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ITALY AND ROUMANIA WILL STRIKE TOGETHER IF EITHER ONE DECLARES WAR

Germans Foiled in Attempt to Wreck Pacific Cable Station

RIOTS IN PORTUGAL ARE ASSUMING SERIOUS PROPORTIONS

GERMAN LINE DRIVEN BACK NEARLY A MILE

Paris War Office Announces Success in Region of Souchez

DANISH STEAMER SUNK

Neutral Vessel Was Torpedoed Off Aberdeen, But Crew Escaped

LONDON, May 15.—French troops have pushed back the German line 500 yards in the direction of Souchez, the war office at Paris announced today. Otherwise there have been no changes in the battle of northern France. Another neutral vessel—the Danish steamer Martha—was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. The attack took place off Aberdeen. The 18 members of the crew were saved.

The Vossische Zeitung, an influential Berlin newspaper, announced that "high government circles" in Germany favored submission to a court of arbitration of the questions at issue between the United States and Germany.

TREASURER M'ADOO TO DENY BANK CHARGES

With Comptroller William Has Filed Long Affidavit in Answer to Injunction Suit

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary of the treasury McAdoo and Comptroller Williams filed in the district supreme court today an answer to the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National Bank, charging them with conspiracy to wreck the institution. The answer was a sweeping denial of the bank's charges.

Both officials presented long affidavits that they did not combine nor conspire to injure the bank, that their actions, which were set forth, are ground for the bank's charge were taken in the exercise of proper discretion and because of conditions and incidents in connection with its management, the propriety and sometimes the lawfulness of which they questioned.

BIGGER BUSINESS ABOARD BOATS

Fine Weather Helped and Students Came Back From Niagara

Marines reported a large increase in their business yesterday, due to the fine weather. The Toronto Ferry Company ran a twenty minute service to Hanlan's Point and Centre Island, carrying large crowds.

The Canada Steamship Lines opened the Niagara service with the Corona, which made a return trip, with a large passenger list both ways.

This company also brought back the McGill Contingent from Niagara, the soldiers arriving in Toronto at 5 p.m. and departing on the Grand Trunk at 8.30 for Montreal.

Germany and United States

Let the air clear between United States and Germany and there will be betterment in business. Even if the United States declares war it will not mean fighting on the American continent. Things here will go on as they are at present with the fact clearly in sight that the United States will do whatever they can to help to bring about a termination of the war and the restoration of business. The greater the number of allies the plainer it will be to Germany that her cause is a lost one.

If the United States parts company with Germany it will be all the more easy for her to assist the allies with munitions of war and loans of money. In fact the way we would size it up is that a vigorous policy on the part of President Wilson would improve business, would help the cause of the allies and tend to hasten the day of peace.

Secret Treaty Was Made By the Italian Cabinet

It Is Openly Admitted in Rome That the Triple Alliance Has Been Denounced.

ROME, May 15.—The Salandra Cabinet, before tendering its resignation to the king owing to the opposition of the Giolitti party, concluded a secret treaty with the entente powers, England, France and Russia, according to published reports here today.

It is openly admitted that the Triple Alliance has been denounced.

ALD. SPENCE MAY BE FIRE COMMISSIONER

Board of Control Send on No Name as Head of Fire Department

The outstanding item for Monday's meeting of the city council is the recommendation of the board of control that a commissioner be appointed to administer the affairs of the fire department, and thus the department continues to be made a football by council.

Last year's council decided in favor of a commissioner, but could not agree on a man. This year's council rescinded the action taken last year, and in this way opened up the question of what the head of the department should be called. When this year's board practically forced the resignation of Chief Thompson, the department was left without a head, and the board of control sent on a recommendation that Deputy John Noble be made chief. This, however, did not suit the majority of council, the investigation was brought on and Noble resigned, leaving the department in a worse condition than ever.

A chief was then advertised for, but the applications received practically no consideration, and the name of Col. J. P. Langton was recommended, altho he had not applied for the position. Council turned Langton's name down, and now the only question before them is whether they will have a commissioner or not, no name being mentioned. There is no doubt about a commissioner being favored and unless a nomination is made in council and the appointment made, Col. Langton will be again recommended, as a majority of the controllers favor him.

There is a movement afoot, however, to make Ald. David Spence commissioner, and it is said that the whole question has been purposely kept open so that there might be time enough to get a two-thirds majority in council to elect Ald. Spence.

This may or may not happen on Monday, but many of the aldermen think that Ald. Spence would make a good commissioner. They say he is a good business man and has shown his interest in public affairs by the time he has given to the city's interests.

NEW MANITOBA CABINET SWORN IN ON SATURDAY

Dr. Armstrong is Provincial Secretary and Valentine Winkler Minister of Agriculture

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Manitoba's new cabinet was sworn in this morning. Dr. J. W. Armstrong becomes provincial secretary and municipal commissioner, and Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture.

The personnel of the cabinet is as follows:

Hon. T. C. Norris, premier, president of cabinet council, provincial lands commissioner and railway commissioner.

Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, minister of public works.

Hon. A. B. Hudson, attorney-general and minister of telephones and telegraphs.

Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, minister of education.

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer.

Hon. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, provincial secretary and municipal commissioner.

Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture and immigration.

The Manitoba Deal

Special to The Toronto World.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—The opinion here is that whatever "deal" has been made in Manitoba over the change in government, the new government must assume the whole responsibility, and that Premier Norris must forthwith put out an explanation. Even more so must The Free Press tell the public what it thinks about the situation. The Free Press made the campaign against the Roblin government, and the ordinary Manitoba farmer is beginning to ask if The Free Press was in earnest in its assault on Roblin. Those who know that paper intimately say that it is clear of any part in any deal, and that it will say so within a few days. Premier Norris, it is said, will put out an answer to the charge of a deal next week.

STORY OF CRUCIFIXION IS FOUND TO BE TRUE

Canadians Body Pinned to Fence and Stabbed Repeatedly by German Bayonets

NORTHERN FRANCE via London), May 15.—There is good reason to believe that the story of the crucifixion of a Canadian officer in substance is true. I have reason to believe that written depositions testifying to the fact of the discovery of the body are in the possession of the British headquarters staff. The unfortunate victim was a sergeant. As the story was told to me, he was found transfixed to a wooden fence of a farm building. Bayonets were thrust thru the palms of his hands and his feet, pinning him to the fence. He had been repeatedly stabbed with bayonets, and there were many punctured wounds in his body. I have not heard that any of our men actually saw the crime committed. There is room for the supposition that the man was dead before he was pinned to the fence, and that the enemy, in his insensate rage and hate of the English, wreaked his vengeance on the lifeless body of his foe. That is the most charitable complexion that can be put upon the deed.

AWAITING NEWS OF FINAL BREAK

London Now Fully Expects Italy to Join Allies in Few Days

THE AMERICAN NOTE

Papers Have Only One Criticism to Offer—Faith in Russians

LONDON, May 15.—After having been deluded by a series of chimerical crises, the British public is coming to the belief that Italy finally has reached the point of a momentous decision in the matter of her relations to the triple alliance.

Early today London was informed unofficially that Italy a week ago had denounced this alliance. When this step failed to produce further concessions from Austria there occurred the resignation of the Italian cabinet. London is awaiting breathlessly news from Rome of the final break.

Wilson Note Pleases.

The note of President Wilson to the German Government divides editorial attention in the London papers today with the Italian crisis. There is unanimous gratification in the press with the contents of the American communication. The only criticism consists of regret that it should have contained a paragraph testifying to the belief of Germany's observance of humane rules of warfare in the past.

Faith in Russia.

London observers are of the opinion that the Russian situation today is perceptibly brighter, and this in spite of the fact that the Austro-German victory in West Galicia is becoming more and more obvious, and that it is certain the Russians have lost heavily in men and ammunition. Confidence in the strength of the Russian ally of Great Britain is maintained because of their ability to deliver a counter stroke, as has been shown by their success in East Galicia and Bukowina, where the Austrians are reported to have been routed and to be retreating along a front sixty miles wide. It is consequently hoped in London that the Russians may retrieve on the Pruth their failure on the Donajec.

It is reported also that the Russians have checked the Germans in the Baltic provinces.

BERLIN GETS THE NOTE.

BERLIN, May 15, via London, 6.27 p.m.—The United States ambassador to Germany handed to the foreign office here this morning the American note with reference to the sinking of the Lusitania.

RADICAL CHANGE SOON EXPECTED AMONG GERMANS

Encouraging Signs of Willingness to Meet U. S. Demands

PRO-GERMANISM CEASES

Wilson's Note Makes Things Clear About No Watchful Waiting

Special to The Toronto World.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The announcement that Dr. Dernberg is about to disappear is regarded here as another encouraging sign of willingness on the part of the spokesman for Germany to meet the just American demand that there be a radical alteration in their policy towards the government and the country

Other signs of this are a complete change in the tone of the German-American press, and a telegram from one of the most pro-German professors in New England congratulating the president upon the "splendid tone" of his message. Official Washington already believes that, whatever the German answer to the note, the persistent and organized pro-German propaganda in this country is at an end. To use one of the most familiar military phrases of the day, "The attack was completely broken down before reaching our trenches."

No Watchful Waiting.

It is thought also that certain headquarters on Broadway that have been taking a more philosophic interest in the activities of German warships, the return to Germany of some of her reservists and forwarding of contraband supplies, besides flooding the country with printed matter and news items of all kinds, will find their opportunity for business to approximate hereafter conditions on the New York Stock Exchange as they were on August 3, 1914. It is still apparent, however, that not all the German-American Press men in this city realize how grave the emergency is and how determined the policy of the administration. They still have an idea that the president may resort to a policy of watchful waiting in this case as with Mexico.

Official Washington knows that they are utterly deluding themselves. At least the unparelleled unanimity of the president's support, as further evidenced in this morning's newspapers is convincing them that it is no longer the time to talk politics or of sending out questionaires to see how popular or unpopular Mr. Wilson is. It is also confidently expected here that the long-promised daily newspaper to be published in England by the German-Americans will never come to pass.

Will Fade Away.

The whole scheme will fade away as silently as Dr. Dernburg is expected to fold up his tent and quietly vanish from the Ritz Carlton, in what direction it would be unkind to enquire or indicate. It is said that we shall also hear little or nothing more about those ten millions of German voters who were going to go into politics to make their influence felt hereafter as a group, as they should have heretofore.

As for the feeling in regard to the attitude of the German Government, the quiet, calm note of hopefulness that Germany will find some way out short if war continues to be heard in Washington.

WOMEN BREAK DOWN SAYING GOOD-BY

New York Left Liverpool Saturday and Friends Expressed Fear

SIR ADAM BECK SAILS

Starts on Return Trip, Accompanied by Lady Beck

LONDON, May 15.—The "NewYork" left Liverpool carrying about 430 saloon passengers altho many travelers left London last night for Liverpool. Euston station today was crowded with friends saying "Goodbye" to passengers, many of the former being appreciably anxious and numbers of women breaking down as the train left, evidently fearful regarding safety.

Among those sailing were Dr. and Mrs. Edward G. Acheson, Miss Jean Acheson, Howard Acheson, Hon. Sir Adam Beck of Ontario, who has been busily engaged with matters relating to the Canadian contingents, and Lady Beck.

CITY OF LISBON BOMBARDED FROM TAGUS BY REBEL NAVY

Considerable Damage Was Done, and a Number of People Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, May 15, 6.40 p.m.—A rebel naval squadron have bombarded the City of Lisbon from the River Tagus, according to further advices from Madrid received by the Fabre Agency.

These advices to Madrid are described as official, and they come direct from Lisbon. The bombardment of the warships resulted in the killing of a number of people and the wounding of others. Considerable damage also was done. It appears that the navy is at the head of the rebel movement. Private advices reaching the Spanish capital at Lisbon say the commander of the Portuguese cruiser Vasco Gama has been murdered.

The army garrison at Lisbon is remaining loyal to President Arriaga.

THREE MEMBERS OF GERMAN MEDICINE FIRM ARE INTERNED

George Hammond, Godfrey Moser and Ernst Keefer Are Taken Into Custody—Hammond Sought Military Information From Soldiers at Exhibition Camp.

The most important internment of alien enemies since the outbreak of the war was made Saturday afternoon by Detective Maurer, when he took into custody three Germans, members of a patent medicine firm, with offices in the Standard Bank apartments, corner of Brock avenue and Queen street. The men interned are George Hammond, 78 Wilson avenue; Godfrey Moser, Standard Bank apartments, and Ernst Keefer of the same address.

Keefer and Moser took over the apartments a short time before the declaration of war and announced their business as that of patent medicine vendors. Hammond they they took into the business as salesman. Suspicion first rested on the supposed firm when the salesman's visits to Exhibition Camp and other military headquarters became altogether too frequent in proportion to the amount of business transacted at these places. It also is said that Hammond in an off-hand manner asked questions of vital military importance of the soldiers with whom he became acquainted. Action was determined upon when Hammond tried to secure permission to visit the Niagara and other Ontario military camps.

Keefer, when questioned at the beginning of the war as to his nationality, declared he was an American citizen, but yesterday when called upon to produce proof could not satisfy the police. Both members of the medicine firm had applied for exeats to enable them to visit Buffalo, but these were refused.

SAYS HE'S CANUCK, RESENTS INSULT

Herman Simmers Declares He is Loyal Canadian, and Not German

EXPLAINS HIS ACTION

Did Not Expel Employes Because They Wore Khaki Uniforms

"I am a Canadian thru and thru and I cannot understand why the finger of suspicion should be pointed at me," said Herman Simmers, in reference to the rumor that he had turned two of his employes out of his store because they were dressed in khaki. "It happens that I am the son of the first German consul here, but there is no more loyal Canadian than I."

Mr. Simmers explained that while his father, who is dead, was born in Germany, he himself is Canadian born and has never been in Germany in his life. "I have served as a volunteer in the Queen's Own Rifles," he declared, "and have a nephew who is a member of the Canadian Training Corps at the University."

He stated that in November last one of his employes, Pte. J. Langridge, enlisted and went into the store, where he remained talking to the girls for some time. Mr. Simmers told him quietly that he should go as soon as his business had been attended to as he did not like to have people hanging around the store which interfered considerably with the business.

Remained Too Long.

The other employe in question was Corp. Riden, who joined the second contingent. He is alleged to have called at the store to see some friends and remained on the premises for over an hour until requested to leave. This was also in November last.

"Since then I have heard unfortunate rumors with regard to my action," Mr. Simmers said. "My friends have repeatedly asked me why I did it. I then called on Inspector Kennedy and explained matters to him and my explanation satisfied him. The whole situation has been made most unpleasant for me."

With regard to the visit to the Panama, Mr. Simmers explained that this trip had not been arranged in order to get out of town to escape from the authorities, but was merely to enable him to attend a convention of seed growers which is to be held in California in June.

REVOLUTIONISTS CONTROL LISBON

Madrid Said to Have Information of Grave Condition in Portuguese Capital

EXTREMELY MENACING

Fugitives State That Troops Appear Powerless to Control People

LONDON, May 15.—A news agency despatch received here from Madrid declares there has been recived in the Spanish capital information of a grave revolutionary movement in Portugal. One report is to the effect that a revolutionary committee is in control of the situation at Lisbon.

Indications of a serious revolutionary movement against the present Republican government of Portugal have not been lacking. On the contrary, reports from this country for six months past have almost all referred to political disorders.

There has been serious dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs and the government has been freely characterized as drastic and arbitrary to an impossible degree; the president and his advisers have been called outlaws, political assessinations have not been unknown; there have been bread riots at Lisbon, followed by the proclamation of martial law thruout the country; there has been much plotting on the part of the Monarchists, and the arrest and incarceration of numerous Monarchist leaders; the army and navy have been suspected in their allegiance, and officers of each branch have been arrested. There has been established the so-called "Republic of Northern Portugal," under the presidency of Gen. Barreto, and there have been labor disorders of a serious nature.

Rebellion Broken Out.

Rebellion is said to have broken out at Clombra, Oporto, Lisbon and Santarem.

Fugitives reaching Badajos describe the situation as extremely menacing. Telegraph and telephone communication has been severed and the troops appear to be powerless to control the people.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO DO DAMAGE IS FRUSTRATED

Cable Station Off Vancouver Island Was To Be Attacked

MARAUDERS FRIGHTENED

Germans or Austrians Used High Power Launch to Reach Spot

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 15.—The first deliberate attempt at extensive damage in British Columbia, originating, apparently from Washington State, and evidently attempted by Germans or Austrians, came quite close to succeeding at midnight last night, in an attack on the cable station at Bamfield Creek, west coast of Vancouver Island. A large launch loaded with raiders swooped down on the cable station from the sea. The watchfulness of the sentry caused an alarm to be sounded and the military guards being roused, the visitors beat their retreat.

They got away in the launch, but which direction they took and where they are now is a mystery. The intention of the raiders was evidently to put out of business the Pacific cable connecting England and Canada with Australia. Cable officials were awakened by a rifle shot fired by the sentry, who immediately afterwards fired at the fleeing forms of two men, who got away to the beach and boarded a big launch. An armed guard of soldiers was out within a few minutes, and in small boats searched nearby waters, but nothing more was found. Later information was obtained that a launch had been in the vicinity for several days, and was seen signaling to persons on shore. Officials of the cable station are sending a request to the admiralty authorities at Esquimalt for a patrol boat to guard their station from the sea.

ITALIAN PEOPLE CLAMOR FOR WAR

Fifty Thousand Men and Women Parade Streets of Milan

GARIBALDI IS TALKING

If Government Refuses to Go to War, He Will Lead People

ROME, May 15.—When the people in Milan heard that the Salandra cabinet insisted on resigning, a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with great violence.

There were cries of "Down with the parliamentary Cammorra."

"Death to Emperor William." "Death to Emperor Francis Joseph."

"Death to Giolitti." "Hurrah for the war."

"Hurrah for the revolution." "Down with all traitors."

Leaflets were distributed on the streets bearing the words "death to Giolitti."

The Count of Turin, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, left the royal palace on foot. He was recognized and was surrounded by a mob crying down with the monarchy. "Long live the republic." Sante Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the French, harangued the crowd in Milan and declared "If the government refuses to go to war against Austria, my family will lead the people on the barricades."

TRANSFERRED TO BROUSSA.

LONDON, May 15.—The twenty-five British subjects who had been exiled to Gallipoli have now, thru the intervention of the American Ambassador been transferred to Broussa.

"That's My Corn"

What a Confession!

Something hits a shoe. There's a flash of pain, and the victim says, "That's my corn."

"My corn," pared and coddled for years, perhaps. It's as needless as dirty hands.

A Blue-jay plaster, applied in a jiffy, would end that pain instantly. And the B & B wax that's in it would terminate the corn in two days.

No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience. The corn loosens and comes out. It disappears forever.

It's hard to prevent corns while having dainty feet. But it isn't hard to end them. A million corns a month are ended in this easy Blue-jay way. You do yourself injustice when you suffer from a corn.

Half your friends have proved this.

Blue-jay
Ends Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists
Samples Mailed Free
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York
Makers of Physicians' Supplies

CONTROVERSY MAY EXTEND FARTHER

Quarrel Between U. S., Austria and Turkey Inevitable

WILL SOUND ALLIES

Germany to Talk Over Reply Before Reaching Decision

Special to The Toronto World.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The controversy of the United States with Germany inevitably must resolve itself into a quarrel with Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Germany will not formulate her reply to President Wilson's note until she has sounded Austria and Turkey.

The American Government has good reason for believing that Austria will be unwilling to make an issue with the United States and that she is opposed to Germany's submarine policy.

Vatican to Back U. S.

The American Government also has reason to believe that all the influence of the Vatican, which plays a potent part in the deliberations of the Viennese court, will be swung in favor of the United States policy.

Officials of the government here have reason to believe, that, as Austria hopes, the influence of the Vatican may be swung in her favor when the time comes to make peace. Austria will hold out against war with the United States, at the urgent suggestion of Pope Benedict. It is known in Washington that Pope Benedict is carefully watching every development in the war, hoping that there may be an opening soon whereby peace negotiations may be opened.

In the event that Germany should decree the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States or bring on actual hostilities, the co-operation of Austria-Hungary and Turkey must be given full consideration.

MONTREAL TROOPS SAVED THE OTHERS

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Battalions Made History at Langemarck

STORY YET TO BE TOLD

Gen. Hughes Says Annals of War Will Show Nothing Finer

OTTAWA, May 15.—Up to noon today the total number of casualties reported by the militia department since the battle of Langemarck, which occurred on April 22, is 4150. The total is expected to reach over 6000.

The list to date includes 560 killed, 2969 wounded and sick with gas fumes, and 621 missing.

Yesterday's lists contained 501 names, today's contains 33.

The Princess Patricias evidently suffered very heavily in the engagement a few days ago. Twelve killed and 85 wounded were reported yesterday.

Some companies of these great regiments were given the post of honor and danger. They were told off to cover the retreat. On them depended the safety of the great body of the Canadian troops which were in a grave position.

The 13th and 14th heroes, the Royal Highlanders, and the Royal Montreal, held the Village of St. Julien until the last and saved their fellow Canadians from annihilation. They were annihilated themselves, they gave their lives for others.

So far the immense casualties have only told us something of the grim details. The thrilling story of the bravery of these Montreal boys has yet to be written. General Hughes has stated that the annals of the war will show nothing finer. As time goes on more will be told of the sufferings of our troops from gas fumes. Four of the 8th Western Battalion are still sick from the effects of the poisonous gases. It is evident that the six thousand casualties inflicted on the Canadians were made possible by the use of the poison. The Sixteenth, another Western Battalion, has also suffered very heavily. Three more are reported killed and three more are missing.

GERMAN DEAD STREW PLAIN FACING YPRES

Repeated Attacks on Hill Six Fail to Break British Line

LONDON, May 15.—The Times correspondent at Pas de Calais, France, in describing the desperate attacks made by the Germans on Ypres during the past weeks says that they hurled themselves forward in attack after attack, each more reckless than its predecessors, and continues:

"The German infantry displayed great courage, fighting bitterly, Hill No. 60 indeed has proved a stumbling block to the German plans. Thruout the terrible days of the last three weeks on no occasion has the enemy launched a big attack without prefacing it by an attempt to recover this hill. There are signs that these efforts have very considerably exhausted him, but doubtless they will be renewed.

"This plain before Ypres is a charnel house of German dead. Ypres itself is broken and battered.

"On the other hand, the British line, reset and reinforced, is stronger than before. Each day our infantry astonishes its leaders anew by its achievements and qualities."

GERMANY'S ADVANCE ON PRZEMYSL IS HALTED

Russians Have Driven Back Mackensen's Army at Some Points

PETROGRAD, May 15.—The centre of General Mackensen's army, that threatened Przemysl, not only has been halted at the San, but has been driven back at some points, according to despatches received here today.

It is admitted that the Russian right and left wings are still falling back upon previously-prepared positions. This movement is said to be in accord with the general staff's strategic plans.

The Austrian right, north of Kolomea and Czernowitz, is rapidly giving way. The enemy's losses in the engagements in southeast Galicia are now reported to total 40,000.

REPORT SAYS COSTA IS ASSASSINATED

Former Portuguese Premier and Insurgent Said to Be Victim

DESPATCH FROM LISBON

Fugitive Revolutionist Had Apparently Taken Refuge in Spain

LONDON, May 15. — A despatch from Madrid to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is reported there that Dr. Alfonso Costa, former premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon.

Dr. Costa was a leader of the Democratic party in Portugal. In addition to having been premier he had served also as minister of finance and minister of justice. He was the author of the law providing for the separation of church and state and other anti-clerical measures. He had been described as an uncompromising advocate of armed revolution, and several times he had been sent into exile. He was imprisoned as a ringleader of the abortive revolution in January of 1908. Attempts on his life have not been infrequent. He was attacked by a man armed with a sentimeter in June, 1913, and in September of the same year a plot to assassinate him was unearthed. After this experience he evidently went to Spain, for a news despatch stated he had suddenly left that country.

Tire Protection

Let the Fortified Tire Span Your Way Over Trouble

The Long, Hard Way

Years ago, when we were little and weak, we started building a super-tire at Bowmanville. It is now called the Goodyear Fortified Tire.

Those early years were hard. Some men doubted our ability to build the best in tires. But the top place, as you know, is never easy.

We made mistakes—what successful men don't? We knew our ideas on tire building were right. We forged ahead in spite of keenest competition. Our sales and prestige grew, as men learned of greater tire mileage.

To-day Goodyears hold the throne in Tiredom. From small beginnings we have grown to big production — the largest in Canada. Men bought last year in numbers, more than one Goodyear tire for every car in Canada. Think what a tire must do to dominate like that.

Not Trouble-Proof

We don't claim the impossible—a trouble-proof tire. Mishap and misuse come to every tire some time. But Goodyears average best. They never could hold the lead unless they were true, as you know.

These are super-quality tires. Not in materials alone, but in features. We protect you in five exclusive ways. They cost us thousands extra yearly.

Tests which can't be disputed prove that these features save tire users tens of thousands.

Fortified Tires Five Exclusive Ways

Goodyear Fortified Tires protect you in five exclusive ways:

One combats rim cutting, in the most efficient way that's known.

One means safety. These tires are held on by an unstretchable tire base, in which we vulcanize four flat bands of 126 braided wires.

One saves needless blow-outs. Our "On-Air" cure prevents the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

One—a patent method—reduces by 60 per cent. the risk of tread separation.

And one combats punctures and skidding. That's our All-Weather tread — tough and extra thick, flat and smooth running, sharp-edged and resistless.

All these features are in Goodyear Fortified Tires. Not one of them is found in any other.

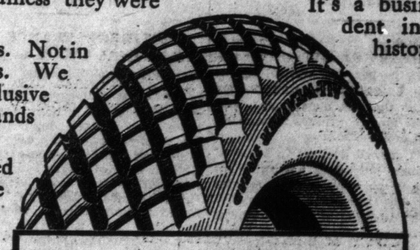
Third Price Reduction Yours

For the third time in two years the price of Goodyears is lowered. These reductions have saved tire users an average of 37%. Yet this third reduction comes during war times.

But we determined to keep our factory wheels moving. In spite of the new war tax, we have just doubled the capacity of our plant.

And now comes this third price reduction. You can see what faith we have in the Fortified Tire.

It's a business policy with a rare precedent in Canada's manufacturing history.



How Can You Hesitate?

Note the place which Goodyear holds here — the highest place in Tiredom.

Note its users and endorsers—more than any other tire ever had.

Note its growing prestige. The sales last year were 29 per cent. larger than the year before.

Note how they have averaged best. They mean less trouble, less cost per mile. The place they hold would be impossible without that. Our extra features would be folly.

Are you fair to yourself when you fail to prove out what is known to so many as the super-quality tire.

They will mean to you tire content. If you want these new prices and these better tires any dealer can get them for you.

Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

ANDERSON'S LIMITED - - - North 7100
477 Yonge Street.

AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., LTD. M. 6824
24 Temperance Street.

CANADIAN MOTOR SALES CO. Junc. 2451
1051 Dundas Street.

DELAWARE GARAGE - - - College 4786
157 Delaware Avenue.

DEER PARK GARAGE & LIVERY N. 1300
1365 Yonge Street.

DEATH & WATSON, LTD. - - NORTH 7300
Bloor and Huntley Streets.

ECONOMICAL SUPPLY CO. - - Main 6150
269 Queen Street East.

EMPIRE SALES & REPAIR CO. - Main 4180
85 Queen Street East.

THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED - Main 5000
Fifth Floor.

HIGH PARK GARAGE - - Parkdale 3530
119 Fermanagh Ave.

MOTOR CAR SUPPLY CO. - Parkdale 1321
1323 Queen Street, West.

MOTOR AGENCIES, LTD. - Adelaide 2781
205 Victoria Street.

PRINCE & CO. - - - - - - College 2652
326 Bloor Street West.

TIRE IMPORT CO., LTD. - Adelaide 2163
123 Simcoe Street.

TODD'S GARAGE - - - - Main 2126
Rear 526 Sherbourne Street.

WESTMOUNT GARAGE - - Junction 2931
2098 Dundas Street.

PORT CREDIT GARAGE - Port Credit, Ont.

Free to Thin Folks

We Invite You to Test a New Discovery Which Does Actually Make Thin Folks Fat

Send Today for Free 50c Box

Don't be a mere shadow of your true self. Let Sargol make you nice and plump.

Lean, lank, skinny, scrawny men and women should take advantage of this ten-day Free offer before it expires.

Nothing is more embarrassing than extreme thinness.

It is the plump well-developed man who "outs the melons" and has the fun socially.

Scrawny, skinny women are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

Here is a chance to test free the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in this country, which has taken England by storm and which has just been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvelous success of this new treatment, which has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There is a reason. Plump, well-formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, scrawny ones do not.

This new discovery supplies the one thing which thin folks lack; that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigor, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way.

It is not a lash to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

This new discovery puts on firm, solid flesh at the rate of ten to thirty pounds a month in many cases.

Best of all—the flesh "stays put."

The treatment is furnished in concentrated tablet form. A week's supply can be carried in the vest pocket.

No one need know what you are doing until your gain in weight causes complimentary comment.

Here is the special offer for the purpose of convincing thin people in this community that these tablets will do just exactly what is claimed for them. It has been arranged to distribute for the next ten days for the coupon below, a free 50 cent package of Sargol.

This large 50-cent free package will be sent you in a private and perfectly plain wrapper, so that no one but yourself will know the contents. Accompanying this package will be full and complete data and directions, letters of testimony and a special letter of expert advice that in itself is well worth your time reading.

If you want to add ten, twenty, or even thirty pounds of good, solid flesh to your bones, do not delay, send at once for a free 50c package of Sargol.

All that you have to do is to cut out the coupon below and send it with your name, address and ten cents to pay for distribution expenses to the Sargol Co., 612-E, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y.

FREE COUPON
To the Sargol Company, 612-E, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y.
Gentlemen—I am a reader of the World, and desire a Free 50c package of Sargol, in accordance with your generous offer. I enclose 10c to help defray expenses.
Pin THIS TO YOUR LETTER.

DUTCH WORKERS OBJECT TO HIGH COST OF FOOD

War Has Placed Heavy Burden on People of Neutral Holland —Indignation Meeting

THE HAGUE, May 4.—(Correspondence). — Popular dissatisfaction with the heavy burden the war has imposed on neutral Holland is growing steadily and finding almost daily expressions, especially among the workers.

Recently several meetings of workingmen and women, as well as the unemployed, have been held in leading Dutch industrial centres to protest against the high cost of living induced by the war.

In The Hague, a meeting was held in the "Concordia," a hall largely devoted to socialistic and labor gatherings. The hall was crowded. No police were present, tho there were a large number within easy call in the street outside. The meeting was preceded by a parade of the unemployed thru the quietest and most select residential quarters of The Hague, singing "The International" and distributing handbills, calling upon all Hollanders to stand with the demonstrators in their fight against hunger in Holland. A large crowd gathered before the city hall, but was dispersed by the police.

The meeting was held under the auspices of a committee of agitation against the war, consisting of representatives of The Hague trade council and allied bodies, the social democratic party, the state garment workers' unions, the Hague branch of the national municipal workers, the Hague branch of the industrial workers of the world and the general trade union council. A young labor leader arraigned the present administration of the Netherlands in a speech in which Minister of Finance Treub came in for attack.

TWO WINNIPEG PAPERS MAY BE AMALGAMATED

Telegram and Tribune, it is Rumored, Will Consolidate as Borden Organ

Special to The Toronto World.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 15.—There are rumors in circulation here that there will be a consolidation of the Winnipeg Evening Telegram with The Tribune, another evening paper. Some time ago The Telegram discontinued its morning edition, and since then the competition between The Evening Telegram and The Evening Tribune has been keener and more bitter than ever before. The Tribune is Independent while The Telegram is strongly Conservative. It is said that the new paper will become the Conservative organ in Manitoba.

PC
PARIS PATE PRIZE CONTEST
Cut these Letters out
e

ROUMANIA READY TO ASSIST ITALY

German Belief is That Both Will Strike Together

AGAINST AUSTRIA

One to Advance From East, and Other From West

Special to The Toronto World.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—The Austro-German force concentrating on the frontier of Roumania is scarcely less than that in Trentino, where preparations are made for war with Italy.

It is believed in Germany that Italy and Roumania have reached agreement for simultaneous action in case either intervenes and that the Roumanian army, of nearly 300,000, will operate against Hungary from the east while the Italian army moves against Austria from the west.

The concentration on the Roumanian frontier is declared to be of a character designed to meet invasion and not merely for demonstration to compel Roumania's continued neutrality.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS DONATE MOTOR AMBULANCE.

The motor ambulance donated by the Methodist Sunday Schools of Toronto is expected to be shipped this week. It is planned to place it at the No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet, France, where a number of the Toronto boys are at present recovering from injuries received at the Battle of Langemarck. By next Sunday the full cost of the ambulance is expected to be raised, as many schools will then have completed their campaign.

BIG GOLD RESERVE.

Minister of Finance Now Holds $89,000,000.

Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The latest report of the finance department today shows that on April 30, the gold reserve held by the minister of finance for the redemption of Dominion notes amounts to $89,466,328, of which $5,198,854 is held in savings bank deposits.

The circulation of notes is $157,118,864. The balance at the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank amounts to $13,984,165. The people of St. John, N.B., are the heaviest depositors, the credit on April 30 being $5,637,478.

RAINS IN THE DRY BELT HELP WESTERN CROPS

WINNIPEG, May 15.—With few exceptions, one being central Manitoba where rain was not needed, precipitation has been general during the past twenty-four hours over the winter and spring wheat belts of western Canada, and generally speaking most has been awarded those districts most requiring it. All the "dry belt" southwest of Moose Jaw, right thru to Swift Current and Medicine Hat districts to Lethbridge and beyond to the foothills, has been visited by generous rains of from one to nearly two inches.

YOUR SKIN NEEDS FOOD.

Is your skin harsh and dry? Are three signs of approaching wrinkles? Are you getting worried about the possible loss of your youthful beauty? Cleopatra didn't worry about these things. You needn't if Usit is applied.

Cleopatra and the noted beauties of the East knew perfectly well that the skin requires food, just as does the rest of the body. They fed their skin with a preparation of Oriental oils, the secret of which has been so jealously guarded by succeeding generations that it has only recently come to light.

Men, too, find Usit a valuable friend. An occasional application to the face not only feeds the skin and keeps it in the healthiest condition, but it leaves the face much easier to shave. Experience alone proves how much easier.

Usit is the trade mark name by which this preparation is known and sold by all druggists, wholesale and retail. Usit Mfg. Co., Limited, 479 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

DUNDAS NEGLECTED IN HYDRO RADIALS

No Other Part of County Has Greater Claim to Consideration

PTE. PIRIE WOUNDED

Is in Shorncliffe Hospital, Suffering From Four Wounds, But Doing Well

DUNDAS, Ont., May 15.—The matter of hydro radials is receiving considerable attention from every municipality in the county of Wentworth except Dundas. Petitions have been forwarded for the consideration of the premier and committees have been appointed to see that the claims of each municipality receive the proper consideration—except Dundas. As a matter of fact, there is no other part of the county, excepting the City of Hamilton, that has any greater claim to be taken care of by the hydro radial system, from a freight and passenger standpoint, than the town of Dundas.

The radial line between Guelph and Toronto is practically assured and those in touch with the matter think that Dundas can be a main line station if the facts are presented in the right way to the promoters, as it is just as much to the interests of the railway as it is to the town. It is stated that the participation of Dundas in the hydro radical scheme would not have any effect on the taxes whatever, neither will it cost the town one cent to have a hydro engineer prepare an estimate of the amount of freight and passenger traffic available for the system. Certain officials are making an effort to have Dundas included in the line and to have a hydro engineer prepare the necessary estimates.

Pte. Pirie Wounded.

A cablegram has been received by Mrs. Murdock, Park street, to the effect that Pte. Gordon Pirie is in the Boulogne hospital, France. He received three bullet wounds thru the arm and one thru the hip, but is doing nicely. He will be removed to Shorncliffe Hospital, England, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

F. J. Powers, provincial inspector of seperate schools, paid his annual visit to Dundas on Wednesday and inspected the separate school. He found everything in first-class condition and a material improvement in the condition of the buildings and grounds.

Miss Grafton, who some time ago presented each member of the Dundas Company of the Second Canadian Contingent with a souvenir, is now sending $500 to England with Captain J. K. Bertram, this amount to be disbursed among the members of the 77th Company of the First Canadian Contingent.

Extending Bridge.

The board of works is extending the bridge on Cross street, in the west end, so as to permit a concrete walk being placed over the new abutments. This will leave the whole of the bridge space for vehicular traffic. The old walk which was out on the roadway has been torn up, and when the work is completed the appearance of this entrance to the town's beautiful park will be greatly improved. It is to be hoped that the unsightly old band stand in the park will now be torn down and a new one erected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Dundas Horticultural Society was held in the public library on Thursday evening, with President F. Lannard in the chair. There was a good attendance of the members, and an interesting discussion took place on the ways and means of furthering the interests of the society. The society's campaign this season will be along the lines of beautifying the parks and school grounds, and considerable work has been done already in this direction.

The people residing along the road from Bullock's Corners to Christie will be glad to learn that the hydro commission have decided to build a line along that road and are only waiting the application for contracts from the residents of that district.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

The Queen has need of the women.
Her arms are opened wide,
To shelter and clothe the homeless,
And bind up the wounded side.

To dry the tears of the children
And wrap the babe from the cold,
The gracious hostess of England
Asks gifts a thousand-fold.

The Queen has need of the women
The call comes over the sea
And beats on the shores of the empire
With a gentle insistency.

The King has called to the colors
Men, willing their blood to shed,—
The Queen asks another service:
Of needle, thimble and thread.

The women of the empire—
Wherever the dear flag flies—
Push away what is needless,
Swift to their feet they rise.

The Queen has need of us, therefore
Ready, see, here are we,
Ready to serve our country
And prove our loyalty.

Let us sew it, weave it, knit it,
In stitches of silken sheen—
Our love for Mary of England,
Wife and mother and Queen.

Quick with the webs of linen,
Swift with the balls of wool,
Yards of flannel and rolls of silk,
That our boxes may be full.

As she stands with her arms extended
She holds us all in thrall;
Let us cut and stitch and embroider
Till her arms hold enough for all.

Eunice T. Holbrook Ruel.

A RECORD CROP

In Sight for the Canadian Northwest.

Special to The Toronto World.

MONTREAL, May 14.—There have been some complaints from the Canadian Northwest about the crops owing to lack of moisture, but I have just received the following wire from our Winnipeg firm:

"Good, heavy rains all over Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba; weather now cool and cloudy, and with a few more good rains during next month we will have a record crop." James Carruthers.

SOLDIER WAS DROWNED.

MONTREAL, May 15.—Joseph Gumette, 30 years old, a soldier belonging to the 65th Regiment, while on guard at the Soulanges Canal yesterday fell into the water and was drowned.

Emergency Stock Reducing Sale

Adams

Emergency Stock Reducing Sale

Summer Furniture Rugs, Draperies, Etc.

Included in This Stock Reducing Sale at Little Prices

No one would expect to find such seasonable things as Summer Furniture, Verandah Rugs and Shades underpriced right at the commencement of the season. But we have the most urgent reason for lessening our stocks in a hurry, and we haven't spared the most saleable things to accomplish our purpose. In every department will be found hundreds of reduced price cards offering opportunities for money savings unexampled. We confine ourselves to things that are mostly wanted at this time of the year, quoting some of the reductions in

Willow, Old Hickory, Woven Splint Maple Chairs, Rockers, Benches, Tables, Etc.

Chairs or Rockers each $11.75—Fumed oak willow, upholstered pad backs and cushion seats in tapestry, basket effect in design.

Chairs or Rockers each $13.25—Fumed oak willow, with English fireside wings, pad back and cushion seat, in tapestry, wide arms.

Couch at $28.95—Fumed oak willow, with head and back rest, basket effect in design, loose cushion seat and two back cushions covered in tapestry.

Chairs at $6.95—Fumed oak fibre, with continuous arms and back, closely woven seat and back, strongly constructed.

Chairs at $2.49—Genuine old hickory, with heavy woven seat and back—rockers to match $2.79.

Flower Stands at $2.19—Genuine old hickory, oak top, quaint design.

Reclining Chairs at $1.19—Folding and adjustable to different positions, heavy striped duck seat and back, hardwood frames, natural finish.

Stools at $1.95—Comfortable double woven tops, genuine old hickory.

Arm Rockers at $1.95—Hardwood frames, finished red, green or natural, woven splint seats.

Folding Benches at $1.90—Hardwood frames strongly constructed, green and natural finish, 4ft. long.

Tables at $7.49—Genuine old hickory, solid oak top and undershelf, round top, heavy construction.

Folding Camp Stools at 29c.—Hardwood frames, natural finish, heavy canvas duck seat.

Any of These May Be Bought on Our "Charge Account" Plan at No Additional Cost

Rugs for Verandahs and Summer Cottages—

Fibre Art Squares—Finest quality, in light art colorings, fancy designs, for dainty bedrooms, in blues, greens and tans. Sizes as follows:

6.0x 9.0. Regularly $11.00. Monday $7.90
8.3x10.6. Regularly $16.00. Monday $11.90
9.0x12.0. Regularly $18.00. Monday $13.90

Heavy Fibre Rugs—Rattania quality, suitable for verandahs or dining rooms, plain centres with fancy borders. As follows:

9.0x 9.0. Reg. price $12.00. For $8.95
9.0x12.0. Reg. price $17.00. For $12.95

Grass Fibre Squares—Extra heavy quality, medallion patterns, in greens, blues and tans, "Ivanhoe" make, in the following sizes:

3.0x 6.0. Reg. price $2.00. For $1.49
4.6x 7.6. Reg. price $4.25. For $3.19
6.0x 9.0. Reg. price $6.50. For $4.99
6.0x12.0. Reg. price $8.75. For $6.49

"Jacquard" Japanese Art Squares—Interwoven, reversible patterns, in greens, browns and blues. Priced as follows:

3.0x 6.0. Regularly 60c. Monday 43c
6.0x 9.0. Regularly $2.25. Monday $1.73
9.0x 9.0. Regularly $3.25. Monday $2.43
9.0x12.0. Regularly $4.00. Monday $2.93

Stencilled Japanese Matting Squares—In fancy designs, at the following prices:

3.0x 6.0. Reg. price 45c. For 28c
6.0x 9.0. Reg. price $1.60. For $1.18
9.0x10.0. Reg. price $2.75. For $1.98
9.0x12.0. Reg. price $3.50. For $2.68

"Colorfast" Fibre Matting—Fine quality, one yard wide, fancy designs, in greens and blues. Regularly 60c per yard. Special on Monday, at, per yard 42c

Draperies Cretonnes and Other Light Curtain Materials

Besides presenting many underpriced features in drapery materials we will make you specially low prices on all made to order work while the Sale is in progress. Half dozen economies for Monday:

Cretonnes at 12½c per yard—On white or cream grounds; also a few dark grounds, in plain, dimity and taffeta effects, floral and conventional patterns; a good range of shades, including blues, greens, rose, etc., suitable for side hangings, valances, slip covers, boxes or bed draperies; 31 inches wide. Regular prices up to 40c per yard.

Window Shades at 39c each—Plain green or cream oil-finished opaque cloth, mounted on reliable spring rollers, complete with metal ring pull and brackets; 36 x 72 inches. Regular price 60c.

Sash Nets at 39c per yard—Good quality, Nottingham make, neat block, floral, filet and conventional patterns; 45 to 50 inches wide; white or ivory; suitable for all rooms. Regular prices up to 50c per yard.

Summer Curtains, $1.69 per pair—Made from heavy crepe cloth, semi-transparent, plain white, cream, green or red centres with contrasting borders and tassel, fringe top and bottom; very suitable as portieres or window hangings for summer use or bungalows; size 50 inches wide by 2¾ yards long. Regular price $5.00 per pair.

Casement Cloth at 49c per yard—Lightweight fabrics, suitable for sunrooms, living-rooms, dining-rooms or bedrooms, as side hangings, valances, portieres, cushions, etc.; 50 inches wide; in shades of myrtle, reseda or nile green, brown, tan, cream, natural or blue. Regular price up to $1.00 per yard.

Stencilled Casement Cloth, 29c per yard—Highly mercerized silky finish, semi-transparent, stencilled borders in mixed colorings or two-tone effects of pink, blue, green, amber, etc., on both edges, plain cream centre; suitable for valances, side hangings, etc., in sunrooms, bedrooms, living-rooms or dining-rooms; 52 inches wide. Regular price 75c per yard.

City Hall Square

Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Hose and other Outdoor Necessities, Caloric Fireless Cookers, Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets, things that help to make the warm weather season more congenial, selling at lowest prices.

City Hall Square

CANADIANS FIGHT JUST LIKE WOLVES

They Are in a Tearing Passion Against the Germans

DO NOT MIND LOSSES

They Never Stop Making Jokes as They Press Forward

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—A staff officer with the R. H. A., writing to Rev. W. Armour, Cheshire clergyman, says of the Canadians:

"There has been fierce fighting and the Canadians have been splendid. They are in a tearing passion against the Germans who killed a lot of Canadian wounded where they lay. I don't suppose there has been such blind hatred between two sides anywhere in this war.

"I saw some Canadian wounded being brought in yesterday. They had had their revenge and looked like white-faced, hungry wolves, who had just satisfied the blood lust; very angry, very satisfied and quite the most unique-looking wounded I've seen out here yet.

Unruffled by High Losses.

"The Canadians are grand fellows, quite unruffled by their huge losses. They never stop making jokes.

"The Germans simply turned and ran when they got close up with the bayonets, after terrible casualties, but every German officer who stayed behind got killed. The Germans took most of their prisoners by calling 'Where are you tenth Canadians?' 'Where are you sixteenth?' or 'Here you are,' in English and thus they walked over to them.

"The way they work the gas is as follows: they have jets laid on. When they retire they leave a man behind to turn on the tap and then run for his life. A greenish fog comes floating along and you can't breathe it in a moment."

BIG TRAMWAYS STRIKE TIES UP LONDON TRAFFIC

Three Thousand Men Walk Out When War Bonus is Refused

LONDON, May 15.—Employes of the London Tramways system went on strike today because of the refusal of a war bonus. Three thousand men refused to go to work, completely disorganizing traffic in the city and causing thousands to walk to work. Bus men are expected to join the strike, which it is feared will become general

BODIES SENT HOME.

St. Thomas Woman Included in the Dead Sent to New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The bodies of nine of the Lusitania's dead, including the body of Charles Frohman, are being brought to New York aboard the American Line steamer New York, which leaves Liverpool tonight, according to a cablegram received today from Liverpool by the line.

The dead aboard the New York also include Miss H. Ellis of St. Thomas, Ont.

FIVE KINGSTON MEN AMONG THE MISSING

Casualties Include Seven Dead, Seventeen Wounded, Ten Missing

RECEIVED SAD NEWS

Two Little Children Lose Father—Mother Died Only Recently

KINGSTON, May 15.—To date the Kingston casualties in the war are: Killed 3, killed by accident, died of wounds 2, wounded 17, missing 10.

Five more Kingston members of the 2nd Battalion C.E.F. are missing as a result of the battle of Langemarck and the fighting near Ypres. Two little children at the Orphan's Home received sad news this morning. Their mother is dead, and their father, Pte. Thomas Hancock, who enlisted in the 14th Regiment, is missing.

Corporal Alexander S. Seely, son of Alexander Seely of Goshen, is in a serious condition from the gas fumes let loose by the Germans. He has a wife and family. Thomas Stephenson, of the 2nd Battalion, has been missing since the battle. He is 18 years old and a son of Mrs. A. Stephenson. Pte. Lawrence Shangrove, in Capt. Richardson's company, is missing. Lance-Corpl. Wm. Holthan and Pte. Robert Hughes are also missing.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY DROWNED IN RIVER

All Efforts on Part of Doctors Failed to Resuscitate Harold Hicks

CHATHAM, May 15.—Harold Hicks, the nine-year-old son of D. V. Hicks, a local druggist, was drowned in the river at noon today when he fell into the water from a sand scow. Physicians endeavored to resuscitate the victim with a lung motor, but after an hour gave it up.

The man killed on the Grand Trunk on Thursday night has been identified as Robert Allison, a former resident of Kent Bridge, where he has relatives living. Identification has been made by relatives. Allison was about 65 years of age and had recently been living in Chatham.

BESTOWS SPECIAL GIFT UPON GERMAN OFFICERS

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

VIENNA, May 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon Gen. Erich Von Falkenhayn, chief German general staff, the Grand Cross Order of St. Stephen. Upon Colonel Von Tappen he has bestowed the Cross of Second Class of Military Merit.

DERNBERG LEAVES IN SHORT TIME

Kaiser's Spokesman in the U. S. is Packing His Things

MOVEMENTS WATCHED

Recent Speech on Sinking of Lusitania the Last Straw

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initative within a short time.

It became known in official quarters here that in view of the intimations that President Wilson and the cabinet were displeased with Dr. Dernburg's speeches justifying the sinking of the Lusitania, and some of his other public utterances, which they believed might be calculated to array sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington Government, friends of Dr. Dernburg here have persuaded him to leave the United States. Just when Dr. Dernburg would leave, or where he would go, was not made known, but it was believed he would sail for Cuba or South America.

His Movements Watched.

Dr. Dernburg's activity in the United States since the beginning of the war has been closely observed by the president or other high officials here, who came to believe in the last week that continuation of his speeches and statements might in the event of a critical turn in relations with Germany, menace the domestic welfare of America. It has been repeatedly denied by the German Embassy, as well as by Dr. Dernburg himself, that he was a spokesman for the German Government, or that he had any official status.

In view, however, of the fact that Dr. Dernburg was formerly colonial secretary in the German foreign office, and has become prominently active in behalf of the German cause since the outbreak of the war, officials here believe that German-Americans attach official weight to his utterances.

Dr. Dernburg himself issued a statement last night declaring he had never discussed matters that had arisen diplomatically between the United States and Germany. Officials here made no comment on that beyond pointing to Dr. Dernburg's utterances in Cleveland and New York recently, seeking to justify the attack on the Lusitania.

OLD TORONTO BOY DEAD.

Frank Flannery, who resided in Toronto for 30 years, and who was for a number of years in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company, died Friday at 246½ Euclid avenue. He had been for some time in poor health. Mr. Flannery was 44 years old and unmarried. He is survived by his father, Martin Flannery, one sister, Miss Emma, and one brother, Mr. George Flannery. The funeral will take place at 8.30 a.m. on Monday from St. Francis' Church, Arthur street, to St. Michael's Cemetery.

Special Sale
—OF—
Hair Goods

and reduced prices for permanently waving your own hair. Now the hair is going to be worn low, it will pay you to visit us now, while our sale of ready-made goods is on. The finest stock of hair goods on this continent to choose from, and the standard Pember quality if you cannot call, write for special quotations, and send sample.

THE PEMBER STORE
129 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Society

CONDUCTED BY Mrs. EDMUND PHILLIPS

Mrs. A. E. Ames has left for New York.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Miller and Mrs. Miller (formerly Miss Evelyn Taylor), are at Old Point Comfort.

* * *

Mr. Wilbur Best and Mrs. Best (formerly Miss Lila Wilson), returned from their wedding trip on Monday and are moving into their new apartment at 157 Roxboro street west.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Miller has gone to New York to meet Col. Miller, who is returning from England.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Oliver, 252 Davenport road, has returned to town from New York, where she has been visiting her sister and brother.

* * *

Miss Gwen Cayley left last week for France, to help in Red Cross work.

* * *

Mr. Beresford Topp has returned from abroad, arriving in New York by the Cymric.

* * *

Mr. B. A. Clay, 4th Hussars, who has been in town on sick leave, sailed on Saturday from New York by the S. S. Philadelphia to rejoin his regiment. Mrs. Clay remains in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie have returned from California.

* * *

Mrs. W. R. Millichamp, Oshawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George E. Gooderham, St. George street.

* * *

Mr. Felix Bolte and Mr. Percy Beatty are among the officers who will reinforce the 35th Battalion at the front.

* * *

Mr. Alfred Beardmore is at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, have taken a cottage near Ottawa for the summer. Mrs. Evans and her three children have left Winnipeg to join Mr. Evans.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooke Marsland, Hamilton, sailed by the Pretorian for England from Montreal.

* * *

The Miss Veals Old Girls' Fund for the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe amounted to two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225). This is sufficient to give a room fully equipped. It is to be called "The Miss Veals' Old Girls' Room."

* * *

The tulip beds at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club are now at their best. Members and their friends wishing to avail themselves of the fine weather are reminded that a special launch service will run from the city station every afternoon from 2.15 to 5.45 o'clock, the weather permitting. Afternoon tea will be served at the club.

* * *

Mrs. Neale, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Neale, who was invalided from the trenches in France, arrived in town yesterday from Montreal, having come back to Canada on leave. Mrs. Neale went on to the west in the afternoon to visit her eldest son. Mr. J. B. Neale will join her at the end of the week, after spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. Gooderham at Deancroft.

* * *

Miss Verna Kerman and her cousin, Miss Edna Colby, leave on the 22nd inst. on an extended trip South. Part of the time they will spend with their uncle, Colonel George F. Anderson, Danville, Kentucky.

* * *

Dr. A. Primrose and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr have acknowledged the receipt of $150, the proceeds of the military euchre and bridge party given at the Pavlowa Academy by Mrs. A. M. S. Stewart, Mrs. James Casey, Mrs. Robt. D. King and Mrs. W. J. Lindsey.

* * *

The Bishop and Mrs. Lucas of Mackenzie River Diocese, have returned from England, and will spend a week or ten days at 133 Winchester street.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Oliver, 252 Davenport road, has returned from New York, where she was visiting her brother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson of Sheridan, in Trafalgar Township, Halton County, celebrated their golden wedding. A large company of friends from Toronto, Milton, Oakville, Brampton, Palmerston, Albion, and the immediate neighborhood gathered at the Wilson homestead. The guests arriving by train were met at Clarkson's Station by automobiles gaily decorated, and in imposing procession passed swiftly along the Middle road to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Arriving at the house, they were received by Mrs. Thos. Wilson and Mrs. Alfred Wilson, and in due course paid their respects to the much-esteemed bridegroom and bride. At four o'clock a tea was served in the dining-room, which was beautifully decorated with a profusion of the choicest roses. The table, with the bride's cake as the centrepiece, presented a handsome appearance with lighted wax tapers throwing a soft light amid golden ribbons. A basket of beautiful sunburst roses with orchids vied with the bride's cake for the place of honor. After tea Rev. Mr. Humphrey, pastor of the circuit, presided as chairman, and the toast to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson was moved by Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Toronto, a nephew by marriage. The reply for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson was made by their nephew, Mr. W. C. Oughtred, Toronto. Other brief addresses were made by Mr. George Andrew, Milton, brother of Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. William Savage, Oakville, a near relation. The occasion was in every way noteworthy. Mr. Wilson was born 81 years ago on the farm on which he now lives and has lived all those years.

* * *

The staff of the canteen at the Exhibition camp made a presentation yesterday to Mrs. Charles Baldwin of a silver entree dish, and to Mrs. Loosemore a silver cake basket.

* * *

Mrs. Stayner gave a small tea on Tuesday as a farewell for Miss Jane Graham. Miss Helen Scott was hostess of a luncheon for Miss Graham and Miss Dora Ridout.

* * *

The players at the Rosedale golf match Wednesday numbered 8, and the prize was won by Mrs. Carpenter. The match was given in honor of Miss Louie Chadwick, and Mrs. Duncan afterwards entertained the players at luncheon, sitting with the guest at the head of the long table, which was lovely with smilax, and at intervals bowls alternately of mauve and pink sweet peas. After the match tea was served on the verandah, which was crowded with members.

* * *

Miss Meta Gibson is in town from Hamilton for a few days.

* * *

Dr. Bruce gave a farewell tea Wednesday afternoon for the staff of doctors and nurses of the University Base Hospital, who are shortly leaving for France, giving them an opportunity of saying goodbye to their friends in his pretty garden. Dr. Bruce and Col. Roberts received in the house, the guests passing thru to the garden, where a marquee sheltered the tea table. The staff included 60 nurses in their blue and scarlet uniform. A few of those present included the president of the university, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Larkin, Miss Larkin, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Riddell, Col. and Mrs. Peuchen, Major and Mrs. Royce, Mrs. J. W. Flavelle, Mrs. Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Mrs. F. Barry Hayes, the Misses Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tomlin, Miss Ferguson, Prof. and Mrs. Ellis, Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Mackenzie, Mrs. Roberts (looking very handsome and trying to be cheerful), Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Gullen, Dr. A. Stowe Gullen, Dr. and Mrs. MacLennan, Prof. and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Miss McMurrich, Sir William Mulock, Sir John and Lady Willison, Dr. and Mrs. A. Alexander Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Adam Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wylie, Dr. and Mrs. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. Gibb Wishart, Dr. and Mrs. Starr, the Ven. Archdeacon Cody, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood.

* * *

Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen was the hostess of a charming luncheon Wednesday at her house in Spadina avenue, given in honor of her niece, Miss Stowe, whose marriage to Mr. Edgar S. Burton takes place on Saturday, the 22nd inst. The table was very effectively arranged with a Maypole in the centre, the ribbons reaching to the edges of the table, where they were held by Kewpie dolls, representing the wedding party, bride, groom and attendants, the ribbons being in rainbow coloring, the flowers, sweet peas, to match the ribbons, the bride elect being presented with a basket of white sweet peas and lilies. The rest of the rooms were decorated with beauty roses and sweet peas. Some of those present were: Miss Edna Crawford, Miss Marjory Wilkinson, Miss J. Webster, the Misses Ritchie, Miss Petrie, the Misses Irving, Miss H. Walker, Miss Charles, the Misses Stowe.

* * *

Miss Laura Durand, who was injured in a motor accident last Saturday, is in the General Hospital, and is progressing slowly toward recovery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Congdon and Miss Congdon, who have been visiting in Buffalo, have returned to the Alexandra.

* * *

Mrs. Carruthers entertained the Philathea Bible Class of the Trinity Methodist Sunday School, on Thursday evening, at her beautiful home, 534 Russell Hill road. One of the most pleasant features of the evening was a sheet shower for the University Base Hospital. The patriotic note was further carried out in song and decoration.

* * *

Lt.-Col. McCordick and the officers of the 35th Battalion, Canadian expeditionary force, have issued invitations to an at home, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the armories, at 4 p.m., when there will be a presentation of bugles and drums.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Healy, St. George street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rita, to Mr. Bernard Patrick Fitzpatrick, B.A., barrister at law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, son of the late Edward Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Fitzpatrick of Brockville, Ont. The marriage takes place in June.

* * *

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Jacobs, on May 7, when they entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Phoenix, Waterbury, Conn. There were 30 present.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Meta Gibson, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Gibson, to Mr. Robert Waldie, Toronto.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. King, 61 East Queen street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite Isabelle, to Mr. Norman E. Wheeler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. E. Wheeler. The wedding will take place the middle of June.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Grace Hamilton Webster, to Mr. Bert Henry Symmes will take place on Saturday, June 5.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gidden Maccory, London, England, announce the engagement of their third daughter, Edith Florence, to Mr. William H. Mitchell (late Bristol, England). The marriage will take place towards the end of June.

* * *

Mrs. E. Tilly, Augusta avenue, announce the engagement of her second daughter, Laura Langstaff Dent, to Mr. Harry Swan Kemp, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kemp, London. The marriage will be solemnized very quietly on May 24.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Doneida Murray, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Beatty, Inglis Falls, Owen Sound, to Mr. Harry T. Horton, Toronto, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Horton, 191 Western avenue, Toronto. The marriage will take place quietly the end of June.

MASSAGE

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements, and facial massage. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis street, Telephone, North 3745. 7tf

Y.W.C.A. PATRIOTIC MEETING.

The annual Y.W.C.A. membership banquet has been withdrawn for this year. Members are hereby notified that in its place, on May 19, at 8 p.m., a patriotic mass meeting will be held in the hall, 21 McGill street, when arrangements will be made for Red Cross work. Patriotic addresses will be given by Mr G. A. Warburton and Dr. A. H. Abbott.

CLARKE—KAYTON.

The marriage of Miss Carol Jean Kayton and Mr. H. Vaughan Clarke was solemnized in Buffalo Saturday, May 15, at 2 p.m. Miss Kayton is the only child of A. Harold Kayton, of New York, great granddaughter of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and great grand niece of Abraham Lincoln. Miss Kayton was educated at the Castle Terrytown, on the Hudson, and has just returned from a three-year tour abroad. She is one of America's most noted horsewoman, and a well-known automobile enthusiast. She will be remembered as the winner of the world's championship three-mile skating contest in Christiania, Norway, February, 1914. Owing to the war, Mr. and Mrs. Kayton are delayed in Italy, and were unable to be present. The bride was given away by Mr. P. E. Conroy, of St. Louis, Mo., and her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, of 541 Jarvis street. Mr. Clarke is a promising young broker, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke, of Parkdale, Toronto, and well known in social circles. The couple were attended by Miss Jo. Phillips, cousin of the bride, and Mr. J. Percival McDonald. The wedding luncheon was served at the Statler Hotel, and immediately after Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left for an extended bridal tour, and will be at home early in September to their friends at No. 70 Wilson avenue.

NEWELL—PARRISH.

The marriage of Elizabeth Hardin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parrish, to Mr. Edward Newell, took place at Trinity Church rectory on Tuesday, April 27. The ceremony was performed by Canon Dixon, and only the immediate relations were present. The bride and groom left on Saturday, May 8, on an extended motor trip to New York, Washington, etc., and on their return in six weeks will reside in Jarvis street. The bride has recently come to Toronto from Kentucky.

Wesley Choir Concert
Dundas and Ossington.
Wednesday Eve, May 19th
SIXTY VOICES
Dr. W. H. Gutzeit, Organist & Choirmaster.
SILVER COLLECTION.

Be Cheerful

Cut Flowers bring cheer to the sick. Why not remember your friend with a box of

Dunlop's

96 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA,

CHOICE CUT BLOOMS? Their freshness is guaranteed. If your friend lives in another city, our service is at your disposal at no extra charge.
OUR FLORAL DESIGNS ARE DIFFERENT.

MACIVER'S GRILL AND TEA ROOMS
1st Floor Up, Yonge St. Arcade
Ladies and Gentlemen will find our service and attractively decorated rooms everything they could wish for. An unexcelled chef is responsible for the savory dishes to be found on the menu daily.
"Something Different"

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

The marriage of Miss Edith Botd Turpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turpin of Montreal, to Mr. John Ward Hughson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward V. Hughson of Ottawa, has been arranged to take place very quietly in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon, May 29.

* * *

Lady Elizabeth Bruce and Mr. R. R. Bruce, English visitors, who were at the Chateau Laurier for a week, have now left for Toronto to spend a short time.

* * *

Mrs. Bryan of Toronto has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar for the past week.

* * *

Mrs. Herridge, wife of Rev. W. D. Herridge, who has been spending a short time in Toronto, has arrived home, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Herridge who has been in Western Ontario for some time.

* * *

Col. J. G. Foster, American Consul, has left for British Columbia to visit his daughter, Mrs. Carol Aikins. Mrs. Foster has been with her daughter for some time, and will return with Col. Foster.

* * *

Mr. A. E. Fripp, M.P., for Ottawa, and his daughter, Miss Freda Fripp, have returned from a trip to New York.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Biggar who recently returned from New York, and underwent an operation at the General Hospital in the capital, has now quite recovered, and expects to return to his home at the end of the week.

* * *

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill spent a few days in Toronto recently with Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore.

* * *

Hon. W. T. White has left for Toronto to join Mrs. White who has been in the Queen City for the past two weeks.

* * *

Hon. Robert and Mrs. Rogers left for Winnipeg last week to spend a short time in their old home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Pottinger, formerly of Moncton, N.B., who have been occupying Col. Victor Williams residence at Rockliffe for the winter, left during the week for their summer home in Shediac, N.B.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tupper who have been in England for the latter portion of the winter owing to the serious illness of Mr. Tupper's father, are expected to arrive in the capital very shortly, and will spend some time with Mrs. Tupper's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse, en route to their home in Winnipeg. Mr. Osborne Morse of the 42nd Regiment has left for Bermuda, where he is provisionally attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment.

BRAGG—BOWES.

The marriage of Kathleen (Don) youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowes, to Mr. Kendal E. Bragg, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bragg, Evanston, Ill., took place at Saturday, very quietly, at St. Paul's Church, Bloor street, at 3 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Cody officiating, and Mr. Healey Willans playing the wedding music. Only relations and a very few intimate friends were present. The bride, who was brought in and given away by her father, looked very pretty in a gown of white satin with overdress of filet lace, the court train of satin was scalloped at the bottom, the little jacket of the satin was also scalloped at the edge and embroidered with pearls, the corsage was of the filet lace, with high collar, a spray of orange blossom fastening the lace on the shoulder, her long tulle veil was arranged with circular wreath of fine orange blossom, and she carried a shower of lilies, white sweet peas tipped with mauve and orchids, and wore the gift of the groom, a platinum chain ending in two large diamonds. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Leslie Ferguson, and the bridesmaid Miss Frances Gardiner, who were dressed alike in gowns of sunset-rose taffetas with sashes of pale blue chiffon, hats to match the gowns of chiffon with forget-me-nots and pale blue strings. They carried Victorian bouquets of Sunset roses edged with forget-me-nots, and wore the groom's gifts, to the matron of honor a gold bracelet, and to the bridesmaid a bar pin of pearls and sapphires. Mr. Lawrence Bragg was his brother's best man, and the ushers were the bride's brothers, the Messrs. Beverley and Harold Bowes, who are leaving with the 35th Brigade, and the Eaton Machine Gun Battery for the front, the groom giving them silver cigaret cases. After the ceremony Mrs. Bowes held a small reception at her house in St. George street, when she was wearing a very handsome gown of Parma violet velvet brocaded chiffon and satin, with a hat to match, with flowers, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bride's table was decorated with white sweet peas and chiffon. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg left by the 5.20 train for The Clifton, Niagara Falls, enroute to New York and Atlantic City, the bride traveling in a tailor-made of dark navy blue with hat to match, trimmed with black and white feathers. After a holiday of three months they will reside in Madison, Wis., U. S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg, the father and mother of the groom, from Illinois, were present, the latter wearing a gown of ashes of roses satin with a plumed hat to match.

