-thrower is the outcome of a most pacific motive. Three years before the war began he was aghast at the appalling number of aviator fatalities, and determined to do his bit to lessen the dangers of aerial navigation. First of all he studied the cause to which the accidents were attributed. In most cases the reports declared, said "Something went wrong with the machine." His long experience with tested machinery made him sceptical. He became convinced that in ordinary



N. V. McKendrick, whose invention promises to revolutionize aerial warfare.

weather competent inspection of aeroplane machinery was almost a perfect safeguard. No such test, however, could be applied to the man-operator. The human factor could only be worked out on percentage basis, and without a medical examination before each flight was of little scientific value. An outstanding fact was the comparative-ly slow flying of birdmen. The flying wings of the armies and navies are enlisted from the young and daring, full of dash, almost heedless of precautions. Britain is full of them. When the meteoric young hotspurs cleave the heavens, exhilarated by rushing above the clouds at lightning speed, all depends on cool judgment. One brief moment of forgetfulness means deadly peril, and a wrong movement of a lever certain death. The aviator falls hundreds, or a thousand feet to death in an unmanageable machine, made so by momentary forgetfulness. The aeroplane strikes the ground with smashing force, and its machinery is blamed for the disaster.

Meets All Conditions

Aeronautic principles have been so mastered by the acquired experience of aviators that all possible conditions to be contended with in ordinary weather are conceded to have become known, and moreover have been tabulated. But also for frailty of even birdman humanity the aviators may be more variable in temperament than the elements, with mental poise, conscious and subconscious, turbulent and strong-tossed by ambitious meretricious, or romantic. The aviator's brain, and nerve, and pulse, should be constant and steady as a time-clock, and time-clock control is one of the basic principles of operating manless aeroplanes. Just as a man could start a railway locomotive so that it would run without an engine driver, so an engineer can send a flying machine skyward unaccompanied or not, whether it be a mere huge box-kite, or aeroplane provided the ascending machinery is properly adjusted. The question of direction and length of the journey, when the desired altitude has been attained, are explained in the detailed specifications of the manless monoplane bomb-thrower furnished to the Dominion patent office, and sent about a month ago to London, Paris and Petrograd. A complete series of blue prints of the wheels, planes and aluminum tubes require about two hours' time to be examined in rotation, as their uses are explained by the inventor. The big thing from a war office viewpoint, that the manless monoplane is to carry a load of high exploding bombs to drop on enemy positions about seven miles behind the foeman's lines. This it is proposed to do, either thru dense fog, or the darkest night, hidden from air-gun artillery men, who might hear its whirr, but fail to see its whereabouts.

Passes Over Enemy

When a manless monoplane starts from somewhere in France to shower a German ammunition depot behind the Teuton lines, it will be placed in a suitable area headed towards the Rhine. The weather will have to be fairly good with probabilities set at fair, as the manless machine is not intended to be a storm-bird to defy general windstorms, but as safe as a street car, under ordinary weather conditions. The bomb-dropper air craft will be seen to have one of the standard light horsepower engines and a load of 300 pounds of high explosives. When the engine is started by an operator standing by the machine, it will shoot forward and slightly upward, the flight being directed by a metalic square plane which is set vertical in a line with the rudder. This rear plane is so constructed that it gradually slants over as bomb-throwers ascends, until 500 feet from the earth. When the heighth for which it has been adjusted is reached the rear plane will have become rigidly horizontal, and fixed in that position for the round trip. For the remainder of the journey it will give a horizontal direction to the monoplane, and do its share in keeping it the same height from the ground for the whole distance.

Stabilizer Planes

This fixed distance is also to be maintained by two double sets of stabilizer planes. The stabilizers follow the principle of birds' wings or fishes' fins, but unlike the man-handled monoplanes they do not call for a man operator to turn levers to call them into play, as they are self-acting, this automatic operator being devised to meet sudden changes of side or head winds.

When a man-operated monoplane is flying north, an increase of the wind from either east or west has the immediate tendency to bank the plane on the opposite side. To meet this the operator has instantly to change his stabilizing apparatus, first in the side struck, and then in the other. If his mind is preoccupied with thoughts of past or future events, or his attention is too much concentrated on something he sees ahead, he may, and sometimes does, delay the vital move too long, with the result of an overturned plane, and another bold aviator added to the list of martyrs of the air. The logic of the new device is that a wind which is strong enough to overturn a car, is strong enough to move the properly constructed automatic stabilizer.

Automatic provision against the bomb-carrier tipping head first is fully made by another patented device.

The rear plane, which became horizontal at the time of the ascent, is a powerful agent in giving stability, which is increased by a fish tail and two metallic side fins.

Compressed Air Used

The pressure of compressed air is utilized in a novel way by two hollow aluminum side tubes to play the same part in the air that steel rails do for railway trains and street cars. The tubes are similar to trumpets, the front portion being considerably larger than the rear end. As the monoplane rushes forward the air tubed by the trumpet-shaped pipes compresses and holds the air terror to its direct course as tho coursing along two aerial rails.

If the kaiser has a supply convoy or ammunition corps which has been sighted from an observation car at a distance of 25 miles from the base the manless bomb-thrower may be sent towards it instantly notification has been received. In twenty-five minutes it will be hovering over the kaiser's convoy, and a string of high explosive shells dropped, one at a time, twos, groups of threes, or in a shower of the whole load, in accordance with the way in which the machinery has been set by the engieer who sent it on its destructive mission. Should an air gun missile make a one-in-a-thousand hit and bring the bomb throwing plane down, Berlin would send an overseas agency account of the capture of the pilot and officer in charge, but the allies would know that the operator was a time-device and officer the man who invented it thousands of miles across the Atlantic, safe in his cosy Toronto home.

Fifty or seventy-five mile trips of the manless monoplane are conceded by the presidents of the leading aviation clubs of the United States, to be quite practicable. Wtih the Toronto invention, the objective locality having been reached, a half circle has merely to be provided for by a timed automatic movement of the rudder and the monoplane, without changing its altitude, heads for home and makes the return, with top speed maintained with an 85 or 90-mile-an-hour momentum.

The final timing device has to be regulated to a fine point. It is to shut off the engine's propelling power about two miles from the home base. This is to bring the monoplane gliding down an aerial toboggan, to a point comparatively near to the base from which it was sent into the air on its death-dealing less than an hour before.

THE MARCH OF THE HIGHLANDERS!

Shoulder to shoulder, ye sons of the Gael,
Men of the Highlands and lads of the dale;
Steadfast and sure as the tide in its flow,
Shoulder to shoulder and face to the foe.
From the tents of the campground, elastic and fine,
They spring to the forced march and swing into line;
Like war-seasoned veterans, they take to the road,
Unconscious of weariness, knapsack or load;
Shoulder to shoulder, the sons of the Gael,
Men of the Highlands and lads of the dale.

Strike up the old war songs your forefathers knew,
And sing of the glories of Roderick Dhu;
The red maple leaf and the wild mountain heather,
Shall mingle in song and in chorus together;
Shoulder to shoulder our brave boys to hearten,
The skirl of the pipes and the swing of the tartan;
There is snow on the mountains and ice on the river,
And the bagpipes are playing Old Scotland, forever.

Along dusty highways, past orchards and farms,
The sun glistens bright on their steel-burnished arms;
From cottage and mansion, from castle and hall,
They are brothers of ours, but true Britons, all.
Soldiers of Briton, in triumph advance,
And fill up the ranks of the armies in France;
"Somewhere in France" they have given their lives,
But freedom and justice and right still survives.

Oh Motherly City, whose sons are thy pride,
For them let thy welcome thy doors open wide;
God save our brave soldiers on sea and on land,
They are fighting His battles, they are safe in His hand;
Thou has given them the work they are struggling to do;
To Thy name be the glory of victory, too.
Islay Place, Toronto, November, 1915. —K. S. MacL.

CHICKEN FARM PAYS URBANITE FOR TROUBLE

Start Should Be Made With Few Fowl on City Lot.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Start Out By Hatching Brood of Young Chicks in Spring.

BY PERCY BALL.

"CHICKEN"? No! I don't mean what you mean, but just the ordinary common variety of backyard poultry, the kind that won't lay when the egg market is at its heighth, and persist in getting broody as soon as the warm days of spring begin to arrive; the kind that keep you busy feeding them without giving anything in return, in many cases not even a single new-laid for the winter breakfast table.

But to be serious, there are so many people who have made an absolute failure of their ventures in poultry that the man who announces his intention of starting a "Chicken farm," has come to be considered as being a little out of balance, altho about every third man one meets has the idea, and will probably ask you to "come in" with him, explaining that he knows the business but hasn't the "necessary" to make a start. The other fellow is always dubious, however, and despite the fact that he believes chickens to be the greatest profit-makers outside of the stock exchange he refuses to "loosen up," believing that it is better to keep his little "wad" in the bank rather than risk it in a venture that he has absolute faith in. So strong is his faith that he will tell you that "if it wasn't for some little obstacle or other," and there is always one, "he would be into it with all his might."

However, chickens are profitable beyond question, as is proven by the detailed reports from government experimental stations, and also by the carefully kept records of many farmers and suburbanites who have given their poultry yards the necessary study and attention. A success, however, cannot be made unless one knows what he is about, but close attention will repay not only in profits but in pleasure and satisfaction.

If you are fond of chickens—barnyard chickens—spring is the time for you to put your fondness into practice. Start with half a dozen young females and one male, getting the male from a different flock, and be sure that the birds were hatched not later than sometime in April. Give them careful attention in the way of feeding thru the summer, at the same time reading all the good literature you can get regarding poultry raising. Along about October or November you will begin to get eggs, and from the knowledge you have gained by reading you should be able to feed and care for the fowls so that they will supply you with eggs all winter, say three or four each day.

When winter sets in give some of your time to the study of hatching and rearing young chicks, and when the second spring of your venture comes round you will be prepared to make a real start in the poultry business, and what's more you will likely be anxious to make a start, and the coming of spring will be keenly anticipated, in much the same manner as the lover of the garden awaits the time when the spade can be put into the soft and mellow ground.

MUST SMASH GERMANY BEFORE PEACE COMES

This Was Significant Statement of Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff

SPEAKING before the budget committee of the Duma, M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, said he was authorized to make a statement on the political situation generally.

He proceeded to state that the relations with Greece, following the fortification of Saloniki by the allies, were perfectly well defined.

"The occupation of Hamadan and Kum," he said, "enables us to prevent the Germans from causing trouble in Persia in future. It behoves Russia to adopt a firm attitude in regard to Persia."

In reply to a question by M. Miliakoff as to rumors regarding peace negotiations, M. Sazonoff denied that they had any foundation, and described them as baseless rumors. He reaffirmed the unshakable determination of the imperial government to carry the war to a successful issue.

The budget committee adopted a resolution, proposed by M. Chingareff, affirming that Russia could not think of peace while German power remained unshaken.

The committee also adopted a resolution, proposed by M. Milinkoff, dealing with the necessity of devoting attention to the Prussian front, in view of the particular importance attaching to the Asiatic theatre of war, as a result of recent events in the Balkans, and expressing the hope that, in addition to the military operations, the foreign minister would take direct measures tending to consolidate Russian influence in Persia.

SHOULD STATE TAKE CARE OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE?

Members of Provincial Advisory Council Believe That State Care of the Mentally Deficient Would Lessen Number and Prove Less Expensive For Government in the End.

BY EUNICE GUNN RAMSEY.

OVER 100 mentally defective boys exist in one industrial school of less than 400 pupils.

Eighty-three mental defectives are found in the various children's homes of this city.

Fifty-two inmates of the Haven and 80 in the Industrial Refuge for Women are mentally defective, while the Mercer Reformatory, the jail and the Women's Industrial Farm have each from 15 to 20 of this class of most unfortunate women. In addition to these figures 84 feeble minded children were referred to the clinic of the General Hospital in 1914, the number for 1915 being in excess of this figure.

These are surely facts which should stir all right thinking members of the state and public into immediate activity for the weeding out and separating of this class of citizen, and the need of state care and support for this numerous population.

The wonderful support and evidence which was shown at a recent meeting held in the advisory council, appointed by the provincial secretary regarding mental defectives, has increased a large public interest in this most important branch of social work.

Representatives from practically every charitable and reformatory institution in the city were present, and the speeches and tone of the whole gathering all went to show how extremely urgent this question of state care of the feeble minded has become. It is well that the public should realize more than hitherto how vitally important this matter is to the future welfare of the whole race. One of the speakers at this meeting, referring to the feeble minded who were to be found in reformatory institutions, said that these people could not be called immoral, but unmoral, because they had no real sense of right or wrong. To some few sane people this is a difficult point to realize, that any person can be born absolutely void of moral sense, but, unfortunately, this is sometimes the case, and this is the key to many of our "social problems."

Danger From Mixing

The state of such a child alone is pitiable in the extreme, but, placed with other normal children, its existence becomes a burden to it, made a butt and a victim of thoughtless cruelty by those who do not understand its peculiarities, its mental state grows rapidly worse.

This, from the mere humanitarian point of view, but fro mthe moral side, how great a danger lies in the mixing of such children with others who are of normal capacity. A child who is feeble minded can never, in any respect, display the same interest in its work as the child of normal intelligence, but it would be positive cruelty to punish that child for inattention or disobedience. yet, on the other hand, if allowed to go scot free, the morals of the other children suffer, so that a teacher is faced with the problem of either treating the afflicted child with a rigid hand, and ignoring its infirmity for the discipline of the class, or paying more attention to this one child to the detriment of all the intelligent members.

In neither case is the class or institution a success; it is bound to be hindered, broken up and its standard lowered by the presence of these few unfortunates.

True Also of Adult

What is true of the child is true also of the adult feeble minded in any institution where discipline must be maintained. It is cruel to treat them in the same way as a normal being, and equally cruel to give them free license.

Only those who have had to do with the disciplining of a large body of children or adults where such cases have occurred fully realize the seriousness of this "menace of the feeble minded" in our schools and institutions. Where the subject is over the age of 12 or 13 and well on into the adult stage, the question of such a one being at large without proper care and supervision becomes an appalling danger. The mental defective problem is at the root of a large percentage of the social evils which fill our jails, reformatories and institutions. Money which is being spent in overlapping, again and again, in efforts to stem some part of the tide of poverty, drunkenness, unemployment and other evils, the greatest of which is the white slave traffic; could be diverted with far better results and to a more economic end, for the good of both the state and the individual, if once this matter were seriously recognized by the thinking public.

A Round of Charity

In one instance in Toronto a mentally defective woman (one of several who appeared at one home on a number of occasions, and, doubtless, all followed the same route) partook of charity from every known woman's home or hostel in the city, none of which were able to deal properly with her case. The most that could be done was to shelter her for a time. Employment was out of the question, and there was no place in the whole of the city to which such a woman could be sent for proper care and supervision.

State Supervision Needed

The one fact that the progeny of feeble minded parents are more numerous than those of normal men and women is surely sufficient evidence in favor of state supervision of such individuals. In England, in America and other countries which have awakened to the seriousness of this problem, state and municipal institutions under the direction of sympathetic and well chosen instructors and officers are doing a splendid work among this unfortunate class of weak minded people, and have demonstrated that in some cases it is possible for such a one to become self supporting.

Will Canada, as a whole, ever have legislation on this subject? The appointment of a special commission indicates that as a province we are nearing the desired goal when the government shall actively take up and administer control of the feeble-minded.

The act for the feeble-minded in Great Britain, which came into force in 1913, provides for local authorities and committees from each county, to register and arrange for examination, of any case of supposed mental defect, and for the establishing of schools and institutions which receive grants from the central government. In New Zealand the law provides that feeble-minded citizens shall be cared for by the state, if necessary, even after the age of 21; there is also a government school for this class.

Success in England

In England, schools for the special training of mental defectives have been in successful operation for some years past, where the pupils are taught suitable and useful occupations. It has been found possible to train dull and apparently hopelessly stupid children into fairly good workers, and the Ontario Act, with regard to formation of auxiliary classes, which came into force on the first of May, 1914, is the beginning of an attempt along somewhat similar lines for the special training of such children in this province. The act provides "for the education of those children who are unable by reason of any mental or physical cause, to take advantage of the ordinary public or separate school course."

A Good Beginning

This was a good beginning, a step forward on the part of the government, but it is to be hoped that the same government will not wait another whole year before passing a further bill covering the complete care, training, and supervision of these people, but that they may, in the words of the resolution passed at the advisory council meeting, see that it be "the bounded duty of the mayor and council of the City of Toronto, and the government of this province, to take, without delay such steps as may be necessary to meet the needs of persons of sub-normal mental capacity, the neglect of whom will mean loss to the state of that, which, by the mental development and handcraft training they are capable of producing, and the entailment of serious heavy charges for their future keep, besides fostering in the community the growth of a class dangerous alike to themselves and to society."

DUTY OF CANADIANS TO BLIND SOLDIERS

Sir Frederick Fraser, Head of Greatest Institution in Canada For Caring For Sightless, Points Out the Way It Can Be Done.

BY GRACE E. KENNEDY.

THE first institution for the blind in Canada was the Nazareth School, which was started by a French priest, Father Rousselot, in Montreal, in 1861, and is still carried on today by the Grey Nuns. In 1868 the Halifax School for the Blind was opened, and about 12 years later the present head, Sir Frederick Frazer, himself a blind man, was appointed. The splendid progressiveness of this school is surely one of the best arguments for the appointment of more blind teachers and instructors in our schools for the blind.

The Ontario blind school at Brantford was started in 1871, and has not been remarkable for any special development of work among the blind, altho some people think the chief value of this school has been to demonstrate the futility of attempting to train the adult blind and children in one institution. This school was commenced solely for the training of children, but adults have been admitted from time to time.

The first known institution for the blind was the Valentin Hauy Association in Paris. Valentin Hauy being the first to educate a blind man. It was here that raised print came into use, and Louis Braille, who perfected the Braille system of printing for the blind, was a pupil of this school, and afterwards a teacher. In 1791 the school was taken by the Revolutionists. Today it is still carried on in Paris under the name of the National Institute for Blind Young People.

The Dot System

A French army officer by the name of Charles Barbier, was the first to invent a dot system, but it was in phonetics and not alphabetical. It was this system which gave Louis Braille the inspiration for his alphabet, taking these dots or points he constructed the present system of Braille, which he perfected in the year 1835; the system has, of course, undergone some changes since then. It was introduced into England some 45 years ago by Dr. Armstrong, a London medical man, who, after losing his sight, experimented with various systems, with a view to finding one that could be written as well as read, by a blind person.

The fundamental Braille is a scientific system composed of raised points. A basic group of six points arranged two wide and three deep with 63 characters, and modification of two or three hundred other characters.

It is divided into three grades: First, the simple unabbreviated grade of 63 characters; the second grade employs a number of abbreviations, and the third is a complex system. There is also a distinct system of Shorthand Braille, which is used very successfully by blind stenographers, and is now being taught in the National Institute for the Blind in London.

Braille System

Braille is the most widely used system for the blind. Its use is practically universal outside of the United States, and one school in Canada, where New York Point is taught at the Brantford School for the Blind.

The advantages of the Braille system may be summed up shortly as follows:

It is a systematic code which can be read more rapidly than other systems; the characters are legible.

It can be written as well as read, and chief advantage of all it is almost universal. The Paris Library for the Blind contains some 30,000 books printed entirely in Braille. That of the National Blind Institute in London contains 35,000, with additions of 1000 each year in the same system.

Other systems are the New York Point, American Braille and Moon Type. The latter, which was invented by a Brighton (England) man some 25 years before the discovery of the Braille, is merely an adaptation of the ordinary letters of the alphabet in raised characters. This system could be read by a blind person, but did not help them to write.

It is still found useful in cases where people become blind late in life, and have not the sensitive touch which is needed to learn an entirely new system. The fingers which have become hardened by work, or for other reasons have lost their acute touch, can easily trace over the fairly large characters of the Moon System, which differs very little from the ordinary print.

American Braille

American Braille is a combination of two systems, the Braille proper and New York Point, but it was decided by two American organizations for the blind, the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and the Association of Teachers to the Blind, during a convention at California last summer that the British Braille was undoubtedly the best system. Books in the Braille purchased in England cost somewhere about 75 cents a volume, and from the United States 80 cents; these are printed on a stereotype machine, but it takes anywhere from 3 to 30 of these volumes to make up one book, so that the entire cost of one book in Braille, which in print could be purchased for 60 cents is as much as $16. Books which are copied by hand cost on an average 5 cents a sheet; these are done by skilled workers, and a single unbound copy of one work costs as much as $12.45.

Cost of One Book

Now another work which is under way, a copy of one of the best Canadian historical books, will cost $60 to complete, in 15 volumes, at $4 each.

Voluntary workers, such as there are in England, who will train for this hand copying of books into the Braille, would be a great help to the blind cause. Particulars of special classes may be obtained from the secretary of the Canadian free library. Any paid copying of books is done by blind workers, and this is as it should be for one unfortunate phase of work among the blind in Ontario is that sighted people are employed as instructors and teachers in the blind schools; where, in every other school outside this province, blind teachers, if capable, are employed by preference. This is one instance where the blind can indeed lead the blind, better than any sighted person. To quote from the words of C. Arthur Pearson, the blind head of St. Dunstan's Hostel in London, where so many sightless soldiers are being "taught to be blind," "These blind men are tremendously encouraged by the fact that the teachers are, in most cases, themselves blind, and, therefore, know from personal experience how best to impart the lessons."

What May Be Done

What it is hoped may be done for the blind of this province may be best explained by an extract from the letter of Sir Frederick Frazer, head of the Halifax college for the blind, addressed to the secretary of the Canadian free library for the blind in this city:

"I know that the Canadian free library is in itself a big institution which is doing a grand work, but cannot you and those associated with you in this work, broaden your sphere of operations, so as to meet the needs of the blind of Ontario? The first requisite would be a training shop in Toronto, then the establishment, thru your field secretary, of local workshops in other parts of the province, and the securing of legislation for the maintenance or aiding of such shops. I would suggest that you discuss this question with your committee and see if we in Canada cannot take a progressive step that will insure employment not only to blinded soldiers but to other blind workers."

Canada Has a Million Dollar Moving Picture Appetite

"JOHN DOE'S RELEASE" TELLS LIFE OF ONE FILM IN CANADA

One Million Feet of Moving Pictures Enter Canada Monthly—Twelve Million Yearly, at a Cost of One Million Dollars—Picture Fans See 4000 Plays a Year—What Happens to a Film After It Reaches Toronto.

BY E. Y. WATSON.

Canada consumes more than twelve million feet of moving pictures every year—practically a million feet a month.

In 1915, on account of the war and general business depression, there was a lapse in the demand and the figures decreased to ten million. With the return of good times, however, patronage of theatres has become normal again and it is likely that 1916 will send the returns sky-climbing up around the fifteen million mark.

To be exact, according to the G. R. customs returns from Ottawa, imports of moving picture films from the United States for the year ending March, 1914, totalled 12,730,282 feet, valued at $969,527.00. This high mark in March of the following year, 1915, dropped to 10,908,746 feet with a value of $852,583 for the year.

It practically resolves itself into this: Canadian moving picture fans enjoy one million feet of films every month and it co s the exchanges, without the duty of about $20 per reel of one thousand feet, one million dollars a year to bring them into Canada from the United States.

A Growing Time.

The above is a conservative estimate for the present is a growing time for moving picture business in this country.

Now, taking the above figures as the basis of a calculation, let us see how many separate pictures are shown in the theatres from coast to coast. Taking the three-reeler as the average length of a picture, 1000 feet as the length of a reel, and twelve million feet as the average incoming quantity, would make it 12,000 reels a year, which, divided by three, gives 4000 separate and distinct comedies, dramas and educational subjects to be seen by film fans every twelve months.

The average picture, if it is lucky enough to pass the censors, is exhibited on an average of 150 times during round of the theatres from first run to last. One hundred and fifty audiences or more view it before its life is ended and it is packed away in a dark storeroom. By that time, if it has earned over and above the money invested in it, a clear profit of from sixty to seventy-five or a hundred dollars for the exchange man, it is considered a good picture and Mr. Exchange Man will try to bring more like it from the other side.

Now, let us see what happens to an average picture from the time it comes into Canada until it is thru all the theatres where it can possibly be shown.

We will say it is a comedy and we will call it, for the lack of a better name, "John Doe's Release."

"John Doe's Release" isn't a record-breaking, sensational "Birth of A Nation" or anything on that scale. It is just a plain, wholesome laughing picture—every-day farce for a screen audience in any theatre, big or little. From the studio in which he has been photographed into being, John Doe and his adventures find their way, first of all, to the vaults of a big exchange in New York City. There are perhaps a dozen prints of him. On a certain "release date," which the exchange people announce and advertise ahead of time, they put two replicas of John on board a train for Toronto, bound for the branch office here, which will distribute him in Canada.

Back in Ontario.

Arriving in Toronto, John's course is uncertain. Some of the smaller exchanges might send him right out to let the Ontario Board of Censors pass on him and start him right away on his travels thru Ontario. But the biggest handlers and bookers of films don't do that. In other words, Toronto is not the biggest of the "first-run" towns. Montreal and Toronto get a bigger proportion of first-run pictures than Toronto does. So the probability is that John is due for a long hike to the east before he is disclosed in this city. We will suppose he is sent to Montreal, both prints of him. Then he is passed by the Quebec censors and starts out in and around. The Montreal people see him "right out of the can," as the expression is among the moving picture showmen, meaning that he is fresh, clean and unscratched by days and weeks of handling in the small houses where the operators are careless and deface him beyond recognition.

John Doe stays in Montreal or St. John, or wherever he goes on his first jump, about ninety days. And he is exhibited at least fifty times before fifty audiences. Then he comes in to Toronto for his Ontario trip.

But by the time he is back in Toronto, poor John is pretty well run down at the heel. His ninety-day sojourn in the east has "scratched him all up," to use the trade slang expression. So he has to get cleaned up before he goes out to Danforth avenue to be inspected by the Ontario board. John goes thru a specially renovating machine, which not only dry-cleans all his clothes, but also rubs out the scratches on him and scrapes off all the oil and dust which thoughtless operators have allowed to accumulate on his individuality. John comes out a new man. Then he starts his tour of Ontario.

In Toronto.

His first run in Toronto will bring his owners about $15 for the privilege of exhibiting him. From that figure in a big house, he scales down all the way thru the various sized towns until they are showing him in the villages at a whole dollar for a day's work. For his second run, John will bring from eight to ten dollars, but as there will be six or seven of them in various parts of the country, John will make more the second time out than he does his first. There will be only one or probably two first runs, while the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, the number increases in proportion as the prices go lower, so that by the time he reaches the three-dollar classification, John can go the route in about 20 houses and bring back $60 to the exchange coffers or quite as much as he did the second time he appeared in a Toronto theatre.

Finally, John is thru. He is all scratched up and corroded with oil and dust again. The people have seen him once and laughed at him and they don't want him any more. He is not much good any more now, so they scrap him. Of course, in New York they keep the negative of him, from which he can be born again any time the public want him. But that don't very often happen. If his name was not John Doe, but John Bunny, there might be some chance for him to come back. But it isn't, so poor John is dead.

MADISON Theatre

BLOOR and BATHURST STS. Sheldon System of Ventilation

Mon., Tues., Wed.
JESSE L. LASKY
Presents
VICTOR MOORE
in
"CHIMMIE FADDEN OUT WEST"
Based on E. W. Townsend's Great Comedy Character.

Thurs., Fri., Sat.
PALLAS PICTURES
Presents
MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in
"THE REFORM CANDIDATE"

High-Class Orchestra Music—Evenings, 10c, 15c—Open Evenings, 7 p.m

GLOBE Queen St., Just West of Bay St. Mats., 5c; Evgs., 10c

Mon., Tues., Wed.
ARNOLD DALY
in
BIG SPY THRILLER
"AN A[illegible] OF 3 NA[illegible]S"

Thurs., Fri., Sat.
WILLIAM FARNUM
The $100,000 Star, in
"THE NEW GOVERNOR"
From Sheldon's Great Play
"THE NIGGER"

Every Day Latest War News and Two Comedies Every Day
HEAR "PIANO BILL"

PARK THEATRE
Mat., 2.15—Evening, 7.15
BLOOR & LANSDOWNE
WEEK OF JANUARY 31
BIG BILL OF REFINED
VAUDEVILLE
FAMOUS PLAYERS, FEATURING BLANCHE SWEET IN
"THE SECRET SIN"
MONDAY JAN. 31 TUESDAY FEB. 1 WEDNESDAY FEB. 2

DORIC THEATRE
BLOOR & GLADSTONE
Phone Junction 3386
Home of High-Class Photoplays
FEATURE ATTRACTIONS FOR WEEK OF JAN. 31
Mon. and Tues.—METRO Presents FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and MARGUERITE SNOW, in "THE SECOND IN COMMAND."
Wed. and Thurs.—WORLD FILM Presents, MILLE DEAN and CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, in "THE SIREN'S SONG."
Fri. and Sat.—CHAS RAY in "THE FORBIDDEN ADVENTURE."
Daily Matinee, 2 p.m.—Evenings, 7 p.m.—Saturday and Holidays, Evening Show Commences at 6.30.

Blanche Sweet in "The Secret Sin," Park Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

MADISON THEATRE

The Madison Theatre presents, for the first half of this week, beginning Monday, the popular American comedian, Victor Moore, in "Chimmie Fadden Out West." Chimmie Fadden is a character of American literature likely to live as long as Tom Sawyer or other famous youths of fiction. He is a product of the Bowery, with all the instincts and mannerisms of the city ragamuffin, whose vision of life is limited by sky-scrapers and stone pavements. What happens to Chimmie when he goes to the far west, becomes a mining prospector and tries the simple life is to be most interestingly told at the Madison. The bill for Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be another noted American comedian, Maclyn Arbuckle, in "The Reform Candidate," with Mr. Arbuckle as Art Hoke. "The Boss," which depicts the sensational defeat of Frank Grandell, a rival candidate, who is running for mayor. A pretty romance is interwoven and in the end love creates peace and harmony out of chaos.

ALAN HALE, WHO IS SUPPORTing Theodore Roberts in "Pudd'n Head Wilson" at the Lasky studios, is almost as well known as a billiard player as he is an actor. He is an ardent all-round sportsman, and loves to see a good scrap or to attend an athletic meet. Hale drives a wicked little Hupmobile roadster, and can crawl around any sort of congested traffic in it. Asked how he manages it he replied, "Oh, I just climb over 'em."

Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West," at Madison Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

SCARCITY OF BURNT CORK CAUSED BY WAR

Blackface Comedians Cannot Get Supply of German Carbon.

OLD KIND TOO STICKY

McIntyre and Heath Will Have to Use Sooty Make-Up That Won't Come Off.

The war has desolated the hearts and countenances of those sturdy and time honored exponents of blackface comedy, McIntyre and Heath, by shutting off the supply from Germany of the carbon "burnt cork" which can be removed in a few moments, whereas the autochthonous preparation giving the similitude of the Ethiopian complexion is long and lingering once it has been rubbed upon the epidermis. McIntyre and Heath, who have been together for some forty years, are not as young as they once were, and having been booked for a re-appearance in New York in a revival of "The Georgia Minstrels," they "view with alarm" the prospect of spending an hour or more after each performance eliminating the sooty pigment which is their chief factor in fun making.

Heath almost shed tears over the fact that unless a supply of German carbon was forthcoming he would have to go back to first principles next week and securing a supply of corks, soak them in kerosene and then slowly char them in a candle flame; as the cork becomes powder it is rubbed on the face in handfuls, into the ears and even up into the hair. It gives a wonderful Senegambian coloring, but it is almost impossible to remove. The early minstrels when on tour never did regain their natural complexions during the season and both McIntyre and Heath remember a period when they wore burnt cork both on and off.

On the other hand, the German carbon preparation is rubbed on the face like cold cream and can be shaded by fine lines drawn with a pencil, thus indicating facial expressions—something which could not be done with the old burnt cork. Heath says that he can wash up in four minutes, but the best McIntyre claims is five minutes for a complete removal of the darky makeup. It will be seen that no one, not even the careless singers of the plantation songs, is immune from the terrors of the great war.

V. L. S. E. ESTABLISHES NEW TORONTO OFFICE

G. W. Gookin, New York, is General Manager for Canada.

The constantly expanding business of the Big Four V-L-S-E in Canada has necessitated the organizing of a special sales service and headquarters in that section. The first of the offices has been opened in Toronto, under the management of G. W. Gookin, who will be general manager of the entire V-L-S-E organization in Canada under Walter W. Irwin, general manager. Mr. Gookin, who has been with the V-L-S-E only since last September, provides another illustration of the principle of that organization to make its promotions from the ranks.

He entered the New York office of V-L-S-E as a shipping clerk first, and was subsequently promoted to the position of booker. A few weeks afterward he was transferred to the Pacific coast as aid to Mr. A. W. Goff, coast division manager, and from there promoted to his present position.

GLOBE THEATRE

Arnold Daly, Sheldon Lewis, and the beautiful Louise Rutter are the stars in John McIntyre's great spy play, "An Affair of Three Nations," running at the Globe on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Ashton Kirk is a young man of high social position and great wealth; he is a deep student and learned in the lore of ancient tablets and forgotten books. His keen mind delights in those mysteries which have proven too shadowy for the police. He finds a joy in the hunt; there is a thrill in matching his intelligence against the craft of the criminal. In "An Affair of Three Nations," his swift mind and sure touch prevents an international crisis.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday William Farnum, the $100,000 dramatic star, is presented in his thrilling success, "The New Governor," a picturization of Sheldon's great masterpiece, "The Nigger." Among the thrilling scenes is shown a pack of bloodhounds chasing Joe White, a negro who is later lynched by a frantic mob.

The latest war news and comedies are shown every day, and "Piano Bill" plays continuously to delight lovers of real music.

BEVERLY BAYNE WINS POPULARITY CONTEST

Actress Did Not Know There Was a Contest Until Notified She Won.

Beverly Bayne, the Metro star, has again been honored in a state-wide contest conducted by The Minneapolis Journal, one of the foremost dailies of the northwest. Miss Bayne led her nearest competitor in the contest by an enormous plurality.

Miss Bayne was not aware of the contest until she was informed by Carlton W. Miles, motion picture editor of The Journal, that she had proved the successful candidate. Miss Bayne promptly telegraphed a note of appreciation, which was published in The Journal. When the officials of the San Diego Exposition conducted a similar contest last fall, thru the leading newspapers in San Diego and Los Angeles, Miss Bayne was voted the queen and Francis X. Bushman, who is co-starred with her in Metro productions, was chosen as king of motion pictures. They were crowned king and queen of the exposition on a day aside, which was known as Motion Picture Day.

TRIANGLE FILMS ARE COMING INTO CANADA

Griffith - Ince - Sennett Pictures Will Be Booked From Montreal.

"Triangle Films," the same as those shown in the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, are coming into Canada. E. A. Fenton of Montreal has just completed arrangements to handle them. They are releasing two programs a week. This is the concern in which D. W. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett are interested.

GENERAL FILM HAS NEW CANADIAN HEAD

H. E. Lotz Appointed Division Manager for Entire Dominion.

According to an announcement from New York, H. E. Lotz is to be division manager of Canada for the General Film Company. Until a few days ago Mr. Lotz was manager of the Mutual Exchange in Montreal. He is familiar with the entire Canadian territory, from Montreal to the Pacific Coast, having spent seven years in the film industry in Canada.

PARK THEATRE

Playing two distinct characters, the admirers of the brilliant and beautiful Lasky star, Blanche Sweet, will have an unusual opportunity to see her at her best in "The Secret Sin," which will be the attraction at the Park Theatre on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, with daily matinee at 2.15.

In "The Secret Sin" Miss Sweet plays twin sisters, one the knavish, tricky victim of the opium habit, and the other a strong-minded young woman who is greatly loved by a wealthy, young oil operator. How the drug-racked sister, jealous of the man's affection for her sister, attempts to fix the fearful vice upon her, and win the man's love for herself is brought about in a series of the most cleverly constructed scenes ever seen on the screen. A select bill of high-class vaudeville is also presented.

DORIC THEATRE

The Doric, Bloor and Gladstone, offers an attractive program to its patrons during week of Jan. 31. On Monday and Tuesday Metro presents Frances X. Bushman and Marguerite Snow in "The Second in Command," a British war play in five acts. Wednesday and Thursday World Film presents Mlle. Dean and Chas. Trowbridge in "The Siren's Song," a remarkable photo play in five acts, into which is woven a love story of rural simplicity. Friday and Saturday will present Charles Ray in "The Forbidden Adventure," a thrilling drama, based on the adventures of an intrepid young explorer in Arabia, complete in five acts. Daily matinees at 2 p.m.

ELSIE WHITE REVERSED PRESS AGENT'S STORIES

Featured Actress at Loew's Found Valuables Instead of Losing Them.

Since the first actress first paid out her good money to a press agent to procure publicity for her that her management was unwilling to pay for at press rates the stolen diamond story has done duty in about every possible form. Sometimes it was true and sometimes it was not, but if it was a good story it usually got by. It remained for Miss Elsie White, the fascinating singer of syncopated melodies appearing at Loew's Yonge street theatre this week, to reverse the order of things. At least she gives her word for the truth of the story and backs it up with documentary evidence.

It happened when Miss White was playing Detroit last fall. She had been out visiting friends on the Boston boulevard and, finding that she could get to the theatre by transferring once, decided to use the Woodward avenue car line to go downtown. She reached the transfer point without anything unusual happening. Then the plot became intricate. She put her hand into her pocket and pulled out, in addition to her transfer slip, a fine diamond, the stone being fully a karat in weight.

Not wishing to retain property which did not belong to her, and not being desirous of causing worry to the party who accidentally placed it there, she advertised in one of the Detroit dailies and found the owner who, in the crowded car, had slipped the ring into Miss White's pocket under the impression that she was placing it in her own. This, Miss White says, goes to prove that adventures may be encountered in a prosaic public conveyance and also that Toronto is not the only city that suffers from overcrowded street cars.

Our own "Mother Goose":

Simple Simon met a pieman going to the fair.

Said Simple Simon to the pieman:

"Can you direct me to a movie fillum in which there are no automobile accidents?"

DO MOVING PICTURES HYPNOTIZE PEOPLE?

Oscar Eagle, Noted World Film Director, Says They Certainly Do.

Is the screen hypnotic? Does it exert an uncanny influence on the minds of spectators, mesmerizing them for the time being? Yes, is the emphatic answer of Oscar Eagle, director of the World Film Corporation's production of "Fruits of Desire," which is based upon Henry Russell Miller's book, "The Ambition of Mark Truitt," and in which Robert Warwick is starred.

"A strong photo-drama will sway an audience with a common suggestion that is nothing more or less than hypnotic," declares Mr. Eagle, "without fail; if you take the trouble to observe, you will find that the spectators of a picture on leaving the theatre have been influenced by it. It has had possession of their minds, creating an impression that is never erased.

"Thus, I believe that the hypnotic influence of the pictures make for great good. For instance, when a theatre full of people is swayed to pity or any of the higher feelings, the great power of the mass of thought all bent to one end cannot fail but make for good that is permanent."

STELLA RAZETO HAD AN AWful fright the other day, and Paddy Wuffen had a licking from Ed. J. Le Saint. Miss Razeto promised to do the licking, but as no howls came from Paddy Mr. Le Saint knew that the whopping was a phony one and took a hand himself. Stella wears a blonde wig in the "Journal of Lord John" serial, and one morning it was nowhere to be found. Consternation! The property man had a hunch and tracked Paddy (Paddy is Miss Razeto's bow wow), and his dogship was having the deuce and all of a time with the wig and was about to take it in for a swim. There was a wig rescue, and the hairdresser had a hard job, but in the end it was as good as new, but Paddy will not even look at the wig any more.

* * *

THE BIG FEATURE, "UNDINE," with Henry Otto at the producing end, is progressing famously, and Otto will long remember the trip he took to lonely Santa Cruz Island with a full company, including twenty-five diving girls, and he is proud of the fact that no accident occurred, altho much of the work on the rocky coast was very hazardous. The diving girls wore overalls most of the time, and took their sewing and knitting along, and each one insisted that she was the "leading lady." Granville, the camera man, brought back five foxes, which have been added to the Universal Zoo.

CHAPLIN DID IT ALL

Charlie, old pal, we've no personal peeve at you—
None, anyhow, we at present recall;
Yet we are looking for something to heave at you—
Paving-brick, building-stone, hammer or maul.
Charlie, we're weary of every old trick of you—
Bored with your face and your mustaches and cane,
Gosh, but we've seen you so much we are sick of you;
Charlie, we're breaking down under the strain!

You've been exhibited, touted and pageanted,
Billboarded, placarded hither and yon.
Never was anyone half so press-agented;
Go where we will we must happen upon
Busts of you, statuettes, photographs various,
Cartoons and comments and posters galore;
Honestly, Charlie, in ways multifarious
You're getting more of a spread than the war!

Vaudeville is crowded with acts imitating you;
Every old movie has you on the screen.
We who were strong for you soon will be hating you
Simply because you're so constantly seen.
Granted you're gifted with vim and agility;
Granted you're there with the pep and the zest;
Yet, ere you drive us to dull inbecility,
Charlie, we beg of you—give us a rest!

—Berton Braley, in the November Green Book Magazine.

Your vulgar, your rude, you have no propriety,
The Curse of a city, that's given to prims,
The censor board lost its good "rep" in entirety
By putting O.K. on your registered sins.
The National Council have opened hostilities;
They're after a vote on the censor board, too,
And, By Gosh, if they get it, with all your ability,
The rest that we ask for will be just about due.

—Us

METRO PICTURES
ARE FIRST SHOWN EVERY WEEK IN TORONTO AT THE
HIPPODROME
YOU CAN SEE
"THE PICTURES WITH A PUNCH"
THERE EVERY DAY AT
1.35, 4.10, 7.35
METRO

Vote for Your Favorite Star in the Motion Pictures

MARY PICKFORD TELLS OF HER FUTURE PLANS

Has Renewed Her Contract With Producing Firm for New Series of Plays.

FACTORY STORY COMING

"Little Mary" is Also to Be Revealed in Italian Kidnapping Portrayal.

Why did Mary Pickford scorn that $300,000 offer from another company to remain with the Famous Players Film Company?

"I do not expect to be understood," declared Miss Pickford in discussing her decision. "There are so many people to whom money is the symbol of earthly happiness and contentment that my refusal of such an offer will seem to them to be sheer insanity. But the one and only answer is that money is not everything, and that happiness is the most important thing in my life.

"I read constantly about my wonderful personality'—whatever that is—and the popularity which I am winning thru it. That is all very flattering, but I would rather win one friend thru sheer ability as an actress than a dozen thru this 'personality.'"

Does Miss Pickford expect to do a different type of stories from those in which she has been appearing? Does she expect to play heavier roles?

"Yes; the film on which I am now working is going to be deeper than the majority of pictures in which I have appeared recently. Of course, there could scarcely be greater tragedy than that of 'Madame Butterfly,' but then the exotic settings and the fact that the story is a fiction classic have to be taken into consideration.

"The new picture is a factory story which is going to be a very powerful drama, if the scenario which I have been studying is any indication. The problem of child labor and the unending quandary of the unemployed are dealt with in the story, which has tremendous heart interest. I do not believe that any of the pictures in which I have appeared since 'Tess of the Storm Country' have had the same dramatic force as this story.

"Then there is going to be another film in which I will play an American girl who is kidnapped by Italians when a little child and made to live as a member of one of their families. When the girl grows up she runs away to America to escape a man who demands her hand. She dresses as a boy to avoid trouble and in the course of time obtains employment in many different capacities without revealing the fact that she is masquerading. The paths of the girl and the kidnappers cross in America, and there are many adventurous encounters and battles of wits between the girl and men.

"This, too, is a dramatic story, but there is a great deal of comedy which necessarily arises from the girl's long assumption of masculine attire and the various changes of scene from Italy to America tend to divert one from the tensity of the theme. But the factory story will be a powerful drama from beginning to end."

"Did that mean that Miss Pickford intended to concentrate on dramas of this sort to the exclusion of all else?"

"No, there will be comedies, too. It would be very foolish for me to abandon the type of roles which I have been playing. The letters which I am constantly receiving show that the public expects to see me in juvenile and comedy parts as well as in light dramatic roles with a touch of comedy. It would be rather unwise to stop playing those parts in the face of these many requests that I play more of them. But I do want to show the public that I can do the deepest of tragedy when called upon, and I am confident that the plays which have already been selected for me will give me the opportunity which I want."

Frank Daniels, the comic opera king, whose work in the Vitagraph Blue Ribbon features, "What Happened to Father" and "Crooky," stamped him as one of the most capable and popular screen comedians, has started work on another picture to be produced for the Vitagraph Company under the direction of C. Jay Williams, who also supervised the action of Mr. Daniels' other photoplays. Paul West, who wrote "Crooky," is the author of the comedy now in course of production.

MOTION PICTURES WILL INVADE SCHOOLHOUSES

Entire Scheme of Education Likely to Be Enhanced by Films.

William N. Selig, president of the Selig Polyscope Company, believes that within the next few years the motion picture machine will have been installed in every schoolhouse. "Films teaching natural history, botany, science, etc., can impress the pupil, and give the future generations thoro and comprehensive knowledge of arts and sciences. The method of motion picture instruction can also be made most entertaining and there will be no more urchins reluctant to start forth when the school-bell rings. Methods of horticulture, the birth of a flower, the haunts and habits of wild animals, agriculture and many other subjects can be taught as well if not better thru the medium of motion pictures. Many of our universities and schools are already utilizing the motion picture machine, and I believe the custom will become universal before many years. And in higher courses of instruction, such as surgery and medicine, the motion picture films can well be used."

Sisera

(Judges, v., 20.)

Under a starry sky I stood,
In a night of peace for me and mine;
But I thought of far fields with mortality strewed,
Where the brutish clods drink blood for wine.
"O stars, how can ye so tranquilly shine
While one spirit malefic still lords his might?"
Out of the heavens there flashed a sign—
"The stars in their courses 'gainst Sisera fight."

"Ye legions on high, but the fight is in vain,
For the lines of his armies stretched east and west,
And still are the thousands of good men slain!"
Then answered the stars: "Such spirits possessed
Of an arrogant madness in armor are dressed,
And are proof for a time to our conquering light";
But the end of such madness was ever unblest—
"The stars in their courses 'gainst Sisera fight."

Under the argent sky I stood;
The speech of the stars had ebbed away,
But still in my thought the theme I pursued:
"If they fight from heaven, not doubtful the fray!
Earth, too, is a star—not other than they;"
She will arm her thruout, with those cohorts bright,
Ere that spirit malefic her freedom shall sway—
"All stars in their courses 'gainst Sisera fight!"

ENVOI.

Thou Maker of War—hark Deborah's song!
Vainly they war who war with The Height,
Whose invincible hosts upon thee shall throng—
"The stars in their courses 'gainst Sisera fight!"

—Edith M. Thomas, in The New York Sun.

Anita Stewart in "The Juggernaut" at the U—Kum Theatre.

BEGINNING NEXT WEEK, THE Sunday World will publish on this page a ballot by which every reader and moving picture fan in Ontario will have the chance to vote for his or her favorite star on the motion picture screen.

THIS WILL BE IN THE NATURE of a Popularity Contest or Election, and it will continue for several weeks, until the total votes reflect the true choice of the moving picture patrons and readers of The Sunday World, as to who is really the most popular screen actor or actress.

THE PRIZE WILL BE A FULL PAGE photogravure of the prize-winning star on the front of The Sunday World Illustrated Section.

U-KUM THEATRE

H. E. Stonge, manager of the U-Kum, Dovercourt and College streets, has, after weeks of effort, secured exclusive first and second-run on a series of superb four, five, and six-reel features which include a variety of subjects ranking with the best ever brought to Toronto. They are all to be V. L. S. E. and General Film productions and they are to be shown twice each evening at 7 and 9 o'clock, with the prices on a very appealing scale. A limited number of seats may be had at ten cents and the balance of the house will be fifteen cents. Mr. Stonge has spared no expense in making his charming little theatre class with the best in the city. He has installed an orchestra of picked musicians which will constitute a treat in itself to lovers of good music.

On Monday and Tuesday Thomas Jefferson, son of the late Joseph Jefferson of immortal "Rip Van Winkle" memory, will be seen in a part made famous by the late Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation." This is one of the prettiest romance ever released on the American stage and as portrayed on the screen by Mr. Jefferson's talent, becomes one of the most enjoyable entertainments which could be imagined.

For Wednesday and Thursday, "The Juggernaut," with Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, the sensation film which shows how the big railways neglect the safety of the public, will be on view. This picture portrays one of the most realistic train wrecks which the camera has ever visualized and has attracted crowds everywhere it has been seen.

For Friday and Saturday the attraction will be "From the Dregs," an army story in which Darwin Karr, Ned Finley and Eleanor Woodruff enact the leading roles. It is replete with war incidents, including a thrilling rescue on the field of battle, and it has a happy ending.

THE SCENARIO EDITOR

Miss Hortense Bourion has submitted the following verses on "The Scenario Editor":

With manners hypercritical
And mind most analytical,
He reads a new scenario
With deeply furrowed brow!
With correctness mathematical,
And feelings quite ecstatical,
He reads how Mrs. Murphy
Tried to milk a hemale cow

With promptness most commendable,
For this he's quite dependable—
He rejects the writer's manuscript
And returns it whence it came.
Then with feelings of exuberance
And a pencil point protuberance,
He writes the same scenario.
And gets rich upon the same

* * *

Paul Carver would an actor be disporting on the screen,
Would dash into a movie play and monopolize each scene.
He writes unto each movie star and says he has the stuff
To play the movie villian's part or the "diamond in the rough."

Paul Carver finally got a chance to show what he could do.
"I'll tell 'em all what acting is, before I'm half way thru!"
But when the cast was read aloud,
Paul understood his job;
He was cast for a mere member of a motion picture mob!

* * *

Right hands are rarely used in movie wedding scenes.

* * *

The alibis of the golfers might furnish material for a film serial.

* * *

Why not an educational film on sorghum molasses manufacturer?

* * *

Who is it that would rule the land?
The Censor!
Who is it none can understand?
The Censor!
Who is it that cuts up the scene,
Turns tragedy into a scream,
And mutilates the movie screen?
The Censor!

* * *

In this age of autos, a movie artist can refuse to get run over by a horse and buggy.

And another thought is that missionaries may have trouble in explaining war films to the heathen.

It seems that every time the family stays home at night they miss an unusually good film.—Selig Sage.

* * *

Tears pour down the heroine's face—
The poor girl's all alone!
There's not a stir! What will occur—
A blast from the trombone!

The brave young guide's lost in the snow
He draws his gun to shoot!
It isn't fair! What's in the air—
A whistle from the flute!

Sim Horn has written an exciting photoplay. The strongest scene shows the making of cider by lamplight.

STUDY NATURAL HISTORY AT THE SELIG ZOO

MANY of the teachers in the public schools of Los Angeles are bringing their pupils to the Selig Zoo, to study animal history, and they are finding it a great help in their course of instruction. The army of keepers are always obliging and furnish much information to the youth and the zoo is the favorite haunt for the student thirsting for knowledge.

The Selig Zoo at Los Angeles, now has facilities for erecting 35 sets, for interior scenes, with 26 jungle permanent sets for the animal pictures, and probably has the only entire village where exterior and interior pictures can be made, in the world. Probably 100 scenes could be staged on the zoo lot at one and the same time and, if necessary, fully 1000 actors can be working at once.

Some of the rarest tropical plants, shrubs and trees to be found anywhere in the world are growing on the grounds of the Selig Zoo at Los Angeles. They are remarked especially by glove trotters who marvel that such a collection can be gathered together. It requires an army of men to care for the zoo grounds and they are always kept scrupulously neat and clean.

The bungalows at present used for offices for the clerical force, the directors and the scenario staff, at the Selig Zoo, Los Angeles, were formerly occupied by genuine Indians. The queerly constructed houses are situated in a eucalyptus grove, of about ten acres, with the towering trees growing about three yards apart. It is the most beautiful grove in California—and there are some beauty spots out there, unequaled by any in the world.

NICE BALDHEADED MAN TAKES HEROINE'S PLACE

Ingenious Director Uses Them in Hospital Operating Room Scenes.

But thru the movies, the "baldies" are coming into their own. They are necessary adjuncts to film realism.

This is how it all happens. The heroine—Anita Stewart, Lillian Walker or Jewell Hunt, well-known movie queens richly endowed with "woman's crowning glory,"—is placed on the operating table while the handsome young surgeon bares his surgical instruments to replace the pieces of her skull that made her mentally wobbly. Does the young surgeon shave the head of his sweetheart-patient, as in a real surgical operation? Does Anita or Lillian or Jewell emerge from the anaesthetic with a head like a pool ball and thanks the surgeon for saving her life? She does not.

Nothing like that happens. It goes thusly: Anita or Lillian or Jewell is swathed in bandages, takes one longing look at the surgeon, rolls her eyes as the ether takes hold and then, as the director stops the camera, she gets up from the operating table.

Enters now, the bald-headed man. He is swathed and bandaged like the heroine. He takes her place on the operating table. And as the surgeon moves the bandages on the head, before the camera's eye, the shiny plate of the extra looms into view. All around the theatres are heard: "Oh. That's a shame to shave that girl's head just for a moving picture!"

They don't do it, gentle reader.

Just as a girl can don a wig and change her appearance, just so can she don a bald-headed man and show her nude scalp.

ALL CENSORS ARE MEN OF MYSTERY

Scraps of Five-line Notation Get Well-Known Musicians in Trouble.

That hydra-headed personage upon whom countless vials of wrath have been poured by fellow-countrymen and enemies alike, the British Censor is not taking chances with scraps of musical notation. His business being to detect treason, plots and stratagems, he feels it incumbent upon him to remove from the mails anything that looks so suspiciously like a secret code as a measure or two of manuscript music. Censors, we take it, are not required to pass an examination in the language of music before being appointed to their post.

An English musician somewhere in France, a recital organist of some repute, was recently granted a day or so "off," says Musical News, and, after the manner of his kind, he hied him away to Paris, to the church where the illustrious Charles M. Widor officiates at the organ. The organ-playing provided a particularly welcome relief from the music of the guns. There was one item that made a special impression on the English organist, namely, an extemporaneous treatment of an original theme of unusual character, and he forthwith jotted the theme down on a piece of paper and enclosed it in a letter to the London publication quoted. The letter duly arrived, with the label, "Opened by the Censor" pasted across the envelope, but the scrap of music was not with it.

This recalls a story told some years ago of the action of a Russian naval commander in condemning a ship on which Sir Walter Parrott was voyaging because the English organist, the official Master of the King's Musick, was engaged in a game of chess when he came on board. The Russian Censor determined that it was a novel English form of wireless communication, and he was only persuaded that the chess-board was a fresh form of music notation when Sir Walter put it up on the music desk of the salon pianoforte and played off the Russian National Anthem from its chequered surface!

Then there was the threatened execution of Sir George Martin when, on an examination tour in South Africa, he and his music were seized. Vain was his asservation that this stood for nothing but sweet music. The Boer commandant, who only knew Tonic Sol-fa, would have nothing of the excuse. Had it not been for the fortunate accident that Miss Kruger had studied music in England and readily recognized the five line notation as genuine music, it might have gone hard with the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

All of which goes to prove that in all climes and times, as has been noted here before, censors have been and are men of mystery.—Musical America.

WILLIAM FARNUM IN "THE NEW GOVERNOR" AT THE GLOBE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

SLAYING BIRDS JUST AS DAVID SLEW GOLIATH

Lake Doiran, frequently mentioned in official communiques lately in connection with the British expeditionary force in the Balkans, is a picturesque inland sea 15 square miles in area, writes Reuter's special correspondent. It is nearly 500 feet above sea level, and is interesting as marking the boundary of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria.

While the railway station of Doiran is in Greek hands, the village which gives its name to the lake and which is some eight miles away, belongs to Serbia.

The waters of the lake teem with excellent fish. Large flocks of coots and wild duck frequent the surface of the lake and have given rise to an original form of sport. The natives erect wooden stands among the rushes which fringe the shores and sling stones at the wild fowl with the same sort of sling traditions ascribed to David in his encounter with Goliath. They spear to have developed great skill in the use of this simple weapon. Some of the sportsmen use a stone attached to a long string and are able to haul back their bird if their aim has been successful. The other men use a boat to recover their bag.

Mary Anderson, the Vitagraph star, has had many different types of characters to portray since her arrival in the west, beginning with her part as the chorus girl wife in "Cal Marvin's Wife," a Broadway Star Feature—but the most strenuous was in "He Got Himself a Wife," where she succeeds in rescuing handsome young Webster Campbell from the greedy schoolteachers' convention ladies who have decided they are willing and ready to marry him. Mary Anderson and Webster Campbell are now engaged on a one-reel comedy drama from the pen of William Addison Lathrop, directed by William Wolbert. Mary, as the belle of the little worked-out mining town, has an opportunity to put across some of her own charming personality, while Webster Campbell is at home in the part of a handsome young miner.

Light-fingered gentry operated at the "Pleasant Hour" theatre and many members of the audience were deeply touched!

Canned goods: Motion pictures.

Many a movie hero needs a hair cut.

This Card in a Theatre Ensures Comfort, Safety and Picture Perfection

THIS THEATRE EMPLOYS SAFETY FIRST A UNION OPERATOR

TOPIC OF THE WEEK

If you want to see something quite out of the ordinary, you must see Pathe Films.

Call us up and ascertain where the latest and best serials are showing.

Are You Following the Red Circle?

PHONE ADEL. 1288

THE U-KUM. THEATRE WORTH WHILE

H. E. STONGE, Mgr. COLLEGE & DOVERCOURT

Presenting Monday and Tuesday
The Noted American Actor, THOMAS JEFFERSON
In the SOL SMITH RUSSELL Success,
'A POOR RELATION'
Wednesday and Thursday
'THE JUGGERNAUT'
With ANITA STEWART and EARLE WILLIAMS
Friday and Saturday
'FROM THE DREGS'
With DARWIN KARR, NED FINLEY and ELEANOR WOODRUFF
Music By Orchestra of Picked Musicians—Prices, Children, 10c; Adults, 15c.

The World Sox Sisters

The following was composed and sent in by one of the most regular knitters for The World "Sox Day" Fund:—

Dear friends in the trenches,
We are lined up on benches,
To knit, knit, knit,
And do our "bit"
For the "boys at the front"
Who are standing the brunt
Of the knocks and blows
From our numerous foes.
The worst one, just now,
Is attacking his toes
And adding his bite
To war's other woes;
So we'll sit, sit, sit,
And knit, knit, knit,
Telling tales of devotion,
And laughing out loud,
To hide our emotion,
When thinking of Tom, Dick or Harry,
Whose case it may be, we have promised to marry;
Or which of those boys we have brought up from birth,
Who has gone off to France and sobered our mirth.
We'll sit, sit, sit, and knit, knit, knit,
With a prayer in our hearts, that he may come back,
Having done his brave bit and discarded his kit.
May he live long to tell
Of his glance into Hell,
When waging the fight of "Right over Might."

—"The Lady in Green."

Jan 22.

THE SHOW REVIEW - - By Lou Skuce

GAYETY BURLESQUE
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE MUSICAL TREAT OF THE SEASON

THE MIDNIGHT MAIDENS

Next Week AL REEVES

Calvert, Shane & Bisland — Those Three Harmony Boys

Three Bullowa Sisters — Queens of the Silver Thread

Pete Curley — Classic Irishman

Rose Kessner — Eccentric Dancer

Walsh, Lynch & Co. — In a New Act, "ALONG THE ERIE"

Jolly John Larkins — The Black White Man

AT THE THEATRES

Alexandra
"Omar, the Tentmaker"

Guy Bates Post is scheduled to return to the Alexandra Theatre for a week's engagement commencing Monday evening in Richard Walton Tully's sumptuous Persian love-play, "Omar, the Tentmaker." Mr. Post will be surrounded by the same large and superb cast which supported him here last winter, while the massive scenic equipmene will again be in evidence. Pictorially, it is doubtful if "Omar, the Tentmaker," has ever been surpassed upon the American stage. A company of eighty, clad in the brilliant raiment of the orient, pass too and fro in the moonlit, rose-scented garden, coma and go among the huddled, teeming bazaars of Naishapur; attend judgment in the imposing Hall of Royalty; seek their fates in the narrow streets, the roisterous taverns, the lofty mosques, and the busy potter's stall.