HOW I DARKENED MY GRAY HAIR

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction, and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gives wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 ounces of water add a small box of Orlex Compound, 1 ounce of bay rum and ¼ ounce of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade, then every two weeks. It will not only darken the gray hair, but removes dandruff and scalp humors, and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off, and does not color the scalp.

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

MURRAY STORE 17-31 KING EAST | STORE HOURS: 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Telephone Adelaide 2380. | KAY STORE 36-38 KING WEST

Sale of Genuine Toyo Panama Hats
Charmingly Trimmed; Small, Medium & Large, $7 each

"I would like a Panama hat this year; I wonder if I will be able to afford it." This remark, heard several times in varying form by the chief of our Millinery Section, set her a-thinking. And the thought led to immediate action.

First of all we got wind of a splendid lot of genuine Panamas, which we could purchase at considerably below ordinary prices. A special trip to New York resulted in securing the lot, and at such price concessions as we never even dreamed of. Then the best skill of our millinery workrooms was brought into play that these Hats might be charmingly trimmed according to the very newest ideas. Now as a result of our careful planning, the completed hat in all its loveliness may be yours for about the ordinary cost of the untrimmed Panama.

The hats are the finest of genuine Japanese Panamas, the well-known Toyo brand; they are beautifully soft and pliable, have no dressing, and are in the most attractive shapes you could imagine. There are small, medium and very large hats in the lot, so you can't fail to find the very shape that is most becoming to you.

As for the trimmings, they are just as lovely as they can be, being the cleverest of bows, pretty wings, modish owls' heads, with long feelers, and so on. One new idea is the ribbon binding smartly held in place by buttonholing in silk or wool.

Many of these lovely hats are all white, others show a smart touch of black in the trimming. Untrimmed, these genuine Japanese Panamas are worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. No need to emphasize the value of our special offer, BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED PANAMA HATS, on sale Monday at, each $7.00

These Lingerie Blouses, $1.50
Natural Shantung Blouses, $3.50

It's an all-the-year-round need, that of pretty Lingerie Blouses; still it seems just a bit more pressing in the Spring, and so we've been making special efforts to fill our Blouse Section with a host of lovely models at prices which show a wonderfully wide range. Here are two inexpensive lines:

Dainty Lingerie Blouses, made of fine voile, one model charmingly embroidered all over, with organdy collar and cuffs, the collar high at the back, edged with guipure lace, V-shape in front, the other model with modish self stripes, made with convertible collar, pleated turn-over. These blouses are wonderfully good value at ... $1.50

Natural Shantung Blouses, made in military effect, with two strapped pockets, fastened up to the chin with charming brass buttons. Collar may be worn low if desired. Splendid value at $3.50

Our "Palm Beach" Sweaters
With Jaunty Caps, the set, $15

The "Palm Beach" Sweater was immensely admired the first day we showed it in our Hosiery Section; and its popularity has increased by leaps and bounds. There are many points to recommend this charming sports and outing garment. It is knitted of lovely silk, lined throughout, is absolutely uncrushable, is warm, yet light, and is tremendously swagger in appearance. Then, too, the charming striped effect, which is so uncommonly modish this season is shown to the best advantage in these lovely "Palm Beach" Sweaters. They come in a splendid choice of colors, including King's blue, helio, rose, emerald, orange, grey, Copenhagen, black and white, the stripes in all cases showing a combination of black and white. Price, with jaunty little cap $15.00

(See Our Special Window Display.)

THE SUMMER FASHION BOOK
of the Celebrated
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
now ready for you.

15 cents for each of the above numbers.

We urgently recommend to you, before deciding on your Summer Dresses, to procure a copy of

The FASHION BOOK

It costs only ten cents when purchased with one 15 cent pattern.

You will agree with us that no other FASHION BOOK approaches it in variety of design and artistic make up.

JUNE PATTERNS
on sale now

Misses' Suits in "Palm Beach" Cloth,
Linen and Ratine, Charming Models, $16.50 to $22

Honestly, when the young patrons of our Misses' Section see the adorable suits of "Palm Beach" cloth, linen and ratine which good Dame Fashion has evolved for them, adjectives of admiration will fail the readiest of tongues. There will be an anxious calculation as to just how much the allowance is overdrawn, a swift decision that "Daddy won't care"—and then the joy of possession!

In point of fact, the prices at which these lovely suits are marked are so reasonable that the cost need not give rise to much anxiety.

There are the most fascinating models in the new "Palm Beach" cloth, made with smart Norfolk coat with belt and patch pockets, delightful models in heavy linen with coat on the jaunty Jenny model, others in ratine showing the clever combination of colored coat and white skirt. The prices of these lovely suits for misses range from ..... $16.50 to $22.00

STORE HOURS: 8.30 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M. **MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED** TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 2380.

BAND CONCERTS SUNDAY.

The Royal Grenadiers' Band Will Play Afternoon and Evening at Hanlan's.

Owing to the inclement weather last Sunday the concerts announced by the Grenadiers' Band at Hanlan's were postponed. However, arrangements have been made with Conductor Waldron and the officers of the Grenadiers for the band to present the same program at Hanlan's point today (Sunday), afternoon and evening. As this will be the band's first outdoor concert of the season, Conductor Waldron promises the thousands of admirers of his splendid organization two grand and artistic concerts. Following are a few of the principal numbers: The Merry Monarch, Pirates of Penzance, I Hear You Calling, Our Soldiers, Scottish Songs, The Red, White and Blue, and the national airs of the allies. There will be a rapid ferry service, as ten boats will be in commission, and there will be no waits nor delays.

BRITISH FOR 400 YEARS AT LEAST

Several of my customers have the impression that I am a German. To correct this I wish to say the records of my family can be found at Ameley, Herefordshire, England, 400 years back. W. T. Pember, 129 Yonge street.

Established 1840

Nordheimer's

"Moving-Up-Yonge-Street" Sale

This list will interest those who wish a good Piano at a low price

Not a Low-Priced Piano

STEINWAY, upright, ebonized case, plain design, put in thorough order. New York price new, $675, duty paid **$450**

NORDHEIMER, colonial upright, mahogany case, used only short time, guaranteed the same as new. Original price, $450.... **$300**

CHICKERING, small, plain mahogany case, characteristic Chickering tone **$325**

KNABE, beautiful mahogany case, plain, modern, used only a short time..... **$390**

Other Offerings

Singer, mahogany case	$175	Nordheimer, colored design, walnut	$265
Davis, mahogany case	$175	New York Weber Grand, a rare bargain	$325
Decker Bros., mahogany case..	$180	Mason & Risch Player-Piano, mahogany case, cannot be told from new, plays full 88 notes. Originally cost $850.	$490
Haines Bros., mahogany case..	$215		
Cable Nelson, mahogany case..	$225		
Lansdowne, walnut case.....	$225		
New York Weber	$235		
Nordheimer, small, like new..	$275		

GERHARD HEINTZMAN, upright Circassian walnut case. Almost new. Originally cost $500. Our price now **$275**

Never before in our 75 years' history have we offered such sweeping reductions on standard priced New Pianos

New Nordheimer Pianos

$400 Instruments for	$290
$450 Instruments for	$340
$500 Instruments for	$365
$550 Instruments for	$400

Nordheimer Human Touch Player Pianos

$650 Player Pianos	$525
$700 Player Pianos	$550
$750 Player Pianos	$575
$800 Player Pianos	$600
$850 Player Pianos	$650

Monthly Terms If Desired.

Other Canadian Makes Absolutely New

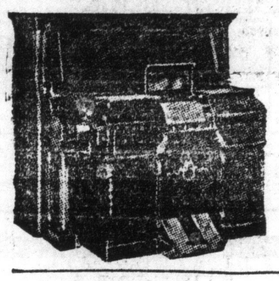
$300 Pianos for	$215
$325 Pianos for	$235
$350 Pianos for	$250
$375 Pianos for	$265

Player Pianos

$500 Player Piano	$425
$550 Player Piano	$390

These instruments are modern in every way, and play the standard 88-note roll. Ten dollars' worth of music free with each Player.

Small Cash Payments. Balance Monthly.



Outside Players for Your Summer Home

Pianola	$90
Chase and Baker	$85
2 Angelus Orchestral	$85
Simplex, mahogany	$50
Angelus	$35

25 Rolls of music free with each instrument. Can be attached to any upright piano.

Nordheimer's Old Store

15 King St. East, Toronto

THIRTY GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED

Vessels of First-Class Type Tied Up at Different American Ports

NATION AWAITS REPLY

Thoughtful Americans Have Eyes Turned on Fleet of German Boats

Special to The Toronto World.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The whole nation awaits an answer from Germany, and eyes of the thoughtful are turned to the large fleet of Austrian and German vessels tied up in American harbors. Their combined value is in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

The finest of foreign ships is the Hamburg-American Liner Vaterland, valued at $12,000,000. This great steamer registers 50,000 tons, and could carry 10,000 troops.

The Kronprinzessin Cecile, queen of the North German Lloyd fleet, is at Boston, while the converted cruisers, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, are interned at Norfolk.

Over Thirty Tied Up.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, second sister ship of the Cecile, is at Hoboken, along with Friedrich der Grosse, Konig Wilhelm II., Prinzess Irene and Grosser Kurfurst. All are express steamers of first class type.

No less than thirteen Hamburg-American and six North German Lloyd steamers are in our ports, and the Austro-American line has four vessels here.

Including freighters there are 26 steamers, one motor ship, one barque and one sailing vessel belonging to Germany in New York harbor.

The German gunboat Geier is interned at Honolulu, and steamer Odenwald at Porto Rico, while several German craft are at Manila.

ENORMOUS COST TO BUILD TORPEDOES

Each One Used by British Navy Costs Nearly Five Thousand Dollars

LONDON, May 15.—The torpedoes now being used in the British navy costs from $3500 to $5000 to construct according to a naval expert. Even the newest British torpedoes are less expensive than those used by the latest German submarines, which have a diameter of 21 inches, and travel at a speed of 48 knots an hour, having an effective range of seven miles. The internal mechanism includes a high speed rotating engine, shafts, and gears, and 250 pounds of high explosives.

ROWING CLUB QUITS ONLY HOPE GONE

Winding-Up Order Granted Saturday Morning on Its Own Petition

KEEP IT A SECRET

Closure Papers Not Accessible and Undue Publicity Avoided

The liquor license so long enjoyed by the Toronto Rowing Club seemed to have been the only straw of hope at which it was grasping to keep afloat, for with its cancellation the club went at once into liquidation. An order to wind it up, on its own petition, was granted by Mr. Justice Britton on Saturday morning. Paul Ciceri filed the affidavit.

The papers concerning the closure are not open to access at Osgoode Hall and it is suggested that an attempt will be made to avoid unnecessary publication of the conditions during the club's last days. Liabilities amounted to $9000.

THE ALLIED FEATURES

Gives Private Exhibition of "Beulah" With Henry B. Walthall and Joyce Moore.

Mr. Less Kauffman, general manager of the Allied Features, Inc., gave the exhibitors and friends a treat at the Strand Theatre last Friday night with an exhibition of Augusta J. Evans' famous novel, "Beulah."

It was unanimously passed by all present that it is without a doubt one of the best photplays ever seen at the Strand Theatre.

The story, wonderfully acted and elaborately staged, tells of the heart-gripping classic of Louisiana and the pathetic story of Beulah, the daughter of the old south.

The acting of Mr. Walthall was pronounced to be the best piece of acting ever seen, and also of Miss Joyce Moore, who supports Mr. Walthall.

Mr. Kauffman is endeavoring to procure the best that can be had in photoplays and which must be admitted after having seen Beulah.

LONDON SOLDIER KILLED.

Pte. Fitzgerald Fell Downstairs and Died in a Few Minutes.

LONDON, Ont., May 15.—Private Chester Fitzgerald of the army medical service corps, attached to the 33rd Battalion, in training here for service in France, tripped and fell downstairs this morning at Wolseley Barracks, dying a few minutes after from his injuries. He was a resident of this city and leaves a wife and young child.

Established over Forty-one Years

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ASSETS OVER $48,000,000

The A, B, C of Banking

Deposit Your Savings Regularly

Every Dollar Earns Interest

From Date of Deposit

We solicit your account in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

MAIN OFFICE: 15 King St., West.

14 Branches in Toronto.

Meet me at the TULLER

For Value, Service, Home Comforts

New HOTEL TULLER

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Center of business on Grand Circus Park. Take Woodward car, get off at Adams Avenue.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

200	Rooms,	Private	Bath,	$1.50	Single,	2.50 Up	Double
200	"	"	"	2.00	"	3.00 "	"
100	"	"	"	2.50	"	4.00 "	"
100	"	"	"	3.00 to 5.00	"	4.50 "	"

TOTAL 600 OUTSIDE ROOMS

ALL ABSOLUTELY QUIET.

Two Floors—Agents' Sample Rooms

New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellente

DANCING EACH EVENING, 8 TO 12

Pavlowa Academy

"VERY EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE."
COOLED BY ELECTRICITY.

BLOCK PARTY THURSDAY NIGHT

PAVLOWA SCHOOL OF MODERN DANCING

Class meets Every Night at 7.30. Private Lessons, Day or Evening, by appointment.
PHONE P. 1691, P. 4499.

D-A-N-C-I-N-G

Grand Opening, Riverview Academy, Humber—Saturday, May 22, 8 p.m.

DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. S. T. SMITH

Five-minute street car and jitney service from Sunnyside. Fare five cents. Come with the crowds. Perfect music, floor, ventilation. Couple fifty cents. One hundred dollars in gold and silver medals to the best dancers.

PHONE G. 3587.

LAWRENCE'S QUALITY Home-Made BREAD

YOU may rest assured that the word "quality" is used with discretion when applied to my bread. No matter what variety you select, "quality" is there. Our four special favorites are Home-made, Vienna, Dutch Brown and Whole-Wheat. They are all full weight, 24 ounces, for 6 cents.

17 Tickets $1

Considering the price of flour, Lawrence's Bread is actually the "most for the money." We do not make any small, fancy loaves, but every loaf is full weight.

One Pound and a Half 6c

Call Up To-Day

Phone College 321

SCARBORO BEACH

Week of May 17

THE

Seven Romas

Gymnasts

Foster, Lamont and Foster

Aerialists

Band of 109th Regiment

Open Air Movies

Soldiers in Uniform ADMITTED FREE

SACRED CONCERTS ON SUNDAY

BAND CONCERTS

SUNDAY AFT. EVG. at HANLAN'S GRENADIERS'

"JUST ACROSS THE BAY."

10—BOATS—10

IN COMMISSION.

NO WAITS, NO DELAYS

Hamilton's Best Hotel

HOTEL ROYAL

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Every room furnished with new beds, new carpets and thoroughly redecorated during 1914.

Best Sample Rooms in Canada.

Passenger Traffic

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Sailings From N.Y. To Bordeaux

NIAGARA	May 22, 3 p.m.
CHICAGO	May 29, 3 p.m.
ESPAGNE	June 5, 3 p.m.
ROCHAMBEAU	June 12, 3 p.m.

For information apply

S. J. SHARP, General Agent, 79 Yonge Street. ed-7

ONTARIO'S GIFT WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON

Patriotic Undertaking of Province Will Not Be Spectacular But Useful

The Ontario Government is planning a patriotic undertaking that in size and importance will be regarded thruout the empire as one thoroly becoming to the imperialistic sentiments of the province. What the nature of it will be the cabinet is not at liberty to say as yet, but within a few days an announcement is likely. The venture will not be spectacular or prepared with the particular purpose of making an ostentatious show, but it will be of a nature that can be turned to the practical account of the war office.

It is understood that the suggestion of establishing a regimental or a base hospital in Europe has not been seriously entertained by the ministers. Both of these formed part of a series of suggestions advanced by N. W. Rowell, K.C., during the last session of the legislature, when the opposition was outlining a course of patriotic action that might be followed.

The sudden illness of Hon. W. H. Hearst is responsible for the delay in the announcement of the government proposal, and as the premier expects to visit his office for a short interval within the next tend yas, it is likely that arrangements in this regard will then be concluded.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 225M, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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....

....

SIGHTED LUSITANIA DAY SHE WAS SUNK

Steamship Orduna Was Last Vessel to See the Big Liner Afloat

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamship Orduna of the Cunard Line arrived today from Liverpool after an uneventful voyage. Her passengers heard of the Lusitania disaster, but knew none of the details.

The Orduna sighted the Lusitania on the same day that the vessel was sunk, and is believed to have been the last ship to see the big craft afloat.

A special memorial service for those lost on the Lusitania will be held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Sunday morning, May 23, at 11 o'clock. It is expected that other churches in this city and thruout the country will hold similar services.

DE LA SALLE FEAST RECEIVED DUE HONORS

Celebration Held in St. Michael's Cathedral, and Eloquent Sermon Heard

The feast of St. De La Salle was celebrated at St. Michael's Cathedral, Saturday morning. Solemn high mass was sung by Rev. James A. Trayling, rector of the cathedral, with Rev. A. Bonner as deacon, Rev. M. O'Brien acted as sub-deacon, and Rev. Dean Hand and Rev. W. Murray, C.S.B. were in the sanctuary.

An eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. Thos. F. Burke, of Newman Hall, in the course of which he pointed out that St. De La Salle was the founder of modern education, being the first to establish normal and technichal schools, as well as introducing designing, architecture and what is known as simultaneous education.

The choir of the Brothers' Training School sang the music very effectively, and the pupils of De La Salle, St. Joseph's High School, and of the senior classes of the city were in attendance.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD.

Letter of Thanks Was Received From Lieut. Owen.

Only a short time before he laid down his life for Canada and the empire on the field of Flanders, Lieut. Owen of the 8th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, wrote to Mrs. Mary Bridgman, president of the Women's Canadian Club of Port Arthur, Ont., thanking her for four bales of comforts he had just received, and opened to the delight of the men. This was, indeed a message from the dead, and brings this war very close to the hearts of the Canadian people. Two further cases were recently forwarded thru the National Service Committee from this club, and among the comforts sent were 360 pairs of socks, the result of "Sock Day," which was held by the Canadian Red Cross Society thruout Canada.

POTATO A MYSTERY.

Botanists are unable to discover from what plant the aborigines of America developed the potato, for it is not found growing wild anywhere in the world.

METHODIST SUPERINTENDENTS WILL VISIT ONE WITH THE OTHER.

Today will see the inauguration of an advanced step in Methodist Sunday Schools of this city. One half of the superintendents will, in accordance with a previously arranged plan, visit other schools in search for information and the interchange of ideas. Two weeks later on, May 30, these superintendents will in turn be visited by the superintendents who were "at home" on the first occasion. This interchange of visits forms part of a plan now under consideration by the Methodist Sunday School Union for increasing the efficiency of the Methodist Sunday Schools.

a A

PARIS PATE PRIZE CONTEST

Cut these Letters out

c u

ARE YOU COMPETING FOR A PRIZE IN THE DOVERCOURT BACKYARD GARDEN CONTEST?

The last entry day has been fixed for May 31, and all entries received after that date will have to be returned. If you are going to compete you have 17 days to send in your card. Don't forget, there are $1000 in cash prizes, valuable trophies and medals. Write for full particulars and entry card to The Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Company, Limited, 84 King street east, Toronto.

CHILDREN COULD ASSIST SOLDIERS

Dr. Parry Thinks School Girls Should Knit Socks and Other Comforts

NEWS FROM HAMILTON

All Teachers Must Declare Their Sympathies in Regard to War

HAMILTON, May 15.—Following the example of the Germans, Dr. Parry, a member of the board of education, is of the opinion that Hamilton's schoolchildren can assist in the present war by making articles to be used by the soldiers, and he has suggested that some action be taken immediately along these lines. He proposes to have the girls knit socks and the boys to make wooden articles that would be useful, such as spools on which bandages can be wrapped. The pupils of the technical school are going to start at once making these spools and it is anticipated that within a short while the girls in the various schools will be busy knitting for the soldiers.

Of German Descent.

On a motion presented by Trustees Dr. Carr and Dr. Parry, the board of education on Thursday night passed a resolution asking all the public school teachers employed by the board to declare themselves immediately regarding their sympathies in connection with the present war, and state whether or not they are British or pro-Germans. There are a number of teachers in this city who are of German descent, and if they declare their allegiance or sympathy with Germany and her actions, they will be immediately dismissed. While the teachers may be of German descent, it is believed that all are in sympathy with Britain and it is not expected that any such drastic measures as proposed will have to be carried out.

New Radial Line.

Definite steps have been taken to have a hydro-radial line constructed between Hamilton and Port Dover, on Lake Erie, as a continuation of the proposed line from Georgian Bay to Hamilton and the Niagara peninsula, and which line would also be the means of connecting up the three great lakes—Huron, Ontario and Erie.

On Wednesday a conference was held here, at which 150 delegates, representing the municipalities in Wentworth and Haldimand Counties interested in the proposed line, were present and discussed the question of having such a line constructed. At this convention a branch of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Radial Association was also formed and will be known as the Greater Hamilton Hydro-Electric Radial Union. Officers were elected and a resolution was passed requesting the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission to immediately prepare plans and an estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed Hamilton-Port Dover radial line. The officers elected were as follows: Sir Adam Beck, London, honorary president; Controller Thomas S. Morris, Hamilton, president; Reeve J.F. Vance, Waterdown, first vice-president; Reeve J. A. Toohey, Cayuga, second vice-president; Ald. Charles Peebles, Hamilton, secretary, and the reeves of the various interested municipalities as chairmen and conveners of the union in their respective municipalities.

Some time ago Electrical Inspector Stalford recommended to the board of control that all electrical contractors be forced to pass an examination and pay a fee to the city before being allowed to accept contracts in the city, and a meeting of the special legislation committee will be held on Monday to deal with the question, when it is likely that a recommendation will be made to the city council to pass a bylaw making such action necessary. There is considerable opposition to this proposal, however, as some of the aldermen believe that the passing of such a bylaw would cause many of the city's best electricians to move to other cities where such regulations are not carried out.

For some months past the city and Township of Barton officials have been considering the question of giving a water supply to the residents of the township on the mountain top, but it seems that there is no possibility of such being done in the near future, because the township residents feel that the cost of installing such a system is prohibitive at the present time.

At yesterday's board of control meeting Controller Morris asked what was being done in the matter and urged that some immediate action be taken. He stated that people who are unable to sink wells are actually using the water out of the open ditches on the roadside, which practice might easily result in an epidemic of some kind.

Controller Cooper stated that the city had done everything it can and that it now rests with the township people regarding the installation of a water supply.

At a meeting of the Hamilton and Wentworth Patriotic Fund Association, held on Thursday, the financial reports presented showed that to April 30, subscriptions amounting to $205,051.11 had been received, and that cash amounting to $114,21 had been received, which is over half the amount subscribed. Hamilton's share to the fund amounted to $196,785.99, of which $106,367.75 has been paid in. The grand total paid out of the fund until that date was $61,614.93.

Jitney Question.

The regulation of the jitneys is a question being fully considered by Mayor Walters, as a police commissioner, and by Deputy Chief of Police Whatley. Both, at the city hall yesterday, formally stated that the new transportation service had certain rights on the street, but at the same time should have regular stopping places, so as to relieve the congestion of traffic at the corner of King and James streets. The mayor is more particularly concerned over the city's loss of street railway percentage, following the establishment of the jitneys, while Deputy Chief Whatley is anxious to overcome the crowding on the main streets.

Mayor Walters has received a number of communications regarding such services. One came from Milwaukee, Wis., and another from Washington, D.C. Regulations in these places make it illegal for a woman or girl to rest upon a man's lap, or vice-versa, in street cars or automobiles. This is one of the rules to be adopted here. Ald. Peebles has suggested that the annual jitney fee be fixed at $5, as in other places.

The Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway must obey the order of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and install sanitary conveniences on all its cars.

Last February the commission held a session at Grimsby, at which an application from the residents was received requesting that the company should be forced to instal sanitary conveniences in its cars running on that line. The commission ordered that such be done, but the company officials held that it was under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Board and would not have to comply with an order issued by the Ontario Board. This objection was overruled during the past week, and the company has been informed that it will have to instal sanitary conveniences on all its cars running on that line immediately.

FREER—HALLSWORTH.

An event took place at Gerrard Street Methodist Church on Wednesday evening, when Edith May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hallsworth, was married to Mr. Arthur Freer, in the presence of a large gathering of friends of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Philip Brace, B.D. During the ceremony Mr. J. H. Brown, who presided at the organ, played the wedding music. Shortly after the bride beautifully gowned, appeared, led to the altar on the arm of her father, and was there supported by her sister, Miss Florence Hallsworth. Mr. Freer was attended by Mr. Stanley Tinker. Amid abundance of good wishes the young couple were sped on their way. They will reside in the west end.

St. Cecilia's Church, West Toronto, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday, May 11, when Miss Gertrude McMahon, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Fleury, was united in marriage to Mr. Francis J. Meehan, the Rev. Father Coleman officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. D. J. McMahon, looked charming in a gown of shadow lace, her tulle veil being caught up with a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses and lily of the valley. She was attended by Miss Kathlyn McCarron, wearing rose silk and white and rose hat. She carried pink roses and wore the groom's gift, a sunburst of pearls. The groom was assisted by Mr. Melvin Scott, to whom was given gold cuff links. During the nuptial mass Miss Mary McCarron sang "I Am My Love's" and Mr. Neil McGrath sang "O Salutaris." After the ceremony about 80 guests partook of the breakfast served at the home of Mr. F. Fleury, 108 Humberside avenue, after which the happy couple left for Buffalo and other eastern points, amid showers of confetti.

LYTLE—MACDONALD.

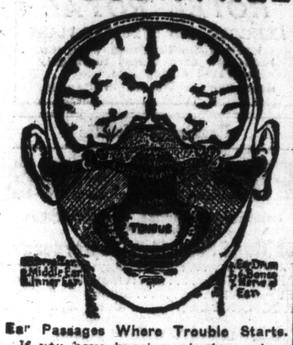
The marriage of Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Macdonald, to Mr. Fred H. Lytle, son of the late Mr. T. A. Lytle and Mrs. Lytle, Huron street, was solemnized very quietly at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Bloor street east. The service was taken by the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Cody, in the presence of only the immediate relations. The bride, who was brought in and given away by her father, looked lovely in a satin gown of white tulle, the skirt made with flounces and train of white satin. Her veil was of tulle with sprigs of orange blossom, and she carried a fastened bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and roses. Miss Margaret Macdonald attended her sister as maid of honor, wearing a quaint gown of pale pink chiffon, made with full wired skirt and girdle of pink rosebuds. Her hat was of black tulle and she carried an armful of pink snap dragon. Little Miss Diana Macdonald was a sweet flower girl in a white frock with blue sash and mob cap and she carried a basket of flowers. Mr. W. Lytle was his brother's best man and Mr. Jack Macdonald, cousin of the bride, was groomsman. After the ceremony Mrs. Macdonald held a reception and was wearing a handsome gown of black and white striped chiffon, black tulle hat and corsage bouquet of purple sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle left later for New York, the bride traveling in a navy blue tailor made with hat to match. On their return they will live at 51 Oriole road.

The Misses Evalene May and Hazel Victoria Meredith entertained a large number of their friends at their joint birthday party, in their home on Palmerston avenue, on Friday afternoon and evening. The banquet room was handsomely festooned and draped, mingled with scores of Union Jacks. One large cake on one end, dotted with nine brilliant candles, represented Miss Evalene's age, and on the other end another cake with six candles represented Miss Hazel's age. Before grace was sung, Mr. Alex. Miller took a flashlight of the gathering. During the banquet Mr. Thos. Meredith rendered several cornet solos. Mr. and Mrs. Alderman Meredith assisted at the table, seeing that their two little daughters and their friends fared sumptuously. Mary Glendenning and Isabel Bolton carried off the prizes of the evening. There were also present: Jean Greig, Elva Stinson, Dorothy Kennedy, Otie Beggs, Jean Simpson, May Simpson, Reta and Marjorie Magee, Florence Bavington, Muriel Scott, Celia Paul, Dorothy Bradford, Florence Moore, Gertie Maycock, Rhoda Greer, Jimmie Bradford, Llewelyn Defoe, Charlie Peperal, Tedd West, Willie Hill, Archie Magee, Norman Maycock, Lowell Bullen and Harvie Bullen, Ross Homestead, Cyril McMartin, Alfred Greer, Master John Wesley Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Anna Meredith, Tom Meredith, Mrs. Coulter, Mr. Scott, Miss Mowatt, Miss Sherin, Mr. Miller and Miss McMartin.

* * *

Miss Ethel Shepherd has devised a scheme for obtaining comforts for the brave men who are fighting for the empire, and has arranged with the co-operation of her pupils a series of musical teas, to be given the last week of May, in the new hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. These teas will be in the form of showers. Cigarets, chocolate, socks, maple sugar, condensed milk and soldier comforts, the latter can be obtained at the Woman's Patriotic League. Miss Shepherd will issue between 1000 and 1200 invitations for these teas, and will defray all expenses attached, her pupils providing the music. Contributions, no matter how small, will be gratefully received. Much enthusiasm is being shown by the pupils, and everything points to successful results for this novel idea.

HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts.

If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to treat them, now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist, Sproule.

This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are forerunners of that terrific affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes on.

Send for this book at once and learn of the successful New Method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 319 Trade Building, Boston.

Free Headnoises Book Coupon.

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ONLY NINE HUNDRED OXFORD STUDENTS

Autumn Term Shows Considerable Decrease in List of Undergraduates

BIG ROLL OF HONOR

Forty-three Names Were Added to Fallen Students in Easter Vacation

OXFORD, Eng., May 14.—The summer term has begun at Oxford, with the roll of students showing a still further diminution. The number of undergraduates in residence for the autumn term was 1400, for the Lenten term 1000, and it has now fallen below 900. Oriel College, chief of the sports colleges, has only 18 students. King's and Queen's has the most, with 60. Few of the other colleges have more than 30 or 40. There are practically no evidences of usual spring athletic activity this year. The only athletic diversion that is "going strong" is the officers' training corps.

Roll of Honor.

The Oxford roll of honor, which bears the names of Oxford men who have fallen in the fighting, grows apace. During the Easter vacation, 43 names were added, including two lost in the sinking of the Falaba. The list includes well-known scholars, oarsmen, cricketers, track athletes and debaters, led by one most distinguished Oxford name, Lieut. William Gladstone.

Side by side with the college work Oxford is making further and extensive preparations for receiving the wounded. Somerville, the largest of the women colleges, has been commandeered for this purpose. The members of the college are to be transferred to Oriel, where they will occupy a wing of the building, walled off from the men students.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES DEMAND INSURANCE

Silverthorne Association Unanimously Passed Strong Resolution

Resolved, "That the Silverthorn Liberal-Conservative Association request Ald. Ryding to issue petitions for signatures of the residents of the township demanding the insurance of the soldiers whose dependents reside within the township limits, and that the petitions be sent to the Liberal-Conservative Associations thruout the Township of York."

The foregoing resolution was adopted unanimously at the meeting held in Miles' Hall, Friday evening. W. Book said: "The insurance of township soldiers and the unemployment situation are two of the biggest problems to be immediately faced. I was sorry to see a statement by Councillor McKay in an evening paper, in which he is reported to have said they would not insure the men gone from the township to fight the battles of Canada and the empire.

"Silverthorn gave good support to Mr. McKay at the last election, and in return we receive a slap in the face from him.

"The ratepayers of every district should call a mass meeting," said Mr. Book, "to demand that the men be insured, and the offer or the insurance company be taken advantage of.

"We hear that the York Township Council have a better plan to meet the situation," said Mr. Book, "but as far as I am concerned, I would want to see it in black and white before I would believe it, seeing the manner in which they handled the unemployment situation in the township last winter.

"We want work, not charity," continued the speaker, referring to the unemployment situation, "and I will give Deputy-Reeve William Graham the credit for being the only man in the council who helped the Silverthorn district last winter."

G. Miles suggested that a vote of the people be taken in the matter of the soldiers' insurance, and predicted that the council would find themselves unseated.

President McQueen of the Runnymede Liberal-Conservative Association briefly addressed the meeting, pointing out that the district is faced with some great problems at the present time.

"The unemployment situation. What provision has he government made in this regard?" he asked, "or what have they done to make provision for our old age? There is too little employment, and too many people for it.

"I believe we have both a good Provincial and Dominion Government," said Mr. McQueen, "and our organization is for the people's welfare and to make the government give the people in the township a square deal.

"Regarding the insurance of soldiers, I believe there are enough wealthy farmers in the Province of Ontario who could help to pay the premiums on the lives of the men."

I. C. Woolner congratulated the officers and members of the new organization, and said "The people of Silverthorn stand in close relation to the mother country. We should thank God that we have men in the first contingent with that John Bull spirit which knows not defeat. We will send our last man and spend our last dollar to help the motherland." The speaker briefly touched upon the unemployment situation, insurance of soldiers and other live matters.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, May 28.

Vice-president G. W. Book occupied the chair, in the absence of President W. Cook.

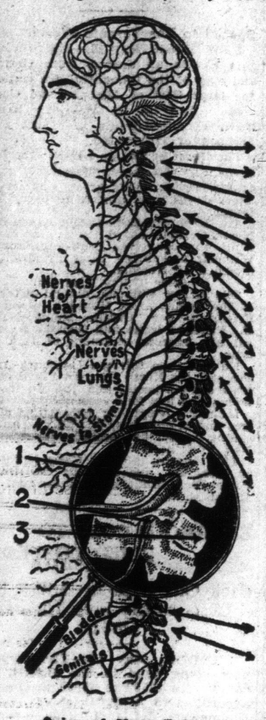
CHIROPRACTIC

KI-RO-PRAK-TIK

THE MASTER OF DISEASE

AFFECTIONS OF

Any of the following parts may be caused by nerves impinged at the spine by a subluxated vertebra:



Spine of Man—Enlarged portion showing:

No. 1—Normal nerve and normal opening (Nerve free from pressure).

No. 2—Abnormal nerve and distorted opening. (Nerve Impinged).

No. 3—Vertebra out of alignment. (Subluxated).

NOT ELECTRICITY, NOT MASSAGE, NOT MEDICINE, NOT SURGERY, NOT OSTEOPATHY.

EARLY HISTORY OF CHIROPRACTIC

The principle or idea of pinched nerves in the spine being the real cause of disease was discovered by D. D. Palmer in 1895, in Davenport, Iowa. A man named Tillard, being very deaf, came to Dr. Palmer for examination, and a bone which seemed to be very prominent in his neck was crudely adjusted by the hand, soon after which his hearing was restored, much to the amazement of both. From this accidental occurrence, experiments and clinical work has proven that 95% of disease is due to vertebral subluxations. What is a subluxation? A bone slightly out of true position, bringing about pressure upon nerves as they pass out from spinal column. This pressure shuts off the nerve forces which control all organs and tissues of the body, bringing about ill-health or disease.

TRUE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS DEPEND UPON NATURE'S UNIVERSAL PROCESSES

The competent graduate chiropractor uses *only his hands* to adjust the spine to normal alignment. *Nature* restores health when the nerve forces are passing unobstructed to and from the brain throughout the body.

Explanatory literature on request from the undersigned graduates of the Palmer School. Phone for consultation to:

CHAS. P. McKAY, D.C.
553A Bloor West.
Formerly 509 Markham St. Phone College 3043.

PRACTOR CHATTOE, D.C.
316 Brunswick Avenue.
Just north of Bloor St. Phone College 1167.

D. B. & A. McLEAN, D.C.
328 Palmerston Blvd.
Phone College 5984.

H. & I. LAMONT, D.C.
666 Bathurst Street.
Phone College 7819.

C. C. CLEMMER, D.C.
15 Howland Avenue.
Phone College 2858.

ALLIES ADVANCING AGAINST THE TURKS

Fifty Thousand of Enemy Said to Be Killed, Disabled or Prisoners

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

ATHENS, May 15.—Land fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula continues, with the allies advancing slowly toward Krithia and the Atsibaba heights. The Turkish losses to the present are estimated at 50,000 killed, disabled and prisoners. Anglo-French troops have been reinforced by new forces from France and Egypt. Aviators make reconnaissances daily, directing both land and sea operations.

MOBS IN ROME SHOUT "DOWN WITH KAISER"

King Calls Chamber of Deputies to Deal With War Crisis

ROME, May 15.—To head off possible civil war, King Victor Emmanuel today signed a decree convoking the Chamber of Deputies early next week, according to reports from authoritative sources.

The king acted on advice of leaders of both the warring interventionist and neutral factions. Serious rioting by mobs favoring war broke out afresh today and the king was told the situation was rapidly getting beyond control of the military.

Parliament was not scheduled to meet until next Thursday. Because of the crisis precipitated by the unexpected resignation of the Salandra Cabinet, the king, according to authentic reports, has determined to call the deputies together Monday or Tuesday. The decree has not yet been made public.

Whole sections of Rome were under mob control today, the military and police apparently unable to suppress the demonstrations. The entire city was seething with war excitement. Business was suspended; stores were closed and despite the activity of cavalry patrols, crowds marched thru the streets shouting:

"Down with Germany; down with the kaiser; down with Franz Josef."

SCHOONER IS LOST.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—News of the loss of the coal-laden, four-masted schooner Lewsistone of this port, on a reef off Maranham, Brazil, was received here today. All of the crew reached shore safely in the ship's boats.

RECENT OFFERS DUE TO VATICAN INFLUENCE

Herr Ergberger in Rome as Special Emissary of Kaiser

Special to The Toronto World.

PARIS, May 15.—The most recent offers to Italy from Austria are due to the intervention of the Vatican with the Vienna government at the request of Herr Erzberger, says a despatch from Rome to The Matin. Herr Erzberger came to Rome as special emissary of the kaiser, who selected hi mto bear an autographed letter to the Pope because of his position as leader of the Catholic centre in the Reichstag.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN IMPORTANT POSITION

Heights of Krithia, on Gallipoli Peninsula, Now in Hands of Anglo-French

ATHENS, May 15.—The Anglo-French allies have captured the heights of Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula from its Turkish defenders, it is stated in a telegram from Tenedos today.

The heights command the fortresses of the Dardanelles on the north side of the narrows and will make the allies' task much easier.

Men's and Women's Garments FOR THE 24th ON CREDIT

It may have been your intention to have a new suit for the 24th of May, but you can not save enough money to pay cash for one—get it anyway. Come to us and open an account for one. You will be surprised at what a dandy suit or dress you can get, and at such moderate prices an d easy terms of

10 Per Cent Off Bill Paid in 30 Days.

$1.00 Weekly

For style and materials our Suits and Dresses cannot be beaten anywhere in the city. Many styles we carry are exclusive in cut and material. Come in this week and choose your garments for the holiday. You wear it while paying for it.

Women's and Misses' Suits; assorted sizes and shades; moderately priced. Dresses in a good choice of colors and styles. Coats in military, sport, Norfolk, belted or pleated styles. Many different shades. Also Skirts and Waists and Boots and Shoes on Credit.

Men's and Boys' serviceable Suits, in grays, browns, blues, blacks and stripes. All sizes and styles to choose from at moderate prices. Men's Trousers, Raincoats, Boots and Shoes. Custom tailoring on credit terms—$1.00 a week payments. Open an account now.

GLASS BROS., - 229 SPADINA

MANY GERMANS ARE LIABLE TO BE PROSECUTED

Let Their Feelings Run Away Over the Lusitania Disaster

COMPLAINTS AT OTTAWA

Some Canadians Have Handed Out Good Home-made Punishment

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 15.—Germans who have received British naturalization papers from the Canadian authorities are the subject of many complaints to the government. Many of them have not been behaving well since the Lusitania was torpedoed. They have openly shown satisfaction with the performance of the German submarine upon the great liner, and complaints to this effect have reached Ottawa from any quarters. A few Germans without naturalization papers have shown signs recently of satisfaction with the asphyxiating gas and submarine exploits of the fatherland. The authorities are able to deal with them under the Alien Enemies' Act. It is possible to cancel parole and transport them to concentration camps where they may be assured of sympathetic auditors. But the naturalized German is in a different position. The law does not permit of this being regarded as an alien enemy. He is either a loyal British subject, and as such entitled to protection, or he is a traitor and as such liable to prosecution for treason. Arrest for treason is a serious thing and it takes pretty strong talk to render a person liable to conviction upon this charge. A number of persons have been able to anger their neighbors and associates by a show of German sympathy without committing any positive act or making a definite declaration which could be regarded as treasonable.

Home-Made Punishment.

Since Canadian soldiers were attacked with asphyxiating gas and since the sinking of the Lusitania a number of such persons have been handed home-made punishment by Canadians, whose frame of mind would not permit of the delay necessary for court action. In Montreal, Victoria and other Canadian cities, a number of persons of German blood and Canadian naturalization have been handsomely manhandled within the past week.

Austrians who have assumed an irritating attitude are reported to be far less numerous than German-Canadians.

Every case reported is being made the subject of enquiry, and it is possible that there may be more prosecutions for treason than have taken place up to the present time.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED.

Navy Department Received Confirmation of Killing by Indians.

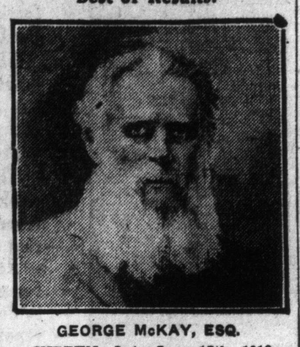
WASHINGTON, May 15.—A delayed cable from Admiral Howard on the west coast of Mexico, which reached the navy department today, confirmed the report of the killing of two Americans, J. J. Donovan and Jack Wilen, in the Yaqui Valley by Indians, on May 11. W. A. Fay of Atlanta, Ga., lost his life, and a man named Stecker was wounded the next day.

GERMANS LEAVING ITALY

LUGANO, May 15.—The exodus of Germans from Italy is increasing, particularly from the Lake districts. The enormous railway traffic between Germany and Italy which existed up to two weeks ago has dwindled until only a few truck loads of merchandise are passing over the border each day.

A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY YEARS

Used "Fruit-a-tives" With The Best of Results.



GEORGE McKAY, ESQ.

KIPPEN, Ont., June 17th, 1913.

"I have been using 'Fruit-a-tives' as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried. 'Fruit-a-tives' do me the most good—they never gripe and their action is pleasant.

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted.

"These troubles have left me completely and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' full credit for all this. A nicer pill a man cannot take."

GEORGE McKAY.

The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-tives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 67

GIUSEPPE MARCORA HAS REFUSED OFFICE BEFORE

King Victor Emmanuel Requested Him to Form Cabinet Five Years Ago

ROME, May 15.—Giuseppe Marcora who has been asked by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new coalition cabinet upon which will rest responsibility for Italy's course, was requested to undertake a similar task in 1910 but declined. He has been president of chamber of deputies for many years. After his designation by the king, Signor Marcora called on both Premier Salandra and ex-Premier Giolitti. The appearance of Salandra or Giolitti on the streets is signal for demonstration but of unlike character. Salandra is popular because of the stand he has taken for intervention while Giolitti is greeted with cries of "Down with Austria."

NEW ONTARIO COMPANIES.

Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15.—New western Ontario companies gazetted today are: No-Vary Products Company, Toronto, capital $50,000; Dominion Road Machinery Company, Goderich, $300,000; Ontario Glove Manufacturing Company, Berlin, $30,000.

AUSTRALIANS SING 'THE MAPLE LEAF' 'NEATH PYRAMIDS

FRESH evidences are continually coming to hand of the present war's potent influence in the binding together of the strands of Empire; of the still better weaving into one mighty web the great world-circling belt of British nations.

One of these pleasant evidences has unexpectedly come to Mr. A. J. Clark of Parkdale, from a friend in far off Adelaide, in South Australia. Some time prior to the opening of the war Mr. Clark sent to Mr. Alfred Searcy, of that city, a copy of Canada's national song "The Maple Leaf Forever," and it was soon a favorite in the Australian household. When Australia was drilling her second contingent into shape Adelaide was, for a time, a training centre, and Mr. Searcy's son-in-law, Major Edgar Baker, likewise became interested in the Canadian song, and wanted his men to learn it. In order that they might do so properly Mr. Searcy had 500 copies of the words printed for them, with the result that it frequently figured at camp "sing-songs" as the Australians call them.

Major Baker was placed in charge of one of the transports when they sailed from Australia, and he and his men are now doubtless in Egypt awaiting the word to help push back the Turk. Under the shadow of pyramids they may be expected from time to time to sing the 'Maple Leaf," and if later on they meet the Canadians in the grand drive to Berlin, our boys will find them both willing and able to join in the Dominion song.

Just another evidence of the oneness of the great British family.

1667 Miles of Front

The Matin publishes the following details about the length of front on which the allied armies are fighting, which, the journal declares, are based on exact information:

In the west the French occupy a front of 543¾ miles, the British 31¼ miles, the Belgians 17½ miles, making altogether 592¼ miles.

In the east our Russian allies have to hold a line extending over 856¼ miles, while in the south the Serbians and Montenegrins cover 218¾ miles.

This brings the entire length of the fighting fronts up to the enormous total of 1667½ miles.

STEWART MANOR

"Among the Oaks"

A Paradise for Children

Let your children play all day among the Oaks and Pines, rolling hills and green grass.

Let them live in fresh air and grow in health and happiness, away from the dangers and dirt of the streets.

They have all these in Stewart Manor.

COX & CUMMINGS LIMITED

Office on Property, 2145 Queen St. E. Phone Beach 600

BEER SIGN DARK MAYOR ORDERS IT

Electric Advertisement at Queen and Yonge Shines No More

WILL CENSOR OTHERS

Bylaw to Be Introduced Which Will Cancel Licenses

The big German beer sign at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets will stay dark until after the council meeting on Monday. Mayor Church wants the new electric sign of the Berlin Lion Brewery, which is owned by Huether Brothers, taken down, and he intends to introduce a bylaw canceling the license for this sign, and also giving the city officials power to censor the wording of all signs.

On Friday night about 9 o'clock the sign went dark. The manager of the company that built the sign says the wire was cut, but yesterday Mayor Church took the responsibility, stating that he had ordered the power turned off.

Canadian Products.

The sign, the beer, and the men who make it are all Canadian products, and while the Huethers are of German descent they have lived in Canada for four generations and are known to be loyal to the land of their adoption.

C. N. Huether, president of the company, states that he is quite willing to change the wording of the sign if it arouses public sentiment.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME; WAS KILLED IN ACTION

Seventeen - Year - Old American Lad Fell in Fight for Neuve Chapelle

Special to The Toronto World.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 16.—Hamilton De Beavour Nelson, son of William Nelson, editor of The International Studio, an art magazine, has been killed in Flanders. He was a member of the Seventh Battalion, 88th Victoria Fusiliers, and enlisted in the first Canadian expeditionary forces last September, after running away from home. Word of the death of their son has just been received here by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, in a despatch omitting the date on which he was killed, and the place where he fell. It is believed, however, that the young man, who was only 17 years old, met death during the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

WILL USE MULES IN BRITISH ARMY

Three Thousand Imported—Stubborn Animal Has Many Virtues.

LONDON, April 17.—The announcement that 3000 mules have been imported into this country from South America for the use of the army reveals the fact that the military authorities are using these hardy animals for transport purposes in the war as they did in the South African campaign. Mules in many ways excel horses as war steeds. They are subject to comparatively few of the diseases which attack the horse, and in point of intelligence and also in muscular strength and endurance the animals beat the purer bred mounts. Under fire a mule displays astonishing coolness, for he is not so nervous or highly strung as the horse, and unlike the latter is not inclined to dash wildly about the battlefield when the noise of exploding shells reaches his ears. In fact, the mule at times displays a stubborn desire to stand stock-still when under fire, which recalls the case of the Irish soldier in the Boer War whose gun team of mules refused to budge when the retreat was sounded. As all his lurid eloquence could not move the animals he made the best of it and started working the gun against the advancing Boers, who eventually retreated. The soldier was commended for his bravery, altho as he confessed, fame was forced upon him by the stubbornness of his mules.

Puzzled, Toronto—Q—What quantities of sage and sulphur should be used for a hair tonic?

A—I do not advise the use of sage on the hair.

VACANT LOTS TO BE CULTIVATED

Sir John Willison Planted the First Seed for Rotary Club

WILL GIVE MEN WORK

Half-Million Square Feet Has Been Secured for This Purpose

An official opening of the vacant lot cultivation movement, which is being conducted by the Rotary Club, Toronto, was held Saturday afternoon at the northwest corner of King street and Dunn avenue. The first seed, a potato, was planted by Sir John Willison. He used a silver spade, which was afterwards presented to him as a souvenir.

Sir John stated that the vacant lot movement will give to men who desire work an opportunity to get it and to see the direct results of their own labor.

Many Applications.

Chairman F. E. Robson of the vacant lot movement committee stated that the club had already half a million square feet of property in Toronto for cultivation and 65 applications had been received for lots. He explained that in Minneapolis last year $125,000 worth of products had been raised in this way.

Representative Milady of the Steele Briggs Company also spoke. The lot on which the first seed was planted is to be cultivated by Jesse Andrews, 339 Westmoreland avenue, and Chas. Pringle, 118 Sheridan avenue.

FORMER TORONTONIAN LOST TWO SISTERS

J. R. Hichson of New York Arranges Burial of Relatives Lost With Lusitania

"I had the utmost confidence in the Lusitania and never thought for a moment that the German Government would be capable of committing such a crime," said J. R. Hichson of New York, who is staying at the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. Hichson, who is a former Toronto man, having started the first umbrella business in Canada eighteen years ago, is in Toronto making arrangements for the burial of his two sisters, who went down on the Lusitania, in Mount Hope Cemetery. The body of Mrs. Caroline Hichson Kennedy, a relative, has been identified and is now at Liverpool, and it is believed the body of Kathryn Hichson has also been found but awaits identification.

WANT TO BE AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Lusitania catastrophe has materially increased the number of Germans who seek to become American citizens, according to Naturalization Commissioner Charles A. Weiser. This increase for the past week amounts to 300 per cent.

Metz's Famous Keys

The keys of the four gates of Metz are still in French hands. They were saved in 1870, when Bazaine surrendered the fortress to the Germans, by an engineer who was then within the city. One of them the engineer gave to his friend Gen. Lapasset, the others he has kept, and they are to be handed to the patriotic league of the department of the Moselle to be returned to the City of Metz on the day when the French troops make their victorious entry into the old fortress. The sections of the four keys represent the aces of clubs, spades, hearts, and diamonds. The last-named key is now in the hands of the family of Gen. Lapasset.

No Grief for Fallen

The Berliner Tageblatt stated that matrimonial agents are flooding Germany with offers of marriage, especially from widows of officers and soldiers. The offers are sent immediately after the appearance of the casualty lists, and reveal no apparent traces of widows' grief.

British Honduras is now in communication with the rest of the world. A wireless station has been established at Belize.

Want a safe candlestick Drive a small nail into the bottom of a candle to make it float upright, then place in a tumbler of water.

The highest temperature ever known in a human being was recorded in the case of an Italian recently. A victim of lung disease, his temperature was 138.

"Made in Canada"

"Avoid drinking stimulants that are high in alcoholic percentage, such as whiskies, gins, etc., and drink more beer, because beer is a food. Bread and beer are made of the same materials, cereals, yeast, and water. Physicians prescribe beer to produce energy, build tissue, and strengthen nerves. Good beer is Cosgraves."

Toronto Evening Telegram.

Cosgraves Beers

Are Temperance Drinks

As light as lager, but better for you.

Cosgraves beers are made from purest of food products, viz., the finest malt, the best hops and pure filtered water. There is no chance for impurities to get into Cosgraves beers, they are brewed in a spotless, sanitary brewery and bottled by automatic machinery so deftly that they are kept absolutely pure.

Cosgraves beers may be had in pint or quart bottles at all hotels and dealers. Golden Gate Beer is sold on draught.

For over half a century the Cosgrave label has meant the best in malt and hop beverages.

EVERY WAR CLOUD HAS SILVER LINING

Noise of Fire Makes European Egg-Layers Industrious.

A CAPTAIN of the London Rifle Brigade, writing home from the trenches in France, says that exploding shells always make the hens lay.

"Whether it's the shock or what, I cannot say, and as soon as the fusillade is over you see men dashing about after a stray chicken in hope that she will drop an egg," he writes.

Sounds as tho the captain in question were trying to break into the columns of a comic journal, doesn't it?

But a local poultry expert says there may be more truth than fiction in the writing of the English fighting man.

"The hen, as most farmers know, is for the greater part a creature of habit," he says. "She is wont to go to roost at a certain hour, and begin to stir as soon as daylight comes.

"Experiments have been tried—and with a degree of success—wherein chicken coops were provided with curtains. The hens were shooed into the coops and the curtains drawn. Being dark and thinking it a late hour for them to be up, the hens would go to roost.

"After a time the curtains would be raised and electric lights switched on. Believing that sun-up time had come the hens would hurry into the chicken yard, scratch in search of food, cackle a bit—and then begin to lay.

"The result was an increase in the production of hen fruit.

"The hens unfortunate enough to be mixed up in the present European mess perhaps are being fooled just as in the case I have mentioned. Shortly after going to roost they are awakened by the noise of artillery or rifle fire, and, thinking it is the noise and bustle of another day, fly down from their roosts to lay.

WHERE TO LUNCH.

Krausmann's Grill, King and Church streets. Music, 6 to 8 and 10 to 11.30 p.m. Sundays sacred music, 6 to 8 p.m. Private banquets catered for. ed7

Totally Discouraged By Nervous Prostration

After Many Weeks of Doctoring a Friend Recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and She Was Cured.

There is nothing more discouraging than Nervous Prostration. Because of the exhausted condition of the nervous system, weakness and helplessness take possession of the body. The faculties of the mind as well as those of the body are affected, and hope and courage disappear.

The patient, often appearing well, gets little sympathy, and few doctors understand diseases of the nerves well enough to treat nervous prostration intelligently. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is founded on the prescription of a great nerve specialist, and hence its wonderful success in curing ailments of this nature.

Mrs. Edith May Williams, Tillsonburg, Ont., R. R. 3, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I suffered for years with my nerves, and at one time I was confined to my bed with nervous prostration for several weeks. I cannot just explain my feelings, but I was weak and helpless and so discouraged and despondent that I thought I would lose my mind. I doctored with several doctors and received but little benefit. At last I became very much discouraged and thought I would never get better. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before I had finished the first box I knew that it was helping me. It took several boxes of the Nerve Food to make me well, and I can truly say that it is a wonderful builder-up of the nervous system."

It is only wise to prevent such dreaded diseases as Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia by keeping the nervous system in good condition at all times. When you cannot sleep well, have headaches and indigestion, be warned of approaching dangers and restore the nervous system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

TREATY OF BERLIN WAS WAR'S ORIGIN

Germany and Austria-Hungary Planned to Annex Eastern States.

DESIRE FOR GREATNESS

Russia Had to Protect Serbia —England's Interference Surprised Kaiser.

BY ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

BUCHAREST, May 15.—The origin of the present great war is found in the treaty of Berlin executed on July 13, 1878.

Russia had come to the rescue of the revolting Christians in 1877, and after a bloody and costly war had practically driven the Turks from Europe, when the other European nations interfered, restored Macedonia to Turkish misrule, and gave the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria to "occupy" and administer in the interest of the peace of Europe.

Shortly afterward Bulgaria followed Roumania's example in selecting a German prince for her king. The king of Greece married a sister of the present kaiser.

Thus the eyes of both Austrian and German emperors were turned to the east.

Thus, also, began the Serbian hatred of the Hapsburg family which culminated in the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand last July.

In the years that followed 1878 the Balkan nations increased in strength, in national feeling, and in ambition to expand. They wanted all the land still under the suzerainty of the Turks, and even coveted part of what belonged to their neighbors.

Of all the Balkan countries, Serbia was the least fortunately placed, as it had no access to the sea. A pastoral country, Serbia had little to export except pork and sheep skins.

Controlled Highways.

Serbia's Balkan neighbors raised the same commodities, so it was Austria who controlled her highroad to the sea that made the market for these products. Hence, economic reasons, united with racial ties and national ambitions, demanded the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia.

When in 1908 Austria took advantage of the revolution in Turkey Germany backed her up in the violation of the treaty of Berlin.

The great powers were unwilling to fight, and Serbia had to submit.

When in 1912 the Serbians entered the "little triple alliance," it was chiefly to obtain access to the sea thru the annexation of Albania.

The peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire sympathized with a war against the Turks, but the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was bitterly opposed to a move which threatened the extension of the empire that he expected to inherit. He refused to allow Red Cross supplies to be given to Serbia.

When the allies had won the war Austria refused to let Serbia take any part of Albania, or to have access to the Mediterranean.

The Serbians now came to look upon the Austrians as oppressors, upon Franz Ferdinand as a tyrant. The Serbians are a turbulent people, much given to violence and to plots. The conspiracy of assassination was a logical outcome of the situation.

Prevented Dissolution.

The two most powerful internal influences in continental Europe are separate nationalistic governments and the strengthening of the monarchy. Of the first we are unfortunately feeling the effects among our immigrant population; of the second it is almost impossible for an American born to have any comprehension.

In Italy and Germany the two influences worked together to make great nations. In Austria-Hungary only the strength of the monarchy has prevented the dissolution of the empire. It is significant that all the movements toward the division of Austria-Hungary into a federation have acknowledged the right of the house of Hapsburg to rule over all.

It was the monarch who, contrary to the will of both peoples, annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary. It is only Bosnia-Herzegovina and neighboring Slavs that wish to leave the dynasty of Hapsburg for that of Kara George.

The two great international policies of Europe are territorial expansion and national jealousy, called "the balance of power."

The storm of rebellion which broke over Austria in 1849 has often been defeated or smoothed over, but never crushed or satisfied. The German house and German population have never since been comfortable.

On the contrary, the German Empire has become richer and solider each year.

It was entirely natural, therefore, for Austria to lean more heavily upon the alliance formed by Bismarck in 1879.

Eyes Fixed on East.

Partly from accident of location, which has been unfavorable to a further annexation of contiguous territory, partly due to an autocratic form of government unsuited to the retention of distant colonies, partly due perhaps to the Monroe doctrine, imperial Germany has not increased in territory in comparison with the other European nations.

Like all western kingdoms, her eyes have been fixed on the east. Germany has long had large interests in Turkey. Until the Balkan war a road lay open thru Bosnia and Macedonia to the Bosporous, all the way on Turkish soil. The Balkan success was a bar in the way, but she promptly refinanced Bulgaria, at 6 per cent. and large concessions, terms turned down by America.

What coincidence was there is Charles of Hohenzollern on the throne of Roumania, Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg on that of Bulgaria, a sister of the kaiser queen of Greece? The only throne not connected with that of Germany was Serbia.

The Serbian people look in German eyes about as Filipinos do in America's, and besides Serbia and Austria were approaching an "inevitable conflict."

The long hatred of France for Germany is known. The treaty of Berlin so offended Russia that Bismarck immediately after it formed a defensive alliance with Austria.

Growling at Each Other.

England and Germany had been growling at each other for years when the murder of Sarajevo detonated the powder magazine.

War between the Hapsburgs and the Serbian Slavs had been probable since 1878, certain since 1908. It also was certain that Russia, which had not freed them from one alien race to subject them to another, would fight to protect them if it were able—it was not able in 1908.

Germany was treaty bound to fight with Austria, France with Russia against Germany.

Since war was inevitable—and it was inevitable unless Austria was willing to give the Slavs a separte government, which probably would lead to the breakup of the empire—better war in 1914 than later.

Russia was rapidly recovering from the effects of the Japanese war and building strategic railways in imitation of Germany. France was increasing the size and efficiency of its army. Both were momentarily embarrassed at home.

England was on the verge of civil war, with the army against the government and its leading tactician just resigned from command.

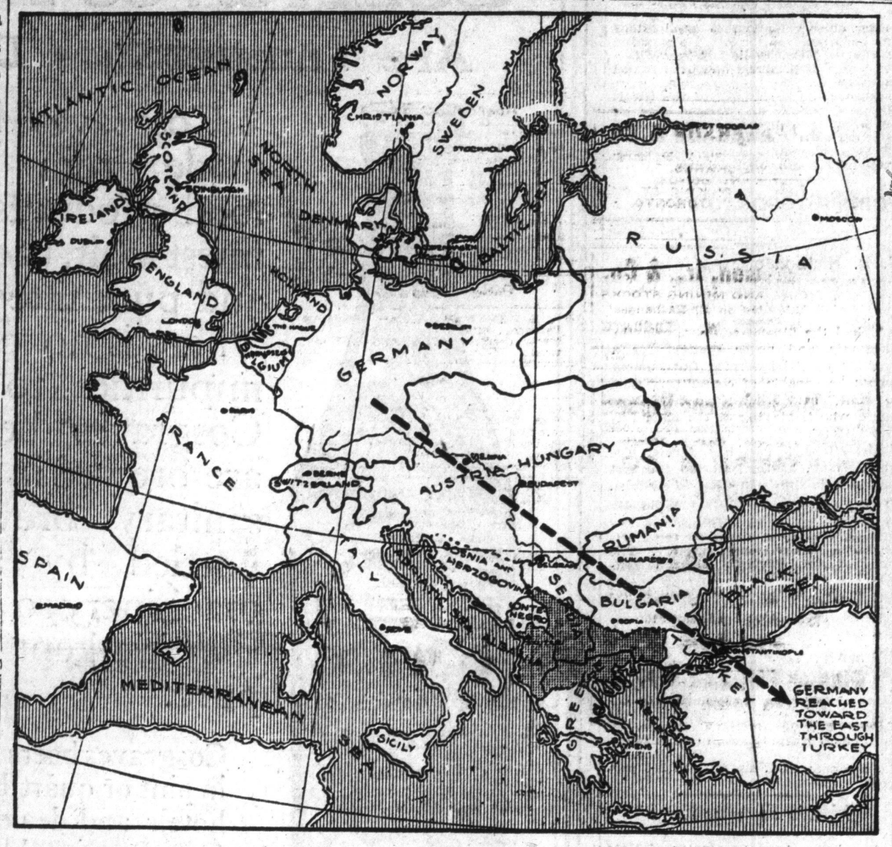
For Germany not to strike then would have been unworthy of all the traditions of Bismarck, of the great Frederick, of all that Europe considers statesmanship.

Apparently Germany also knew that Turkey would fight and that the Balkan states would not.

The entrance of Belgium and England was an unexpected accident of war.

Why He's Forlachan

There once was a sentry named Strachan,
On duty from dusk until dachan.
When his sergeant came round
He was slumbering sound—
Now he cusses the day he was bachan.



This map shows how Germany in her desire for expansion turned east, and thru marital and defensive alliances made Slavic Roumania and Bulgaria her agents in the Balkans, clearing a path to Turkey which was blocked only by Serbia. The shaded portion of the Balkans indicates the territory wrested from Turkey in 1912 and absorbed by the various Balkan countries—Albania being taken under the protection of Austria.

Blockades and Right of Search

ADMIRAL Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge G. C. B., in an article explains the difference between the right of search and a blockade. He says:

In naval belligerent procedure there is a wide difference between blockades and what is called right of search. The right of searching a merchant vessel on the high seas by a properly commissioned ship of war of a belligerent is of very old standing, and has been exercised by all countries having navies. The object is to ascertain the real nationality of the vessel searched, and then if she is a neutral to discover is she is carrying to or on behalf of the searcher's enemy articles denominated contraband of war.

If she turns out to be of enemy nationality she can be detained as a prize or be brought into port for adjudication in a proper court.

If she is really a neutral and is carrying contraband of war, her case is subject to investigation by a prize court. If, being neutral, she has no contraband of war in her cargo, she is allowed to go free with as little delay as the circumstances admit. The stoppage and search may take place anywhere outside the territorial waters of a neutral state.

Blockades are of two kinds. It is not easy to give them precise descriptions, but for the sake of convenience one may be called a "military" blockade and the other a "commercial" blockade. Both of them are operative in areas of water much less extensive than those in which the right of search may be exercised.

The military blockade is not a blockade at all. It does not aim at keeping an enemy's fleet shut up in his port. What it does aim at is to get that fleet to come out so that it may be brought to action.

The so-called "blockader" endeavors to take up such a position that if the enemy's fleet does come out it will either have to run back again or fight a battle.

The position referred to is not necessarily close to the port in which the enemy's fleet is sheltering itself. Even in the old days of sailing ships, when means of communication were much scantier and much slower than those now available, there was considerable difference of opinion as to the proper position to be taken up by the "blockading" force.

For instance, some thought that when the Brest fleet was in question the right position was immediately off Brest; others thought that it was in some British anchorage, with which fairly rapid communication could be kept up by cruisers watching the enemy's movements.

Each of the two plans was tried, and the first mentioned proved to be the favorite. It should be remembered that there were no torpedo craft or submarine boats in those days, however. If there had been, we may be sure that the "close-in" plan would not have been adopted.

COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE.

The so-called "commercial" blockade is intended to stop all vessels carrying cargo from getting into or getting out of an enemy's ports.

Due warning having been given by the blockading belligerent, neutral vessels trying to evade the blockaders are liable to capture. Of course, the enemy's own vessels are liable to capture without such warning.

As regards neutrals, the ports or coast to be blockaded must be made known, and, what has long been considered of great importance, the blockade to be legal must be effective; that is to say, the blockading ships must be in such numbers and in such positions that vessels trying to "break blockade" would run great risk of being captured.

So important has this been declared to be that if the blockading ships are absent for a time, or temporarily so reduced in number as to make risk of capture small, the blockade is held to have been interrupted as regards neutral vessels, and a fresh notification, with a reasonable period to allow the warning to be circulated, is expected before it can be re-established.

During the interruption and until the fresh period of warning has expired neutral vessels may enter and leave the belligerent ports concerned, subject only to the exercise of the other belligerents' right of search.

Germans Will Make Albumen From the Air

GERMAN scientists have discovered a new method of producing albumen, which is likely to have far reaching results. Its immediate effect in blockaded Germany is to increase the consumption of sugar and to make it still more valuable.

The discovery is told of in The Kolnische Zeitung of Berlin, which says:

"As is known, there are plenty of carbo-hydrates at hand in Germany, derived from potatoes, sugar and food beets. So far, however, foodstuffs rich in albumen, such as barley, we have had to import. Now the Institute for Fermentation-Industrie, at Berlin, has succeeded in inventing a process by which feeding yeast, with more than 50 per cent. albumen, is produced from sulphate of ammonia and sugar.