The play itself recounts the wonderful love-life and picturesque wanderings of one of the most romantic figures in the world's history. Omar Khayyam, the great Persian poet, mystic and epicurean of the Eleventh Century, who shares in immortal kinship the spirit of Dante, the Italian, and Francois Villon, the first poet of France. How Omar wooed the beautiful Shireen in the glowing flower garden at sunset; how he remained faithful to her thru all the storms and stress that befell them; how he sought and found and lost and found again his happiness; how he sang of the grape and love and joy in eternal quatrains; how he defied bigotry, suffered unspeakable tortures; delved into the basic riddles of human existence, have all been skillfully commingled in a most entrancing romance.

The coming engagement will mark Mr. Post's final appearance in Toronto in "Omar, the Tentmaker," inasmuch as Mr. Tully has nearly completed for his star a new and equally elaborate spectacular play which is scheduled for production in New York early in the fall.

Grand
"In Old Kentucky"

"In Old Kentucky" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House all this week with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The managers of "In Old Kentucky," recognizing its perennial qualities, have wisely kept up the standard of the production, so that this beautiful picture of southern life is never marred by a faulty presentation, but is given with the same care and attention to detail that marked its first presentation years ago. The consequence is that "In Old Kentucky" is today, and will doubtelss long remain, the most enduringly popular play of the American stage.

The company and production scheduled for appearance here is the same big organization that has been attracting capacity audiences in all the larger cities. The cast will be headed by Miss Louise Murray in the role of "Madge Brierly." Miss Murray is a gifted and capable young actress and has been seen here in the part on previous visits of the play. Others in the cast will be Joseph Sullivan, Bert Thompson, Paul Hamlin, Harold Russell, Conried Canten, Grace Fine and Marion Langdon.

Shea's

Bessie Wynn, popularly known as "Lady Dainty," who headlines the bill at Shea's this week, is one of the most charming bits of femininity which has ever been seen in Toronto. For next week she will sing a varied assortment of exclusive songs including "Molly Dear," "Hello Hawaii, How Are You?" "Mother's Rosary," and others equally new to vaudeville patrons here. Billie Burke, who presents "Tango Shoes," as the special extra attraction of the bill, is a producer of novelties. The act is one that has met with a rousing reception everywhere. Craig Campbell, tenor, has a voice that is faultless in its purity and perfect in its method of production. Before adopting the stage as his profession, Mr. Campbell was in the choir of Dr. Houghton, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner." He was last seen here with Emma Trentini in "The Firefly." "Jimtown Junction" is one of the stations on the "Sometimes Get There" railroad. John B. Hymer, who presents the farce, has fashioned the happenings and possible happenings at such a place into a highly comical sketch. The Seven Colonial Belles are excellent musicians. The Dooleys—Jed and Ethel—do about everything awheel that is possible to do. The kinetograph, with new features, completes the bill.

Loew's

Next week's bill at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre will be featured by one of the best and most gripping one-act playlets ever written by the well-known author, Mr. Wm. Anthony McGuire. The ability of Mr. McGuire as an author has put him in public favor ever since he wrote the well known play called "The Devil." The little sketch that will appear here next week with Harry English featured is one of Mr. McGuire's masterpieces which he has called "The Evil Hour." Mr. English is a well known dramatic actor and has made a success in the difficult part given to him. He is supported by a very capable and strong cast. "Chums In Vaudeville," a very unique offering, will be presented by Ford and Truly. This little playlet has been written by themselves and is full of genuine humor. The Brown-Fletcher Trio will present their own version of a story in song called "Christmas Eve," and will be followed up by Mayne and Fern, in bits of comedy and song. Elsie White, queen of syncopated melodies, in a gown revue, "The Casting Mellors," sensational aerial marvels, in wonderful feats and well selected first-run variety of photoplays, complete the bill.

Hippodrome

"The Earl and the Girl," a sparkling miniature musical comedy replete with catchy, tuneful melodies, fascinating dance steps and clever comedy, comes to the Hippodrome as the headline attraction of a bright bill this week. John P. Rogers and Mark Hart, comedians, with new, laugh-provoking material, will be a feature in their side-splitting rustic comedy, "Back Home." "The House of Tears," the latest Metro release, with that clever star, Emily Stevens in the title role, is billed as the special film feature. The scene is laid in a middle-west city and contains many heart-throbs, while the comedy, interspersed at the proper time, lightens up the more affecting parts. Stoddard and Hynes, introducing the amusing comedy playlet, "The Absent-Minded Professor," comes to the Hippodrome for the first time. Jean Moore is a singing comedienne who possesses a pleasing, well trained voice. Bertie Ford furnishes a genuine surprise in his offering. To divulge the nature of his act would be to spoil its effectiveness. It is new, novel, and has never been seen in Toronto before. Dunn and Stevens, and new feature film comedies complete an excellent all-round bill.

Gayety
"Midnight Maidens"

The Midnight Maidens, which comes to the Gayety Theatre, beginning with the usual matinee on Monday, represents a complete transformation in the production of a burlesque entertainment. The best elements of musical comedy have been combined with the hilarious comedy of a farce, the "Pep" and ginger of extravaganza, and the music of light opera, thereby forming an entertainment pleasing to all sorts and classes of people. Pete Curley and Frank Lynch, probably the best duo of comedians in this line of work; Tony Shane, Bob Calvert, and Ed Bisland, a trio of pleasing singers and dancers; Harvey Brooks, Norma Bell, Rose Kesner, Jean Leonard and a chorus of dainty maidens form a combination hard to duplicate in any show on the wheel this season. The olio consists of several real clever specialties, namely: the famous Walsh-Lynch trio offer their new act, entitled "Along the Erie"; Larkin, the only rival of Bert Williams; the Boulewa Sisters offer a novelty wire dancing act; Calvert, Shane and Bisland also do a catchy dancing and singing act.

STAR
Matinee Daily — THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK OF JAN. 31

KALE "Money Talks" in all languages. Kale is simply another name for coin, mazuma, spondulicks, quids, and gelt. You don't have to go strong with the flimsy stuff when you "invest in Laughter" at The Star. If you've got a two-bit piece just take a flyer on the Monte Carlo Girls, for there's a big "Burlesque Boom" on this week and you might just as well be in on the winning side and gather in a few of the nuggets. "Coin" is the high sign and password that open the doors for you everywhere. When you've got plenty of the palm oil everything looks bright and rosy, and when you're shy on the cartwheels the welcome sign has disappeared. You'll be "rich in fun" if you give this bunch the hasty glance, and laughter and jollity are the sunshine of life. Always something doing at The Star.

Monte Carlo Girls
BURLESQUE
With HARRY WELSH

You never find the "Burlesque Market" dull at The Star—in fact, there's "always something doing," and it is a pretty speedy bunch that slides in. You want to get Harry Welsh's "special letter" dope on "Burlesque," the listed stuff that's always active. You'll find Mabel White away above par, and you'll say that Dolly Morrissey is some swell security. Margaret Marlowe looks like preferred stock, and the chorus group, old pal, will "set up a new Record," all right, while they stop in this village. The Olympia Trio will sing their way into your hearts. You get a real margin of fun-profit every time you slip into The Star. Come and enjoy the sure-thing dividends in the burlesque line. Burlesque talk will put it all over financial gossip, so trim your lights for a corking good show.

PATRONIZE THE STAR AND YOUR MONEY STAYS IN CANADA

Next Week—JACK REID'S RECORD BREAKERS—Next Week

THE STAGE

Star
"Monte Carlo Girls"

Hilarious but clean comedy, exceptional vocal features and songs and dances for the chorus that go with ginger and snap, are some of the characteristics of the entertainment given by the "Monte Carlo Girls," the big new show that is coming to the Star Theatre for an engagement of one week. The fact that many of the faces are new, and that the equipment, including some stunning costumes, is also new has added to the interest. The program offered includes two musical travesties of a fast and furious order. One is called "Izzie the Detective," relating the adventures of a quarreling married couple. The other consists of ridiculous adventures in a classy Parisian Cafe, "A Night in Paris." The comedy of these skits are in safe hands, as the leading funny role is played by Harry Welsh, that funny little Hebrew with the ridiculous slide. He has able assistance in Fred Binder, a comique and all around laughmaker; Jimmy Francis, a real singing and classy dressing straight man. The soubrette is dainty and charming Dolly Morrissy, singer and dancer, and the leading woman is the handsome and statuesque, stunning prima donna, Mabel White.

TROPICAL ROMANCE IS TO BE SHOWN AT STRAND

Photo Dramatic Version of "The Island of Regeneration," Will Be Seen.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday "The Island of Regeneration" will form the feature at the Strand Theatre. This photoplay, which is in six fine acts of transcendent merit, is the film version of Cyrus Townsend Brady's unique romance. It is a V-L-S-E production—the fact is a certificate of character in itself—and it is produced on a scale of superlative quality commensurate with the V-L-S-E resources and facilities. There can be no praise too great for the way in which these varied topics and incidents are all handled in the course of the photo-drama, a fire at sea, an attempted rescue, an earthquake, love scenes in the shades of a tropical island, and the arrival of a great cruiser at the island.

Cyrus Townsend Brady never wrote a more entrancing and enthralling book than "The Island of Regeneration." And no story that was ever written by anyone offered greater possibilities to photo-drama. A beautiful girl takes a boat and escapes from a pleasure-yacht, the owner of which is persecuting her with unwelcome attention. She is cast upon a tropical island in the Southern Pacific. The sole inhabitant of the island is a man who has lived there since his early childhood. He has lived on the island absolutely alone, and his only remembrance of language is the "Now I lay me," taught him twenty years before by his mother. The girl and he meet, and the society beauty and the unsophisticated child of nature—a man with a child's heart—exchange mutual vows. The way in which the man's nature matures and develops is brought out with a wonderful clarity. The play is pathetic in its appeal, and it strikes a deeply human note. Katherine Breaton and Antonio Moreno play the two leading roles.

ELIZABETH MAYNE, LOEW'S Theatre.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

HOOT MON! YON LAUDER HAE WRITTEN A PLAY

First Comedy From Scotch Comedian's Pen is Coming to the Alexandra.

William Morris is to present Harry Lauder's new play under the title of "The Night Before," or, as the Scotch would say, "The Heatin' o' th' Hoose," at the Alexandra Theatre, week commencing Feb. 7.

Enlivened by more than half a dozen of the Lauder songs and played by a company of specially imported Scottish players, this attraction brings with it an atmosphere of the old country and recollections of old times warranted to bring many a tug to the heart-strings and many a tear to the eye, despite a thousand chuckles in the throat. It is a simple story of life in the Highlands, which is so true, so

HARRY LAUDER, WHOSE NEW PLAY IS COMING TO THE ALEXANDRA.

natural and real that the characters seem like old friends before the play is half over. Its first act is laid in the "But and Ben" of the Macbeths of Stony Brae; the second act is Peggy Paton's Pie Shop, and the third is the kitchen of the married couple; for there is romance as well as homely wit and pathos in this charming play. It has just finished a four weeks engagement at the Copley Theatre, Boston, and after its engagement here will go direct to New York for an indefinite period.

It will be seen in London under the direction of Sir Charles Wyndham, next August. Among the titles of the songs are: "We All Go Home the Same Way," "Aye, Something Happens to Me," "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," "The Lass o' Gowan Lea," and "Bonnie Scotland."

EMILY STEVENS METRO STAR AT HIPPODROME

Will Portray "The House of Tears," Emotional Piece—She Likes the Camera.

Emily Stevens, the star of "Today" last season, and "The Unchastened Woman," one of Broadway's successes of the present time, has decided to devote a part of each year to film work, and to this end has signed a long term contract with the famous Metro pictures. She will be seen in "The House of Tears" this week at the Hippodrome in a strong five-part Starfilm that gives her ample opportunity for her emotional acting to display itself. Most big stage stars have felt that they were lowering themselves in coming into the films, but Miss Stevens actually likes appearing before a camera, and recently said: "Deprived of our best means of conveying our meaning—the voice, we try to get new eloquence out of gestures and facial expressions. Every line of the features must be employed to count for something. That camera-eye takes in everything, and there must be no mistake. A false move cannot be corrected by the voice that accompanies it. There is a flat finality about it that is a great strain on the nerves. Acting before the camera is really very hard work—that is, to those of us who take it seriously. I do not intend by any means to give up the speaking stage—far from it. But I want to succeed in both. Why not? One helps the other, too. In the rehearsals for the new play I shall soon appear in I find myself already using some of the things I have learned before the camera. And I'm eager also for my next part. I never imagined I should be so interested."

MARGARET MARLOW, STAR THEATRE.

MATINEES DAILY 25c
SHEA'S
EVENINGS 25-50-75c

Week, Monday, Jan. 31

HEADLINE ATTRACTION
"THE LADY DAINTY"
Bessie Wynn
In a Repertoire of New and Exclusive Songs

7—Colonial Belles—7 | Quaint, Quilted, Queenly
John B. Hymer & Co. | "Jimtown Junction"

SPECIAL FEATURE
First Appearance Here of
MR. CRAIG CAMPBELL
"THE DISTINGUISHED TENOR"

Jed—DOOLEY—Ethel | Comedy on the Wheel
The Kinetograph | All New Features

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION
Bert Cole Introduces Here
BILLIE BURKE'S "Tango Shoes"
Vaudeville's Latest Novelty

NEXT WEEK—Beatrice Herford

EMILY STEVENS, METRO STAR, AT THE HOPPODROME.

NORMA BELL, WITH "MIDNIGHT MAIDENS" AT THE GAYETY THEATRE.

ALEXANDRA

Final Toronto Engagement

ALL NEXT WEEK--POP. MATS. WED. and SAT.

PRICES:

Evenings 50c to $1.50

Wed. and Sat. Mats.

50c to $1

GUY BATES POST IN OMAR THE TENTMAKER

A Sumptuous Persian Romance by Richard Walton Tully, Author of "The Bird of Paradise."

Same Superb Cast and Massive Production as last year.

THE SEASON'S SUPREME SPECTACLE

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

HARRY LAUDER and WILLIAM MORRIS Present

THE NIGHT BEFORE

A Domestic Comedy, with Songs, in 3 Acts—Book and Music Written By

HARRY LAUDER

Prices: Evenings, 50c to $1.50—Mats. Wed. and Sat., Best Seats, $1.00

PERCY GRAINGER AT MASSEY HALL

Celebrated Australian Pianist to Be Heard in This City in February.

Percy Grainger is likely to become as prominent and popular in the musical world as Kipling is among the poets and story writers of the period, says Henry T. Finck of New York. He is something new in music, both as a player and a pianist. Women, old, middle-aged and young are swooning at the feet of this young artist, even when the feet are not on the pedals. The women rave over the arrangement of his hair and the color thereof. They liken him to the Paderewski of the first visit to this country. But Mr. Grainger, a modest and sensible person, is not inclined to play the part of Bunthorn to these women. He says, with Tennyson: "Let them rave." Philip Hale. Be all this as it may, Percy Grainger, is the lion of the hour. His playing is the kind that thrills his hearers thru and thru. His appearance in Toronto on February 9th will be the big musical event of the year.

CITY HALL SQUARE HIPPODROME 3 SHOWS DAILY 3

MATS. 10, 15c EVGS. 10, 25c 1 PM to 11 PM

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE---WEEK MON. JAN. 31

HEADLINE ATTRACTION

Mr. George Choos Presents

"The Earl and the Girls"

A One-Act Musical Comedy

CLEVER COMEDIANS—CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER—PRETTY GIRLS

STODDARD & HAYNES "The Absent-Minded Professor"

DUNN & STEVENS Singers and Dancers

SPECIAL FEATURE FILM

The Metro Announces Its Latest Release

THE HOUSE OF TEARS

With the Favorite Screen Star

EMILY STEVENS

A Thrilling Chapter of Everyday Life

JEAN MOORE Singing Comedienne

BERT FORD "The Nut Comic"

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION

JOHN P. ROGERS & MARX HART

In Their Latest Comedy Success

"BACK HOME"

STRUTS AND FRETS

BY E. Y. WATSON

Fuller Mellish, now in moving pictures, asserts that he is the only mummer in captivity who has played with Edwin Booth, Sir Henry Irving and Richard Mansfield inclusive.

* * *

At the request of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, the Serge Diahlieff Ballet Russe, playing at the Century Theatre, has had to tone down two dances, "Scheherazade" and "The Faun."

* * *

Eva Tanguay is going to leave vaudeville to star in "The Girl Who Smiles."

* * *

Jack Manton, stage manager of a traveling company presenting "The Song of Songs," quit the show in Buffalo last week to come to Toronto and enlist. He is a British subject.

* * *

The latest war play of which New York is promised a trial is "The Master Spy," by Dr. Armgard Karl Graves, formerly in the German espionage service.

* * *

Mayor Curley of Boston banned David Belasco's production of "Marie Odile" in which Frances Starr appears.

* * *

Sir Herbert Tree has acquired the rights to Leo Ditrichstein's successful play, "The Great Lover," for a London production.

* * *

The Tremont Theatre, Boston, was burned on Sunday afternoon last and with it Henry Miller's production of "Daddy Long Legs."

* * *

At a recent gathering of the Playwrights' Club in New York, Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, gave utterance to a truth which should stick in the minds of playwrights. He said, "If you've got a one-act play worth anything you've got the third act of a four-act drama.

* * *

Oscar Hammerstein's new Lexington Theatre has been turned over to moving pictures and has been renamed The Biltmore.

* * *

E. H. Sothern has announced the retirement of himself and his wife, Julia Marlowe, from the American.

Bessie Wynn, the dainty singing comedienne, who will headline a bright bill at Shea's this week.

They are to reside permanently in England.

* * *

Kitty Gordon, who withdrew from the Shubert production, "The World of Pleasure," when it left the Winter Garden, New York, is having a vaudeville sketch written for her by Edgar Allen Wolff and Jack Wilson.

* * *

Mary Mannering, in private life Mrs. Frederick E. Wadsworth of Detroit, is to return to the stage. She and her husband will sell their mansion and other properties at Grosse Pointe and the couple will make their home in New York.

The Pen and the Sword

Remarked the pen:
"The sword I slight;
Behold again
My greater might.

"That trusty steel,
Once gleaming bright,
Has come to feel
Too proud to fight.

"The blood may flow,
And hope take flight,

Strand

MON-TUES-WED

THE CHALICE OF COURAGE

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

THUR-FRI-SAT

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY'S

THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION

ENJOY THE BEST ORCHESTRA IN CANADA LUIGI ROMANELLI DIRECTOR

STRONG SCENE IN THE "CHALICE OF COURAGE" AT THE STRAND THEATRE FOR FIRST HALF OF THE WEEK.

'CHALICE OF COURAGE' IS STRAND FEATURE

Moving Episodes Are Based on Cyrus Townsend Brady's Well-Known Novel.

A HUSBAND'S DILEMMA

Play Contains One of Most Unusual Situations Ever Seen on Screen.

If you were compelled by unfaltering love and deep regard to end your wife's or sweetheart's agony of suffering from a fearful accident by firing a bullet into her brain, what would your next impulse be? It is safe to presume that most people would immediately go insane or become harmless imbeciles for the balance of their natural lives. Some would not hesitate to take their own lives, while others, tho conscious of the deed, but feeling justification in their act, would brood and pine away the remainder of their time on earth. With very few, perhaps, a shock and eventual recovery would be the attendant results. It is hardly possible to conceive just what condition of mind follows such an occurrence, and it is equally as hard to prophesy what a person would be prompted to do when confronted with the alternative of becoming an executioner or watching a loved one's helpless misery.

It is in just this predicament that William Newbold is placed, in the early part of the big picture play, "The Chalice of Courage," that will be seen at the Strand Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. The author of this powerful motion picture, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, handles this situation with exceptional skill. He takes the character of Newbold, makes him a mountain recluse for some few years, and then thru a channel of stirring events, brings him back to surroundings as happy as those among which he started. In scenic effects this production is of rare beauty. A full yearr's time was required to film the play, and the beautiful mountain country of the west is shown in all its glories from early spring to late winter.

The picture, which is a V-L-S-E production, is a masterpiece of photographic art, directed with rare judgment by Rollin S. Sturgeon, and enacted with consummate artistry by Myrtle Gonzales and William Duncan, supported by a cast of players that seem created for their parts. The photoplay is in six acts, each of which may fairly be described as "immense" in every sense.

TRENCH-TO-TRENCH PICTURES AT STRAND

Some uncommonly fine pictures from the actual battle-line in France have recently been shown at the Strand Theatre. But the motion pictures of stirring happenings at the front, which will be shown on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next will surpass anything of the kind seen previously. The

"IN OLD KENTUCKY" COMES BACK WHILE YEARS ROLL ON

Most Popular Drama in America, First Produced in 1892, Returns to Grand Opera House in Its Twenty-Fourth Year.

The ordinary play is regarded as highly successful if it has to its credit two or three prosperous seasons, or, at the most, five or six. "In Old Kentucky" was first produced in 1892, and during all the years since then it has never been shelved for a single season, but has gone on season after season, delighting audiences and packing theatres to the doors, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. So far from showing any signs of decrepitude, it seems to wax lustier and stronger as the years roll by, until it has come to be regarded as the most popular drama in America.

What is the secret of this perennial popularity? What elements have entrenched it so firmly in the affections of the people that they go to see it again and again and always with the same pleasure and delight? These elements are necessarily subtle and complex, yet perhaps more easy to define than to duplicate.

In the first place, the atmosphere of one of the most romantic and interesting states of the Union has been produced with absolute fidelity. The characters, drawn from life by the author, are necessarily real people. They are not stage characters, but living, breathing human beings into whose thoughts and emotions one enters with the same understanding and interest that is felt for friends with whom one has spent his life.

Then there is the deep sympathy aroused for the little mountain girl [illegible] by parents and lover, [illegible] with a heart as true as [illegible] that seems to feel [illegible]

Louise Murray, as "Madge Brierly," the jockey "In Old Kentucky" at the Grand this week.

HOW MUCH DID OMAR DRINK? "DEEP" SAY TRANSLATORS

Richard Walton Tully's Play Utilizes Not Only Fitz-Gerald's Version of Him, But Also Those of E. H. Whinfield and Justin Huntley McCarthy.

How much did Oram drink?

That is the question that has been pertinently raised many times since the production of Richard Walton Tully's Persian romance, "Omar, the Tentmaker," which returns to the Royal Alexandra this week. Is Omar to be classed among the world's supreme drunkards? Or was Omah really discreet in his inhibitions, but extravagant in his poetic laudations of the juice of the grape?

In writing his play, Mr. Tully utilized not only the Edward FitzGerald version, but also the longer and no less authentic versions of Justin Huntley McCarthy, in prose, and of E. H. Whinfield, in verse. If any of the incidents in "Omar, the Tentmaker"—especially those that concern Omar's intemperance—seem out of keeping with the poet's nature as set forth in the familiar FitzGerald version, the necessity for their inclusion will be quickly grasped by a perusal of the other authentic versions."

When we turn to those other translations of the "Rubaiyat" we find reference after reference to the pleasures of wine, and even drunkenness that cannot be lightly passed over. For instance, in McCarthy's version, Omar sings:

"I wish to drink so deep of wine
that its fragrance may hang about
the soil where I sleep, and that revellers, dizzy from yesternight's
revel, shall fall dead drunk on
visiting my tomb."

And again the poet says:

"Remove all things save wine.
A mouthful of wine is better than
the empire of Feridoun."

And later on he exclaims:

"On the day when I lift a cup of
wine, and in the joy of my heart
drink myself drunk, then in that
happy hour a hundred miracles become clear and words as limpid as
water explain the mystery of
things."

Or again:

GUY BATES POST AS "OMAR"—ALEXANDRA.

"A fig for mosques, prayers, fastings! Go to the tavern and get drunk, even if you have to beg your liquor. Drink, my Khayyam, for soon your clay will be molded into bowls and jars."

Turning to the exquisite version by Richard Le Gallienne, we still find firm affirmations of the glories of wine, as, for instance:

"Would you forget a woman, drink
red wine;
Would you remember her, then
drink red wine!
Is your heart breaking just to
see her face!
Gaze deep within this mirror of
red wine."

After these few examples, which could be multiplied by scores of similar ones, it can only be left to the reader to decide "How much did Omar drink?"

LOEW'S YONGE ST. THEATRE

HOUSE OF REAL VAUDEVILLE

MATINEE—10c, 15c. EVENING—10c, 15c, 25c

CONTINUOUS 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.

BOX SEATS CAN BE SECURED A WEEK IN ADVANCE

WEEK OF JAN. 31. PHONE—M. 3600

FRANK BOHM Presents

"THE EVIL HOUR"

A Gripping Dramatic Playlet, By Wm. Anthony McGuire, Author of "The Devil," etc.

ELSIE WHITE "Queen of Syncopated Melodies"

THE GINGER SISTERS From Gingerville

CASTING MELLORS

Sensational Aerial Marvels, in Wonderful Feats

BROWN, FLETCHER Trio Presenting a Story in Song "CHRISTMAS EVE"

FORD & TRULY In Their Unique Offering "CHUMS IN VAUDEVILLE"

Elizabeth--MAYNE & FERN--Ray

In Bits of Songs and Nifty Nonsense

CHARLIE CHAPLIN 'A NIGHT AT THE SHOW'

ALL SEATS RESERVED IN THE WINTER GARDEN

For the SATURDAY NIGHT Performance

SEATS CAN BE SECURED WEEK IN ADVANCE

13,000,000 Barrels of Gasoline Consumed by U. S. Cars in 1915

Increased Price of Gas Energizes Search For Substitute—New Motor Merger Under Way—Remarkable Winter Demand For Cars — A New Profit-Sharing Scheme Launched—Notes on the Shows, Trade and Conventions of Interest to Motorists.

Special To The Toronto Sunday World.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—With one million more cars distributed in America during 1916, the demand for fuel will be greatly increased. During 1915 three million more barrels of gasoline were used by automobiles than in 1914. Fuel is the one item in the motor car industry that most insistently demands a solution. Those who are keeping in touch with the situation believe that a substitute for gasoline will be discovered. The advancing price of gasoline serves to put more energy in the hunt for something that will take its place. During 1915, 13,000,000 barrels of gasoline, 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil, 8,000,000 automobile tires, and other supplies in proportion, were used.

Thru a large deal now being consummated, H. F. Vortkamp of the National United Service Company is arranging to conduct an automobile and motor supply business, much on the plan of the United Cigar Stores Company. A chain of stores is to be established thruout America. Mr. Vortkamp is closely related to a prominent member of the Cigar Stores Company, and is reported to have the most liberal backing. The National United Service Company recently removed its main offices from Detroit to New York. Arrangements are being completed for the merging of a number of automobile manufacturing plants in different parts of the country to supply cars. All of these plants will each assemble one type of car, the cost of which is placed at about $700. There will be a roadster and a five-passenger car on the same chassis. Only one design will be handled by these plants, one of which is already shipping cars. The plants will be scattered thruout the country, so as to supply chain stores in their respective territories. Mr. Vortkamp says that the merger is being made without trouble, owing to the fact that the large companies are so materially increasing their outputs, and in that way smothering the smaller plants. It is his plan to give the under-fellows strength and keep the plants in their respective cities doing the engineering, financing, etc., at the headquarters in New York. Nothing but cars will be turned out by the various plants in the organization, and the supply business will be handled entirely from New York, to which city supply companies will ship their output. Mr. Vortkamp, who is vice-president of the corporation, is authority for the statement that his companies are arranging to increase the capitalization to over $1,000,000, enabling the absorption of additional plants whenever this is advisable. The main plant of the National United Service Companies will probably be at Lima, O., a point selected owing to the railroad facilities. Mr. Vortkamp, who was in Detroit during the past week, left for New York on important work with the bankers who are financing the proposition.

The remarkable way which automobile business has kept up during the winter months is the talk of the whole motor car industry. Practically every Detroit factory is busier than ever before during the winter months. Retail business has kept up to an unusual degree. Wholesale buying is larger than ever before, because dealers have learned the wisdom of stocking up for spring business.

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said that he found the automobile business in splendid shape, except for the matter of a shortage of freight cars which may prove very serious, a shortage of material which may curtail production to a large degree, and the matter of fuel. There is sale for all cars possible to make under normal conditions, but circumstances may bring about a great shortage.

There was shown in the exhibit of L. J. Robinson at the Detroit Automobile Show a model of the Chalmers' car which was not seen at New York and which will not be seen at the Chicago National Show next week. This is a Chalmers Six-30 Coupelet, a three-passenger job with a novel driver's seat set forward of the other two seats. The car is attracting a great deal of attention.

The first exhibit of its kind at any local show was the display of the Good Roads Committee of the board of commerce, made at the Detroit Automobile Show. William E. Metzger is chairman of the committee, having this exhibit in charge, and Alvan Macauley, of the Packard Motor Car Company; J. Walter Drake, of the Hupp Motor Car Company; Roy D. Chapin, of the Hudson Motor Car Company; M. L. Pulcher, of the Federal Motor Truck Company, and Edward A. Hines, county road commissioner, are members of the committee. The automobile manufacturers believe that the good roads movement and better roads thruout the country will mean the sale of more cars, and the Detroit display is only the initial effort of the manufacturers in a series of good road displays thruout America.

One of the reasons why there is such shows may be found in the statement of a demand for cars at the automobile a prominent manufacturer overheard in the aisles at the Detroit show. This manufacturer said on looking over the crowd: "These people had better get in their orders for their 1916 cars for the material shortage is growing more and more serious and it may be that late comers will find it necessary to wait several months for delivery."

At the close of the Chicago show many of the members of the automobile manufacturing trade and many of the retail trade will leave for Miami, Fla., where Carl G. Fisher, is making life worth living by providing amusement for automobile visitors, and for all others. Mr. Fisher has a magnificent home on an island in Biscayne Bay, and is chairman of a regatta committee which will hold a motor boat tournament Feb. 22. Some will tour to Florida following the Dixie highway, and will spend the winter there.