"The new process is very simple and existing yeast factories can start immediately the manufacture of the new article without changing their installation. By the new process 100 pounds of sugar and fifty-two pounds of sulphate of ammonia yield 270 pounds of dry feeding yeast, containing 50 per cent. albumen. Being in the position to produce ammoniac from the nitrogen of the air, we may say in the future albumen will be made artifically from the air."

Germany has imported annually about 6,000,000 tons of feeding stuffs, principally barley for cattle. This amount of provender contains about 10 per cent., or 600,000 tons of albumen. Acordingly it would require about 440,000 tons of sugar to replace by the new process the forage which cannot be imported at present owing to the war.

The discovery is of importance, it is said, as it may affect many industries, albumen being used in making photographic materials—plates and films—calico printing and in numerous other lines.

SUMMER PRICES

Order Your Coal Delivered Now

Conger-Lehigh Coal Co., Ltd.
95 Bay Street
Telephone Main 4890

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Look Here for What You Want

UNDER this heading will be found an alphabetical list of reputable business, professional and educational lines in the City of Toronto.

The firms, whose cards appear below, will give prompt and careful attention to your wants and endeavor to ensure you the highest degree of satisfaction.

The list will be augmented from week to week as requests come in from other merchants to be represented.

Readers should refer to this page for whatever they may require, and in dealing with advertisers it will repay them to mention the fact of the advertisement having been seen in The Sunday World.

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Canadian Patent Owners of the Double Slip Socket Legs.
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WEEK'S WAR SUMMARY

By W. H. Stewart.

With the Russians winning a victory on a hundred mile front in eastern Galicia, with the Austrians in full retreat to the Pruth river, with the Russian line reformed along the San river without suffering as much damage as the enemy would make out, with the French troops tearing a huge chunk out of the Germanic system of trenches north of Arras, and the British doggedly holding their own against the tremendous sledge hammer blows engineered by General Von Hindenburg against the Ypres salient, and with Italy practically certain of coming into the war on the side of the allies at no distant day to avenge her ancient wrongs against Austria, clouds of adversity have been visibly lifted from the war's horizon in the past seven days.

Only Danger to Allies.

The only danger for the allies rests in the contingency of the moral exhaustion of the people under the tremendous strain, but added morale will be given to their cause by the firm ultimatum sent to Germany by the United States, demanding that she cease her piratical form of warfare, and the practical unanimity of all the public opinion worth having in the great republic that Germany must be destroyed and her government adequately punished for their inhumanity and frightfulness.

This Unlike Other Wars.

It has been urged by friends of the Germans that the allies have virtually made no progress in the past seven months, that Russia stands about as she was before winter began, that Germany can hold out for an indefinite number of years. That is not the correct perspective of the trend of the war. The correct view is that Germany and Austria-Hungary are under siege by land and sea, and at the opportune moment, be it long or short, the victorious advance of the allies will begin. This is not a war like former wars, when a comparatively small number of troops took the field and they could be outmanoeuvred, outflanked, or made to stretch their lines so far that these lines became too thin and could easily be broken. A solid mass of Germans confronts Britain and France for a distance of 425 miles. At any point Germany could concentrate 10,000 men to a mile to resist assault some time ago. The obvious task of the allies then is first to reduce the number of Germans confronting them. This involves what General Joffre calls "nibbling," and Earl Kitchener calls attrition. The German losses already have been 3,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is stated that those in the confidence of the French authorities affirm that France has now an almost incredible number of German prisoners. These keep dribbling in day after day in hundreds and thousands. France rightly refuses to publish information about the number of German soldiers that she has in captivity. It would be giving valuable information to the enemy. He would be better able to recuperate his losses. Meanwhile the wear and tear in his lines goes on, and he will eventually have to shorten his lines by a retreat, or else accept chances of being annihilated where he stands. A feature of this type of warfare is that the German people and the German authorities cannot realize the full effects of this wastage of men and material. Their confidence can only be shaken by a sudden smashing defeat. They are like the Southern Confederacy before Lee was forced to surrender at Appotomax. Lee was still unbeaten in the field, that is tactically, but he was woefully beaten in the war, that is strategically. It is quite conceivable for a nation to be ever victorious in the field and yet be badly defeated in the war. It is grand strategy that the allies are playing. The enemy may even get to Ypres, but what of **that so** long as the allied lines remain unpierced? If he cannot get thru them he might shove them back to Paris and be no nearer winning this war than he is today.

Battle of Arras.

The present battle above Arras is probably not the beginning of the grand offensive of the allies. Kitchener's armies are not all ready yet; a sufficient supply of ammunition has not been accumulated. What the ammunition problem means can be faintly judged from the fact that French 75 guns shoot away shells at the rate of 40 rounds a minute. The British rate of fire is about the same. The best German guns can only shoot about twenty rounds a minute. The superiority of the allied artillery is gained by certain improvements in checking the recoil of the gun after each discharge, so that the gun has not to be resighted after each round is fired. Accuracy in hitting the target has been gained by the development of aerial reconnaisance. It takes several weeks to accumulate enough ammunition for a massed battery to do effective shooting for a day or so.

To Tap German Resources.

The battles of Arras, then, must be an offensive on a larger scale than those in the Champagne, at Neuve Chapelle, and in the Vosges designed to tap further the German resources and accelerate the wearing down of their establishment. This wearing down is proceeding continually on a smaller scale thruout the allied lines. At Ypres the British troops did not need to attempt much of an advance this week. The exasperated Germans in their headlong collisions with the British infantry and artillery are accelerating their mortality at an enormous rate. This answers the purpose of General Joffre and Earl Kitchener just as well as if Joffre and Kitchener had to bite them to bring them on.

Manoeuvring in Russia.

As to the Russian situation manoeuvring has a great place in the tactical scheme. The Russians will not accept a decisive battle except on their own chosen ground. When the Germans make a big advance somewhere, the Russians make a big counter-advance somewhere else. The Grand Duke Nicholas makes a practice of keeping the bulk of his forces in some central position, probably around Warsaw, and when the enemy collects an enormous force of men to rush him, he draws back his advanced forces towards the main body so as to have a superiority of men at the critical point, if the enemy wishes to force the issue. When the enemy has done so in the past he has been defeated. This time the Russians have withdrawn behind the River San, but the Grand Duke has thrust forward his troops from the Dneister to the Pruth River at one stroke over a front of nearly 100 miles. This gains him more ground than he held before on the Dunajec River, and it will force the Austrians to fall back over the eastern Carpathians, if he persists in his advance, and expose several good lines of railway across the eastern Carpathians, lines which the grand duke would be glad to get hold of, for they lead into Hungary, and given the Russians the dominance of the Carpathians. Dukla pass, which they abandoned in their retreat from the Dunajec front, is of little account. It is only a wagon road and not wide enough to be of much tactical advantage.

Spring Campaigns Open.

While the world has been distracted by fresh instances of German frightfulness, that everybody can readily recite, two spring campaigns, or rather four, have been opened in the east and the west. Taking seriously the statement alleged to have come from Earl Kitchener about the war beginning in May, the German general staff planned to begin it a few days earlier in order to grasp the initiative which they had lost since the first battle of Ypres and the fall of Peremysl. Von Hindenburg, who had failed against Russia, but had shown some ability as a German tactician, was transferred to Flanders and launched his grand attack on the Allies at Ypres, choosing as the point of attack, the junction of the line held by the Canadians and the line held by French African troops and springing what was intended to be an effective surprise by the releasing of vast volumes of poisonous gas. This manoeuvre was intended to drive the British out of Ypres and perhaps to break thru the Allied lines. The capture of Ypres itself would be no great military achievement, but it would be a sentimental one on account of the glorious victory won at its cross-roads and along its canals last autumn. Ypres, itself, juts out from the allied line which runs due north from near Arras to the British channel like a wart on a nose and its possession is not of much military importance to the Allies, but is a source of great exasperation for the Germans, who cannot straighten out their lines on account of it. The use of gases is not a new thing in war; they were used before gunpowder was invented, as the celebrated Greek fire. British military experts made an exhaustive examination into the question of their employment in warfare some years ago, and after exhaustive tests, they came to the conclusion that the arrangements for conveying and employing them would be so cumbrous as to make an equal expenditure on shells more efficacious. They are also obviously as dangerous to the user as to the enemy. They can easily be overcome. Firemen and miners have long surmounted their dangers. The worst feature of the gas that the Germans used was its fiendish inhumanity. It is also true that the employment of such means of disposing of the enemy were forbidden by the Hague convention, but the Germans have walked right thru its provisions time after time.

German Campaign Fails at Start.

But despite the momentary advantages gained by the gas the new German campaign in the west failed in its inception, altho the pig-headed enemy is still making foolish and costly frontal attacks on the British lines, and the Allies have commenced their campaign in their own way, and in the course of four or five days General Joffre has made rapid headway against the German fortifications. In trench warfare progress is necessarily slow, but the Russians have recently shown in the Carpathians what could be done in mountain fighting and trench fighting should not be more difficult to a skilful commander. The French troops are going thru these German field works as if they were made of wooden boxes. They have probably advanced nine or ten miles on a five mile front in the face of heavy German attacks and stout German resistance, brushing the enemy out of the way as if his troops were flies, and inflicting casualties of probably 50,000.

Galician Offensive.

The Germans also opened their big spring offensive in Western Galicia by collecting secretly around and behind Cracow an army of over 30 divisions, or 800,000 men, and launching them suddenly against the advanced Russian lines on the Dunajec River. The enemy crossed on a wide front south of Tarnow and the Grand Duke Nicholas, who does not give a fig whether he retreats or not, had his armies, fighting as they withdrew, seek new and shorter defensive lines which had already been prepared for them, for he did not intend to have the Germans interfere with his opening of his spring campaign in his own way.

German Claims Exaggerated.

The Germans acclaimed their forward rush into Galicia and claimed that they captured 150,000 Russians and 69 Russian guns. This statement is so important that it bears examination. No army could suffer the loss of that many men unless it were utterly demoralized. Neither is it probable that the Russians had that many men concentrated on the upper Dunajec for a direct attack on Cracow. They would reach that city, not by a frontal attack against large numbers, when the enemy is expecting it, but by strategical moves that would uncover that position and enable them to envelop it when the enemy was not expecting this. This would first require clearing their flanks on the Niemen and the Dneister, so as to be ready to receive German attacks on them and have room to manoeuvre in front of their defensive lines. To return to the alleged number of prisoners taken. This, if so, would indicate the utter demoralization of the Russians or their complete enclosure in a big enveloping movement, such as Von Kluk attempted at the opening of the campaign against France in August and September. If either of these things were the case the Russians, it is reasonable to expect, would lose all their artillery with their infantry. Hence the significance of the reported capture of 69 guns. Now guns in this war are apportioned to infantry in the proportion of about four guns per thousand men. As the Russians are said by critics on this side of the water to be still weak in artillery, for purposes of argument, the proportion of them may be reduced to three guns per thousand men. In addition there would be some heavy batteries stationed along the Dunajec, which would be practically immobile in the early spring and would have to be abandoned to the enemy in case of retreat. They would probably be worn out anyway, with long usage. So, at least, if 150,000 Russian infantrymen were captured, the Germans would have taken 400 to 500 guns. But their greatest claim is 69, and these probably include a number of pieces that were discarded long ago by being put out of action by artillery fire of the enemy in the course of the winter. It is, therefore, obvious that the German and Austrian generals simply made up the totals of prisoners out of their heads. As to the guns, they would have to be more careful, for at least some of these trophies would have to be hauled in triumph thru Berlin to encourage the populace. As to the prisoners, the German military leaders could easily collect a great many from the detention camps for a procession. If the public demanded one. Another surprising thing about this great German-Galician offensive is that no details of the fighting have been allowed to come thru, such as one would be led to expect from previous German victories. A slight success of some importance has invariably led to voluminous reports in German and neutral newspapers, in order to influence neutral opinion and discourage the public in the countries of the allies.

Russians Open Own Campaign.

While withdrawing from the Dunajec the Russian commander-in-chief has been preparing to open his spring campaign in his own way, showing that he has not lost the initiative, which a disaster in Galicia, such as the Germans claim, would have done for him for a few weeks at any rate till he had time to recuperate from his losses. The starting move has been a formidable advance in Bukowina. This commencement is probably undertaken for political effect, both in the Balkans and particularly in Bulgaria, and in Austria-Hungary, Servia, and even in Germany. A strong show of force near Roumania and Bulgaria would serve to intimidate their governments which have been hanging aloof from the allied cause probably thru jealousy of Servia, and of envy over the coming break-up of Turkey.

Russian Numbers Grow.

All winter Russia has had about 140 divisions in the field, and she probably has 70 more awaiting equipment, which will be pouring in thru Vladivostok and Archangel, which ports are now free of ice. By the end of May or the first week of June these fresh forces will be at the front. With the Servian and Montenegrin troops the eastern allies will have about 250 divisions in the field, with ample reinforcements provided for, giving them vast preponderance in numbers over the Germans and Austrians. It is estimated that thruout the winter the Teutonic allies had about 150 divisions in the eastern theatre. They cannot raise many more, so Russia should be in a position to make her weight tell in a short period of time.

Source of German Reserves.

Some astonishment was expressed in some quarters that the Germans were able to collect fresh reserves to enable them to attempt to grasp the initiative in Flanders and Galicia. But their doing so was foreseen by military men. When the Germans went to war they called out 5,000,000 men. They had about 2,500,000 available men left to supply losses of the war. But Germany has only facilities for training 800,000 men at a time. This would permit her to supply three batches of 800,000 each, giving them a maximum of three months' training. These men would be sent to form her reserves with which she would do her striking. They would not come all at once. Some would be in the field sooner than others, but the bulk would come forward about the same time at the end of each three months' period. This is what has been done. The most of the first batch were used up at the second battle of the Yser. The bulk of the second batch had to be sent to the Russian frontier. Some were used up in the attacks inaugurated at La Bassee and other points, as Quinchy, to celebrate the birthday of the kaiser. A large number of the third batch, reinforced by Hungarians, was used in the second battle of Ypres, and is being still thrown away in ineffectual assaults. Every indication goes to prove that the enemy's maximum strength has been passed, and that the allied strength is already greater. In his desperate attempts to make what he calls an honorable peace, the kaiser is hastening the day of reckoning by throwing away his men. He has no hopes of utterly crushing the allies, such as he entertained at the beginning of the war. His endeavors for the past two weeks have been to gain such a victory as would influence public opinion in the allied and neutral countries so as to enable him to make a powerful appeal for peace with some success. So he brought about the Hague women's conference which was regarded with derision, and became a solemn farce when Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, who presided, choked off all discussion. Then he began his second great battle of Ypres, and its failure so exasperated him that he sank the Lusitania, partly in revenge, partly in pursuit of his campaign of terrorism. His bolt in reality missed its mark. It steeled the hearts of the waverers in England, it ended the influence of those foolish sentimentalists in England who were beginning to beg for mercy for Germany. It has strengthened the hands of the allied governments to enable them to prosecute the war to a finish.

It is obvious that there would be no safety for Europe or the British empire or the world, if Germany would get off with what she calls an "honorable peace." The only salvation for the allies is as the London Times said to carry the war thru the length and breadth of Germany. The German people must get enough of war so that they will never want to wage it again. Russia requires future peace to develop her enormous resources and promote the welfare and happiness of her people. France requires future peace so as not to be constantly living in fear of aggression at any hour by a bully of a neighbor, the British empire requires future peace to develop its vast dominions and to spread the beneficial influence and power for good of British culture and freedom beyond the present pales of civilization. Righteousness built up the British empire, for all of Britain's successful wars in the past were righteous wars, and the present war will result in the painting of other portions of the globe with the rich, warm red of old England.

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

DR. CHAS. P. McKAY, Chiropractor, has moved his office from 509 Markham street, to 553½ Bloor W., near Bathurst, opposite Madison Theatre. Phone College 3043. 67

Business Opportunities

A DOMINION PATENT for sale, just issued to myself, covering meritorious article that has met with tremendous sale in the United States. Manufacturing cost about $2.00; profits enormous. No competition; indispensable to every merchant. 200,000 should be sold in Canada. Will accept real estate in part payment for patent. Don't call unless you have capital. For particulars see A. H. Marshall today at King Edward Hotel. 712

CAPITAL—Have standard money-making business to submit to investor. For full particulars see A. H. Marshall today at the King Edward Hotel. 712

INVESTOR—If you wish to secure money-making business with unlimited possibilities, see A. H. Marshall today at King Edward Hotel. 712

Summer Resorts

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR RENT, Honey Harbor, Georgian Bay, splendid location, close to hotels and postoffice, well furnished. Apply Kent Investments, Limited, Kent building.

HOTEL BRANT, Burlington, Ontario, Canada's leading resort; modern furnished bungalows for rent; all conveniences. A. B. Coleman, Burlington, Ontario. ed7

RENT—Furnished cottage on island, Muskoka Lake. I. M. Bickmore, Bracebridge. ed7

$125 SEASON—Lake of Bays, Muskoka; eight-roomed cottage, furnished, extensive verandahs, location unexcelled, beach, dock, wood, ice, boat. Wesley Bready, Carleton Village, Nova Scotia. 7M23

Automobiles

AUTOMOBILE—Original cost $5000; will sell for $1000. This is a beautiful 7-passenger; 127" wheel base, fitted with the Silent Knight Motor, and is a great bargain at the above price. Box 47, World.

Carpenters and Joiners

A. & F. FISHER, Store and Warehouse Fittings, 114 Church. Telephone. ed7

R. G. KIRBY, Carpenter and Contractor. Factories, Warehouses, Fittings, Jobbing, Dressed Lumber. 539 Yonge St. ed-7

Building Material

LIME, CEMENT, ETC.—Crushed Stone at cars, yards, bins or delivered; best quality; lowest prices; prompt service. The Contractors' Supply Company, Limited, Junction 4006, Main 4224, Hillcrest 870, Junction 4147. ed7

Whitewashing

WHITEWASHING, plaster repairing and water painting. O. Torrance & Co., 177 DeGrassi St. Phone Gerrard 442. ed7

To Rent

TO LET—Bakeshop and utensils, good location for right man, no opposition. Apply J. A. Jennings, Port Credit, Ont. ed7

Plants,, Trees, Etc.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—100, 70c; 1000 $5. Currants, 10c; gooseberries, 15c; raspberries, 5c; rhubarb, 10c; fruit trees, perennial flowers, roses, dahlias, pansies, etc. Carriage prepaid. Catalogue free. Chas. Provan, Langley Fort, near Vancouver. 7M15

Automobiles

AUTOMOBILE—Electric coupe, seating capacity four; must be sold. This car is in splendid condition. An ideal car for ladies calling and shopping, or for a professional man. Box 11, World.

Help Wanted.

AGENTS in every town—Best selling household article. Start at once. Large demand for goods. Success assured. Investigate today. Alm, Oddfellows' Temple, Saskatoon. ed7,M.16

AUTOMOBILE instruction book; driving, repairing, examination questions; only 10 cents, postpaid. Thomas Publishing Co., 501-W Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BE A DETECTIVE; earn $50 to $100 weekly; travel all over the world. Write Dept. 113, United States Detective & Adjusting Agency, Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

NURSE wanted for child two years old; willing to go to seaside for two months this summer; references required. Apply 126 Crescent road. Telephone North 3844.

WANTED—Turret Lathe Hands, on brass work, engine lathe hands and tool makers. Apply Reo Motor Car Co., of Canada, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. 567

WANTED—Six first-class pocketbook men. Western Fancy Leather Goods, Portage, Winnipeg. ed7

WRITE MOTION PICTURE PLAYS, $60 each. Experience unnecessary. Details sent free to beginners. Producers' League, 148 Wainwright, St. Louis.

Articles for Sale.

HARDWOOD FLOORING.

ANY FLOOR can be covered with this oak, making it dust and insect proof. You can try one room to make sure that you will like the polished floors. Housekeepers are our best advocates for these sanitary floors. We can give you a finish that is easily cared for and can be kept polished. No charge for estimates. Phone Hillcrest 1563. George Proctor, 886 Palmerston avenue. 37M26

PRICE TICKETS—All prices in stock, fifty cents per hundred. Barnard, 35 Dundas. Telephone. ed-7

OLD MANURE and loam. J. Nelson, Main 2610. ed7

25 H.P. GASOLINE TRACTION ENGINE, International, Mogul Type C., first-class condition; new magneto and batteries; a bargain. J. A. Irwin, 60 Grace street, Toronto. 6712345

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—40 horse-power high speed engine to couple direct to line shaft. State size, cylinder's make, best price. The Oakville Basket and Veneer Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. 567

Personal

CUT THIS OUT for luck. Send birth date and 10c. for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Professor Raphael, 499 Lexington avenue, New York. 7J4

MARRIAGE PAPER free—The best and most reliable published. Eastern Agency, 63 Bridgeport, Conn. 7tf

MARRY for wealth and happiness.. Reliable paper, photos free. Messenger, 584 Los Angeles, Cal. 7tf

MARRY if you are lonely. The Reliable Confidential Successful Club has large number of wealthy, eligible members. Descriptions free. Mrs. Wrubel, Box 26, Oakland, Cal. 7M23

PERSONAL—Five sporty poses, 10c. "Snapped in Den." Better than "September Morn." Miss Alice, Box 5, Station R., New York City.

WEALTHY California ranchman, 46, would marry. Confidential, N-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

WIDOW, 26, worth $40,000, would marry. "B," Box 584, Messenger, Los Angeles, Cal. 7tf

WOULD YOU Marry if Suited? Best Matrimonial paper published. Mailed Free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. 7M30.

Palmistry

KATHERINE PEAK, 214 Victoria, near Shuter. Both hands read this week, 25c. Noted writer. Send for my book. Teaches palmistry in one lesson; 25c. Hours, 9 to 9. 712

Public Stenographer

STENOGRAPHY, letter writing and copying done; letters composed; reasonable rates, Room 243, Confederation Life Chambers. ed7

Educational

ELLIOTT Business College, Yonge and Charles streets, Toronto; strictly first-class; enter any time; catalogue free. ed7

Massage

MASSAGE, Baths, Superfluous Hair removed. 27 Irwin avenue. North 4729. Mrs. Colbran. ed-7

Rooms and Board.

LADY, slightly advanced in years, wishes refined lady to go half in rent and living. Apartment. References exchanged. Box 3, World. 67

Horses and Carriages.

ALWAYS IN STOCK: Governess' pony carts, summer home family phaetons, double and single-seated traps, pony buggies, and high-class runabouts; all manufactured and for sale at our showrooms, Queen street east and Don. Conboy Carriage Company, Limited, Toronto. ed7

Herbalists

BLACK'S asthma, hay fever, bronchitis cure sent any address. 525 Queen west, Toronto. ed-7

Dentistry.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. Dr. Knight, exodontist, 250 Yonge (over Sellers-Gough). ed7

Signs

WINDOW LETTERS and SIGNS—J. E. Richardson & Co., 147 Church street, Toronto. ed-7

House Moving

HOUSE MOVING and Raising Done. J. Nelson, 115 Jarvis street. ed7

Live Birds

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

Automobiles

FOR SALE—Three automobiles, one 6-cylinder, seven-passenger, electric-lighted, and two 4-cylinder, five-passenger, electric-lighted and started cars. All in good condition; used for demonstrating only. These will be sold very cheap. Call on or phone C. E. Stephenson, Queen's Hotel.

SPECIAL SALE of used cars, including five Ford touring, $300 up, two Ford roadsters, one Ford coupe and many others. Breakey's used-car sales garage, 243 Church street. 67

Telephone Maison Boyle Adelaide 2268

"The Mecca of Correct Dressers"

Now This is a Test

Just to prove that Boyle values are always wonderful values, we institute this $19.50 sale of the most charming imported Women's Suits of this season. The garments advertised are not the usually advertised "bargain" kind, but they are the Boyle kind with the individuality about them which you have always been seeking.

This is Your Opportunity

40 only, individual model imported suits, made up in fine quality French serges, gabardines and poplins, in black, navy; Belgian blue, green, black and white checks and sand and putty shades; sizes to fit women, small women and misses.

Regular Values $25 to $35

Special Monday $19.50

278 Yonge Street — W. R. Boyle Limited — THE STORE WITH THE EXCLUSIVE STYLES — Cor. Alice Street

CHEMICAL ANALYST IS NECESSARY TO "MADE IN CANADA"

Man Who Searches Into Food, Metal and Other Products Has Important Place in Commercial World.

BY I. B. WRENSHALL.

WHEN YOU say chemical analyst you think usually of a labcratory filled with queer looking arrangements of tubes and pipes, or bottles filled with various colored fluids. But from an eminently practical standpoint there is little in business life which has not in it the touch of the chemist. The very varnish on the office table, the glue that binds the backs of the books together, has been thru the hands of the chemist. Just now the chemist—the man who invented the explosives—is very much in the public eye, but he has other and far more important uses. Without him the big manufacturers could not guarantee their goods. There are several ways in which a chemist is particularly valuable to the buisness world. He may develop new industries, may advance industries which are already established, may invent new products, may make more efficient the products already known, and may enable industries to utilize by-product.

At the present time their chief work is to standardize a product, to bring it up to specifications. This is exemplified by the present standardizing of steel for making shells according to the British specifications. This is being done in Toronto laboratories, and is forming in itself an important branch of the work.

But it is the chemical analyst on whom the manufacturer, the miner, and the retailer depend for the exactness of their product, and it is on them that the future of commercial Canada depends. We talk of Canadian products taking the place of German made goods, but we cannot forget that it was on German science that the great rise of German made goods depended. As one of the professors in this subject in the university said recently, "We try to give a student as broad a training in the principles of chemistry as possible, that these principles may be applied to the industries. We believe that the industries of the country, their progress and development depend on the sciences—chemistry emphatically." This professor has not had a theoretical training only: He gained practical experience as chemical analyst in a cement works, in a steel works, and in a manufactury of woolen goods, besides in other practical analysis.

"Our work is spectacular in the extreme as to the utilization of waste products," said the chief analyst of a well known testing laboratory in the city. "If there is anything new coming up, we are on the spot to discover it, and make constant chemical research both in organic and in organic substances. This is hard work, but interesting. You stand to make something out of your experiment, nine times out of ten. That sort of thing makes the chief interest in our work, tho there is plenty of variety. Then we not only do the actual analysis, but in iron and steel especially we often figure out the mixtures that must be put into the cupolas."

"A man has to have a good deal of experience before he can undertake experimental work," he went on. "Altho there are some men in this work who have started in a laboratory without any previous training, such as one would get in a college, who make good, and go on to be analysts, yet it is a thing that you can't easily pick up. You must have the ground work of the technical education, and must follow that by plenty of experience. Then a man is generally better on one line than another. A man who is a good analyst of inorganic substances, such as iron, steel, and ores, cement, fuel, water, etc., might not be nearly as good in the organic, such as oils, fats, food analysis, etc.

"The pure food tests are an important part of the work," the analyst said. "We are constantly testing as to adulteration. There should be more of it done too. If you buy pure food, you want to be sure that it is pure. All materials today should be purchased on specification, drawn up by the chemist. When the purchase is made and analyzed the chemist can see to it that it is up to the specification. In inorganic substances we find that one of the greatest of commodities is bought today in the most careless way possible, and that is coal. Yet you can have coal absolutely according to specification if you are buying in large quantities and insist upon the standards.

"A great deal of our work is for people who want to know how things are made up, or what is in them.

"Every new thing that comes in, adds to our experience," he continued. "We begin to get that just as soon as we leave college, and one is not very much use as an analyst until one has a good deal of it."

"I took a chemical engineering course myself, but there are a number of other courses that one can take. In all colleges they carry a chemical course in conjunction with the arts course, as well as with the engineering. From college, then, I got right into work in a laboratory. A man usually specializes on some particular line when he starts out, and takes it up in the laboratory with more interest than any other. As soon as he begins to do that, he is qualifying himself for the position of analyst in some factory or manufacturing work along the special line which he has chosen, whether it is cement, rubber, food supply, steel or iron. It is the best way for a young fellow to do if he wants to get into work at once, for the test laboratories are few, and positions in them scarce.

"After I left college I was in two different laboratories before I started in this particular one. But I have got my best experience here, for new things are coming up all the time. I have been at this about eight years now. There is generally a technically trained man in every test laboratory, and a number of assistants who need not be technical men. Most of these have taken up, or are taking up outside correspondence school work. Any likely young fellow can go into it this way, and he would stand an excellent chance of getting the laboratory work in some big business, as he would most likely form his connection while in the test laboratory. You see our laboratory is for manufacturing concerns who can't afford to employ a chemical analyst of their own ,and come to us to handle their work. In this way the young chemist forms his connection.

"Canada is away behind in her food and drug laws. There are disinfectants for instance. There is no law here respecting the specification or the strength. Until Canada makes laws to force the producer to live up to the standard, the profession won't advance much.

"Of course, we fall down sometimes, but in nine out of every ten cases, analyses are perfectly successful, and in food supply especially, the people can hardly realize what a benefit it is.

"It is particularly interesting, but a little aggravating, when a man brings in some substance to be analysed that he has bought, and we don't know one thing that is in it. He is perhaps prepared to spend five or ten dollars on it, and by the time we are thru, it has cost us enough work to be worth a couple of hundred. It's absolutely impossible to tell beforehand just what it will cost."

"I did not intend to take up chemical analysis when I left college, and started for myself," said one of the prminent druggists, who has for a number of years made analytical work an important part of his profession. "I was offered a position to teach this as a subject, so I had to take it up practically. As soon as I started in that, people came to me to have analysis made. I became more and more interested in it, and feel that it is a very important part of a druggist's work."

The work of the assayer—the searchers in metals—either gold silver or the baser metals, whether he is in the laboratory of a dental supply house, or in mining work, is of quite a different character.

In the case of the latter at any rate, more material considerations enter. "They come to us for an assay of their finds," said a prominent assayer, "and they are very anxious to get a favorable report. We keep our prices up so that if they want a less truthful, but more glowing report they can go to someone else and get it cheaper. We must keep up a standard, or our work could not be depended upon." This specialist received his practical training in the Cobalt mines.

Assaying is also a part of the work in many of the test laboratories, tho some of these are divided into special departments. Where this is the case, the most elaborate attention to detail is followed out, and the chemist in charge must needs be a man of wide experience.

"The trouble with the chemist's work nowadays," he concluded, "is that the manufacturer is inclined to expect too much off the chemist. They rather suspect us of black magic anyway, and we must invent something new at all times, to convince them of our knowledge. But more and more is he being depended upon, the research he makes adding to the proficiency, and the economy of the business."

He is an important factor in the commercial life of the country, and will become more and more the pivot of commerce, if we are going to be a "Made in Canada" country.

MUCH ALCOHOL IN NEARLY ALL DRINKS SOLD

"Not a great deal seems to be known by the average consumer of the alcoholic strength of the various whiskies, brandies, gins, wines and beers on sale," remarks the New York Medical Journal editorially, and adds:

"The London Lancet has given careful study of this matter, and in a recent issue it publishes a summary of its findings. It is safe to assume that our own excellent native wines are of about the same strength as the European, but our rye and corn whiskies are probably not quite so heavily fortified as their Scotch and Irish competitors.

"The Lancet begins by classifying the beverages: spirits—whisky, gin, brandy, and rum containing about 50 per cent. of alcohol by volume; fortified wines—port, sherry, and madeira containing about 23 per cent. of alcohol by volume; unfortified or the so-called natural wines—some pale sherry, claret, moselle, hock, burgundy, and sauterne containing approximately 12 to 13 per cent. of alcohol by volume. In this group may be included champagne and saumur and sparkling hock, altho these may be slightly liqueured. We find, however, that they seldom contain more than 14 per cent. of alcohol by volume. The last group comprises cider, perry and beer. The alcoholic strength of cider is about that of light beers, approximately 6 per cent. by volume of alcohol. There are, however, two classes of beer, the heavy or high gravity beers and the low gravity of light beers, the former containing about 2 per cent. by volume more of alcohol.

"The foregoing figures have been obtained in our own laboratory and have been often tested. It is important to remember that beers are sharply distinguished from all other alcoholic decided amount of nourishing material in the shape of carbohydrates and proteins derived from the malt.

DEATHS.

FLANNERY—At his late residence, 248½ Euclid avenue, Friday, May 14, 1915, Frank J. Flannery, in his 44th year.

Funeral from above address Monday morning, at 8.30, to St. Francis' Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. 67

SIXTEENTH WERE HELD IN RESERVE

Battalion Were Able to Hurl Foe Back and Decide Battle

HEAVY CASUALTY LIST

Several Hamilton Men Are Included in Latest Official List

HAMILTON, Ont., May 15.—That General Alderson deliberately held the 16th Battalion of Canadians in reserve at the battle of Langemarck and had them located in a position perpendicular to the line so that they met the Germans when the latter rushed thru towards the canal, and were thus able to hurl the foe back is now taken to be the factor that decided the battle there.

The 16th Battalion consisted of the 91st Highlanders and some Highlander Brigades from Western Canada. The correspondent of The London Morning Post emphasizes the work of this battalion, and said that its fighting came at the critical part of the battle. It was lined up facing the north and when the German hordes rushed on they met a fresh foe and the Canadians covered themselves with glory.

Casualty List.

This casualty list gives the names of the following Hamilton men:

Killed.

Pte. Samuel Saywell, 365 North Catharine street, 13th Royals.

Pte. Horace Keeton, Balmoral avenue, 91st Highlanders.

Pte. Hugh Dunbar, city, 91st Highlanders.

Died.

Lance-Corpl. W. Ross, city, 4th Battalion.

Wounded.

Pte. Frank Greenhough, 86 Frederick avenue, 11th Battery.

Pte. Andrew Nevilles, 233 East Wood street, 11th Battery.

Gunner P. Gibson, city, 11th Battery.

Gunner J. A Starling, 30 Alexander street, Mount Hamilton, 11th Battery.

Pte. Henry Holtoff, Stony Creek.

Lieut. Michael S. DeBay, Caledonia Springs, Princess Patricias.

Pte. Robert Dean, city, 16th Battalion.

Lance-Corpl. Earl Kenmuir, 35 Duke street, Princess Patricias.

Pte. G. Wallace, Brantford, 8th Battalion.

Pte W. Kirby, Brantford, 8th Battalion.

Pte. Douglas Swindley, St. Catharines.

Pte. John Thomas Dawdle, Oakville, 5th Battalion.

Pte. A. L. Johnson, Watford, 1st Battalion.

Pte James Ryder, 13 Chestnut avenue, 91st Highlanders.

Pte. Fred Capell, 11 Sydney street, 13th Royals.

Missing.

Pte. Frank Bell, 9 Harmony avenue, 17th Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Pte. Robert N. Galloway, city, 16th Battalion.

Can Unseat Ald. Dore.

It was announced at the city hall today that ex-alderman M. D. Nelligan, who was runner-up when Ald. Nicol and Ald. Dore were elected in ward 5 last January, will not be able to step into the seat which Ald Dore will have to vacate following his assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors.

The law provides that if Ald. Dore does not at once resign his seat any ratepayer can institute an action to unseat him and according to rumor there are several ready to make the move.

A new election will likely be called for some date around the end of June and indications are that ex-Ald. Nelligan and ex-Ald. Fred Littlewood will be the candidates.

Ald. Dore yesterday announced that he would not resign.

Killed by Auto.

William McLelland, 18 Spring street, was struck by a motor car while crossing the corner of Spring and Main streets at 11.30 o'clock this morning. He was taken to the city hospital where he died fifteen minutes later from injuries to the head. The deceased was 73 years of age. Dr. O'Reilly was called but it was impossible to help the sufferer. Dr. Dickson was notified and an inquest ordered. Mr. McLelland was the father of W. & R. McLelland. He was a brother of Mrs. Charles Burrows of St. Catharines.

The car which struck the deceased is owned by Wm. J. Clark, 43 Argue street, son of Constable John Clark, who was in the car at the time. The son was driving.

Gen. Hughes Visits Towers.

Major-Gen. Hughes, together with his party, consisting of Dr. Peterson of McGill University, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Mewburn and Major Bickford, G.S.O., 2nd Division, paid the officers of the 36th Battalion an unexpected visit last evening at the officers' mess in the Towers. The officers had but a few minutes' warning of the minister's arrival, but even so, he found everything in appleple order. He had been at Niagara-on-the-Lake inspecting the camp there.

He took occasion to congratulate the officers on the splendid work that had been accomplished at Hamilton and made the statement that the 36th had been selected as the first of the reinforcement battalions to leave Canada. This was made possible thru the fact of the general efficiency of the battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Ashton stated that no orders had as yet been received calling forth the removal of the corps from Hamilton and he was not in a position to state just when the movement would be made.

Died of Injuries.

Dr. William H. Case, who some weeks ago fell in the cellar at his home on Queen street south and fractured one of his legs, died at the City Hospital just before noon today, in his 79th year.

Deceased was a son of the late Dr. William Case, who was some years ago one of the best known medical practitioners of the district, and was also a grandson of Dr. William Case, who came to Hamilton with a regiment of British regulars in 1812. Altho he received his degree he never practised his profession, but spent his time in study.

Children Parade.

Nearly two thousand children participated in a parade thru the principal streets of the city this afternoon. The parade consisted of the cadets from the public and separate schools, the Boy Scouts Local Troop of Sea Cadets and Girl Guides. The affair was held to demonstrate the patriotism of Hamilton's younger generation, and was witnessed by thousands of people. Mayor Walters, the members of the board of education and the aldermen watched the march past, and took the salute on the city hall steps.

SOME SIGN.

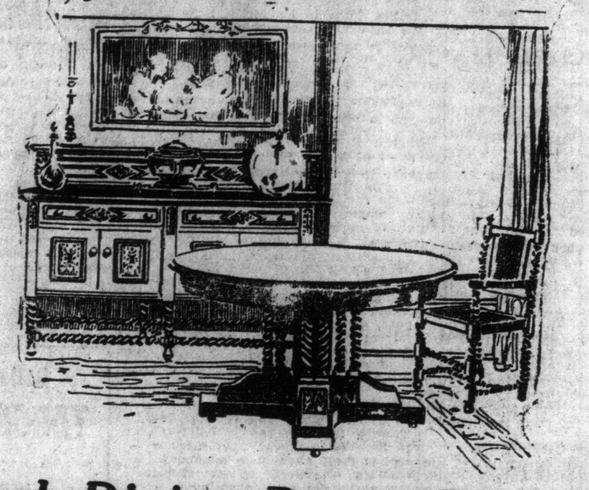
The world's largest electrically lighted sign is being built for the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. Even in Montreal and Toronto and the other metropolises, where they turn midnight into high noon with a maze of electric brilliance, there is no larger. King street's best will now have to be contented with second place.

With letters fifteen feet high, the sign will read, "Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited," and will be 450 feet long. Each of the letters will be white, faced with black, so that the sign will also figure as an attractive daylight sign. It is to be mounted on top of the company's 750-foot machine shop along the waterfront of the Detroit River. The sign will be in full view of all freight and passenger traffic on the river, both Canadian and American. Thru this channel passes the heaviest tonnage of any of the world's waterways—more than thru either the Suez or Panama canals.

The sign will be made in Canada and work has already started building the steel framework to hold it in place.

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

AT THE KAY STORE | STORE HOURS—8.30 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M. TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 2280. | 36 AND 38 KING ST. W.



Period Dining-Room Furniture at Remarkably Low Prices

Of all the great epochs in the history of English Furniture the modern designer has found a richer mine of suggestion for Dining-room Furniture in the Elizabethan and Jacobean Periods than in any other, and many of the best designs in the great assortment of furniture for this room displayed on our Second Floor are based on cabinet work produced during the reigns of Elizabeth and her immediate successors.

We invite you to see this collection. It includes a number of suites for moderate sized dining-rooms that we are offering at remarkably low prices, as for instance:

No. 888—Ten Matched Pieces substantially built of quarter-cut oak, finished in a pleasing brown shade. The design is Jacobean, with spiral turnings. Any number of pieces may be purchased if the complete suite is not required. The sideboard is 4 feet 6 inches long, and the chair seats are covered with high-grade hand-buffed leather.

Sideboard, 4 feet 6 inches long	$45.00
Extension Table	$39.00
China Cabinet	$28.00
6 Dining Chairs	$45.00
Side Table	$18.00
The Suite Complete, Only	$175.00

No. 107—A Handsome Oak Suite on Jacobean lines, built of fine quarter-cut oak fumed to the mellow nut brown shade, which time imparts to that beautiful and sturdy wood.

Sideboard, as illustrated in the cut	$100.00
Extension Table, as illustrated, 4 feet 6 inches wide	$55.00
China Cabinet	$59.00
Side Table	$33.00
6 Dining Chairs, including 1 Arm Chair, with upholstered seats and cane backs	$63.00
Total for the Suite	$310.00

No. 145—A Black Walnut Suite that will appeal to those who admire simplicity and refinement in design. The sideboard, 4 feet 8 inches wide, is very convenient in arrangement of cupboards and drawers.

Price	$48.00
Pedestal Extension Table, 4 feet wide	$40.00
China Cabinet	$40.00
Side Table	$16.50
6 Chairs, including 1 Arm Chair, with seats in high-grade leather	$66.00
Total for the Suite	$210.50

No. 416—A suite on Jacobean lines, built of solid quarter-cut oak, fumed finish. The sideboard has a linen drawer, a lined drawer for cutlery, and large cupboards. A handsome and practical set for dining-room of apartment suite or medium size house. Extraordinary value at these prices.

Sideboard	$37.00
Pedestal Extension Table	$32.50
Side Table	$16.00
China Cabinet	$25.00
6 Chairs with leather seats, including 1 Arm Chair	$41.50
Price for the Suit Complete	$151.00

Reed, Rush, and Willow Furniture

If you are furnishing a summer home or need a few comfortable seats or a table or two for immediate use on the verandah or lawn you will be interested in the splendid showing of Reed, Willow, and Rush Furniture arranged on our fourth floor.

It includes Chairs and Arm Chairs, Rockers and Sofas, Couches and Lounges, etc., many of them provided with comfortable chintz-covered cushions, also Tables in various sizes, Tea Trays, Tea Wagons, and many other useful articles woven in attractive designs and all very reasonably priced.

Painting Your House

If you intend having your house painted this spring let us submit our price for the work. We employ a permanent staff of expert painters and use only the best materials. Telephone Adelaide 2280.

Awnings and Porch Curtains

We are well equipped to give prompt and satisfactory service in making and fitting up Awning and Porch Curtains. On request a competent man will attend to submit samples of materials and figure on the cost. Telephone Adelaide 2280.

Kay Store---36 and 38 King St. West

WATERPROOF CLOTH FOUND BY ACCIDENT

THE waterproofing of cloth, so universal today, was unknown twenty-five years ago. In 1890 Thomas Fearnley Wiley of Bedford, England, took out the first patent for the process known as "cravenet."

He got the idea from an accident in a Yorkshire dye-house. Certain goods had been wrongly dyed and the workmen were directed to wash out the surplus logwood color with alum. After the goods had been dried the improvement was so marked that the dyer ordered a repetition of the alum washing. The cloth was sent to the wetting-machine, but the workmen found that they could not wet it. It passed thru the water and came out dry. Thus was the discovery made that cloth could be waterproof and yet remain porous.

The process used today is as follows: Cloths intended for rainproofing are first freed from grease and are then satuated in specially constructed machines with the clear liquor obtained in adding together solutions of pure sulphate of alumina and acetate of lead. The l ad is precipitated out and the acetate of alumina is dried in the fabric. The cloth undergoes further treatment with wax, and in the system principally relied on by Wiley the wax is applied frictionally from a block under the pressure of a pneumatic roller. Under the method more generally used, the wax, or mixture of waxes, is melted by heat and applied in an infinitesimally fine film by the action of a ductor roller.

The Finest Spot in Canada for PICNICS

'Grimsby Beach'

Magnificent picnic ground, fine boat service, new amusements, remodeled park.

Splendid summer hotel, with high-class cuisine, boating, fishing, bathing. Two hours from Toronto. Book now to assure accommodation. For booklet write,

GRIMSBY BEACH, LIMITED, Grimsby Beach, Ont.

RECRUITS for OVERSEAS

Apply Orderly Room, No. 10 Field Ambulance, —ARMORIES— MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS

Looking for Shells

The Borough Engineer of Scarborough has been compiling a most interesting chart, whereon, on large scale sheets of the town and surrounding land, every single shell which dropped in the naval bombardment is plotted. There are now rather over 500 of the little red crosses which show where a projectile fell. They are still being found, and many, probably, never will be found, for some dropped far out in the country.

WALL ST. TRADING UNEASINESS GONE

Business Full of Talk of Good Buying on Down Trend

STEEL STOCKS HIGHER

Bethlehem Was Most Prominent Feature, and Rose Three Points

NEW YORK, May 15.—The uneasiness which prevailed in Wall street during the greater part of the week was conspicuous by its absence in the half day's trading with which the week ended. Before the commencement business on the street was full of talk about good buying on yesterday's downward movement. Most of these stories said that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been heavy buyers of United States Steel common thru commission houses often used by that firm, also that there was current gossip that important banking interests were quietly accumulating stocks while commission house liquidation was in progress.

Union Pacific, Reading, Southern Pacific and United States Steel common made gains of around 2 points in the first half hour, while Canadian Pacific moved up 3¼ to 169¼. Similar advances are recorded in all active copper shares, with Amalgamated Copper selling about 65.

War order stocks were active and strong, Bethlehem Steel being the most prominent feature. That stock rose 3 points the first few minutes, to 131, but declined to 125, followed by a sharp rally to 130. Baldwin Locomotive moved about the same manner, advancing over 4 points to 44¼, then reacted 2 points.

Market incentive was found in favorable comments made by the president's note thruout the country. International complications were the factor in the foreign exchange market, the prospect of the Italian Government being sustained in its present position bringing a response of 8 points and exchange on Rome to 5.82.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

5th Battalion.

Wounded: Pte. N. Becks, Mindemoya, Ont.

Pte. Edwin Henry Percy Young, Rokeby, Sask.

Pte. Arthur Frederick Gould, Mensha, Wis.

Pte. John Thomas Dowdle, Oakville.

Killed in action: Pte. Roy Campbell, Moosomin, Sask.

Missing: Pte. Richard Moulton, Epworth, Newfoundland.

Pte. A. W. Beckett, East Toronto, Ont.

8th Battalion.

Wounded: Pte. Henry A. Stetham, Fort Frances, Ont.

Sergt. John Miller Shields, Winnipeg.

Pte. Harry Cameron Wilson, Fort William, Ont.

Sick with gas fumes: Pte. Charles Walters, Winnipeg.

Pte. Walter Cody Rice, Selkirk, Man.

Pte. John Wm. Capper, Kirkfield, Park, Man.

Pte. Fred. Carrol, Winnipeg.

Thirteenth Battalion.

Killed in action: Pte. Michael Maloney, Montreal; Pte. Hubert Basil Mott, Montreal; Lance Corp. William Muir McDonald, Orillia, Ont.; Pte. John Palmer, Quebec; Lance Corp. W. H. MacNames, Montreal; Pte. Arthur Mayhew, Rosemount, Que.; Pte. Oscar Courchaine, Montreal.

Wounded: Pte. J. Marsh, Montreal; Pte. John Russell, River Herbert, N.S.

Fourteenth Battalion.

Wounded: Pte. George Cooke, Lambton Mills, Ont.

Killed in action: Pte. O. Langevin, Montreal.

Sixteenth Battalion.

Wounded: Pte. James Henry Ryder, Hamilton, Ont.

Missing: Pte. H. John Moody (formerly 6th Battalion), Elbow, Sask.; Pte. William McLaughlin (formerly 17th Battalion), New Glasgow, N. S.; Pte. Albert George Warwick, Camper, Man.

Killed in action: Sergt. Norman James Mackenzie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Pte. Angus Ross, Winnipeg; Pte. Stuart Carter, Winnipeg.

1st Field Artillery Brigade.

Wounded: Gunner Fred Jas. Jamieson, Ottawa.

LEFT HANDED CHILDREN turn to STAMMERERS

NO ATTEMPT should be made to teach naturally left-handed children to use their right hands, according to P. B. Ballard, London County Council Inspector of Schools, as it is likely to make them stammerers. Lecturing recently before the Child Study Society in London, Mr. Ballard adduced the following statistics:

Out of one group of 545 left-handed children one per cent. of pure left-handers stammered, against 4.3 per cent. of 399 being taught to use the right hand. In another group of 207 the figures were 4.2 per cent. and 21.8 per cent. respectively. Six out of ten left-handed children who had been taught to use the right hand were practically cured of stammering after being allowed to use the left hand exclusively for eighteen months. There were twice as many left-handed boys as left-handed girls, and stammering was twice as prevalent among boys.

Movies at the Front

In order that the world in general, and neutral countries in particular, may learn something of the work of the French army, the French war office is organizing an expedition of cinematograph operators thruout the whole French lines. Many remarkable films have already been taken, and they will be at once multiplied and circulated.

STOMACH NOT TO BLAME FOR SEA SICKNESS

FOR YEARS and years comparatively little was known regarding the cause of seasickness. The fault was laid upon the poor stomach, and severe indeed was the discipline inflicted upon that long suffering member.

We know now that the trouble is not caused by any germ—nor by anything we have done or left undone; and we learn too that little or nothing can be done for its relief. It is not a matter of the stomach or food at all. The seat of the trouble is in the brain in general and the balancing centres of mechanism therein in particular. At the base of the skull near the ear is a very curious group of tiny canals, three in number, called, from their shape, the simi-circular canals.

Any disturbance affecting these little canals produces a loss of balancing power on the part of the individual. The semi-circular canals are filled with fluid, and sensitive nerves, and their purpose is to form a living spirit level for the three directions in which movements are possible—backward and forward, upward and downward and sideways.

So delicate and accurate are these little tubes that the slightest disturbance of balance is easily detected by us at the very time of occurrence.

Knowing all this it is not hard to understand what takes place when we leave the solid earth and take to the water. We all know just what that means and it is like nothing else on earth.

Every one of these three canals, for the time being, is set in a constant state of commotion, and it is the constant and various losses of balance and disturbance of equilibrium that makes us seasick.

Sooner or later, as the individual case may be, our organs adjust themselves to the confused state of things, and we are relieved. Infants and young children rarely suffer from seasickness, but some animals do, terribly.

QUICK LUNCH CAN BE A CURSE

PHYSICIANS are commonly advising patients whose troubles arise from over-eating—and these are legion—to cut out one meal, preferably breakfast. The Lancet remarks that the reason for this is that "after a night's sleep the bodily strength, nervous and muscular, is at its highest, and work can be carried on without food. The machine is running strongly and no fuel is required for the time being." Men engaged in literary or intellectual work can often do their very best in the early morning before breakfast.

The Lancet deprecates the heavy breakfast and advocates the "coffee and rolls," which are all that are eaten for breakfast on the continent of Europe, especially for men whose work is of the brain rather than of the muscles. These men, it says, should "relegate anything approaching a hearty meal to the period of relaxation, the evening."

But the heavy luncheon that is generally eaten on the continent is as objectionable as the hearty English breakfast. It is all right when followed by an hour of rest. "In most continental cities where the midday meal is a heavy one an hour or so is commonly spent in smoking and chatting afterward. This leisurely preceeding, however, is not possible with the more strenuous business habits of England and America, as the 'quick lunch' institution testifies. Nor need the quick lunch be severely deprecated if the quantity of food ingested is reduced in accordance with the time taken for its consumption. If the quick luncher is also a heavy luncher then he combines the evil properties of both the continental and English methods and will doubtless incur the punishment of the dyspepsia which his habits invite. But if the meals during the day be light we do not think that the worker need be asked to forego either his breakfast or his lunch."

BATTERY KNOWLEDGE

An interesting fact that has developed in connection with the advertising campaign of the Willard Storage Battery Company now going on in many national magazines and newspapers, is confirmation of their original opinion that a large number of battery owners did not have any idea what a storage battery really is.

Probably the average individual believes that electricity is something like a fluid that you pour into the battery and that it is actually stored up there until used. As a matter of fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. A storage battery is a chemical apparatus and when an electric current is run thru it either from an outside source or from the generator on the car when it is in motion, this current causes certain chemical changes in the electrolyte and lead oxides which are called the "active material" of the battery.

Later on, when you press the starter button, or turn on the lights you close an electric circuit and immediately the chemical elements of the battery begin to change back to what they were before and while that process is going on, an electric current runs thru the circuit and keeps your lamps lighted or gives the impulse to your starting motor.

Clear understanding that a battery is a chemical apparatus will help to correct a great many battery troubles arising from ignorance or caelessness because the owner thinks his battery is a mechanical part of his car and should last in perfect condition as long as the car does.

Wiring Guns

In the construction of some guns, says Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hadcock, of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., wire is wound round them. In a 12-in. calibre gun the length of this wire is about 130 miles. A 13-in. calibre gun takes about 140 miles, while in some of the latest guns the length exceeds 190 miles. Guns are often found to become gradually longer after continual firing. The breech mechanism is the important part of the breech-loading gun. The stress upon it in 12-in. guns often amounts to 2500 tons.

Kaiser in His True Light

THERE are still a few people who cling to the belief that the kaiser was not responsible for the war. These people will find a rude awakening in the recently published diary of Count Axel von Schwering, entitled "The Berlin Court under William II." The count, it will be remembered, after he witnessed the horrors of Belgium, wrote to his imperial master to stop the carnage, and then killed himself, leaving this remarkable book behind him. On June 30, 1914, Count Axel wrote: "I arrived here (Berlin), last night, summoned by a telegram from Kiel, and I am expecting the return of my imperial master every moment. I wonder how I shall find him after the Serajevo tragedy." Later he states: "I have seen the emperor, and I have never felt sadder than when I left him. We had a long conversation, which revealed to me a being quite different from the one I thought I knew so well—a being that was strange to me, in whom shone at intervals dark flashes of hatred, rage, and revengeful feelings." "Indeed," the kaiser had said, "out of this murder will perhaps result the ultimate triumph of German civilization and German politics."

On June 31, Count Axel wrote: "We surely have no need to go to war; we are satisfied with our lot, and with the position which we hold in Europe. But—and there I get confused again—in Germany there is the emperor, who, after all, has the last word to say in the matter."

General von Moltke, who has recently seen the kaiser, was also filled with apprehension as to his intention to provoke war. "Is it possible that our emperor is getting old, and falling under the influence of the crown prince?" I asked. "Would to Heaven it were so," said the general. "No, he is under no one's influence. He is only showing himself in his true light; he is owning to us at last what he kept studiously concealed from us until today—namely, his desire to engage in a struggle that would make him the master, not only of Europe, but also of the world."

Count Axel went off on the yacht Hohenzollern with the emperor. Cross-examined about the prospects of the negotiations, the emperor observed, "Ah, friend Axel, why discuss these things on such a lovely night" and then he burst out: "The struggle has been bitter indeed, but now it is over at last, and I can breathe freely. I don't wish for war, but I will not go a single step to prevent its breaking out. I will await it without flinching, and should I find myself entangled in it, then, indeed, will I make it without mercy and without remorse, sparing no one and nothing, destroying all I can take." Next day the emperor raved like a man mad with ambition (apparently about the 42-cm. guns). "I have my cannon—a weapon the like of which has never been seen before." He wished to destroy the world. Axel retired to witness the horrors of Belgium and seek refuge from them in a suicide's grave.

PROPOSES PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

EDITOR, Sunday World: In a recent news despatch from Japan it was stated that the Japanese were exerting themselves in an effort to secure the toy market of America and China, which was formerly controlled by Germany.

A plan by which Canada might get that market, and at the same time eliminate the unemployment question would be for the municipalities to provide large work shops and expert instructors, and utilize the unemployed in making toys. This work would take care of the unemployed of both sex. The wages paid could be based on the fact that it was emergency work, and be set at a figure that would not compete with private employment. Necessarily it should not be put at a figure that would withhold workers from seeking work in their own line, the municipality to provide just sufficient machinery to do the work that could not be done by hand, the object being to provide work for the greater number of hand workers. This would necessarily discourage the use of labor-saving machinery. Toys and utensils that could be fashioned by hand-labor would be made, and the inventive faculty of the workers could be encouraged by a system of prizes or bonuses.

The primary cause of establishing these works would be, first to provide employment for those who were temporrily out of employment, place them on a self-sustaining basis and removing them from the position of applying for charity. The output of these factories could be auctioned off once or twice a year. The revenue derived might or might not cover the cost of furnishing the raw material, the supervision and other expenses in connection with it, but the losses would not be greater than the amount now expended by the municipalities in charitable donations, or paid out as an excuse in the form of wages to men employed in unnecessary snow-shovelling and other unprofitable work. During the past winter the municipality of Toronto paid out a great many dollars to men for work that was unnecessary, and was merely an excuse to give them the wherewithal to live without making it appear a straight charitable handout.

The toy industry of Canada is practically non-existent, and my reason for suggesting this as a municipal enterprise is to avoid the competition with the existing industries. I believe that the proposition would be a paying one for the municipality. During the winter months, when we have thousands of men and women in Toronto out of employment, they could be employed in these toy factories. The work would appeal to every class of the community. No provision is made at the present time for the man or woman who is temporarily out of empoyment, and accustomed to a class of work that unfits them for heavy labor such as the emergency work provided, as it is generally of a nature that the man or woman must be physically capable of performing heavy labor, and capable of resisting severe climatic conditions. Hundreds, yes thousands, of our citizens who last winter were temporarily out of employment were men and women who were entirely unfit for heavy labor. All work in the municipal toy factories would be such that every class in the community could be employed. The man who formerly dug drains would soon learn to use his fingers in manipulating the carving tool or soldering iron or other tools used in the manufacture of toys. The same would come more readily to the man or woman who had been employed in the office, warehouse or factory.

My plan of remuneration for this would be at a fixed rate per hour not sufficiently high to compete with private employment, but sufficient to keep the wolf from the door during times of stress. In a city the size of Toronto at least three depots would be necessary, one central, one in the east, and one in the west, these to eliminate the cost of car fare to the temporary employes. The wages earned should be paid every night on the party leaving so that it would not be necessary for them to return if a position in private employment was offered. These depots could always be utilized as labor bureaus. A business house in need of a man or woman could simply telephone to the toy depot and the official in charge would immediately post the announcement in the work rooms, and the party who felt they were fit for the position could make application either by using the bureau telephone or a personal call.

The system of checking the workers in and out would be a simple matter, and would not require a large staff. The factory buildings should be constructed, and the work so arranged that it would permit of almost instant expansion or contraction in the number of workers. During the winter months or when unemployment is prevalent extra instructors could be employed. During the other seasons the city could reduce the number of instructors. In fact during the summer season it might not be necessary to keep more than one of these depots working. The others could be closed until such time as they would be required. Auction sales could be held in the fall or spring, or whatever time was most suitable for the trade to purchase toys. The sales could be advertised, and buyers would probably come from all over the world.

The plan as herein outlined would, I believe, solve the non-employment problem. It would eliminate the non-worker from choice, as no one would be justified in remaining unemployed in any municipality where this plan was in operation.

This suggestion is submitted to the consideration of the mayor of Toronto and other municipalities.—J. Lang.

ONE FOOT Is Always FASTER

YOU may think this is a very foolish statement, but a little study will show you that it is not.

If you will take a pavement that is clear, and walk brisky in the centre, you will find that before you have gone fifty wards you have unconsciously veered very much to one side.

To make this test accurate you must not make any effort to keep in the centre. If you think of something else and endeavor to walk naturally, you will find that you are not able to keep going in a straight line.

In the same way a person lost in a wide expanse of level country will describe a complete circle as he keeps walking on and on.

The explanation of this lies in the propensity of one foot to walk faster than the other or to take a longer stride than the other, causing you to veer to one side or the other.

To make assurance doubly sure, try placing two sticks eight feet apart; then stand off about sixty feet, blindfold yourself and endeavor to walk between them. It is almost impossible.

Old England in New France

A SERGEANT in the Gloucesters sends home the following description of his French billet:

"I dined—or rather supped—with the blacksmith and his family last night. I could not possibly imagine I was in France. Everything suggested the Middle Ages in England, especially the grand coup at the end of the meal, when each member assidiously polished his plate with the remainder of the bread! My illusion of the moyen-age was heightened when I stole over this morning to discover them at a breakfast of ale, bread and butter and cheese. You may not perhaps find all this so bizaree, as you have probably encountered it in Belgium, but as I gained my first impressions of France in the lazy, sunny Midi, I was very much impressed."

Nicknaming a Gun

"Pip Squeak" is the name which the British soldiers have given to the latest German gun, a small trench cannon. "This creature," writes a private in The London Scottish, "squirts abomination in the shape of scrap-iron, ginger-beer bottles, and apparently any odd refuse that is at hand."

Non-Stop Ambulance

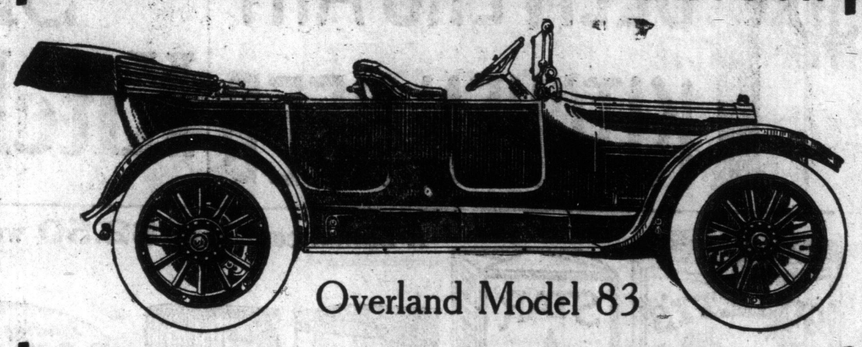
The Red Cross have recently inaugurated a system of fast non-stop ambulances, which convey the wounded from the advance dressing-stations near the firing-line, right back to a principal field hospital. The intermediate stop at the field ambulance clearing-station is thus avoided.

35 HORSE POWER **1916 Overland PRICE $1060** DELIVERED IN TORONTO

No Delay—We Can Make Deliveries Today

This Announcement is Somewhat Startling in Its Suddenness and Importance—Yet It is Perfectly True

We Have 50 New 1916 Models Here Now



Overland Model 83

The public are invited to inspect this magnificent car—now on display at our showrooms, 112 to 116 Richmond Street West—it is simply overwhelming in its attractiveness, and it deserves your immediate investigation.

FROM SEASON TO SEASON WE Overland DISTRIBUTORS HAVE LEARNED to look for big things from our factory. This time our expectations have been entirely eclipsed—we are astonished, amazed.

This Big Beautiful 5-Passenger 1916 *Overland*, 35-Horse Power Car at $1060 Delivered in Toronto

Has One Man Top---Electric Starter---33 x 4 Inch Tires, Etc.

Showroom Open Tonight

Overland SALES CO. 112 Richmond Street West

Sailors of French Navy Sleep in Scientifically Made Hammocks

THE hammock is the ideal bed. It is the cleanest, the most hygienic and can be the most comfortable if properly made. The French navy seems to have developed the best hammock yet produced. Its officers and men never sleep in beds, either on board ship, or in the naval barracks or in the naval colleges.

This French hammock is made of a rectangle of fine strong canvas, two yards long by eighteen inches wide, with a double bottom into which a mattress is inserted. This rectangle is supported in the ordinary way by radiating cords at each end, these having a wooden spreader at the head. On its lower side are cords, like the reef-points of a sail, which hang loose when the hammock is in use, and which serve to fasten it when it is rolled up into a bundle and put away on its shelf in the daytime.

These hammocks are washed by the sailors once every two weeks, each being furnished with two of the canvas rectangles, which are used alternately. The French navy pays almost $10 apiece for them.

STARS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

PARIS is well guarded these nights, and has had ocular proof of the heartening fact—audible proof, too. For when the street-noises begin to fall towards midnight, there comes a steady pulse from the heavens, and belated warefarers —do you realize that one is a "belated wayfarer" at midnight in Paris nowadays?—lift up their eyes to the heavens, from whence comes their protection as well as their danger. And then they see—as I saw—nothing at all at first, and then a red star marching steadily among the winking white ones. One would say Mars, the red planet, had slipped its moorings and was swimming over an embattled Europe. It is an aeroplane on its nightly rounds.

To Destroy Submarines

Lisbon papers announce the invention by a Portuguese engineer, Carlos Carvalho, of a torpedo for sinking submarines only, its shock not affecting other vessels. Carvelho claims that his torpedo will destroy submarines if it strikes them either on the prow or the periscope. He hopes to sell his invention to the allies.

For News of Victory

The Prince of Wales lately arrived in London as the bearer of despatches from Sir John French. If those despatches had included one announcing a great victory, the Prince—in conformity with old war office practice, which may or may not be still in force—would have been entitled to a gratuity of a thousand guineas. Such at least, was the no less pleasant than profitable custom at the time of Waterloo, as well as of Rossbach in the Seven Years' War, when Capt. John Grant, of Dunlugas, the favorite aide-de-camp and galloper of Frederick the Great, was presented with that handsome sum, together with a jewel-hilted sword, by George II., on reaching London with the news of Frederick's great victory over the French.

The copper mines of Cyprus, in ancient time among the richest in the world, may be reopened, backed by United States capital.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY of the 7 SEAS

A REPORT ON THE atmospheric-electric observations made during the second cruise of the Carnegie is published by C. W. Hewlett in Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, and constitutes an important contribution to the study of electrical conditions at sea, as the observations cover a period of more than two years, and were made on the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans.

Combining the results with those obtained by other observers, it may be stated that the potential gradient is of the same order of magnitude over the sea as over the land; the radioactivity of the air over the ocean areas, far removed from land, is small compared to that found over land; while the ionization over the ocean is at least as large as that found over land.

The specific conductivity of the atmospheric is found to be independent of its radioactivity. The mean value of the specific conductivity given by the Carnegie observations was 3.07 plus 10—4, E.S.U., which is larger than the mean value found over land.

There'll Be Lots of Fun This Week-End!

Everybody---Young and Old--will be trying the

PARIS PATÉ PRIZE CONTEST

See page 9 (Woman's Section) and WIN A CASH PRIZE!