Russell Huff, newly-elected president of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and chief engineer of Dodge Brothers, believes that there is a great deal of work ahead of the S.A.E. for the coming year in carrying out the comprehensive plans which have been laid down by the society in the past. Mr. Huff says that while the standards committee has already accomplished wonders in the pursuit of its work during the past few years, it has really only scratched the surface, as it is apparent when one stops to survey the field and sees the great possibilities for standardization work which still remain untouched. Mr. Huff believes that this standardization work is most important and worthy, and that it will need the constant attention and constant support of the organization. He believes that the standards set by the S.A.E. have saved the car manufacturer, the truck manufacturer, the tire manufacturer, the parts manufacturer and the customer a great deal of money. The manner in which the manufacturers have adopted the standards of the S.A.E. show the high esteem in which this division of the S.A.E. work is held. Mr. Huff believes that this one feature has saved the industry and the consumer millions of dollars in added convenience and lower cost. He is anxious to push along energetically this work during the coming year, and in his address at the S.A.E. banquet in New York earnestly begged the members to lend a helping hand and to take an increased interest at all times. The S.A.E., according to Mr. Huff, is wielding a national influence, and the members should be most enthusiastic. As an evidence of this he points to the recognition of which Secretary Daniels gave to the society by the appointment of two of its members to act on the army consulting board. The request from army officials for advice and information on transportation problems have been received. Automobile manufacturers have asked for more standards and for copies of the proceedings of the S.A.E. and data books, while other engineering societies, college professors and city libraries, together with prominent engineers of other professions, have sought information. Mr. Huff will make every endeavor to still farther increase the sphere of influence of the society. To the six sections already formed others will be added. Many new lines of endeavor will be entered upon, including the good roads movement.

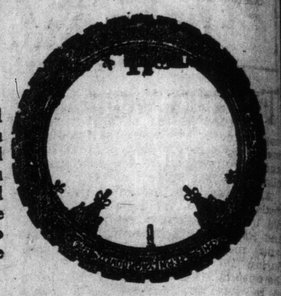
The New Era Engineering Company of Jolliet, at the head of which is Forrest J. Alvin of Detroit, former sales manager for the Sears-Cross Company, has announced a profit-sharing plan for the firm's employes during 1916. The plan provided a cash gift to the employes to start a savings system. In addition the company will pay two per cent. interest on the savings during the year. The company has opened for each man a savings account with the First National Bank of Jolliet. Each employe who has been with the company three months or over had $5 placed to his credit, and each employe who had been with the company less than three months had $2.50 placed to his credit. The bank will pay the depositors three per cent. a year and the New Era Engineering Company will add to the savings two per cent. per year. Mr. Alvin, who is president and general manager; James F. Buckley, vice-president and factory manager; Winthrop, treasurer and sales manager, and W. J. Burdick, secretary and purchasing agent, were all signers of a letter presented to every employe of the company, wishing them a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and explaining the general plan.

A. Ludlow Clayton, the well-known automobile engineering editor of Automobile, will address the Detroit section, Society of Automobile Engineers, at their meeting to be held in the Ponchartrain Hotel Wednesday, Feb. 16. Mr. Clayton will take for his subject, "Engineering Lessons of the 1916 Shows." A large attendance is expected, owing to the popularity of Mr. Clayton in the engineering field.

TOTORING

"Somewhere in France" these crippled-beyond-repair London Omnibuses, commandeered early in the war for mechanical transport work, lay in junk heaps, stripped all worth stripping. Later the thrifty peasants will demolish them and find some means of advantageously disposing of the junk. Hundreds of abandoned trucks line the roads to the fronts.

DOCTOR



You are frequently held up on the road, are you not, from a puncture and usually when you are in the most hurry to attend a case? **We have a cure for this and would like to prescribe it for you, to be taken at once.** It is

THE STEPNEY WHEEL

One dose is all that is necessary, as, once you buy the STEPNEY WHEEL, all symptoms of trouble disappear. The STEPNEY WHEEL can be got in all sizes. Call on us and allow us to explain how quickly it can be equipped to your car

Special Lines for Ford's and Chevrolet Cars, Price $11.50

The Stepney Motor Wheel of Canada
LIMITED
120 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

HUDSON SUPER SIX — PATENT No. 1208063

Patented by Hudson December 28, 1915

HUDSON SUPER SIX — TRADE NAME REGISTERED

Hudson Super-Six

The Greatest Car of All Time

80% More Efficiency — New Limits of Endurance

The World's Record Breaker

A 7-Passenger Super-Six Makes Fastest Time for Touring Cars up to 100 Miles, in Official Tests, Under A. A. A. Supervision.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.
The best previous stock car time was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity and driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.
Some laps were made at 76.75 miles per hour.

70.74 miles in one hour, carrying 5 passengers, with top and windshield up.
The best previous time for stock car similarly equipped was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity, and with two passengers only.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

All these Hudson records were made with the same stock car, using the same motor, at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in November, under supervision of the American Automobile Association.

During these tests the car was driven 1350 miles at top capacity, at speed exceeding 70 miles per hour, without discoverable wear on any part.

The Super-Six was not built for speed. But speed requires power, and it also proves endurance.

A new monarch appears in Motordom this year, with records to prove its supremacy.

It is a light-weight Six, simple and economical. No added cylinders or size.

But it shows 80 per cent more efficiency than like-size motors heretofore developed.

It means that a Six—the ideal type of motor—has outrivaled Eights and Twelves. Its records have never been matched.

And this Super-Six is a Hudson invention, controlled by Hudson patents. So, for the first time, an epoch-making feature is found in but one car.

SMALL, LIGHT, BUT 76 H. P.

The Hudson Super-Six, with this patented motor, remains in the Light Six class. Its cylinders are 3½ x 5—identical with the Hudson Six-40. And its motor follows long-established practice in all respects save one. **It involves no experiments whatever.**

The legal rating of this-size motor is 29.4 horsepower. That's the rating accorded by the Society of Automobile Engineers.

In the best former types this size was made to deliver 42 horsepower at maximum.

The Super-Six delivers 76 horsepower.

That's 80 per cent more than formerly, motor size considered. Thus the Super-Six, for its cylinder capacity, is by far the most efficient motor known.

34 H. P. WAS WASTED

A motor of this size actually creates about 85 horsepower in energy. In former Light Sixes it delivered 42 horsepower. So 34 horsepower was heretofore wasted, as compared with the Super-Six.

That waste lay in vibration, causing friction. We have saved that waste by wiping out vibration.

No extra power is developed, no extra fuel is consumed. Simply by conserving the energy created we attain this vast reserve power.

NEVER SUCH SMOOTHNESS

That 80 per cent of added efficiency comes through added smoothness. One result, at every speed, is quiet, flowing power. It instantly accelerates above every speed up to sixty miles an hour. Other motors have acceleration capabilities up to only forty miles an hour. You never knew such bird-like motion, such freedom from vibration.

That vast reserve power in a light car creates a marvelous performer. One may creep on high gear, and pick up with record quickness. Hills are climbed without effort. Sand and mud present small opposition. One rarely needs to change from high gear.

There is hardly a condition where the Super-Six is taxed beyond one-half capacity. And that means vast fuel economy.

This utter smoothness also multiplies endurance. In that Speedway test 1350 miles were made at top capacity. No other stock car motor ever built has stood an equal test. Years of ordinary driving would not match that strain. Yet the Super-Six came through that test without any discoverable wear. That means endurance far beyond the farthest limits ever known before.

HUDSON NOW SUPREME

The Super-Six makes Hudson the greatest stock performer. Official records prove that beyond possible dispute. And a half-mile ride will fix the fact so you never can forget it.

The finest Sixes of the past now confront a like-size Six which is 80 per cent more efficient. And a Six so economical—so saving of waste—that no lower price is attractive.

Eights and Twelves have been outdone in the objects which they aimed at. No excuse remains for their extra weight, extra cylinders and extra complications.

So the Super-Six is the greatest value at any price which the world has ever seen.

SIX LUXURIOUS BODIES

We have made the Super-Six so it looks its supremacy. Six of the finest bodies have been created for it. We have simply aimed at the farthest limit in luxury and beauty.

And again we have doubled our output. This season's production of the Super-Six will sell for $42,000,000.

See the Super-Six. Then prove its supremacy, at the first opportunity, by taking a ride in our demonstrators.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1900, f.o.b. Windsor, duty paid; $1925, f.o.b. Toronto.
Also Roadster, Cabriolet, Touring, Sedan, Limousine and Town Car.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited

Cor. Bay and Temperance Streets, Toronto

Sunday World Garage Directory

"TIRE REPAIRS A SPECIALTY"

Inner tubes, any make, repaired, 25c. Sectional work and retreading the cheapest and best in the city. Sections from 40c per inch.

The Stepney Spare Wheel for Ford Car

has been reduced from $15.00 to $11.50. Special carriers to fit to rear of Ford Car to carry Stepney Spare Wheel and spare tire, $3.50. Illustrated catalogue on application.

The Stepney Motor Wheel of Canada Ltd., 120 King St. E.

BREAKEY SELLS 'EM
RELIABLE USED CARS, ALL TYPES.
Cars delivered by road in as good condition as purchased or money refunded.
SALES GARAGE AND YARD, 243 and 287 CHURCH ST., North of Wilton Avenue.

AUTO TIRES, 36 x 4½ CASINGS, $18.00
ALL SIZES AT CUT-RATE PRICES
RIVERDALE GARAGE AND RUBBER CO.
GERRARD AND HAMILTON STREETS — 277 COLLEGE STREET

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
COR. BAY and TEMPERANCE STREETS, TORONTO
Distributors for Hudson, Peerless, Stevens-Duryea Automobiles—Peerless and Auto-Car Trucks.

Auto Tire Steam Vulcanizing Co.
Coll. 5118 — 361 SPADINA AVENUE — Free Air
VULCANIZING
On All Makes of CORD and FABRIC TIRES

MOTORING

Interesting Happenings In the Motorcycle World

THE great war is having a decided effect on the prices of materials needed in the manufacture and use of motor vehicles. All classes of metal has gone up in cost, and rubber and gasoline prices are also on the climb.

American and Canadian motorcycle dealers are looking forward to splendid business during the present year, and the claim is made by the optimistic manufacturer that the sales during 1916 will only be limited by the output. Some difficulty is predicted in obtaining materials for manufacture and there will probably be a slight increase in price when the spring opens up. Tires have already advanced ten per cent. The bicycle is also coming in for a deal of boosting, and as most mortorcycle dealers also handle these handy articles, it all comes under the head of "more business." With gasoline prices soaring, comes another boost for the motorcycle for every careful man knows that for either business or pleasure the motorcycle is extremely economical in the use of the precious fluid. American dealers also claim that the United States Government's intention of taxing motor vehicles according to their horse-power will be a great incentive to motorcycles, as the increased price, which will have to be shouldered by the consumer, will cause many to buy motorcycles instead of cars. While the prices of some makes of motor cycles may be increased temporarily, it is clearly evident that before very long motorcycle prices will be so reduced that the careful buyer will be forced to consider the great difference in initial cost, and ultimate upkeep.

The price of the Henderson four-cylinder motorcycle in Canada will be increased for 1916 on account of scarcity of raw material, but Percy A. McBride, the Toronto distributor, expects to sell more than ever, as this splendid machine has become very popular here.

Morty Gravis won the Bakersfield 100-mile race on an Indian, covering the distance in 84 minutes 20 seconds.

Baker Breaks 5 More Records.

Erwin G. Baker, on his Powerplus Indian, had broken all Australian records on the severest Victorian roads, at Mortlake, Victoria, under the auspices of the Victorian M.C., as follows:

Three-hour record, 116 miles.

Two hundred miles in 2 hours 42 minutes.

Six-hour record, 316 miles.

Three-hundred miles in 3 hours 58 minutes.

Baker was in splendid shape and his riding time showed a consistent 55 miles per hour thruout.

A despatch to Reuters Telegram Co. at London, from Melbourne, says that Erwin Baker, an American motorcyclist, covered 930 miles there in 24 hours. This is a world's record.

The previous professional motorcycle record for 24 hours was 775 miles, 1340 yards. It was made by H. H. Collier, of Canington, England, May 5, 1909. The amateur record for 24 hours is 1093 miles, 1051 yards. It is held by Charles Spencer who made it in Springfield, Mass., in October, 1909.

Carl Goudy Beats Train.

The story of how Carl Goudy defied all of the speed laws and all the speed cops in his attempt to reach Bakersfield before the death of his brother, Will, who died from injuries received while practicing for the Bakersfield races, has just been told here.

When Carl got the telegram at San Diego telling him of the accident he rushed to the depot to catch a train for Los Angeles but missed it. He ran back to his store, grabbed a big Excelsior off the floor and started for Los Angeles, 133 miles away. Rain had been falling and it was still raining, making the going hard and dangerous but Carl gave his machine a wide open throttle. When he passed the first speed cop the officer immediately pursued but was left behind. Every cop along the nearly 100 miles met the same fate, but the last one, just outside Los Angeles, telephoned ahead and as Carl reached the city limits a gate was shoved across the road in front of him, forcing him to stop. When he explained why he was disregarding all speed laws he was permitted to go ahead and rode up to Girton & Hoffer's store here. An auto was standing beside the curb waiting for him. He jumped into the auto and was rushed to the depot, catching the train for Bakersfield that he would have connected with had he caught the train from San Diego to Los Angeles.

T. M. C. News.

A regular meeting of the Toronto Motorcycle Club was held in the clubrooms Wednesday evening, when the election of officers took place for 1916:

Jos. G. Jones, president.
C. Speers, vice-president.
A. Burke, treasurer.
F. Shaw, secretary.
Executive committee: H. J. Stillaway, C. Hughes.
Competition committee: Rynax, Dobson, Toronsky.
House committee: Boyd and D. Stone.
Legal action: Dolson, Andrews.
Auditors: Art. Shuttleworth, Archie Shuttleworth.
Touring committee: Andrews, Boyd, Rynax, Art. Shuttleworth, Archie Shuttleworth.
Social committee: Speers, Jones, Orange.
Tyler: Percy Barnes.

Fred. Dolson was elected chairman of the competition committee.

It's funny to watch Walter Andrews play pool. As soon as a ball goes down Walter puts it in his pocket, tho he claims it is not a safe place to leave them.

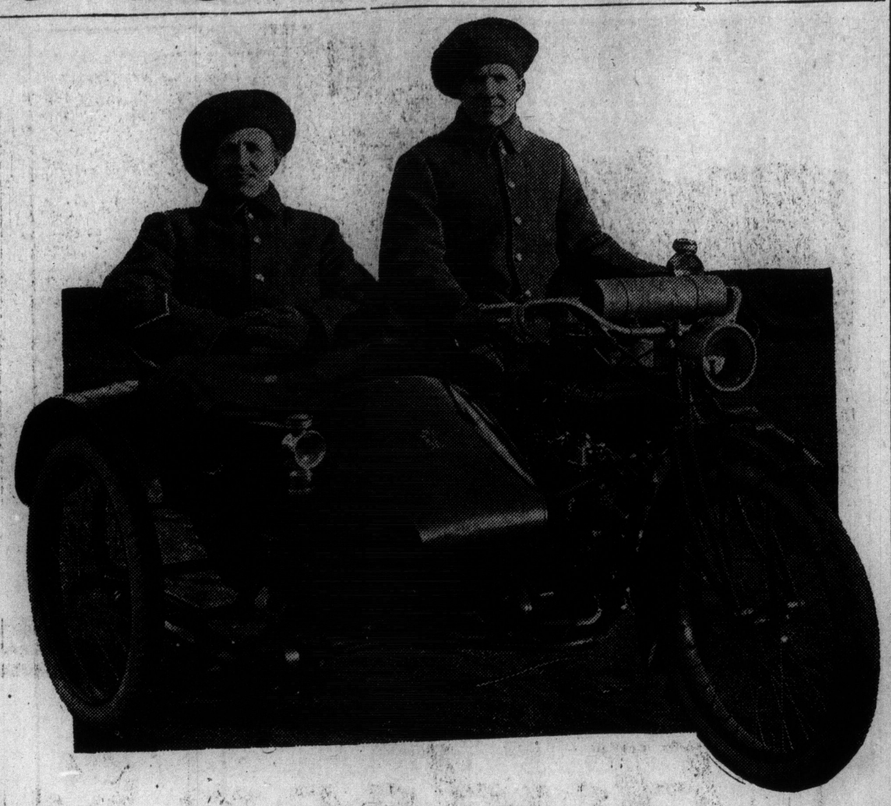
The writer was paying Walter Andrews a visit the other night when little "Snookie" Moritz took up the telephone, and the following conversation took place:

"Beech —. Hello, would you kindly ask Mrs. Moritz to speak?" (Mrs. Moritz): "Hello." (Frank): "Hello dear. Say, love, I'll be a little late tonight. I am just finishing a rush job. You won't be frightened staying alone will you?" (Mrs. Moritz): "No dear, but hurry and get home as soon as you can." (Frank): "All right, love. I'll not be long. Be sure and have the water nice and warm for my bath." (Bye-bye). "Bye-bye, love."

J. G. Jones, the popular president of the Toronto Motorcycle Club, is one of the club's most enthusiastic riders. "Joe" and his Twin-Matchless are always on the job and whether for business or pleasure his interest and enthusiasm are always whole-hearted. Mr. Jones was president of the T. M. C. for 1915, and has been re-elected for another term. The members are looking forward to a successful season in all branches of the game, and with this popular leader in charge their desires will more than likely be realized.

J. G. (JOE) JONES, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE TORONTO MOTORCYCLE CLUB FOR 1916.

It was only five or six months ago that the Hudson Motor Car Company brought out a new model. This car, known as the Six-40, was the most popular Hudson ever produced. Within one month the demand forced the company to stop all advertising and the sales by twice over broke all Hudson records. But three months after this date the tests of the new Super Six motor showed that the end of the Six, as it has been, had arrived, so the company immediately stopped production on open models, losing, they assert, nearly 5000 sales as a consequence during the months of September, October, November and December. Every facility from that time on has been devoted to the production of the Super-Six.



LANCE-CORP. JIM SCOTT AND PTE. ROBT. SCOTT, OF THE 134TH HIGHLANDERS (A COMPANY) AND THEIR INDIAN OUTFIT IN HIGH PARK, JAN. 23, 1916.

FOREIGN SALES OF CANADIAN FORD INCREASE 500 P.C.

Enormous Increase in Domestic Demand Is Also Shown By Sales Return.

FORD, Ont., Jan. 29.—It is likely that a record in motor car sales that will exceed anything heretofore accomplished in the Dominion will be hung up by the Ford Motor Co., of Canada, Limited, at the end of the current fiscal year.

Sales of Canadian Ford cars equal to nearly half of last year's total were made in the first four months, August to November inclusive. If orders now on file for delivery up to the end of December be added, the company has sold since August more cars than during all of the last fiscal year. The new selling records are not confined to any special localities, but are being made in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Straits Settlements, in fact, everywhere where the Ford cars are shipped from the Ontario factory.

Canadian sales for the month of November showed an increase of 750 per cent. over last November; foreign sales showed an increase of 500 per cent. for the same period. So far, Australia has sold 66.5 per cent. of last year's total Ford sales in that locality. The percentage for India is even higher, with 87.2 per cent. New Zealand has a very creditable showing, with 65.5 per cent. of last year's total.

New Caledonia, Dutch East Indies, South Africa, Hong Kong and Straits Settlements are almost in a class by themselves. The first named locality has already disposed of 600 per cent. of the total number of cars sold last year. Dutch East Indies has sold 160 per cent. of last year's total sales to date. South Africa and Hong Kong have each sold 111 per cent. of last year's total sales.

The total receipts of the receivership of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, according to the report of the receivers, which has been made, show $513,025.23. The claims aggregated slightly more than $1,000,000, on which there have been paid dividends aggregating 30 per cent. The receivers have cash on hand amounting to $39,938.88.

HUDSON ACCIDENT WAS NOT SERIOUS

A despatch to the effect that a serious accident had occurred in the plant of the Hudson Motor Car Co. was published in this paper. While it is true that an accident did occur in a "small part of the stock-room," it was of a minor nature. No one was injured, and production was in no way interfered with.

THE H. M. KIPP CO. WILL SOON MOVE TO LARGER PREMISES

Increased Volume of Business Has Far Outgrown Present Facilities—Will Locate at 447 Yonge Street.

The business of the H. M. Kipp Co. has grown to such proportions that it has been found necessary to secure larger premises. This need for more commodious quarters is especially true of the repair department, whish has far outgrown present facilities. At the new premises, 447 Yonge street, the company will have a most complete motor, motorcycle and bicycle repair shop, under the direct charge of Mr. F. H. Lemon, who is one of the best-known motorcycle repair experts in Canada.

While still handling the Indian motorcycle and all repairs and parts for this increasingly popular machine, Mr. Lemon has arranged to give his careful attention to any other of the many motorcycles in use, the Thor, Reading Standard, Excelsior, Merkel, Harley Davidson, etc. He has taken over the stock of the Harley Davidson parts, sent over to the Lion Manufacturing Co., late Harley agents in Toronto, and will be able to supply to H. D. riders any of these parts that may be required. The firm is also arranging with the manufacturers of several popular English motorcycles for a supply of parts usually required, but cannot promise much for these until after the close of the war.

The new store will be open for business on Feb. 15, with a full stock of 1916 Indians, including the already famous, new Powerplus motors. This motor is far exceeding expectations as to power and efficiency. In addition to the heavy machines the company has in stock the new Indian lightweight, three speeds, kick starter and clutch; also the Dayton lightweight and the Tiger. These are all new 1916 machines and give a range of models to suit any pocket. The Dayton is made in two styles, a drop frame for ladies' use, and the regular diamond frame as used on many other motorcycles. Mr. Bert Webb will have charge of the salesroom, and will welcome his many friends at their convenience.

Reducing Weight of Cars At Every Possible Point

Works a Threefold Economy — Lowers Initial, Maintenance and Operation Cost — Increases Ease of Handling.

WHEN the average man thinks of light weight with reference to his automobile, he of course considers only the total weight of the car and too often snorts, "What matter about the weight? Does not the engine pull it?" Arguments as to efficiency and the various other gains are in days gone by been all too deep for him. He could only appreciate that which he saw, and he could see a big car with its massive parts and imposing bearing. It impressed him with the idea of power and speed. So the massive heavy construction won.

But right never dies. Merit is immortal and sooner or later will bob up after the fallacies have had time to explode and blow away. So light-weight is rapidly coming into its own. The visitor to the National Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace found more evidences of the growth of the light-weight idea than ever before, and in some of the most unexpected places. He saw exhibits of wonderful triumphs of mechanical designing and note that they lead toward lighter and still lighter weight.

That the modern auto will closely follow the history of the horse-drawn carriages and the bicycle and eventually become lightened to a degree even now considered impossible has long been in the minds of many, but that this lightening would be pre-eminent at some of the places where it is now found was not foreseen. And the future undoubtedly holds still further surprises for us.

The first form of lightening the car came in the choice of better materials. The early structural steels, amply good and probably best for their purpose, were far from being the best materials for auto construction. The still scarce metal aluminium was introduced for crank cases in '95. It was tried for many other services in the next few years by different builders, but not largely used, because at that time suitable alloys and proper foundry handling could not be had. But better steels came, better shop practice became common until the modern auto is a marvel of strength and endurance. And so gradual has this all been that we have not thought of the weight that would have been required had it been possible to use enough of the older materials to secure the modern strength.

During 1915 there has been another long step forward in the matter of light-weight. The use of aluminium for pistons marks the success of experiments begun several years before the end of the last century. The light piston permits light connecting rods and light bearings. It permits high speeds and thus a reduction in engine weight. High speeds accompany small cylinders, which in turn mean many cylinders, with the result that the engine needs almost no fly-wheel, and the strain on the transmission and driving shafts is both light and continuous instead of a series of heavy impulses that require heavy parts to resist.

So the use of aluminium pistons not only saves a small amount of weight in the pistons, but it saves weight every inch of the way to the wheels. This saving permits lighter wheels, lighter frames and of course lighter springs and lighter tires to carry these lighter loads. It has been stated, and it is doubtless well within the truth that a pound saved at the fly-wheel of the engine permits five pounds to be saved in the weight of the car.

Of the money value of this weight-saving much should be said. The light car burns less fuel and thus every day pays toward the cost of its lighter weight. But best of all, it is more flexible and responsive and is more of a pleasure to drive. It starts and stops quicker and is therefore more safe. The light car is the car of the near future.

Worst Tire Destroyer.

More tires give out from insufficient inflation than from any other cause. It should be remembered that it is the air in the tube that carries the load and cushions the road.

Barney Oldfield, master driver of the world, was in Chicago for the automobile show, but his mission had nothing to do with automobile racing. Oldfield visited his backer, James Joyce, at whose home he stayed while in Chicago. Oldfield said that he came east to try and land the Willard-Moran fight but failed to get it, as Promoter Curly beat him out.

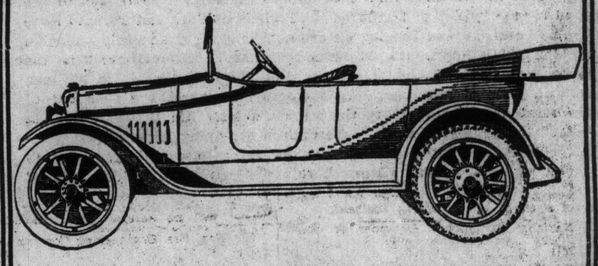
James P. Holland, now of London, England, the former editor of Automobile Topics, in New York, having founding it impossible to enlist, owing to his age, has been helping recruiting in England by speaking at public meetings, and says that this has taken all his time.

"ALLEN"

CAR $1100.00

A BETTER CAR WITH MORE POWER FOR LESS MONEY

You owe it to yourself to see the ALLEN before you buy a motor car. After you have looked it over and ridden in it, you will be convinced that the 1916 ALLEN is the wise choice, as you will find that it embodies a greater number of good points than any other car at the price.

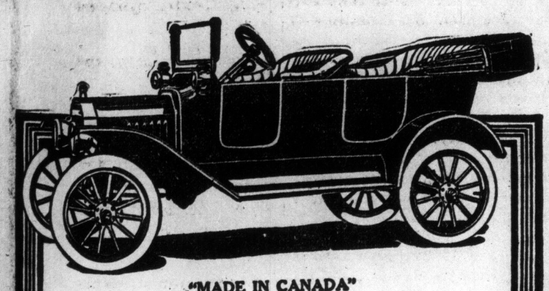


We sincerely believe that the car does not exist which excels the ALLEN in its class, for it is one of the few really remarkable car values, and worth every cent of $1100. This opinion is fully confirmed by the enthusiastic reception given the new ALLEN wherever it goes. Clean cut and refined, it stands out from the rest.

A LARGER CAR WITH MORE ROOM BUT LESS WEIGHT

ALLEN MOTOR CAR Co.

256 Sherbourne St., Toronto



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $530

Take a little comfort as you go—especially if you can combine it with profit. The man who owns a Ford has provided healthful enjoyment for his entire family and equipped himself with an economical servant as well.

The Ford Runabout is $480; the Coupelet, $730; the Sedan, $890; the Town Car, $780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Cars on sale at corner Dupont and Christie Streets.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

BE AHEAD OF TIME

Have Your Motor Car Revarnished NOW - before the finish is so badly destroyed as to require an entire new finish down to the wood. I agree to use Valentine's Vanadium Varnishes on the job - the best and highest priced made.

Send us the car today.

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All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.

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PATHFINDER

The Great King of Twelves. $3395.00 F.O.B. TORONTO

THE CAR THAT GOES OUT ON THE ROAD AND ACTUALLY DOES THE GREAT THINGS THAT A FEW CARS CLAIM TO DO.

Everyone knows that **over-head** valves spell power.
Everyone knows that twelve cylinders also spell power.
These are basic FACTS that no smiling salesman can upset.
THE VALVE-IN-HEAD, TWELVE-CYLINDER PATHFINDER is here now at our showrooms.
There the PATHFINDER sits—ready to actually DO those things that other cars claim to have done "once upon a time," when conditions were tender and favorable. And PATHFINDER the GREAT is ready to do these things day in and day out—not merely on gala day occasions.
When these same twelve cylinders SPEAK, and these overhead valves spring into life in ACTUAL ROAD DEMONSTRATION, fact will triumph over fancy, and away will go the **paper-claims,** like confetti under an exhaust.
For PATHFINDER the GREAT has come to Toronto, fresh from the conquest of New York, with "the goods" tucked away under its hood and READY TO BE DELIVERED ON DEMAND.
PATHFINDER SHOW ROOMS will be located at 740 Yonge Street, and will be formally opened on Tuesday, February 8th, when we would advise you to make arrangements for a demonstration, as our allotment is small and will be taken up AT ONCE.

R. C. TODD, Agent

MAIN 3128 256 SHERBOURNE STREET

SUNDAY MORNING

Editorial Page of The Toronto Sunday World

JANUARY THIRTIETH

The World Window

Toronto's Big Gift to the Cause of Patriotism

Not only has Toronto been giving loyally in men to the cause of the Empire since the outbreak of the European struggle, but her generosity in assisting the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds, and in fact all funds which have been started for the amelioration of the sufferings of those at the front and the dependents they have left behind, has set an example which can well be emulated by any city of the same size in the British Empire. While her gifts have been large and freely contributed in the past, however, she has, in company with York County, in the week just ended established a new record for generosity. A three-day campaign, opened on Tuesday for the purpose of raising two million dollars for the Toronto and York Patriotic Funds, and while the returns from the outlying districts are necessarily incomplete, there is no question that the desired amount has been subscribed. The committee having the campaign in charge went about their task in a business-like manner, and it was due as much to their efforts as to the unquestioned patriotism of the people of Toronto and York County, that the effort to raise this large amount met with success. While two million dollars was the amount aimed at by the committee, anyone who has not already been asked to contribute, if such a contingency were possible, need not feel that he has been slighted. The fund is always open and will be so long as the Canadians fighting in Europe have dependents at home to be looked after. As General Logie said at the meeting in Massey Hall, when the campaign was inaugurated, it is a duty and not a favor to see that none dependent on the fund are left in want, and in this connection the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hendrie, are full of significance: "Fifteen months ago you gave a promise that the dependents of the men who have enlisted for your defence and my defence would be looked after. You have got to keep that promise. It was a promise given in honor and I know you will keep it."

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Showing Himself One of City's Great Men

It is a noteworthy thing that the man whose regiment has been so active during the week in setting up a new recruiting record was the human dynamo behind the machinery of the Patriotic Fund. Major W. S. Dinnick was campaign organizer and upon his capable shoulders rested the thousand odd details of arranging and running the biggest collection this city has known. Every man connected with the fund admitted Major Dinnick's remarkable executive ability and the easy way in which he kept the clockwork organization running smoothly. And at the same time that he was handling the raising of the fund for the "girls" and children the soldiers of York and Toronto leave behind them, he was keeping an eye and hand on the recruit campaign for the 109th Regiment's Overseas Battalion. Major Dinnick is the officer commanding this regiment, and the way in which his men jumped forward into their own overseas unit must have been one of the most heart-thrilling experiences of a busy life that has not yet neared the forty-year mark. Toronto is beginning, especially that inner circle of Toronto that knows how things are done and why, to appreciate that in Major Dinnick this city has a British-Canadian of the most verile, able and pleasant type.