BURROUGHES' DOLLAR CLUB SALE

$1 DELIVERS ANY KITCHEN NEED | SELLERS' Kitchen Cabinets | $1 A WEEK PAYS FOR IT

A Basket containing $2.50 worth of these High Grade Food Products FREE with each Cabinet

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW A FEW OF THE FOOD PRODUCTS YOU GET FREE

Besides giving these Club Terms and $2.50 worth of groceries Free we are offering three famous Sellers' Kitchen Cabinets (finest in the world) at the following special prices:—

Sellers' Kitchen Cabinet No. 3 - -	$29.50
Sellers' Kitchen Cabinet No. 6 - -	$33.75
Sellers' Kitchen Cabinet No. 9 - -	$35.00

Burroughes' Special $1.00 Club

enables every housewife to have the world's best kitchen cabinet in her home. Think of it! Terms, $1 cash and $1 weekly. Not to speak of the free basket of groceries and our special club reductions.

A Word About Famous Sellers' Kitchen Cabinets

Never was a high class cabinet, fitted with as many modern labor-saving appliances and containing an equal number of sanitary features, offered at as low prices as these kitchen cabinets are sold for.

Built by master workmen, made of the best grade of selected oak lumber and strong three-ply oak panels; endorsed by thousands of good cooks throughout the country after giving them a thorough test and sold under the Sellers positive guarantee of satisfaction.

The Sellers' Kitchen Cabinets are without doubt the best all around Standard Size cabinet made. It adapts itself readily to its surroundings and is equally "at home" in the kitchens of large apartment buildings or the private homes of all classes of people.

Some Sellers' Exclusive Features

Plush Lined Silver Tray.
Patented Flour Bin Adjuster.
Patented Plank Table Top.
Porceliron Table Top.
Special Wax Finish Enamel Exterior and Interior.
And many others you'll recognize instantly.

Sellers'—The Kitchen Cabinet That Satisfies

They satisfy because they are your own idea of what a Kitchen Cabinet should be. They are built to serve in a thorough practical fashion and, furthermore, to serve long under the exacting and unusual conditions of the average kitchen.

BURROUGHES' GUARANTEE

A SELLERS KITCHEN CABINET

If after buying you do not agree with us that it is the finest and most complete kitchen cabinet you have ever seen you may return it to us at our expense.

A Magic Cook Book also FREE to Each Cabinet Purchaser.

Same terms and prices to out-of-the-city people. Freight paid in Ontario.

BURROUGHES
"OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT"

The Big Store at the corner of Queen and Bathurst Streets.

JUST THINK OF IT!

Just think of it—a SELLERS KITCHENEED made of selected oak, equipped with a fifty-pound flour bin, sanitary ventilated all-metal bread box with cake tray, Sellers' food guide, cook book holder, bill files, card index system, ticket tray, extract rack and ant-proof casters at these reduced prices and on terms of $1 cash and $1 weekly.

WILL NORRIS LET ENQUIRY GO ON?

Impression is That Winnipeg Commission Will Be Superseded

"SAW-OFF" SETTLEMENT

People Are Interested in What Course Now Will Be Taken

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Premier Norris has completed his cabinet, and the question now being asked on every hand is, "Will the royal commission be permitted to finish its work?" The impression is general that the commission is to be superseded by a departmental enquiry. Something of the kind was more than hinted at in Sir Rodmond Roblin's valedictory, and it will now be remembered that counsel for the government stated last Monday that the work of the commission might be greatly shortened. The commission meets on Monday and its proceedings will be watched with intense curiosity. If the Norris Government continues to be represented by the same solicitor as the Roblin Government it will be taken for granted that the days of the commission are numbered, and that everybody mixed up in the parliament house scandal is to have an immunity bath.

Possibly the commission, instead of being formally discharged, will be kept in cold storage until the injunction case can make its way in a leisurely manner to the imperial privy council. But in that case what is to become of the official and other witnesses now domiciled in the United States?

Saw-Off Settlement.

Even of greater interest to many people than the details of the parliament house scandal and its rumored "saw-off" settlement is the course that will be pursued by the new government in the direction of carrying into effect the platform upon which Mr. Norris made his last campaign. That platform was adopted in Winnipeg on March 27, 1914, by a convention representing the Liberals of Manitoba and contained a great many progressive planks. The platform pledges the party to adopt the initiative and referendum, to submit prohibition to a plebiscite, to grant votes to women and permit municipalities to establish the single tax. Sir Rodmond Roblin at the last election not only opposed the initiative and referendum, female suffrage and other reforms which the Liberal party advocated, but denounced all persons who favored them as "anarchists." Will the Manitoba Conservatives combat these radical reforms? Do they hope to reorganize and trip the new premier up on his own platform in the near future?

The first plank in the Winnipeg platform demands the restoration and preservation of the public school system adopted by the Greenway government in 1897. It deplores the large number of Manitoba children who are growing up illiterate and the larger number who are unable to speak English. It demands the repeal of the Coldwell amendments and of the language schools, which are not bilingual, as in Ontario, but are French, German, Ruthenian, Galician, Bulgarian, Icelandic, etc.

Abolish Separate Schools.

Premier Norris will therefore have to pass a compulsory education act and abolish separate schools, both as to religion and language. This means alienating a big vote, which can only be made up to him by support from the Conservative Orangemen.

The temperance plank in the Winnipeg platform is a double-headed one. It provides that the legislature shall pass a bill to be drawn by leading temperance advocates establishing prohibition, the act to come into effect when ratified by the people. Sweeping and drastic amendments to the License Act are promised immediately.

A third plank declares unequivocally for female suffrage and promises to provide for it if 20 per cent. of the adult women of the province petition for such legislation.

Other planks in the platform provide for local option in the matter of taxation, for the hydro-electric and for many other reforms.

The I. & R. Platform.

It now remains to be seen whether the new government will carry out the pledges upon which Mr. Norris and his colleagues appealed to the people last July. It has been suggested that the new government might adopt the initiative and referendum, and thus place the burden upon the people of obtaining all other reforms for themselves by direct legislation. The I. & R. plank of the Winnipeg platform reads as follows:

That this convention endorses the principle of direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum, and maintains that the adoption of this reform as a part of our system of government would give effect to the will of the people, and would therefore be entirely in harmony with true democracy and British national government.

The temperance people and the suffragettes are preparing to move on the prime minister's office almost immediately. However, there may be no session of the legislature till January, and the interest of the hour now attaches to the parliament building graft. Will the new government step down and out, or will the demand for an investigation, or will it turn on the searchlight?

FRECKLES

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

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

DANCING.

Pavlowa Academy, the Place to Enjoy the Popular Pastime—It Has an Excellent Reputation—Pavlowa Classes With the Best in America.

It makes no difference how warm the weather, it is always cool for dancing at Pavlowa Academy. In the summer time this academy can be turned into an open air pavilion, and with the new type of Westinghouse electric fans, which are located entirely around the building, is always pleasant for dancing.

For those that enjoy modern dancing there are many reasons why you should go to Pavlowa Academy. The European system in use there is far superior to the old way. The building is one of the best ventilated in the city, the high arched roof allowing a large volume of air space. The music is the best modern dance music in Canada. The dancing surface is very smooth and always in nice condition. The patronage at Pavlowa Academy is very exclusive; possibly no other amusement place in this country can compare with Pavlowa in this respect.

Thursday night the popular block party is again offered. This is an attraction full of fun and excitement and seems to be enjoyed about as much by the spectators as dancers.

For those wishing to learn the modern dances, the Pavlowa School is an excellent place to go. There is a class every night at 7.30. Private lessons may be had by appointment, day or evening. Beginners find many advantages in this school.

WOUNDED KILLED BY GERMAN SHELLS

Pte. Livingston Tells How Bullets Spread Death in Shelter

CORP. BELL'S LAST MOVE

He Was Killed as He Stooped to Attend a Comrade

"If ever there is a hell, it is here," wrote Private Wally Livingston, a member of the late Lieut. Mado Macdonald's machine gun section, 3rd Battalion, who now lies in the 2nd Canadian Field Hospital, France, with three shrapnel wounds.

The letter goes on to say: "We were in the reverse trenches when the order came for the machine guns to go forward, as they were needed to stop the Germans who were advancing in masses. The advance was made thru a perfect hail of bullets and our numbers gradually decreased as the shells tore thru our ranks. Nearing the first line of trenches, we took shelter in a small barn, which was filled with broken and wounded soldiers, piled in like cordwood. The din was terrible, shells bursting around us in scores, and the groans and cries of the wounded men. Then the Germans got the range and a shell burst in the barn, tearing and rending the wounded, and also hitting me in two places, the foot and the leg. I fell, and then came another shell—this time a bullet riddling my knapsack. That was followed by still another, and I received my portion in the back. As I lay in the doorway, Lance-Corp. Bell bent down to attend to my wounds, but it was his last move. A shrapnel burst among us again and the corporal's head was torn from his body before my eyes. Then I had a faint recollection of the barn disappearing under the rain of shells and of wounded and dead men piled around me in distorted shapes."

HOW FAT FOLKS MAY BECOME THIN

By Elizabeth Thomas.

Perhaps you are suddenly becoming stout, or it may be that you have been putting on weight for years. In either case the cause is the same—lack of oxygen-carrying power of the blood. This trouble occurs in adults of both sexes and all ages, but it may be overcome very easily and without any of the privations that most people imagine necessary to reduce their weight.

Simply go to your druggist and get some oil of orlene capsules. Take one after each meal and one before going to bed. Weigh yourself so as to know just how fast you are losing weight. Wonderful results have been accomplished by this inexpensive recipe, but be sure to get the genuine oil of orlene in capsule form. It is sold only in original sealed packages. Any large druggist can supply you, or a large size box will be sent on receipt of $1.00. Address D. J. Little Drug Co., Box 1249, Montreal, Can.

NO. 10 FIELD AMBULANCE

Having sent so many men to the front are again recruiting for overseas. The orderly room will be open for recruiting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Only those coming up to the standard measurements: Height 5.3, chest 33½ need apply.

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PARIS PATE PRIZE CONTEST

Cut these Letters out

16 1915

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MAC LAREN'S IMPERIAL PEANUT BUTTER

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PATE PRIZE CONTEST
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SPORTING **The Toronto Sunday World** SECTION

35TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MAY 16 1915 —PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMATEUR BASEBALL SEASON IS IN FULL SWING

ANOTHER BEATING FOR THE CLAN OF WILLIAM CLYMER

See-Saw Affair Up Until Eighth, When Cocreham Was Benched to Let Pinch-Hitter Work—Five to Three for Newark Indians

NEWARK, May 15.—Newark's International League fans turned out in more liberal numbers today for the dual purpose of paying honor to Manager Harry Smith and getting another peep at Bill Clymer's cohorts, who snatched the opening game of the series here yesterday. With everything in readiness for the tussle, Manager Clymer trotted out as a battery Cocreham and Kelly, while Manager Harry Smith assigned Schacht and Heckinger as a working combination. The line-up:

Toronto—	Newark—
Hollander, 3b.	Mowe, ss.
Messenger, rf.	Tooley, 2b.
Graham, 1b.	Tierney, lf.
Brown, cf.	Callahan, cf.
Trout, lf.	Witter, rf.
Sheehan, 2b.	Zimmerman, 3b.
Roach, ss.	Kraft, 1b.
Kelly, c.	Heckinger, c.
Cocreham, p.	Schacht, p.

Umpires: Hart and Eckman. Attendance 1000.

First Innings.

Toronto—Hollander flied to Callahan. Mowe threw out Messenger. Graham flied to Tierney. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Mowe walked. Tooley sacrificed, Graham to Sheehan, who covered. Sheehan threw out Tierney. Callahan doubled to centre, scoring Mowe. Witter flied to Trout. One run. One hit. No errors.

Second Innings.

Toronto—Heckinger threw out Brown. Zimmerman threw Trout out. Schacht threw out Sheehan. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Zimmerman fanned. Kraft singled to right. Kraft stole second as Heckinger fanned. Schacht out, Sheehan to Graham. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Third Innings.

Toronto—Roach doubled to left. Kelly hit to Mowe, who threw to Zimmerman, catching Roach at third. Cocreham fanned. Hollander forced Kelly at second, Mowe to Tooley. No runs. Ont hit. No errors.

Newark—Roach threw out Mowe. Tooley flied to Roach. Tierney walked. Callahan beat out a hit to second. Sheehan threw out Witter. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Innings.

Toronto—Tooley threw out Messenger. Graham walked. Callahan made a good catch of Brown's drive. Graham out stealing, Heckinger to Mowe. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Zimmerman flied to Trout. Roach threw out Kraft, Heckinger flied to Graham. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Fifth Innings.

Toronto—Trout singled to left. Sheehan beat out a fast play, Schacht to Tooley, who covered first. Roach popped to Mowe. Kelly was purposely walked. Cocreham flied to Witter. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Newark—Schacht flied to Sheehan. Mowe beat out a hit to short. Tooley singled past third, Tierney flied to Brown. Callahan flied to Graham. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Sixth Innings.

Toronto—Hollander out to Kraft. Tooley threw out Messenger. Graham singled to right. Brown doubled over Callahan's head, scoring Graham. Trout flied to Witter. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Newark—Witter flied to Trout. Cocreham threw out Zimmerman. Kraft received free transportation. Heckinger flied to Sheehan. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Seventh Innings.

Toronto—Schacht threw out Sheehan. Tierney caught Roach's fly. Kelly popped to Mowe. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Schacht walked. Mowe bunted, but Cocreham threw the ball to right field, scoring Schacht. Tooley out, Cocreham to Graham. Tierney grounded to Graham. Callahan fouled to Graham. One run. No hits. One error.

Eighth Innings.

Toronto—Luque batting for Cocreham. Luque fanned. Hollander tripled to centre. Messenger singled to centre, scoring Hollander. Graham hit into a double play, Kraft to Mowe to Kraft. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Newark—Blancke now pitching for Toronto. Roach threw out Witter. Zimmeran fanned. Kraft was hit by a pitched ball, stole second and scored on Heckinger's hit thru short. Heckinger took second on the throw in. Schacht hit to first and Graham threw wildly to Blancke, who covered the bag. Heckinger scored. Schacht advanced to second on a balk by Blancke. Mowe safe on Roach's fumble. Schacht scored while Mowe was run down between first and second, Graham to Roach. Three runs. Two hits. Two errors.

Ninth Innings.

Toronto—Schacht threw out Brown. Trout fouled to Zimmerman. Sheehan singled to left. Roach hit to the same place. Kelly singled to right, scoring Sheehan. Roach on third. Konnick batting for Blancke. Manning running for Kelly. Zimmerman threw out Konnick. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hollander, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	1	
Messenger, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	
Graham, 1b.	3	1	1	14	2	2	
Brown, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	
Trout, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0	
Sheehan, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4	0	
Roach, ss.	4	0	2	1	3	0	
Kelly, c.	3	0	1	2	9	1	
Cocreham, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Luque, x	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Blancke, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Konnick, xx	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	33	3	9	24	12	4	

xLuque batted for Cocreham in 8th.
xxKonnick batted for Blancke in 9th.

Newark—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Mowe, ss.	4	1	1	2	6	0	
Tooley, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2	0	
Tierney, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0	
Callahan, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	
Witter, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0	
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	0	
Kraft, 1b.	2	1	1	14	0	0	
Heckinger, c.	4	1	1	3	1	0	
Schacht, p.	3	2	0	0	5	0	
Totals	30	5	6	27	16	0	

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—3
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—5

Two base hits—Roach, Brown, Callahan. Three base hit—Hollander. Stolen bases—Kraft 2. Sacrifice hits—Tooley, Sheehan. Struck out—By Schacht 2, by Blancke 1. Bases on balls—Off Schacht 2, off Cocreham 4. Hit by pitcher—By Blancke (Kraft). Double plays—Tooley to Mowe to Kraft. Balk—Blancke. Umpires—Eckman and Hart. Time of game, 1.45. Attendance 1000.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

At Richmond—First game—	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Richmond	2	7	0
Batteries—Herche and Erwin; Morrissette and Kritchell. Umpires—Freeman and Harrison.			
At Providence—	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	4	2
Providence	4	4	0
Batteries—Richter and Madden; Comstock and Haley. Umpires—Mullen and Brown.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

At Brooklyn—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	2	2
Brooklyn	7	8	2
Batteries—Benton and Clarke; Dell and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and Eason.			
At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	7	5
Philadelphia	11	13	1
Batteries—Meadow, Doak and Snyder; Alexander and Killifer. Umpires—Byron and Orth.			
At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	10	14	1
Boston	10	10	1
Batteries—Cooper and Gibson; Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.			
At New York—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	4	5
New York	10	12	0
Batteries—Adams, Pierce, Zobel and Archer; Marquard and Meyers, McLean. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.			

FIRST GAME A FARCE.

The first game of the Western City League soon turned into a farce, both teams hammering the ball to all ends of the field. Umpire Mahoney called the game at the middle of the fourth innings to allow Parkdale and Euclids to start their game.

FAIR ATHLETES GET PRIZES

The Crown Princess of Sweden (Princess Margaret of Connaught) distributing prizes to the most successful women hockey players of the season at the close of the sport in Sweden.

EATONIAS BLANK ST. JOSEPH TEAM

Usual Ceremonies at Opening of the Don Valley Senior League

After the usual opening day ceremonies the Don Valley League started off another season on their grounds, Riverdale Park. After short addresses from Cont. Joe. Thompson, Ald. Ball and President J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto Baseball Club, the controller took the mound, with the alderman at bat and the president doing the umpiring. The alderman fouled the first ball, hit the second to shortstop and shot a high close one for the third, the alderman being called out by the president.

The champion Eatonias started the season with a game on the right side by defeating the rejuvenated St. Joseph team by the score of 6 to 0. Newman was on the rubber for the champs, allowing only one hit and striking out eight. St. Dennis was the Saints' choice, the champs bunching their hits after free passes. The fielding of Polson and Van Winkle and Nichols' batting featured. Score:

St. Josephs—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cahill, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Bird, s.s.	2	0	0	0	0	1	
Polson, l.f.	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Mishaw, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0	0	
Van Winkle, c.f.	2	0	0	3	0	0	
Compers, 3b.	2	0	1	0	2	0	
Moorecroft, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Leigh, c.	2	0	0	0	3	3	1
St. Denis, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Totals	13	0	1	12	5	2	

Eatonias—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Adare, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0	
Stringer, s.s.	2	2	1	2	1	0	
Nicholson, r.f.	2	2	1	0	1	0	
Aikens, 1b.	2	1	1	3	1	0	
Nichols, c.f.	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Brownwell, 2b.	2	0	0	0	3	0	
Moxon, l.f.	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Crilly, c.	1	1	1	8	2	0	
Newman, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Totals	17	6	6	15	8	0	

St. Josephs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Eatonias	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	*—6

Bases on balls—Off Newman 4, off St. Denis 2. Struck out—By Newman 8, by St. Denis 2. Sacrifice hits—Mishaw, Crilly. Stolen bases—Moxon, Nicholson, Stringer, Compers. Double-plays—Crilly to Aikens to Stringer; Crilly to Adare. Umpire—Halinan.

BELMONT TERMINAL RESULTS.

BELMONT TERMINAL, N.Y., May 15.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—The Turf and Field Hurdle Plate, about 1½ miles, over hurdles:

1. Zellwood, 155 (H. Tucker), 6 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.
2. Hammond Pass, 157 (Chandler), 4 to 1, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Sandow, 138 (J. Tucker), 4 to 1, 4 to 5 and out.

Time not taken. Mr. Sniggs also ran.

SECOND RACE — Hillside Weight Handicap, about 5 furlongs:

1. Fenmouse, 150 (E. Dugan), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Mr. Specs, 138 (T. Wright), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Otto Floto, 140 (T. Moisen), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and out.

No time taken. Culver, Exempter, Muskmelon, Tommie Thompson and Mack B. also ran.

THIRD RACE—Green Tree Steeplechase, handicap, about 2½ miles, over brush:

1. Duke of Duluth, 160 (James Park), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.
2. Knight of Merci, 148 (C. Brabazon), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.
3. Conqueror, 170 (A. J. Deveriux), 11 to 5, 4 to 5 and out.

Time not taken. Descendant and Royal Ambrose fell.

FOURTH RACE—The Hollis Plate, about 7 furlongs:

1. Tophat, 119 (E. Dugan), 6 to 5, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Ambrose, 122 (Loftus), even and 2 to 5.
3. Roger Gordon, 117 (M. Olson), 10 to 1, 3 to 1, even.

No time taken. Lokemis, Grecian Bend and Duty also ran.

FIFTH RACE—The LaMontagne Memorial Plate, purse, $300, about 1¼ miles:

1. Cloud, 169 (J. Tucker), 1 to 4 and out.
2. Superstition, 157 (Capt. Trocker), 3 to 1, even and out.

Only two horses went to the post. No time taken.

SIXTH RACE—The Queen's Open Steeplechase, handicap, purse $600, about 2 miles, over the brushes:

1. Mission, 160 (Hayes), 4 to 5 and out.
2. Abdon, 147 (Booth), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and out.
3. Native Maid, 138 (W. Chandler), 30 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1.

No time taken. Aggravate, Cabaret, Adventuress and Wool Tex also ran.

Pimlico Results

PIMLICO, Md., May 15.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-old fillies and geldings, 4½ furlongs:

1. Plumose, 110 (Ambrose), $4.90, $3.60, $2.60.
2. Queen of Paradise, 110 (Buxton), $21.10, $4.60.
3. Iolite, 110 (Taplin), $2.50.

Time .56 2-5. Fishwalk, Candle, Piquette, Mary Blackwood, Berninia and Kilcraggin also ran.

SECOND RACE—Crickmore Steeplechase, handicap, four -year-olds and up, two miles:

1. Swish, 135 (F. Williams), $3.80, $3.20, $2.70.
2. Weidship, 146 (Wolke), $4.70, $3.40.
3. Single Stick, 135 (Lee), $3.30.

Time 3.51. Bryndown, Indian Arrow and Promoter also ran.

THIRD RACE—Nursery Stakes, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

1. Tingaling, 112 (Ambrose), $9.50, $5.50 and $3.50.
2. King Neptune, 117 (Turner), $3.40 and $2.60.
3. Ormeshead, 117 (Dreyer), $2.

Time, .55 3-5. Plaintiff and King Tuscan also ran.

SECOND RACE—Maiden 2-year-olds and up, 4½ furlongs:

1. Jerry, 113 (Pease), $8.90, $3.40 and $2.90.
2. Franklin, 113 (Keogh), $3.10 and $2.60.
3. Boneros First, 110 (Butwell), $3.80.

Time, .54 4-5. Cabieria, Sugar King, Stephen R., Granado, Glenera and Col. Vennie also ran.

FIFTH RACE — Chesapeake Selling Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile and 70 yards:

1. Lochiel, 114 (Taplin), $17.20, $7.10 and $4.
2. Corsican, 108 (Dreyer), $11.40 and $5.60.
3. Cliff Field, 114 (Turner), $2.80.

Time, 1.46 2-5. G. M. Miller, Lazuli, Joe Finn, Isidora and Beethoven also ran.

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

1. Sepulveda, 116 (Buxton), $37.80, $14.90, $8.20.
2. Peacock, 99 (Dreyer), $9.20, $10.
3. Centauri, 104 (Taplin), $12.70.

Time 1.49. Oakhurst, Abottsword, Battery, Beethoven, Gerrard, Jack Hanover, Lady Innocence and Seaton also ran.

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

1. Stonehenge, 109 (Buxton), $36.20, $12.80 and $5.50.
2. Carlton G., 109 (Coleman), $5.30 and $3.60.
3. Little England, 116 (Rice), $2.60.

Time, 1.45 2-5. Inez, Rolling Stone, L'Aiglon, Schnapps and Col. Holloway also ran.

LOUISVILLE RESULTS

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The races here today resulted as follows:

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

1. Undaunted, 106 (Murphy), $21.10, $9.50, $4.90.
2. Mex, 93 Urquhart, $10, $4.60.
3. Grasmere, 110 (Martin), $5.20.

Time 1.13 2-5. Briny Deep, Carrie Orme, Peter Stalwart, Colle, Justice Goebel, Dick's Pet, Sure Get, Lackrose, Mac, Balgee and Quartermaster also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile:

1. Cassery Maid, 93 (Louder), $217, $38.70 and $9.80.
2. Tamerlane, 99 (Obert), $5.70 and $4.30.
3. Lady Spirituelle, 93 (McAtee), $6.10.

Time, 1.42 3-5. Faker, Kasean and Velas also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Jessie Louise, 108 (Meehan), $18.40, $9.40 and $7.
2. Edith W., 101 (Lilley), $15.40, $11.70.
3. Blackthorn, 92 (Urquhart), $11.80.

Time 1.47. Virginia Field, Mabel Dulweber, Sprudel, Mary Ann K., Gold Color and Altamaha also ran.

FOURTH RACE—One mile and sixteenth, Clark Handicap:

1. Hodge, 108 (Borel), $7.50, $4.20, $3.20.
2. Short Grass, 124 (Keogh), $6.30, $4.10.
3. Bradley's Choice, 112 (Ganz), $4.40.

Time 1.44 3-5. Leo Skoiny, Prince Hermis, Star Jasmine, Robert Bradley, David Craig and John Gund also ran.

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

1. Miss Thorpe, 108 (Meehan), $14.80, $6.10, $4.30.
2. Reno, 102 (Urquhart), $5.20, $4.20.
3. Lady Jane Grey, 93 (Mott), $4.30.

Time 1.46. Aimee Leslie, Loveland, Freda Johnson, World's Wonder, Olga Star, W. W. Clark and Insurance Man also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Leochares, 115 (Kederis), $3, $2.20 and $2.30.
2. Chalmers, 107 (Taylor), $2.50 and $2.60.
3. Broom Flower, 93 (Garner) $5.30.

Time, 1.12. Margaret D. and Winning Witch also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles:

1. Buck Keenon, 111 (Burlingame), $5.50, $3.60, $3.20.
2. Marshon, 108 (Butwell), $3.80, $3.40.
3. Raincoat, 90 (Urquhart), $6.20.

Time 2.06 3-5. Anyport, Consoler and Cordie F. also ran.

OSLER TOOK FIRST AT PLAYGROUNDS

Senior League Opening at Perth Square Was a Good Contest

The opening game of the Playgrounds Senior League was played at Perth Square on Saturday afternoon between Osler and St. Andrews, the former winning by the score of 2 to 0. Ald. Ryding, Mr. Winters and Mr. S. H. Armstrong were present. The second game was played between McCormick and St. Andrews. Score:

Osler	1	0	2
St. Andrews	0	0	0

Osler—	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Michie, s.s.	2	0	0	0	1	1	
McFarland, 3b.	3	2	0	0	0	0	
Kirby, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0	0	
Albright, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1	0	
Smith, l.f.	3	0	0	1	1	0	
Grey, c.	2	0	0	14	2	0	
Chilman, c.f.	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Michie, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Burt, p.	2	0	0	1	2	0	
Mackie	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	22	3	3	23	6	1	

St. Andrews—	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gallagher, l.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0	
Newton, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Allan, s.s.	3	0	1	0	3	0	
Buchanan, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1	1	
Lynch, 1b.	2	0	0	4	1	0	
Ackrey, 2b.	2	0	0	3	0	0	
Pearlman, c.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Britton, c.	2	0	1	6	2	1	
Brent, p.	2	0	0	1	1	2	
Elliott, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	22	0	2	18	8	4	

FEDERAL LEAGUE SCORES.

At Buffalo—	R.	H.	E.
Newark	7	10	1
Buffalo	5	7	1

Batteries—Falkenberg and Rariden; Bedient and Blair. Umpires—Johnstone and Perry.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	10	16	0
Pittsburg	0	3	3

Batteries—Hendrix and Fisher. Hern and Berry. Umpires—McCormick and Westervelt.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	10	16	0
Pittsburg	0	3	3

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Camnitz and Berry. Umpires—McCormack and Westervelt.

At Baltimore—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	15	1
Baltimore	10	11	2

Batteries—Finneran and Simon; Suggs, Bender and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Finneran and Howell.

At St. Louis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	2	7	4
St. Louis	13	17	1

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Plank and Hartley.

Umpires—Brennan and Corcoran.

Amateur Baseball

Playgrounds League.

Osler ..... 3 St. Andrews 0

Sterling Park League.

C.O.O.F. ..... 4 Cowans 2

Don Valley League.

Eatonias ..... 6 St. Josephs 0
St. Francis ..... 7 R.C.B.C. 5

Y.M.C.A. League.

St. Clements ..... 14 N. Toronto 6

Toronto Senior League.

St. Andrews ..... 3 St. Marys 0
St. Patricks ..... 6 Judeans 5

Senior Beaches League.

Wyonnas ..... 6 Bus. Systems 6

Vermont Senior League.

Wychwood ..... 7 Baracas 2

Northern Senior League.

Capitals ..... 10 Dukes 1

Toronto City League.

Park Nine ..... 5 Wellingtons 0

West York Senior League.

Moose ..... 12 Mount Dennis 4

Dovercourt League.

Kendons ..... 7 Royal Edwards 6

Anglican Junior League.

St. Johns ..... 13 Holy Trinity 9

Riverdale Mfg. League.

Dunlop Rubber ..... 4 Art Clothes 3
A. R. Clarke ..... 11 Wm. Davies 1

Hurry, John, You'll Starve

If John McGraw loves that $30,000-a-year salary, he had better whip that don't-care-a-rap, iron-clad-contract, crowd of players into winning form.

He's likely to break up the league if his club still lingers in a lowly berth. Visiting teams depend on taking a bank roll out of New York each trip; they need the money worse than ever this year. But they'll not get it with the Giants last and the Yanks first.

Also a $800,000 expense account means about 800,000 attendance before the club can break even.

'Senough!

BASEBALL RECORDS

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	11	3	.786
Montreal	9	6	.600
Richmond	8	6	.571
Jersey City	6	6	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Buffalo	4	6	.400
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	10	.231

—Saturday Scores—

Newark	5	Toronto	3
Richmond	3-9	Rochester	2-9
Providence	4	Montreal	1
Jersey City	9	Buffalo	1

—Sunday Games—

Toronto at Newark (2 and 4 p.m.)
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

—Monday Games—

Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	16	8	.667
Chicago	15	11	.577
Boston	13	11	.542
Pittsburg	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
St. Louis	12	16	.429
New York	10	14	.417

—Saturday Scores—

Brooklyn	7	Cincinnati	1
Philadelphia	11	St. Louis	2
Pittsburg	10	Boston	6
New York	10	Chicago	0

No games scheduled Sunday.

—Monday Games—

Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	15	8	.652
Detroit	15	10	.643
Chicago	16	11	.593
Boston	12	9	.571
Washington	11	13	.458
Cleveland	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
St. Louis	9	18	.333

—Saturday Scores—

New York	6	Cleveland	2
Washington	3	Chicago	1
Boston	5	Detroit	2
St. Louis	5	Philadelphia	4

—Sunday Games—

Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

—Monday Games—

Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	18	10	.643
Newark	16	12	.571
Chicago	16	12	.571
Kansas City	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	14	13	.519
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Baltimore	12	17	.414
Buffalo	8	21	.276

—Saturday Scores.—

Newark	7	Buffalo	5
Chicago	10	Pittsburg	0
Baltimore	10	Brooklyn	6
St. Louis	13	Kansas City	2

—Sunday Games.—

Kansas City at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

—Monday Games.—

Baltimore at Chicago.
Newark at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCORES.

At Cleveland—	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	8	2
Cleveland	1	7	2

Batteries—Fisher and Nunamaker; Mitchell and Egan. Umpires—Mullaney and Evans.

At Jersey City—	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	5	1
Jersey City	2	10	0

Batteries—Tyson, Fullenweider and Lalonge; Bruck and Yelle. Umpires—Cleary and Carpenter.

At Detroit—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	9	2
Detroit	2	6	0

Batteries—Foster and Thomas; Dubuc and Baker, Stanage. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	7	0
Chicago	1	4	1

Batteries—Boehling and Ainsmith; Scott, Wolfgang and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Connolly.

At St. Louis—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	10	12	2
St. Louis	3	8	1

Batteries—Wyckoff, Schang; James and Agnew.

Umpire—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

CLOSING COMPETITION IN GIRLS' SWIMMING

The closing competitions in the Fred Victor girls' swimming classes took place Saturday morning in the Y.W.C.A. pool, McGill street. The contest for the class championship was most keen, one excelling in fancy diving, another in life saving, the final result being: First championship medal, won by Kathleen McKean, second medal won by May McIntyre, third medal won by Girlie Millet. The novice races resulted in Margaret Cordiner winning first for over 12 years of age and Amy MacKenzie first for under 12.

PLATE FAVORITE SHOWS NICE MILE AT THE WOODBINE

Lady Curzon Pulled Up Well Within Herself—Hampton Dame's Good Work

HENDRIE'S PLATE HOPES

Went Over Mile-and-Half Route—Pepper Sauce Went Plate Distance—Other Works

Trainers took advantage of the bright sunny weather and the fast track at the Woodbine Saturday morning and sent their horses along.

Hampton Dame, who made the sensational move over the plate distance a few days ago, made her appearance on the track and reeled off one and one-quarter miles in 2.12, the first quarter in .28, one-half in .50, one mile in 1.44, and breezed by the mile and one-quarter pole in 2.12.

The Dyment plater, Lady Curzon, broke from the barrier and went a very good mile in 1.43 4-5, the first quarter in .28 3-5, one-half in .48 2-5, three-quarters in 1.15 2-5, and finished the mile in 1.43 4-5. Beau Chevel accompanied Lady Curzon for the first three-quarters.

The Hendrie platers, Splutter, Last Spark and Red Fire, were sent mile and one-half in 2.45. They went the first half in .53, one mile in 1.50, mile and one-quarter in 2.19. When they reached the mile and one-half pole Splutter and Last Spark were both together. It was a very good workout. Lieut.-Gov. J. S. Hendrie, owner of Splutter and Last Spark, and George M. Hendrie, owner of Red Fire, were at the track Saturday morning and took keen interest in the working of their candidates for the guineas.

Charles Crew's Pepper Sauce went one-half in .53, three-quarters in 1.20, one mile in 1.48 and the mile and one-quarter in 2.14½. Pepper Sauce went the entire distance alone.

Quite a number of the horses broke from the barrier. The Millar platers, Fair Montague and Tartarean, broke from the barrier and went one-quarter in :24 3-5. They will likely work the plate distance on Monday.

Barry Littlefield sent the Seagram platers, Vastatio, Charon and Torn Silk, one-half from the barrier in .50½.

Moss Fog, from the Brookdale stable, went ½ in .49, and ¾ in 1.16¼ very handy.

Harry Bassett II. and Aprisa broke from the barrier and covered ½ in .51.

Johnny Walker's Bendel put in a nice mile in 1.44½. The first ½ in .50.

Privet Betal, from the Hendrie stable, who has been going along very nicely this spring, went ½ in .50 and breezed out the mile in 1.43¼.

Henry McDaniel worked several of the Davies string.

King Hamburg and Fountain Fay stepped a mile in 1.44½. It was a very smart move.

Recoil went one mile in 1.47.

Maxim Belle and Perpetual reeled off ⅝ in 1.03½ handy. Knight's Differ, ⅞ in 1.30.

The two-year-olds Thorncliffe and Ban Shore breezed ⅝ in .38.

The field was open to trainers to school their horses over the jumps, and several trainers schooled their leapers over most of the jumps. The water was put in the water jump, and Jockey Pauley Pemberton, who was schooling Exmer, was the only one to go down. He landed clean in the water and escaped with nothing more than a good soaking.

Dr. Holzberg, who campaigned over the half mile last year, and who is making his debute this year as a timber topper, schooled over six jumps. He is a fair jumper, and is going along nicely. Brush Broom, Laomedon and Exmer were also schooled.

Ed. Moore, whose horses recently arrived from the south, were given their first work yesterday morning. They all look to be in the best of condition.

The following were among the important workouts:

Bettie Sue, three-eighths in .37 2-5.
Joe Stein, three-eighths in .38 2-5.
Armine, three-eighths in .37.
Slipper Day and John Peel, three-quarters in 1.18.
Puritan Lass, one-half in .51 4-5.
Sykesie, mile in 1.46 4-5.
Luther, three-eighths in .39 3-5.
Sir Arthur, three-quarters in 1.18 3-5.
Gordon, three-quarters in 1.17 2-5.
Constituent, three-quarters in 1.17.
Vosges, one-half in .49 2-5.
Shrovetide and Garish Sun, three-quar

-:- FIRST ROUND OF CONNAUGHT CUP IS PLAYED -:-

HEARTS READY FOR SECOND CUP ROUND

Defeat Polsons Three Goals to One in First Round of Connaught Cup

Hearts entered the second round of the Connaught cup on Saturday when they defeated Polsons 2 goals to 1 at Dunlop Rubber field. The game was a battle royal from start to finish, not dirty by any means but hard fought with neither team sparing itself. A crowd of 2,000 or so people were in the grounds and certainly enjoyed themselves immensely. The winners were all exceptionally good but those worthy of special mention were: Attwood, McCuish, Allen, Young and Buchan.

Hearts kicked off in the first half and Polsons ran in and secured a corner off McAlpine but it was cleared easily. Polsons pressed the Heart defence early but met with strong opposition. At the Ironmen's end Glendenning shot high over the goal. Hearts scored the first goal when McCuish beat Leys all the way with a low, hard shot. Clever combination between Allen and Attwood enabled McCuish to make the goal a sure thing. Play raged back and forward with the ball going up and down the field at a great pace. A partial clearance by McAlpine with three Polsonites on top of him resulted in a corner, which was kicked past. Peevey, Heart's right back, was carried off the field suffering from an accidental kick received when in collision with White, Polson's inside left. He resumed playing a few minutes later.

Clarke broke away on Polson's left, but his kick was effectually blocked by Teddy Young, who at this period, played a great game, tackling well and forcing the play in great style. A foul kick against Hearts just outside their penalty box, was taken by Clarke, who shot the ball past McAlpine into the corner of the net, evening up the score. The Ironworkers at this time had the Heart halves and backs working overtime to keep them out, but had failed to add to their score when half-time was called.

Hearts changed the location of play at the opening of the final half by good forcing tactics, which backed Polson's defence in on their goal. Hearts' inside forwards again proved themselves too much for the Iron defence. Allen, Attwood and McCuish worked around Drysdale and Co., and McCuish tallied with a wicked breast-high shot. The same trio were in on top of Leys a minute later, but didn't manage to turn the trick again. Polsons kept pegging away and carried the play to Hearts' end, where McAlpine had to extend himself to save Clarke's long shot. At the other end Young added number 3 for Hearts, with a long shot from 30 yards out. Play waged back and forwards with Hearts having a slight margin of the play until time was called with the redshirts coming but of the game good winners.

The line-up:

Hearts (3).—McAlpine, Peevey, Buchan, Winterburn, Young, Donaldson, Buchanan, Attwood, McCuish, Allen and Glendenning.

Polsons (1).—Ley, G. Drysdale, Harrison, Ogle, Greer, Burns, Dalzell, Powell, Catterson, White, Clarke.

Referee, Howard.

Corinthians Win From Fred Victor

On Saturday afternoon at Queen Alexandra School, Corinthians defeated Fred Victor in their Third Division game of the T. & D. Soccer League by the score of 2 to 1. The game was the cleanest and fastest seen here in some time, both teams playing exceptionally fast football. Dutton of the Fred Victor scored the only goal of the first half when he put a neat one into the goal from the extreme side. Corinthians opened up the second half with a rush that almost swept the mission men off their feet, but they soon settled down and play resumed on a more even basis. Thurstane scored the goal in the second half that tied the score, putting it into the net from a scrimmage outside of the goal. The winning score was of a rather fluky nature, it glancing in off of Robinson's legs, but all the same Corinthians deserved it, they having much the better of the game in the last half. For the winners, Greene, Thurstane and Dagley played a good hard game, while Robinson, Jeffries and Dutton were best for the losers. The teams:

Corinthians (2)—Goal, Weston; backs, Norman, Woods; halves, Goddard, Greene, Thompson; forwards, Thurstane, Dagley, Martin, Burke, Leyland.

Fred Victors (1)—Goal, Wilson; backs, Cuthill, Robinson; halves, Glendinning, Singleton, Jeffries; forwards, Slade, Dresdol, Smith, Dutton, Robinson.

Parkview Juniors Beat Dom. Transport

When a junior team can shut out a senior bunch by a score of 5 to 0 there must be some speed attached to the juniors, or some lead in the shoes of the professed seniors. This is just what happened on Saturday when the Parkviews played a friendly game with the Dominion Transports at the grounds on Lappin avenue. The Transports, in spite of their name, were badly in need of transportation facilities whenever the ball got into their hands—or feet. In the first half a strong wind was at their disposal, but instead of using it they let it get the better of them and their attempts to keep up with the ball were futile. Chadburn, Little and Donnelly, three of their defence men, played good soccer, but their forwards refused to combine so that the goal of Parkviews was seldom in danger. Twenty minutes after the kick-off Taylor scored for Parkviews on a long drive.

At the opening of the second half the score was still 1 to 0, but the Parkviews, with the wind in their backs, ran up four goals more before the final whistle brought relief. These goals were scored by Duncan, who got one and Stewart, who got the other three.

The Line-up:

Dominion Transport (0).—Edmonds, Chadburn, Little, Donnelly, Wilson, McNulty, Querrie, Bittle, Cummings, Rose, Kennedy.

Parkviews (5).—Dierdon, Fleming, Stevenson, McCullough, McLenachan, Scott, Tucker, Taylor, Stewart, Gardner, Duncan.

SUNDERLAND PUT QUEEN'S PARK AWAY

Parkers Scored Only Goal in First Half, But Blew Up in Final

Sunderland defeated Queen's Park 3—1 in the first round of the Connaught Cup at Dunlop Field Saturday afternoon. The Parkers, after scoring the only goal in the first half, and having a margin of the play in that period, fell away in the final session, allowing Sunderland to score three goals. The red-shirted forwards seemed to take a new lease of life after they evened the score, and carried the ball past the Queens' defence at a great pace.

The game opened with the teams playing a rather slow brand of football, but things got livelier as the play progressed. A strong wind spoiled the two teams' attempts at anything like effective combination, and they resorted to longer passing. Queens had the better of the play for the first ten minutes of the half, but Sunderlands' defence kept their goal intact and transferred the ball to the Spiders' end. Some good passing between Sim and Owen around the Sunderland net terminated in the latter scoring. The west enders bucked up after this reverse and got very busy around Gilders, but good defensive work, coupled with good luck, staved them off for the time. Following a run downfield by Sime, Sunderland returned to their attack but were met by the same obstacles and hadn't scored when the rest period came round.

The Spiders took a turn on the attack at the restart of the play but failed to register any score. The game was very even for twenty minutes of the half and then Sunderland came like wildfire. From a corner kick Patterson, the left half, banged the ball past Gildert into the net, evening up the score. A minute later they counted again from a corner kick, Griffiths putting on the finishing touches. Queens played desperately trying to make up the odd goal but were again forced back to their own goal where the Sunderland forwards banged the ball around but couldn't find the net. Owens missed a sure goal for the Parkers by lifting the ball high over the crossbar from a position five yards in front of the goal. Griffiths performed the same feat at Queen's end a few minutes later. A long cross from Barclay on Queen's right looked dangerous but McIntosh just failed to trap it. A great piece of dribbling right past the Queen's defence by Griffiths terminated in May receiving a perfect pass in front of goal from which he scored. Foley smartly saved a shot from Sime at Sunderland's end just before time was called.

The line-up:

Queen's Park (1).—Gildert, Mawson, Highet, Acourt, Lowe, Cairns, Barclay, Owens, Sim, Groke, McIntosh.

Sunderland (3).—Foley, Thorley, Stewart, Brown, Davis, Patterson, Blackburn, Fidler, Griffiths May, Wilson.

Referee—Sid Banks.

BIG SURPRISE IN THE EATON DEFEAT

Old Country Score Nice Win in First Round of the Cup.

In the first round of the Connaught Cup on Saturday afternoon Old Country brought off a great surprise by beating Eatons at Eaton's Field. There were over 600 spectators on the grounds. The game was very even all the way thru, but the O.C.C. took advantage of the wind first half and scored two goals, while the big store boys tallied one in the second. All the players went to it in cup-tie fashion and there was little to choose between the teams.

The teams line up as follows:

Eaton (1): McCracken, Tweedie, Gilchrist, McAdams, Baldwin, Givens, Phair, McCarthy, Dunham, Muir, McNeilly.

Old Country (2): Martin, Hutchinson, Colquhoun, Taylor, Scott, Salt, Walton, Craig, Long, Reddy, Johnston.

Referee—J. Lamb.

Eatons kicked off against the breese and Dunham shot past from close range. Old Country returned by Walton and shot feebly. Muir and McNeilly got away on the way, but Hutchinson brought them up in fine style. Riddy got possession and after a little manoeuvring banged the ball past McCracken from 18 yards out. This success gave the boys in blue a new lease of life and they kept Eatons defence on the hop. The wind helped them a lot and they were not slow to take advantage. Muir was clear thru, but Martin rushed out and saved his charge. A hard drive was sent in to McCracken, but he slipped it neatly round the post. McNeilly put in a lovely centre—the ball bouncing on top of the bar. Muir next gave Phair a chance, but the latter's shot was blocked. The O.C.C. returned and Craig tricking Gilchrist gave Long an opening and they stood two up. Colquhoun with a pretty piece of work beat Dunham and McNeilly and let his forwards away. Nice play by Muir and Givens looked good for Eatons, but McCully shot past Hutchineon and Taylor were putting up a great game and seldom let Muir and McNeilly get much scope. Phair and McCully were being left out in the cold on the right, as Eatons halves relied more on long kicking than placing.

Half-time arrived with the O.C.C. two goals up.

The second half opened quietly, but it was apparent that Eatons were out to do business. Martin had to save from Baldwin and Muir. Gilchrist came in the nick of time and saved his end with powerful kicks. Phair got on the run, but miskicked when tackled by Salt. From a corner kick Baldwin rushed Martin and sent players and ball into the net. This livened up matters and the players went at it ding-dong. Riddy broke thru, but his parting shot went wide. A few minutes later Long put the ball over from six yards out. Tweedie missed his kick in the usual mouth, but his splendid recovery saved the day. McNeilly put in a rocket shot, which just passed the post.

Play was very even towards the end, but Old Country held up their end and retired winners.

Final result: Old Country 2, Eatons 1.

DEVONIANS' FIRST DIVISION TEAM

ULSTER UNITED WIN FROM DON VALLEY

No Scoring in the First Round —Ulster Finished Strong.

Before a crowd of over 600 at Eaton's Field on Saturday afternoon Ulster defeated Don Valley by 2 to 0 in the first round of the Connaught Cup. The game was not brilliant by any means but Ulster stuck to their guns better than their opponents, and retired fully deserving to enter the second round.

The first half had plenty of excitement in it, with Ulster doing most of the pressing. Wallbanks, in goal for Don Valley, put up a magnificent game, and but for him his team would have made a poor show. Both goals were scored in the second half, when Ulster had the upper hand. The teams lined up as follows:

Ulster (2): McMurray, Savage, Allan, Campbell, Carroll, Adgey, Reid, Roxborough, Walker, Forsythe and Elliott.

Don Valley (0): Wallbanks, Law, Douglas, Sullivan, Wolfden, Grant, Baldwin, Preswick, Johnston, Nichols and McLean.

Ulster won the toss and put their opponents to face the sun. The red hand boys took the game in hand from the start and Forsythe shot hard, but Wallbanks saved at the expense of a corner, which was cleared.

Don Valley broke away and looked dangerous, but Adgey came in at the right moment and cleared. Prestwick made some nice openings, but Johnston spoiled a likely chance by getting offside. Ulster came away and Elliott put across a nice centre, which went abegging. Douglas at left back for the Dons was putting up a fine game, and was easily the best back on the field. Ulster kept up the attack, and Reid crossed a fine ball, only to see Wallbanks clear with a great one-hand punt. Forsythe was next to have a shot, but the Dons' goalie was not to be beaten just yet. Walker kept his wings going nicely, but his finishing was weak.

Half-time arrived with no scoring.

The second half opened with Ulster making a dash for Don Valley goal. The Dons resorted to the long passing game and made better progress, upsetting the Ulster defence quite a bit. Ulster returned to the Dons' end and Elliot shot hard and true, only to see his shot hit the inside of the upright and rebound into play. At the other end Preswick shot high over the bar from ten yards out. The same player had another try, which McMurray cleared. Campbell carried the ball well up field, then gave to Roxborough, who slipped to Forsythe. The last-named made no mistake, and put his side one up. From a corner kick shortly afterwards Roxborough put his side two ahead with a nice header. Play was even to the end.

Final result: Ulster 2, Don Valley 0.

Cedarvale Tied With Robertsons

A tie was the result of the meeting of Cedarvale and Robertsons in their third division league fixture at Danforth Saturday afternoon. As the score indicates the game was a closely contested one thruout. The strong breeze was an important factor in the play and both sides secured their tallies when playing with its assistance. Cedarvale were the more aggressive lot in the first half, and were in the lead by 1 to 0 at the interval. Their goal came from a penalty awarded against Dymmock. Prior successfully connecting the sack. In the second half Robertsons appeared to have mastered the peculiarities of the pitch, which is certainly not of the bowling-green type, and but for the weak finishing work of their forwards they would assuredly have penetrated the net oftener than once. The equalizing goal came after 25 minutes' play from a fine shot by Young. Until the end both teams strove strenuously for the winning goal, but no further scoring resulted. At the close of the match Referee Mountain was subjected to some severe criticism from a number of Robertson players and supporters, who seemed to consider that his award of a penalty against Dymmock in the first half was quite uncalled for. The teams were as follows:

Robertsons (1): Pycroft, Williams, Spokes, Dymmock, Atkins, Russell, Young, Hughes, Lowe, Letcher.

Cedarvale (1): Brown, Fisher, Russell, Oakley, Prior, Hammond, Smith, Millsip, Sweet, May, Owens.

Referee—Mr. Mountain.

$500,000 FOR BELGIUM.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 15.—Yesterday was "Belgium Day" in Australia. Residences and public buildings were decorated with red, yellow and black, Belgian colors. Subscriptions totaling more than £100,000 will be sent to Belgium for rehabilitation of its cities after the war.

BASEBALL ON MONDAY
AT STADIUM AT 3.15
RICHMOND vs. TORONTO
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OPENING.
Reserve seats now on sale at W. J. Moodey's, 33 King St. W.

Saturday Scores Of T. & D. Games

The T. & D. games on Saturday resulted as follows:

—Connaught Cup.—First Round—

Sons of Scotland	0	British Imperial	4
Ulster United	2	Don Valley	0
Queen's Park	1	Sunderland	3
Lancashire	4	Manchester Unity	1
Hearts	3	Polsons	1
Overseas	1	Caledonians	4
Eatons	1	Old Country	2
Thistles	0	Davenports	1

—Division III.—

Swansea	3	Diamond E.	4
West Toronto	5	City Dairy	0

—Connaught Cup.—

Mount Dennis	4	Bell Telephone	1
Cedarvale	1	Robertsons	1

—Junior—

Ulster United	1	West Toronto	2

—Friendly Games—

Parkviews	5	Dom. Transport	0

SOUND BEATING FOR MANCHESTER

Lancashire Score Good Win in First Round of Connaught Cup.

Lancashire beat Manchester Unity at Varsity Stadium in the first round of the Connaught Cup by the score of 4—1. It was all Lancashire in the first half, Bowman scoring all four goals, but in the second period the Unity played up and made a good game of it. Conway, S. Jones, Bowman and A. Jones were best for Lancs, while Richardson, Hatton, Collins, R. Tapper and Sharpe were good for the losers. Richardson being especially brilliant, fully justifying his selection as captain of the Montreal team.

Lancashire (4)—Laycock, Conway, Featherstone, Arden, S. Jones, Knowles, A. Jones, Thompson, Bowman, Taylor, Hammett.

Manchester Unity (1)—Riddell, W. Tapper, Richardson Cones, Hatton, Collins, Sharpe, Barr, R. Tapper, Mann, Coombs.

Referee: W. Murchie.

Sharpe started the ball for Manchester Unity. Lancashire pressed, Hammett butting behind. The Lancs came again, Riddell saving at the expense of a corner, which S. Jones shot behind. Unity made a breakaway, but Featherstone sent them back, and from a nice centre by A. Jones, Bowman headed the first goal for Lancashire. Hands against Featherstone was dangerous, but Richardson shot behind. Lancs came again and Bowman put his side two ahead with a beauty, giving Riddell no chance at all. A foul against S. Jones was nicely placed by Richardson, but offside against Sharpe spoiled it. From the face kick Bowman secured and made it Lancs three, thus doing the hat trick. Right from the kick off the same player went thru and scored again, putting his side four ahead. Hatton now made a nice run down the left for Unity, but no one was up to take his good centre. It was all Lancs from now until half-time, which arrived with the score 4—0, in favor of Lancashire.

Bowman restarted for Lancs and they pressed rightaway, Bowman heading into Riddell's hands, he making a nice clearance. Unity now made a breakaway and Barr put in a nice one which just missed the post. Unity came right back and forced a corner, which Conway cleared nicely. Lancashire now got down and forced a corner, which Jones placed behind. Lancs are not having so much of the play this half, the Unity forwards repeatedly getting down, but the backs are very safe and kept them from getting in the danger area. Hammett now got away on the left for Lancs and put across a lovely centre, and three of the inside forwards all missed badly, the ball rolling harmlessly behind. Unity pressed again, this time getting a corner. Mann placing it finely and Featherstone handled in the dreaded area, a penalty resulting, from which Richardson beat his side one up, thus scoring the first goal against the Red Rose team this season. Right from the centre kick Unity came again and Mann missed by inches with a hot cross shot. Unity are now playing up in surprising style, and are giving the Lancs' backs a lot of work. Hands against Knowles looked dangerous for Lancs and Richardson forced a corner from the free kick, but Conway cleared this nicely. From now until the end it was a good fast game, the finish arriving with Lancashire deserving winners, by the score of 4 to 1.

WILL ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the North Earlscourt and Fairbank Liberal-Conservative Association will take place Monday evening in the club house, Harvie avenue. Several prominent speakers are expected to be present, and address the members. President J. H. Hill will occupy the chair.

OVERSEAS FELL BEFORE THE CALEYS

Caledonians Always Best in Game at the Varsity Stadium.

Overseas met Caledonians Saturday at Varsity stadium in the first round of the Connaught cup. The game was evenly contested Caledonians leading at the interval by 2 goals to 1. In the second half Caledonians added another 2 goals while Overseas failed to add to their number. A good game ended in favor of Caledonians by 4 goals to 1.

Right from the kick-off the game was full of interest, the ball traveling from end to end in rapid fashion. From a nice cross by Innes, Peden opened the scoring for Caledonians and before the cheering had died away Clark had McCoskery beaten for the second time. Two goals in five minutes gave the Caleys every confidence and they pressed the Overseas defence persistently, eventually Overseas got going and Aitken gave Rutherford a nice forward pass. That player rushed between the Caley's backs and beat Herdman with an unsaveable shot. The play was full of interest right up to half time which was called with the score Caledonians 2, Overseas 1.

The second half of the game was scarcely started when Clark beat McCoskery for the third time from a perfect cross by Crawley. McCrone was forcing the game finely for Overseas, who seemed to play all right in midfield but were very weak in front of goal, where they missed many chances. Caledonians on the other hand were right on the mark every time, and gave Robinson and Townley a busy afternoon. Caledonians were granted a penalty kick for handy by Johnson. Stone was entrusted with the kick and made the score four. From now on to the finish the play was very interesting. Caledonians fully deserve to enter the next round as they were Oorverseas' superiors on the day's play. Result Caledonians 4, Overseas 1.

The line-up:

Caledonians (4)—Herdman, Brown, Stone, Thomson, McGrath, Hackney, Innes, Clark, Thomson, Peden, Crawley.

Overseas (1)—McCoskery, Robinson, Townley, McCrone, Johnston, Cowan, Carter, Rutherford, Phillips, Aitken, Armstrong.

Referee—L. Jowett.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB
TORONTO
Spring Meeting
May 22-May 29
Racing
Steeple-Chasing
WOODBINE PARK

THISTLES BEATEN BY DAVENPORT A.

Lost by Small Score in First Game of Connaught Cup Series.

Davenport Albions defeated the Thistles in the opening round of the Connaught cup series on the Sunderland athletic field on Saturday afternoon by the score of 1-0, before a very good crowd of rooters including a sprinkling of the fair sex, who were very enthusiastic. The game in the first half was a very clean article of ball but in the second the players did not seem to agree with the referee's decisions and developed into quite a bit of rough play. Davenports won the toss and defended the west goal. Nicol of Thistles secured on the kick-off, tried for a goal but shot too wide. Davenports brought the ball down to Thistle territory, Fidler making a nice high kick just under the rail which Enfield was just able to get. Both forward lines carried the ball up and down the field, giving the back on both sides lots of work, which they did to perfection. The Davenports here took every advantage of the wind and pressed hard on the Thistle goal and after some very nice work on the part of the left wing, centred the ball nicely. Fidler made a long shot for goal which Enfield, in making too sure of let slip thru his hands what proved to be the only score of the day.

On the kick-off Davens worked the play to Thistle territory, but Thistles soon recovered, and altho they got three corner kicks in succession, were unable to score the tying goal. Nicol booted a nicely placed shot as the referee blew his whistle for offside play. Walker tried another a moment after, but found Barnetson the usual "stone" wall. Thistles now played a far-improved game, getting most of the play and only a little hard luck kept them from scoring. Play ended with the ball at Daven's end of the field.

Resuming play, Thistles started in with a determination to even up the score and helped by the wind they immediately made for Davenports goal, but the Davens were also bent on not letting them even matters. Thistles, in the middle of this half, rained in shot after shot, but both the backs and goalkeeper for Davens kept them from getting the necessary goal. The Davenports, in the final minutes of play, managed to get the ball thru, and Enfield, running out to get the ball, missed. Sinclair put up his hands to save a goal, thereby making a penalty. Fidler went to kick, but the referee wouldn't stand for it. Worrell took his place and made a try, which Enfield punted out, and on Worrell taking the rebound made a very bad mess of it, kicking yards to the side of the goal. The final stages were end to end play, with the Thistles taking all the men down the field in an endeavor to even up matters. Line-up:

Davenports (1).—Goal, Barnetson; backs, Campbell, Johnston; halves, Buchan, Small, Sinclair; forwards, Robertson, Walker, Thompson Nicol, Macey.

Thistles (0).—Goal, Enfield; backs, Apps, Norman; halves, Brookes, Meal, Miles; forwards, Hunt, H. Wildash, Worrell, Fidler, J. Wildash.

Referee—Milsip.

Sons of Scotland Down and Out

In a Connaught Cup game at Harris Park on Saturday afternoon British Imperial gave Sons of Scotland a rather stiff application of the kalsomine brush by beating them to the tune of 4 to 0. The game was fast and furious and the heavier forwards of the winners wore down the Scotchmen early. Sons of Scotland should have won if penalty kicks are to be counted. At least they had a dozen, but they failed to find the net at any time. They were, however, shaded badly in the play.

In the first half Sons of Scotland kicked with the wind and pressed hard on the British. They forced the play so hard that the Imperial backs were caught handling the ball several times and penalty kicks were awarded against them. However, the Scotch were away off on their shooting and did not contest the running, altho given the opportunity. By some clever passing, the Imperials got the first one in fifteen minutes, and had planned another one some ten minutes later. This mode the score at half-time 2 to 0 in favor of the British.

The second half was all for the British, with the wind in their favor, they had the Sons of Scotland on the defensive the greater part of the time. They also seemed to be away off in their shooting in this half, as only two goals were notched, altho chances galore were presented. The Scotch played a terrific uphill game with the breaks against them, and they were trying to the final whistle. The final score was 4 to 0 in favor of the British. For the winners Fraser, Taylor, Wardell and Campton were the best, while for the Scotch Miller, Fraser and Hamilton were the bright lights. The teams:

British Imperial (4): Goal, Stevens; backs, Leavis and Clements; halves, Campton, Collins, Oldsworth; forwards, Wardell, Coulter, Fraser, Taylor and Partridge.

Sons of Scotland (0): Goal, Laid; backs, Lockie and McLaren; halves, Craig, Wilson, Fraser; forwards, McMurchy, Watts, Thomas, Hamilton, Miller.

Referee—J. Dobbs.

PARK NINE BLANKED THE WELLINGTONS

SCARBORO BEACH PARK, May 15.—Park Nine and Wellingtons opened today's bill in the Toronto City League before a rather meagre crowd, due no doubt to the many other openings.

Curzon, pitching for Wellingtons, was forced to retire in the second innings, as he had the misfortune to throw his arm out.

Wellingtons made a strong bid for a score in the third, when Landrevall dropped a scratch hit just out of the infield and took second on Fursedon's wild throw to first. He was caught five feet at the plate, however, on Ross' quick return of Murphy's single.

In the fourth an error, an infield out and two singles netted Park Nine two runs. Three more came in the sixth on a single, a double, two errors and a base on balls. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Park Nine	0 0 0 2 0 3 0	5	4	4
Wellingtons	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	4

Batteries—Fursedon and Downey; Curzon and Nye. Umpire—Spence.

HOBBERLIN'S
High-Grade Tailoring
ACT QUICKLY MEN
This Is Your Opportunity
MONDAY
Clearing of 300 returned C.O.D. Suits and Overcoats and Travellers' Models, Hobberlin high-class lines, made to sell up to $40 ---choice Monday---
$15
Take our word for it, that the fifteen dollar suitings, made-to-measure, that we offer for Monday, are unusual values, giving you a fine opportunity for a new suit for twenty-fourth of May—
$15
Made-to-Measure
Suitings that will delight the heart of the smart dresser are found in our selections at $20. The range includes for Monday a number of extra lines that have sold regularly up to thirty-five dollars.
$20
Made-to-Measure
Orders up to the closing of the store Monday will be completed for delivery not later than Saturday, 22nd.
151 Yonge, 8 E. Richmond
CASH TAILORS
Store opens 8 a. m.
Closes 9 p. m.

CAPITALS HAD AN EASY TIME IN FIRST

Dukes No Match for Speedy Northenders in Opening Fixture

KETCHUM PARK, May 15.—The champion Capitals had little difficulty in taking the long end of a 10 to 1 score by hitting the Duke twirlers freely in the opening game of the Northern Senior League.

Capitals—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hett, 2b.	0	0	0	1	2	1
Smith, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Hunt, 3b.	3	3	2	0	1	0
Drohan, 1b.	3	2	2	9	1	0
Stanley, p.	3	1	2	0	1	0
Lattimer, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Hickey, rf.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Paddon, ss.	2	1	1	1	4	1
Harrigan, c.	3	1	1	9	1	1
Totals	24	10	13	*20	12	3
Dukes—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Puddy, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Allward, rf.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Verrall, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Clarke, 1b., p.	3	0	0	6	1	0
Donohue, c.	3	0	1	5	0	0
Irvine, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	1
Long, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Morton, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jeffers, p., 1b.	2	0	2	0	1	0
Tait, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	1	6	18	8	2

*Clarke out, bunted third strike.

Capitals	0	0	0	3	1	6	*	—	10
Dukes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

Home run—Paddon. Three base hits—Jeffers, Verrall. Struck out—By Stanley 10, by Jeffers 2, by Clarke 2. Bases on balls—Off Jeffers 6. Double plays—Jeffers to Clarke to Irvine. Paddon to Drohan to Harrigan. Passed ball—Harrigan. Hit by pitcher—Lattimer. Stolen bases—Hett, Hunt, Drohan, Stanley, Lattimer, Hickey, Paddon, Allward, Donohue 2, Long. Sacrifice hit—Paddon. Sacrifice fly—Stanley. Time 1.55. Umpire—Farrell.

GRAND PITCHING BY W. RUTLEDGE

Lets St. Marys Down With Three Hits—St. Andrews Score a Shut-out

St. Andrews beat St. Marys at Stanley Park 3 to 0. The feature of the game was the batting of Campbell and the work of Rutledge for St. Andrews. Bennett pitched well, but received weird support. St. Andrews started the fireworks in the second, when Pattison hit to left, was sacrificed by McDonald and finished the route when Campbell hit to King street. He only got credit for a double, as he failed to touch third base.

In the fourth they added two more on some hard hitting. Campbell hit for two bases and Goddard hit for the circuit. The Rutledge singled he was left stranded. The line-up:

St. Andrews—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Simpson, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Scruton, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Algie, c.	3	0	1	7	0	0
Pattison, 1b.	3	1	1	6	0	0
McDonald, c.	2	0	0	11	2	0
Rooney, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Campbell, 3b.	3	1	3	0	0	0
Goddard, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Rutledge, p.	3	0	2	1	1	0
Totals	27	3	9	21	6	0
St. Marys—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brown, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Calhoun, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Nicholson, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Kennedy, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Spanton, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	0
Hill, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2	0
Corcoran, c.	2	0	0	5	1	0
Bennett, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	23	0	3	21	13	1

St. Andrews	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—	3
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Home run—Goddard. Two base hits—Campbell 2. Sacrifice hit—McDonald. Base on balls—Off Rutledge 1, off Bennett 1. Struck out—By Rutledge 12, by Bennett 5.

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT PIMLICO.

PIMLICO, May 15.—The entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

Rosewater	112	Typography	112
Wacentha	112	Jr. of Greenway	115
Little Alta	112	Lady Atkin	112
Eddie T	115	Havana	*107
Cincinnati	*110		

SECOND RACE — The Hampden Steeplechase, four-year-olds and up, two miles:

Chupadoco	150	Bally Bay	152
Miss Cavanagh	133	Pebeto	135
Golden Vale	142	Coin	142

THIRD RACE—Forest Park Handicap, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Brave Cunarder	102	Linsin	92
Montressor †	108	Pixy †	105
Rosemarine	90	Surprising	108
Water Lady	104		

†—Wilson entry.