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Canada's Duty to Her Blind Soldiers

While Canada will owe much to every man who has been fighting and will fight her battles overseas and returns home there will probably be none who will have as great a claim upon her as those who have sacrificed their sunlight for the rest of their lives that the world may not be plunged into the darkness of military despotism. This being so is it not time that Canadians as a people and as individuals bestirred themselves to provide a means of making life easier for these unfortunates so that they will at least be able to do something to earn their own living and break the monotony of a sightless life with interesting work or recreation in the way of reading? It will be no easy task to teach these men to begin life over again, but it is a task that should be, and must be, undertaken. One Canadian at least, who has been blinded on the firing line is already being trained by Sir Arthur Pearson in the National Institute in London, England, in the touch system of typewriting, but at the end of the war the Dominion cannot depend on the Mother Country to look after this work, as she will be sufficiently occupied in taking care of her own at home. There are already three thousand sightless in Canada, and for their education there exists but five schools, one of which is located in Brantford, Ont., one in British Columbia, and the most completely equipped institution of its kind in the Dominion at Halifax. The others are situated in Montreal. Sir Frederick Fraser, head of the Halifax College for the blind has made the pertinent suggestion that the Canadian Free Library for the Blind in Toronto should prepare to meet the coming demands for educational facilities for the blind by broadening its sphere of operations to meet the needs of Ontario thru the establishment of a training shop in Toronto. He would then have this followed up by the establishment thru the field secretary, of local workshops in other parts of the province and would seek to secure legislation for the maintenance and aid of such shops. If such a step were taken in every province he is of the opinion that it would guarantee employment not only for the soldiers who return blinded, but for those of the three thousand blind already in the province who need it. Something must be done and this suggestion seems to offer the best possible solution.

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Innocent Until He Is Proven Guilty

In addressing the grand jury at the opening of the January assizes, Mr. Justice Middleton deplored the fact that the ignorant and thoughtless have been in the habit of referring to persons who have been suspected of being mentally unbalanced, on their release from custody, as "jail birds." He pointed out the grave injustice of such an attitude on the part of the public; but while the public may be partly to blame the fault lies chiefly with the present system of detaining those suspected of mental deficiency until the medical officers have passed upon the state of their health. So long as they are detained in jail until freed from suspicion or turned over to the hospitals for the insane they are in danger of the stigma which, in the public mind, attaches to the man or woman who passes the doors of a jail, whether innocent or guilty. It is a principle of British law that a man is innocent until proven guilty, but it works out exactly the opposite in practice. An innocent person to whom circumstantial evidence points strongly as being guilty of an indictable offense, under the ordinary course of the law is immediately assumed to be guilty and cast into prison, so that in practice a man is guilty until he has proven his innocence. Even when honorably discharged the person who has been placed under suspicion will be regarded by some former associates as an enemy of society because he has spent a time behind prison bars awaiting trial for an offense of which he is innocent. In the case of crime this course of the state is doubtless the only safe one to pursue, altho it may work injustice to the innocent. But surely some more desirable arrangement could be made for looking after those suspected of mental deficiencies until their state of health has been determined.

INTO THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW

Maturely Deliberated Political Scheme

That the conflict at present raging in Europe was brought on by Kaiser William II. as the result of a maturely deliberated political scheme, is explained in an article in The Paris Temps, under the title of "Germany in the Orient," in which the Parisian newspaper sets forth the primary motives of the present military and other activities of the Germans in the near east. In the opinion of this writer, while the war of 1870 founded Germany, the struggle which commenced in 1914 was started in order to make Germany a world empire. A realization of this dream, which embraces both an increase of territory and an extension of German economic influence, presupposes not only a free disposal of the Maritime route to overseas colonies, but an overland commercial highway leading to the heart of Asia and India by way of the Balkans and Turkey.

"In his vision of a greater Germany, William II. sees the Balkans, Turkey, the Suez Canal territory, India and China as dependencies of the Fatherland," declares The Temps. "For African possession his mind has picked out Egypt, Morocco, the Congo and Angola. Since he was lucky enough to get Belgium, a part of France, Poland and Serbia in his power, the kaiser thinks it might be worth while trying to realize also his other chimeric ambitions. That is why he is keeping the Sultan and the Bulgarian king busy fighting for him. It is according to the same idea that he is bullying Greece and Roumania and stirring up unrest throuout the Mussulman world. Any little tribe of the desert which may have a chance of making trouble for France, England or Italy is being seduced by the tempting offers of the kaiser's agents, while the emissaries of his vassal at the Golden Horn are simultaneously arousing the religious fanaticism of their coreligionists."

Following an account of the measures taken to counteract the German plots and to check their future progress, the article in The Temps sums up with the following general view of the situation:—

"The establishment of a strongly fortified position at Salonika, the landing of Italian troops at Avlona, Durazzo and Santi-Quaranta, the rehabilitation of the Serbian army and the Russian concentration in Bessarabia prove that the Allies are resolved on a coordinate effort to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of Germany's aspirations as far as the Orient is concerned. The Allies do not underrate the world-wide character of the war, but it is not in the Orient that they are looking for any decisive action. All the same, they appreciate the fact that the effective checking of an enterprise which occupies such an important place in the program of their enemies as does the Oriental campaign of the Teutons, would involve a considerable prolongation of the war. Consequently they are impressed with the necessity of closing as quickly as possible the route which the Germans are trying to open. Salonika is one place where the kaiser's onward march can be conveniently stopped, and others may be selected later on. Besides, we may rest assured that the Entente Powers will know how to foil the German schemes in the Orient as they have done elsewhere."

Thus the dreams of the kaiser, of making Germany a world power, are foreordained to be shattered.

Effect of War on Women

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, a noted American Socialist, in commenting on the possible position of women in Europe after the war, expresses the belief that while there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the number of unmarried women, it will result only to some extent in a celibacy that will throw its unconscious energy into work for social progress. She takes the radical, not to say sensational view, that among the great surplus of womenhood in Europe there will be an unprecedented disregard of legal action in the love relations of men and women. She declares that once women earn their own living and establish their right to work, a not inconsiderable number of them will refuse to be cheated of their right to love and motherhood, regardless of what the "mal-adjustments" into society may be. Whether she be right or not the years that are to come will decide, but her attitude on the question as regarded at the present moment seems very much that of an extremist and a visionary.

Miss Amy Grant, the well-known suffragist foresees in the results of the conflict the loosening of the shackles of women. To a large extent this will be true, because by necessity women have entered nearly every business and industry and there they will doubtless have to remain for a time at least thru the scarcity of men. Miss Grant takes the sane view that conditions resulting from the war will not bring about any sociological change, but she is under the impression that the scarcity of men may temporarily tend to a riot of masculine egotism.

In the meantime the women of the countries of our Allies are content to let the leading feminists of the United States do the worrying over what they will be confronted with at the end of the war. They have more serious business to attend to and they are attending to it. Their work at present is to help their husbands, their brothers, their sons and their sweethearts and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion for the Allies. Outside the one great question of winning the war they are willing to let the problems of the future be adjusted in the future and feel confident that the decision, when that time arrives, will be the most satisfactory that can be reached.

Prepare for Trade at End of War

Australia is already preparing to meet trade conditions that will develop at the end of the war. Early this month Prime Minister Hughes met representatives of the states' ministries, universities, commercial and industrial interests to consider a proposal to establish a national scientific institution for research in relation to industries. The premier commented on the fact that in the past the people of Great Britain and her colonies had ignored science and pursued a policy of muddling thru almost every sphere of human activity. Science had been the pilot of German industry and that country's development along industrial lines previous to the outbreak of hostilities was due chiefly to that fact. He took the view, and rightfully, too, that if the people of the British Empire are to come into their own as an industrial people and capture the world's market for manufactured articles that Germany has forfeited by precipitating the present struggle, they would have to develop their industries along scientific lines. He strongly advised the enlistment of scientists to prepare to meet the conditions which will arise after the war, and a scheme was launched and a committee appointed to prepare details of the campaign it is proposed to inaugurate.

While the average Canadian manufacturer has about enough to occupy him at the present time in keeping his working force up to a state of efficiency, owing to the depletions thru enlistment, there is much food for thought for him and for the members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the action of the legislators of the antipodes. There is as great a need for Canada to put her industries on a scientific basis as there is for Australia, and as soon as the press of other and more urgent matters in connection with the prosecution of the war have been attended to, they should lose no time in considering a step in this direction.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

I REGRETTED EXCEEDINGLY having to miss the great lecture on "The Red Cow," by Mr. Pete Macarthur on the 19th. I was lecturing myself that evening, so we were both at a disadvantage. I did not hear him, and he did not hear me. But I have his book, "In Pastures Green," and "The Red Cow" pervades it to an appreciable extent, and I have been comforting myself, as I recommend others to do, by a careful study of the most Canadian book I have read in prose. I would have added in verse but for recollections of Mr. W. H. Taylor's "Canadian Seasons." Most of our Canadian literature consists of echoes and reflections from elsewhere, but there is growing, and there must eventually become, a school of literature, autochthonous, aboriginal, as plainly to be recognized as Canadian as Thoreau, Holmes, or Lowell are New England. One can bathe oneself in Pete Macarthur's book and become more fully baptized Canadian in the process than by living in the country for seven years. It is the kind of book that should be used as a reader in the schools, so that children could pick up general information and a point of view, and not lose their originality in the process as so frequently happens from a course of the regular text books. The volume is full of good things and the spirit of it is the big-hearted one I have sought all my life and rejoiced when I found. It is sufficiently indicated by its proposal for a title for Canada. "Land of Good Neighbors" is what Mr. Macarthur suggests. It is a motto to live up to!

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MR. MACARTHUR DEDICATES his book "to all city men who are talking of going back to the land." He slyly adds, "If each one who does not go buys a copy I shall be entirely satisfied." Now that the days are lengthening out once more it is just the right time to buy "In Pastures Green." The spring fever is beginning to race thru one's veins, and for those who feel they must go to the country and know they can't, a fine compromise can be had by reading what Mr. Macarthur has to say. His book is not only amusing, but it is an education on things Canadian and on all sorts of other things besides to read it. For sense and sentiments, science, service and serenity, it is unequalled in Canadian literature. Mr. Macarthur, as almost everybody knows, is a literary man who has gone to live in the country on a farm of, I believe, fifty acres. Accounts that come in from neighbors describe the farm as a menace to agriculture, but one can never be sure whether neighbors are not envious of success. And Mr. Macarthur goes about his farming with a different spirit to that which is usually encountered. Speaking of the harvesting season, he drops a remark or two which indicates the difference. In England he found the harvesting treated as a kind of festival. "Everyone acted as if nature's bounty were appreciated, and as if the harvest were a natural time of rejoicing. Here it is different. Everything is rush and hurry. I have even known a good farmer to fume and rage because the minister was so thoughtless as to make a pastoral call during the harvest and had delayed matters by asking a blessing at dinner. When folks get in a hurry here in Ontario, they make the fur fly. But I gave up being in a hurry long since, and yesterday the children were among the sheaves, and they rode on the loads, and we had a good time together that we'll probably talk about years afterwards."

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THAT COMES NEARER the desirable country life than anything I have read since William Morris' "News From Nowhere," which is the most idyllic Utopia I know about. I have a high opinion of "The Fat of the Land," but it sets no standard for poor people or people even of moderate means, and so one reads it like a delightful fairy tale. But "In Pastures Green" is the real thing and might happen to any of us who are not loaded down with greenbacks. I lived in the country for eighteen months in 1902 and 1903 and I can testify that Mr. Macarthur faithfully reproduces the atmosphere and the facts of Ontario farm life and with such sunny genial humor that those who read him if they are the right kind of people must be persuaded in their minds to be off to the country immediately. This is what it is coming to with most of us. I question very much whether the end of the war will make city life any more tolerable, or that the high cost of living will come any lower with the fall of the kaiser. The unnatural congestion of the cities, which becomes worse all the time, and less like Nineveh and Babylon in their inclusion of farm lands in the city limits, must reach an impracticable and unbearable point.

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WE HAVE NOT THE SENSE of the bees who hive off when they get too crowded, and establish a new colony. If our cities had sense as the bees have, they would organize colonizing parties and move off as complete organisms, their future all arranged and provided for, to farm tracts in our national lands, allowing so many acres a head for each party and providing for them to own it in common. He who would not work, neither should he eat, and a colony of this kind of from 500 to 2000 people would be self-directing and self-supporting. The more I read of Mr. Macarthur's work on the farm, the more convinced I am that my farm community idea is a practical and practicable one. The difficulty is to get the right people together. So many influences at once set to work to break up or to block such an effort that all previous attempts that I have heard of, except the religious ones, such as the Moravian village and farm settlements have been failures. The Doukhobors, with their religious ties, have also been successful, but their success does not appeal to the average Canadian who wants civilization as well as success. The solitary and isolated life of a large number of farmers and farmers' wives is a tragedy of souls. It is not good for man to be alone, and it is not good for him to be herded in cities. The farm community with all the conveniences, the companionship, the intellectual and other legitimate forms of recreation, and the spiritual uplift of co-operative and brotherly living remains to be tried.

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PROBABLY THE POLITICIANS would interfere with such an experiment. And it would be difficult, also, to gather enough people who would be gregarious enough to co-operate, and individualistic enough not to be insipid, and also broad enough to unite on a basis of equal labor while holding themselves free and tolerant on mental matters. The kind of people who could read and enjoy Mr. Macarthur's book are the kind of people who could lead and enjoy the community life and carry it to success. If we do not progress in this direction then I am of the opinion that the trust idea will be applied to agriculture on a huge scale and co-operation farming will drive the individual tiller of the soil to urban degradation. It is not easy to convey an adequate idea of the fascination of Mr. Macarthur's pages, but they are all filled with the most delightful adventures which enthrall one for the brief moments they last. Nothing could be more thrilling than the adventures of the bees at pages 173 and 226, and all one's hunting instincts are aroused at the news of a skunk on page 288. The latent human is aroused by such an episode as that of the monkey-wrench and the cultivator bolt. Gradually one discovers that an epic interest lies in every incident of the farm when there is an epic genius to record it. I'll set Macarthur beside Burroughs and Jeffries after this as equal to the best, and he is the author to send abroad as the typical Canadian. If we ever have that cataclysm which has been so long a-prophesied, "In Pastures Green," is an excellent guide to self-support in the country, and will help to cultivate a wiser kind of desire for a new state of existence.

INTERESTING STORIES ABOUT THE WAR

WAR YARNS THEY'RE TELLING

Send us the best war story you've heard. It can be a story of training or trench, of anything connected with war.
Make it brief, and address it—War Stories, The Sunday World, Toronto.

LIEUTENANT: "Where's the new recruit?"
Private: "Dont know, Sir. I heard him talking about using suction to sew a button on his tunic with, and I haven't seen him since."—Arthur W. Chubb, 139 North Victoria avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

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MRS. McKENZIE (an old Scotch woman), rushed into her neighbor's house one morning exclaiming: "Oh! Mrs. McDougall! My Georgie has just been wounded in the Dardanelles."
Mrs. McDougall (excitedly): "Gude preserve us a' what pairt o' him is that?"—A. Sharp, 1263 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto.

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A NUMBER of German prisoners had been taken, but when they reached camp one was missing. The Tommy in charge, being asked for an explanation, replied:
"Well, it was this way, sir. He was a married man and I'm a married man and he got talking about his wife and I got talking about my wife. He had kiddies and I have got kiddies, so we talked about them and he made me feel so blooming miserable that I shot the blighter!"—K. M. Lash, 60 Lowther avenue.

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A COLONEL was questioning some budding young officers to ascertain the extent of their military knowledge. To one he said: "Suppose you were in command of 500 infantry on an open plain and your scouts had just discovered 10,000 enemy cavalry advancing at a gallop towards you, what command would you give?"
The young man was obviously at a loss for a suitable answer for a moment, but finally blurted out: "Let us pray, sir, I think."

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"IF you could only shoot as well as you can eat," said the musketry instructor, "you would be a crack shot. Whereas——"
"That's right, sergeant," was the reply; "but then you see I have been practising eating for 22 years, while I've only had this 'ere gun for six weeks"—C Stoyle, 34 Dearbourne avenue, Toronto

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OVERHEARD on a street car in the old country:
First Lady (with shawl over her head): Has that boy of yours joined the army yet?"
Second Lady (ditto): Aye! But what a fuss they made! Twice they injected him, but last week he was detested. So I s'pose he's all right now.—George Kesson, 36 Jane street, Mt. Dennis, Ont.

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NURSE: "Now is there anything else I can do for you?"
Tommy (with vinegar cloth on head, salt bag on chest and mustard plaster on feet): "Well, nurse, you might just put a pepper plaster on my back, and then I shall be a bloomin' cruet."—Margaret Coates, 40 Breadalbane street.

TOMMY had been in hospital some time, when the doctor ordered a change of diet, but Tommy, being a sweet-tooth, soon began coaxing his nurse for some dainties.
"No, Tommy," said his nurse; "your diet is changed. You're to have nothing sweet; it would do you harm."
"Then," was the reply, "why haven't they changed my nurse, too?"—Fred Boyden, 130 Galt avenue, Toronto.

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AFTER a recent battle some British Tommies with their officer were sent to remove and bury the dead from the scene of the engagement. Very soon the officer noticed that one of the Tommies was laying his head on the ground at the side of what appeared to be a dead German. The Tommie, seeing his officer looking, shouted: "Hi, sir! this blooming German said he 'aint' dead yet. What shall I do with him?" The officer, after a moment's thought, shouted back: "Ha! well, the Germans are all liars, bury him any way."—Maude Wright, 258 Harbord street.

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AN IRISH soldier arrived at the front just in time to see them bringing in some wounded Germans on stretchers. One of them, an officer with head bandaged, face badly cut, and his arm in a sling, beckoned him and asked for a cigaret, which was given him. After they had gone a short distance the Irishman came running up and gave him three packages of cigarets, a packet of tobacco and a pipe. "Surely you must feel sorry or have you taken a fancy to me?" said the officer. "It's not that said Pat, "but your the first German I've seen done up to my liking." J. T.

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HE had been a farm hand and had donned the khaki at Chatham, Ont. Some of his former associates met him on the street and enquired how soldiering compared with farming.
"It has its drawbacks," was the reply, "but I'd be a long time farming before anybody would ask me to mark time."—George J. Philip, 74 McCaul street, Toronto.

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A DRILL sergeant, whose severity had made him very unpopular with his company, was putting a squad thru the funeral exercises. Opening the ranks to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the sergeant, by way of demonstration, walked slowly down the line formed by the two ranks. Having reached the end of the party, he turned around and regarded them with a critical eye for a mement or two. Then he said: "Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but the look of regret you ought to 'ave is altogether missing."—Chas. O'Hearn, 95 Perth avenue, Toronto, Ont.

THE war affects everybody. An old gentleman passing a little boy who was playing at soldiers, exclaimed:
"Ah, my little man, you are a son of Mars, eh?"
The little boy indignantly said: "Course I'm a son of ma's; you didn't suppose I was a son of auntie's, did you?"—John Craig, 77 Grenville street, Toronto.

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BEFORE the war a certain Toronto girl was visiting in Hanover, Germany. One day while out walking with a friend of hers, a young German girl, they passed the British consulate, over which the Union Jack was flying. As it floated peacefully in the breeze the proud little Fraulein exclaimed with some disdain:
"Oh, what a silly-looking rag that Union Jack is! It reminds me of nothing so much as that cheap striped and colored candy you sell in your stores."
"Yes," replied the Canadian girl, "the kind that makes everybody sick who tries to lick it."—F. S. Chalmers, 87 Ravina crescent, Toronto.

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AN Irishman wrote home to his wife, and part of the letter ran thus: "When I was off leave I met Pat Hewings. Says I, 'how are you, Hewings?' 'Pretty well.' 'I thoink you, Wolley,' says he. Says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith, no more is mine Hewing' says he. So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us."—Arthur W. Clubb, 139 North Victoria avenue, Hamilton.

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ONE of the British torpedo destroyer boats lay pitching in a raging gale "somewhere in the North Sea," with her engine in distress. The commander ordered that oil should be poured on the troubled water, and the seaman who attempted to carry out the order was suddenly washed overboard. But the returning wave washed him back again, and as he picked himself up upon the deck he saluted his officer and quietly said: "Very sorry, sir, lost the bucket."—G.A.M., Newcastle, Ont.

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THE nurse was writing a letter for a wounded soldier. "There's something I'd like you to put in, Miss," said the soldier, hesitatingly.
"Well, what is it?"
"You won't mind now? Just put, 'The nurses in this hospital are all rather elderly and ugly persons.'"
"That isn't quite true," said the charming young nurse.
"It isn't, Miss, but it'll ease my missus's mind wonderful. She's always been a bit on the jealous side."
The missus's mind was eased.—Miss A. G. McGregor, 104 Brooklyn avenue, Toronto.

FRIGHTFULNESS NOW ADOPTED BY AUSTRIANS

Learning the Cruelties of Their "Kultured" Ally in Treating Prisoners.

DEATH FOR CAPTIVES

Penalty Visited on Russians Who Refused to Dig Trenches For Captors.

Evidence accumulates that the Austrians are learning frightfulness from their Prussian masters, says a Berne despatch. A number of Russian prisoners, captured by the Austrians in Galicia and removed some time ago to the neighborhood of Goriza to dig trenches for the Austrian troops operating against Italy (a breach of international conventions concerning the treatment of prisoners of war), succeeded in escaping and reaching the Italian lines. They have sworn information about their treatment by the Austrians, and admissions made by an Austrian cadet who fell into the hands of the Italians confirm their story.

Many of the Russian prisoners refused to dig trenches for their captors, whereupon they were subjected to cruel tortures. They were deprived of food for several days consecutively; they were beaten; they were tied to posts; they were suspended from trees by ropes passed beneath their arms and around their waists. Sergt. Alexander Sergeieff, of the 279th Russian infantry regiment, declares that the Austrian General Hoffmann interrogated a number of Russian prisoners while they were hanging from trees in this way. The general asked them if they persisted in refusing to dig trenches, and those who defied him were thrashed as they swung helpless and at the mercy of their tormentors.

Most of the Russians who escaped into the Italian lines were eye-witnesses of the barbarous execution of four of their comrades by the Austrians. One hundred and fifty Russian prisoners stubbornly persisted in spite of all punishments and threats in refusing to dig trenches for the Austrians. Four of them were condemned to death as a warning to the others. Young Austrian cadets were assigned to the duty of executing them. This is the part of the Russians' statements confirmed by the Austrian cadet in Italian captivity. The execution took place, and all the other Russian prisoners were compelled to be present at the scene of butchery.

THOUGHT COUNSEL KNEW TOO MUCH FOR A LAWYER

WHAT the late Lord Alverstone used to regard as the finest compliment ever paid to him during his career at the bar is related by his cousin, E. R. Calthrop, M.I.C.E.

An engineering case in the north, relative to certain defective boiler work, attracted great interest among the local workmen who crowded the court every day. On the last day, while "Dick Webster" was addressing the court for the plaintiffs, a burly boiler maker foreman came in and sat down next to one of the principals of the plaintiff firm, to whom he was well known. After Webster had dealt searchingly with abstruse technical details and odd customs of the shops, the foreman at last turned to his neighbor and whispered: "Who's that feller talking to the Judge?"
"That's Mr. Webster, our counsel," was the reply.
"Wha—a—t?" crescendoed the foreman, "Do you mean to tell me that feller's only a lawyer? Garn! 'E knows a d—— sight too much for that" (almost roaring, so that the court itself looked up). "I tell yer that feller's a d—— boiler maker!"

They Are Coming

IT'S THE same "fiery cross,"
Which Scotia well knew,
Is abroad in this land,
With message for who?

To those who have mothers,
And sisters and wife,
It's to him who'd defend
His home with his life.

It's to him who has blood,
He's willing to shed,
For love of the living,
For sake of the dead.

It's to him who believes,
That his mother gave birth,
To son who is worthy,
A place on this earth.

It's to him who believes,
His God made men free,
It is to him who loves,
His dear "ain countrie."

From mountain and river,
From prairie and glen,
They're coming in thousands,
Great big husky men.

From the city they come,
With Varsity 'nought,
From the farm and the mine,
No scrub in the lot.

From the north and the south,
From east and the west,
When old Britain says "come,"
We give of our best.

When real men are needed,
Who'll fight till they drop,
The land of the maple,
Produces a crop.

British blood is on fire,
Just take it from me,
There is trouble ahead.
For who? GERMANY.
—T. H. LITSTER.

ENGLISHMAN ELUDED GERMANS FOR ONE YEAR IN BRUSSELS

Remained to Nurse Invalided Wife and Did Not Report to Authorities Until She Died —Woman Feigned Madness and Probably Escaped Being Shot as a Consequence of Pro-British Remark.

AMONG the party of refugees from Belgium who landed in England recently was an Englishman who for over a year contrived to evade capture by the Germans, altho during the whole of that time he was resident in the city, says The London Chronicle.

Alfred Bankes—the Englishman referred to—occupied a flat with his wife, who was an invalid past recovery, and a faithful servant. Gradually Mrs. Bankes declined, and her husband resolved not to leave her until the end came. And when she died eight weeks ago, he reported himself to the German military authorities.

"The man to whom I reported," said Mr. Bankes to me, "was a non-commissioned officer, I judged, and I understood that his mother was an Englishwoman, but that fact did not affect his hatred of the English.

"He literally foamed at the mouth when I explained the reason why I had hidden myself. I told him that even for the kaiser himself I could not have done otherwise—and that made him angrier still. He cried that I was asking to be shot, but eventually he let me go free.

"During the whole period of my wife's illness I remained at the flat, not daring to venture out in the daytime. But at night I took my walks abroad, and was never molested."

From the conversations of these refugees it would appear that the Germans are becoming more stringent in their methods, and there is a threat that the English women will be interned, as well as the men. Each week it is necessary to report oneself, and no matter how young the child, it must go to the office with its parent.

Boy Scouts Arrogant

The attitude of the soldier, however, is not offensive, and apparently one of the most objectionable phases of the military occupation is the arrogance of the German Boy Scouts, of whom there are now a number in the city. Miss Yseulte Swire, a student at the conservatoire, said that, while both officers and men generally were considerate, the boy scouts were rough in manner. "An officer in a car, for instance," she said, "will offer a woman a seat, but the scout—never! And they will not make way for anyone." These amiable young disciples of kultur have been imported from Germany to act as orderlies to the military staff.

The city is honeycombed with spies, who lay information upon the slightest pretext irrespective of sex, as Mrs. Nellie Church—a plump, happy-faced woman—has reason to know. Mrs. Church has recently been released from an asylum because, in a cafe, she applied an unfavorable description to the kaiser. "I was with a party of friends," she stated, "and, feeling in the mood for it, I uttered pro-English sentiments. I declared that the German soldiers couldn't help themselves, and that the kaiser was a brute.

"A man sitting at a nearby table immediately ordered me to retract the observation, and when I retorted, 'Englishwomen never retract,' he called in a policeman. I feigned to the authorities that I was mad, and they promptly put me in an asylum, where I was detained for three months."

Food supplies, with the exception of potatoes, are plentiful, and each person is allowed 300 grammes of bread every two days—white bread, too, of good quality. Indeed, the plentifulness of the food compared with the conditions in the fatherland has been responsible for an influx of German civilians. Sugar is very scarce, and is 2d per lb. On the other hand, meat is very little dearer. A census of the potato supplies is being conducted by the Germans, and inhabitants are required to declare all stocks over five kilos. Mrs. Thomson, who has three children, told me that she had had no potatoes for a month.

An extraordinary rise has occurred in the case of soap. It is black, and where formerly the cost was 6d it is now 3s 4d.

Under the enemy's grip the spirit of the Belgians remains unbroken, and measures are taken to ensure that the Germans are aware of this. For instance, at intervals a little four-page octavo news sheet called Le Libre Belge (The Free Belgian) is published and circulated, notwithstanding that a large sum has been offered in reward for the disclosure of its source, and that the penalty for reading it is two years' imprisonment. And with each publication of Le Libre Belge a clean copy finds its way by some mysterious and hitherto undetected agency on to the desk of von Bissing, the governor, himself!

Closed Entire Street

On the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution, the entrances to the Place des Martyrs were guarded by sentries to prevent wreaths being placed upon the statue which commemorates the event. Nevertheless, flowers were deposited there—from the windows of the neighboring houses. A certain street, too, welcomed the date of a victory in the war by making a din with tins and kettles, etc.; it was closed for a fortnight, and every resident kept within doors for that period.

The impression in Brussels is that the Germans realize they made a grave error in murdering Miss Cavell, and Nurse Cambridge, who knew her well and spoke with her a few days before her death, remarked to me that nobody knows where she is buried. "We heard that when the war is over," she added, "they will indicate the place." When Nurse Cambridge—who was in Mons at the time of the famous battle—applied for permission to come to England the officer expressed surprise, and informed her that London "was depressed."

In the party there was, perhaps, no more happy family than that of Mr. J. Clifford, an employe of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, whose stock in Brussels, valued at some hundreds of thousands of francs has been confiscated.

Refugees from Brussels state that the guns are lately very audible in the city, constituting a message of hope to the Bruxellois, and Mr. Bankes mentioned a grim little incident at his wife's funeral—the concussion of the firing, so close did it seem to be, caused scatters of earth to dribble into the grave.

HOW READING IS SUPPLIED TO MEN OF THE GRAND FLEET

Committee of London Chamber of Commerce Has Been Attending to This Since Soon After the Outbreak of Hostilities.