FOURTH RACE—The Preakness Handicap, three-year-olds, 1⅛ miles:

Half Rock	100	Cliff Haven	104
Volant	104	Hauberk	115
Runes	116	Rhine Maiden	104
Razzano	116	Norse King	116
Carbide	113		

FIFTH RACE — Selling, handicap, three-year-olds and up, one mile and forty yards:

Col. Ashmeade	102	Lohengrin	96
Tamerlane	95	Oakhurst	92
Balfron	106	Norus	97
Gerrard	97	Petelus	108
Laird o' Kirkcaldy	97		

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

Mimico	95	Corn Broom	98
Encore	102	Ella Bryson	108
Faker	95	Grapeshot	113
Isidora	102	Working Lad	110
Athena	102	Bushy Head	108

SEVENTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds, one mile and forty yards:

Saturnus	102	Col. Holloway	100
El-Oro	111	Al Bloch	106
Song of Valley	96	Stonehenge	96
Carlton G.	102	Mycenae	96

*Apprentice allowance of 5 lbs. claimed. Weather cloudy; track fast.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The entries for Monday are:

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

Grecian	92	Ace	92
Rio Brazos	108	Dr. Carmen	108
Syrian	108	Vandergrift	108
O'Hagan	107	Joe Morris	108
Uncle Hart	109	San Vega	110
Bob Hensley	111	Deposit	111
Chartier	112	The Norman	114
Korthage	115		

SECOND RACE—Selling, two-year-old maidens, 4½ furlongs:

Onota	105	Miss Atkin	105
Muriel's Pet	110	Bessie N.	110
Paulson	110	Miss Georgia	110
Elizabeth Lee	110	Cardome	110
Southern Star	110	Thornwood	110
Safe Home	110	Chivator	110
John Celia	113	John Bunny	113
P. J. Millett	113		

THIRD RACE—Purse, three-year-old fillies, one mile:

One Step	103	Marjorie D.	104
Stalwart Helen	103	Disillusion	108
Pan Maid	103	Embroidery	105
Lady Rotha	110	Brigg's Sister	110
Sea Shell	110		

FOURTH RACE—Two-year-olds, Juvenile Selling Stakes, five furlongs:

Investment	89	Mary H.	91
Paymaster	99	Louise Stone	105
Disturber	105	Gipsy George	110

FIFTH RACE—Two-year-olds and up, purse, 5½ furlongs:

Sparkler	95	African Bean	95
Roscoe Goose	98	Intone	98
Mars Cassidy	104	Cardigan	104
Huntress	105	Manners	107
Longfellow	107	Little Father	107
Skilles Knob	107	Bars and Stars	104
Beach Comber†	110	J. W. Chester	110
Runnymede	110		

†—R. Bradley entry.

SIXTH RACE—One mile:

Water Witch	99	Goldcrest Boy	92
Little String	95	Col. Tom Green	95
Banworth	95	Double Eagle	95
Hawthorne	112		

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Blackthorn	88	Malabar	101
Tavalora	107	Guide Post	107
Mockery	107	Bayb'ry Candle	108
The Grader	109	John Reardon	111

Weather clear; track fast.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The opening game of the Civil Service Baseball League, between the Dominion Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be played on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m., at Jesse Ketchum Park, and an invitation is hereby extended to all.

CREAM OF RUNNERS FOR OTTAWA MEET

Best American and Canadian-Breds Have Been Entered in Stake Events

OTTAWA, May 15.—One hundred and eighteen horses, including the cream of American and Canadian tracks, have entered in the four stakes to be run at the spring meeting of the Connaught Park Jockey Club, which opens on June 16.

Such horses as Waterbass, Buck Horn, Hearts of Oak, Gold Crest, Marjorie A., Helen Barbee, Southern Maid, Corn Broom, Dynamite, Black Broom and Fountain Fay are included in the nominations.

The four big stake events of the meet are: Duke of Connaught Cup, 21 entries, a handicap, for three-year-olds and up, the bonafide property of owners resident in Canada on or before May 15; a challenge cup presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and $1000 added, of which $200 goes to the second horse and $100 to the third; distance one mile; to be run June 16.

Sifton handicap, for three-year-olds, one thousand dollars stake, winner to be entered to be sold at auction for $1500, distance six furlongs, 33 entries, to be run June 18.

Ottawa Electric Railway Stake, $1000, for two-year-olds, 21 entries, distance five furlongs, to be run June 21.

Chateau Laurier Handicap, for three-year-olds and up, $1000, stake and trophy, distance 1 1-16 miles, to be run June 23.

Among the stables represented by the entries are: Campbell, Davis, Giddings, Hendrien, McKenzie, Rowe, Seagram, Walker, McGraw, J. W. Schorr, Comstock, E. McBride, Mrs. J. Arthur, Louis Weiss and others.

N. TORONTO EASY FOR ST. CLEMENTS

Score Was Fourteen to Six in Early Y.M.C.A. League Game

In the two o'clock game at Broadview field, St. Clements were easy winners by a score of 14-6, due mainly to the ineffectiveness of McCrea, who started the game for North Toronto. Saunderson pitched excellent ball, as did Hanks for St. Clements. Score:

St. Clem.	R.	H.	E.	N. Tor.	R.	H.	E.
Percival 2b	2	1	0	E. Brown..	1	1	1
Watson cf.	3	1	0	R. Mair ...	0	1	0
Wellings ss	1	1	1	Reeves	1	1	0
Wilson c ..	3	1	1	Courtney ..	1	1	2
Walkey rf..	3	1	1	McCrea ...	1	1	1
Hargreaves 3b	1	1	0	Green	0	2	0
Erz lf	0	1	0	Durie	1	0	0
Frame 1b..	1	2	0	Lamb	0	0	0
Hanks p ..	0	0	0	R. McCrea.	0	0	2
				Saunderson	1	0	1
Totals ...	14	9	3	Totals ...	6	7	7

Struck out—By Hanks 8, by McCrea 0, by Saunderson 9. Bases on balls—Off Hanks 1, off McCrea 5, off Saunderson 2. Two-base hits—Wilson, Frame, Ers, Courtney. Three-base hit—Reeves. Passed balls—Wilson 1, Lamb 2. Umpire—Geo. Sparks.

C.O.O.F. DEFEATED COWAN CHOCOLATES

Good Game in Sterling Park League on Saturday Afternoon

Canadian Order of Oddfellows defeated Cowans by a score of 4 to 2 in the Sterling Park League on Saturday afternoon. Hardy, who pitched for Oddfellows, had six strike-outs. The game was close and exciting thruout, Cowans making a triple-play in the fourth innings. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
C. O. O. F.	1 0 0 0 0 3 0	—	4 6 3
Cowans	1 0 0 0 1 0 0	—	2 3 3

Batteries—Hardy and Montgomery; Forfar and Hays.

MAYOR CHURCH AT VERMONT LEAGUE

Pitched First Ball, With Ald. Meredith at Bat—Wychwood Won

Vermont Senior League got off to a good start this afternoon when Mayor Church pitched the first ball of the season, with Alderman Meredith at the bat. A large crowd were in attendance, and looked forward to a god fast game. Wychwoods had Joe Finley in the box with Russell Gee behind the bat, while Baracas pitched Brass with Carson as catcher. Wychwood hit with men on bases and put over the first win of the season.

Wychwood rang the bell for two counts in the first, when Hunt tripled and crossed on Harris' single to right. Harris stole second and third, and registered on Gracey's out at first. Two more were scored by Wychwood in the second. Finley was hit, took second on a wild pitch, Hunt was passed and both went across on Phillips' double over first. Baracas put one over in the third. Brash got a life on Stewart's fumble, and scored on Gibson's hit to right. Another one was counted when Gibson singled, made third on Maroney's fumble, and scored on a double steal with Bennett. Wychwood scored three more when the bases were full Gracey tripled.

Wychwood—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hunt, 1b.	3	2	2	4	0	0
Harris, 2b.	3	2	2	4	0	1
Phillips, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Gracey, c.f.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Giles, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart, s.s.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Maroney, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2	0
Finley, p.	2	1	0	0	3	0
Gee, c.	3	0	1	9	4	1
Totals	25	7	9	21	13	5

Baracas—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gibson, s.s.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Bennett, l.f.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Calhoun, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cummings, 1b.	2	0	0	7	2	2
Petty, c.f.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Hobbs, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Brash, p.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Carson, c.	3	0	0	12	1	1
Totals	25	2	5	21	11	4

Wychwood	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	—	7
Baracas	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Phillips, Gee. Three-base hit—Hunt. First on balls—Off Finley 4, off Brash 4. Struck out—By Finley 6, by Brash 8. Double plays—Gee to Maroney; Brash to Cummings to Carson. Wild pitches—Brash 2. Hit by pitcher—Finley, Phillips. Umpire—Dooney Hardy.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE OPENING

Richmond and Leafs Play at the Island on Monday—A New Team

The winter dope book will be thrown aside on Monday, when the opening of the International League takes place at the island stadium between Richmond, the newcomer in the league, and the Leafs; but, strange to relate, and one of the most unique incidents in baseball, is that the visiting club will have more faces on its line-up familiar to local fans than their own club will have. Mighty Tim Jordan, Charlie Pick and Krichell of last year's Leafs are with Jack Dunn's Climbers, while Manager Clymer, in the course of constructing the local club, has only two old players, in Herbert and Kelly, altho Bill O'Hara is said to be still with the team. If such is the case, it will be an even break.

Word has been received that the Mayor of Richmond will be on hand for the opening game, along with President Alvin N. Smith of the club. The latter is also the president of the Rotary Club in Richmond, while a good many of its members are also stockholders in the ball club. The gentleman behind the Richmond Club believe in advertising their city, and by the same token the Toronto fans can help to advertise Toronto in turning out in large numbers for the opening game. Several weeks ago some German knockers in New York predicted that Toronto would not be represented in the league this year on account of the war, but when they get the figures of the opening crowd here Monday they will learn that the Toronto Club are still doing business as usual, ably assisted by the local fans.

The Beaches branch of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League have asked President McCaffery that they be allowed to sell flowers at the opening game in aid of the men at the front. The president has instructed their convenor to the effect that they will all be made welcome as his guests and given the full liberty of the park.

The opening ceremonies will be short and sweet. The 48th Highlanders' Band will furnish music from 1.30 until 3.15, when the cry of "Play Ball" will sound. The reserve seat plan is on sale at 33 West King street.

OUR FIXED PRICE

Stands Between You and Extravagance

It is extravagant to put up more than fifteen dollars for a suit to order when you have the benefit of our economical mill-to-man system at your convenience. Get in on our wonderful British-Woolens-opportunity for the suit you will need for the 24th. All orders taken Monday will be delivered for the holiday, if promised. See the windows under the big signs and come in and select the suiting you fancy—we will guarantee it to stand the test of unusual wear without fading, shrinking, or becoming shiny. And if the suit doesn't fit exactly as represented, we will refund your money.

ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN

NO MORE $15 NO LESS

Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED

Made to Order Exclusively

Send for the mail-order outfit that proves itself. Assorted samples of summer woolens, self-measure form, tape measure, fashions, and full explanation sent free on request. Suit or overcoat to measure by mail for $15, express charges prepaid. Cash with order only.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED

NO MORE 15 NO LESS

Yonge Street Arcade Building

Head Office at Toronto; Branches at Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, St. Catharines, London, Berlin, St. Thomas, Guelph, Chatham, Midland, Collingwood, Windsor, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, North Bay, Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Swift Current, Edmonton, Oshawa, Cobourg, Port Hope, Acton West, Brighton, Belleville, Campbellford, Peterboro, Kingston, Ottawa, Detroit, Mich.; Akron, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; and Havana, Cuba.

Combine Patriotism With Good Judgment by Specifying "Made-in-Canada"

WHITE LABEL ALE

Every bottleful is brewed in Toronto in the Canadian-owned-and-operated plant of Dominion Brewery Company, Limited, and is British in style and quality.

Order from your dealer's or try a bottle at the hotel

In the Wake of the News

(Continued From Page 1).

may be I could stay in the flat a hole month and get my moneys worth.

Well Steve I wouldent make no holler if it was a descent place to live but wait till I tell you about this here place that she sined the lese for it. Its 5 rms with out a bathe incluseive and 2 of the rms. is bed rms. and 1 a parler and 1 a dinning rm. and 1 the kichen. And the look out is garfeild pk. and evry thing swell and supose to be a grate flat and a grate bargun but heres what I found out a bout it wile we lived there only 3 days you might say.

In the 1 place they aint no electrick light in the place and nothing but gass and supose you come in there with out no matchs and dont know the place very good and the 1 thing you do is run in to the hat rack and if your a big tall stropping man like I your just right so as your mouth bumps in to the hook where your suposed to hang your hat up on it and that would be O.K. for a man that was trubled with 1 of the front teeth bean sore and knock it right out for you and save the dentist bill but I guess you know what pretty teeth I got and I aint had a tooth ake in 10 yrs. well then after you bumped in to the hat rack you find out where its at from bumping in to it and hang your things up and then you want to go to bed but the beds right up against the door and you cant get in to the bed rm. unlest you crall on your hands and niece and when its all dark you dont know when to raze your hed up and afrade all the wile that if you raze it up you will bump in to the bed but if you go to far you will bump in to the wall.

Then when you finely get up and start to undress they aint no place for you to set or stand to take off your close and I can set down on the floor and take off my coller and shirt and shoes and sox and cote all O.K. and you could jump out of your trousers with out it hurting you accept the bump you get from bumping in to the sealing but they aint no place to hang your trousers after you get them off and your night gowns as libel to be out on the back porch is in the rm. and the windows so clost to the bed that if you get up in a hurry and think the place is on fire or some thing your libel to step out of the window and down in to the janiters bed 3 flrs bellow.

Well Steve they talk a bout the bugs comeing out to the ball pk. to see the games but if they was ½ as many bugs come out to see the games is they is in this here flat and all of them payed there way in you wouldent hear Chas. W. taft talking a bout hard times and when you start in the clossit after your other close its like trying to brake threw the sts. when theys a big prade only on the sts. theys police men to say when you can go acrost and when you cant go acrost but these here little fellows in the clossit dont know nothing a bout police ments and dont never give you no chanct to walk a crost the thrash hold unlest you walk right on them.

A fine place hay Steve and a fine busness womman Gussy is and here I am on the rode with the ball club and her stain with her old man where it dont cost nether of us a nichol to live and me pain $25.00 dollars per mo. rent for a place for them little fellows to live in and they would still be there if we dident pay no rent because some of thems been there yrs. and you can tell by looking at them because some of thems old and gray and so crippuld they cant hardley walk acrost the floor. Grate busness hay Steve.

Respy.

BILL.

Played Tie Game In Beaches League

The official opening of the Senior Beaches League Saturday afternoon brought together Business Systems and Wyonnas. The opening ceremonies were performed by Messrs. Woodley, Blaney and Richards. The game was well played and closely contested. When the game was called in the sixth innings the score was tied at 6 to 6. Score:

B. Systems—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pearson, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Craig, c.	3	1	1	1	5	0
Adams, 2b.	2	1	1	4	1	1
Moore, p.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Henshaw, s.s.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Stephens, c.f.	2	0	2	1	0	0
Boothroyd, l.f.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Clarke, 1b.	2	1	1	0	7	1
Bull, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	6	8	6	18	2

Wyonnas—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Mullen, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
McMullen, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Solway, s.s.	2	0	0	1	2	2
Duck, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Deas, 1b.	3	2	0	1	6	0
Thompson, c.f.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Hickey, r.f.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Venever, c.	3	0	1	0	7	1
Jennings, p.	3	2	2	2	0	0
Totals	26	6	9	7	19	2

KELLY IS LEAF'S BEST SLUGGER

Catcher Tops Clymer's Crew —Brown Is the Next Best —The List.

The International League batting averages, including Tuesday's games, are as follows:

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Haley, Prov.	5	15	2	7		.467
Teager, Mont.	6	22	7	10		.455
Hoffman, Rich.	12	43	8	19		.442
Gill, Prov.	11	37	10	14		.378
Smith, Mont.	10	56	14	21		.375
Breckenridge, Rich.	12	49	9	18		.367
Russell, Rich.	5	11	2	4		.364
Kelly, Toronto	5	14	3	5		.357
Kores, Roch.	10	37	4	13		.351
Jordan, Rich.	11	40	9	14		.350
Witter, New.	7	20	1	7		.350
Shean, Prov.	10	29	..	10		.345
Shorten, Prov.	10	35	8	12		.343
LaLonge, Buff.	7	24	4	8		.333
Channell, Buff.	9	36	5	12		.333
Holden, Mont.	12	54	8	18		.333
Tierney, New.	8	30	3	10		.333
R. Williams, Roch.	7	15	0	5		.333
Gilhooley, Buff.	9	34	9	11		.324
Clemens, Roch.	10	37	5	12		.324
Barney, J. C.	10	37	8	12		.324
Howley, Mont.	6	22	4	7		.318
Brown, Tor.	11	41	6	13		.317
Crane, Rich.	10	32	5	10		.315
Irelan, Mont.	11	42	17	13		.309
Devlin, Mont.	11	47	7	14		.298
Arragon, Rich.	7	17	3	5		.294
Hoelke, Roch.	10	34	5	10		.294
Konnick, Tor.	10	24	4	7		.292
Thorpe, J. C.	9	31	9	9		.290
Kocher, Prov.	7	21	1	6		.286
F. Smith, Roch.	10	39	5	11		.282
McCarthy, Buff.	9	36	8	10		.278
Graham, Tor.	11	45	10	12		.267
O'Leary, J. C.	10	30	3	8		.267
Roach, Tor.	11	38	5	10		.263
Ball, Rich.	12	46	3	12		.261
Kraft, New.	9	27	4	7		.259
Barry, J. C.	10	35	2	9		.257
Onslow, Prov.	11	39	5	10		.256
Priest, Roch.	10	32	2	8		.250
Hollander, Tor.	10	36	6	9		.250
Bostick, New.	7	21	1	5		.238
Whiteman, Mont.	12	51	9	12		.235
Sheehan, Tor.	11	39	3	9		.231
Bates, Rich.	12	48	10	11		.229
Heckinger, New.	7	22	1	5		.227
Long, Rich.	9	28	6	6		.214
Fabrique, Prov.	11	42	7	9		.214
Luque, Tor.	5	14	3	3		.214
Bues, J. C.	10	32	3	7		.212
Schaufele, Rich.	11	38	8	8		.211
Jamieson, Buff.	9	38	5	8		.211
Tutweiler, Prov.	11	38	5	8		.211
Zimmerman, New.	5	15	3	3		.200
Purtell, Mont.	12	45	8	9		.200
Pies, Roch.	10	11	7	8		.195
Tooley, New.	9	31	2	6		.194
Mowe, New.	9	31	5	6		.194
Keating, Buff.	7	21	5	4		.190
Judge, Buff.	9	33	1	6		.182
Truesdale, J. C.	10	33	6	6		.182
Brackett, Tor.	9	34	5	6		.176
Callahan, New.	9	35	5	6		.171
Powell, Prov.	11	38	6	6		.158
Carlstrom, Buff.	9	40	3	6		.150
Reynolds, J. C.	10	24	2	3		.125
Tamm, Mont.	8	33	3	4		.121
Wright, J. C.	10	35	1	4		.114
Stevenson, Roch.	10	38	1	4		.105
Erwin, Roch.	9	19	2	2		.105
O'Hara, Tor.	9	31	0	2		.065
Schacht, New.	5	4	1	0		.000

NEW PLAYERS IN THE BIG LEAGUE

More Than Thirty Have Made Good This Season in National and American.

NEW YORK, May 15.—More than thirty new players are doing good work in the two major leagues at present. In the American league those who have distinguished themselves are Fipp of the Yankees; Quinlan, Roth, Felch and Brief of the White Sox; Barbare, Shields, Rogers and Smith of the Naps; Thompson and McAvoy of the Athletics; Mays and McNally of the Red Sox; Boland, Fuller, Young and Peters of the Tigers; Rondeau of the Washingtons, and Kaufman of the Browns. The best colts in the National league are Fitzpatrick of the Braves; Dell, S. Smith, Appleton and Schultz of the Dodgers; Bancroft and Adams of the Phillies; Standridge and McLarry of the Cubs; Long, Glenn, Darringer and Meadows of the Cardinals; Brainerd, H. Smith and Ritter of the Giants; Gerber and Lejeune of the Pirates, and Brown of the Cincinnati Reds.

Lajoie Is Filling Eddie Collins' Shoes

NEW YORK, May 15.—Tho age appears to have gripped many of baseball's most brilliant stars, Larry Lajoie is giving old Father Time and his sickle quite a battle. Lajoie had been a star for some years before the American league came into existence, and he is still outhitting and outfielding fellows who were in their cradles when he made his famous record with the old Philadelphia Nationals.

Already Lajoie has made a better hitting average than Eddie Collins, the $50,000 star, who left a pair of shoes for him to fill at second.

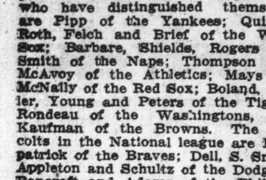
Groth to Ride For H. P. Whitney

NEW YORK, May 15.—H. P. Whitney has retained Jimmy Groth, the clever lightweight jockey of the west, to do part of the riding for the stable this year.

Groth rode eighty winners in 1912, and in 1913 had 106 winning mounts. Last season he piled up a total of 120.

Groth rides at 105 pounds. He is wide awake at the post and a strong finisher.

Joe Notter also is under contract to Mr. Whitney, but must confine his riding to races in which horses have their weight up.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES

The National League batting averages, including Wednesday's games, are as follows:

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Luderus, Phila.	16	53	9	21		.396
Groh, Cin.	24	80	12	31		.388
Connolly, Bos.	15	44	11	17		.386
Clarke, Cin.	15	44	8	16		.364
Good, Chic.	24	101	20	36		.356
J. Smith, Boston	22	83	14	28		.337
Saier, Chic.	24	89	23	30		.337
Leach, Cin.	24	84	15	28		.333
Lobert, N. Y.	21	86	16	28		.326
G. Burns, N. Y.	21	81	8	26		.321
Killifer, Phila.	18	56	8	18		.321
Williams, Chic.	24	81	9	26		.321
Hinchman, Pitts.	25	85	13	28		.318
Daubert, Brkln.	20	73	7	23		.315
Bescher, St. L.	14	48	8	15		.313
Schmidt, Bos.	22	87	15	27		.310
Doyle, N. Y.	21	84	11	26		.309
Snyder, St. L.	22	69	7	21		.304
Whitted, Phila.	20	69	6	21		.304
Long, St. L.	25	93	11	28		.301
Robertson, N. Y.	19	64	7	19		.297
Killifer, Cin.	23	71	11	21		.296
W. Zimmerman, Brk.	12	27	2	8		.296
Schang, Pitts.	16	44	5	13		.295
Huggins, St. L.	25	78	15	23		.295
Miller, St. L.	26	92	10	27		.293
Wingo, Cin.	14	31	5	9		.290
Maranville, Bos.	22	80	11	23		.288
Wilson, St. L.	23	77	11	22		.286
Schultz, Brkln.	23	81	10	23		.284
Magee, Bos.	22	74	14	21		.284
Fisher, Chic.	24	88	18	25		.284
J. Meyers, N. Y.	21	67	7	19		.284
Mollwitz, Cin.	24	83	6	23		.277
Fletcher, N. Y.	21	80	10	22		.275
J. H. Wagner, Pitts.	25	78	11	21		.269
O'Mara, Brook.	22	90	14	24		.267
J. J. Wagner, Pitts.	10	30	4	8		.267
Dolan, St. L.	16	64	11	17		.266
Gowdy, Bost	21	68	10	18		.265
Johnston, Pitts.	25	91	15	24		.264
Hummer, Brook.	13	19	2	5		.263
Niehoff, Phil.	16	58	8	15		.259
Miller, Brook.	10	31	4	8		.258
Cravath, Phil.	21	70	11	18		.257
H. Meyer, Brook.	28	90	8	23		.257
Carey, Pitts.	25	99	14	25		.253
Cutshaw, Brook.	23	87	6	22		.253
Beck, St. L.	26	88	11	22		.250
Herzog, Cin.	20	77	10	19		.247
Becker, Phil.	19	66	10	16		.246
Moran, Bost.	22	78	17	19		.244
Bancroft, Phil.	21	74	12	18		.243
Vlox, Pitts.	23	71	10	17		.239
Bresnahan, Chic.	19	59	8	14		.236
Cather, Bost.	12	34	6	8		.235
McCarty, Brook.	14	47	3	11		.235
Griffith, Cin.	24	90	4	21		.233
Fitzpatrick, Bost.	17	48	11	11		.229
Phelan, Chic.	21	66	8	15		.227
Wheat, Brook.	23	85	11	19		.224
Gibson, Pitts.	14	36	2	8		.222
Butler, St. L.	20	54	9	12		.222
Olson, Cin.	23	78	4	17		.218
Schulte, Chic.	24	91	11	19		.209
Baird, Pitts.	17	53	4	11		.208
H. Zimmerman, Chic.	24	93	12	19		.204
Paskert, Phil.	13	30	4	6		.200
Costello, Pitts.	15	31	6	6		.194
Snodgrass, N. Y.	10	31	9	6		.194
Byrne	22	68	6	13		.191
Brainerd, N. Y.	11	37	5	7		.189
Vaughn, Chic.	11	16	3	3		.187
Egan, Bost.	12	33	3	6		.182
Murray, N. Y.	19	64	6	11		.172
Gerber, Pitts.	16	55	5	9		.164
Twombley, Cin.	12	20	2	3		.150
Stengel, Brook.	18	59	3	6		.102

FEDERAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES

The Federal League batting averages, including Wednesday's games, are as follows:

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Magee, Brook.	13	68	16	28		.412
Westerzil, Brook.	11	27	8	11		.407
Kauff, Brook.	17	53	15	21		.396
Cooper, Brook.	24	57	14	21		.368
Flack, Chi.	19	52	12	19		.365
Hanford, Chi.	19	53	15	19		.358
Mann, Chi.	15	42	13	15		.357
Bradley, Pitts.	11	21	2	11		.355
Scheer, Newark	25	80	17	28		.350
Duncan, Balt.	26	100	19	34		.340
Easterly, K. C.	10	50	6	17		.340
Campbell, New.	20	84	14	28		.333
Walsh, Balt.	26	96	10	32		.333
Fischer, Chi.	15	45	5	15		.333
Rariden, New.	13	70	8	23		.329
Jones, Pitts.	13	49	6	16		.327
Wilson, Chi.	17	53	8	17		.321
McDonald, Buffalo	18	23	4	8		.320
Blair, Buffalo	17	47	4	15		.319
Hofman, Buffalo	22	82	9	26		.317
Gilmore, K. C.	24	92	10	29		.315
McConnell, Chi.	10	16	3	5		.312
Zinn, Balt.	21	71	9	22		.310
Borton, St. L.	23	76	9	23		.303
Huhn, New.	24	83	11	25		.301
Schaefer, New.	22	81	18	24		.294
Mowrey, Pitts.	24	85	15	25		.294
LaPorte, New.	25	94	13	27		.287
Zwilling, Chi.	25	94	11	27		.287
Perring, K. C.	24	88	6	25		.284
Evans, Brook.	24	85	20	24		.282
Kelly, Pitts.	23	80	11	22		.275
Vaughn, St. L.	13	33	4	9		.273
Tobin, St. L.	23	88	12	24		.273
Boolan, Balt.	26	92	13	25		.272
Rousch, New.	15	55	5	15		.272
Fred Smith, Buff.	24	79	7	21		.266
Oakes, Pitts.	25	94	6	25		.266
Wickland, Chi.	16	46	10	12		.261
Konetchy, Pits.	25	96	15	25		.260
Gagnier, Brook.	19	50	8	13		.260
Meyer, Balt.	26	93	15	24		.259
Simons, Balt.	16	27	2	7		.259
Fritz, Chi.	10	71	7	18		.258
Drake, St. Louis	23	86	12	22		.256
Holt, Brook.	22	67	9	17		.254
Engle, Buff.	26	104	10	26		.250
Berry, Pitts.	21	68	7	17		.250
Chase, Buff.	26	108	15	27		.250
Delehanty, Brook.	16	24	0	6		.250
Swacina, Balt.	23	69	5	16		.232
Berghammer, Pitts.	25	93	22	20		.245
Downey, Buff.	25	83	12	20		.241
Land, Brook.	20	63	10	15		.238
Shaw, K. C.	14	34	5	8		.235
Dalton, Buff.	26	99	13	23		.232
W. Miller, St. L.	23	69	5	16		.232
Lewis, Pitts.	19	74	9	17		.230
Farrell, Chi.	25	84	9	19		.226
Owens, Balt.	26	90	13	20		.222
Kenworthy, K. C.	22	73	9	16		.219
Knabe, Balt.	25	83	11	18		.216
Agler, Buff.	25	83	11	18		.214
Stovall, K. C.	24	89	7	19		.213
Anderson, Brook.	24	99	13	21		.212
Smith, Balt.	10	19	3	4		.211
Chadbourne, K. C.	23	88	14	18		.205
Hartley, St. Louis	17	54	2	11		.204
Doll, St. L.	17	59	3	12		.203
Esmond, New.	25	84	14	17		.202
Allen, Buff.	17	40	3	8		.200
Rawlings, K. C.	17	80	9	16		.200
Beck, Chi.	25	90	14	18		.200
Smith, Chi.	10	35	3	7		.200
E. Johnson, St. L.	23	78	9	15		.198
Krueger, K. C.	20	68	5	13		.191
Zeider, Chi.	23	86	3	16		.190
McKechnie, New.	25	96	12	17		.177
Louden, Buff.	18	64	8	11		.172
Bridwell, St. L.	22	73	8	11		.151
Young, Buff.	12	15	0	2		.133
McCandless, Balt.	12	24	4	3		.125
Crandall, St. L.	12	18	0	2		.111

HOW TO MAKE SANDBAGS.

National Service Committee Appeal For Material For Making Protection.

Official directions to those who wish to make sandbags for use at the front were issued Saturday by Mrs. Plumptre, secretary of the National Service Committee. These bags are used to strengthen the trenches. They are sent to the front empty and filled with the earth and sand dug out when the trenches are made. Material required is double-width sacking one yard, which will make two bags. These bags must be strongly sewn with thick thread, or thin twine, and tied in bundles of ten. They can be sent to any depot for receiving field comforts or direct to 71 East King street, Toronto.

COBB IS RIGHT BEHIND FOURNIER

Detroit Star Will Soon Lead the American Batters —Averages.

The American League batting averages, including Wednesday's games, are as follows:

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Fournier Chic.	21	60	13	26		.433
Cobb, Det.	26	85	29	34		.400
Lapp, Phil.	10	20	3	8		.400
Crawford, Det.	26	100	12	38		.380
Jackson, Cleve.	24	89	14	31		.348
Kavanagh, Det.	26	91	14	30		.330
McInnis, Phila.	23	87	5	28		.321
Lewis, Bos.	20	72	11	23		.319
Turner, Cleve.	11	38	7	12		.316
Lajoie, Phil.	23	86	4	27		.314
Veach, Det.	26	96	15	30		.313
Thomas, Bos.	13	26	3	8		.308
Strunk, Phila.	23	76	10	23		.303
Schalk, Chic.	22	63	9	19		.302
Pipp, N. Y.	21	80	13	24		.300
Graney, Cleve.	24	84	10	25		.298
Moeller, Wash.	17	54	11	16		.296
Schang, Phila.	11	31	2	9		.290
Rodgers, Cleve.	16	46	8	13		.283
Hartzell, N. Y.	17	58	8	16		.276
C. Walker, St. L.	24	80	5	22		.275
Smith, Cleve.	16	22	..	6		.273
F. Collins, Chic.	25	77	25	21		.272
Young, Det.	11	37	4	10		.270
Maisel, N. Y.	21	90	20	24		.267
Kauffman, St. L.	25	94	8	25		.266
Leibold, Cleve.	23	83	17	22		.265
Chapman, Cleve.	24	92	13	24		.261
Boone, N. Y.	21	73	8	19		.260
Henry, Wash.	12	35	6	9		.257
Roth, Chic.	21	78	15	20		.256
Cook, N. Y.	21	78	11	20		.256
Pratt, St. L.	25	86	12	22		.256
Williams, Wash.	15	39	5	10		.256
Shanks, Wash.	13	40	3	10		.250
Speaker, Bos.	20	72	9	18		.250
J. Collins, Chic.	25	93	14	23		.247
Milan, Wash.	22	81	10	20		.247
Shotten, St. L.	24	81	10	20		.247
Oldring, Phil.	20	77	11	19		.247
Nunamaker, N. Y.	11	41	4	10		.243
Felsch, Chic.	15	36	7	13		.236
Baker, Det.	12	30	4	7		.233
Austin, St. L.	25	87	9	20		.230
E. Foster, Wash.	22	88	9	20		.227
McAvoy, Phil.	11	31	1	7		.226
O'Neill, Cleve.	20	55	5	12		.218
J. Walsh, Phil.	14	33	7	7		.212
Shields, Clev.	22	72	4	15		.208
Weaver, Chic.	25	92	10	19		.207
Janvrin, Bost.	11	34	2	7		.205
Scott, Bost.	20	73	2	15		.205
Brief, Chic.	25	78	3	16		.205
Jacobson, Det.	15	37	2	7		.205
Hoblitzell, Bost.	15	50	2	10		.200
Hooper, Bost.	30	70	12	14		.200
Murphy, Phil.	21	81	10	16		.197
McKee, Det.	14	46	2	9		.196
Vitt, Det.	26	82	15	16		.195
Kopf, Phil.	14	41	4	8		.195
E. Walker, St. L.	13	36	5	7		.194
Gainor, Bost.	10	21	3	4		.190
Bush, Det.	26	90	11	17		.189
Morgan, Wash.	22	69	3	13		.189
High, N. Y.	21	53	9	10		.189
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	21	75	9	14		.187
Agnew, St. L.	20	59	1	11		.186
Williams, St. L.	17	49	6	9		.184
Barry, Phil.	23	77	4	14		.182
Wagner, Bost.	20	67	5	12		.179
Barbare, Cleve.	20	68	4	12		.176
Quinlan, Chic.	20	80	8	14		.175
Gandil, Wash.	17	57	1	10		.175
McBride, Wash.	22	64	3	10		.156
Fuller, Det.	12	32	6	5		.156
Ainsmith, Wash.	11	20	2	3		.150
Lavan, St. L.	23	61	5	9		.148
Sweeney, N. Y.	11	28	3	4		.143
McNally, Bost.	14	36	4	5		.139
Wood, Clev.	12	16	..	1		.063

Open Air Boxing For Gotham Fans

NEW YORK, May 15.—The biggest prospect in the New York end of the fighting game is the possibility of holding fights in the open air this summer.

Billy Gibson, who is impressed with Jim Coffey's boxing talents and Coffey's impression of himself, is obsessed with the idea that Coffey is Willard's superior. Gibson is negotiating for the privilege of holding open-air bouts at the Polo Grounds this summer, the principal one of which he fondly hopes will be between Jess Willard and Jim Coffey.

He has already offered Tom Jones' meal ticket the trifling sum of $25,000.50 to appear here in a no-decision ten-round affair with Coffey. Jones, being of a philanthropic turn of mind, will, no doubt, turn part of this amount over to charity if he accepts Gibson's proposition for Willard. Charity will receive the 50 cents.

Another club has Ebbets' Field for fighting this summer. From the condition of baseball on the New York and Brooklyn fields it does not appear that the fight promoters will have any difficulty in getting the open-air concessions. The people who go to the ball parks are in need of excitement.

Convenient Train Service for Muskoka Cottagers.

For the convenience of cottagers and other interested parties desiring to make arrangements for the summer at Bala and vicinity, the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate their train No. 25, leaving Toronto at 9.15 a.m. on Saturday, May 22, and Monday, May 24, through to Muskoka, making connection with steamers for Muskoka Lakes points, steamer leaving Bala Wharf 2.15 p.m. On the same dates train No. 26 will also be operated, starting from Muskoka, leaving that point at 3.10 p.m., making the usual stops through to Toronto.

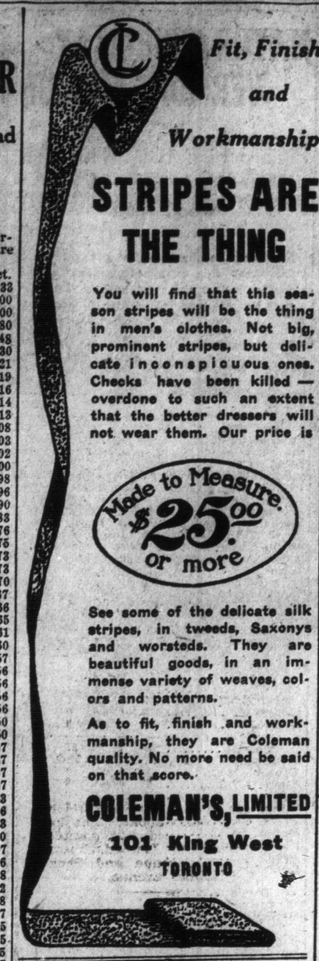
Commencing May 31, these trains will be operated daily, except Sunday, between Toronto and Sudbury, making close connection at Bala with steamer for Muskoka Lakes points.

Full particulars from any Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

ed-7

NEW SCHOOL FOR YORK TOWNSHIP.

Trustees of School District No. 32, York Township, have been given the power to raise $22,000 debentures to be used to erect a new school on a site already purchased. This will make a total of $34,000 for the school. Smith & Wright are to be the architects, and a design for a six-room school has already been accepted.


Fit, Finish and Workmanship

STRIPES ARE THE THING

You will find that this season stripes will be the thing in men's clothes. Not big, prominent stripes, but delicate inconspicuous ones. Checks have been killed — overdone to such an extent that the better dressers will not wear them. Our price is

Made to Measure $25.00 or more

See some of the delicate silk stripes, in tweeds, Saxonys and worsteds. They are beautiful goods, in an immense variety of weaves, colors and patterns.

As to fit, finish and workmanship, they are Coleman quality. No more need be said on that score.

COLEMAN'S, LIMITED
101 King West
TORONTO

NEW YORK WANTS FIELDER MARSANS

Cuban Player Who Is Tied Up Owing to Court Proceedings May go to McGraw.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder who jumped the Cincinnati Reds last summer, signed with the St. Louis Feds, and then was enjoined by the courts, is living in Havana, wondering what will be the outcome of the legal tangle. It is understood that Philip Ball, chief owner of the St. Louis Feds, is prepared to relinquish his claim to Marsans as part of a plan now under discussion by the warring magnates to take the national game out of the law courts. As the Reds have traded Gonsales to the Cardinals for Wingo, Marsans, if Ball relinquishes claim to his services, will be free to sign with Garry Herrmann, but in view of the feud between the Cuban and Manager Herzog, it is understood that the Giants are prepared to make a big cash offer for the release of the famous outfielder. Marsans would strengthen the Giants. His batting and base running would be of inestimable value. Furthermore, he might play first base until Merkle could return to the game. If Ball can recover the money he already has paid to Marsans he will be satisfied. The New York club needs help, and in the present crisis Herrmann may be willing to do his share.

New Golf Marvel

DENVER, Col., May 15.—Harry K. B. Davis of San Francisco, who surprised the golfing world by beating a field, including such prominent players as "Chick" Evans, Heinrich Schmidt, H. Chandler Egan and others, was never heard of in gold circles until late last summer, when his first real stunt was the defeat of Jack Neville. Davis is originally of Colorado Springs, having gone to Portland from his home town, and from there to San Francisco last fall, where he gained national prominence by his performances in the tournament held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, April 19-25.

Another member of the Davis family ranks highly in the Buffalo golfing circles, Francis Davis being among the best amateurs in that vicinity. He is a mere youth, but is already an expert with the clubs, and is expected to acquire notoriety similar to that gained by his brother in a very short time. Francis is a member of the Buffalo Country Club.

ATHENAEUM CLUB.

The past week has seen the end of the bowling at the Athenaeum Club as far as league work goes, and after a strenuous winter's work the Athenaeum five, who have rolled from scratch and given away big handicaps all the year, rolled into first place in the A League, beating the Beverleys and T.M.C. teams in the playoff. The Registry Office, who were picked by the wise ones from the first game, made good in the B League by defeating the Allies and Adanacs in a stubborn battle in the final game. Altogether the boys have had a good season's sport and will have one final big night on June 2, when the prizes for the season will be presented to the winners.

HAMILTON WANTS A GAME.

The Hamilton E.E. Y.M.C.A. Football Club would like to arrange a game to be played in Toronto on May 24 with the Sons of Scotland or any other Second Division team.

The First Summer Holiday.

Victoria Day falls on Monday this year, and as this makes the week end very attractive, the Canadian Northern Railway has arranged low rate excursions to all points, and special train service to Parry Sound and principal intermediate points leaving Toronto 5.15 p.m. Friday, May 21, and 4 p.m. Saturday, May 22; returning leave Parry Sound 6 p.m. Monday, May 24. Sparrow Lake steamers connect with these trains. Further particulars from any agent of the Canadian Northern Railway. 6-7

BUSINESS LEAGUE WINDS UP SEASON

Boyd Storage Are Declared Champions—Games Scheduled This Week.

The championship of the Business Men's League was decided at the Toronto Bowling Club during the past week, with Boyd Storage, the second series winners, being declared the victors by defeating City Hall first series winners, on total pins in three games. It was a grand final to a most successful season, with neither team having even one pin advantage, and only the possible slump of a City Hall roller robbed that team of the championship, which went to Boyd Storage by 61 pins and a 2770 total. The first game was a nip-and-tuck affair all the way, in which the champions finished only four pins up, with a count of 905, while the second game was a little more decisive, with Boyds getting in their best work and rolling up high game, with a mark of 986. The last game was another close argument, which went to City Hall by 23 pins, and an even 900 count. Walter Armstrong, for the champions, was the clean-up hitter of the night, with every game going over the 200-mark, for the big total of 626. Anchor "Cap" Gordon was also on edge, the "Old Scout," who had been the mainstay of the team during the closing games of the series, especially the last clash, when he only fell short of the record for the season by two pins, totaling 656, again turned in the big bundle of 586 in his farewell appearance. Charley Wilson and Doc Carruth also did their share for the champions, contributing 553 and 543, totals, respectively, with the former including high game, with a 226 count. For City Hall, Eddie Tolley was the best performer, with a 576 collection, while Bob Spence, Dey and Pinch Hitter Vick follower closely with 558, 557 and 531, respectively. The averages of this league will appear in next week's Sunday World.

In the T.B.C. Fivepin League, the race was tightened up when Paragons, who were making a runaway of it, were stopped by Flying Post, who took the odd game, and the leaders, who now have but a 3½-game lead, will have their work cut out to win in the canter they expected. Following are the standing and games scheduled for this week:

T.B.C. Fivepin League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.
Paragons	19	5
Olympics	14	7
Stanleys	13	8
Canalites	14	10
Flying Post	12	9
Senators	13	11
Millionaires	11	10
Rexallites	10	11
All Stars	11	13
Norways	9	12
Colonials	8	16
Sewer Pipes	1	23

Games Scheduled.

Monday—Canalites v. Norways.
Tuesday—Flying Post v. Colonials.
Wednesday—Millionaires v. All Stars.
Thursday—Stanleys v. Sewer Pipes.
Friday—Paragons v. Rexallites.
Saturday—Olympics v. Senators.

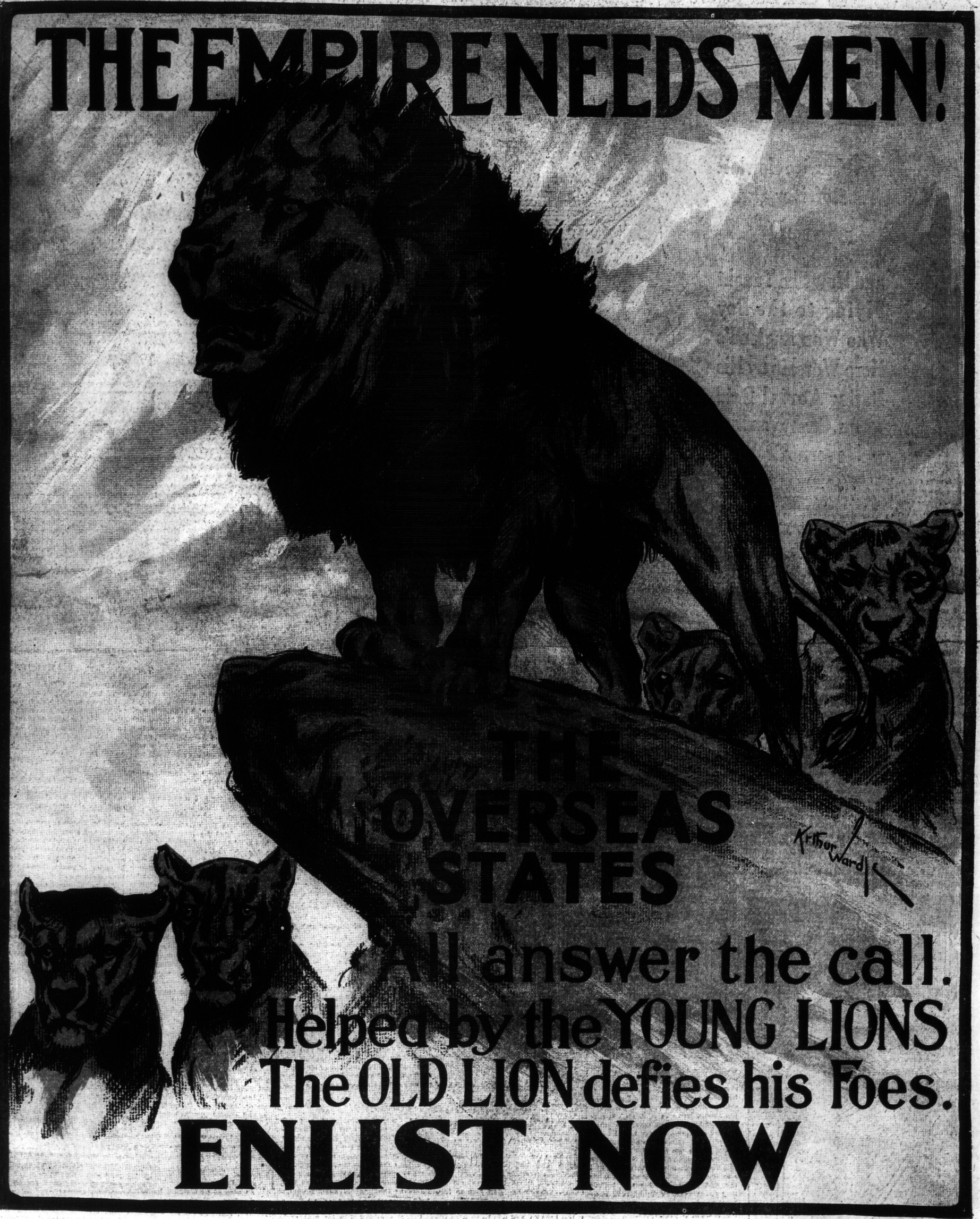
Athenaeum Averages For Two Leagues

	Games.	Aver.
McGrath, Voddens	75	199
Schleman, Athenaeum	72	197.13
Wells, Beverleys	75	196.15
A. Sutherland, Athen.	54	196.33
A. Johnston, Athenaeum	66	193.57
McMillian, Athenaeum	66	193.57
Sherwood, Swift Can.	69	191.33
Vodden, Voddens	57	191
Nelson, Estons	60	190.28
Gallow, Voddens	63	189.06
E. Sutherland, Athen.	64	189.05
Legge, Voddens	60	188.14
Hendricks, Beverleys	69	188.10
Scott, T.M.C.	63	187
Nicholson, Voddens	63	187
G. Tolley, Ont. Press	72	186.43
Adams, Brokers	54

The Toronto Sunday World

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915

THE EMPIRE NEEDS MEN!



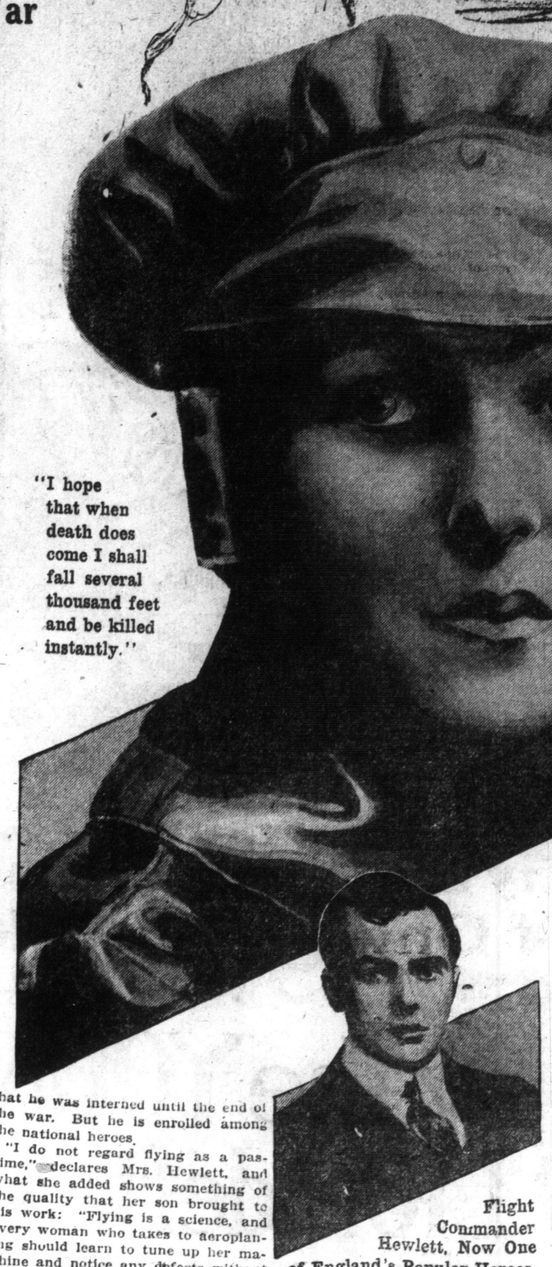
THIRD OF A SERIES OF REPRODUCTIONS, IN ORIGINAL COLORS, OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF ENGLAND'S RECRUITING POSTERS

How I Taught My Son to Fly

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett in Flying Costume.

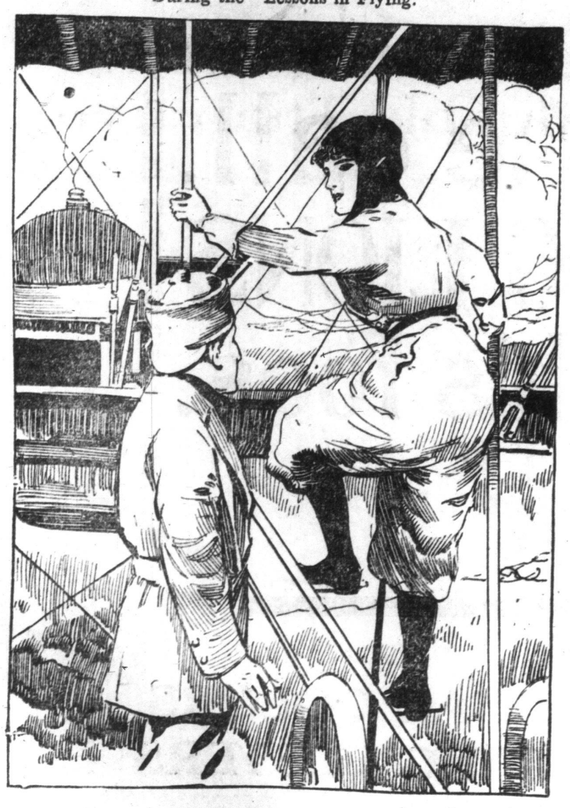
Mrs. Maurice Hewlett Tells of Her Own Conquest of the Air, and How She Taught Flying to the Boy Who Won England's Hero Worship by His Daring Aerial Raid on Cuxhaven —Modern Air War

"I hope that when death does come I shall fall several thousand feet and be killed instantly."



Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, from a Photograph Taken Just Before One of Her Daring Flights.

Sketch by an English Artist of Mrs. Hewlett and Her Son During the "Lessons in Flying."



FRANCIS took as naturally to flying as a fledgling hawk," Mrs. Maurice Hewlett says of her son, Flight Commander Hewlett, at present one of the most popular heroes of Great Britain, where, among the widely sold pictures in a series depicting valorous deeds of the army and navy, is one showing the young officer's part in the memorable raid over Cuxhaven. That the wife of the distinguished English novelist, herself one of the notable woman flyers of the world, taught her son how courageously to sail the aerial seas is a source of no small gratification to her and the young naval lieutenant alike.

Mrs. Hewlett is not only an accomplished airwoman, but a builder of aeroplanes as well, and an expert on high-powered motors. When she took up aviation, six years ago, it was her ambition, as expressed by her in the very beginning, "to get England to take its proper place in the great new science."

Her first aeroplane was christened "The Blue Bird" by no other person than the creator of the beautiful child fantasy himself, Maurice Maeterlinck.

The mother bird's instruction was not given exclusively to the son, however, for early in her cloud wayfaring she took along with her her only daughter. The son, Francis E. T. Hewlett, was attached to the cruiser Inflexible during the time of his tutelage. Mrs. Hewlett is the first woman in England to hold an aviator's license, and is the head of the Blondeau-Hewlett school.

"There is not very much to tell," remarked Mrs. Hewlett, "more than that I had an unusually apt pupil in my son. He was most keen to master the art, and readily acquired all the essentials. I had him up, of course, as a passenger during his training, and in this way he took only two lessons before ascending alone."

The Honor of Command.

When Lieut. Hewlett rose for the first time on "his own wings" his alert mother, from the ground, continued to coach him. There were seven of these flights at the Brooklands Aeodrome, after which he had no difficulty in passing the tests required by the Royal Aero Club. On obtaining his certificate he immediately returned to his ship. That was less than four years ago. Meantime he established the reputation of being a coolheaded, careful, resourceful aviator, and when the air raid against the German naval base was planned for Christmas day last he was chosen to lead the squadron of terrible war birds.

When the flyers returned from the daring venture, in which they were subjected to a terrific fire, there was one missing. Hewlett was given up as dead. His damaged aeroplane had descended into the North sea, and he clung to it for hours, drenched by frreezing spray and numbed to the marrow, before he was picked up by a Dutch trawler. Taken from one peril, another faced him and his saviors, as for six days the small craft was battered by terrific storms before it could make the port of Mulden, Holland. The belated news of deliverance, so far as his parents were concerned, was clouded by the fact that he was interned until the end of the war. But he is enrolled among the national heroes.

Flight Commander Hewlett, Now One of England's Popular Heroes.

"I do not regard flying as a pastime," declares Mrs. Hewlett, and what she added shows something of the quality that her son brought to his work: "Flying is a science, and every woman who takes to aeroplaning should learn to tune up her machine and notice any defects without the aid of a man. When I fly I never suffer from nervousness, because I know before the start that it is scientifically impossible for me to come to grief. I will admit, however, that I was somewhat unsteady when I made my first flight, but I really believe that flying actually strengthens one's nerves.

No Women Super-Flyers.

"Aviation, to my judgment, is not a science in which women can ever excel. They have not the right kind of nerve, the nerve that unites full knowledge of every danger with judgment in handling difficulties with cool daring. That is the kind of nerve women do not possess. They have physical courage, and some have made interesting flights, but very few have any practical knowledge of flying.

"Take poor Miss Quimby, for example. She had plenty of reckless courage, but really knew very little of aviation, never fully realized her danger. When she was face to face with necessity of judgment and presence of mind she failed. And I think it has been so, and will be so with the majority of women pilots."

Mrs. Hewlett has had hairbreadth escapes, but her only aspiration is: "I hope when death does come I shall fall several thousand feet and be killed instantly, rather than drop from a short height and stand a chance of being horribly maimed and yet still alive. I won't wear a life belt or a helmet, because I like to feel free to fling myself clear of the engine when the crash comes."

Lieut. Hewlett, his machine shot-riddled, came hurtling down through a dense fog into the sea. The official bulletins do not give the details of such happenings which the reader at home and abroad keenly desires. For instance, in announcing a later aerial raid over the German fortifications in Belgium, the secretary of the admiralty simply told: "Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes took part." But he did not tell the amount of planning and preparation for this adventure or the more spectacular one of Lieut. Hewlett and his swift aerial destroyers. For such undertakings require an immense amount of detailed planning.

Line of Battle Birds.

The fleet of aeroplanes engaged have to be manoeuvred with the same precision that armies are controlled on land or ships at sea. At the outset the machines 20 feet apart, are ranged in a long line—"the thin brown line," as it is humorously called in the army—and mechanics, having filled the tanks to the limit of their capacity with petrol, stand at attention ready to swing the propellers.

Before climbing into his seat each pilot interviews the commanding officer of the air squadron and receives his final orders, which differ in nearly every case. For a fixed destination is chosen for each flying officer. One has to make for a fortress on which to drop his explosives, another is instructed to blow up an airship shed, while the destruction of an important bridge is the mission of a third. By this means a maximum amount of damage is accomplished.

The pilot at the end of the line is the first to be ordered aloft, and his companions follow him at intervals of five minutes, until the squadron are flying toward their destination strung out like a flock of ducks. Each aviator steers his course by map and compass placed on a dash-board before him, and surrounded by a nest of drawers, which contain such articles as a vacuum flask, chocolate cubes wrapped in protective tinfoil, a revolver holder and a dispatch pad with sharpened pencils.

On the map is prominently marked the spot where the aviator is to drop his bombs, and he is not likely to miss his destination, for flyers' maps are ingeniously drawn to prevent pilots from losing their bearings. They are compiled on the principle that an aviator has to pick his way almost entirely by prominent objects that stand out from the landscape below.

Isolated buildings, trees and hills are distinctly marked in colors as near as possible to the hue seen by the aviator. Rivers are colored a bluish silver, woods and trees a dark green, roads a grayish white and fortifications a deep black. Dangerous landing places, telegraph wires, rail fences and similar menaces to the descending aeroplane are prominently indicated on the map in red.

Launching the Bombs.

As an attacking air fleet nears its destination the aviators separate, and at a height of 5000 feet make for their respective marks. When over the structure he has been instructed to destroy the flyer drops the nose of his machine and dives almost vertically until within 500 feet of the ground.

With a foot pedal he then releases three or four bombs in rapid succession and shoots skyward for safety. He notes the damage he has done, and, climbing high into the clouds for safety from the enemy's gunfire, he turns his machine in the direction of the air base, to which he has orders to return within a certain limit of time. If the raider is brought to earth through a mishap to his machine or by hostile gunfire, he has instructions to burn his aeroplane rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy—that is to say, if he survives his fall.

Seaplane raids are organized on much the same lines as those carried out with land aeroplanes. The naval machines are launched either from a ship's deck by being dropped overboard by means of cranes, or they are dispatched from the seashore. In the latter case the sailor mechanics have to wade up to their necks in water, sometimes at the freezing point, in order to manoeuvre the machines into position.

The naval pilots occasionally carry with them a device known as the Holmes light. It is thrown into the water when the pilot wishes to drop on the waves in a bad light, and it bursts into flame on being immersed. The aviator then alights close to this flare, the light from which enables him to detect the exact position of the water's surface even at night.

Patriotic Frenchwomen who have mastered the science of air flight and of high-speed motors on the earth have formed an organization to serve in any manner necessary the war needs of the nation. And the English women say they are not to be outdone in this respect. Whether such a pressing need should assert itself or not, it is a big sentimental and romantic thought to vision as a possibility the advent of another Flight-Commander Hewlett, in charge of the "thin, brown line," waiting for the signal to take to the wind-ways through the shell-rent clouds—a clear-eyed woman, stout of heart and steady of hand, the fearless mother bird!

Why Linen Wings Are Best for Aeroplanes

MANY different materials have been tried for covering the wings of aeroplanes, including linen, silk, cotton, celluloid films and aluminum foil. To the lay mind silk would seem the best fitted for the purpose on account of its lightness and strength, but it has been found not to withstand exposure to sun and rain as well as could be desired, and it does not lend itself to the application of the dressing compounds intended to shrink the covering tautly over the frames, and render the fabric proof against the weather.

As the result of experience it has been found that linen is the best material thus far used, for, after it has received several coats of a solution of casein—the substance generally used for the purpose—the fabric is found to be stretched as tightly as a drum head, making a very smooth surface, which is of great advantage in fast flights.

The coating also increases the strength of the linen and renders it more enduring under varying weather conditions. It is estimated that such a coating increases the strength of the linen at least 5 per cent.

Digging Out the World's GOLD

Why the British Are the Greatest Gold-Diggers, and Where Treasure Is Being Sought Today---Canadian Mining, and Wonders in Nuggets That Have Thrilled the Finders.

The "Welcome" gold nugget, the largest on record, weighing 2218 ounces, and over 99 per cent. pure. Worth upward of $41,000. Found at the Ballarat Diggings in Australia.

A dry washer sifting gold on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

The Kum Tow Nugget, 718 ounces, found by a party of Chinamen at the Berlin Diggings, Australia. Valued at $14,350.

ENGLAND is fighting the war with gold. Her advantage in this respect is enormously greater than most people imagine, because she digs for the yellow metal in many countries outside the British Empire.

Take the United States, for example. It is the second gold-producing country in the world, its yield for the year 1915 being estimated at about $90,500,000. But its gold mines are owned largely by English companies, some of which employ huge capital in the case of one concern $50,000,000—to operate them.

English capital today controls the great Camp Bird Mine at Ouray, which is one of the richest in Colorado. The most productive mines at Cripple Creek, in the palmy days of that auriferous district, were owned by a British company, which, when the deposits "petered out," transferred its operations to Mexico, buying, among other properties, the famous Santa Gertrudis Mine. John Hays Hammond received a commission of $600,000 for negotiating this particular sale.

Altho its mineral resources are as yet largely undeveloped, Mexico is one of the great gold-producing countries of the world. In 1915 her yield of the metal will be not less than $20,000,000, and most of it will go to England, her mines being worked chiefly by British capital.

Deepest Mine

The deepest gold mine in the world is the San Juan del Rey, in Brazil—4000 feet over a mile in depth. It is owned and operated by a British company. In British Guiana extensive placer mining is being done by Englishmen.

The British, in fact, are the great gold diggers of the world. Australia and New Zealand alone produce $50,000,000 worth of the yellow metal annually. But this is a small affair compared to the yield of Great Britain's colonies in South Africa, which in 1915 will amount to about $200,000,000—mainly derived from the celebrated mines of the Witwatersrand, in the Transvaal, which are holes dug in an ancient sea beach that has been turned up on edge by some geologic convulsion of the past.

The British are operating both dredging and hard-rock mines on the Gold Coast of Africa, and in the Sahara they have reopened mines which were worked thousands of years ago by the Egyptian Pharaohs.

Also in Mashonaland, near Zimbabwa, they have reopened mines so ancient that the natives of that region have not even any traditions in regard to their origin. But fragments of pots and other relics indicate that these workings were operated by people of Semitic race, and archaeologists are of opinion that the locality is in truth the Ophir of the Bible, from which King Solomon obtained his gold, sending ships thru the Red Sea and down the east coast of Africa to a point from which the diggings could be reached by caravans making the journey across what is now Portuguese East Africa. There are even traces of the old compound in which the slave laborers were quartered.

New Zealand Treasure

The Waihi Gold Mine, in New Zealand, owned by a British company, is one of the greatest and most productive in the world. It was in that country, by the way, that dredges were first employed for getting gold—a fact worth mentioning when it is considered that at the present time $13,000,000 worth of the metal is obtained annually by this means in the United States. Forty per cent. of the gold output of California this year will be derived from dredging, the largest operating outfits of this kind in that state being owned by an English concern.

A gold dredge is a huge scow on which machinery is mounted for moving an endless chain of huge scoop buckets. Poking its nose against a stream bank, it literally eats its way into the land, the buckets picking up loads of gravel and dumping them successively into a hopper. At the same time a stream of water is kept continually flowing into the hopper, and the gravel, thus made semi-fluid, is poured out over slightly inclined tables, which catch the particles of gold in riffles and pockets, while the lighter and worthless material goes overboard. The peobles, screened out before the gravel enters the hopper, are thrown out in the rear of the dredge, building hills as high as a three-story house.

A British company is developing new and very rich dredging fields in the United States of Colombia, along the Cauca river. American engineers are in charge of the work, but the gold goes to London. Diggings of the same kind are being developed by English enterprise on some of the many islands that are scattered thru the Straits of Magellan.

Mines in the Klondike

The first mines on the Yukon River, in the famous Klondike district, were in Canada. After the placer miners—the "pick and shovel men"—thought they had worked the gravels out, an American company tackled them with dredges. This work is going on now, with great profit to the company, but the latter is obliged to pay the Canadian government a heavy royalty on all the gold it obtains.

Gold mines in Alaska are mainly placers, and the method of working them usually consists in shoveling the gravel into sluice boxes, the particles of yellow metal being caught by riffles. In some places the gravels are 100 feet or more in depth, and in the winter time, when they are frozen clear to the bottom, they are thawed by steam, the material being hoisted out of shafts and dumped into the sluice boxes.

Similar deep placer mining is done by British companies in the gravels of Australia, but there the ground is not frozen, and fortunes have to be spent in pumping water out of the holes. The latter, furthermore, must be timbered to prevent them from caving in. Thus it appears that the cold, far from being an obstacle to the Alaska miner, is an enormous advantage; it makes the deep gravels workable.

The deepest hard-rock gold mine in the world, barring the one already mentioned in Brazil, is in Australia. It is one mile in depth. But the island continent is most remarkable for its placers, which have produced so many wonderful nuggets. Nearly all of the exceptionally large masses of the precious metal thus far discovered in a "native" state have been found in Australia.

Also the Australian nuggets have been remarkable for their purity, many of them running over 23 carats "fine" (pure gold is 24 carats), while some have been of practically virgin stuff, with hardly any appreciable alloy. Thus, for instance, the "Welcome" nugget, the largest on record, which weighed 2218 ounces, was over 99 per cent. pure. Found at the Ballarat diggings, and worth over $41,000, it excited so much curiosity that it was sold for $52,500—considerably more than its intrinsic value. After being exhibited for a while it was sent, in 1859, to England, where it was melted and turned into sovereigns.

A 10-pound nugget, by the way, worth $3000, was picked up only the other day in the Mohave desert—a melancholy region of sandy desolation in California—under rather curious circumstances. So productive a gold field has been discovered there that 400 men were engaged not long ago in working it with "dry washers," but the sands finally ran barren, and it was a lonely and poverty-stricken "gleaner" who, after the army of wealth seekers had departed, came across the yellow lump which meant riches to him.

Nugget in the Desert

The dry washer represents an entirely new method of seeking gold. It is operated by hand in places where water is too precious to be used for any purpose other than drinking. Desert sands commonly contain some gold—being derived originally from rocks—but ordinarily, like most beach sands, they are not rich enough in the metal to be worth working. In spots, however, they are sufficiently auriferous to pay, and at the present time considerable areas are being attacked with dry washers in New Mexico and Arizona. The most productive field of the kind thus far discovered is the Altar district, in Mexico, on the Gulf of California.

One can buy a dry washer for a few dollars. It is not much bigger than an itinerant scissors grinder's machine, and is operated with a crank. One man throws shovelfuls of sand upon the inclined wire screen which forms the top part of the contrivance, the coarse stuff running off, while the smaller particles fall thru. His partner turns the crank, which gives the screen a shaking motion, and at the same time works a bellows, blowing the fine sand away and allowing the heavy particles of gold to fall into a receptacle beneath. The process is substantially the same as that by which a fanning mill separates grain from chaff.

In 1913 Canada's gold production was $16,598,000. Last year it was even more, altho the official figures are not yet available. Ontario contributed $4,543,000 to the 1913 figure, British Columbia $6,100,000, and the Yukon, $5,800,000. Porcupine largely contributed to Ontario's showing, and this year should itself produce $5,000,000. The gold production of Ontario is likely to reach $50,000,000 a year in ten years, in view of the new fields being constantly found in New Ontario, and the more thoro methods of recovering gold.

The World's Output

In speaking of the sources from which England obtains gold one should not forget to mention India—especially the Province of Mysore, where deep and exceedingly rich mines are controlled by British capital. But, indeed, there are few gold-producing regions anywhere in the world that have not been exploited extensively by Englishmen in their eager pursuit of yellow wealth.

France produces little gold, either at home or in her colonies. Russia's yield of the metal amounts to about $23,000,000 annually. Her gold deposits in the Urals have immense possibilities, and the placers of the Lena River delta, in Arctic Siberia, are contributing handsomely to the wealth of the empire. It seems likely that when the war is over the czar's government will, for economic reasons, give encouragement to the mining of gold on a much more extensive scale.

The world's total output of gold in 1895—only 20 years ago—was slightly less than $200,000,000, the highest record for a twelvemonth up to that date.

The total world's output this year will be about $470,000,000, of which something like four-fifths will come from mines operated by Englishmen and controlled by British capital in various countries, including the United States.

Gold dredge of an English owned company, eating its way in a California stream bank.

Why the War Has Made the Gold Mines Of Ontario More Valuable Than Ever

BY SAM CLARK

IN London gold stocks have more than held their own during the war while securities of railways, governments and other gild-edged issues have declined. In the Canadian market Porcupines have also made substantial gains, and Hollinger, the leader, has increased its dividend from 39 per cent. to 52 per cent. per annum and the shares have advanced from $18 in July, 1914, to $27 at the present time. Good judges are now of the opinion that its advance to $40 per share is only a question of sufficient time to further open up its great ore bodies. Its progress has been entirely unhindered by the terrific struggle for civilization and law now raging in Europe and even when that is over gold will be in much greater demand than it is now. The many warring nations will make large issue of paper currency which must be founded on a gold basis.

It is fortunate that with its other great resources the British Empire itself furnishes over 62 per cent., or about $275,000,00 per year of the world's total output of the precious metal. South Africa, Australia, India and Canada are the chief producers within the empire. Among outside countries the United States comes next, tho its total of $90,000,000 annually is not much more than half that of the Rand.

Within the last thirty years there has been a great advance, almost a revolution in the winning of gold. Production has been very much increased and the elements of uncertainty and risk have been largely eliminated. This is partly due to improvements in the metallurgy of the metal whereby an almost complete separation is obtained from the enclosing rock even of the finer particles or those mixed with sulphides of iron. Under the modern practice after fine grinding the ore is steeped in a solution of cyanide of potassium and an extraction of 98 per cent. of the total metal is obtained, the old process of amalgamation effective recovery was possible only with free milling ores. But by far the largest proportion are more or less refractory and not amenable to cheap and satisfactory treatment except by cyanidation.

In South Africa cyanide was first employed and brought to marked success. In fact "cyanide made the Rand and the Rand made cyanide." The results achieved make this very plain. In 1911 the recover of gold by amalgamation was $107,780,000 and by supplementary cyanidation $67,175,000, while the profit on the aggregate of $174,955,000 was only $58,625,000. These figures very clearly show that without cyanide the Rand must have gone the way of many other gold fields that were exploited before the recent advances in chemistry and methods of mining. One or two of the richer mines might have operated for a time but it is probable that the total output would not have reached $100,000,000, an insignificant sum when compared with the $2,000,000,000 now to the credit of the great South African field.

Cyanide as a supplement to other methods has made low grade ores workable at a profit while it has at the same time added to the value of those of higher grade. It is, in fact, one of the greatest triumphs of applied chemistry and is yet destined to add still more largely to the world's stores of the precious metal.

Modern science has also brought a more accurate knowledge of the modes of occurrence of ore deposits and of the best means and methods of mining the same. Machinery has been made more efficient, cheap hydro electric power has been provided and other great advances have been made in the way of reducing the cost and avoiding the risk of loss in the quest for gold. In fact, where adequate capital and skill are available, gold mining can now be made just as safe as any other industry, while the profits as a rule are very much greater

In Porcupine, Canada has a field of great possibilities. Experts are unanimous in the opinion that its ultimate production will be very large when sufficient capital is available. It must be borne in mind that the enormous output of the Rand is the result of 30 years of operation, and that very large sums have been used in its exploitation. Ten thousand stamps are dropping every day in the year, and 25,000,000 tons of ore are mined and treated annually. In this way the output of gold has been brought up to over 40 per cent. of the world's total.

But as yet Porcupine has not 300 stamps in commission, and only three or four companies are adequately financed, tho so far as work has proceeded, results compare favorably with other mining regions.

Probably the biggest producer now known is the Crown mines of the Rand. Last year its profits were $5,788,532 or $2.50 per ton on 2,784,000 tons of ore.

The East Rand proprietary employs 820 stamps and 25 tube mills. With this enormous plant it obtains a profit of $4,000,000 per year. But in addition to huge equipment the mining areas in the Rand are very large, one company holding seven miles in length, while development is also on a colossal scale. In fact the Rand has so far outdistanced other gold regions in the quantities of ore mined and milled that it is difficult to make comparisons. Still the Hollinger has a record which in one respect at least places it in the very front rank. Last year with 40 stamps it crushed 208,936 tons of ore, and obtained therefrom a profit of $1,786,679 or $8.55 per ton, and it is clear that it and the other properties of the camp are only beginning to work up to their ultimate production. They are still too young, they want time to grow. The crying need of Porcupine is more development, there must be workings on a much larger scale.

Results fully warrant the investment of all the capital that can be secured. It is a mistake to suppose that the Hollinger will long remain the only great mine of the camp. It occupies only 160 acres of the 4500 acres or so mapped by the provincial geologist as gold bearing. Here the rock is all of igneous origin and practically all of the same age, tho varying in structure and chemical composition. In places it is very much sheared and schisted, and in these zones the vein systems are found. But there are certain areas of less schistose, or which geologists call massive rocks. Chemically there are slight variations in the percentages of silica and iron found in different portions of the field.

But a more important fact is that there is only one formation, and that is the basement rock of the Earth's crust. There can, therefore, be no change in the character of the rock with depth. Where changes occur, where, for instance, a sedimentary or fragmental rock gives way to an igneous one, there is usually a loss of value. But nothing of that kind can occur in the main mining area at Porcupine, for it is all in the basement igneous complex of Keewatin age.

In the development of the camp the war has deprived us of the benefit of British capital, but that condition will not last. Meantime results at the leading mines have been very satisfactory, and strongly encourage the belief that Porcupine will eventually be one of the great producers of the twentieth century.

PITCHED BATTLES

HOW THE HAND GRENADE HAS COME INTO USE AGAIN AFTER A LAPSE OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

BY. A. I. MACKENZIE.

ON COLLAR and cap the 10th Royal Grenadiers of Toronto carry the bursting grenade badge. How many of the Grens thought that this weapon would ever again be used by them? The grenade is the really sensational "come-back" of the war game. Out in France and Belgium men from the 10th are hurling the discarded weapon of a century back into the German ranks. "Pitched battles" are coming into vogue.

British grenadier regiments of the 17th century used a rough iron bomb with an ordinary fuse attached, which they threw over the walls of forts when attacking. They were filled with the black gunpowder of the time, and their range and effectiveness was strictly limited. As the old time grenadier advanced he carried a tallow dip or some other form of torch with which to ignite the projectile. In many cases a short fuse would cause the grenade to bust among the ranks of the attackers instead of the defending forces. The Napoleonic wars saw about the last of the grenade as a weapon, altho some were used in the Crimea.

Spaniards Were Discoverers

Oddly enough the Spaniards, who evolved the hand grenade during their war against the rebellious Spanish provinces in the Netherlands, some centuries ago, first tried out the modern hand grenade. They undertook a series of tests at Madrid just previous to the Russo-Japanese war, in which ninety "dummies" were placed in an enclosure forty yards in diameter. One grenade thrown among the "dummies" showed nine killed and forty-seven hit in spots which would put a man out of action. The grenade was then utilized in fighting the Riff tribesmen in Morocco with great effect. Colonel Amazawa of the Japanese army experimented with grenades made of tin cans at the siege of Port Arthur, with good effect, and then invented a bamboo mortar to hurl the bombs. By mounting the mortar on a light platform he got the necessary "high trajectory" which would hurl the bomb at an angle of about forty-five degrees and drop it into the opposing trenches over the barb wire entanglements and the earthworks.

In the Balkan war hand grenades were utilized and, when the nations got thoroly into the present world war, it was soon found that the ancient rejuvenated hand bomb had been further experimented with, and further improved. The German "minenwerfer" or trench mortar, throws a bomb bigger than a football, and cannot be classed in the hand grenade class; but it is merely an improvement of the old grenade worked with machinery. The British and French also have these guns, but the French have produced another ancient weapon to help throw the grenades, nothing less than the Genoese cross-bow. When the distance is too great to throw the grenades with accuracy by hand the cross-bow comes into play. With modern warfare bringing the trenches within a few yards distance of the enemy hand grenades are bound to come more and more into use.

The fighting men in the great war are also provided with "rifle grenades." These are fired from a rifle by the use of an iron rod attached to the end of the grenade itself. This grenade is a brass tube, five and a half inches long, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, weighing twenty-three ounces when charged. It can be carried slung to a special belt, and half a dozen grenades are the number each grenade thrower is provided with. Attached to this form of grenade are a number of strings which can be used for hurling the missile by hand, and steadying it in its flight so that the detonating cap on the end will strike true. The old form of hand grenade, a round iron ball, is not as generally in use, most of the present day grenades being cylinders. The bombs thrown by ropes attached have a radius of about fifty yards; fired from a rifle they will travel about 250 yards but, in neither case is there any great accuracy. This is also true of the minenwerfer. It can hurl a bomb weighing 200 pounds several hundred yards, but is not accurate.

One writer from the war has this to say of the actual effect of the grenades, and their usefulness in modern warfare:

"The moral effect of the grenade upon the enemy is of utmost importance. The weapon is especially valuable in mountainous or other rough country, where artillery can not be used to advantage, or in 'siege warfare' such as that being conducted now in France and Belgium, where in many places the trenches of the Germans and the Allies are no more than a score or two of yards apart. Under such circumstances—especially when attacks from one side or the other are made at frequent intervals —hand-grenades are among the most effective of weapons imaginable."

Sporting Instinct Helps

In bomb throwing the British, thanks to their sporting proclivities, have the better of thet Germans. Cricket has increased the range of British "Grenadiers" considerably over the Germans or of the British allies. Had the British nation, adopted baseball this might probably have been even more. A grenadier regiment of Christy Mathewson's, Marquard's or any of the other big league pitching stars, would play havoc with an opposing trench even tho it were sixty yards away. A supporting regiment of outfielders or catchers would take care of the foemen up to eighty or ninety yards.

The hand grenade still retaining the shape of the old time bomb is about the size of a baseball, and weighs only a few ounces more. It has four little buttons on which it must strike with a blow of four or five pounds to explode, and so can be handled in perfect safety. In this it is different to the cylindical grenades which are dangerous thru the lack of accuracy obtained in using cords or ropes to hurl the missile. A despatch sent in good faith some time ago said that Canadians at the front had experimented with lacrosse sticks for hurling the grenades, and that a big batch of sticks had been ordered, so successful had the test been. This was probably the work of some humorist. The round grenades have contract pins sticking up which would catch in the lacrosse gut, and make things highly exciting for the trench from which the grenade was supposed to be thrown. If the grenades could be thrown from a lacrosse stick the chances are they would prove even more effective than they are at present. The sphere shaped grenade is for use mainly when the trenches are close together, not more than fifty yards or so. The grenades thrown by rope, rifle, or cross-bow are mainly used for longer distances, such as a case where the enemy are attacking outlying entanglements or the trenches are a hundred yards or more away.

In speaking of the German use of the round bomb one American writer, serving in the French foreign legion, says:

"I used to watch the Germans toss these bombs like schoolgirls, or like boys pitching nickels at a crack, and all we Americans commented on the inefficiency of the bomb in such untrained hands. We were considered the best bomb throwers of all because we pitched them with force. A man with the aim of a trained pitcher could have worked havoc with them. He could have kept battering away at a trench—and the German line was only forty-five feet away from ours—until he had worn out the trench with repeated explosions."

When the British attack with the grenade the plan of campaign is just about as it was at Dittingen or Fontenoy or any of the other battles in which the grenade was used. The artillery pounds the opposing position, in this case a trench, the storming party springs out from cover and, rushing forward with their wire cutters, rifles and grenades, shower the opposing trench with the cylinder bombs attached to their belt or with the round grenades, which are carried in a sack over the shoulder. Success or failure is all a matter of how accurately and quickly the grenades are thrown and how soon the enemy in the trench can rush up reinforcements. So far, the British have had considerably more success than the Germans, thanks to more accurate grenade throwing. As a general rule the Germans accomplish only the slaughter of their own men in this form of attack.

Swede Struck Out

The men in the trenches can see the grenades coming and some peculiar incidents have occurred. In some cases men have caught the round grenades and thrown them back with deadly effect. A big Swede, one of the French foreign legion, must have been in a ball game at some time or other. He had an insatiable desire to take a clout at one of the bombs when he saw them coming. Finally, in spite of warnings from officers, he swung his rifle at one and hit it. What kind of a base hit it was good for will never be known. The Swede was blown to atoms.

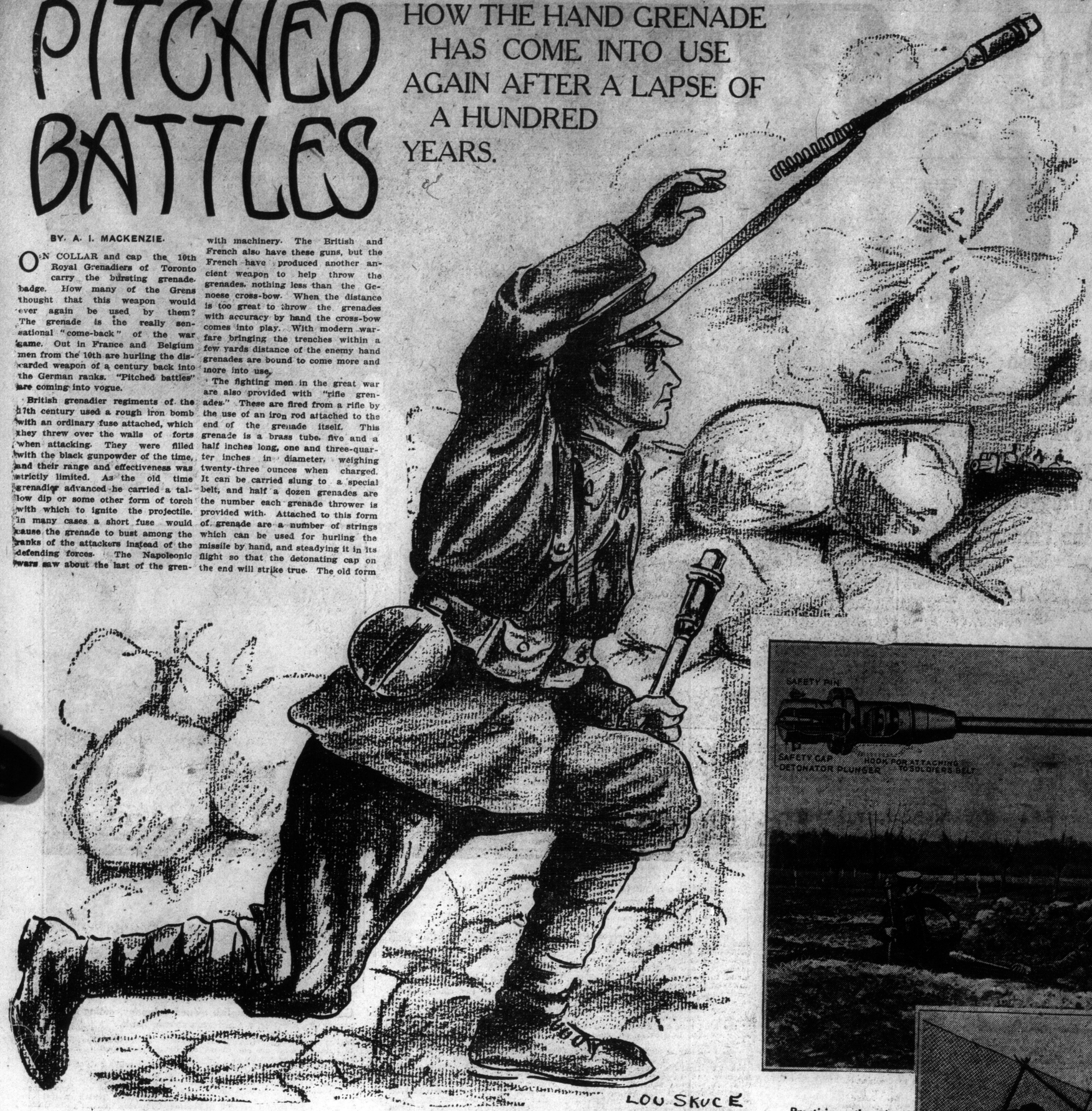
It is strange to read of soldiers in the famous grenadier regiments winning the V. C. for throwing the grenade from which their corps received its name a couple of centuries back. Private Edward Barber, of the First Battalion, Grenadier Guards, won the cross at Neuve Chapelle by running far in advance of his company and throwing bombs with such accuracy that the men in the nearest German trench surrendered to the number of ninety and many of the defenders lay dead. Barber was alone and unsupported when his company arrived on the scene. Lance Corporal Fuller, of the same regiment, won the V. C. in much the same way. He saw a number of the enemy trying to escape along a communication trench, killed the leading German with a grenade and the rest surrendered to the number of fifty.

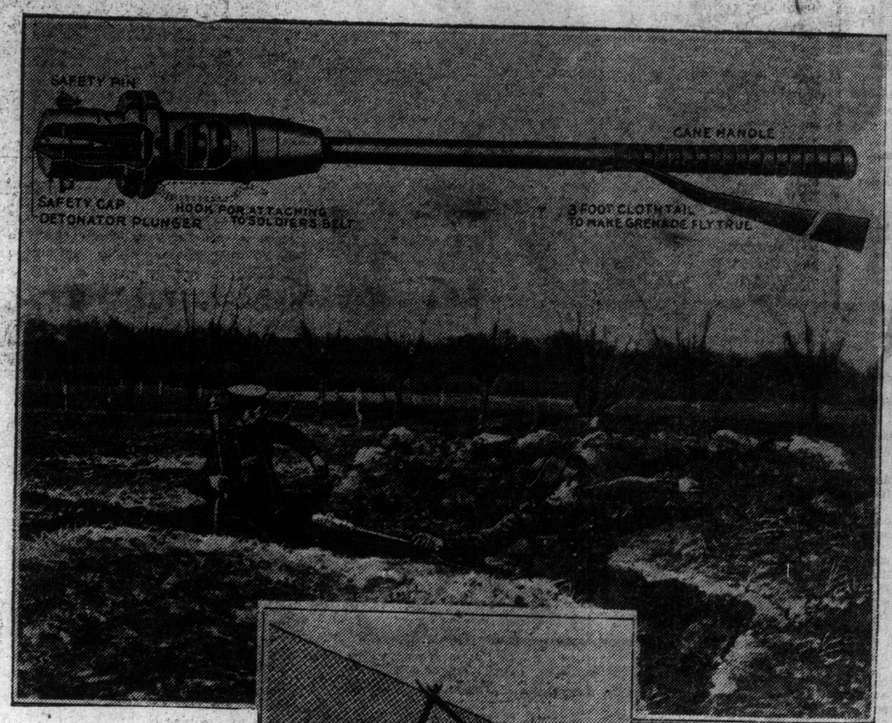
Need Trained Men

Some of the famous British regiments which hurled hand grenades two centuries ago were not really grenadiers. The Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment) usually known as the "Green Howards," were formed in 1688 as a soft of marine. At Landen, Douai, and other battles in the war in Flanders, fighting against the French, this regiment used the hand grenade. Now they are fighting over the same territory, using the same weapon and fighting to protect the same country. Belgium. The famous Grenadier Guards, the first of the many grenadier regiments formed, also saw much fighting with the grenade in Flanders.

In the old times grenadiers did not need to have any detailed instruction. They lit up the fuse with their torch and let it go. Sometimes it was all right and the bursting charge of a pound or so of black gunpowder scattered jagged pieces of cast iron among their enemies; sometimes the fuse burned long enough for the enemy to toss it back. The present cylinder hand grenade has to be very carefully handled. The tails of cloth or rope might become tangled in the thrower's hand if carelessly thrown, fail and produce fatal results to the user. Then the cylinder grenade has to be prepared for action by withdrawing the safety pin in the head and turning the cap to "fire." The round grenade needs only force and the luck to have it hit on one of the firing contact pins.

It is not like the old days in choosing the men to handle the grenades. Picked men, from each regiment, not certain regiments, do the job and the local Grenadiers will have their share of the fighting at the antiquated and yet modern, warfare.





Practising throwing hand grenades into enemy's trenches with above, a type of hand grenade much used by the soldiers.

How the Germans have rigged up net protection against the hand grenades that are so effectively thrown by the British.

Tobacco tins as hand grenades—Men of the Royal Engineers loading reserve stocks in rear of the trenches.

The BLACK BOX

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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SYNOPSIS.

Sanford Quest, master criminologist of the world, finds that in bringing to justice Macdougal, the murderer of Lord Ashleigh's daughter, he has just begun a life-and-death struggle with a mysterious master criminal. In a hidden hut in Professor Ashleigh's garden he has seen an anthropoid ape skeleton and a living inhuman creature, half monkey, half man, destroyed by fire. In his rooms have appeared from nowhere black boxes containing sarcastic, threatening notes, signed by a pair of armless hands. Laura and Lenora, his assistants, suspect Craig, the professor's servant, of a double murder. The black boxes continue to appear in uncanny fashion. Craig is trapped by Quest, but escapes to England, where Quest, Lenora and the professor follow him. Lord Ashleigh is murdered by the Hands. Lenora is abducted in London and rescued. Craig is captured and escapes to Port Said.

TENTH INSTALMENT

THE SHIP OF HORROR

CHAPTER XXII.

QUEST leaned a little forward and gazed down the line of steamer chairs. The professor, in a borrowed overcoat and cap, was reclining at full length, studying a book on seagulls which he had found in the library. Laura and Lenora were both dozing tranquilly. Mr. Harris of Scotland Yard was deep in a volume of detective stories.

"As a pleasure cruise," Quest remarked grimly, "this little excursion seems to be a complete success."

Laura opened her eyes at once.

"Trying to get my goat again, eh?" she retorted. "I suppose that's what you're after. Going to tell me, I suppose, that it wasn't Craig I saw aboard this steamer?"

"We are all liable to make mistakes," Quest observed, "and I am inclined to believe that this is one of yours."

Laura's expression was a little dogged.

"If he's too clever for you and Mr. Harris," she said, "I can't help that. I only know that he came on board. My eyes are the one thing in life I do believe."

"If you'll excuse my saying so, Miss Laura," Harris ventured, leaning deferentially toward her, "there isn't a passenger on board this ship, or a servant, or one of the crew, whom we haven't seen. We've been into every state room and we've even searched the hold. We've been over the ship, backwards and forwards. The captain's own steward has been our guide, and we've conducted an extra search on our own account. Personally, I must say I have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Quest. At the present moment there is no such person as the man we are looking for on board this steamer."

"Then he either changed on to another one," Laura declared, obstinately, "or else he jumped overboard."

Harris, who was a very polite man, gazed thoughtfully out seaward.

Quest smiled.

"When Laura's set on a thing," he remarked, "she takes a little moving. What do you think about it, professor?"

The professor laid down his book, keeping his finger in the place. He had the air of a man perfectly content with himself and his surroundings.

"My friend," he said, "I boarded this steamer with only one thought in my mind—Craig. At the present moment, I feel myself compelled to plead guilty to a complete change of outlook. The horrors of the last few months seem to have passed from my brain like a dream. I lie here, I watch these white-winged birds wheeling around us, I watch the sunshine make jewels of the spray, I breathe this wonderful air, I relax my body to the slow, soothing movements of the boat, and I feel a new life stealing thru me. Is Craig really on board? Was it really he whom Miss Laura here saw? At the present moment, I really do not care. I learn from the steward, who arranged my bath this morning, that we are bound for India. I am very glad to hear it. It is some time since I saw Bombay, and the thought of these long days of complete peace fills me with the most indescribable satisfaction."

Quest grunted a little as he knocked the ash from his cigar.

"Not much of the bloodhound about the professor," he remarked. "What about you, Lenora?"

She smiled at him.

"I agree entirely with the professor," she murmured, "except that I am not quite so sure that I appreciate the rhythmical movement of the boat as he seems to. For the rest, I have just that feeling that I would like to go on and on and forget all the horrible things that have happened, to live in a sort of dream, and wake up in a world from which Craig had vanished altogether."

"Enervating effect this voyage seems to be having upon you all," Quest grumbled. "Even Harris there looks far to well contented with life."

The detective smiled. He was young and fresh-colored, with a shrewd but pleasant face. He glanced involuntarily at Laura as he spoke.

"Well, Mr. Quest," he said, "I didn't bring you on the steamer so I don't feel any responsibility about it, but I must confess that I am enjoying the trip. I haven't had a holiday this year."

Quest struggled to his feet and threw back the rug in his chair.

"If you all persist in turning this into a pleasure cruise," he remarked, "I suppose I'll have to alter my own point of view. Come on, Harris, you and I promised to report to the captain this morning. I don't suppose he'll be any too pleased with us. Let's get thru with it."

The two men walked down the deck together. They found the captain alone in his room, with a chart spread out in front of him and a pair of compasses in his hand. He turned round and greeted them.

"Well?"

"No luck, sir," Quest announced. "Your steward has given us every assistance possible and we have searched the ship thoroly. Unless he has found a hiding place unknown to your steward, and not apparent to us, the man is not on board."

The captain frowned slightly.

"You are not suggesting that that is possible, I suppose?"

Quest did not at once reply. He was thinking of Laura's obstinacy.

"Personally," he admitted, "I should not have believed it possible. The young lady of our party, however, who declares that she saw Craig board the steamer, is quite immovable."

The captain rose to his feet. He was a man of medium height, strongly built, with short, brown beard and keen blue eyes.

"This matter must be cleared up entirely," he declared, brusquely. "If you will excuse me for a moment, I will talk to the young lady myself."

He walked firmly down the deck to where the two girls were seated, and paused in front of Laura.

"So you're the young lady," he remarked, touching his cap, "who thinks that I come to sea with criminals stowed away on my ship?"

"Don't know what your habits are, captain," Laura replied, "but this particular criminal boarded your ship all right in Southampton harbor."

1—Off for the Mongar Camp. 2—"Craig!" she cried, "Craig! I saw his face there!" 3—"A message from the Hands! Look!"

"Anything wrong with your eyesight?" the captain inquired, blandly.

"Nope," Laura assured him. "I saw the man; saw him just as plainly as I see you now."

"Do you know," the captain persisted, "that Mr. Quest and Mr. Harris have searched every corner of the ship? They have had an absolutely free hand, and my own steward has been their guide? They have seen every man, boy and woman and animal among my crew of passengers."

"They've been fooled somehow," Laura muttered.

The captain frowned. He was on the point of a sharp rejoinder, when he met Laura's eyes. She was smiling very faintly and there was something in her expression which changed his whole point of view.

"I'll go and make a few inquiries myself," he declared. "See you at dinner time. I hope, young ladies."

"If you keep her as steady as this," Laura promised, "there are hopes."

He disappeared along the deck, and presently reentered his room, where Harris and Quest were waiting for him. He was followed by his steward, an undersized man with pallid complexion and nervous manner. He closed the door behind him.

"Brown," he said, turning to the steward, "I understand you to say that you have taken these gentlemen into every corner of the ship, that you have ransacked every possible hiding place, that you have given them every possible opportunity of searching for themselves?"

"That is quite true, sir," the man acknowledged.

"You agree with me that it is impossible for any one to remain hidden in this ship?"

"Absolutely, sir."

"You hear, gentlemen?" the captain continued. "I really can do no more. It is perfectly clear to me that the man you are seeking is not on my ship. Your very charming young lady friend seems to think it impossible that she could have been mistaken, but as a matter of fact she was. If I might take the liberty, Mr. Quest, I would suggest that you ask her, at any rate, to keep her suspicions to herself."

"I'll see she doesn't talk," Quest promised. "Very sorry to have given you all this trouble, I'm sure."

"It's no trouble," the captain replied, "and apart from the disagreeable nature of your business, I am delighted to have you on board. If you can forget your suspicions about this fellow Craig, I shall do my best to make your trip a pleasant one as far as Port Said, or on to India, if you decide to take the trip with me."

"Very good of you, captain, I'm sure," Quest pronounced. "We shall go on keeping our eyes open, of course, but apart from that we'll forget the fellow."

The captain nodded.

"I am coming down to dinner tonight," he announced, "and shall hope to find you in your places. What the mischief are you hanging about for, Brown?" he asked, turning to the steward, who was standing by with a carpet-sweeper in his hand.

"Room wants clearing out badly, sir."

The captain glanced distastefully at the carpet-sweeper.

"Do it when I am at dinner, then," he ordered, "and take that damned thing away."

The steward obeyed promptly. Quest and Harris followed him down the deck.

"Queer-looking fellow, that," the latter remarked. "Doesn't seem quite at his ease, does he?"

"Seemed a trifle overanxious, I thought, when he was showing us round the ship," Quest agreed.

"Mem," Harris murmured, softly, "as the gentleman who wrote the volume of detective stories I am reading puts it, to keep our eye on Brown."

The captain, who was down to dinner unusually early, rose to welcome Quest's little party, and himself arranged the seats.

"You, Miss Lenora," he said, "will you please sit on my left, and you, Miss Laura, on my right? Mr. Quest, will you sit on the other side of Miss Laura, and Mr. Harris two places down on my left. There is an old lady who expects to be at the table, but the steward tells me she hasn't been in yet."

They settled down into the places arranged for them. Harris was looking a little glum. Lenora and Quest exchanged a meaning glance.

"I'm not sure that I appreciate this arrangement," Harris whispered to his neighbor.

"You may be candid," Lenora replied, "but you aren't very polite, are you?"

Harris almost blushed as he realized his slip.

"I am sorry," he said, "but to tell you the truth," he added, glancing towards Quest, "I fancied that you were feeling about the same."

"We women are poor dissemblers," Lenora murmured. "Do look how angry this old woman seems."

An elderly lady, dressed in somewhat oppressive black, with a big cameo brooch at her throat and a black satin bag in her hand, was being shown by the steward to a seat by Quest's side. She acknowledged the captain's greeting acidly.

"Good evening, captain," she said. "I understood from the second steward that the seat on your right hand would be reserved for me. I am Mrs. Foston Rowe."

The captain received the announcement calmly.

"Very pleased to have you at the table, madam," he replied. "As to the seating, I leave that entirely to the steward. I never interfere myself."

Laura pinched his arm, and Lenora glanced away to hide a smile. Mrs. Foston Row studied the menu disapprovingly.

"Hors d' oeuvres," she declared. "I never touch. No one knows how long they've been opened. Bouillon—I will have some bouillon, steward."

"In one moment, madam."

The professor came ambling along towards the table.

"I fear that I am a few moments late," he remarked, as he took the chair next to Mrs. Foston Rowe. "I offer you my apologies, captain. I congratulate you upon your library. I have discovered a most interesting book upon the habits of seagulls. It kept me engrossed until the very last moment."

"Very disagreeable habits, those I've noticed," Mrs. Foston Rowe sniffed.

"Madam," the professor assured her, "yours is but a superficial view. For myself, I must confess that the days upon which I learn something new in life are days of happiness for me. Today is an example. I have learned something new about seagulls, and I am hungry."

"Well, you'll have to stay hungry a long time at this table, then," Mrs. Foston Rowe snapped. "Seems to me that the service is going to be abominable."

The steward, who had just arrived, presented a cup of bouillon to Quest. The others had all been served. Quest stirred it thoughtfully.

"And as to the custom," Mrs. Foston Rowe continued, "of serving gentlemen before ladies, it is, I suppose, peculiar to this steamer."

Quest hastily laid down his spoon, raised the cup of bouillon and presented it with a little bow to his neighbor.

"Pray allow me, madam," he begged. "The steward was to blame."

Mrs. Foston Rowe did not hesitate for a moment. She broke up some toast in the bouillon and commenced to sip it.

"Your politeness will at least teach them a lesson," she said. "I am used to travel by the P. & O. and from what I have seen of this steamer—"

The spoon suddenly went clattering from her fingers. She caught at the sides of the table, there was a strange look in her face. With scarcely a murmur she fell back in her seat. Quest leaned hurriedly forward.

"Captain!" he exclaimed. "Steward! Mrs. Foston Rowe is ill!"

There was a slight commotion. The doctor came hurying up from the other side of the saloon. He bent over her and his face grew grave.

"What is it?" the captain demanded.

The doctor glanced at him meaningly.

"She had better be carried out," he whispered.

It was all done in a moment. There was nothing but Mrs. Foston Rowe's empty place at the table, and the cup of bouillon, to remind them of what had happened.

"Was it a faint?" Lenora asked.

"We shall know directly," the captain replied. "Better keep your places, I think. Steward, serve the dinner as usual."

The man held out his hand to withdraw the cup of bouillon, but Quest drew it towards him.

"Let it wait for a moment," he ordered.

He glanced at the captain, who nodded back. In a few moments the doctor reappeared. He leaned down and whispered to the captain.

"Dead!"

The captain gave no sign.

"Better call it heart failure," the doctor continued. "I'll let the people know quietly. I don't in the least understand the symptoms, tho."

Quest turned around.

"Doctor," he said, "I happen to have my chemical chest with me, and some special testing tubes. If you'll allow me, I'd like to examine this cup of bouillon. You might come round, too, if you will."

The captain nodded.

"I'd better stay here for a time," he declared. "I'll follow you presently."

The service of dinner was resumed. Laura, however, sent plate after plate away. The captain watched her anxiously.

"I can't help it," she explained. "I don't know whether you've had any talk with Mr Quest, but we've been thru some queer times lately. I guess this death business is getting on my nerves."

The captain was startled.

"You don't for a moment connect Mrs. Foston Rowe's death with the criminal you are in search of?" he exclaimed.

Laura sat quite still for a moment.

"The bouillon was offered first to Mr. Quest," she murmured.

The captain called his steward.

"Where did you get the bouillon from you served —that last cup, especially?" he asked.

"From the pantry just as usual, sir," the man answered, "it was all served out from the same cauldron."

"Any chance of anyone getting at it?"

"Quite impossible, sir."

Laura rose to her feet.

"Sorry," she apologized; "I can't eat anything. I'm off on deck."

The captain rose promptly.

"I'll escort you, if I may," he suggested.

Harris, too, rose from his place, after a final and regretful glance at the menu, and joined the others. The captain, however, drew Laura's arm thru his as they reached the stairs, and Harris, with a little shrug of the shoulders, made his way to Quest's stateroom. The doctor, the professor, Quest and Lenora were all gathered around two little tubes, which the criminologist was examining with an electric torch.

"No reaction at all," the latter muttered. "This isn't an ordinary poison, anyway."

The professor, who had been standing on one side, suddenly gave vent to a soft exclamation.

"Wait!" he whispered. "Wait! I have an idea."

He hurried off to his stateroom. The doctor was poring over a volume of tabulated poisons. Quest was still watching his tubes. Lenora sat upon the couch. Suddenly the professor reappeared. He was carrying a small notebook in his hand, his manner betrayed some excitement. He closed the door carefully behind him.

"I want you all," he begged, "to listen very carefully to me. You will discover the application of what I am going to read when I am finished. Now, if you please."

They looked at him wonderingly. It was evident that the professor was very much in earnest. He held the book a little way away from him and read slowly and distinctly.

"This," he began, "is the diary of a tour made by Craig and myself in northern Egypt some fourteen years ago. Here is the first entry of import:"

MONDAY—Twenty-nine miles southeast of Port Said. We have stayed for two days at a little Mongar Village. I have today come to the definite conclusion that anthropoid apes were at one time denizens of this country.

TUESDAY—Both Craig and I have been a little uneasy today. These Mongars into whose encampment we have found our way, are one of the strangest and fiercest of the nomad tribes. They are descended, without a doubt, from the ancient Mongolians, who invaded this country some seven hundred years before Christ, but have preserved in a marvelous way their individuality as a race. They have the narrow eyes and the thick nose base of the pure Oriental, also much of his cunning. One of their special weaknesses seems to be the invention of the most hideous forms of torture, which they apply remorselessly to their enemies.

"Pleasant sort of people," Quest muttered.

"We escaped with our lives," the professor explained earndestly, "from these people only on account of an incident which you will find in this next paragraph:"

WEDNESDAY—This has been a wonderful day for us, chiefly owing to what I must place on record as an act of great bravery by Craig, my servant. Early this morning, a man-eating lion found his way into the encampment. The Mongars behaved like arrant cowards. They fled right and left, leaving the chief's little daughter, Feerda, at the brute's mercy. Craig, who is by no means an adept in the use of firearms, chased the animal as he was making off with the child, and, more by good luck than anything else, managed to wound it mortally. He brought the child back to the encampment just as the chief and the warriors of the tribe returned from a hunting expedition. Our position here is now absolutely secure. We are treated like gods, and, appreciating my weakness for all matters of science, the chief has today explained to me many of the secret mysteries of the tribe. Amongst other things, he has shown me a wonderful secret poison, known only to this tribe, which they call Veedemzoo. It brings almost instant death, and is exceedingly difficult to trace. The addition of sugar causes a curious condensation and resolves it almost to a white paste. The only antidote is a substance which they use here freely, and which is exactly equivalent to our camphor.

The professor closed his book. Quest promptly rang the bell.

"Some sugar," he ordered, turning to the steward.

They waited in absolute silence. The suggestion which the professor's disclosure had brought to them was stupefying, even Quest's fingers, as a moment or two later he rubbed two knobs of sugar together so that the contents should fall into the tubes of bouillon, shook. The result was magical. The bouillon turned to a strange shade of gray and began slowly to thicken.

"It is Mongar poison!" the professor cried, with breaking voice.

They all looked at one another.

"Craig must be here amongst us," Quest muttered.

"And the bouillon," Lenora cried, clasping Quest's arm, "the bouillon was meant for you!"

There seemed to be, somehow, amongst all of them, a curious indisposition to discuss this matter. Suddenly Lenora, who was sitting on the lounge underneath the porthole, put out her hand and picked up a card which was lying by his side. She glanced at it, first curiously. Then she shrieked.

"A message!" she cried. "A message from The Hands! Look!"

They crowded around her. In that same familiar handwriting was scrawled across the face of the card these few words:

To Sanford Quest:

You have escaped this time by a chance of fortune, not because your wits are keen, not because of your own shrewdness; simply because Fate willed it. It will not be for long.

Underneath was the drawing of the clenched hands.

"There is no longer any doubt," Lenora said calmly. "Craig is on board. He must have been on deck a few minutes ago. It was his hand which placed this card on the porthole. . . . Listen! What's that?"

There was a scream from the deck. They all recognized Laura's voice. Harris was out of the stateroom first, but they were all on deck within ten seconds. Laura was standing with one hand clasping the rail, her hand fiercely outstretched towards the lower part of the promenade deck. Thru the darkness they heard the sound of angry voices.

"What is it, Laura?" Lenora cried.

She swung around upon them.

"Craig!" she cried. "Craig! I saw his face as I sat in my chair there, talking to the captain. I saw a man's white face—nothing else. He must have been leaning over the rail. He heard me call out and he disappeared."

The captain came slowly out of the shadows, limping a little, and followed by his steward, who was murmuring profuse apologies.

"Did you find him?" Laura demanded, eagerly.

"I did not," the captain replied, a little tersely. "I ran into Brown here and we both had a shake up."

"But he was there—a second ago!" Laura cried out.

"I beg your pardon, miss," Brown ventured, "but the deck's closed at the end, as you can see, with sailcloth, and I was leaning over the rail myself when you shrieked. There wasn't anyone else near me, and no one can possibly have passed round the deck, as you can see for yourself."

Laura stood quite still.

"What doors are there on the side?" she asked.

"The doors of my room only," the captain replied, a little shortly. "It was Brown you saw, of course. He was standing exactly where you thought you saw Craig."

Laura walked to the end of the deck and back.

"Very well, then," she said, "you people had better get a strait-waistcoat ready for me. If I didn't see Craig there, I'm going off my head."

Quest had disappeared some seconds ago. He came thoughtfully back, a little later.

"Captain," he asked, "what shall you say if I tell you that I have proof that Craig is on board?"

The captain glanced at Laura and restrained himself.

"I should probably say a great many things which I should regret afterwards," he replied grimly.

"Sit down and we'll tell you what has happened in my room," Quest continued.

He told the story, calmly and without remark. The captain held his head.

"Of course, I'm convinced that I am a sane man," he said, "but this sounds more like a Munchausen story than anything I've ever heard. I suppose you people are all real? You are in earnest about this, aren't you? It isn't a gigantic joke?"

"We are in deadly earnest," the professor pronounced, gravely.

"I've been down to the pantry," Quest went on. "The porthole has been open all day. It was just possible for a man to have reached the cups of bouillon as they were prepared. That isn't the point, however. Craig is cunning and clever enough for any devilish scheme on earth, and that card proves that he is on board."

"The ship shall be searched," the captain declared, "once more. We'll look into every crack and every cupboard."

Lenora turned away with a little shiver. It was one of her rare moments of weakness.

"You won't find him! You won't find him!" she murmured. "And I am afraid!"

* * * * * * * * *

Lenora grasped the rails of the steamer and glanced downwards at the great barge full of Arab sailors and merchandise. In the near background were the docks of Port Said. It was their first glimpse of eastern atmosphere and color.

"I can't tell you how happy I am," she declared to Quest, "to think that this voyage is over. Every night I have gone to bed terrified."

He smiled grimly.

"Things have been quiet enough the last few days," he said. "There's Harris on this barge. Look at Laura waving to him!"

The Scotland Yard man only glanced up at them. He was occupied in leaning over towards Laura, who was on the deck below.

"If you said the word," he called out, "I wouldn't be going back, Miss Laura. I'd stick to the ship fast enough."

She laughed at him gayly.

"Not you! You're longing for your smoky old London already. You cut it out, my friend. You're a good sort, and I hope we'll meet again some day. But——"

She shook her head at him good-humoredly. He turned away, disappointed, and waved his hand to Lenora and Quest on the upper deck.

"Coming on shore, any of you?" he inquired.

"We may when the boat moves up," Quest replied. "The professor went off on the first barge. Here he is, coming back."

A little boat had shot out from the docks, manned by a couple of Arabs. They could see the professor seated in the stern. He was poring over a small document which he held in his hand. He waved to them excitedly.

Continued on Page Six.

THE PICTURE VERSION OF "THE BLACK BOX" MAY BE SEEN AT THE FOLLOWING THEATRES:

In Toronto

Red Mill, 183 Yonge.
Model, 181 Danforth
Teck, Queen, Broadview.
Park, Bloor, Lansdowne.
Gem, 348 Broadview.
Bloor Palace, 1008 Bloor.
Rose, Queen, Dovercourt.
Prince George, Dundas, Brock.
Belmont, 1217 St. Clair.
King George, Bloor Bathurst.
La Reta, Gerrard.
Sunnyside, Roncesvalles and Galley.

In Hamilton

Empire.
Red Mill.

ALLISTON, Lamb's Theatre.
AYLMER, Star.
BARRIE, Dreamland.
BELLEVILLE, Palace.
BERLIN, Roma, Star.
BRACEBRIDGGE, Crystal.
BRANTFORD, Colonial.
BROCKVILLE, Brock.
BURLINGTON, Crystal.
CARLETON PLACE, Johnston Brothers.
CHAPLEAU, Chapleau Amusement.
CHATHAM, Classic.
COBALT, Bijou, Grand.
COLLINGWOOD, Empire.
CORNWALL, Crystal.
DUNDAS, Opera House.
DURHAM, Star.
EGANVILLE, Star.
EXETER, Dome.
GODERICH, Lyric.
GUELPH, Apollo.
HARRISTON, Apollo.
INGERSOLL, Mason.
KINGSTON, Ideal.
LINDSAY, Academy.
LONDON, Empire, Opera House, Unique.
MATTAWA, Beaulieu.
MIDLAND, Duncan.
NAPANEE, Wonderland.
NEW LISKEARD, Opera House.
NIAGARA FALLS, Victoria.
NORTH BAY, Crystal.
OAKVILLE, Lou Price.
ORANGEVILLE, Dufferin.
ORILLIA, Crystal.
OSHAWA, Crystal.
OTTAWA, Empire, Francais, Flower, Rex, Strand.
PARIS, Gem.
PARRY SOUND, Royal.
PEMBROKE, Rowland.
PENETANG, Bijou.
PERTH, Royal.
PETERBORO, Red Mill.
PETROLEA, Grand.
PICTON, Cook.
PORT COLBORNE, Dreamland.
PORT HOPE, Crystal.
PORT ROWAN, U-Kum.
"SOO", Lyceum.
ST. CATHARINES, Grand Opera House.
ST. MARY'S, Pleasant Hour.
ST. THOMAS, Royal.
STRATFORD, Princess.
STRATFROY, Lyceum.
STURGEON FALLS, Opera House.
SUDBURY, Opera House, Pastime.
TIMMINS, Royal.
TILLSONBURG, Royal.
WALLACEBURG, Temple.
WELLAND, Grand.
WINDSOR, Windsor, Wyandotte.

THRU THE CENSOR'S SCISSORS

How It Feels to Fall and Turn Upside Down in a Flying Machine

French Aviator's Remarkably Vivid Story of Upsetting by Accident 7500 Feet Up Among the Clouds.

The following was sent from the battlefront in Belgium to one of the London newspapers by a war correspondent:

I HAVE listened to what I shall call "the psychology of war fight" by one of the famous military airmen. It revealed the storm of diverse sensations to which a man may be subjected while carrying out the work of a scout or raider. From the point of view of a medical man it showed in what a remarkable way the nervous system is capable of adjusting itself to new and severe conditions and of preserving its balance even when hope of salvation has been abandoned.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. The route lay along the seacoast over a portion of the country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered, and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained.

"I saw," said the airman, "a heavy cloud in front of me hanging over the sea. It was a gray cloud, or I could not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be dangerous. I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order, and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearing. I was flying quickly, but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing around in the most erratic way, and I saw the barometer begin to fall.

"These manifestations did not, however, occasion any alarm, but what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. I felt myself knocked from side to side, and had a very difficult task to manipulate the elevator and rudder. The wind shrilled about me and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that I could not as much as see my hands in front of me.

"I was not frightened so far, at least I do not think so, but I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult; it required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might side-slip or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and the next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically, and in consequence had stopped her. I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or the other of these things happened: I did not know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten, and knew that I was upside down.

"It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me, and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away.

"I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that.

"Now a wonderful sense of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. Meanwhile I was falling, I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst, and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat, and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat.

"I was quite happy, and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud, and I saw the sea rushing up toward me. My hands automatically moved the controls, and at 1,500 feet the machine righted itself.

"Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears, and realized that I was deaf.

"I couldn't hear my own engine. My ear-drums had burst.

"The deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent suddenly increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped to accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. Having passed from violent agitation of mind to the 'calm of despair,' I now suffered a severe sense of shock. But I continued on my way, mastering myself until I was able to launch my bombs. The first of these achieved its purpose, and I saw that it had done so.

"Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. I was so happy that I shouted. I simply could not contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that.

"There was no permanent upset to my nerves, because the next day I was able to carry out my work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, I discovered that my revolver had fallen from my pocket on the machine."

"AT LEAST THEY ONLY *DROWN* YOUR WOMEN"

N. Y. TRIBUNE

Books Welcome at the Front

THE headquarters of the Camps Library is situated over a garage between the house of commons and the Tate Gallery, and amazing is it to see the material that finds its way there from a thousand British homes.

Since the beginning of December over 100,000 books have come in; all sorts of books, from all sorts of people all the world over. People as a rule are very discerning, says The London Daily Mail, and send just the books most suitable to while away a weary hour, but there are others who seem to think that everything between two covers and having the outward appearance of a book will be suitable.

Thus several out-of-date guides to the Royal Academy show have been sent, not to mention sales catalogs, telephone directories and railway time tables. Even old title deeds to some farm land were by error swept into one parcel, and more than one mislaid love letter has been found between the pages of a book. Sentiment within sentiment. There is, too, a great quantity of printed matter, which one might imagine would not be greatly appreciated near the firing line; children's stories, for instance, and ladies' fashion papers; but these find their use, as they are quickly passed on to the women's war clubs and girls' patriotic clubs. But bundles of parish magazines are, one must acknowledge, difficult to place, and so are volumes of sentimental doggerel, usually sent direct by the author, and what is to be done with a treatise on dyspepsia or an essay on dentistry?

The big publishing firms are generous with books and magazines; and with rare forethought, two firms of candle manufacturers have made presents of a stock of candles whereby the men in France may read when the daylight fails. Several candles, a packet of magazines and a number of sevenpenny novels are enclosed in every package to the continent, the bulkier six shilling books being distributed at home.

An officer declares that books are very much needed by his men, and that "the amount of leisure which they get now until Poland thaws and things begin to brighten over this side can only be appreciated by those who censor their letters." Another officer writes: "They are greatly appreciated and so easily distributed. I think the men appreciate magazines (the age is immaterial) more than books, but both are very much enjoyed by them. My servant was reading a Strand Magazine (sent by you) two nights ago, when a portion of shell which burst outside came thru the window, cutting the magazine almost in half and slightly wounding him."

Another recipient tells how he took the books round on a very wet day to a large empty swimming bath, where they were billeted. "Most of the men," he says, "were lying on the straw, sleeping, with nothing to do. When I said I had a box of books to lend them they were round me in a moment like a lot of hounds at a worry, and in less than no time each had got a book—at least as far as they would go round. Those who had not been quick enough were trying to get the lucky ones to read aloud to them."

When Music Punctuates the Horrors of the War

A DEAD man lying beside an automatic piano in a field, in which the German invaders had only recently made merry, is only one of the many odd pictures furnished by the great war. It emphasizes grimly the fact that the Teuton loves his music and his dance even under the most adverse conditions.

A British officer writing from the front, who enjoyed a festival of song by the enemy, remarks that all that was needed to make the performance complete was a piano. And had one been within reaching distance, it is reasonable to suppose that the Germans would have had it. The incident is in the same class with the musical field revel, but it has a touch of human fellowship which makes it stand out appealingly against the brutal background of war. Thus says the man who records it:

"A week ago at Armentieres an officer told me that the Germans threw into the British trenches a splendid cake of chocolate with a note tied to it which read:

"'We purpose having a concert tonight, as it is our captain's birthday, and we cordially invite you to attend—provided you will give us your word of honor as guests that you agree to cease all hostilities between 7.30 and 8.30. If you will honor us with your company, please write back saying so, and wrap the note around all the tobacco you can spare, as we haven't a pipeful left. We shall return it tomorrow. When you see us light the candles for footlights on the edge of our trench at 7.30 sharp you can safely put your heads above your trenches, and we shall do the same, and begin the concert."

"Word was passed up and down the long trenches of both sides to avoid accidents. The invitation was accepted in tobacco, the long row of footlights was lit to time, and on the minute a double quartet of war-whiskered heads shot up above the trench like Christy Minstrels in a row and sang.

"Our men applauded like the rattle of machine guns loaded blank. Before the concert finished one big voice yelled over to us: 'Blease come mit us into der chorus.' One of our boys, before we could stop him, shouted back, 'We'd rather die than sing German,' and the big voice came back, 'It would kill us if you did.' 'Die Wacht Am Rhein,' splendidly sung, closed the truce.

"One by one the battlefield footlights went out, and as heavy clouds began hiding the sentinel stars two long rows of human beings, built in God's own image, sank with moistened eyes into the living graves where men kill men."

Almanach de Gotha to Be Supplanted

War is to be declared by the allies against the Almanach de Gotha, an annual publication, which has been in existence since 1764. The Almanach is published by the Perthe family in Germany. This Almanach gives the full and complete list of all the world's reigning families, and the great men of the world, but until 1824 it ignored the existence of the United States.

The Monroe Doctrine forced its attention to the United States, and Monroe was the first American to win a place in the publication. Washington, John Adams and other famous Americans were ignored. The Almanach also refuses to recognize American women married to European noblemen. It remarks that they are not equal by birth to their husbands, and sometimes refuses to even grant them their husbands' name or their title.

Japan is the only nation not having its royal house published in the almanach. The almanach classed the mikado among the sovereigns of Monaco Montenegro and other diminutive states, and Japan refused any further information. It is intended to start a new almanach, called the "Almanach de Bruxelles," to supplant the German publication. For the first time since its foundation the almanach de Gotha has not published the deaths in royal houses, possibly because of the very heavy casualty list among the German princes.

PURPLE PANSIES MEAN WEARER HAS WOUNDED FRIENDS

One of the latest war crazes in society is the "Purple Pansy Brigade," as it is called. If you have an intimate friend or relative wounded at the front you wear a buttonhole of purple pansies. This fashion had its origin in London and quite recently Lady Diana Manners, the celebrated beauty, appeared at a Ritz luncheon wearing a huge bunch and looking quite triste to harmonize with the idea of the floral ornament.

All the ladies present wore a cluster of the sympathetic flower and some of the men did the same. The qualification for this decoration is designedly wide, for there is practically no one in the Smart Set in London who has not a friend among the casualties.

The purple pansy also serves the purpose of a useful conversation opener. "My dear, what friend of yours has been wounded?" leads to all sorts of interesting, mysterious sentimental inquiries. A conversation-opener is vitally needed at times among young English women, their reserve being so often mistaken for dulness that the purple pansy is a great relief, altho it does indicate suffering on the part of somebody else. So far as is known, this floral fad has not struck Toronto, but if one should meet a young woman with a corsage bouquet of pansies, no doubt thought would at once suggest itself, "Who is wounded?"

Strange, how quickly these little fancies take hold and suggest something entirely disassociated with flowers.

IF I SHOULD DIE

HERE is a poem that for sheer beauty equals any the war has produced. The author, known as a brilliant poet, was one of the young Englishmen who went to the relief of Antwerp in Winston Churchill's naval brigade. He died recently of sunstroke in the Dardanelles. The poem appeared in "New Numbers," a quarterly:

By RUPERT BROOKE.

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of Home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In the hearts at peace under an English heaven.

Unusual

A British officer inspecting sentries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw-looking yeoman.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw five battleships steaming across that field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge, sir?"

WARSAW'S TRAGIC HISTORY

NO CITY in Europe has known so many changes of masters as Warsaw, which the Russians now hold. Founded about the year 850, it was the capital of the independent dukedom of Mazovia until the fifteenth century, when it was annexed by Poland. In the seventeenth century its possession was contended for by Sweden, Russia, Austria, and Brandenburg, until, in 1764, Russia practically annexed it. In 1795 the city was handed over to Prussia, but Napoleon occupied it in 1806, and at the Peace of Tilsit Warsaw was proclaimed an independent Duchy. In 1809 the Austrians seized the city, but lost it again, and after another brief spell of independence the city passed finally to Russia in 1813.

LOOPING LOOP IN A SEAPLANE

THE first case on record of a seaplane looping the loop stands to the credit of Mr. Harry Hawker of London, on one of the small fast Sopwith "tabloids," similar to that on which Mr. Pixton won the Schneider International Cup at Monaco last year. It has always been supposed that the floats of a seaplane would make it dangerous to loop on such a machine, but now the question is finally settled.

HOW WE GOT BAYONETS.

The bayonet is so called from the fact that the first ones were made at Bayonne, France. The story goes that a Basque regiment, being hard pressed and its ammunition gone, fixed long knives in their gun barrels and in this manner made the first bayonet charge. The charge succeeded and the new implement of warfare was soon after generally adopted.

THE BLACK BOX

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Continued From Page Five.

"He's got news!" Quest muttered.

With much shouting the boat was brought to the side of the barge. The professor was hauled up. He stumbled blindly across towards the gangway and came up the steps with amazing speed. He came straight to Quest and Lenora and gripped the former by the arm.

"Look!" he cried. "Look!"

He held out a card. Quest read it aloud:

There is not one amongst you with the wit of a Mongar child. Good-by!

The Hands!

"Where did you get it?" Quest demanded.

"That's the point—the whole point!" the professor exclaimed excitedly. "He's done us! He's landed! That paper was pushed into my hand by a tall Arab, who mumbled something and hurried off across the docks. On the landing stage, mind!"

The captain came and put his head out of the door.

"Mr. Quest," he said, "can you spare me a moment? You can all come, if you like."

They moved up towards him. The captain closed the door of his cabin. He pointed to a carpet-sweeper which lay against the wall.

"Look at that," he invited.

They lifted the top. Inside were several sandwiches and a small can of tea.

"What on earth is this?" Quest demanded.

The captain, without a word, led them into his inner room. A huge lounge stood in one corner. He lifted the valance. Underneath were some crumbs.

"You see," he pointed out, "there's room there for a man to have hidden, especially if he could crawl out on deck at night. I couldn't make out why the dickens Brown was always sweeping out my room, and I took up this thing a little time ago and looked at it. This is what I found."

"Where's Brown?" Quest asked, quickly.

"I rang down for the chief steward," the captain continued, "and ordered Brown to be sent up at once. The chief steward came himself instead. It seems Brown went off without his wages, but with a huge parcel of bedding, on the first barge this morning, before anyone was about."

Quest groaned as he turned away.

"Captain," he declared, "I am ashamed. He has been here all the time and we've let him slip thru our fingers. Girls," he went on briskly, turning towards Laura, who had just come up, "India's off. We'll catch this barge, if there's time. Our luggage can be put on shore when the boat docks."

The captain walked gloomily with them to the gangway.

"I shall miss you all," he told Laura.

She laughed in his face.

"If you ask me, I think you'll be glad to be rid of us."

"Not of you, Miss Laura," he insisted.

She made a little grimace.

"You're as bad as Mr. Harris," she declared. "We'll come for another trip with you some day."

They left him leaning disconsolately over the rails. The professor and Quest sat side by side on one of the trunks which were piled up on the barge.

"Professor," Quest asked, "how long would it take us to get to this Mongar village you spoke about?"

"Two or three days, if we can get camels," the other replied. "I see you agree with me, then, as to Craig's probable destination?"

Quest nodded.

"What sort of fellows are they, anyway?" he asked. "Will it be safe for us to push on alone?"

"With me," the professor assured him, "you will be safe anywhere. I speak a little of their language. I have lived with them. They are far more civilized than some of the interior tribes."

"We'll find a comfortable hotel where we can leave the girls——" Quest began.

"You can cut that out," Laura interrupted. "I don't know about the kid here, but if you think I'm going to miss a camel ride across the desert, you're dead wrong, so that's all there is to it."

Quest glanced towards Lenora. She leaned over and took his arm.

"I simply couldn't be left behind," she pleaded. "I've had quite enough of that."

"The journey will not be an unpleasant one," the professor declared, amiably, "and the riding of a camel is an accomplishment easily acquired. So far as I am aware, too, the district which we shall have to traverse is entirely peaceable."

They disembarked and were driven to the hotel, still discussing their project. Afterwards they all wandered into the bazaars, along the narrow streets, where dusky children pulled at their clothes and ran by their side, where every now and then a brown-skinned Arab, on a slow-moving camel, made his way thru the throngs of veiled Turkish women, Syrians, Arabs and Egyptians. Laura and Lenora, at any rate, attracted by the curious novelty of the scene, forgot the heat, the street smells, and the filthy clothes of the mendicants and loafers who pressed against them. They bought strange jewelry, shawls, beads and perfumes. The professor had disapeared for some time, but rejoined them later.

"It is all arranged," he announced. "I found a dragoman whom I knew. We shall have four of the best camels and a small escort ready to start tomorrow morning. Furthermore, I have news. An Englishman, whose description precisely tallies with Craig's, started off only an hour ago in the same direction. This time, at any rate, Craig cannot escape us."

"He might go on past the Mongar camp," Quest suggested.

The professor shook his head.

"The Mongar village," he explained, "is placed practically at a cul-de-sac, so far as regards farther progress southwards without making a detour. It it flanked by a strip of jungle and desert on either side, in which there are no wells for many miles. We shall find Craig with the Mongars."

They made their way back to the hotel, dined in a cool, bare room, and sauntered out again into the streets. The professor led the way to a little building, outside which a man was volubly inviting all to enter.

"You shall see one of the sights of Port Said," he promised. "This is a real Egyptian dancing girl."

They took their seats in the front row of a dimly lit, bare-looking room. The stage was dark and empty. From some unseen place came the monotonous rhythm of a single instrument. They waited for some time in vain. At last one or two lights in front were lit, the music grew more insistent. A girl, who seemed to be dressed in a little more than a winding veil, glided on to the stage, swaying and moving slowly to the rhythm of the monotonous music. She danced a measure which none of them except the professor had ever seen before, coming now and then so close that they could almost feel her hot breath, and Lenora felt some what vaguely disturbed by the glitter of her eyes. An odd perfume was shaken into the air around them from her one flowing garment, thru which her limbs continually flashed. Lenora looked away.

"I don't like it," she said to Quest, simply.

Suddenly Laura leaned forward.

"Look at the professor," she whispered.

They all turned their heads. A queer change seemed to have come into the professor's face. His teeth were gleaming between his parted lips, his head was thrust forward a little, his eyes were filled with a strange, hard light. He was a transformed being, unrecognizable, perturbing. Even while they watched, the girl floated close to where he sat and leaned towards him with a queer, mocking smile. His hand suddenly descended upon her foot. She laughed still more. There was a little exclamation from Lenora. The professor's whole frame quivered. He snatched the anklet from the girl's ankle and bent over it. She leaned towards him, a torrent of words streaming from her lips. The professor answered her in her own language. She listened to him in amazement. The anger passed. She held out both her hands. The professor still argued. She shook her head. Finally he placed some gold in her palms. She patted him on the cheek, laughed into his eyes, pointed behind and resumed her dance. The anklet remained in the professor's hand.

"Say, we'll get out of this," Quest said. "The girls have had enough."

The professor made no objection. He led the way, holding the anklet all the time close to his eyes and turning it round. They none of them spoke to him, yet they were all conscious of an immense sense of relief when, after they had passed into the street, he commenced to talk in his natural voice.

"Congratulate me," he said. "I have been a collector of Egyptian gold ornaments all my life. This is the one anklet I needed to complete my collection. It has the double mark of the Pharaohs. I recognized it at once. There are a thousand like it, you would think, in the bazaars there. In reality there may be, perhaps, a dozen more in all Egypt which are genuine."

They all looked at one another. Their relief had grown too poignant for words.

"Early start tomorow," Quest reminded them.

"Home and bed for me, this moment," Laura declared.

"The camels," the professor assented, "will be round at daybreak."

* * * * * * * * * *

Lenora, a few nights later, looked down from the star-strewn sky which seemed suddenly to have dropped so much nearer to them, to the shadows thrown across the desert by the dancing flames of their fire.

"It is the same world, I suppose," she murmured.

"A queer little piece out of the same world," Quest agreed. "Listen to those fellows, how they chatter!"

The camel drivers and guides were sitting together in a little group, some distance away. They had finished their supper and were chattering together now, swaying backwards and forwards, two of them at least in a state of wild excitement.

"Whatever can they be talking about?" Laura asked. "They sound as tho they were going to fight every second."

The professor smiled.

"The last one was talking about the beauty of his fat lady friend," he remarked, dryly. "Just before, they were discussing whether they would be given any backsheesh in addition to their pay. We are quite off the ordinary routes here, and these fellows aren't much used to Europeans."

Laura rose to her feet.

"Say, I'm going to get a drink," she announced.

The dragoman, who had been hovering around bowed gravely and pointed towards the water bottles. Lenora also rose.

"I'm coming, too," she decided. "It seems a sin to think of going to sleep, tho. The whole place is like a great, silent sea. I suppose this isn't a dream, is it, Laura?"

"There's no dream about my thirst, anyway," Laura declared.

She took the horn cup from the dragoman.

"Have some yourself, if you want to, Hassan," she invited.

Hassan bowed gravely, filled a cup and drank it off. He stood for a moment perfectly still, as tho something were coming over him which he failed to understand. Then his lips parted, his eyes for a moment seemed to shoot from out of his dusky skin. He threw up his arms and fell over on his side. Laura, who had only sipped her cup, threw it from her. She, too, reeled for a moment. The professor and Quest came running up, attracted by Lenora's shriek.

"They're poisoned!" she cried.

"The Veedemzoo!" Quest shouted. "My God! Pull yourself together, Laura. Hold up for a minute."

He dashed back to their little encampment and reappeared almost immediately. He threw Laura's head back and forced some liquid down her throat.

"It's camphor," he cried. "You'll be all right, Laura. Hold on to yourself."

He swung round to where the dragoman was lying, forced his mouth open, but it was too late—the man was dead. He returned to Laura. She stumbled to her feet. She was pale, and drops of perspiration were standing on her forehead. She was able to rise to her feet, however, without assistance.

"I am all right now," she declared.

Quest felt her pulse and her forehead. They moved back to the fire.

"We are within a dozen miles or so of the Mongar village," Quest said grimly. "Do you suppose that fellow could have been watching?"