BUT for the fact that he has a regular and ample supply of British newspapers, Jack never would have known that "Old Whiskers," as he calls Admiral von Tirpitz, has been out in the North Sea looking for him, says The London Morning Post. Jack rubbed his eyes very hard when he read the other day this item of news made in Germany. He rubbed them till he winked to his messmates, and their unanimous comment, garnished with suitable ultra-marine adjectives, was that that was a "wopper" and no mistake, and that there was no such luck for them as a sight on the high seas of Old Whiskers and his canal boats. Jack, of course, knows a great deal more about what is really happening on the high sea than the writers for newspaper do, and when he is ashore he knows, too, how to keep his mouth shut. But he is grateful for real news, and can sift the kernel of truth from the husk of fiction as well as any landsman. He owes it to the Newspapers-for-the-Fleet Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce that he never lacks reading matter of all kinds when he has the leisure to peruse it. It is a committee which has been doing a great deal of work without advertisment. It started operations so long ago as the 20th of August, 1914, when the war was in its infancy, and Jack had only begun his ceaseless vigil on the seas which he is now maintaining during a second winter of storm and stress with invincible courage and imperturbable patience. F. Faithful Begg is the president of the committee, and Maj. H. Vane Stow, the secretary, who is active controller of the organization, explained how it conducts its operations. Daily newspapers, while important from the point of view of prompt information concerning current events, are only one section of the committee's activities. Our sailors have sent to them also weekly papers, periodicals, magazines, and books, while gramophones, with records, needles, and everything complete, fall within the compass of the enterprise. Their Majesties the King and Queen send regularly their weekly illustrated journals from Buckingham Palace. The proprietors of newspapers and other publications give material aid by providing free copies of what they produce. The morning and evening papers are punctually collected, and all the literature, after being gathered into a large underground apartment at offices of London Chamber of Commerce, is classified, sorted-out, and packed in bundles ready for despatch. The bundles are delivered at the admiralty, and the naval and postal authorities do the rest. Each ship is treated as if it were a club, to which allocation is made on the basis of membership. Thus a first-class battleship receives daily 70 copies of newspapers; the allotment to a battle-cruiser is 58, to a large cruiser 50, to a light cruiser 36, and to a vessel of the destroyer type 20. This is sufficient to "go round" the different ships' companies without any need to scramble for copies. Naval bases and hospitals, of course, are included, and patrol vessels on the high seas throw packages of literature on board the mine-sweepers and other small craft, which are always hungry for news from home. "Up to date," says Maj. Vane Stow, "we have sent out between six and seven million newspapers, magazines, and other publications. In the case of the Dardanelles it has been difficult to maintain our regular supply, but we have done our best to meet a demand which naturally has been keener out there than in our own home waters. We have never appealed to the public for subscriptions, and the money we get has been sent to us voluntarily. It is devoted mainly to paying staff wages and providing gramophones and games to aid in relieving the monotony which is inseparable from the game of patience our sailors have to play in protecting our commerce and our lives. To different ships and hospitals we have sent about six hundred gramophones—all new—and some 14,000 double-sided new records. The total number of packages we despatched up to the 6th of December was 204,574, and with the pressure of Christmas literature this has since been largely increased."

Jack is very grateful for his press service, as numerous letters and postcards testify. The admiralty have thanked the committee, and so has Sir John Jellicoe, who has written to Maj. Vane Stow:

The newspapers and gifts sent have been greatly appreciated, and the result of the organization and immense pains which have been taken in carrying out so great a scheme with such success is a matter for congratulation. The fleet is under a great debt of gratitude to you and all who have worked so whole-heartedly on its behalf.

Letters from seamen and stokers all breathe the spirit of a sane and cheery manliness. Jack is ever "merry and bright." Nothing dashes his spirits or dims his optimism. Sometmes he sends photographs. One of these represents a destroyer almost rent in twain as the result of a collision with a friendly ship. Jack's comment is something like this: "You will see we have had a slight accident and let in a little daylight on the old girl, so dont trouble to send us any more papers for the present, as we have leave ashore." Another picture, taken somewhere on the high seas, shows a group of grimy stokers laughing into the camera. Underneath is written: "Received papers with thanks. They come in very handy to the clinker-knockers of the North Sea plunger, H. M. S. ——." In batches of other communications picked out at random one notes such phrases as, "Your papers are a perfect God-send. Don't know what we should do without them." "Our life is a bit monotonous at times, and you have no idea how you help us to break the monotony." "Tell the folks at home to keep smiling. We're all right. Ask von Whiskers. He ought to know." "Just returned from a week's patrol. We're all busy now reading up the back numbers."

As an impressive fact in minor statistics it may be recorded that five hundredweight of stout packing-paper and one hundredweight of twine are used up every week in making the parcels secure. As to what Jack likes in the way of literature, he is an omnivorous reader and quite cosmopolitan in his tastes. He reads his newspapers for news rather than for comment, but he appreciates the compliments about him which appear in the press, and is very tolerant with the naval expert. He is not always thinking about the sea and ships and the admiral with the whiskers. In his list of papers he has The War Cry and other publications of the Salvation Army, and the Scotsmen on the trawler mine-sweepers are stated to be diligent students of the Free Presbyterian Magazine. He loves pictures even as a child loves them, and the thumbed and dog-eared copies of the "Illustrateds" pass from hand to hand till the pictures themselves are smudged almost beyond recognition by the "mucky paws" of the "clinker-knockers." There are many students, too, among the ships' companies. A modern battleship has been called a big box of machinery, and the chamber of commerce committee takes care to furnish a comprehensive collection of technical journals which are of great assistance to the young man still in the instructional stage, and valuable to the matured expert who wishes to keep in touch with the onward march of the particular science to which he has devoted his talents and his intellect for the benefit of his country. Thus, there are to be found on every ship the journals which deal with the various branches of engineering and electrical science and the wonders of the world of wireless telegraphy. In the matter of books Jack when off duty prefers something in the shape of light literature, and novels, of which there is an abundant supply, are passed from ship to ship till something like a big circulating library has been established. When all is said and done, it is little enough that the landlubber is able to do for Jack to relieve his monotony and sweeten his toil while he is watching and waiting for —the Day. But he is thankful for little attentions and remembrances, and on that Day he will repay a hundredfold and heap up a glorious debt beyond the power of redemption.

HUNS WON'T FACE BRITISH WHEN IT IS MAN TO MAN

Make No Pretence of Being Equals As Fighters, Declares Artillery Officer Who Describes Lively Brush With the Enemy.

In a letter to his wife a British artillery officer at the front writes:

It will comfort you a little for the rather doleful news from the Balkans if you'd been "Somewhere in France" this morning to see a company of a new regiment from the hearty, wholesome West of England come back after a jolly little raid on the Huns' trenches.

This morning, very early, a company of a West of England regiment was entrusted with the task of harassing the Hun. Without preliminary advertisement of an artillery bombardment, but with warning to the artillery who were to have a share in the good work at its second stage, our men, one hundred and twenty strong, slipped silently over our parapet and made for the German trench. They had means (which I had better not specify) to deal with the German wire, and these means proved quite efficacious. No German patrols were encountered. The first news the Germans had of our arrival was when an officer appeared over their parapet and shot down a German non-commissioned officer with his revolver. Then like a huge Rugby rush on the ball, the English soldiers were over the German parapet, their colonel (who, by the way, had been begged not to go with them, but insisted) at their head, shouting gaily, cheering, shooting. The Huns would not make a fight of it. Most of them scurried away like frightened rabbits to the communication trenches. Others threw up their hands, calling out "Kamerad." A German officer, who showed fight, was struck down by a loaded bomb stick—his skull crushed in. Whilst the prisoners were being secured the English company divided up. Some bombed the communication trenches, others "made hay" of the German firing trench, cutting the wires, destroying the dug-outs, looting the war material.

After twenty minutes, the allotted time, the company started back for their own trench. They had twelve prisoners, a German maxim gun, two bags of German bombs, and some other booty. They had not sustained a single casualty and had left dead in the trench a number of Germans, variously estimated at from 20 to 48. As soon as our infantry had left the German firing trench our artillery opened fire on the German communication trenches where the fugitives had taken refuge. It was at this time, probably, that the chief slaughter of the enemy took place. They were "rattled" and in flight. Presumably the German reserves were being rushed up, and we hope that both parties met around about the points where we were raining high explosives and shrapnel from a score of batteries at the rate of one hundred shells a minute.

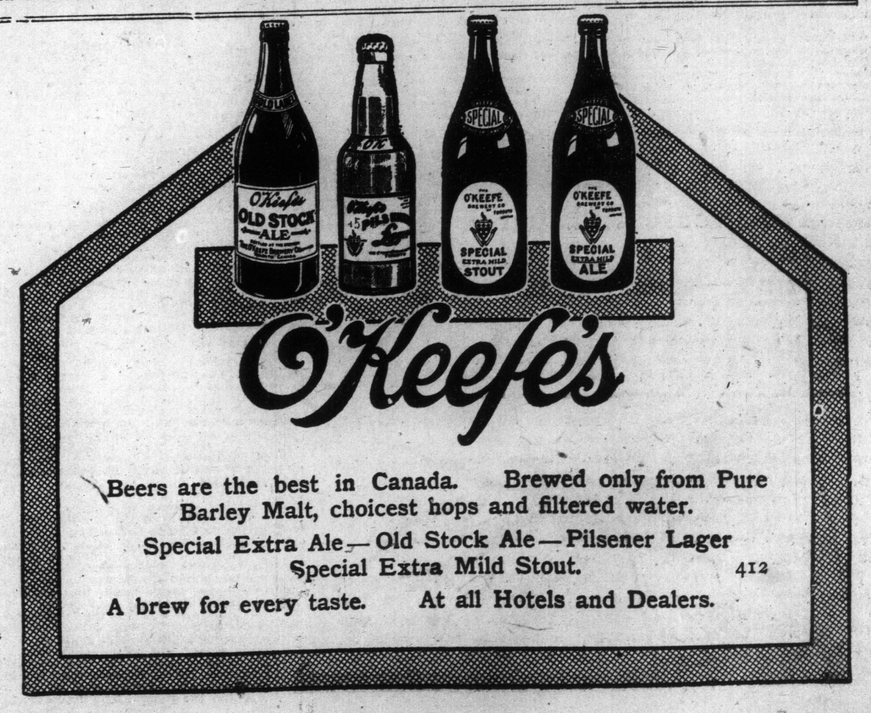
The Germans at this stage, 25 minutes after our men had crossed the parapet, woke up, and their artillery began a heavy bombardment of our firing trench and communication trenches. From this fire we had three killed, mainly because one of the German prisoners become obstreperous and delayed the passing of our men at a certain point. That was practically the whole cost of the enterprise. The German prisoners, when they learned that they were not to be shot—the German officers tell their men that the British always shoot prisoners—were unfeignedly glad to be captured. Probably they will be usefully communicative when they come to be examined. One prisoner was a youth of seventeen. He had been two days at the front when he was thus taken prisoner.

Now, I don't suggest that this was a great victory and that London or even a certain west country town should be flagged. But it was a happy little incident. And it is cheering to find that when all this deadly mechanical trickery of war can be swept aside, and the Englishman meets the German as man to man, the German scurries away, and does not make any pretence of equality.

WEST NIGERIA HAS STRANGEST COINS IN WORLD

AMONG the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out-of-the-world towns and villages in Southwest Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, and called Manillas. In shape they resemble a horseshoe with two extremitiees flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each.

In "face value" fourteen of these queer coins are equivalent to one cent, so that a quarter's worth would be an uncomfortably heavy load. Not only are these Manillas used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold them at the various shops. At one time this strangely shaped money had quite a large circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns in one or two of the smaller seaboard places. Manillas are now very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them, not solely by reason of their scarcity, but because of the novel serviette rings they make when silver plated.



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Winifred Black WRITES ABOUT

Just Plain Folks

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Winifred Black

THIS world is full of men and women, boys and girl, and folks—just plain folks. I'm only just beginning to find it out. First it was all boys and girls with me.

Girls were nice, comfortable, companionable creatures, who liked to read the same books I did and talk about the same things and sing the same songs and tie the same color of hair ribbons in the same kind of bows.

Boys were great big horrid things, always fighting and yelling and throwing their caps on the floor and eating all the doughnuts before I got a chance to get to the pantry.

Then there were men, strange, mysterious, alluring, complex creatures, who lived in a different world from me. They wore tweed coats and smoked briar pipes and went hunting and liked to catch fish and tell stories about them.

Big and rather stupid some of them were, but put the stupidest one of them in a canoe by moonlight with the madrone trees in full blossom in the month of May and you really had to admit that there was something oddly interesting and almost weirdly fascinating about him.

Never mind if he did smell of tobacco—that was part of the lure. What if he did whiff of whiskey? You could always shut your eyes and pretend about it. And when he didn't talk it wasn't because he was stupid, but because he was "deep." And if he did talk without saying very much of importance, why that was because you didn't "understand."

How could you—when he was a man and you were, oh, glorious and inspiring thought, a woman!

A Man! Whose Man?

What did he mean by that strange look he gave you when the conductor asked the carefare? How strangely his hand trembled when he folded up the evening paper and sat down beside you in the train!

What letter was that you saw him put in his pocket? Who wrote it — bold thing that she was—and how did he like it when he read it?

A man! Whose man? That was the all-important, all-engrossing question. Women? What queer creatures they were—the other women!

Brunettes were all right so long as there was no man about, but let a man appear and you never could count on them for a minute.

Blondes were good friends, they could keep a secret all right, but they were inclined to be satirical and make fun of your romantic ideas. Red-haired women you couldn't count on at all, ever.

Except yourself, of course—you were different.

But in the main women were dear, sweet, gentle, kindly, good creatures who were always deceived and not treated as they should be, and you must league yourself with them against the men.

Not any particular man, tho—there was, of course, always an exception.

But now I have found that, besides men and women and boys and girls, the world is full of just folks.

Folks who are men, but folks just the same; women who are women, but folks quite as well.

I like the old-fashioned phrase, "men-folks" and "women-folks." There's something natural and human and wholesome and sane about it, isn't there?

See those men walking along there in the street? To the girl who sees them from the car they are just grown-ups, and, as such, to be sedulously avoided. To the woman who is still in the choose-partners stage of development they are men—every one of them a possible chance for misery or bliss.

To me, thank goodness, they're just folks.

Human Nature Is Fine

That man with the flashing dark eyes and the cynical smile! I know he isn't worrying about a thing more romantic than what on earth to do when the landlord comes around and complains about the dents in the wall that his office boy will persist in making. The pale, romantic youth who walks with him isn't pining away with unrequited love. He played Kelly pool too late last night and wishes he hadn't, that's all.

The plump person in the derby hat that looks too small for him may be on the verge of eloping with his employer's wife for all I know. That doesn't interest me in the least. What I want to know is; Does he pay his bills, can his friends trust him with their secrets, and will he stand the test of life like a man?

How much more interesting life is when we come to the "folks"! I used to know a doctor who said it always did him good to have cheap cynics say to him, as they always were saying:

"You must see a great deal of human nature."

My doctor friend always answered them;

"Yes, thank heaven, I do."

For he, like most physicians I have ever known, always said there was nothing in the world so fine, after all, as human nature.

That's the way I feel about folks. The meaner and smaller the little anxieties the more unromantic and less interesting the trials, the more I think of the folks who bear them patiently and uncomplainingly and live, the most of them, after all, decent, honest, kindly, uncomplaining, fairly happy lives.

I'm glad I'm one of the "folks." Aren't you?

THE NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by CHESTER FIELD

"The Bent Twig."

Dorothy Canfield's latest novel, "The Bent Twig," has for its subject modern American life, with its defeats and victories, and her revelation is warm and charmingly sincere, the story being broader and stronger than any she has attempted heretofore. It has to do almost entirely with the wealthier class, or what is generally known as the "first" families. The supreme interest of the tale centres in and about the home of a college professor, in this home lives a beautiful and brilliant girl, whose very soul is torn by two contending elements—superficial pleasures, which come to her so readily, and the basic principles of a truly joyous and noble life. Her choice between the two and the events that lead up to it, occupy the reader's rapt attention. Holt & Co. are the publishers.

Unpreparedness.

"The Military Unpreparedness of the United States: A History of American Land Forces From Colonial Times Until June 1st, 1915," by F. J. Huidekoper, published by Macmillan's, may be read with profit by militarists and anti-militarists. Altho the writer's point of view is that of an advocate of a large and efficient standing army, those who preach unpreparedness are compelled to look upon his principles with sympathy, if not with favor, because he clearly shows that unpreparedness costs more in money and life than preparedness. No subject is more widely and vehemently discussed at the present time than this one, and the facts herein cited cannot be altogether disregarded by those seeking to solve the problem that just now confronts the land to the south of us, and, in fact, humanity generally.

Citizenship.

Then along comes Leonard Wood, with his "The Military Obligation of Citizenship," published by University Press, Princeton. Quoting frequently from Gen. Lee in each of the three addresses that make up this little volume, he makes use of this trite sentence: "A government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught." The stranger calls attention to the much-neglected fact that the United Sates has never yet met, single-handed, an enemy that was prepared for war. Whatever victories came to them, came in spite of their unpreparedness. In the introduction, written by Professor Hibben of Princeton, he says that General Wood is a man of peace, but that "he shrinks from the task of leading forth the devoted but inexperienced young men of America to be slaughtered like cattle at the hands of experienced and seasoned troops."

Hunting Wasps.

In "The Hunting Wasps," Henri Fabre describes a garden of living things, not of flowers, but of wasps. This writer, who recently died in his 93rd year, has always been looked upon as one of the most notable and trustworthy authorities on insect life, but his books were read principally by disciples, rather than by those having merely a passing fancy for the study of insects and their habits. Recently, however, his popularity has reached the great reading public. The growth has been much more tardy than the supreme richness of his works deserve, but it has been certain, and nature lovers like to have his writing upon their shelf of favorites. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

A Field Hospital.

"The only way to see war," says Mabel Dearmer, "is from a hospital." With husband and sons at the front, her cottage empty, this busy little Englishwoman, writer of stories and dramas, realized that "there is war, and we are in it." A few weeks later she was in Serbia, where she was placed in charge of the hospital linen. Writing from Stobart Field Hospital on the 22nd of May, she says: "I am sitting in front of my tent in a sea of mud—the little drain round it and the other that leads into Broadway are like roaring rivers of brown water. I am dressed in breeches and top boots. Two cooks, a Serbian sergeant, the X-ray man, the sanitary inspector, and two nurses are playing at ball and shouting in French, German and English. It is an awful thing if the ball falls because of the mud, and if it hits anybody excitement runs high." There is just a touch of humor here and there, most of the letters telling of the serious side of hospital work. "All the grit is off war," she declares. "The Germans have accomplished that much. It is all ignorance and folly, and we are working out thru it to ordinary sense." And when speaking of her sons whom she might never see again she says: "I could no more be angry with the men or the nation that had taken you all from me than I could with an earthquake. It is all ignorance and folly. They know not what they do." Macmillan's are the publishers.

French Revolution.

"High Lights of the French Revolution," by Hilaire Belloc, is just recently from the press of The Century Company. The writer throws a searchlight upon the five crises of the struggle between the monarchy and the people, bringing into prominence many details that have been overlooked by many historians. The episodes dealt with are the fateful choice of the king and queen in 1789, the flight of the royal family, the storming of the royal palace, the battle of Valmy, and the death of Louis XVI. In a chapter on Lafayette Belloc declares that the hero by whose aid America won its freedom was also the general by whose defection, in a critical hour, France was delivered into the hands of the mob. But his chapter on Lafayette is only one in a book giving much valuable information to the student of history.

CURRENT COMMENT ON WOMEN'S WORK

BY M. L. HART.

The greatest demonstration of loyalty that Toronto has yet witnessed was seen in the great outpouring of women who answered the invitation to the reception at the city hall on Tuesday. Did you see them? If not, you missed one of the grandest sights of a lifetime. Six thousand—some say many more—wives and mothers, many bringing their little ones with them, were in the receiving line, and never did action speak as did the presence of these women as they filed past and shook hands with the men and women of the reception committee.

Their presence brought to the bystander many questions. Who are they who stand out above and beyond all others for sacrifice and service? Thousands, yes, millions are doing their "bit," and doing it well, but unfaltering comes the answer that it is the women who have given their sons and husbands, who have made the supreme renunciation. The women of Toronto assembled at the city hall were in a class all by themselves. They had given, and by their appearance one should judge they had given ungrudgingly and cheerfully of those who were their support financially, and as the head of the home, in many instances. There were no heroics. Just an orderly procession of women, smiling and bright, the greatness of the thing for which they stood being almost unrecognized even by themselves, so fine was the spirit by which it was animated.

* * *

Scenically, the reception was something that a great artist would like to have glimpsed. All the glory did not go to the women, for the boys in khaki had no small share in enriching the kaleidscopic views that kept changing every moment as the stream of visitors continued their onward march to the council chamber, where the reception was in progress. The men in their smart uniform with rifles at the slope, formed a guard of honor for the women who were the wives of themselves and of their mates far off at the front, some the widows of those who have already given the supreme offering, for "What can man do more than that he lay down his life?" and many of Toronto's boys have already done this. The reception room was brightly centered with a great bed of ferns and brilliant pontezettia, and in the receiving line were Sir John Hendrie and Lady Hendrie, Sir William Mulock, Mayor Church and Miss Church, and the men in khaki stood near or about, adding meaning to the picture. It was nice to see the attention given the "wee" tots who toddled beside their mothers, and drew out unconscious admiration from the hosts. Mayor Church was particularly happy when he paid his addresses to one wee" maiden who scarcely reached to his knee, as he stooped to shake hands with her. Outside the orchestra played its most stirring airs, and the men in khaki never lost their smiles or patience even tho they had played the role of patient knights for something like three hours before the ceremony was over.

* * *

Is there anyone who doubts the need of a patriotic fund, or wonders if it is well applied? Let the six thousand women of Toronto give him practical proof that the affirmative is the answer to both queries.

* * *

As this page goes to press the great whirlwind campaign to gather $2,000,000 in three days, is in its early hours of progress. It is too soon to state results, but of one thing there is no single doubt, and that is that if organization and good-will among the women can do the thing needed, then it is already done. Preparation in advance had ensured system and the spirit of patriotism which permeates the workers, will do the rest. The $2,000,000 may already be looked upon as an assured fact.

* * *

Some of the things said at the meeting held at the home of Lady Eaton for the purpose of listening to an address, which was given by Dr. Carolyne eGisel, would perhaps, come as a surprise to that part of the community who can never get away from the impression that there are always a number of women in the community who have an everburning zeal and self-appointed mission to "run" things. The plea of the speaker, who had a formidable array of facts to bring forth on the evils of alcohol, was for co-operation in the campaign that is being carried on for prohibition by the committee of One Hundred, the members of which are from the men of the community. At the close of her strong address a call was made for leaders who would plan and guide the women to give assistance. In the room were women who had Dominion-wide fame for their efforts in the temperance cause during many years, yet there was no feverish race for office, and few attempted to retail their experiences in the work. On the contrary, tho, it could be taken as a foregone conclusion that every woman there was strong in her conviction that prohibition during wartime at least was the thing for the country, the speakers generally were of the opinion that it is not the old workers alone who must enter into the campaign, that tho they were ready to do their share, it is those who heretofore had taken no part or had no strong opinion on the need, who should be awakened and induced to take a leading part in the movement. Finally, a committee was named, consisting of Lady Eaton, Miss Walker, Mrs. F. McD. Denison, Mrs. Thos. Crawford, Mrs. J. Oliver, and Mrs. G. H. Wood, and to these ladies was left the task of organizing and arranging for the big work.

In her presidential address at the annual meeting of the local council held in the Margaret Eaton Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, Mrs. A. M. Huestis drew the attention of those present to the condition in which the report of the Social Service Commission of Toronto finds itself. This report was made by a number of the most reputable men and women of the city. Their findings were printed at the expense of the people, and now the circulation of the report is in a manner prohibited. Mrs. Huestis deplored the attitude of the city fathers on the matter. She pointed out that it was by no means the thought or wish of the commission to have the report sent out broadcast, but rather that it should find its way into the hands of the heads of departments, and particularly that it should come to the knowledge of physicians, and those who might be assisted to the betterment of humanity by the knowledge.

Another point in the address was the attitude of the province towards the expenditure of half a million of dollars in the proposed erection of cottages for the caring and training of the feeble-minded. In this connection, said Mrs. Huestis, nothing seems to come into prominence, but the size of the amount needed. People seem to forget the benefits that would come to those who would be the subjects upon which the expenditure would be exercised, and also the amount that would in the ultimate be saved the country thru the precautions and preservatives that would be introduced.

Still, another important point with which the address treated was the attitude of women towards recruiting. This, perhaps, was the most vital, or, at least, the most immediate matter treated by the president of Toronto's Council of Women. Tho many are doing grandly in this direction Mrs. Huestis was of the opinion that there are many who require rousing to a sense of personal responsibility. "If you do not encourage your men to recruit for the trenches in Flanders, you will have to see them in the trenches in Toronto," was the pertinent statement by the president, that seemed to put the matter in a nutshell, and which should make women everywhere realize the situation.

Much to the regret of the officers and members of the Toronto Local Council, Mrs. L. A. Gurnett has resigned her office of recording secretary, a post which she held for six years, and in which she did such efficient service. To fill Mrs. Gurnett's place on the board of officers will be no light task, as in addition to her systematic methods of doing business she had a great deal of technical knowledge along many lines of women's work, which made her presence and work at the meetings of more than ordinary value. Her presence of course will be still assured, but it would be matter for congratulation if the faithful secretary's office could be lightened in some way, and she could be made to retain the honors with only a share of its responsibilities.

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Secrets of Health and Happiness

A Regular Life the Cure for Mild Heart "Flutter"

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG
A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins University).

DR. HIRSHBERG

WHAT did the classical writers mean by "fluttering" hearts? The blushing maid or matron was very well understood to be excited and all agog, but if she was full of health and vitality as the descriptions of some authors would have us believe, her heart was not all "wobbly." Hearts need not be bowed down, dangerously sick nor excited to the extent that they actually flutter.

The heart is like a house with a small attic, in which are the large veins—the pulmonary and the vena cava. The two bedrooms in the upper story are called auricles, and the "first floor front" is the right ventricle and the "first floor back" the left ventricle. The whole house, including the partitions between the four chambers, is made of thick muscle, with portieres of thin tissue between the first and second stories, called "valves." Some infectious maladies are accompanied by bacteria and blood debris, which are deposited in the valves or exits of the heart, or in the large artery called the aorta. Happily, most heart diseases are not the iniquitous visitations which many people imagine. Many of us have heart disorders without a knowledge of it. Others of us know it and appreciate that discretion and temperance in living will prolong our days.

It is wise to be beforehand with a semi-annual hospital examination, and learn whether or not you have any disturbance of the "first floor front," the "second story back," the portieres or "valves" of the heart or its tough muscles.

Ailments of the "mitral" valve of the heart affect the curtains resembling the Pope's mitre, which lie between the auricle and the ventricle, and aortic valve disease are relatively common after 40. Irregular motions of the heart muscles, called "a flutter," however, are rare.

Heart "flutters," like valvular diseases of this structure, may arise from contagious and infectious maladies of infancy and childhood. When examined and the discovery is made, many are astonished to be told that some heart distempers hark back to childhood's unhappy hours when joint fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, tonsilitis and similar abominations sat unpleasantly upon the youngster's brow.

While these causes explain all sorts of heart ailments, heart "flutter" limited to one auricle or bed chamber, or to the "front porch"—the ventricle of the heart—is not always so easily accounted for. When the "flutter" occurs at such rare intervals that the person who has it becomes aware of it without fear, worry or excitement, and a physical search with an electro-cardiogrom device, stethoscope or other instruments, the trouble may be due to irregular twitches or throbs of the heart muscles. Mild "flutters," if checked in time and their causes removed, may be permanently cured. If such things as loss of sleep, worry, emotional overflow and excessive loss from certain glands are controlled; if food, exercise and habits are readjusted, then true heart "flutter," uncomplicated with "valvular" injuries, may disappear for good and all.

Answers to Health Questions

K. F., Hamilton.—Q.—I am a mother of eight children, and greatly troubled with varicose veins. What will you advise me to do for this? 2. I also have a poor memory.

A.—Varicose veins may be cured by stitching, but may be relieved, however, by wearing a rubber or elastic stocking. 2. Go to night-school and begin an education all over again, no matter what your age is. The memory grows on what it feeds. Each new fact must be linked or associated with old ones.

W. E., Hamilton.—Q.—If you will kindly send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with you query repeated, I will be glad to give you the desired information.

Hamilton.—Q.—I have psoriasis. What will remedy this? 2. I also have a double chin, can you suggest something to reduce it? 3. Please advise also for a swollen foot and pains therein.

A.—You should eat bread, fresh fruits, stewed fruits, cereals, potatoes, salads, crackers and jelly. Drink lots of fresh milk, pure olive oil and distilled water. Remove the scabs and apply 20 per cent. ointment of chrysarobin. 2. A small electric battery used every four hours will help this. Also adhesive straps used at night are beneficial. 3. Bathe the feet in boric acid water, and massage them upwards at night with alcohol. Also apply the following lotion to the feet: Calamine, 2 1-2 drams; zinc oxide, 2 drams; glycerine, 2 drams; phenol, ½ dram; lime water and rose water enough to make three ounces.

Beauty to Be, Toronto.—Q.—Kindly insert in the columns some remedy for light eyebrows. 2. Please give me a prescription for cold cream.

A.—Massage the following into the eyebrows, each night: Capsicum vaseline, 1 dram; white vaseline, 1 ounce. 2. The following is very good: White vaseline, 1 ounce; white wax, 1 ounce; oil of sweet almonds, 5 ounces; rose-water, 1½ ounces; borax acid, 20 grains; lily of valley, 8 drops.

Troubled, Toronto.—Q.—What will you advise me to do to remove moles from my arms?

A.—The lance, radium and X-rays will remove moles. The knife is most certain, less painful, not dangerous, and most quickly thru with.

A. B., Toronto.—Q.—Will you please give me some remedy for puffs under the eyes? Also their cause? 2. After I have retired at night, I am troubled with very bad pains in my left hand and arm. It is a feeling like pins and needles going thru them. What shall I do to obtain relief?

A.—This may be due to too much indoor life, constipation, irregular living, not sufficient exercise in the open air, and many other things. Take active exercise in the open air each day, live an out-door life, sleep in a well ventilated room, eat plenty of good, wholesome foods, cereals, fruits, and drink three quarts of distilled water daily. Obtain more rest and sleep, and retire early—that is, about nine o'clock, and arise about seven a.m. 2. Take 15 drops of iodide of potash in water after meals, three times a day, increasing one drop at a time until 50 are being taken, then decrease to 15 drops. Repeat this several times. Use the small electric battery on the hands and arms every three hours. Manipulations, hot applications and dry heat will be beneficial to you.