They all talked together for a time in low voices. The professor was inclined to scout the theory of Craig having approached them.

"You must remember," he pointed out, "that the Mongars hate these fellows. It was part of my arrangement with Hassan that they should leave us when we get in sight of the Mongar encampment. It may have been meant for Hassan. The Mongars hate the dragomen who bring tourists in this direction at all."

They talked a little while longer and finally stole away to their tents to sleep. Outside the camel drivers talked still, chattering away, walking now and then around Hassan's body in solemn procession. Finally, one of them who seemed to have taken the lead, broke into an impassioned stream of words. The others listened. When he finished, there was a low murmur of fierce approval. Silent-footed, as tho shod in velvet, they ran to the tethered camels, stacked the provisions once more upon their backs, lashed the guns across their own shoulders. Soon they stole away—a long, ghostly procession—into the night.

"Those fellows seem to have left off their infernal chattering all of a sudden," Quest remarked, lazily, from inside the tent.

The professor made no answer. He was asleep.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday.)

Advice To Girls

Annie Laurie Settles Perplexing Points in The Love Affairs of Girls---Gives some Plain Advice to Soldiers and Their Sweethearts and Also Answers the Letters of Young Men Who Find It Hard to Make Their Own Decisions.

Miss Laurie will welcome letters of inquiry on subjects of feminine interest from young women readers of this paper, and will reply to them in these columns. They should be addressed to Miss Annie Laurie, The Sunday World, Toronto.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a girl of thirteen years of age and am very large for my age—everyone takes me to be sixteen or seventeen. Do you think it would do any harm for me to go to a picture show at night with a boy near my age, and do you think it wrong for me to go to a party at night with a boy?

In Doubt.

IT all depends upon what your mother thinks, my dear In Doubt—is she willing to have you go or does she very wisely refuse her permission for you to go out alone—and is that the reason why you are writing to me? It all depends on what your mother thinks, my dear—ask her.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young girl and have been keeping company with a gentleman friend for the past two years. I am leaving the city shortly and I should like to correspond with him. Having seen in one of your former answers that it was a gentleman's place to write first, would it not be proper for me to write to him first, as he does not know my address? He is a very shy boy and I know that he would not like to write first even if he knew my address.

Now, dear Annie Laurie, would it not be quite permissible for me to write first?

An English Rose.

WHY should it be permissible for you to write first—you only in all the world—and wrong for every other girl to take the initiative in corresponding with a young man? Perhaps you can get over your difficulty and the appearance of seeking too ardently his correspondence if you write to some girl friend whom he knows and ask her to remind him that you still exist.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a girl of sixteen and am keeping company with a fellow of seventeen. He is grand looking, but rather fresh. The other evening he took me to the show and held my hand all the time, altho I told him to quit, but he wouldn't. When we got home he wanted to kiss me so I let him. Do you think I should?

As I said before, he is awful fresh and sometimes makes me mad, but all the same I love him. He is a clerk in a downtown store and earns ten dollars a week. He wants me to marry him. Dear Annie Laurie, do you think I am too young?

My mother doesn't like him. She says I am too good for him and that he doesn't know anything. What do you think we should do?

Mamie B.

WHAT should you do, my dear Mamie B? You should wait, my dear, until you are old enough to know your own mind, for sixteen really is too young to marry, and seventeen is certainly too young to take up the responsibilities of life.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

Will you please give me some good advice on a subject that has caused me quite an amount of anxiety? I will be brief and to the point. I am nineteen and have always lived with my aunt. I have not paid much heed to the opposite sex; but this last summer, while away on a vacation, I met a very refined and steady young man whom I correspond with. He comes over every holiday to visit me.

I would so much like to know what to do, as there is a well-to-do gentleman about thirty-five to forty who wishes most sincerely to wed me. He is exceedingly jealous and I do not know if I love him sufficiently to marry him. I am always delighted to have him with me. Is that love? It is not his money that influences me, I am sure.

Elaine.

IT may not be love, my dear Ealine, but it certainly is "liking" to be happy in the companionship of anyone—and in this case it may be closely akin to love. It is so hard for me to tell you what is best for you to do because you have given me so little by which to judge—so really you must decide for yourself, bearing in mind that no one ever can be happy in marriage unless boundless is the foundation of their lives.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I have a girl friend that does not prove a friend. She used to say when she was going out with me that she would disappoint me, so I started to go with another girl and she always tries to get the girl to go with her. What would you advise me to do?

Distressed.

GIVE them both up, my dear Distressed—it is plain to be seen that neither of them care very much for you, and that they like each other much better than they like you. So give them up and seek your friends among those who will not disappoint you.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young girl eighteen years old, and I have been keeping company with a gentleman for one year, who was born in a foreign country, now at war. He wants me to marry him right away. I love him—do you think it is right for me to marry out of my own religion, as he is many years my senior? Dear Annie Laurie, do you really think I am too young? What do you think is best for me to do?

Anxious May.

MY DEAR Anxious May, I am very sorry that I cannot answer your letter, because I never discuss religion with my correspondents. How am I to know whether you are too young for him, for you have not told me his age? Ask your parents and they will tell you—or perhaps they have already told you what they think.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I met a very nice boy and went out with him for a while, and we became very much attached to each other. I also had a girl friend who also liked him. One day he asked me to go to a band concert with him that night, but I refused as I had arranged to go with my girl friend.

When I called for her, I was told she had gone and would see me there. When I arrived at the appointed place to my surprise I saw her talking to my boy friend. I didn't think so much about this, but when I went over and spoke to them I was treated very coldly. It looked as if I wasn't wanted, so I went home. My girl friend never calls for me now, and I'd like to know why he also is so cold, he never speaks. Dear Annie Laurie, please advise me what to do about it.

Pansy.

WHAT should you do, my dear Pansy, but say good-bye in your heart to the boy and the girl friend who were less true than you? Such unhappy disappointing things do happen in this world—but don't let this one unfortunate occurrence make you less true to your friends. You may be sure that they will have much more regret some day because they have treated you this way than you have now or ever will have.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I met a young man lately. One night he took me home and asked me if I would meet him the next night, and we would go for a walk. I refused.

Do you think I did right? I like him very much, and respect him, but I know nothing of him personally, with the exception of his name and address and position. My age is twenty-five, and I have no boy friends, altho I sometimes think I would like to have a good honest boy for a friend.

Anxious One.

REALLY, he simply asked that he might call, didn't he, my dear Anxious One?—so, why don't you give him permission, and learn to know him better? Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

Some time before Christmas I wrote a letter to you asking your advice on a certain matter.

Would you kindly let me know thru the columns of your paper if it has been answered?

The letter was signed "Fussy."

Fussy.

My dear Fussy, so many letters come to me that perhaps yours has been lost—so just write me again, and I will do my very best to make up to you for your disappointment in the letter that was lost.

Annie Laurie

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

We are twins sixteen years of age. We met two boys at a party last winter, and have been going with them constantly since.

Our parents object to these boys, and tell us we must give them up. We have grown very fond of them and cannot decide what to do. Kindly advise us.

A Perplexed Pair.

OF course your parents know best, and you know that they know best, don't you my dears?—so follow their advice, and give up the boys gladly, happy that you have a father and mother so interested in your happiness. You both have plenty of time to think of love in the years to come, and all that love, true love, means.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am fifteen years old, and I am very fond of a fair boy a year older than I am. But there is one drawback. There is a certain girl living in the same neighborhood who is also fond of the same boy. She is continually making mischief. I have had him down to the house on different occasions. Would you mind giving me your advice? Would you drop him or stay with him, as I have reasons to think he is fonder of me than the other girl?

Worried Blonde.

GOODNESS me, my dear fifteen-year-old Worried Blonde! the only advice I can give you is not to think so much of the boys until the years have rolled around and made you older. There is plenty of time in life for love and all its problems to come to you, so wait, my dear, and you will be happier in the end.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am sixteen years old I have a very dear boy friend, twenty-two years of age, who seems very fond of me. At Christmas he gave me a beautiful present, and I have also given him quite expensive gifts. He 'phones me about twice a week, and comes to see me about once every two weeks. But as the Scotchman says "for a' that," I cannot understand him.

Another girl friend of his sits either behind or beside me in church every Sunday—he is in the choir. She smiles and carries on with him, and I really think you can understand how I feel. I do not know the girl, but have heard that he takes her to dances every week. My parents know him and approve of him.

He teases me about another boy, who is in the choir, and whom I generally meet on my way to college. I do not seem to care for any other boy I meet, as I love this one so much. He often speaks about the time when "we" shall take up housekeeping. He is graduating this year as a professional man, and I finish school this year, but expect to study music more thoroly in the fall than I have done. He often buys me popular pieces of music, too.

Now, my dear Annie Laurie, please don't think me foolish, but I think it relieves one's mind to write and tell some one about one's love affairs. Should I tell him all my trivial things and build all my castles on him or do you think he is only jollying me along?

Blue Eyes.

YOUR LETTER isn't silly at all, my dear Blue Eyes, it does help a wee bit to write someone of the things that are so hard to tell even your dearest friends whom you see every day. If I were you, I don't think I would waste many serious thoughts upon a boy who sits in the choir and flirts with the girl just back of you. Others notice it, you may be sure, and wonder why you permit it.

If he has never asked you to marry him, no matter how often he has spoken of taking up housekeeping—his intentions are not as serious as they should be. Spend less time with him than you have done in the past, and there is no doubt in the world, my dear Blue Eyes, that he will be more anxious to come to an understanding with you, and then you will be "happy ever after." I hope.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am fourteen years old. I am in love with a man thirty years old. Do not think me foolish, but I love him very much. He has another sweetheart, but he says he loves me the best, and says he will give up his sweetheart if I will marry him at once. He makes seven dollars a week, and seems a good steady fellow, and oh, is so kind to me. Please tell me what to do.

Should I marry him? Don't tell me to give him up—it would break my heart. He says he will make me very happy, and buy me everything my heart desires.

Perplexed Agnes.

GOODNESS, gracious my dear Perplexed Agnes, I only wish I knew your mother and father so I could tell them to take better care of their dear little girl. Of course you shouldn't marry a man of thirty—you shouldn't even have the thought of marriage in your little head for years and years to come. It may seem very hard to you to have the thought of giving him up just now, but in after years you will realize that it was the wisest and best thing you have done in al your life to cast away from you so silly and foolish a thought.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE.

I am a girl twenty-two years of age. About two or three years ago I had several beaux and more than one has asked me to marry him, but I did not care enough for any one of them, so refused. Also, my mother does not allow me even now to have fellows come to see me.

I did have one that I thought a lot about and he did of me. But another fellow came between us and told me he loved me, so I quit going with my steady for him and now he has gone away. I never hear from him. I would love to win my old beau back. I meet him quite often. We speak, but he never offers to come with me. I never seem to be able to get a fellow now. Do you think I should give up thinking about him and settle down and consider myself an old maid, for I surely feel I am going to be an old maid?

What do you think about it?

Blondy.

OH, Blondy, why did you go about hurting other people's feelings and expect that you would never have to pay for it?

I would not take a pessimistic view of my life, however. It does not seem to me that there is any way you can win back the friendship of a man you have treated so—better try to forget him and begin to make new friends and, when you have, be loyal—it's such a wonderful crown for a woman's head.

Annie Laurie.

THAT PROBLEM OF THE KISS

DEAR ANNIE ANNIE:

I am a young girl of eighteen and am considered rather good-looking, and have been keeping company with a good man for over a year; he is two years my senior. He told me the other night that he loved me and then he kissed me. Should I let him do that? I think a lot of him and would not like to hurt his feelings, but I do not like him to kiss me. What should I do?

Hopeless.

THE very next time he kisses you, my dear Hopeless, turn your head away and ask him to listen just for a moment—then tell him that you like him and that you want him to like you really and truly, and say you are not going to let him kiss you. For, my dear, men like for a time the girl who permits their kisses, but they forget all about her and choose the girl who does not permit such liberties when the time comes to marry.

Annie Laurie

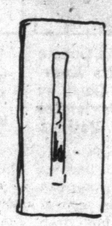
DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I have a friend with whom I correspond. He is across the border. Now, the trouble is—he has a girl friend whom I think he intends to marry and I'm afraid she is jealous of our friendship. He seems more like a big brother to me than anything else, only she won't understand. We had quit corresponding for a time as he was traveling and had no permanent address. He is old enough and has enough money to marry and I know she wants him, but, sometimes I think he likes me. I half hope so, but ought I cut him out? I'm sixteen and he is either ten or fifteen years my senior (did you think he'd be a junior?).

Roberta.

WELL, Roberta, the best thing you can do is to do nothing. The man will decide the matter anyway and you will then have no regrets, whereas, if you try to influence him toward you and "get him" there will always be a doubt in your mind as to whether or not you did right—whether or not he really did care more for you than for the other girl—and so on. Wait—he'll let you know.

Annie Laurie.



AFTER THE QUARREL

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I have a case to put before you, that tho you might view it as simple, it is terribly puzzling to me. This is it.

I have, or rather did have (as you could hardly call him a friend now) a very dear boy friend. I do not profess to be in love with him, but I like him very much. As to his feelings for me, I know nothing of them.

Well, about ten months ago we had a misunderstanding, and I took steps to clear it up, and to appearances at the time, I understood things to be back in their old way. Well, I went on a short holiday, and when I came back I fancied, or do not know whether it was only fancy, that he treated me coolly, and would not acknowledge me. I will tell you a little about our friendship that you may be able to advise me better. We were on very friendly terms for about three years. He has made me two very handsome presents for the two Christmases preceding last one, and always remembered my birthday with a gift tho I do not ever remember telling him the date. He made me countless small attentions, and was, indeed, an ideal friend. I never treated him as a sweetheart, because I consider I had no right as there was no understanding between us, but we have been very close friends till this trouble began, and, naturally, I miss him, but do not see how I can approach him.

In-a-Tangle.

WELL, In-a-Tangle, it's a strange thing about the real standing of the "quarrel" in life's list of necessary evils—with many nature's a quarrel is as requisite for the heart and mind as bread for the body. I have even heard a man remark that he thought the only excuse for a man to get a divorce from his wife would be that she never would let the waves of the family sea get rufled even a little—and he was a very responsible and dignified man, too. But, there is the other type of person with whom a quarrel seems like a relentless fate snipping the skein of life—you may try to tie the severed thread together—and think you have done it very skillfully—but—snip—it is broken again. With this nature the only thing to do is to regret the quarrel, but resign yourself to the loss of the friend, for lost he will be sooner or later.

This young man of whom you write, may have been fond of you, but hurt deeply by you at the time you quarreled, and he may be in dread of placing himself in danger of a repetition of that hurt—this feeling may be more strong than his affection for you. If he really cares for you, he will not let anything keep him for very long from being with you. I hope it will end happily.

Annie Laurie.

WHEN JEALOUSY CREEPS IN

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I go with a boy who has a jealous disposition. I am not engaged to him, but sometimes you would think that were so. If I go to a party he expects me to have eyes for nobody else but him, and I know all the rest of the boys just as well as I do him. Indeed, I went to school with most of them, so they expect me to be at least friendly. My boy friend, however, objects to any little act of friendliness to any of these boys, and more especially one boy, and he repeatedly insults the boy, and quarrels with me all the way home.

I think too much of him to stop allowing him to come to the house over these little quarrels, but he sometimes makes me pretty miserable, and it is very embarrassing for the other boy concerned.

His mother makes a fuss over him, and has led him to believe that everything should go just as he says. I think this is what has spoiled him, and he expects me to give him his own way all the time, and I don't think this is good for him.

What would you advise me to do in a case of this kind? Ought I to threaten him that if he isn't more agreeable I will have nothing more to do with him, or do you think I ought to bear with his little ways, remembering that I think a lot of him?

Priscilla.

THE KINDEST thing you can do, both for yourself and for him is to tell him that you will not permit him to treat you so discourteously and unkindly. It would be much better for you to give him up entirely than to submit to his selfish domineering ways—which will only bring greater trouble upon you the longer he persists in them. It may be hard to do so now, because you love him in spite of his faults, but life with him under those circumstances would be harder still.

Annie Laurie.

ABOUT SOLDIERS AND FROM THEM

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I have been keeping company with a young man two years my senior. He comes up to see me about twice a week. I love him very much, and he tells me he loves me. He sometimes asks me if I care for him, and I do not tell him. I feel it isn't my place to tell him. Will you please tell me if it would be proper for me to tell him when he asks me if I love him

He has joined the colors, and is going with the third contingent. I have promised to correspond with him, and keep company with him if he returns. I am eighteen years of age.

Canadian.

MY DEAR CANADIAN, I think you are doing just right in not telling him that you love him—so often it is best to keep a young man guessing until the hour comes when he asks you to marry him, and you can tell him you love him without fear he will misunderstand.

Annie Laurie.

FROM YOUNG MEN

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

Some time ago I kept company with a young lady whom I liked very much. After going together for about eight months, I gave her an engagement ring. Things went all right till shortly after Christmas, and then she asked me to take her home as she was "homesick." This appealing to me to be improper, I objected and explained things to her, at least tried to tell her it wouldn't be right. We have not been friends since.

Do you think I did the proper thing? I got the ring back. Did I do right to take it? The young lady is now keeping company with another gentleman. Do you think she had any love for me?

Try and advise me, Annie Laurie, as I feel worried.

Reginald.

YES, Reginald, you did right. Now do right again and forget all about that girl and make some new friends for yourself. You'll be glad some day—see if you are not.

Annie Laurie

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I wrote to you six weeks ago, but not seeing my letter answered, I thought perhaps you didn't receive it.

My girl friend who lives in Detroit, says she can't write to me any more, because her local gentleman friend objects. They are not engaged. She asked me what she could do? I explained that her friend was in the wrong. Now, what shall I say to her?

Please don't tell me not to bother.

V. I. S.

MY DEAR V. I. S., probably by this time you have read your answer and are not worried and anxious any more—still, to make sure that you may not be disappointed, I am writing this special reply.

If your girl friend in Detroit is not engaged to the young man who objects to her writing to you, there is no reason at all why she should not write to whomever she pleases—tell her that is is for her to choose her young friends and the ones with whom she cares to correspond, until she is engaged to be married.

Any man who objects to a girl writing an absent friend and still does not love the girl enough to give himself the right to ask her to marry him, should certainly not be considered in such a matter. So write to her, my dear V. I. S., and explain to her as carefully as you can just how you feel about it and how anxious you are to have her write you—then by her decision you will be able to tell how much she really does like you.

Annie Laurie

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

Your advice would be most welcome to me just now. I am an eighteen-year-old boy of refined family, and of excellent social standing, and have recently become somewhat infatuated with a verw nice girl two years my junior. She certainly cared for me for about two months, but now she goes out with other boys a great deal, and I have difficulty in getting her to go out with me. She appears indifferent, and altho she is sweetness personified when she is out with me, and she cares for me very much, she seems to forget me entirely when I am not with her, according to mutual friends. I take her out about twice each week, and go about with other girls, but with none for whom I care as much as her. Should I drop her as a serious friend, or still keep up this indifferent friendship?

Gloomy Gus.

IF I were you Gloomy Gus, I would not listen to the "mutual friends"—they are sometimes anything but friends at heart. Just go right on as you have been doing—the girl may be a little bashful as well as you, and I like her all the better for being so.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am going to ask for some sisterly advice, as I am in a quandary as to what to do. I am in love with a young lady with whom I kept company for the past six months. Another fellow stepped in and apparently has the inside track on me, and they became engaged recently, but he leaves for the old country very soon. Would it be wrong for me to take her out to the theatre and dances, or send her flowers, after he leaves the city? Or will she have to stay at home? I do not feel like giving up the fight just yet. What would you advise me to do? I must win her back, and I think I can if I can give her as good a time as he did.

Joyful Jim.

JOYFUL JIM, the winning of a wife often takes on quite the same aspects as the winning of a battle—a man struggles for the best position, the most ammunition, the best generalship, etc., etc.—and, alas, I fear it all resolves itself down to the old saying, "All's fair in love and war"—and the strongest one wins, if—and here is what you will have really to consider—the girl is willing. I do not believe there is any reason why you should not try your best to find out how she looks at the matter.

Annie Laurie.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young student, and not in very good financial circumstances. I have been corresponding with a young lady whom I have never seen, but we have exchanged photos with each other. I am nineteen years of age, and she is also of the same age. I have never yet considered matrimony, and do not intend to do so until I complete my course, while she seems to take our correspondence very seriously. She states in her letters that she is desperately in love with me, and wishes me to come and see her during my holidays. I wrote her that owing to my financial circumstances I will not be able to spend my vacation with her, but will have to remain here and work. Not long ago I received a reply from her stating that her parents are quite content to furnish me with sufficient money to cover my entire expense during my visit. Now, Miss Laurie, what do you advise me to do? Should I accept this kind offer? One of my relatives who does not know this young lady very well advised me to discontine this correspondence. I was quite satisfied to do so, but lately she sent me a very valuable gift for my birthday, but I sent her nothing for her birthday. Should I have accepted her gift? Should I continue this correspondence? Now, after she sent me that gift, I don't know how to discontinue our correspondence. What do you think of this young lady?

Please, Miss Laurie, do not disappoint me, and give me an advice.

Poor Boy.

WELL, Poor Boy, it's not easy to be poor, but it's far less easy to be pursued by a rich girl and know how to manage such a trying situation. If I were as young as you, tho, I believe I would send back all the valuable gifts, and any letters you may have kept and tell her in a good sensible little note that you are going to win a place in the world for yourself first, and then, if she is still free, you will find her out and begin your acquaintance—anew. You will have an object then to work for and will have kept your own self respect, which, whether we be man or woman, is our first and best treasure all thru life.

Annie Laurie

Things You will be Interested to Read About

Is the Strange "POTTO" One of MAN'S Early RELATIONS?

Marvels of the Remarkable Animal Whose EYES Are Used for LOVE POTIONS and Who Is Said to Incite Men to Commit Crime.

The Slender Loris, Cousin to the Potto. Its Enormous Eyes Are Used by the Natives of Ceylon for Brewing Love Potions.

The Potto, Awake in the Dead of Night. Note the Grasp of the Hands and Feet.

The Potto's Daylight Sleep, with Its Head Under Its Arms.

Loris Taking a Pendulous Peep Around. The Malays Accuse It of Forcing Men to Commit Murder.

Back of the Potto, with Its Row of Tubercles. How the Mysterious Animal Wears Its Spine on the Outside.

DO YOU know what a potto is?

You may seek the dictionary, only to learn that it is a small, grayish-chestnut lemuroid (perodicticus potto) of western Africa. But even then you would be as much in the dark as the potto itself loves to be.

They recently received a potto at the London Zoo, and W. P. Pycraft, curator of the British Museum, very aptly describes it as being virtually a mystery without a history.

And then, again, it is entitled to claim kinship to the human race, and at the same time is one of the oddest of wild creatures.

It sleeps with its head under its arms, standing.

It wears part of its spine on the outside of its fur coat.

And when you take the potto with its moon-eyed cousin, the loris, you have a combination that should be perpetually strong "headliners" in the Jungle Vaudeville.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we will begin at the beginning of this truly amazing exhibition of zoological oddity, complexity and baffling bizarrety! No other show on earth can even faintly equal this unprecedented exhibition of tree-trooping creatures that defy keen-eyed science and hold the untutored native in terror by the evil spell. This way, ladies and gentlemen! Keep in line, please!

The potto, be it told, is a small, furry bundle of sluggishness related to those delightful, grunting creatures, the lemurs, which, in turn, are own cousins to the monkeys. This being so, we must regard the potto as entitled to claim kinship with the human race itself. But we are concerned here not so much with its percentage as with its personality, which is striking if only because of its uncouthness. This was the feature which most impressed its discoverer, the old Dutch navigator, Van Bosman, more than 200 years ago, when he was exploring the wilds of West Africa. He remarked of his find that it "hath nothing very particular but its odious ugliness."

"This is not only unkind; it was also untrue," comments Prof. Pycraft, "In these more discriminating days we have discovered that it is a very wonderful animal, indeed."

The very first glance at its hands and feet would proclaim it to be a tree-dweller, and of a very intensive type; for as may be seen, the thumb and the great toe are both opposed to the rest of the toes, to form grasping instruments of great proficiency. When perching, it will be noticed, the thumb and the hind toe are both placed uppermost. But for some singular and quite inexplicable reason the first finger is reduced to a mere stump, and is minus a nail. Once on a time, doubtless, it could boast a tail. But this has now all but disappeared, only about an inch remaining.

In all its movements it is slow and deliberate. But then it has no incentive to be otherwise, for, feeding by night, it takes its victims unawares. Small birds dreaming of the joys of the morrow are silently seized and noiselessly slain by this ogre of the darkness, and when such dainties are not stumbled across there are always beetles and other insects, eggs and fruit to be had in plenty.

When the world awakens the potto drops off to sleep. He sleeps, however, in a manner peculiar to himself and his near relations, the lorises. Grasping a bough with his feet, he tucks his head down between his arms, so that his body appears as a mere excrescence on his resting place, and thus he escapes undesirable attentions from prowling carnivores like himself.

But the most singular and most inexplicable feature of all which this weird animal presents lies in the row of tubercles which run down the neck. These are formed by the ends of the spines of the neck vertebrae. Why they should thus project is so far a mystery.

The lorises run the potto very close in the matter of singularity. This is especially true of the slender loris. This creature is also nocturnal in its habits, has enormous eyes and excessively slender legs. It has also a vestigial first finger, and assumes the same strange sleeping posture. It has the misfortune to live in Ceylon—a misfortune because its singularly large eyes have attracted the attention of the Singhalese, who capture it, desiring them as charms and for the brewing of love potions, to prepare which the wretched captive is held over the fire till the eyeballs burst.

Another species, the slow loris, is also a victim of superstition. Among the Malays, remarks Capt. Stanley Flower, if a man happens to commit a murder, which in times past, at any rate, he not infrequently did, he excuses himself with the explanation that an enemy had buried a particular part of a loris under his threshold, which had, unknown to him, compelled him thus to offend against his neighbor! This explanation, if unsatisfactory, at any rate shows the rudiments of a conscience.

This brief history of the potto and its relations would be incomplete if mention were omitted of the singular arrangement of blood vessels of the limbs. "These arteries break up into a wonderful network met with in few other animals," says Prof. Pycraft. "Since, however, the same peculiarity is found in the cloths, which are also arboreal, and spend most of their time in a sort of topsy-turvy state, we may assume that this network has to do with the cramped position of the body during the long hours spent in sleep, when but for this special provisional circulatory troubles might arise which would speedily lead to disease. This Rete mirable, as it is called, is to be regarded as an adaptation to the peculiar mode of life of these creatures, just as are the strange modifications of the feet and the large size of the eyes."

Why WHITE BREAD Is Really DANGEROUS When It Is Used EXCLUSIVELY in a DIET

WE CALL bread the "staff of life," but it isn't. It used to be in the old days before the miller began making flour white and sightly at the expense of its nutritive qualities. Just now, however, it contributes very little to the nourishment of man.

No one, we are informed, could live for any length of time upon an exclusive diet of the whithe bread which appears upon our tables three times daily, altho life is to be sustained indefinitely upon wheat. Indeed, it is the concensus of opinion among physicians that we would be the gainers were it eliminated entirely.

Some late researches make it quite plain, too, that the death following the diet of white bread would not be a death of starvation so much as a death from terrible disease.

In studying a form of neuritis more or less perevalent on the coast of Labrador, Dr. John Little concudes that it is in fact that awful scourge, beri beri. He furthermore ascribes it to the diet of the people there, which is made up almost entirely of bread made from refined flour.

His conclusions have just been put to the practical test in a series of interesting and conclusive experiments in the laboratories of Harvard University.

For these experiments eight different pens of chickens were selected, and each submitted to an exclusive diet different from that of all the others. The first were fed on white bread made with yeast and the second upon white bread unleavened. To the third whole wheat bread was given and the fourth had a white bread diet to which there was added weekly 75 grams of cracked corn and wheat.

The fifth pen had hominy; the sixth whole corn; the seventh, wheat in the kernel and the eighth, white or polished rice—the ordinary rice that one buys at a grocery store.

All the fowls did fairly well excepting those in pens one, two, four, and eight. Every one of these soon developed symptons of polyneuritis and without a single exception died of the disease or were in mercy kiled. Those in pen four survived longer than those of any of the others for the reason, as the experiment would seem to show, that a small amount of cracked whole grain was added to their weekly diet.

The fact that the white bread had precisely the same effect upon the fowls as polished rice is interesting. It is now generally admitted that beri beri is due to a diet of polished rice. It would seem, therefore, that the polyneuritis affecting the fowls of the experiment was in fact beri beri and caused by a diet of white bread as well as by the exclusive use of polished rice.

These experiments seem to support the conclusions of Dr. Little. It is quite evident that the Labrador sufferers whom he had been studying are afflicted with beri beri. It is equally patent that their condition is due to an almost exclusive diet of white bread.

The elimination of the mineral constituents of the wheat effected by the modern miller has long been recognized and deplored. "White bread starvation" is a term with which we are more or less familiar. It is a term with a definite meaning, too. But the facts brought out by Dr. Little in Labrador, and the Harvard experiments which substantiate them, constitut a new indictment against our milling methods.

When Great Men's Genius Flashed

AT the age of 18 David is said to have written his first psalm, Shelly wrote "Queen Mab" and Mendelssohn composed his music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

At 19 Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis."

At 21 Disraeli wrote "Vivian Grey."

At 22 Alexander Dumas wrote plays, Voltaire's first tragedy was brought out and Keats wrote "Endymion."

At 23 Horace is said to have written his first odes, Heine published his first songs and Schiller's "The Robbers" had made him famous.

At 24 Shakspere wrote his first play.

At 26 Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal."

At 28 Racine wrote "Andromache" and Hannah More wrote "The Search After Happiness."

At 29 Addison's first essays appeared; Owen Meredith published "Lucile."

At 30 Confucius began his religious works.

At 31 Pliny finished his "German War."

At 34 Luther wrote his 95 theses; Baxter wrote "Saints Everlasting Rest," and Thomas a Kempis wrote "Imitation of Christ."

At 35 Mohammed began the Koran and Poe wrote "The Raven."

At 36 Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" had appeared.

At 50 Bunyan finished "A Pilgrim's Progress."

At 51 Dante finished his "Divina Commedia."

At 60 Homer is said to have composed the Iliad.

WHY ITALIANS' TEETH ARE GOOD

Physicians say that the reason so many of the poorest Italians have such perfect and such beautiful teeth is that from childhood up they have eaten bread that has a thick, hard crust.

VACCINATE THE CATTLE.

The natives of Senegambia vaccinate their cattle against tuberculosis with a serum drawn from the lung of a beast in the incipient stages of the disease. They inject this on the forehead and what looks almost like a third horn grows there.

FIGHTING in FANCY DRESS

DANDIES were much in evidence in the Peninsular War, and an officer of the famous Light Division has recorded how some of the officers were "rigged out in all the colors of the rainbow. Some had gray-braided coats, others brown; some again liked blue; and the comical appearance of a number of infantry officers loaded with leather bottoms to their pantaloons, and huge chains suspended from the side buttons, was amusing enough. . . . The 'cut-down' hat, exactly a span in height, was another rage; this burlesque on a chapeau was usually topped by some extraordinary looking feather!"

The Duke of Wellington, however, never troubled what his officers wore, so long as they brought their men intact into the firing line with sixty rounds of ammunition apiece, and one of the chaplains, known as "the Fighting Parson," always wore a red hussar jacket, while during the Battle of Vittoria General Picton wore, instead of the usual cocked hat, a round and very old hat, and caried "a huge white umbrella, lined with green."

In the war against the American rebels in 1777 Sergeant McGregor, of the old 42nd Foot, seems to have been allowed to dress himself as tho he were going to a ball instead of a battle. For, unlike Captain Crawley, who donned the oldest clothes he could find to fight in at Waterloo, the dandy sergeant spent a considerable time over his toilet, and finally appeared in "a new jacket with silver lace, large silver buckles in his shoes and a watch of some value." A sturdy rebel, his avarice excited by the sergeant's attire, attempted to carry the latter off on his back; but the sergeant turned the tables neatly and captured the rebel.

When the 10th Hussars were brought hurriedly from India to reinforce our army fighting in the Crimea, it was found necessary for them to be all dressed in plain clothes and marched thus across the Arabian desert to Alexandria. But it is doubtful if any regiment has ever been dressed more strangely than the old Portsea Volunteers who, in 1797, wore gold and scarlet cords, golden rosettes, feathers, cockades, white waistcoats, "gold wings" (to quote the official description), and "frilled skirts largely figured." Hence their nickname, "The Golden Goldfinches."

ELECTRICITY in House Aids DEALER

A CHICAGO realty firm has recently wired all the houses which they rent.

Six months ago the manager of this concern investigated the advantages of electricity in the home. He was convinced that the economy, due to the fact that wall paper would not have to be cleaned or furnished as often, would soon offset the expense, incident to wiring.

Enough time has not elapsed to definitely settle this question but the realty firm makes the statement that they have noticed that it is much easier to rent the houses than before.

In one instance, where a house was sold, they were able to obtain two-hundred dollars more than previously asked whereas their wiring expenses including fixtures were only ninety-five dollars.

OUR PREHISTORIC ANCESTOR USED STONE TO SHAVE

THAT prehistoric man shaved, using razors chipped out of flint, is the theory set forth by the editor of the London Lancet in describing a flint implement that was picked up in 1860 at St. Acheul, near Amiens, France, by the late Sir Joseph Presburch, Boucher de Perthes and Sir John Lubbock. Sir Joseph Presburch believed that this implement of the neolithic age and others like it that have been found were used in the dressing of hides and skins.

The Lancet says it is roughly oval, about one-third of an inch thick, two inches long and one and a half inches wide. The edges have been chipped to a certain sharpness, and more than one "bulb of percussion" on both its sides prove it to be without doubt a flint worked by man. The Lancet's editor continues:

'Did proto man ever use such an instrument to scrape off his own body hair, which must have been very thick and very hot, or, Job-like, to relieve an itching skin? The flint skin scraper may indeed be the ancestor of the razor or of the body scratchers, which from the days of the potsherd of Job onward have assumed various shapes—such, for instance, as a hand at the end of a rod—and been used in many lands either to destroy or evict the flea and the pediculus, or to assuage the tortures of a surface eruption. Among the ancients the skin scraper became in one of its forms the strigil, which was used in the routine of the bath, and is represented in the well known statue by Lysippus of an athlete drawing such an implement over his forearm.

"It is probable that proto man in Southern England was hairy and gorilla-like, that he suffered from heat or even vermin, and that he used body scrapers to rub himself down. The stones certainly look as if they could have been used for some such purpose, and, tho small, they exactly fill the hand."

STINGLESS BEES ARRIVES.

An Indian bee fancier has succeeded in breeding a race of stingless bees. They are a cross between Cyprus drones and Italian queens. These bees gather more and finer honey than their armed cousins and also resist disease better.

How WORRY Hurts

WORRY has come to be a question of hygiene rather than of religion. Whether immoral or not, it is certainly unhealthful, so the doctors tell us. Whatever its effect upon the soul it is known to injure the body.

If the medical man is correct in his latest deductions, many of the most distressing of our physical ailments are due to worry alone.

The pulse of a worried man is irregular. It beats intermittently and its force varies greatly. He sighs frequently. His respiration is repressed. He is likely to be pale. His extremities are cold.

There is but one meaning to this thru the marvellous influence which mind exercises upon matter the worry has gripped the heart, the circulation is impaired and chronic heart disease is to be feared unless the worry ceases.

The stomach is likely to suffer also. The same worry which disturbs the heart's functions plays havoc with digestion often. Recent observations demonstrate that when one is in extreme anxiety there are relaxation and decreased motility thruout the entire alimentary tract. The appetite fails. The secretions are disturbed. Should the anxiety continue the subject is almost certain to become a confirmed dyspeptic.

The effect of worry upon the internal glands has not been fully studied. Enough is known, however, to assure the physician that it affects the secretions of these glands very seriously thru the sympathetic nerves. It thus becomes an important agent in producing ex-opthalmic goitre and a train of other ills that can only be defined when the real functions of the glands in question are more adequately studied.

Insomnia, a most fruitful source of physical ills, is a certain consequence of worry. Diabetes is often due to the same cause.

Of all this we are assured by the very latest outgivings from the scientific laboratory, but the ancients must have had some inkling of the facts, otherwise, how could one of old have said: "A merry heart doeth good like medicine"?

HOW TO CLEAN A PIPE.

A piece of string inserted into the mouthpiece of a pipe and drawn thru the bowl will clean out the pipe better than anything else. When the end of the string appears at the bottom of the bowl it must be fished up with the point of a penknife.

Canada's Centre of Population Has Shifted Oddly in 60 Years

ONLY in the last ten years has Canada's centre of population shown any desire to move westward at any rate of speed. In fact, a line of progress drawn on a map shows that for some periods during the last sixty years the centre of population had a disposition to shift eastward.

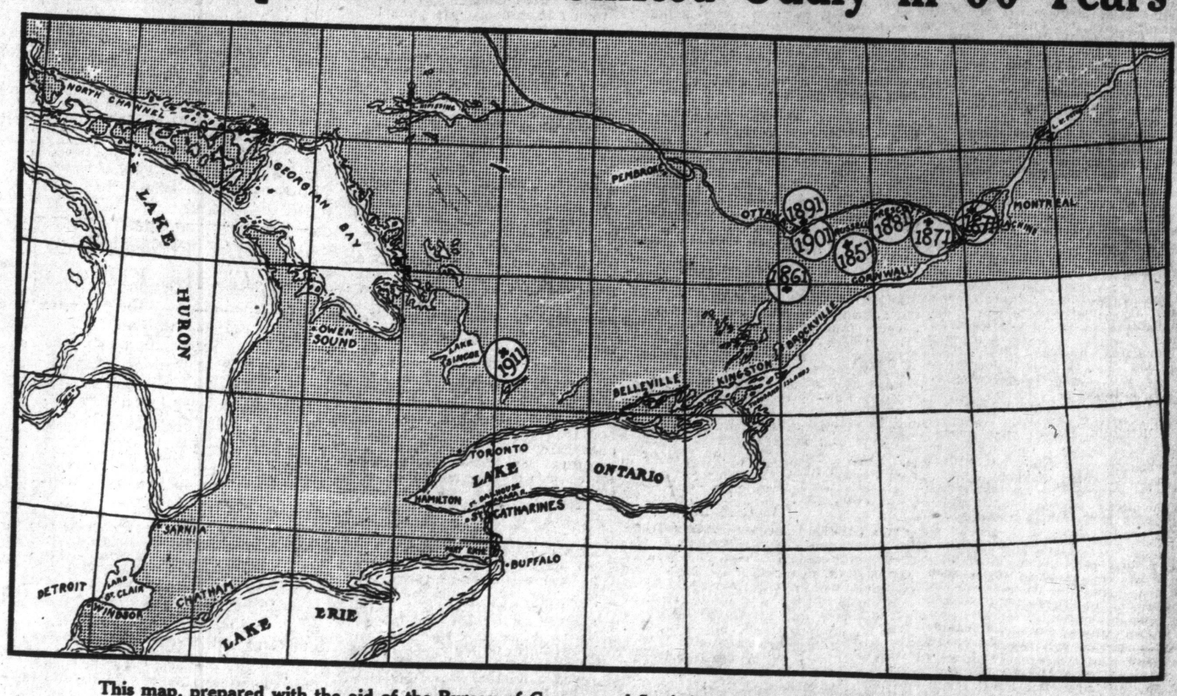
In 1851 the centre of population was in the southwest part of Russell County. The census of that day covered only Upper and Lower Canada and the spot was located about twenty miles southeast of Ottawa.

In 1861 the centre had jumped thirty miles due west to the western corner of Marlboro Township, Carleton County, on a line between Ottawa and Smith's Falls.

Ten years later the middle of Canada had wandered 90 miles eastward, to the western end of Montreal Island, in Jacques Cartier County. When we include the population of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, we find that it was big enough, in this year, to swing the centre into the western part of Vaudreuil County, 25 miles beyond Montreal Island.

In 1881 Caledonia Springs, in Prescott County, was the centre of population for all Canada, just 25 miles northwest of the spot that for ten years was the centre of population between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

When the experts in Ottawa calculated the centre of population after they took the census of 1891, they found that the City of Ottawa was the hub of Canada. Apparently that was the proper place for the country to pivot from, for in the census of 1901, ten years afterwards, the centre was found to have hardly budged an inch.



This map, prepared with the aid of the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Ottawa, shows how the centre of population has wandered in the last sixty years. Only in the years since 1901, it will be noticed, has the centre shown a disposition to stray from the eastern end of Ontario. For twenty years Ottawa had the distinction of being both the population and political hub of Canada.

Ottawa, tho, in the ten years of remarkable growth that came between 1901 and 1911, could not hold its proud position as the hub. The westerners took hold of the centre of population and set it down 170 miles due west of the capital, in Mariposa Township, Victoria County. That was its position at the census of 1911, the last one; the exact spot is on a farm not far from the north shore of Lake Scugog. There is no saying where it is today, but somewhere about Barrie lies the centre.

The horizontal line of population, it will be noted, has really shifted little to the north or south. The growth of Toronto and other cities in Southern Ontario has counterbalanced the settlement of the north. The building of railways thru the northern districts of the prairie provinces is certain, tho, to swing the centre as much north as in the next few decades.

THE SMILING FACE CLUB

Directed By C. A. Macphie

SMILERS, EVERY ONE

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.

Who is ever any better for crying? NOBODY; so why should we cry? If mother or father asks you to do a thing, why pout? You only feel badly afterward. Do it with a SMILING face; then everyone is happy. If you smile, why! mother SMILES, father SMILES, baby SMILES; and soon if you look hard enough at Puss, you will see that she is SMILING also.

There is nothing in the world like a SMILE.

Anyone may join this club; big people as well as little people; for (just whisper it) sometimes a big person needs to smile, just as much as a little person does.

All you have to do is to remember the above; send in your name to C. A. Macphie, Sunday World office, Toronto, then we send you an S.F.C. button. The number of letters we receive is so great that some weeks we haven't room for all the names. But keep on looking and you will see your name soon.

Margaret Andrews, Margaret Caldwell and Winnifred Melicamp, 532 Delaware avenue.
Bill Alma, Fisherman's Island, City.
Hughie and Bobby Bennett, 403 Crawford street.
Clara Batters, 146 Lindsay avenue.
Lizzie and Robbie Bennett, 64 Gladstone avenue.
Irene Bates, 654 Stewart street, Peterboro, Ont.
Marion, Dorothy and Georgina Bowhey, and Irene Somersett, C/o. Mrs. W. H. Bowhey, Norwood, Ont.
Lillian Brown, 201 Mary street, Hamilton, Ont.
Harvey Cuthbert, 204 Bleecker street.
Fred Curran, 95 Defoe street.
Muriel and Irene Collins, Orillia, Ont.
Stella Disney, 45 Bond street west, Box 3, Oshawa, Ont.
Valeria and George Dilling, Bowmanville, Ont.
Kenneth Duncan and Sister, 582 Ontario street.
Mother Muggie Lowden, Elizabeth Johnson and Doris Doel, 17 Hutcheson ave.
Frank Edgar, Preston, Ont.
Ivy Evans, 310 Lippincott street.
Johanna Fehlhaber, 265 Westmoreland avenue.
Agnes Flanagan, Chapleau, Ont.
Gerald Finlay, 87 Cedarvale ave.
Arthur and Will Harriman, 10 Hanson road, Oakwood ave.
Master Leslie Guy, 87 Division street, Kingston, Ont.
Daisy Gordon and Johnny Wall, 623 Logan ave.
Bertha, Dorothy, Frances and Ernest Gordon, 35 Day ave.
Kathleen M. Gallagher, 72 Warren road.
Winnifred and Tina Gladwin, 33 Allen avenue.
Laura Green, Parry Sound, Ont.
Lillian Gouge, 46 Beechwood avenue, Mount Dennis, P. O.
Winnifred Lily Humphreys, 1 Liberty street, King west.
Byron Kennedy, Bertha Dunbar, Alma Cook, Alcinda Harrison, Ruby and Reta Smith, Milford Butson, John Johnstone, Edith Cunningham, Alzenia Buchanan, Merrill Dunbar, Alberta Lamb, Jean McGirr, Marion Frost, Russell Boyse, Bob Ford, Vivian Elliott, David Duke, Margaret Dunbar, Stanley, May, James, Fred and Albert Duke, Mary Wilson, Albert Hodgson, Lucy Johnstone, James Boyse, Bessie Hodgson, Mae and Laura Dobbs, Lloyd Lang, George, Reta and Edith Hodgson, Silva Sinclair, Grace Ford and M. J. Lang, C/o. Bessie Hodgson, Sundridge, Ont.
Dorothy, Frankey, Grace and Ernest Holmes, 23 Hillsboro ave.
Julia Harrington, 381 Brock ave.
Gwyneth Hall, 532 Weller street, Peterboro, Ont.
Margaret Herridge, 50 Saulter street.
Fred and Helen Hamilton, New Toronto, Ont.
Alice, Carrie and Albertha Irving, 27 Pretoria avenue.
Colina Jones, 1872 Davenport road.
Ada Jinks, Randall street, Oakville, Ont.
May Jackson, 976 Gerrard street.
Norah Kavanagh, 270 Maclaren street, Ottawa, Ont.
Pearl Killaby, 957 Dovercourt road.
Mabel and Nina Kerby, 60 Leuty ave.
Gordon Lawson, 25 Brock avenue.
Evelyn and Viola Lowery, 42 Mountview avenue.
Eadie and Mer Lyons, 45 Dovercourt road.
Kenneth Manton, and cousin, 100 Macpherson avenue.
Alice Mottram, Thornhill P.O., Ont.
Beliman Mason, 123 Woodlawn ave. W.
Evelyn Morris, 199 Franklin avenue W.
Otto Mercier, York mills, P.O.
George Clark, Jim, Brodie and James McColl, 227 Bartlett avenue.
Helen Morphet, Hunter street, Peterboro, Ont.
Aberdeen McTavish, 65 Ascott avenue.
Mary Dolan, 75 Bay street, Stratford, Ont.
Teresa Longeway, 128 High street, Stratford, Ont.
Evelyn Lewis, 16 Shrewsbury street, Stratford, Ont.
Mildred Roberts, Loretta Academy, Stratford, Ont.
Veronica Gormley, Loretta Academy, Stratford, Ont.
Louise Longeway, Loretta Academy, Stratford, Ont.
Sadie McPhie, Loretta Academy, Stratford, Ont.
Ruth McKinnon, Loretta Academy, Stratford, Ont.
Marjorie Johnson, 46 Mornington street, Stratford, Ont.
Gertrude Tolton, 5 Nile street, Stratford, Ont.
Katherine Kemp, 69 Nile street, Stratford, Ont.
Catherine Kelleher, 109 Brunswick street, Stratford, Ont.
Myrtle Gleason, 181 Brunswick street, Stratford, Ont.
Irene Casselton, 151 Douro street, Stratford, Ont.
Margaret Battley, 185 Douro street, Stratford, Ont.
Edna and Muriel Westwood, 48 Stratford street, Stratford, Ont.
Rita Kirk, 55 Stratford street, Stratford, Ont.
Eugene Teahen, 44 Stratford street, Ont.
Katie Burke, 52 Chestnut street, Stratford, Ont.
Irene and Stella Moriarity, Paris, Ont.
Evelyn Martyn, Box 1695 North Bay, Ont.
Leonard and Grace Morris, 50 Essex avenue.
Margaret and Lawrence Malone, 38 Leonard avenue.
Annie, Hellen, Johnnie and Bertie Newell, 25 Redwood avenue.
Fanny and Annie Navin, no address.
E. Osborne, R.R. No. 1, Midhurst, Ont.
Frank O'Brian, 13 Colridge avenue.
Daisy Osborne, 151 McRoberts avenue, Earlscourt.
Vernon and William Olile, 708 Spadina avenue.
Alexander and Robert Provencher, C. O. R. Station Trenton, Ont., P.O., Box 612.
Estella and Cecil Rose, 253 Bartlett avenue.
Edith Hetehead, Gladys Orr, Ethel Radmore, Venetta Nash, Maudie Stinson, Mary Maylott, Sylvia Master, and Edith Race, 120 Windermere avenue, Swansea, P.O., Swansea, Ont.
Jean, Laura and Ralph H. Rutherford, 336 Locke street south, Hamilton, Ont.
Helen Rubidge, 1500 Queen street west.
Manuel Roserbaum, 524 Gladstone ave.
E. and S. Roberts, 766 Euclid avenue.
Eleanor Reesor, Markham, Ont.
Gordon Salter, 75 Highfield road.
Charlie Davedson, Broadview Hotel.
Jack Smith, 166 Bleecker street.
Lillian and Grace Stedham, 157 Clendenan avenue.
Margaret and James Kinnear, 852 Keele street.
Phyllis Smith, Box 226, Huntsville, Ont.
Ruby and Mary Smith, 63 Harvard avenue.
Edward Arthur Watson, 635 College street.
Annie Foster, 635 College street.
Florence, Mabel, Violet, Gladys Strickland, 43 Buttonwood avenue, Mt. Dennis, Ont.
Rose Silvester, Copper Cliff, Ont.
Dorothy, Marjorie and Edna Semark, Box 220, Gravenhurst, Ont.
Walter and Nora Goldsmith, Beckenham, Kent, England.
Harry Vipond, Bank of Commerce, W. Toronto.
Corrinne Young, 41 Hazelton avenue.

--- ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS AND GOOD, KIND, DEAR DOG MUTT --- A HOT DAY COMES AND WHAT HAPPENS TO JOHN

One hot, hot day, John said to Tom;
"I'm by this window now,
I'll take my blouse and hang it here
And cool myself somehow."

And that is just what Johnny did;
He took his blouse, I say,
And hung it on the window sill
To cool himself some way.

A bumble bee was passing by
And saw that blouse, "Ho! Ho!"
Then right into that blouse he flew,
'Twas odd but it was so.

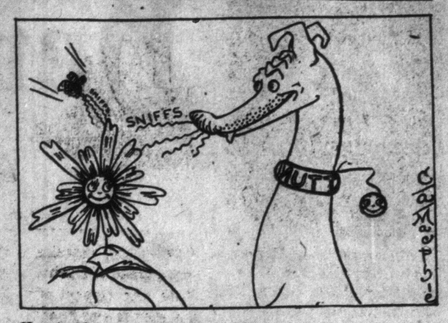
Then bye and bye the sun went in,
And Johnny said to Tom;
"I'll put that blouse right on again,
Now all the sun has gone."

Then me; Oh! my! what happened next?
"Bizz! Buzz! Oh, WOW it's hot!
There's something PRICKING, STICKING me,
Oh! No! I can't tell what."

Oh! Wow! Boo! Hoo! Ah, crickie me!

**To see poor Johnny jump and hump
Would make you scream and cry.**

Look at his FLAG and his SMILING FACE button.



**He stood quite straight and stiff, my dear,
And sniffed that flower sweet.**

Such howls and yells, oh my!
To see poor Johnny jump and hump
Would make you scream and cry.

Poor Pa comes racing in the door;
He wrings his hands and cries:
"Say! STOP! and tell me what it is,
I'm here before your eyes."

Well, Mutt, good dog, was there, of course,
And great was his distress;
He showed more brains than Pa or all
I really must confess.

For when he heard those Buzz's—say!
He just looked 'round you see,
Then, grabbed a flower from a vase,
As quickly as could be.

Then right in front of John, my dear,
Upon his good, kind feet,
He stood quite straight and stiff, my dear,
And sniffed that flower sweet.

The bee, of course, then smelled it too,
And out it flew, pell-mell;
And hit the flower, biff! so hard
That good Mutt almost fell.

Well, any way, young John was saved,
But this I'll have you know;
Quite twenty lumps were on his back,
'Twas sad, but it was so.

C. A. Macphie

QUESTION MARK TELLS TURVEY WHY YOU SHOULD NEVER GET FRIGHTENED AT THINGS WITH HORNS AND POINTS---A BEDTIME STORY.

NOW I HOPE YOU ARE LISTENING.

One day Jake Fox came again with his balloon.

"Now," said Old Goose, "Don't do it, any of you; for if you do you know what will happen."

"But," said the poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), "he would not dare with Me there; so all get in at once."

Well! my dear, we all got in at once, and off we sailed away, away, away, over hills, over dales and meadows.

Bye and bye we came to the sea. Yes the SEA.

"Now!" said the poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), "what do you say to turning back?"

"Ah," said Jake Fox, "this is no ride at all; come to the desert island, by all means, while you are about it."

The poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), thought it best not to say anything for fear he might make Jake angry, but, my dear, he certainly turned pale. Yes, my dear, the poor, dear King certainly did turn pale.

Finally we came to the desert island and what a desert island it was. Nothing but sand, sand and the more you looked 'round the more sand you saw.

"Oh," said Jake Fox, "Come to the other side; from there the view is grand."

Well, my dear, we went. Yes, we WENT.

Then as we looked we suddenly found that Jake Fox . . . . had disappeared.

"Hurry! Hurry!" cried Old Goose, "we may catch him yet." But no. . . . when we reached the other side there he was. . . . just sailing off in his balloon.

"Oh! Oh!" cried I.

"Oh! Oh!" cried the little Princess.

"Oh! Oh! Wow!" cried the poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), "what is to be done now?"

"Find a way out," answered Old Goose. "Follow me."

Well, my dear, we followed Old Goose 'round, and 'round, and 'round that island till, after a long time, we came to a hole in the ground into which Old Goose looked as hard as ever he could look.

"Botheration!" cried the Princess' Pa (the poor, dear King), that was a great word of his. "Botheration!" what do you mean by looking into holes all day long. If you intend to save us Do, if you intend to not save us DON'T."

"Goodness Gracious Me!" cried Old Goose. "If you are going to get so rampjious over it, I shall not bother at all." And with that he started to walk off, but the little Princess patted him on the shoulder and said, "Don't mind Pa (His Majesty), see the poor dear's tears."

Sure enough, when we looked, you never saw such tears in your life (just like chandelier drops), and at that Old Goose's heart melted and he said, "Well, here goes." And down into that hole he dropped.

And then, my dear, such roars as we made when we found that Old Goose was gone, but that did not mend matters; oh, no, my dear, it did not.

We sat down on the shore, put our heads on each others shoulders, and just passed the time howling.

Towards eight o'clock that evening; yes, my dear, towards eight o'clock that evening, we saw SOMETHING coming on the water.

It had horns and points and really made you shiver to look.

"Oh, what is that?" cried I.

"Oh, what is that?" cried the little Princess.

"Oh, what is that?" cried the poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), and with that we all burried our heads in the sand.

Nearer, Nearer, Nearer, NEARER still it came, till . . . finally it bumped up on the shore.

"Good-bye," said the poor, dear King (the Princess' Pa), shaking my hand, and saying he would stay with the little Princess while I WENT FIRST. . . . yes, my dear, while I went first.

"Oh, who, WHO will save us?" cried I springing to my feet and wringing my ears. "Ah who, I say, WHO will save us?"

"I shall," said a little voice in my ear.

I twirled 'round and there he was . . . .

Yes, my dear, there HE was; my dear, dear, DEAR little Old Loon, back once more, and beside him, yes beside him, was

standing (guess who), why good Old Goose, of course.

It seems that Old Goose, when he dropped in the hole, went Flip! Flop! down, down, down, down, DOWN, till finally biff! bang! bump! he landed right on the main street of Canton, China, going right thru the world from side to side.

"Whoa! Whoa!" said he to himself. "That is far enough." And as he said the word "Whoa" he felt a clap on his shoulder, and there stood little Old Loon and the Emperor. Yes, my dear, the Emperor of CHINA.

Old Goose told them about our woes and sorrows, so the good Chinese Emperor got a Chinese merchant vessel fixed up (that was the thing we saw with horns and points), and then they sailed straight for the desert island where we were.

Well that is all, my dear, but ever since then I have had sense enough (or tried to have sense enough) not to be frightened at things with horns and points.

Turvey's Ma said yesterday, "I wonder why that child does not mind the dark, the way she did a while ago"

C. A. Macphie.

Poems and Stories From Little Readers Of the Smilers' Page

Dear SMILERS:
I was reading "The Smiling Face Club Page," when I noticed you had put my story in the paper. I waited patiently until I found my story in the paper.

Constance and I received our buttons just the day before New Year's Day. I would have written before only I wanted to see my story in the paper.

Last week when I was coming home from down-town, I lost my button. I was very grieved over the loss of it. I keep wondering what the other smilers will think of me. I thought that maybe if I sent in a letter explaining the loss of my button I might get another one. Constance has still got hers.

Our wee baby, Dorothy, used to laugh when she saw Connie and me with our buttons in our caps. We used to wear our buttons in our caps like John wears his.

Mother said she didn't know how I came to lose my button when it was in my toke.

I have a lot of friends in the SMILING FACE Club. One girl to whom I told I had lost my button said, "it was very careless of me."

I hope you will send me another button. I will be more careful with this one if you will.

I guess I shall have to close now, but I am sending a few riddles in with this letter to put in our SMILERS Page.

Your very truly,
We remain.
Your SMILERS.

May and Constance Hooper, 161 Markland street, Hamilton, Ont.

Q.—When is a nose not a nose? A.—When it's a little reddish. (radish).
Q.—When is a lamp in a bad temper? A.—When it's but out, of course.
Q.—Why is a horse a curious feeder? A.—Because he eats when he hasn't a bit in his mouth.
Q.—Why is the letter "c" like frosty weather? A.—Because it makes old people cold people.

Sent in by May and Constance Hooper.

Dear Smilers:
I would like very much to be a SMILER. Here is a story:

Go About Your Business.

The old temple clock in London bears a curious inscription, the origin of which, says Harper's Weekly, is said to be a chance remark.

Some two hundred years ago a master workman was employed to repair and put a new face upon the clock. When his work was nearly done he asked the lawyers for an appropriate motto to carve upon the base. They promised to think of one.

Week after week he came for their decision, but was put off. One day he found them at dinner in the commons. "What motto shall I put on the clock, your lordship?" he asked of a learned judge, "O, go about your business," his honor cried angrily.

"And very suitable for a lazy crowd!" the clock-maker is said to have muttered, as he retreated. It is certain that he carved, "Go about your business," on the base.

The lawyers decided that no better warning could be given them than that at any hour of the day. And there the inscription still remains.

Please send me a S. F. Button. Hoping this is not too long.

Yours truly,
Flora Dow.

Dear SMILERS:
I still have my button, and my sisters see me SMILING so much they say they want to join too; their names are, Janet and Margaret Wright.

The following is a little poem I would like you to find space for on your page:

Moral.

It's a pleasant thing, I'm told,
To be left a pile of gold.
But there's something better still,
Never yet bequeathed by will.
Leave a lad a stock of sense—
Tho with neither pounds nor pence—
And he'll finish, as a rule
Richer than the gilded fool.

Willie Wright,
1526 Queen street west.
Age 10.

Dear Smilers:
Please send me an S. F. C. Button, and I will try to smile all the time.
I read the Smiling Face page, and I like it very much. I hope to see my name in the list of SMILERS.

Yours truly,
Phyllis Winn.

Please put this story in the S.F.C. page:

The Two Gardens.

One morning Jessie came running to mother crying "Oh, please, mother, may I have a garden?" "Very well," said mother, "but you must keep it in nice order." "Yes, yes," said Jessie, skipping about with delight. "Let's go and choose the place at once." This was done in a minute, and Jessie was soon busy. Her younger sister Winnie, had had a garden for some weeks. Winnie's garden was very pretty, she loved her garden, and was often seen with broom or watering-can sweeping up weeds or giving the flowers a drink. In a very few days Jessie put her tools away and said: "I shall have a rest." She took a book into her garden and sat down to read. She did this till mother was obliged to point out that her garden was not as tidy as it ought to be. "Well, the weeds grow so fast," said Jessie with a pout. One day while Jessie was reading, she heard a voice, and looking round saw a tiny fairy boy with wings on its back. "Shameful, Shameful!" said the fairy, pointing at the weeds and brambles. "Winnie's garden does not look like this!" "Well," said Jessie timidly, "the weeds grow faster here than there."

"What you mean is, the hoe goes faster there than here," replied the fairy. "Be a sensible girl, Jessie; you really did not want this garden. It was a little fancy. Put it in order as quickly as you can, and ask mother to take it back."

And Jessie did as the fairy told her, feeling in her own heart that what he said was right.

Sent in by Phyllis Winn,
290 Major street, city.

Dear Editor:
I would like to join the club, and I am very anxious to get a button. That war that is going on now is very seriously. I am going to write a poem. Some people is starving now. They say that America is the safest place now.

SMILES and Frowns.

SMILES are like the glorious sunshine,
When the sky is clear and bright;
Making everybody happy,
Filling home and school with light.

But when naughty thoughts, or temper,
Draw their heavy curtain down,
Over all that SMILING sunshine,
It is hidden by a frown.

Are not frowns like clouds that darken,
Many a bright and cheerful day,
For the sun might still be shining,
But the clouds get in the ways.

End.

Annie Rubin.

Dear SMILERS:
I lost my S. F. C. button on my way to school one morning. I was very sorry to lose it. Would you kindly send me another one?
I am sending a little verse, and hope to see it in the SMILERS' page before long.

Vice Versa.

Now, Tommy was both short and fat,
And Tommy was a twin;
His brother's name was Johnny,
Who was very tall and thin.

Yet Tommy's plump and ample limbs
Grew larger day by day;
While Johnny's thin and fragile form
Seemed wasting quite away.

'Till by their anxious Pa and Ma,
A ray of hope was seen—
Two preparations advertised
In Muddle's magazine.

The first as Anti-Fat known,
The makers claiming that
One bottle would remove for good
Unnecessary fat.

The other, known as Anti-Lean,
Was fully guaranteed
To make thin people plump and fat,
With almost lightning speed.

The anxious father hurried to
A chemist shop quite close,
And, reaching home, administered
To each an ample dose.

But in his haste he made a slip,
Which no one had forseen;
He gave the thin one Anti-Fat,
That stout one Anti-Lean.

And yet, this dreadful error found
For each an easy berth;
They're now the Living Skeleton,
And Fattest Man On Earth.

Sent in by:
Yours truly,
Eva Temple.

Dear SMILERS:
I wish to join your Smiling Face Club. I had the scarlet fever before Xmas, and the Smiling Face Club kept me from being lonely.
Please put in this little verse;

I want to be a soldier,
When I'm a great big boy;
I'd like to fight the Germans—
It would give me lots of joy.

Would you kindly send me a S. F. C. button.
Sent in by
Gordon Moysey,
90 Lyndhurst avenue,
City.

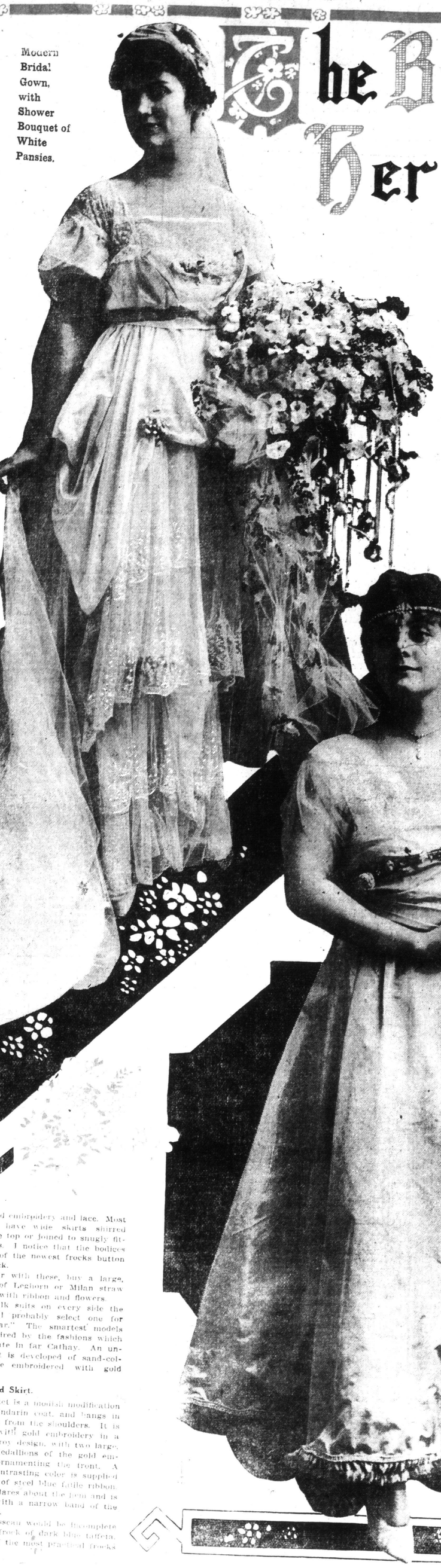
Dear SMILERS:
I would like to be a member of the SMILING FACE CLUB, and please would you kindly send me and John, Albert and Annie a button.

Yours truly,
Tom Harrison.

Here is a verse:
Captain Catchpole caught a crab and cooked it.
Did Captain Catchpole catch a crab and cook it?
If Captain Catchpole caught a crab and cooked it,
Where's the cooked crab Captain Catchpole caught?

The Bride and Her Trousseau

Establishing New Traditions for the Ceremonial Gown and Finding Interesting Variety for the Outfit of Summer Frocks, Hats and Ornaments



Modern Bridal Gown, with Shower Bouquet of White Pansies.

Dance Frock Novelty, with Rose Sprays in Corsage and Around Under Side of Skirt Hem.

Example of the Military Gown for Afternoon Wear, with the "Grenadier" Hat.

JUNE is not only rose time, but it is the time of weddings as well. Next to the marriage ceremony itself the most important feature of the wedding is the bride's trousseau. To prepare this for the day of days both mother and daughter have thought and planned in advance, for every bride is anxious to have her clothes lovelier than anybody's else.

The bridal robe is, of course, the pearl of the trousseau, and to my mind should carry with it an atmosphere of girlish charm and delicacy. There should be something ethereal, something fragile about it, like fairy gossamer or moonlight shining on an apple tree in bloom. It is the first gown of a new life full of promise and hope, and it should characterize these elements.

This gown must be totally different from all others in its sparkling, dazzling whiteness.

The Modernity of White.

Few brides are aware that white attire for the nuptial ceremonies is of comparatively modern origin. Yellow was the color adopted by the Roman ladies, and even now pink is the color which finds favor with eastern brides.