M. C. O., Toronto.—Q.—Will you kindly tell me what to do for my daughter, who, tho she is in good health, is very thin?

A.—Have her take a wineglassful of olive oil about half an hour after meals, keep the bowels open, live an out-door life, and sleep in a well ventilated room. She should sleep twelve hours in the twenty-four, retire early, and get up early, also eat good wholesome foods, such as potatoes, meats, cereals, and fruits.

W. E., Toronto.—A.—If you will kindly send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your query repeated, I will be glad to give you the desired information.

M. C. O., Toronto.—Q.—Please tell me what to do for my daughter who is very thin and pale.

A.—She should drink a wineglassful of olive oil a half hour before meals. Plenty of fresh green vegetables, dried and fresh fruits, cereals and clear soups should be given her. Outdoor life is essential to tone up her system, and bring the color to her face. Let her join the Y.W.C.A. in your city, and take advantage of the gymnasium, swimming and dancing lessons. This is what she needs.

J. J. H., Toronto.—Q.—When I crochet for any length of time I am troubled with a breaking out, similar to hives, on my arms, between the wrists and elbow. Please tell me what to do for this.

A.—Avoid excitement, rest the nerves, obtain more rest and sleep, and apply the following to the affected parts of the arms: Calamine, 2½ drams; zinc oxide, 2 drams; glycerine, 2 drams; phenol, ½ dram; lime water and rose water enough to make three ounces.

P. L., Toronto.—A.—If you will kindly enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your query repeated. I will be glad to give you the desired information.

Ben, Toronto.—Q.—Can you tell me something to do for small lumps in the skin, a sort of secretion? I have gone to two doctors with my trouble, and they tell me it is nothing.

A.—Take three drops of Fowler's arsenic solution in water after meals, three times a day. Apply white precipitate ointment to the pimples each night. Avoid all oily, hot, greasy, rich, starchy and highly seasoned foods, sweets, pastries, chocolates and thick soups.

C. T. T., Toronto.—Q.—My nose troubles me, the left nostril being completely closed up when I go to sleep, and the right one is also, at times. This causes me to awaken in the morning with a dissolving feeling therein, no bad odor tho. I obtain plenty of fresh air during the day, and sleep with my window up at night. What wil you suggest?

A.—Have the adenoids and tonsils removed, and the turbinate bones of the nose compressed so as to allow more air space. In the meantime, irrigate the nose and throat three times a day with alkaline antiseptic fluid diluted three times in water.

V. T., Toronto.—Q.—Will you be so kind as to tell me what to do for a sour stomach? 2. Also something to relieve varicose veins. 3. My hands are extremely thin, what will make them plump?

A.—Take up dancing and physical culture. Drink three quarts of distilled water daily. A lithia tablet makes the water effervescent. Carry charcoal tablets with you and take 1 or 5 any time you feel sick. Sleep ten hours out of the twenty-four, and obtain more rest. 2. The varicose veins should be stitched, but may be relieved, however, by wearing a rubber or elastic stocking. 3. Bathe the hands frequently in hot water, and rub with corn seed oil or cocoanut oil. Do not worry or think about yourself. Rest and sleep more.

R. C., Toronto.—Q.—My grandfather has lumbago in his back. What is the cause? 2. Also something for a cyst. 3. I have quite a number of pimples on my face. What will remedy this?

A.—It is the poisons from constipation, bad teeth, tonsils, prostrate gland, and tobacco; it is also due to position of standing or walking, posture, occupation, over-reaching or excessive bending. 2. Cysts must be cut out. They are like mountains, you cannot level a mountain with medicine. 3. Take three drops of Fowler's arsenic solution in water after meals, three times a day. Avoid all oily, hot, greasy, rich, starchy, and highly seasoned foods, sweets, pastries, chocolates, and thick gravies. Do not use soap or hot water on the face, but cleanse it with sulphur, 1 dram; rose-water, 8 ounces, and glycerine, 1 ounce. Apply the following to the pimples: Iodide of sulphur, ½ dram; simple cerate, 1 oz.

L. B. C., Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—Kindly tell me how to reduce a large bust.

A.—Strap the bust down tightly with elastic bandages, and avoid all oily, hot, greasy, rich, starchy and highly seasoned foods, sweets, pastries, etc. Take active exercise in the open air, and sleep eight hours in the twenty-four. See if you can get along with two meals a day. However, do not, by any means, break down your health. Rather be stout.

Herbert M., Toronto.—Q.—Will you please tell me what to do for a greasy skin, covered with pimples and blackheads? 2. What will stop me from perspirating phiegm?

A.—You must absolutely avoid all candies, sweets, pastries, rich, starchy, highly-seasoned foods, and those that contain oil and grease. Do not wash with hot water or soap, but with glycerine, 1 ounce; sulphur, 1 dram; rose water, 7 ounces. Stay out in the fresh air and sunshine as much pas possible, and avoid constipation. Dissolve the blackheads out with glycerine and benzoin, a teaspoonful of each to a cupful of rose water. Rub in well each night benzoline, 1 ounce, to sulphur, glycerine, and rose oil, each 1 dram. After meals take three drops of Fowler's arsenic solution in water. Each night apply to the pimples iodoide of sulphur, ½ dram, and simple cerate, 1 ounce. 2. Have your nose and throat examined at a hospital, and if necessary, the adenoids and tonsils removed and the turbinate bones of the nose compressed so as to allow more air space. In the meantime, irrigate the nose and throat three times a day with alkaline antiseptic fluid diluted three times in water.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Let Me Prove Free That You Can Get Rid of It Positively, Without Pain or Injury.

FREE COUPON BRINGS YOU QUICK HELP

For years I was in despair because of a hideous growth of Superfluous Hair. I had a regular moustache and beard and a hairy covering on my arms. After seeking relief for years in vain, I secured through an officer in the British Army, a closely-guarded secret of the Hindoo Religion, which had made Superfluous Hair unknown among the native women of India, a fact which is well-known.

MRS. HUDSON
Whose Soldier-Husband's Bravery Secured the Sacred Hindoo Secret.

It was so successful in my own case that I no longer have the slightest trace of Superfluous Hair and I shall be glad to send Free to anyone, full information and complete instructions so that you can follow my example and completely destroy all trace without having to resort to the dangerous electric needle. So stop wasting your money on worthless depilatory preparations and write me today, giving your name and address, and stating whether Mrs. or Miss. All I ask is that you send me a 2c stamp for return postage. Address, Mrs. Frederica Hudson, Apartment 891 C., No. 8 North Main Street, Attleboro, Mass.

THIS FREE COUPON, if sent with a 2c stamp for return postage, entitles any reader of The World to Mrs. Hudson's Free Instructions to Banish Superfluous Hair. Good for immediate use only. Cut out coupon and pin to your letter. Address as below.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Mrs. Hudson belongs to a titled family, high in English Society; she is connected with leading officials there and is the widow of a prominent Officer in the British Army, so you can write her with entire confidence. She has opened an office in America for the benefit of sufferers from Superfluous Hair. Her full address is, Mrs. Frederica Hudson, Apartment 891, C. No. 8 North Main Street, Attleboro, Mass.

Discouraged Woman!

A Woman Understands Your Case and Offers Relief, Free!!

There are thousands of women going along through life under a heavy physical burden; never entirely free from pain, never without those down-dragging symptoms which only a woman can fully understand; never without melancholy, depressed spirits that give rise to all sorts of forebodings and groundless fears.

Such sufferers often incur heavy doctor bills, yet it avails them nothing. Being still uncured, they do not know what it means to enjoy even one single day of health and happiness.

To all such, I want to say that I have been in precisely the same condition; caring little whether I lived or died, without hope for the future, a burden to myself and others. Because I know the joy and glad relief I experienced when I found permanent improvement through the use of the great "Orange Lily" discovery, I know how happy you will be at the quick improvement in your conditon that will result from its use.

"Orange Lily" is a natural specific for our ills. It acts directly and powerfully upon the seat and centre of the trouble. Its healing, toning benefits are felt almost immediately, even in the very worst cases. I am so positive of the good it will do you that I will send you ten days' treatment FREE, for the asking.

Don't Give Up!

Just write me to-day and get my free package. You'll be glad you did so, and I will be only too glad to help you. All correspondence held absolutely confidential. Address Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, successor to Mrs. Frances E. Currah, Windsor, Ont. 21

Features for Women Readers—The Smiling Face Club

THROWING SHOE AFTER THE BRIDE ANCIENT CUSTOM

THROWING a shoe after the bride is the survival of a custom based upon ancient symbolical usages in connection with sandals or shoes. Delivery of a shoe was used as a testimony in transfering a possession. A man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel.

Throwing a shoe on property was a symbol of new ownership.

From these ancient practices came the old English and Scottish customs of throwing an old shoe after a bride on her departure for a new home, symbolizing that the parents gave up all right or dominion over their daughter.

In Anglo-Saxon times the father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, who touched her on the head with it to show his authority. In Turkey the bridegroom is chased after marriage by the wedding guests and pelted with slippers.

WOMAN CAN DO NUMEROUS TASKS AT SAME TIME

A MAN can't do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch that the cat does not steal the remnant of the meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table, and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal, and give the orders to the butcher, and she can do it all at once, and not half try.

Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning, and made it light the great cities of the world.

But he can't find a spool of thread in his wife's work-basket; he can't discover her pocket in a dress hanging in the closet; he cannot hang out clothes and get them on the line the right end up. He cannot hold clothes pins in his mouth while he is doing it either. He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He cannot sew on a button. In short, he cannot do a hundred things that women do almost instinctively.

BALDNESS DUE TO POLITENESS OF MALE SEX

EACH time a man lifts his hat his head experiences a sudden change of temperature, and it is this constant heating and cooling of his head which causes the hair to drop out in the long run.

It is very seldom that soldiers go bald early, for they do not raise their hats, but salute.

Women, too, never go bald so soon as men; that is because their hats are retained on their heads when they are out of doors, and are only taken off when indoors.

Another reason why men go bald is because they so often wear their hair clipped close to the head.

A PREFERRED PASSENGER *By Will Nies*

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WHO was it wrote "A good companion is better than a stage coach"? Whoever it was knew what he was talking about, for a good comrade makes the heart to sing, the feet to step in blithe tune and the weary miles to melt like snow before the sun. There's the same difference in burdens. It isn't how much you carry, but WHAT you carry. Apply the truth to sleds and passengers. Which would you prefer as a passenger—joy or sorrow, an enemy or LOVE? There isn't any doubt which SHE prefers. Who is she? Why, bless your heart, she's MISS EVERYGIRL.

LETTERS, STORIES AND POEMS FROM OUR SMALL READERS

I PROMISE TO DO MY VERY BEST TO MAKE THIS SAD WORLD BRIGHTER.

Signed .....

Dear Smilers:

Dear Me! Some of these days are pretty cold, but the sun shines, and it certainly is fine—when you don't stand still too long.

One frosty evening not long ago I went out for a walk, and as I saw a light in Peter's house (Peter is a great friend of mine), and as I saw a nice grate fire flickering on the ceiling, and as I thought, perhaps, old Mrs. Sillum might be there, I just went up the steps and went in, and there they were all seated 'round the fire with old Mrs. Sillum in the middle telling a good-night story.

"Yes," said she, "Goglim was a very fine old duck, but Goglas wasn't fine at all."

Goglas, or Goglas the goose, as he was most often called, was ALWAYS picking at the other chickens.

"Honk!" he would say, "Don't you know that that bit of bread is mine?" Then, just as he would be about to swallow it, he would see Chooky starting to eat a blade of grass. "Honk!" he would say, "Don't you know that blade of grass is mine?" and away he would waddle with it as fast as he could go.

"Selfish, was he not?" asked old Mrs. Sillum.

"My, yes," answered Peter and all the other children in one voice.

"Well! I don't think you want to hear anymore for tonight." said old Mrs. Sillum.

"My, yes," answered Peter, and all the other children in one voice.

"Do you?" asked old Mrs. Sillum, turning to me.

"My, yes." I answered, sitting down by the fire, too, and opening my mouth just like all the other children.

"Well," said old Mrs. Silum, "You see it was this way: Goglas found out something before he grew much older."

One day the mistress came out and set a large bowl of steaming cornmeal inside the hen-coop door.

"There is enough there to feed all my chickens, and the neighbors', too, if they were here," said she. Then guess what Goglas did?

All the chickens came galloping up as fast as they could go; it was SUCH a cold day and hot cornmeal—hurrah!

But Goglas was there before anyone else, and, as usual, he spread his wings, and looking 'round on the other poor chickens, cried: "Honk! don't you know this dish of hot cornmeal is all for me?"

Well!—and then guess what happened?—That was TOO much for Goglim (the duck.)

"Come on," cried he, "IF YOU won't fight, I will," and with a ONE, TWO, THREE, he dashed at Goglas, who turned to fly but turned too quickly, and over he went Splash! into the bowl of HOT cornmeal.

My! how all the chickens cackled for joy while poor Goglas scrambled out of the hot cornmeal a sad but a wiser bird.

"After that he was always willing to take what he could get," said old Mrs. Sillum.

"What happened to Goblim?" asked Peter—but just then someone opened the door and said: "Scamper! Scamper! Time for bed."

So I said "Good-night," and here I am.

Send me a little story, letter or poem whenever you have time.

Youre with lots of love,

C. A. Macphie.

Goglas was always picking at the other chickens. "Honk!" he would say; "don't you know that bit of bread is mine?"

Ques.—What is always behind time? Ans.—The back of a clock.

Ques.—What is the worst weather for rats and mice? Ans.—When it rains cats and dogs.

Ques.—What is it which a man never wishes to have, yet never wishes to lose? Ans.—A bald head.

From Harold Wood.

Dear Harold: See our pledge and answer in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

C. A. M.

Dear Smilers: I would like to become a member of your Smiling Face Club. I am only seventeen years of age. I am not too old, am I? And will you please send me a Smiling Face Button as soon as possible as I want to be a regular old Smiler. I will close with a little verse.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break its head,
Could you make it whole by crying
Till you're eyes and nose were red?
Wouldn't it be pleasanter,
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're gald 'twas Dolly's
And not your head that's broke?

From Miss Emily Shayler
Erindale P. O., Ont.

See our S. F. C. pledge.

Dear Smiler: I am a little girl seven years old. I would like you to send me a Smiling Face button. I know the motto by heart. My big sister taught me it. She had a S. F. button, but she lost it. Now she has to smile without it, which is hard, she says. Please send her one, will you, for a surprise?

From your loving little friend,
Violet Laugher.

32 Louisa street, St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Violet: I am very glad that you are going to be a Smiler, too. Find our little pledge and sign, my dear, as we are not sending out buttons now.

Sincerely yours, C. A. M.

Dear C. A. Macphie: I would like to join your club. I get The Sunday World every week. I would like to have a button. I live in Canada. I have some riddles here:

What is the proper length of a woman's skirt? A.—A little above two feet.

There was a little girl, and she wanted to start to school, and the teacher asked her what her name was, and she said her name was Iona Ford.

Yours very truly,
Leila Smith.
Humberton, Ont.

Dear Editor: I am a little boy 12 years old, and I would like to be in your circle, where all the Smilers are. I am always wanting to smile, and would you be so kind as to send me a nice big Smiling Face button? I will close with a few riddles for this time. I am sending you three verses to put in your column; it is called a child's prayer:

Sailor, sailor on the deep,
Guarding me while I'm asleep,
Don't forget the children pray
For your safety every day.

Soldier, who dost fight and die
That no danger may come nigh,
Here another Army Stands—
The little Army of Joined Hands.

Flying man, high up in air,
Thank you for your watchful care:
Shielding me, remember, too,
That my little prayers shield you.

I remain yours truly—a new Smiler,
Howard Buck,
Erindale, Ont.

Dear Howard: Thanks for the verses. Find our little pledge and sign it, and I am sure you will smile.

Sincerely yours, C. A. M.

Why is a hat like a ring. A.—It has a crown.

Why is a horse like the letter O? A.—Because G makes it GO.

Why does a calf wag his tail? A.—Because he wants to.

And Oblige,
Clarence McCaul.
201 Sumach street.

Spring Blossoms.

DAINTY little blossoms,
Hiding in the grass,
You are like a charming,
Winsome little lass.

Creeping thru the meadows,
All in pink and white,
Dewdrops in your eyelids,
Drying with the light.

You are very modest,
In your sweet moist bed;
From the gaze of passers
You would hide your head.

Thus the little maiden,
Shyly hides her eyes,
With her tiny fingers,
When someone she spies.

Charming little maiden,
Standing in the sun,
You are like the blossoms,
Dainty little one.

From Willie Blair

NEW . . . SMILERS .

WHO NEEDS TO SMILE JUST NOW?

EVERYBODY

WHO IS EVER ANY BETTER FOR CRYING?

NOBODY

SO WHY SHOULD WE CRY?

Do things with a SMILING Face. Cheer some sad heart with a SMILE. THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD LIKE A KINDLY SUNNY SMILE.

Smile awhile
And while
You smile
Another smiles,
And soon
There's miles
And miles
Of smiles:
AND LIFE'S
WORTH WHILE
BECAUSE YOU SMILE.

That is our motto.

No matter what happens, just SMILE.

THIS CLUB IS FOR EVERYBODY.

To be a member all you have to do is to remember the above, sign this simple line below, send it into C. A. Macphie, Sunday World Office; your name will be printed on this page, then——REMEMBER THAT YOU ARE A SMILER.

Come, EVERYBODY, and be a SMILER.

I promise that I shall try my very best to make the world brighter.

Signed .....

Buster Bertram, 59 Chestnut Park.
Billy Palm, 103 Roxborough East.
Jackie Bascom, 80 Howard St.
Gordon Alderman, 96 Russett avenue.
Aurelia Bullock, 147 Roncesvalles ave.
Ida Beecher, Waldorf Apts., King street west.
Ethel Bridgen, 202 Silver Birch avenue, Balmy Beach.
Claude Rodwell Burrage, 1267 Danforth avenue.
Eddie Bero, 262 Crawford street.
Helen Burbank, Campbellford, Ont.
Catherine Crawford, 135 Glendale ave.
Olive Helen Doan, 41 Spencer avenue.
May Ella Gallagher, 19 Caer Howell St.
Anna Hallinan, Smiths' Falls, Ont.
Elsie Jillard, 325 Wellesley street.
K. Laughton, 4 Dublin street north, Guelph, Ont.
Grace Morris, 15 Pine street, Hamilton.
Norman Livingston, Guay P.O., Levis, P.Q.
Jack Livingston, Guay, P.O., Levis, P.Q.
Hazel Livingston, Guay P.O., Levis, P.Q.
Meryle Evans, 45 Ray street north, Hamilton, Ont.
Grace Morris, 15 Pine street Hamilton, Ont.
Peggie McCubbin Ben Lomond place, Mt. Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
Issie Richmond, 340 Bathurst street.
Beckie Richmond, 340 Bathurst street.
Morris Richmond, 340 Bathurst street.
Abie Richmond, 340 Bathurst street.
Percy Stevenson, 57 First avenue.
Howard Leake, 1243 Gerrard street E.
Madeline Waller, 358 Palmerston ave.

Diary of a Well-Dressed Girl

By SYLVIA GERARD

How She Managed a Gray Fox for Dress-up Occasions.

DAD is such a dear, old weather-vane. Only last week he cautioned mother and me to "go easy" this month as he would have a lot of bills to meet. Then he "struck it rich" in one of his investments and celebrated by buying mother a gorgeous diamond and sapphire ring, ordered a new fur-lined coat for himself, and gave me money to buy a set of furs.

My white fox fur has paid so many visits to the cleaner's that it has turned yellow and looks woolly in spots. I'll have to use it for trimming. I like shaggy fur better than close-haired pelts—it is much more youthful—and made up my mind that my new set should be gray fox.

Mother is an excellent judge of fur, so we went the rounds of the shops to see where I could get the best value for my money.

The really handsome sets—the kind that I wanted—were too high-priced for me to dream of. After having tried them on, nothing else looked smart or becoming. Mother was as much disappointed as I, and consoled me by saying that later on she could manage to make up the balance needed to buy the set that we liked.

We were halfway home when she suddenly thought of Mr. Wilcox, who is in the wholesale fur business. We went down to his office to see if he had any gray fox.

He was lovely to us, and spread out a whole stack of wonderful skins, telling me to choose whichever I happened to like best.

He charged such an outrageously small price for the skins that I was able to buy seven, and then have enough money left to pay the furrier for making up the set.

I ordered a muff and scarf made from six of the skins, and the other I took to the milliner to be used for a hat.

The finished set is far handsomer than anything we saw in the shops.

I had the scarf made rather broad, and long enough to wrap twice about the neck with an end hanging over one shoulder. It extends well over the ears, and my chin is buried deep in the fluffy gray fur.

For the lining I selected a soft, brocaded satin in mauve coloring.

The little melon or barrel-shaped muffs have never won my fancy, so I told the furrier to use the balance of the skins to make me a big, generous looking muff. I was overjoyed when I saw it, for it reminded me of the gorgeous muff in the picture, "The Girl With a Muff." It is also lined with the mauve, brocaded satin.

I wore the scarf and muff to the milliner's when I went for my hat, for I wanted to see how the entire set would look together.

When she brought the hat to me it was so wide-brimmed that I was afraid of appearing like "a toad under a cabbage leaf" in it. But Margot is an artist. She had made a mushroom shape of Burgundy red velvet, much tilted at one side.

Then she had taken the gray fox skin and draped it gracefully over the crown. Deep in the fur— at the side front—she buried an American Beauty rose fashioned of taffeta. The hat is charming, and when I saw myself in the mirror with all this wonderful gray fox gorgeousness I wondered, like the old woman who fell asleep on the king's highway, if it could "be I."

GIRLS FORSAKE DOMESTIC WORK REPLACING MEN

Consequently London, England, Is Now Facing a Servant Famine.

SEEKING EXCITEMENT

Many of Them Willing to Take Any Occupation For a Change.

As these months of war time pass, says a London, England, writer, one cannot fail to notice how women in London are steadily giving up the domestic side of life, the sphere of work to which they are particularly well suited, and in ever increasing numbers are seeking employment along totally different lines.

Again, numbers of women write for advice and help in obtaining work who admit that they have had no training in any settled occupation, and tho they may be accustomed to housework steadily refuse to offer their services in any capacity as domestic workers, tho such posts are to be obtained on all sides. It is new work, excitement—anything for change—that is wanted, and the demand is rapidly leading to a block in the market and a confusion that will be most difficult to rearrange.

The problems of domestic service become more acute every day. Wages are raised, every inducement is offered, but the women and girls deliberately shun such posts. The dearth of servants is a question that requires looking into and one finds that on all sides girls are leaving good homes, where they are well paid, well fed and well housed, to take positions that, tho apparently attractive, really entail far harder work and many disadvantages.

Here, for instance, is a typical case. Ann is housemaid in a private hotel, receiving $3.75 weekly, an average of $1.25 weekly in tips, food, housing, washing and regular outings. She leaves to accept a post as elevator girl in a large store at $7.50 weekly, considering that she has "bettered herself." Out of this $7.50 she must feed, house and keep herself, pay her fares to and from her work and stand on her feet for hours every day. In a month's time she will probably realize that her first situation was far and away more profitable, but just at present she is too full of enthusiasm for her new duties to see this point of view. If only women would realize these facts there would be less discontent to deal with in London.

ONCE DAIRYMAID TO DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Jan. 1 was the 98th birthday of the dairymaid of the great Duke of Wellington. This interesting link with the Iron Duke is Mrs. Applin, who for 68 years has lived under the shadow of Stratfieldsaye House, near Reading, the gift of the nation to the victor of Waterloo.

Mrs. Applin is the only surviving servant of the first duke, whom she often saw. Considering her great age she is remarkably free of infirmity. She still reads her daily newspaper regularly, without the aid of glasses, and chats freely and intelligently of past and current events.

As a dairymaid she served the first Duke of Wellington for seven years, and the second and third dukes for 39 years, being pensioned 22 years ago. One of her neighbors is Mr. Horne, who was coachman to the second, third, and fourth dukes and is now in his 92nd year.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "little things"—the wood, the composition, the strikeability, the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong, dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "every match a lighter." Sixty-five years of knowing how—that's the reason.

All EDDY products are dependable—always.

ed

GOITRE

$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

This coupon and 10c in stamps or silver to help pay packing and mailing charges, is good for one $2.50 Test Treatment FREE by mail in plain package.

Age?—How old is Goitre?—Yrs.
Nervous?—Hands trouble?—
Do eyes bulge?—Health?—Does heart beat too rapidly?—868
Name
Address

Removed at Home without Trouble or Danger

The suffering and disfigurements of Goitre are no longer necessary. My simple Home Treatment is relieving hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. Grateful patients are constantly writing letters like this from Mrs. C. W. Hahn, of Warren, O., R.D. No. 2: "My Goitre is cured—neck normal, and am feeling fine. I improved before I had taken the medicine a week. You have a wonderful remedy." My treatment quickly stops choking, shortness of breath and other trying symptoms. Does not interfere with regular duties. No danger.

Complete $2.50 Test Treatment mailed in plain package to anyone afflicted with Goitre. Send coupon TODAY, and test Treatment AT MY EXPENSE. No obligation.

Dr. W. T. Sobo 868 Minty Blk. Battle Creek, Mich.

JAPAN TEA

Japan Tea possesses full strength, as well as unequalled delicacy and an aroma which is unexcelled.

The Japanese Government prohibits adulteration and coloring of Tea.

YOUR dealer sells it. Ask HIM. 2

A Strange Romance of Adventure - THE RED CIRCLE

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

Author of "The Fighter," "Caleb Conover," "Syria From the Saddle," Etc. Novelized from the Pathe Photoplay of the Same Name by Will M. Ritchey.

(Copyright, 1915, by Albert Payson Terhune.)

Fourth Instalment

In Strange Attire

MAX LAMAR, gripping with both hands the corner of the black coat that protruded from the locked garage door, drove his shoulder full against the door panel, again and again. But the wood held firm.

"It seems to be a deadlock," laughed June, forcing her merriment with a mighty effort. "You have hold of her coat; so she can't get away. The door won't open; so you can't get in. Isn't it just a little ridiculous, Mr. Lamar? Suppose we give up the chase and—?"

"Give up the chase?" he echoed, angrily. "Give it up? Why, it's barely begun. Just on the other side of the garage door is the veiled woman who robbed Grant and then gave me the slip and who holds the entire mystery of the Red Circle. Give it up? Not if I have to stand there till doomsday!"

"But surely—" began June, trembling inwardly at his fierce determination.

"Miss Travis," broke in Lamar, "will you help me? I can't let go here. Will you hurry around to the front door of the house this garage belongs to, and explain matters? Then ask leave for me to break the door down. I can do it if you'll hold the coat corner for me."

"Shan't I hold it now?" suggested June; an idea flashing into her fear-sick mind. "I'll hold the coat while you try to smash the lock. You can't do anything without the use of your hands. Why waste the time I'd need to go to the house?"

"I don't like to batter down people's property," he answered, "even in the name of the law—without asking their permission."

"But—"

"Besides," he added, "this Veiled Woman is strong. Whenever she tugs at her coat, it's all I can do to hold my corner of it. She might wrench it out of our hands."

"Yes," agreed June, under her breath, "that's exactly what I mean her to do."

But she forebore to say it aloud. And after a second look at Lamar's set jaw she meekly turned away toward the house.

Mary, on the inner side of the garage door, had listened, panting, to the brief dialog. As she heard June's light step receding on the driveway gravel, she threw all her strength into one last wrench at the recalcitrant coat.

The cloth was stout and Max Lamar's grasp unshakable. But the tug caused two of the coat's upper buttons to fly half way across the garage. One of Mary's lean shoulders slipped out of the garment. That gave the captive woman her inspiration.

In trembling haste, she unfastened the remaining buttons. Freeing herself, she left the imprisoned coat to fall to the greasy floor of the garage—Max Lamar still gripping its corner, on the door's far side, with futile energy.

The garage was small, stuffy, ill lit by a single grimed window pane. The place reeked of gasoline, of oil, of grease-rags. A big car filled more than half of it.

Across the greasy floor, thru the gloom, Mary groped her way; now slipping in a gasoline puddle; now caroming against the soiled mudguard of the machine.

She found the opposite wall, and felt along its all-but-unseen surface. At the farthest corner, her numbed fingers touched what they sought—the lintel of a door.

It was the garage's little back door, giving on the alley, behind the grounds. For one suicidal moment, she thought this back door was locked. But it was only stuck from long disuse. She threw her whole fragile weight against the dirt-crusted portal. A shower of dust and spiders' webs cascaded down upon her head. But the door quivered at the impact.

She heard voices—one of them Lamar's. And again she cast herself against the door. This time it flew wide; with a whining of hinges and a clatter of falling debris; and the rush of her onset drove her half way across the alley, outside.

Darting back to close the door behind her, the old woman cast a fearful look up and down the alley. The coast was clear. Incontinently Mary took to her heels; scuttling down the alley and around the first corner with the awkward haste of a frightened hen. She had much ado, too, to keep from squawking like one, in the reaction from her peril.

Max Lamar clung doggedly to the coat corner that protruded from the garage's front door. He heard muffled noises from within. But they were so faint and the door was so thick, that he could not classify them. Nor, indeed, had he time to. For, presently, June reappeared around the corner of the big house. With her were a hatless and rather annoyed-looking woman in a morning gown and a highly interested butler.

"I'm still holding on, Miss Travis," Lamar hailed June; for the first time aware of the somewhat ridiculous figure he must be cutting.

And he continued, addressing the other woman:

"Madam, I am very sorry to disturb you like this. But we have chased a thief into your garage, as Miss Travis has probably explained to you. I have hold of this corner of the fugitive's coat, as you see. Will you let me break the lock of your garage door and get in? Of course, I'll pay—"

"If I may suggest," said the woman in frigid politeness, "it might be better to go into the garage by the back door, before breaking my locks. Had that occurred to you, Mr. Detective?"

"Crime Specialist!" hastily corrected Lamar; then, "No, it hadn't occurred to me. I'm not familiar with garages of this type. Practically none of them have back doors. So I—"

"We had one cut in," said the woman. "If you'll come around to the back of the garage with me—"

"Yes," quickly agreed Lamar. "Yes, of course. But—but—"

He looked down at the coat corner he held.

"Anything we say out here," he went on, "certainly can be heard on the other side of this panel. The thief knows by now that there's a rear door—even if she didn't know it beforehand. If I let go of this coat—Miss Travis, will you hold the coat corner for me while I go around to investigate? Please!"

"Why, yes," quaveringly assented June, taking hold of the cloth, alongside Lamar's own grip. "I'll do my best. I'm pretty strong."

"If she tugs, hang on to her for all you're worth," Max Lamar exhorted her, "it'll be for only a second or two. I'll go in by the other door and we'll have her caught as neatly as a rat in a drain."

The final words were spoken as he had already started around the garage in the wake of the woman of the house. As he disappeared, June pressed her face close against the doorway.

"Mary!" she whispered eagerly; and "Mary! Mary!"

No answer. Then in a moment, the sound of a key in the lock. The door swung open. The woman of the house stood in the garage threshold. June found herself holding the corner of the empty coat.

"She—she is gone?" stammered June, her temples pulsing and buzzing with a swift relief.

"Yes," snapped the woman, "she got out of the coat and then out of the back door. Your detective friend is exploring the alley for her. I'm going to watch him pick up clues. It is quite amusing. Almost as amusing as Field day at a lunatic asylum."

She was gone; leaving June alone. The girl checked her impulse to follow her involuntary hostess. She knew that Mary must be out of sight before this time; and she trusted to the old woman's keen wits and spry feet to carry her safe home without being seen again by Lamar.

A new terror beset June: the coat that she still held, was a menace. She began to realize this: Lamar would assuredly seize upon it as a clue. From the maker's name, he could in time trace its ownership to her.

June longed to hide the coat somewhere. But she dared not. Such an act would stir into fresh life Lamar's newly lulled suspicions against her.

She turned the coat over; exposing the label. She pulled at a corner of the little square of lettered satin; but it was too strongly sewed to be dislodged so easily. Raising the label to her lips, June drove her keen white teeth into it; severing the threads, until one edge had been loosened.

Then, with a jerk she tore away the whole label; and thrust it into the front of her dress.

She heard Lamar returning; and she carelessly dropped the coat across the sill of the open door.

"Well?" queried June, interestedly, as Max came in sight around the corner of the garage. "What news of the Veiled Woman?"

"Got clean away," he reported, sullkily. "No trace of her."

He caught sight of the coat lying where June had dropped it. His look of chagrin brightened to one of keen eagerness. He snatched the coat from the greasy floor and twisted around so as to bring the inside of the neckband into view. And again his face darkened.

"Clever woman!" he muttered. "Even the tailor's label is gone. Well, there's only one thing left to do. I'll take this coat to police headquarters and have Allen send a man around with it to every tailor in the city. One of them is bound to recognize it. And we'll catch our woman that way, before another day's ended."

June's heart sank like lead. The momentary buoyancy that had filled her soul was gone. She realized how shrewd and yet how simple was this latest plan of Lamar's; and how certain to prove successful.

"And now," cut in the cold voice of the woman of the house, who had followed Lamar from the alley, "if you two are quite done playing Old Sleuth all over my grounds, let me suggest that this path leads straight to the street. Good day, Mr. Detective."

"Madam!" snorted the nettled Lamar, as she turned to leave them, "if anything could add to the unpleasantness of this wild-goose chase of mine, it would be to hear you call me, for the second time, a 'detective.' When you remember my fair young face, in your pure dreams, on moonlit nights, may I beg and beseech and implore and entreat and insist that you remember that it is the face of a crime specialist—not of a 'detective!' Come, Miss Travis."

They left the grounds and gained the sidewalk. As they turned in the direction of the Travis home, Lamar broke sidence.

"I want to thank you ever so much, Miss Travis," he said, "for being such a brick; and helping me as you have, today. But for your showing me where you had seen the Veiled Woman, I should never have gotten on her track. It was splendid of you."

"It wasn't," she contradicted, "I was glad to be of any help. When I was hanging on to that ridiculous coat-corner, like grim death, I felt quite a heroine. But—"

"There's another thing," he said, hesitatingly. "A thing I hate like blue poison to say; but it's got to be said. Will you try to forgive me, in advance?"

"How ominous!" she laughed. "What is it?"

"When that Jap butler of yours showed you the torn note, an hour ago," said Max, uncomfortably, "do you know what I thought? I thought you were the Veiled Woman."

"Mr. Lamar!" cried June, her sweet voice vibrant with amazed reproach.

"Won't you forgive me?" he pleaded. "What was I to think? It all seemed to fit in, with such horrible exactness. How else could I account for part of the stolen note being found in your room? And your explanation seemed so lame—so unconvincing. The simple truth often does. You know. Won't you forgive me, please?"

"You—you doubted my word?" murmured June, incredulously. "You actually thought—?"

"I'm so ashamed!" he broke in. "But I paid for my mistake. I never was more hideously miserable in all my life than I was at that very moment. It seemed as if all my air castles—all my dreams and ideals of glorious womanhood—were crashing to fragments about my ears. I'd have given my right arm to find myself mistaken. And, thank God, I was mistaken. Why, when I saw that Veiled Woman standing looking at us, I could—I could have kissed her; for giving me back my faith in you. I—"

"Please don't say any more about it," said June, coldly, "I suppose your profession makes you look with suspicion on everyone. The law is supposed to believe people innocent, until guilt is proved. But, with officers of the law, it seems just the other way around. You suspect me, because it's your profession to—"

"Neither my profession nor anything else could make me suspect you again," he urged vehemently. "Tell me I'm forgiven—that I may call on you—that—"

But, womanlike, she would not surrender all at once. Instead, she interrupted his plea to say:

"Mr. Lamar, I don't mean to be impertinent, but why do you follow such a profession? Is it a joy to track down and capture society's poor victims? For instance, this Veiled Woman. What pleasure do you get from pursuing her—from turning her into a hunted criminal? Why can't you let the miserable creature rest in peace?"

His face had grown very grave as she spoke. With almost a note of solemnity in his voice he made reply:

"I know men who loved the man-hunt for the man-hunt's sake. It is not so with me. It has never been so. You ask what 'pleasure' I get in pursuing criminals, in thwarting them, in making the city safe from them? What pleasure does the shepherd get from driving away the wolf from his sheepfold? He is not by trade a huter of wolves, but a protector of sheep. So that the sheep may sleep peacefully in their fold, the shepherd spends cold and wakeful nights on the hills, often at risk of his own life, to kill the wolf that menaces his flock. We law-enforcers are shepherds. So that honest folk may be safeguarded, we spend our lives trailing human wolves that seek to prey on them. That is my mission. Not as sweet a mission as yours among the poor and the unfortunate; but a life that is not ignoble."

"I—think I understand now," answered June gravely; after a moment's silence, "and I thank you for telling me. See," she added, "we are at my house already. I thought the walk was longer. Won't you come in?"

He wondered at the fervor of the invitation, and at the worry that awoke, deep down in her dark eyes, June was in dire perplexity. She wanted Lamar to come into the house; on the bare chance that she might be able to abstract the coat he so zealously carried or to exchange it for one of the same general appearance that she had bought two years earlier in Paris. On the other hand, she dreaded lest her mother should see and recognize the coat and say something that should reawaken his suspicions. June did not know whether to be sorry or glad when Max answered regretfully:

"I wish I might come in. And I'm going to call, just as soon as you'll let me. But I must hurry off to police headquarters now with this coat. The police will comb the whole city for the maker and there's no time to waste."

"The shepherd must still track the wolves?" she said, in forced lightness.

"Yes," he told her. "The most dangerous wolf for many a day. But I have a clue here that will land her in the trap before tomorrow night. I'll stake everything on that prophecy. Good-by."

"Good hunting!" she called merrily over her shoulder as she ran up the steps to the front door.

But the moment she was in her own room the lightness of manner fell from her, like an ill-fitting garment. Her face was suddenly drawn and haggard.

"He'll do it!" she said to herself, over and over again. "He'll do it! Nothing can stop him. Nothing can save me."

Gradually the Red Circle crept into sight on the back of her white hand. When she spoke again her voice had grown tense as a taut guitar string.

"Nothing can stop him," she repeated. "Nothing can save me—except myself!"

Taking her room telephone from the desk, she ordered her limousine brought from the garage.

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Ten minutes later June Travis entered a men's outfitter's shop of the cheaper sort, on a downtown street. To the very admiring clerk who strutted forth from the back of the store to welcome her, she said:

"My brother is to leave the hospital today. He is recovering from smallpox.—Don't be frightened. I haven't been near him—He has just telephoned me that they destroyed all his clothes, to prevent infection. And he wants me to buy him a new outfit."

"Yes, ma'am," acquiesced the clerk. "Certainly, ma'am. What size, please?"

"He's—he's a 'perfect thirty-six,'" she faltered, taken aback at the query she had not expected.

"A perfect thirty-six?" repeated the clerk, amused. "That is a way of describing women's clothes, isn't it? Do you mean he has a thirty-six chest?"

"Yes," she answered hastily. "Of course. Yes. That's what I meant. How stupid of me!"

"Not at all. Not at all," said the clerk, gallantly. "Thirty-six chest. What arm length?"

"Oh—the—the average arm length, I think," floundered June, "and—and a twenty-two-inch cor—vest, I mean."

The clerk looked puzzled.

"Thirty-six-inch coat and twenty-two-inch vest?" he mumbled. "I guess he must a'been stringin' you, miss."

"Well, I'm sure about the chest measure, anyhow," declared the poor girl. "Get a vest to go with a coat that size, please."

"Cert'nly," agreed the clerk, quite dizzy from the dazzling yet helpless smile she squandered on him, "and—er—trousers?"

"Oh, any kind of trousers that—that go with a 22-inch cor—I—I mean a 36-inch coat. Any kind at all that go with that sort of coat."

"What's his waist measure?" asked the clerk.

"Twenty—I don't know," confessed June.

"How tall is he?"

"Five feet six and a half," she said promptly.

"H'h!" mused the clerk. "I'll make a guess at it. Before we go to the gents' clothing department, how about other things for him? Hat?"

"Yes. A hat. Of course."

"What size?"

"I—I don't—yes. I do, too. I wear one of his caps when I go fishing. Get a cap that will fit me, and it will be the right size for him. A golf cap. Not a hat."

"Shoes?"

"Yes. A pair of shoes. Men's shoes, you know."

"Do you know the size your brother wears?"

"Three A," she replied.

"Three A!" he gasped. "Three A shoes with a 36 chest, and 5 feet 6½ tall. Say, ma'am, what sort of chap is this brother of yours, anyhow?"

Her suddenly frigid glance froze him into respect once more; meekly he changed the subject by enquiring:

"How about underclothes for him?"

"No!" disclaimed June, on the verge of tears.

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Lamar, meantime, swept like a whirlwind into the private office of Chief of Police Allen.

"Got her!" he announced. "At least I've got hold of one end of the chain and she's clamped fast to the other end. Here's her coat. The Veiled Woman's big black coat. I'll tell you later how I got it. Can't some of your born idiots chase around to all the tailor shops in a rush and find who it was made for? If they find that they'll find the Veiled Woman. And then the Red Circle will stop being a mystery; and maybe I can blow myself to a decent night's sleep."

The chief looked at his watch.

"Inside of half an hour," he said, "every first-class store and tailor shop in town will be shut for the night. And this coat came from a first-class place. Anyone can see that. We'll have to wait till tomorrow morning. Here," to his secretary. "Tell the detective department to get busy on that tomorrow. First thing. Handle it carefully. It's all gasoline and grease. Now, then, Max, my boy, let's hear the story."

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June, coming out from the men's outfitting shop, carried a big and awkward bundle that she had refused to allow the obsequious clerk to send home for her. Her next visit was to a theatrical wigmaker. A few minutes later she emerge with a second and smaller package, got into the limousine and went home.

Yama, at the door of the Travis house, sprang forward to relieve her of the two bulky parcels. But she curtly refused to let him take the bundles. The Jap butler had already caused her enough trouble for one day, and she had a superstitious feeling about letting him handle these mysterious treasures she had brought home.

June went straight to her bedroom and dropped the parcels on a chair. Thence she went into her sitting room—to find Mary waiting for her.

At sight of the loyal old woman the girl rushed up to her and caught Mary close to her breast.

"You dear!" she exclaimed, in tearful gratitude. "You dear! You splendid old dear! It was wonderful of you!

Wonderful! Oh, there ain't any words to thank you! I never dreamed it was you, until I saw that miserable coat stuck in the garage door. Why, you might have been arrected and all sorts of terrible things!"

"There, there!" soothed Mary. "It's all right! It's all right, honey! I'd do a million times more'n that for my little girl, any day in the whole year. Just you forget all about what I did. It's what I'm here for!"

"Forget it?" cried June. "Never as long as I live! Oh, Mary, you were so—"

"If you want to pay me for it," put in Mary, "you can do it by keeping out of such horrid messes another time. Oh, dearie, promise me you won't do such things any more. Promise Mary you won't. Whenever you get to feeling one of those fearful Red Circle fits coming on you just run and tell me. And I'll lock you up till it's all over."

The girl's eyes narrowed. The back of her right hand began to throb.

"I'm so tired!" she murmured, "and I'm so faint, with all this fright and danger. It's given me a sick headache. I'm going to bed. Tell mother, won't you?. And say I don't want any dinner sent up to me. I want to go sleep and not be disturbed till tomorrow morning."

Eluding the worried old woman's torrent of suggestions as to aromatic spirits of ammonia and aspirin and hot-water bags, June finally escaped to her own bedroom. Turning the key in the door, she went to the long French windows that opened out on a vine-wreathed balcony, closed the window, drew down the blinds, and then advanced toward the chair whereon lay her packages. Her face was grave and was set in lines of calm determination that aged and strengthened the young features. On her hand-back blazed and throbbed the Red Circle, lurid and pulsating against the white flesh.

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Chief Allen still sat in his private office, clearing up some odds and ends of the day's official routine, before going to his club for a belated dinner. Night had fallen, but a broad streak of moonlight lay athwart the window sill.

His secretary came in from the outer office.

"Young fellow outside there chief," he announced. "Wants to see you. He's a dummy. Not deaf; but he's dumb. Here's a note he scribbled for you. He's from Mr. Lamar."

The chief took a slip of paper his secretary tendered, and read the three written lines it contained:

I am dumb. Cannot talk. But I can hear. I must see the chief of police. Mr. Lamar sent me.

"Oh, all right. All right," grunted the chief. "I suppose I'll get my dinner some time between now and Christmas, if I have luck. Bring him in."

The secretary vanished; reappearing in a moment with a young man in tow.

The visitor was quietly dressed and wore on his head a golf cap, which it evidently did not occur to him to remove in the august presence of the chief. He also carried under one arm a crook-handled Malacca cane.

The newcomer was somewhat short of stature, for a full-grown man. His face was round and youthful looking. His delicately molded hands were gloved.

"Well, sir," said the chief, none too graciously, "what can I do for you? What does Mr. Lamar want?"

Unbidden, the caller seated himself gracefully in a chair beside the chief's desk and drew from his pocket a little scratchpad and a pencil. Without taking off his right-hand glove, he wrote a line or two on the pad, tore off the sheet and handed it to Chief Allen. The chief read:

My name is Attman, ladies' tailor. Mr. Lamar wishes me to look at the coat he left with you this afternoon.

"Get it," Allen commanded his secretary. "It's that black coat I told you to take to the detective bureau."

Presently the secretary returned with the coat, which he handed to the chief. The latter passed it over to the dumb youth who had sat dully uninterested during the messenger's brief absence.

The caller took the coat, handling it with the deft skill of a born garment-worker. He looked for the label, frowned slightly at noting its absence; then fell to examining minutely the workmanship.

At last, looking up from his inspection, he reached for his scratchpad, glancing doubtfully once more at the coat, then scribbled:

I am almost sure this is one of ours; but I can't swear to it. Kindly let me take the coat and show it to my head cutter. He will know at once, and our books will show who bought it.

The chief read the scrawl, his bushy orows contracting.

"Lord, man!" he broke out. "I can't turn the thing over to you, like that. It is going to be needed as evidence."

The caller got up, as tho to depart.

"Hold on," said Allen, on second thought. "You can take it. But I must send an officer with you to make sure it gets back here all right when your cutter has had a look at it."

If there was a flicker of hopeless disappointment in the youth's dark eyes, it escaped the chief, who was just then pressing a buzzer on his desk.

At the summons a policeman entered—a tall, lank man, new to the force.

"Meeks," instructed Allen as the officer saluted, "go along with this young fellow to his shop or wherever his cutter happened to be. Don't let that coat out of your sight. And as soon as he's done showing it to his cutter, bring it back here and deposit it with Humason in the detective bureau."

The policeman saluted again. The visitor rose and bowed slightly to the chief who nodded in return. Then the caller draped the coat carefully over one arm, took his crook-handled cane in his free hand, and started for the door, Policeman Meeks ranging alongside and falling into step with him.

"And now," said the chief wearily, as his secretary helped him into his coat, "I'll make one more try to get my dinner. Lamar's going to meet me at the club, he told me, to talk over the Carew case. If he does, I'll make him buy the drinks, for keeping me here overtime, with his measly Red Circle clues. So long."

"Good night, sir," returned the secretary; and the chief strode clubward in quest of his delayed evening meal.

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For seven or eight blocks, after she left police headquarters Lane Travis hurried on, from street to street, Policeman Meeks ever close at her side. Th officer's eyes never for an instant left the coat that hung over his companion's arm.

Meeks, being new to the force, was tremendously zealous in carrying out to the minutest detail, every order of his chief. If that bedraggled and gasoline-tainted black coat had been the interest on the national debt, Meeks could not have watched it more closely. Every time June would quicken or retard her pace, Meeks would at once accommodate his stride to hers; sticking close to her elbow.

The girl was in despair. She had planned so cleverly this kidnapping of the coat! She had worked out her mad scheme to the tiniest atom. And now, thru the duty-sense of one stupid policeman, she ha lost her battle.

It had seemed a simple thing to go to headquarters, disguised as a man, to pass herself off as a tailor, to secure the coat, and thus to deprive the police of the only clue that could connect her with the Veiled Woman. Once she could hide the coat in her own home she would be safe. Wholly safe.

And now—what was she to do? She could not escape from this porous plaster policeman. Clad in this awkward masculine attire, she could not hope to outrun him. The night was too brilliantly moonlit for her to dodge him in the darkness.

What was to be done? To her fevered senses it seemed as tho he were beginning to watch her with a vague suspicion added to his former watch-dog zeal.

June could have wept thru sheer despair.

She had a crazy impulse to attack him with her Malacca cane; of trying to beat him into senselessness. She even drew off her gloves, so as to wield the stick more powerfully.

But almost at once, she saw the stark folly of such a move. The man was fully six feet tall. He looked strong and wiry. At her first blow, he would undoubtely wrench the cane away from her and club her with his nightstick. Moreover, the spectacle of a civilian attempting to thrash a policeman would be certain to draw crowds — and probably other policemen.

She was helpless, despairing. And with the blind instinct of the despairing, she unconsciously turned her steps homeward.

From the business district, she and her companion now came out into one of the residence sections. There were fewer people abroad here, but the moonlit spaces were larger and there were no alleys or dark doorways into which she could hope to dive.

"Where does this cutter of yours live, anyway, Dummy?" the policeman was asking. "He must do his cutting with solid gold shears, if he lives up in this region. There ain't a house around here that don't rent for an easy $8000 a year. And those that ain't rented belong to millionaires. Where are you steering me?"

June paused, uncertainly. This farce could not go on much longer. Meeks was beginning to grow suspicious. There could no longer be any doubt of that. The girl looked about her in desperation.

A quarter block ahead, the boulevard split into a "Y." At the left it continued at its present level. At the right ran a flight of 40 marble steps, leading downward to a terraced avenue one tier below the boulevard on the city's hillside.

And then, as ever of late in her moments of direct need, an inspiration came to the girl. It was an inspiration which, a week earlier, could never by any possible chance have occurred to her. Indeed, even now, she found herself dazedly marveling at it—revolting at the idea it presented; yet oddly powerless to resist it.

Once more she took up her former brisk stride; the grumbling Meeks close behind her. As they came to the fork of the boulevard she halted again.

"Well," growled Meeks, "which way now?"

She pointed down the long flight of marble steps, snowy in the vivid moonlight. The man hesitated. She glanced at him and saw the reason. His eyes were fixed in stupid wonder at the right hand with which she was pointing. On the surface of the hand gleamed the Red Circle; mercilessly distinct in the clear light.

June caught the policeman roughly by the arm with her other hand, pointed again toward the terrace beneath them, and started down the steps at a run.

Fearful of losing sight of the precious coat, the policeman also broke into a lumbering run, protesting:

"Hey! Go easy there! What's your hurry? Want me to break my neck?"

Even as he spoke, June planted her feet firmly on one broad step and came to an abrupt standstill. Meeks could not check his own speed as suddenly. So he lunged a head a step or two.

As he lumbered past her, the girl deftly swung her stick; holding it by the ferrule end. The crook handle caught Policeman Meeks nearly around the left ankle.

At the same instant June braced herself, and jerked backward with the stick.

It was a trick she had seen hockey players use, when the referee was not looking. Always it had worked, to a charm; but never before as completely as now.

Policeman Meeks' six feet of height and Policeman Meeks' 170 pounds of weight, driven on by his impetus, shot forward into space; his balance irretrievably lost.

Policeman Meeks' body smote the stairway about six steps farther down; bounded in the air; missed a step or two; then struck the stairway again and proceeded to roll rapidly down the remaining 24 steps; stopping only when, at the bottom, it rolled into a stone bench with a force that drove nearly every cubic inch of breath out of Policeman Meeks' inflated lungs.

For a bare half second the patrolman lay there half stunned and breathless. Then he scrambled groaningly to his feet, sore all over. Before he was fairly off the ground he drew his revolver.

A glance above showed the white stairway was empty. Limping, swearing, moaning, he hobbled upward to the boulevard above; pistol in hand.

But at the summit, the street in both directions lay vacant and silent under the flood of moonlight.

"Gone!" croaked Policeman Meeks, still catching his breath with difficulty. "Gone! An' now wottinhell will the chief say to me! Lord, but I sure must 'a' been born on a Friday!"

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Yama, the Travis' Jap butler, was a sentimental soul. Moonlight affected him as it is supposed to affect tomcats. But, instead of yearning to sit on a back fence and howl, he had a less feline and more picturesque fashion" of greeting fair Luna's rays.

It was Yama's custom, on moonlit nights, to take his Japonese flute from his tin trunk in the storeroom and to fare forth into the farthest reaches of the Travis garden; there to lean pensively against a tree in the midst of a clump of shrubs, and, his eyes on the moon, to play sentimental and hideous Japanese melodies to it.

The sound was horrible, but it soothed the heart of the exiled Yama; and always brought up before his mental vision a picture of fragrant cherry blossoms, of swaying temple bells of homeward-winging white storks against a blue Nippon sky—of home—and of a Kyoto geisha girl who wore her sash with the bow in front and who robbed him on one blissful evening, of 17 yen.

Tonight, Yama was tootling away right dreamfully when the sound of crackling bushes broke in upon his music. He lowered his long flute and looked about him. He heard the crackling sound again—this time nearer the house.

He stepped out of the shrubbery clump to investigate. Then the flute fell from his nerveless fingers, and he stared goggle eyed.

Across a patch of lawn a figure was running; its feet soundless on the turf. The figure reached the house. It paused at the bottom of a vine trellis; then skilfully began to climb the trellis.

It reached a second storey balcony; stepped over the railing and began to fumble with the long French windows of a room. The windows opened and the figure glided into the room; softly closing the windows behind it.

The spell was broken. With a yell of alarm Yama grabbed up his fallen flute and dashed for the house. A second or so later burst unceremoniously into the library where Mrs. Travis and Mary were sitting.

"'Scuse!" he sputtered. "'Scuse, please! But man climb up to honorable Miss June's room!"

"What?" screamed Mrs. Travis and Mary, in one breath.

"Yes!" panted Yama, his eyes rolling wildly. "I see him, while I make a sweet music on this flute in a garden."

"I heard you," moaned Mary. I thought it was cats. What's this your're tellin' us about a man—?"

"I play and I hear a noise. I look. Honorable burglar is climb to room. He go inside. There now. Police?"

The women were already flying upstairs. Yama, prudently arming himself with a large poker, followed.

When he reached the second floor, Mrs. Travis was already hammering frantically at the locked outer door of June's suite.

"What is it?" called a drowsy voice from inside.

"Quick" called Mary. "Let us in, dearie! There's a man—"

"In a minute," yawned June's voice from the bedroom; "I can't find the light."

The girl, never pausing for an instant, was hurling her manly attire into a closet, garment by garment, as she replied. She tore off her wig, shook down her hair, flung a negligee wrapper around her, rumpled the pillows and threw back the coverings of her bed, and presently appeared sleepily blinking, in the doorway.

"My dear! My dear!" shrilled Mrs. Travis. "Come out quickly. There's a burglar in your rooms."

"A burglar?" repeated June, sleepily cross. "How silly! There can't be."

Mary, who feared nothing human or superhuman, had darted past her into the suite. Yama, tremblingly followed. Mrs. Travis brought up the rear.

At first cautiously, then with growing courage, as no burglar confronted them, the three searched the entire suite. June, still drowsy and resentful at being waked from so sweet a sleep, followed them from place to place.

"Who saw this wonderful burglar?" she asked, as they finished poking behind the portieres of the sitting room.

"Yama saw him," said Mrs. Travis, "Or he thought he did."

"Oh," laughed June. "Yama, eh? I might have known it. This is the fourth burglar in six months that Yama has discovered, and that nobody but Yama was able to see. And he has waked us with no less than three fireless fire scares."

"But," insisted Yama, "I did saw him. He climbed the trellis to bedroom window there an—"

"That bedroom window leading out on the balcony is locked from the inside," reported Mrs. Travis, "I tried the fastenings myself, just now. Yama, if you give us any more foolish scares like this—"

"And please," begged June, "if the burglar ghost is quite exploded, won't you all run away and let me get back to bed? My head aches frightfully. It was all right when you waked me up. Now it's starting in again. Good night," she went on, kissing Mrs. Travis and then Mary. "I'm so sorry you two old dears were frightened. Yama seems to be giving us rather more than our share of the yellow peril lately."

But she carefully avoided Mary's questioning eyes as she spoke.

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Chief Allen's delayed dinner was destined to still further postponement. As he sauntered into his club and headed for the dining room, the first person he chanced to see was Max Lamar.

"Look here, old man," the chief hailed him in mock rage, "if I starve to death it'll be your fault. What the deuce do you mean by sending that noiseless tailor to see me just when I'm starting out to feed?"

"What Noiseless Tailor?" asked Lamar, mystified, "a tailor's dummy?"

"No, a dummy tailor. The one you sent to look at that Veiled Woman coat. The young fellow who says his name's Attman or something like that He blew in on me just as I was getting ready to—"

"Who blew in on you?" demanded Lamar. "I havent' sent anyone to see you today."

"Your mind's softening at the edges," accused the chief. "I'm speaking of that ladies' tailor who came from you, ten minutes ago, to get the coat—"

"I tell you," reiterated Lamar, "I don't know what you're talking about. I haven't seen any ladies' tailor—"

"Good Lord!" groaned the chief, in sudden consternation. "Sold out! He's got the coat and—say! Come back to headquarters with me, on the run, Lamar. There's the deuce and all to pay. Don't lose time asking questions. I've got to turn in an alarm for that smooth guy. I'll tell you about it as we go along."

They bolted from the club, jumped into a taxicab at the door and set out at top speed for police headquarters. In a dozen sentences, as they rode, Chief Allen outlined the story of June's visit. As he finished his frown cleared away.

"We're getting all het up over nothing at all," he said. "I forgot; Meeks is with him. I told him to keep eye on the coat. And Meeks is just bubbling over with a craving to make a hit with me. He'll stick to that young crook like a preferred creditor. And the second the kid tries any funny business Meeks is due to slug him and bring the coat back here to me. He'll think it means promotion."

The taxi stopped in front of police headquarters. As the two men got out they saw a disheveled form limp up the steps just ahead of them.

"Meeks!" yelled the chief.

Policeman Meeks tried to salute jauntily. But the effort was a ghastly failure.

"The coat!" thundered the chief as he dragged Meeks into his private office; Lamar followed close behind them, and shut the door. "The coat! Where is it? And where's the crook you were told to keep watch on? Speak up! Where is he?"

"I don't know chief," babbled Meeks, almost in tears; "he done me up. Rolled down a flight of steps and—"

"You ape!" snarled Chief Allen; "you blundering, cowardly bonehead! You let a man half your size do you up? You—"

"He tripped me," sniffled Meeks. "When I got up he had beat it."

"With the coat?" asked Lamar, fiercely.

"Yes sir! 'Twasn't my fault. I—"

"I'll have you broke for this, you nincompoop!" stormed the chief. "Got clean away, did he? Coat and all? And not a clue to find him by?"

"Only one clue," coweringly assented Meeks, "and that don't amount to anything, I s'pose."

"What was it?"

"He—he had a big, red ring—a birthmark like—on the back of his right hand. I took notice of it when he—"

"The Red Circle!" bellowed the chief, his nerves a-tingle, "the Red Circle—again!"

(End of the Fourth Instalment).

FABER INDUSTRY FURTHER PROOF GERMANS COPY

That even one of the most successful German business men owes his success to the inventions of others is indicated in the history of Karl Ritter Von Faber, one of the founders of the Faber Pencil Factory at Nuremberg, whose death was recently announced from Amsterdam.

As a matter of fact the business was founded as long ago as 1760 by Kasper Faber, who died in 1784, but it only became of world-wide importance during the reign of his great grandson, Johann Lothair Von Faber, who was born in 1817, and died in 1896. He it was who established branches in New York, Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and elsewhere, and made the name of Faber a synonym for the lead pencil. He made his greatest coup in 1856 when he contracted for the exclusive control of the graphite output of East Siberian mines.

The Faber industry is another proof that the German does not invent, but only adapts and improves.

When the famous Borrowdale mine in Cumberland was discovered about the middle of the sixteenth century long as the suuply lasted were fashioned out of sticks of the native graphite as taken from the mine.

The strongest efforts were made to enable manufacturers abroad to become independent of British supplies, and in the early days of the Faber industry pencils were made of powdered graphite mixed with gum—but with very indifferent results. Then in 1795 came the great invention of Nicholas Jacques Coute of Paris. He devised a mixture of graphite and clay, which was perfect for the purpose, and by this process pencils of all sorts are manufactured at the present time.