In the middle ages, and during the Renaissance, brides were frocked in crimson. Most of the Tudor and Plantagenet queens also were married in that vivid hue, which continues to be popular in parts of Brittany.

We are indebted to Mary Stuart for the bridal garment of white. At her marriage with Francis I. of France, in 1558, which took place before the great doors of Notre Dame, she was attired in white brocade, with a court train of pale blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused a great stir in the fashionable world of her time. It was not until the end of the 17th century that pure white was adopted. Previous to this time only royal widows wore this color.

The wedding gown of the present season is either stately in line and fashioned of rare lace and rich satin, or it is a simple, girlish frock of tulle, chiffon and lace made in a picturesque, old-fashioned manner that hints of days since gone by.

Personally I favor the very simple, very soft and very youthful wedding dress. The ideal gown, as I would have it, is a cloud of tulle, layer upon layer of transparency, with the skirt shirred full to stand away from the ankles, for of course the new fashions demand that even the bridal gown be short enough to show the ankles.

A frock of this type which I saw recently has the uppermost layer of tulle trimmed with a very wide border of silver embroidery in a very delicate, tracery. The bodice was made quite plain, with a rounded neck line and long tulle sleeves. It was trimmed with motifs of silver embroidery.

The Girlish Effect.

The girlish effect of this gown was further enhanced by a short veil of tulle caught about the brow with a wreath of orange blossoms twined with silver. The elaborate veil of real lace is out of place this year, and the only contrast to the filmy costume is the huge bouquet of orange blossoms, orchids or lilies of the valley which the bride carries.

Speaking of bridal bouquets, I understand that the very latest novelty is the shower bouquet of white pansies mingled with maidenhair fern and gauze ribbon. I feel sure that this lovely combination will appeal to many of the June brides.

Before I pass on to the subject of afternoon and street costumes let me beg of you—if you are young—to choose a wedding gown whose characteristic feature is simplicity. Why "paint the lily"? No matter how generous your allowance may be, bar the gorgeous brocaded satin gown from your trousseau. Later on, when your complexion has been robbed of its freshness and your hair of its sheen, there will be plenty of time to indulge your craving for rich materials and trimmings. Youth is God given and should be clothed accordingly.

Every summer bride will have to have frocks of white batiste or sheer linen to wear on hot afternoons. Select one or two pretty enough to wear to a garden party. You will find models a-plenty daintily trimmed with hand embroidery and lace. Most of them have wide skirts shirred about the top or joined to snugly fitted yokes. I notice that the bodices of some of the newest frocks button at the back.

To wear with these, buy a large, flat hat of Leghorn or Milan straw trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

With silk suits on every side the bride will probably select one for "best wear." The smartest models were inspired by the fashions which predominate in far Cathay. An unusual suit is developed of sand-colored faille embroidered with gold threads.

Jacket and Skirt.

The jacket is a modish modification of the mandarin coat, and hangs in loose lines from the shoulders. It is bordered with gold embroidery in a walls-of-Troy design, with two large, circular medallions of the gold embroidery ornamenting the front. A dash of contrasting color is supplied by a sash of steel blue faille ribbon. The skirt flares about the feet and is bordered with a narrow band of the embroidery.

The trousseau would be incomplete without a frock of dark blue taffeta. It is one of the most practical frocks one can have, and appears well on the street or indoors. Very charming indeed is a frock which I stopped to admire in the window of a smart shop. It was a coat dress, and the bodice was made to simulate an Eton jacket. The under bodice was of the finest white batiste trimmed with narrow pleated frills. The wide skirt was gathered about the waist line, and a sash of the silk was knotted low over the right hip.

Fetching Dance Frocks.

The modern bride is very proud of her dance frocks, for she does not intend to forget the "new steps," even if her time is engrossed by the cares of a home. She is sure to have one of Gros de Londres in a pale tint of blue, pink, mauve or yellow. And it will be made with an Empire bodice and a voluminous skirt trimmed with pleated ruches or flounces of lace. To be sure, there will be flowers tucked here and there among its silken folds.

Then she will have a more elaborate evening gown of chiffon, tulle or lace over a foundation of silk. Touches of silver or gold embroidery will ornament the bodice and skirt, and the sleeves will be mere wisps of tulle, or there will be no sleeves at all—simply strands of pearls or a band of narrow ribbon velvet over the shoulders. This also will be garlanded with flowers, but they will be the exquisite little French posies in all the colors of the opal.

The topcoat is not a dainty garment, but it occupies a well deserved place in the bride's trousseau. You will find many models of serge, gabardine, covert and homespun that are unusually smart. Each bride will aim to discover something new and different, and will know that her search is ended when she finds a coat of bamboo colored cloth cut with an oddly shaped yoke.

From this is hung the ample skirt of the coat, ornamented with patch pockets. The long sleeves are a continuation of the yoke and the collar, but fits snugly about the throat, and is faced with bright blue velvet.

The June bride's trousseau must boast of a light-weight evening wrap, and there is none prettier than the shapeless coats of taffeta or satin trimmed with bands of antique silk, reflecting tints of gold, silver, blue and rose.

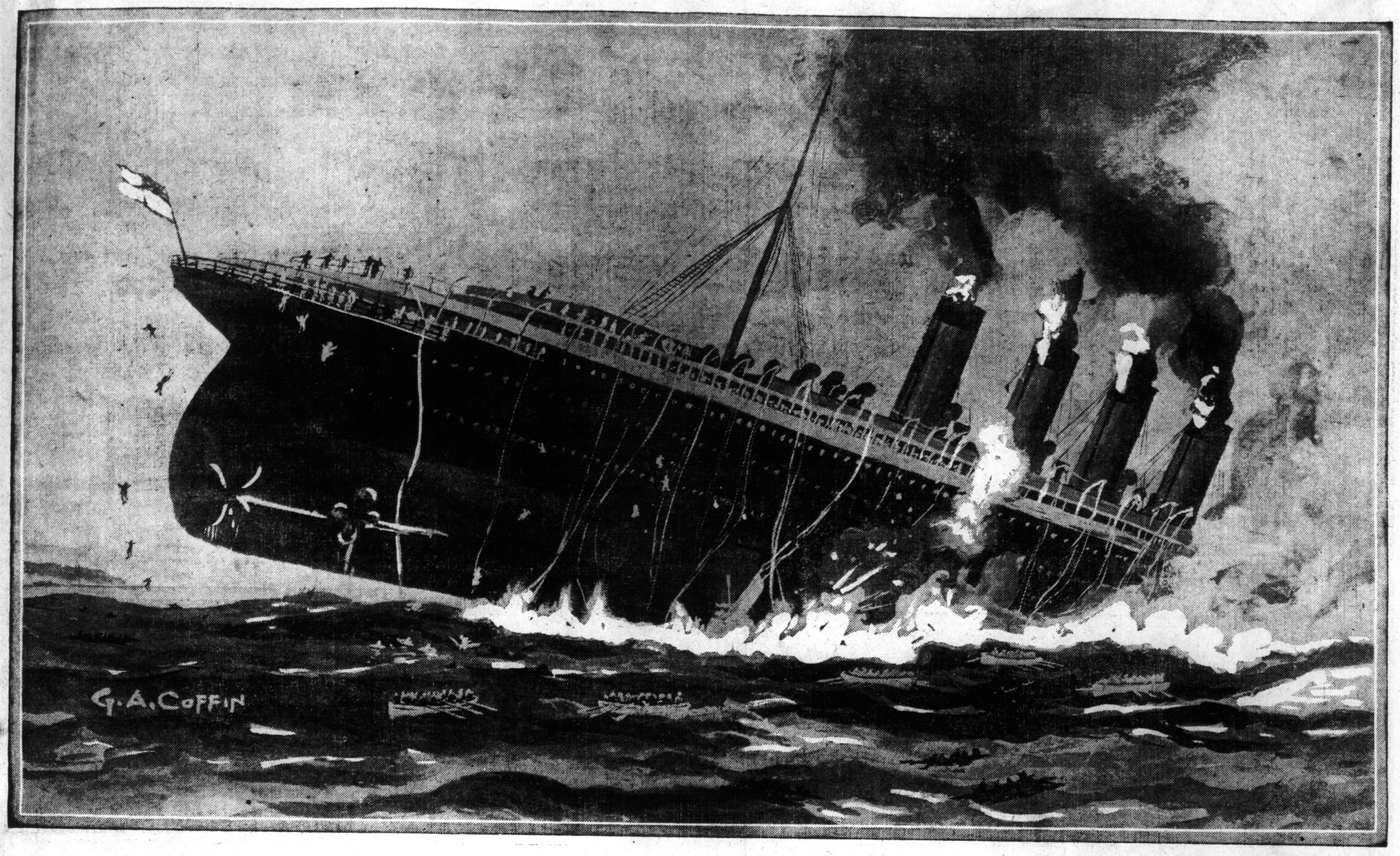
Finally, there must be stunning one-piece frocks of Shantung silk, linen batiste or French gingham, for morning wear, and an almost endless supply of accessories, including dainty negligees of crepe de chine, chiffon and lace; millinery for all occasions; low shoes and high walking boots, in the modish two-toned leather combinations; veils, gloves, neckwear, belts and girdles, parasols and lingerie.

2ND PICTURE SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATING WORLD EVENTS

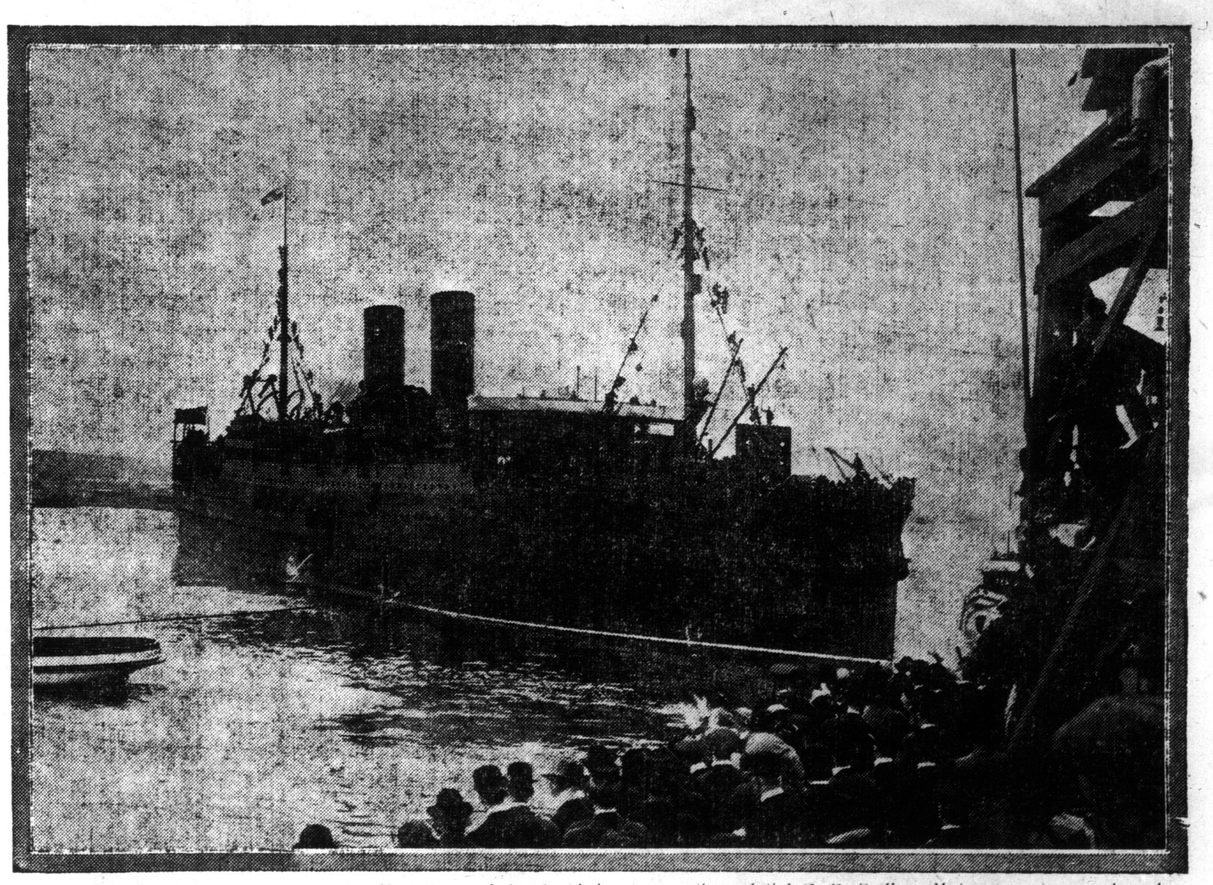
SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915



The last of the Lusitania—This picture shows the great liner just before she plunged to her doom when torpedoed by a submarine, carrying with her hundreds of Canadians and Americans to a watery grave, the victims of premeditated murder.

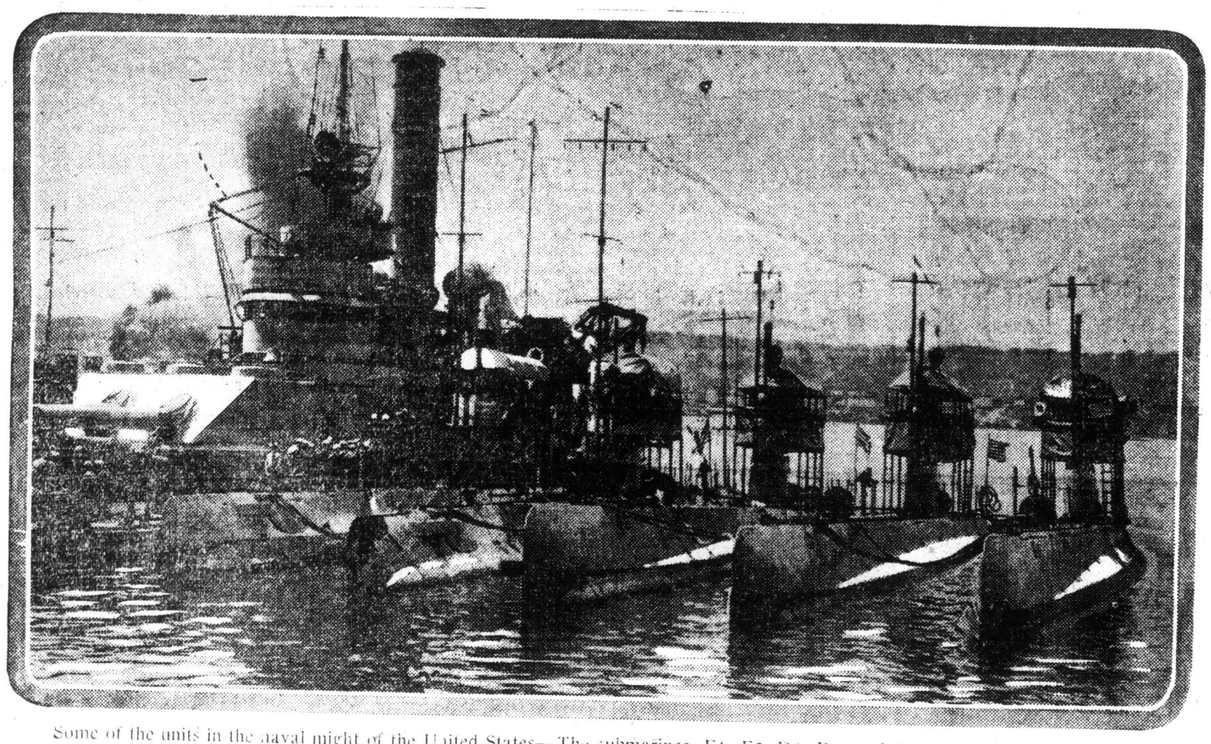
DRAWN BY G. A. COFFIN FOR THE SUNDAY WORLD AND THE N. Y. HERALD

Over one hundred and fifty babies died when the Lusitania was sunk. The ruthlessness and utter cruelty of the Huns was forcefully brought home to the United States by the murder of many of its citizens. This group is of Mrs. Paul Crompton and six children of Philadelphia, who were all drowned. The father, not in the picture, also was murdered.



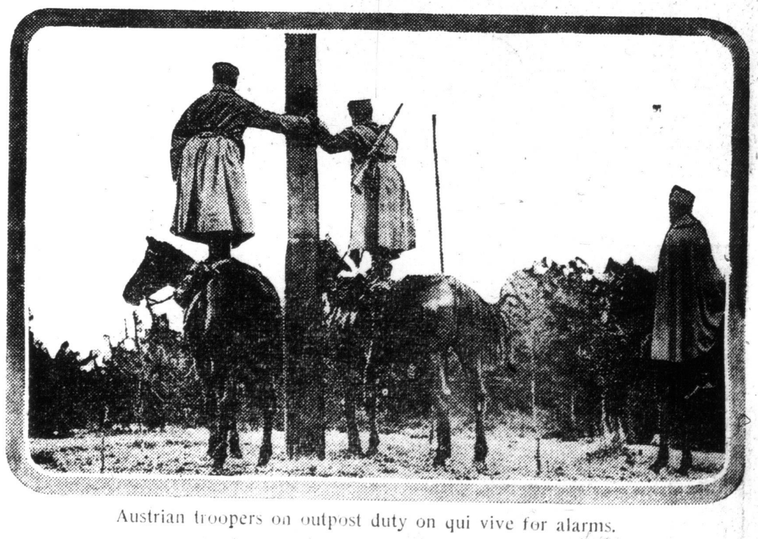
Canada's answer to Langemarck—More troops being hurried away on the palatial C. P. R. liner Matagama, commandeered as soon as she arrived in Montreal on her maiden voyage—Photo shows the boat loaded with Canadian soldiers, leaving Montreal harbor.

At the last resting place of Capt. Darling—The firing party of one hundred men picked from the 48th Highlanders, commanded by Capt. Millar, paying last respects to the fallen hero at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where he was buried with full military honors.



Some of the units in the naval might of the United States—The submarines, E1, E2, D1, D2, and D3, lying in the Hudson River for the big naval review. The little boats were the centre of a great deal of interest, accentuated by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Belgian girls doing colliers' work in the mines at Charleroi.



Austrian troopers on outpost duty on qui vive for alarms.

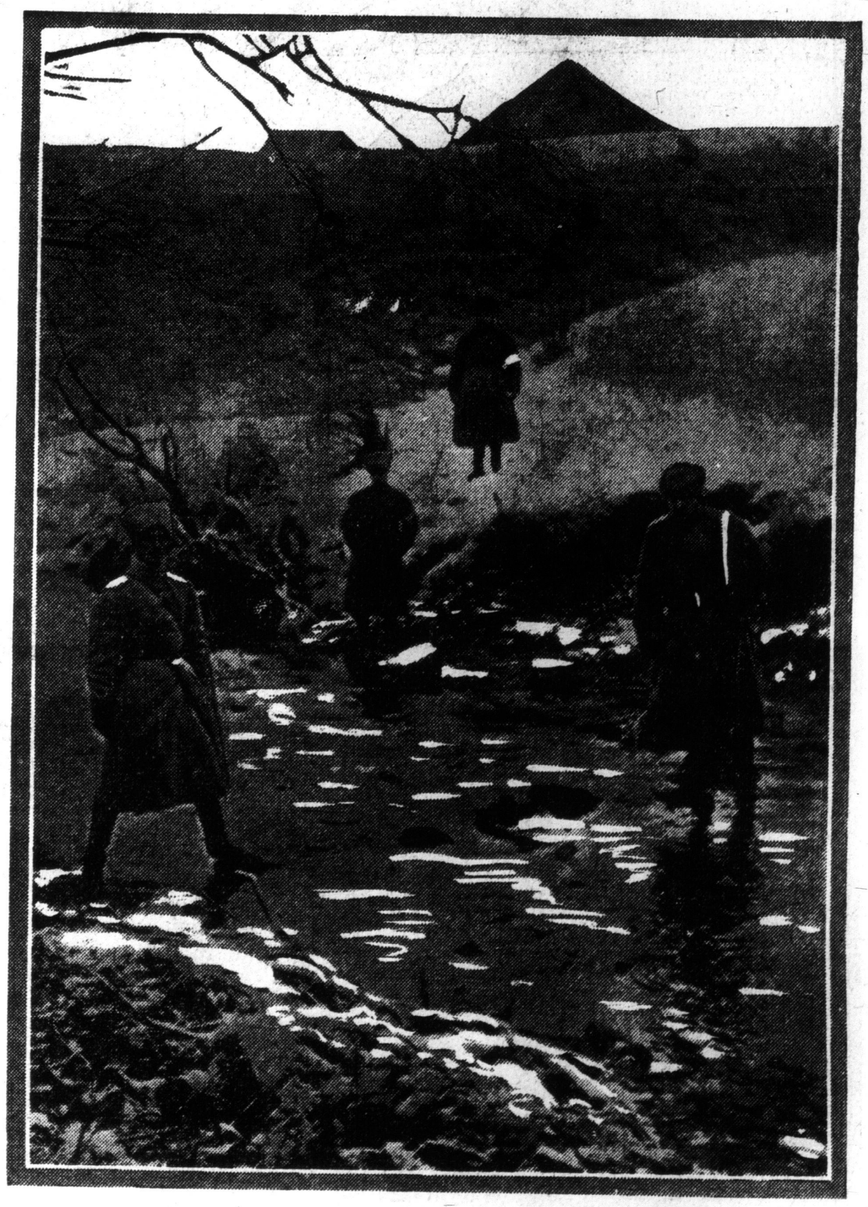
The burden of looking after Belgian refugees has to a great extent been taken by American societies. The Rockefeller Foundation's Commission has been active in caring for Belgians who fled into Holland. The picture shows the interior of a bicycle factory at Groningen which has been converted by the Rockefeller men into sleeping quarters and a relief distribution station.

Gaping hole, viewed from within, in the side of a German steamer captured by the British. It had struck a mine.

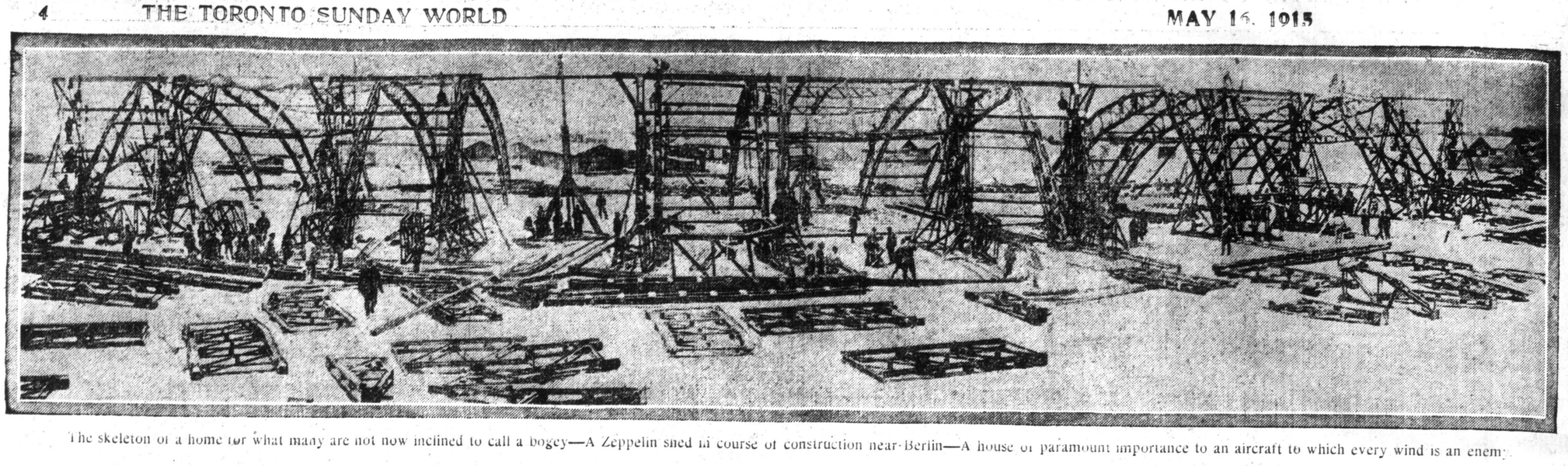
The class of 1916 going to the railway station in Paris to depart for the training field. With their personal belongings wrapped in newspaper or packed in home made knapsacks, these lads of about eighteen years go merrily away. In a few months they will be in the firing line. They are striking evidence of how our allies are putting forth every resource in a time of peril to all the world.

British soldiers drawing water from a well in the streets of Ypres.

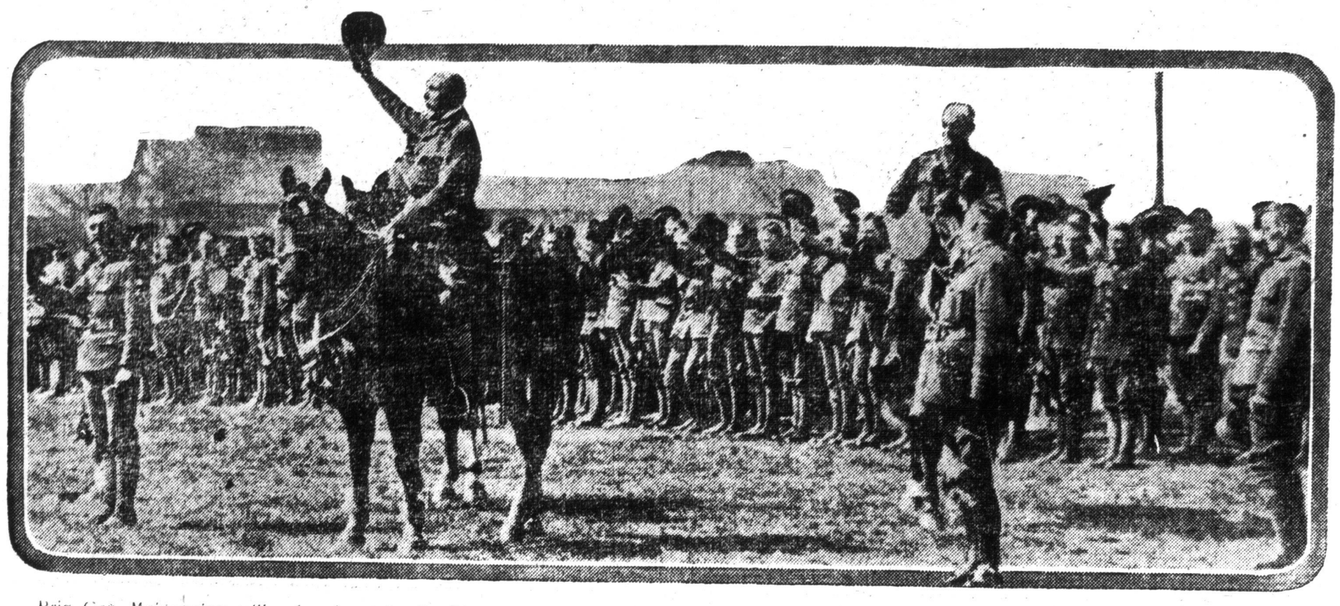
The new field kitchen, filled with removable ovens, by means of which one hundred meals of soups, joints, vegetables, tea, etc., can be served immediately when a halt is called. Very little coal is required, the fire being kept going with wood or dry refuse found on the field. A rack over the stove provides facilities for drying clothes.



The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the only brother of the Tsar of Russia, is on active service in the Carpathians, commanding the Caucasian Native Division of the Russian army. In this exclusive picture, the grand duke is shown at the left on the bank of the upper San River, south of Przemysl.

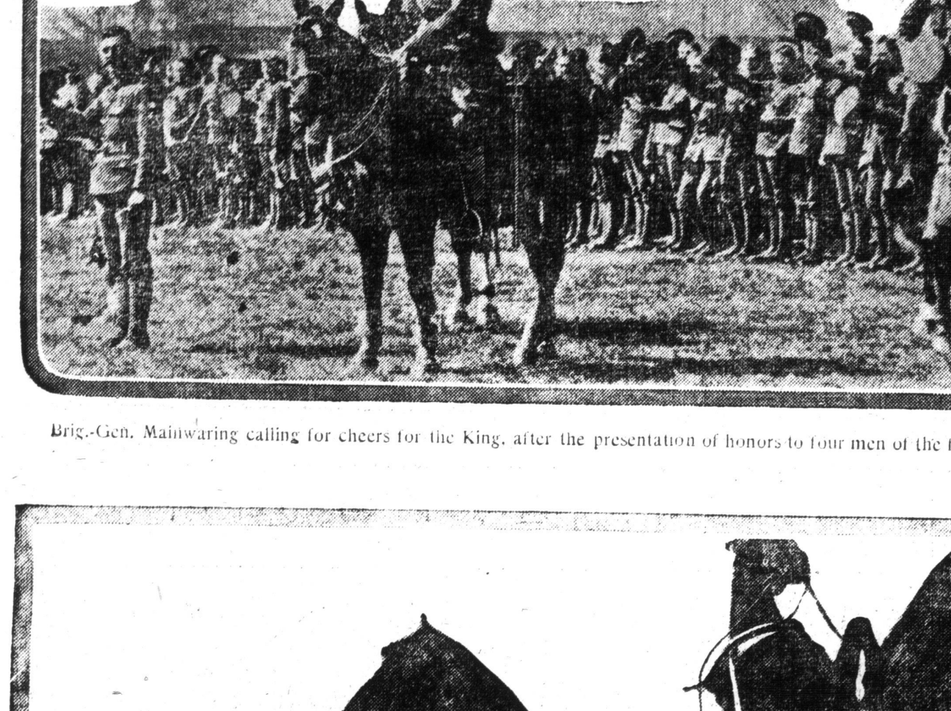


The skeleton of a home for what many are not now inclined to call a bogey—A Zeppelin shed in course of construction near Berlin—A house of paramount importance to an aircraft to which every wind is an enemy.



Brig.-Gen. Mainwaring calling for cheers for the King, after the presentation of honors to four men of the field ambulance and army service corps.

The peasants around Albert, France, lead as nearly normal lives as possible, with the shells of the contending armies bursting around them, but the horses have not yet become accustomed to the heavy explosions.



A Tommy, who knows his task right well judging from the recent furrows, giving a willing hand to a peasant in the north of France.

An Egyptian boy who is mascot with the Australian troops at the Dardanelles.

Illustrating the resourcefulness of British Red Cross workers—Using a wounded man's rifle as a splint on a fractured leg.

Cameron Highlanders waiting, in camp, for their ration of rum.

SPECIAL FEATURES WOMEN'S PAGES

The Toronto Sunday World

CLUBS, MOTOR STAGE, MUSIC

35TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MAY 16 1915 —PRICE FIVE CENTS

BRITISH EMPIRE FATTENS ON GERMAN SPOIL

German Colonies Being Quietly Attacked and Subdued All Over the World.

AUSTRALIA HAS NEW COLONIES

THE DIVISION of Germany's oversea possessions after the war will be a knotty point to the Allies, unless it is decided that the conqueror of these colonies should keep them. In that case Great Britain's red mark of ownership will show in many new places on the map, and the greatest empire the world has ever seen will become even yet larger.

At present Britain holds a number of the German colonies, and all not already conquered are being attacked by British or Allied troops. Australian forces have been the most active in capturing these German colonies. Australia now rules over all German possessions in the Pacific, including Samoa, the Germany colony of New Guinea and other posts. Altogether Australia now rules over nearly a million people in island possessions outside the great island continent. The Japs and British jointly took Kiau Chow, and the only colonies still remaining to the German government are those of German East Africa and German South West Africa.

Commanding in person the army of the British South African dominion, General Botha is gradually overcoming resistance in South West Africa. At the start of the war the Germans proved to be alert and quite prepared to fight. They crossed the frontier into the British country over the Orange River and, aided by the rebellion of traitors, such as Maritz, De Wett and others, kept the Union forces on the defensive. At Nakob, a South African police force held out for some time against 250 of the enemy.

Botha the Leader

The German forces were finally driven out by the splendidly disciplined Union forces. General Botha defeated the Germans at several points and, on March 19, occupied Davignab. On September 19, a Union force occupied the seaport of Angra Paquena (Luderitz Bay), from which a branch of the new German strategical railroad ran inland, and turned north to the capital, Windhoek, at Keitmanshoop. Keetsmanhoop has recently been occupied, putting practically a fourth of the colony in British hands, and a good section of the railway.

North of Luderitz Bay, the British possession of Walfisch Bay had been taken by the Germans. Opposite to the small British colony was Swakopmund, the principal seaport of the German colony. A British force occupied this from the sea on January 14, and also re-occupied Walfisch Bay. Moving inland the junction point from which the railroad connects with Keetmanshoop, via the capital, Windhoek has since been taken. From this captured post, Karabib, Botha's forces are moving north and south on Windhoek. With the impending fall of Windhoek half of the colony will be in British hands, including about two-thirds of the railways, and nearly all the important towns. The last by wireless connecting with Berlin will be lost with Windhoek.

Winaback Will Fall

Botha's forces made short work of the attempted rebellions in South Africa, and are well capable of cleaning up the German colonies. Armored trains, petrol-electric searchlights, ambulance trains and the best of modern artillery are with the Union army. Botha also has a fine corps of aeroplane scouts, and is every bit as well prepared as were the Germans. As a leader in South African warfare the former Boer general cannot be surpassed. The Germans in South West Africa have recently raided Portuguese West Africa and won some success, the Portuguese being neither prepared for war, nor their troops possessed of the morale to oppose German troops. The Germans are nearly at Huambo, in Angola, and have captured a quantity of stores. They may try to hold the Portuguese colony after being driven out of West Africa.

Togoland was taken early in the war by the French and British, and the French Congo colony and British troops from Nigeria are attacking the German Kamerun. The Germans are on the defensive in this colony, and the Allied forces have invaded the country.

In German East Africa the fortunes of war, so far, have favored Germany. The Germans were as well prepared at that point as they were in South West Africa with plenty of war supplies and men. East Africa is more desired by the British than all the other German colonies. It is in the path of the Cape to Cairo railway. Sandwiched in between Uganda, Portuguese, East Africa and Rhodesia the German territory stood in the way of Cecil Rhodes' project, the railway and cable line to Cairo. Germany demanded such a price for the concession that the project was abandoned.

Germans Prepared

For years Germany has been plotting to obtain the Belgian Congo, and thus, with South West Africa, run a German strip right across the continent of Africa, effectively hemming in the British to the south. When war broke out Britain had many secret emissaries in Uganda, and knew pretty well how things were going. The Germans had secretly armed their small trading craft on Lake Victoria Nyanza, but the British were even better prepared. The British ships swept down on the Germans and destroyed them. The Germans have raided Rhodesia, hoping for a native uprising, and the troops operating from Uganda have met with a couple of reverses, leaving the enemy with the best of it so far. However, the navy has blockaded the coast, preventing any further supplies from entering, and expeditions have been landed at various points. Meanwhile the Rhodesian and Uganda troops are preparing a further attack.

The conquest of German East Africa and German Southwest Africa would give Britain a continuous strip of territory from the Sudan to the Cape of Good Hope, and would paint red the entire section of Africa south of the Congo. With little notice and scanty praise for the men engaged, Britain is adding thousands of miles of territory to her empire, and millions of new British subjects are being brought under the crown.

WAR LOSS TO BE FELT FOR MANY YEARS

Scientists, Doctors, Musicians and Artists Are Being Slaughtered and Their Gifts Wasted.

ONE OF the most valuable articles yet written about the war is that by Mr. Herbert W. Horwill on "The Cost to Humanity" in the Atlantic Monthly.

In the quiet of his study, Mr. Horwill has got nearer to "The Real Thing" than can any war correspondent in the trenches, or even Generals Joffre and French and the Grand Duke, and the article is a masterly assembling of many far-reaching and most moving facts which show the terrible folly of war.

Great Scientist Killed

"Even when expert statisticians have completed their estimates of war's products and by-products," says Mr. Horwill, "their figures will come far short of an adequate account of the toll levied by the war upon the civilization of our own and following generations.

"A single instance will suggest the nature of some of the considerations that can find no place in any statistical table. In August, 1913, the 17th International Medical Congress was held in London. By common consent its most distinguished member was Professor Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfort-on-Main, and its most notable feature was his address on chemiotherapy, with special reference to his famous remedy, salvarsan, 'the discovery of which,' said the London Times, 'is the most conspicuous achievement of the day.' Professor Ehrlich himself gives much of the credit for that discovery to a colleague at the Frankfort Physiological Institute, Dr. Bertheim, the greatest recent authority on organic arsenic compounds, without whose researches Professor Ehrlich's success in finding such valuable remedies for the protozoan diseases would have been impossible. Dr. Bertheim was one of the first German soldiers slain in the present war.

Loss to Every Country

"It is not extravagent to say that the bullet or shrapnel or bayonet that killed Bertheim killed also an unknown number of future sufferers of all nationalities, whose lives might have been saved by the discoveries he would have made if his career had not thus been prematurely cut short. In the official tables his death is counted technically as a 'loss' to Germany only. Actually it inflicted a loss no less severe upon France, upon England, upon America, and, indeed, upon every country that profits by the advances of scientific medicine. Was the military significence' of getting rid of that one soldier worth to the Allies the price that his death may ultimately cost them?

Young Doctors Killed

"In all the reports of the war there is nothing more pathetic than some of the brief obituary notices, published from time to time in the British Medical Journal, of young doctors, serving as Red Cross surgeons at the front, whom the wastefulness of war has thrown upon the scrapheap just when long years of patient study were beginning to bear fruit. We read of one, 'Had his life been spared, there is no height in his profession to which he might not have attained'; of another, that an essay with which he won the prize at the London Hospital 'was regarded as an earnest of a steady outflow of original work in the future'; and of another, awarded the V.C. for bravery in attending the wounded under fire, that he had been investigating the problem of sleeping sickness in Africa, and was hoping shortly to bring his work on it to a practical conclusion."

Men of Promise

Mr. Horwill then mentions the names and positions of quite a number of Germans distinguished in scholarship, art and letters who have already died on the battlefield.

"A dispatch from Paris to a London paper of October 22 reports as a remarkable feature of the French casualty lists the scores of university professors, from all parts of France, who had laid down their lives for their country.

"So far, for obvious reasons, the British casualty lists afford no parallel to these tragic rolls; but the names are beginning to appear of young university men of promise who have met their death in the field.

"These are only the first fruits of war's harvest from men whose intel-

Continued on Page 4.

Toronto Now One of Continent's :-: Busiest Centres of Aviation

Three Schools in Operation Are Nucleus of Important Industry — What Canadians Who Want to Join the British Air Services Must Do and Will Get and the Tests They Will Undergo to Obtain a Pilot's Certificate.

BY N. C. P.

GRANTED that the spirit of adventure prompts many men to leave comfort and safety behind and go off to war, there has never been a better chance than is today offered young Canadians of high health and courage. With three flying schools in operation in Toronto, with the British Government eager for good men, and with always the possibilty of the Canadian Government making a call of its own, those to whom the new romance of the air appeals may quickly land themselves into a place. All this provided they have just the right temperament. Many a young man, courageous to a great degree, quick thinking and cool, may not have the sensitive control of his nerves and muscles that must be possessed by an aviator.

That there are many men who believe that they would make good aviators is certain. The Toronto schools have received hundreds of applications and enquiries. W. A. Dean, the president of the Canadian Aviation Co., has 200 equiries on file, from one coast to the other. If a man finds, after his first trip in the air, that the work is not for him, he will get $225 of the $250 fee in the Dean school returned to him. As a general thing, tho, any young fellow who has the nerve and confidence to enter into the game will come out alright.

Sizing up what the British Government will do for an aviator, the flying branches of the military and naval forces are, undoubtedly, attractive. All that is asked of a man is that he be a British subject, and a gentleman in every sense of the term—and to ensure that special references are demanded—that he be in good health, and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of hearing, and also from any disposition to constitutional or hereditary disease, and be in all respects well developed and a good athlete. He must possess full normal vision, as determined by Snellen's test (a thoro test of the eyes used by oculists). And he must possess an aviator's certificate.

Training Men Here For Certificates

It is to train a man for an aviator's certificate that the schools in Toronto were opened. They are not under government control, altho the government can revoke the permission to fly that the schools have received. The institutions are private. This is to correct an impression that has got abroad that the schools are run as well as authorized by the government. The authorities at Ottawa, who are passing volunteers on for England, may direct a candidate to a Toronto school, or may even send pupils to a private school at the state's expense, but they are not doing this, and likely will not. In England the navy is giving full support to civilian schools, and has even gone so far as to have men trained at schools at its expense, paying the standard fee.

Aeroplane, a well known weekly in England, says: "The navy is habitually taking into the air service any pupil from a civilain school where, while learning at his own expense, he has shown any promise of being a decent flier. Many a good man has got into the R.N.A.S. thru having the pluck to back his opinion by spending £75 on student's fees." So, it looks as if any Canadian who shows physical, mental, moral and flying qualifications is sure of active service with all the rewards of commission and honors and adventure.

Gets Refund of $375

It must be explained that the British Government, if a man shows himself satisfactory during the period of probation and training in England, will get the cost of his tuition at a private school refunded up to $375. If promoted to commissioned rank after reaching England a candidate for the Royal Flying Corps (the army wing) is granted an outfit allowance of $250 to cover the cost of uniform and camp kit. The royal naval air service gives an unstated amount for uniform and kit. Passage, second-class, to England, is arranged for volunteers, and if conduct has been satisfactory, men who have seen service are sent home again.

Men qualified for the naval service, which seems most to appeal to men in Toronto, will, if injured while flying on duty, or when undergoing a course of instruction at any of the English instructional establishments, or privately with the permission of the director of naval service, be eligible for certain pensions and gratuities, and certain pensions will likewise be paid in the case of death. While the pay in the air services is not very high, it corresponds generally with that of a subaltern in the army. There is extra pay besides, for active flying duty. At the expiration of active service generous fratuities are paid.

Candidates for the royal air services are first applying for admission to the department of naval service, Ottawa, or with the military authorities there. If suitable, their names are listed; they then go ahead with their instruction at a private school. The schools in Toronto are arranging and explaining the details of enlistment for pupils. The McCurdy school is training men in batches of fifteen, as picked by the Ottawa authorities.

Aviator Gets Finishing Touches in England

The local instruction, which does not make a man fully competent to go off scouting or bomb dropping, is for the purpose of getting a man his aero certificate. The British authorities, when a man gets to England, give him the finishing touches, and teach him a lot about the handling of guns, seamanship or land operations, and a great many things that at first sight an aviator would seem to be above. The aero club certificate says that a man is a flyer according to the rules of the International Aeronautic Federation, the body that controls all the world's aero clubs. The Aero Club of America is not just an organization of the United States, but was apportioned jurisdiction over all North and South America. Its pilots' certificates when granted Canadians are, however, subject to ratification by the club of the country of which the aviator is a subject, meaning that certificates secured by Canadians will be passed by the Aero Club of Great Britain. This is a formality, and will be probably dispensed with shortly. W. A. Dean, of the Canadian Aviation Co., who was the first man to bring a flying machine, the noted Sunfish, to Toronto, had a great deal to do with making it very easy for Canadians to get pilot's certificates. Formerly a man had to go to the States to pass his test; he there would have to hire a machine and make arrangements for official witnesses to attend. The cost of this would have run up to $100. Mr. Dean arranged for the appointing in Toronto of two local members of the Aero Club of America as official witnesses. Now a pupil of any of the schools may make his test flights here in a school machine, and at little cost.

Tests He Must Make

The tests a man must undergo to get a pilot's certificate are rather interesting, seeing that there will be scores of them made here this summer. The candidate has to make two distance flights, consisting of at least 16,404 feet (5 kilometres) each, in a closed circuit, without touching the land or water. These flights are made in figure eights, and at least eight "figure eights" must be made. Then he has to make an altitude flight of at least 328 feet, the descent to be made with the motor cut off. His landings must be clean, and in the distance flights he has to come to rest within 164 feet of a designated point. On these tests he must be alone in the machine. From three to six weeks of instruction should make a man competent to essay the tests.

Toronto will, in a few weeks, become the greatest flying centre on the continent. It should not be long before machines, motors and practically all equipment, are being built here. The war should establish the aeroplane industry on a solid footing and Toronto will have to thank the few enterprising men who have worked, without the government help that the United States gives, for the prestige that will be brought to this city.

At the end of last week the company of which J. A. D. McCurdy is managing director, the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motors, Limited, had four machines here, either flying or being set up. One is the Curtiss flying boat that has been over at the island school making short flights for a week. To this is added, for early training for aviators, a slow land machine, a tractor of 70 miles an hour. It is to be used at the Long Branch rifle ranges to give men their first flights off the land. For the finishing course in land flying a powerful tractor of the type being supplied the British government for army work is being assembled and tuned up at the factory. It will make 95 miles an hour and for the latter stages of hydro aeroplane work the Curtiss-McCurdy school is putting together a 160 horsepower flying boat or seaplane, a big three-passenger affair of the British naval type. All these machines were brought from the States. The first class of fifteen at this school, which is at West Hanlan's Sandbar, has been getting some splendid practice in between the spells of bad weather this last week. Another class of fifteen is being picked by Vice-Admiral Kingsmill from the list of candidates submitted by the school. He will be in Toronto again shortly. Thirty men is all this school will want to handle at a time.

Two Island Schools

Meanwhile W. A. Dean has wasted no time since he got permission last Tuesday to fly, and is getting his first class and his Curtiss flying boat ready for immediate action. His school is on the Island, just east of the R. C. Y. C.

Up in North Toronto, in Lawrence Park, west of Yonge street, Lloyd E. Janney has got his class at work, and is also doing some rapid building on a new machine.

So it all means that Toronto folks are going to see a lot of aviation this summer. There won't be any "stunts" to gasp at; there will be just a lot of good, sensible flying, the sort one would expect of the courageous young Canadian who realizes that he is engaged in serious business of the utmost military importance.

The Crowd's the Thing, After All

The Human Race Loves Company and Life in the City's Down Town Section Proves It.

BY A. I. MacKENZIE.

IT is not good for man to be alone. That dictum is older than the Anglo-Saxon race and is followed by the majority even tho the English section of the hyphenated nation may still cherish a certain aloofness and strive for lonely personality.

Go into a lunch counter, order your "dropped on," your "pork and," or whatever they happen to have in the white tile food operating chamber. There is no one in the place and you sigh gratefully, pick up your provender, balance your glass of milk on your left arm and start for a chair. First of all, you produce the price—the food surgeon back of the counter would forget it unless you remembered.

Another enters, goes thru the same formalities and sweeps the forty empty chairs with his glance. He looks you over casually, doesn't appear to like the vision—but he comes and sits down in one of the two chairs next you. Some of us like to get away from our fellow-men, mostly. He is one of the nine hundred and ninety in the thousand who isn't afflicted that way.

Anybody can understand why your best girl, with half a dozen other chairs in the front parlor, wants to share one with you. But why do people crowd into the back seat of a street car when there's half a dozen vacant ones up ahead? Smoke? No, half of 'em don't. They just want company. Anyway, coming right down to a fine point, you shouldn't let your long legs sprawl all over anywhere, even the back platform of a Fleming chariot.

From Jarvis to Bay and from Carlton down to King, the downtown streets are crowded day in, day out—and also at nights. Mostly at nights. Are the sidewalks better? Not that we know of. Up on St. Clair avenue there's an elegant stretch of sidewalk and yet only an odd pedestrian travels along it every hour. The city might rip up some of these useless sidewalks, lay two or three of them in the downtown sections and then when we had to stroll along Yonge street from Queen down, of business we'd have space enough to get out of the Indian file. Particularly at night.

Why do six hundred people crowd around to see some fakir sell collar buttons guaranteed not to hop out from under the bureau when you whistle for 'em? Why, the rest of the five hundred and ninety-nine are around the flare of the oil light. They can buy collar buttons on a card for a nickel. Some have to buy because its the only way to be let out from in front. And they have to hustle off to get their feet trodden on, be bumped off the sidewalk and run into in other crowded spots. There isn't anything worth seeing in a "cop" arresting a newsboy or some fellow predicting the end of the world from a wagon. We can understand a good fire or a respectable dog fight.

The popular soda fountains have crowds too big to handle; the others only a few morose individuals who prefer to get their drink without the luxury of fighting for it. Even when some of us decide that we want to get away out in the open north country for a holiday outing we can't stick it out. We arrive back in the city, carrying our coat of tan, our suitcase and our black fly and mosquito bites, jump off a street car, dodge a jitney, get wedged in the mud and murmur, "Gee, it's great to be home."

Misery loves company. If it didn't we wouldn't have any cities and there wouldn't be any back to the land slogan.

WILL THE U.S. EVER GIVE CANADA THE PACIFIC PANHANDLE

Five Hundred Mile Strip That Russia Sold Fifty Years Ago Is Today Becoming Important.

BY MAX. McD.

WHEN A geography class is taught that Canada is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, the Dominion is given 1000 miles of coast line to which no claim can be made. Beginning at the Strait of Belle Isle, and running northwest for 600 miles is Labrador—British territory to be sure—but yet shutting Canada out from that extent of natural shore line. Crossing the continent in the same latitude we find a projection of Alaska extending down some 500 miles, and keeping Yukon Territory, the northern half of British Columbia, and the entire Mackenzie Basin—nearly one-third of Western Canada—from free access to the Pacific. This territory belongs to the United States, and is known as the "Panhandle."

When the Hudson's Bay Company began trading in furs on the Northern Pacific Coast, there was great rivalry between its men and the fur traders of Alaska. So intense did the feeling become that, in 1825, a treaty was made between Great Britain and Russia, to whom Alaska belonged, fixing definitely the line dividing the territories of the two powers. In it Russia was confirmed in the possesion of a strip along the Pacific coast reaching down as far south as 54 deg. 40 min.

In 1867, the year of the Confederation of the provinces of Canada, United States paid Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska. When gold was discovered in the Youkon in 1895 it was found that the territory was inaccessible from the sea except thru this strip given to Russia in 1825. This now belonged to United States, and trouble threatened. No atempt had been made to delimit the frontier between this coast strip and the Yukon; so after considerable negotiation, the matter was submitted to the arbitration of three American and three British jurists.

The Commission met in London in September of 1903, and the result of its deliberations was the Alaska Boundary Settlement. Portland Channel was so defined as to give the United States two islands—Sitklan and Kannaghunnutt—which were generally regarded as belonging to Canada, all the islands of the Alexander Archipelago, and a strip of coast on the mainland running southeastward as far as the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. The strip is some 536 miles long, and from 8 to 35 miles wide, the boundary on the mainland being measured from the heads of the larger bays.

The Canadian Commissioners, Sir Louis Jette and Sir Alan Aylesworth, refused to sign the award, thereby protesting against the judgment of Lord Alverstone, the chief justice of England, and the third British commissioner, who voted with the United States representatives. It has been thought by many Canadians who are not familiar with the facts, that, but for the action of Lord Alverstone, Canada, four years after that Do- of the "Panhandle."

America Proposes Transfer to Canada

Interest in this strip of territory has been aroused of late by a resolution introduced at the last United States Congress by Honorable Frank O. Smith, of Maryland, in which it is proposed that the president of the United States be requested to offer to Great Britain and Canada to negotiate for the transfer of the "Panhandle" to Canada by sale or exchange or both. Innumerable letters, we are told, have been written by prominent Americans in both public and private life endorsing the idea. Many are in favor of a direct gift; some advocate sale, some "swap"; but all agree that the transfer should be made. It would certainly be a movement in the direction of universal peace. One ingenious scheme was that British Honduras might be given in exchange for the "Panhandle," and that in turn swapped to Mexico for territorial extensions on the mainland of America. But a large percentage of opinions favor the direct cession of the Alaska coast strip to Canada without a string or a reservation. This would indeed be heaping coals of fire on the head of Canada, four years after that Dominion had refused an offer of reciprocity from the United States.

The importance of the "Panhandle" to Canada is shown in a statement of Mr. Smith, that 600,000 square miles of inhabitable Canadian country, rich in timber, agricultural, and mining lands, is deprived of its natural seaboard, a stretch of land three times the area of Germany, and ten times that of England and Wales together. This innocently imprisoned territory has the same climate as Europe in the same latitude. In Europe, north of the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min., on an area corresponding to the country behind this "Panhandle," you will find a slice of Ireland, a slice of England, all Scotland, all Denmark, Sweden and Norway, all Finland, a slice of Germany, and the richest part of Russia; great cities like St. Petersburg (Petrograd), with 1,700,000 inhabitants; Glasgow, with 900,000; Copenhagen, with 500,000. An equal area in Europe in the same latitude contains 25,000,000 inhabitants. The entire Pacific slope of this country is drenched with rain and possesses tremendous water power. The factories to be driven by that power will necessarily be on tidewater in American territory. But the reservoirs furnishing the power will be on Canadian ground. The 25,000,000 captive Canadians who will eventually live behind this "Panhandle" will constantly be forced to contribute to the enrichment of half a dozen American cities,

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PHONE HEROINE WINS LAURELS IN PEACE AND WAR

New Sort of Bravery Makes Appearance on Battlefield, That of the Phone Girl

BRAVE, FAITHFUL IN TIMES OF PEACE

BY GRATTAN McCAFFERTY.

OUT OF the storm of warfare that is devastating Europe rises the figure of a young girl who has won her place in the front rank of the heroes and heroines whose names are being honored thruout the world. She is a new sort of war heroine, a product of modern times, and this is her first appearance on the battlefield. She is the telephone girl.

She has given her life in Belgium aiding the soldiers of her country to defend their homes. She has been wounded in Russia holding the army's lines of communication over her wires. She has risked her life in all parts of the battleground of the nations, and has sometimes helped to win battles by her devotion.

The telephone heroine is not a product of the war. She is equally faithful in times of peace. She has been growing up with the telephone all ovgr the world, and wherever the slim wire fingers have stretched out to connect the furthermost posts with the centres of civilization she has been found always brave and true to her duty.

Before the war came to test her in this final field of devotion she had won her stripes in the war against fire, flood, and every convulsion of nature until her figure became a fixed one in every disaster that has tried the qualities of human endurance and courage. She is always a humble figure, working neither for fame nor reward. She has never been known to fail in times of necessity.

The bravest acts of the telephone girl in war-swept Europe have their parallel in times of peace. The girl who died at her switchboard on the battlefield was sister to the one who was swept away in the flood waters of Folsom, after saving hundreds of lives. The wounded Russian operator is kin to the girl who stayed at her post with flames all around her to warn the guests of a big hotel, or the employees of a great building, and barely escaping with her life. For each and every heroine the war zone can produce, peace has brought a hundred whose deeds would entitle them to the much prized cross the Russian girl is likely to get for her devotion.

Directed Gun Fire.

To those who know the achievements of the peace-time telephone girl, there was nothing surprising in the stories of devotion to duty displayed by her sister on the battlefield. It seemed to be but the natural thing to expect of the telephone girl anywhere. There was the telephone girl of Dahlen, Belgium. She is still among the long list of unnamed heroes and heroines of the war, for she died on duty, and the soldiery who swept over the mass of debris under which her exchange was buried, were too busy with other things to seek to find out who she was. But she lives in the grateful memory of the Belgian commanders who were aided by her in a critical time.

The town of Dahlen was the centre of one of the battles of the early part of the Belgian campaign. The telephone exchange occupied a prominent place from where the operator could see the battleground. Back of her were the Belgian batteries; in front the German. Between the two fires she never quailed. She observed that the fire of the Belgian guns was having little effect on the German positions. She had been in communication with Belgian officers before the fighting, and now her exchange was the centre of their field telephone service. Undisturbed by the shells which fell all around the building she called up the commander of one of the Belgian batteries.

"The shells are not being properly placed," she told him, and then proceeded to direct the fire over her wires. Following her instructions the Belgian gunners changed their fire. The telephone girl "regulated the fire effectively" as the cold official report of the battle stated, until a shell from one of the German guns struck the exchange building and tore it to pieces, the brave operator going to her death in the ruins.

Change but a few details of time, place and conditions and you have the story of Mrs. Caroline Rooke, the telephone operator on duty at Folsom, New Mexico, the day the flooded creek above the town broke thru the dam. From the telephone exchange Mrs. Rooke saw the flood coming, and knew the danger. She had plenty of time to escape, for a resident of the nearby hills telephoned her at the same time advising her of the breaking of the dam, and telling her to seek safety. She laughed over the wire at the warning for she knew that the lives of the people of the town depended on her. So she stayed at her post. She warned the town of its danger over the telephone, and almost everyone escaped. The flood in its terrible rush carried away the exchange building. They found Mrs. Rooke's body two days later twelve miles down the valley. The headpiece of her telephone receiver still gripped her ear and glistened in the sun like a crown over her black hair. The broken cord of the receiver told

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A BRIDE'S OWN STORY Of Her Household Adventures

By ISOBEL BRANDS

The Fine Art of Making Tea.

WE HAD brother with us for dinner last night—the first time he had come—and I did try my very hardest to prepare what I remembered he liked. He always had a fondness for tea, due, perhaps to the fact that he used to absorb huge quantities of it to keep awake during the periods when he sat up until 2 a.m., cramming for his examinations. So I decided on tea as the beverage for our meal, mentally complimenting myself on my thoughtfulness in recalling his preference. But pride was to have a fall.

"Sis sure is a dummer of a cook," he agreed with Bob appreciatively, "but I say, why do you make tea?"

I looked up astonished. "If you must know, I made it especially because you were coming, and I remembered you preferred tea. Why do you ask? Have you any criticism of tea in general or this tea in particular?"

"Far be it from me to disparage the works of so gracious a hostess," he returned in his best high school oratory manner, "but if you want to listen to a mere man who doesn't know anything about cooking, except what he once learned about making tea while camping with a bunch of fellows, I'll be glad to pass on this valuable knowledge to you without charge."

"Don't listen to him, Bubbles," interrupted Bob, loyalty. "You make first-class tea, and I'm not going to have this young cub set himself up as your guide and counsellor."

"Thanks, awfully, for your confidence, Bob, but I'm afraid you're not the best judge, considering that you only partake of tea about once in a week. Besides, if this youth has any mysteries to impart about tea making I'm all ears to hear and improve myself in the art."

"Mystery nothing," growled brother. "Bet you a box of candy you didn't make this tea right. You know I've partaken of so much of this harmless little beverage that when age makes me useless for my present active work I'm going to be a tea taster.

"It's the simplest thing in the world to make good tea, and yet there's nobody I know makes it right, except one girl, and I taught her how to do it.

"First be sure that the water is absolutely at boiling point and is fresh. Freshly boiled water is the only thing fit to make tea. Then rinse the teapot with boiling water and let it stand on the oven to dry. The dry tea leaves should always be put in a hot earthen or china teapot—never a metal teapot. Use one teaspoonful of tea to half a pint of boiling water, and place the tea somewhere where it will be kept at the boiling point and yet not boil."

"Well, that's nothing wonderful," I remarked.

"Admitted," said brother, "but 'fess up now, did you prepare the tea this way?"

I didn't, but I wouldn't confess just how I had prepared the tea. All these little details of boiling and heating the teapot and so on I had heard of, but I never bothered with them, thinking they didn't matter. But brother, who is quite a connoisseur, explained how very sensitive tea leaves are—how every little detail helps or deteriorates their flavor, and so I'm going to be watchful of every little point hereafter.

RADIUM CURE FOR CANCER IS BIG SUCCESS

OF 746 cases of cancer treated at the Radium Institute of London last year there were 69 apparent cures, while 228 were reported improved. Many of the cases came to the attention of the institute in too advanced a stage to be remedied.

The comparatively new curative known as radium is especially useful in dealing with superficial cancers of the skin and with cases that are not easily operable. Conveniently handled, it gets at growths which cannot be reached by means of the X-rays. Because the patient can take radium in the mouth, cancer of the mouth, or palate, for instance, can be readily dealt with by radium.

Those birthmarks commonly known as "port wine stains" seem to be effectively treated with radium. A porter suffering from this disfigurement had repeatedly been refused employment. He went to the institute and after a time the mark was entirely eradicated.

NURSE'S KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets After Operations Failed

She was too weak to walk alone,

In frightful pain for hours at a time.

Had undergone two operations.

Faced with a third operation she took

DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

And was Cured.

Two years ago Nurse Dowdeswell, of 97 Alfred street, Gloucester, England, wrote to say that Dr. Cassell's Tablets had cured her of acute kidney trouble, and saved her from operation, and she now tells her story for the benefit of fellow sufferers in the Dominion. She says:

"I am pleased to say that I have had the best of health since I told you of my cure by Dr. Cassell's Tablets some two years ago. People remark on how well I look. When I think of what I suffered before I knew of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, I feel I can never sufficiently praise your splendid medicine. Kidney trouble had reduced me to such a state of helplessness that I could not walk alone. I had undergone two operations, and taken endless medicine; but nothing helped me. Often I was in frightful pain, pain that lasted for hours at a time. I was also a martyr to dyspepsia, and so weak and spiritless that I used to wish I could die and be done with suffering. Although, as

Nurse Dowdeswell.

I have said, I was twice operated on for kidney trouble I got no relief at all. I was urged to undergo a third operation on my left kidney, but by that time I was taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and the benefit was so apparent that I refused the operation, and persevered with the Tablets. Then I mended rapidly. I had no more pain; the dyspepsia, too, was cured and I began to gain flesh. In a remarkably short time I was thoroly well and strong. Now, if ever I feel a little run down—and my work as a nurse is sometimes very trying—I just take a dose or two of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and they never fail to set me up again. They are just splendid."

That is the testimony of a trained nurse. That such a lady should praise Dr. Cassell's Tablets is sure evidence of their curative value.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets put new life and vigour into the kidneys by strengthening the nerves that control kidney action. That is why Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure even very severe cases. Here is another instance which further emphasizes the extraordinary healing and vitalizing powers of the great British remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

ACUTE KIDNEY PAINS

Made Her Life a Torture.

Mrs. Ada Elliott, 6 Russell Grove, Regent Park road, Coventry road, Birmingham, England, says: "I first of all noticed that something was wrong with me when I wanted to stay in bed beyond my usual time. When I got up I trembled from head to foot, and cruel pains caught me in the small of my

Mrs. Ada Elliott.

back. My head ached fit to split, and I had no heart or energy for anything. I had the best advice, and was told that my kidneys were affected. Medicine after medicine was tried, but no matter what I took or did the grinding pain went on. All good disagreed with me until I got to dread meal times coming round.

"My skin was of a sickly, unhealthy color, and puffy rims formed round my eyes, and I dragged out the miserable days as best I could. All I wanted was rest, and to be free from the constant pain which was tearing the life out of me.

"The headaches and backaches became worse and worse, until there were days and days when I could hardly stir. I got very little sleep at nights, and this added to my sufferings. I was completely worn out, for my nerves went all to pieces. A few months ago I read a report of Dr. Cassell's Tablets having cured a long standing case of kidney trouble and nervous prostration. I started taking the tablets at once, and am delighted to tell you that I am now cured. The wretched headaches and grinding backaches left me, and my health is now splendid."

LARGEST SALE IN BRITAIN

Popularity Now World-Wide.

These cures are real cures, complete and lasting, and the accounts related, true beyond all question, are given out of sheer gratitude for new health, strength, and vitality brought about by Dr. Cassell's Tablets. This genuine and thoroughly tested remedy is now in world-wide repute for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve Failure, Infantile Weakness, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorder, Wasting, Palpitation, and they are specially valuable for nursing mothers and girls approaching womanhood. All druggists and storekeepers throughout the Dominion sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at 50 cents. People in outlying districts should keep Dr. Cassell's Tablets by them in case of emergency. A free sample will be sent on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing, by the sole agents for Canada, H. F. Ritchie and Co. Ltd., 10 McCaul street, Toronto, Ont.

Are Girls Really Ungrateful?

BY E. S. G.

WOMEN, it has often been demonstrated, are the unselfish sex. They will sacrifice themselves and all they hold dearest for the sake of making other people happy. They will refuse to count the cost if it is the gain of anyone they love. They will give up life and all that makes life worth living, with a cheerful smile, at the behest of those they want to please.

They are magnificent in this virtue. There is positively no limit to the unselfishness of which woman is capable; but even the best of women are not noted for their gratitude.

It is a curious fact and perhaps it in some measure accounts for it that people who are generous in bestowing are generally ungrateful. They are so used to self-sacrifice that they don't appreciate sacrifices at their full value when other people make them. They take as a matter of course what selfish people would regard with awe and wonder.

Women's ingratitude comes out in even the simplest acts of everyday life. Look at them in traveling. You may get up a score of times to give a woman your seat and it is perhaps one time out of twenty that she even troubles to thank you. When she does, it is in the most casual manner, as if she thought your action a matter of course.

Give up your time, your work, your money to her and she will accept it in the same spirit. I think, in a pretty wide experience of life and manners, I have never known a woman more than twice to endeavor to repay a service that was done her. She may be graceful in acknowledging it—education teaches her pretty manners—but it slides off her like water off a duck's back and she is a living example of benefits forgot.

There is no doubt that the greatest compliment any man can pay any woman is to ask her to be his wife. He shows by his act that he places her above the rest of the world. He bestows on her a favor which she might at least appreciate if she cannot accept it; but how many women ever lived upon this terrestrial ball who were grateful to men for having proposed to them?

They take a proposal in a dozen different ways. They may shy at it, avoid it, try to escape it. They may refuse it with contempt, with indifference, with indignation; but how often do they feel an emotion of gratitude in connection with it? Nay, even when they accept they are not grateful. Pleased they may be—elated, gratified, filled with rapture; but the emotion of gratitude is the very last one that presents itself to their minds.

A JOKE HAS OFTEN BROUGHT SERIOUS MATRIMONIAL STEP

Many Chances Lost Because of One of Parties Was Not Smart Enough to See it.

BY LAURA RINGSTON.

MANY a man and many a woman for that matter, is pining in the shades of single blessedness who might have emerged into the sunshine of matrimony long ago if they had been quick-witted enough to see their chance, or bold enough to take the advantage of it when they saw it. The matrimony is a serious step in life it has often been brought about by a joke, which, if one of the parties had not been sufficiently witty to perpetrate or the other had not been sufficiently smart to see and take advantage of, the happy union would never have taken place.

For instance, a doctor who had been attending a lady friend was, on her recovery, asked what his charge would be. He replied that he seldom or never made a definite charge to his patient-friends, being well content to leave the matter, not only to their own time, but to their own sense of what was due.

"But are you not often very disappointed with the result?" asked the lady.

"I may say that I never am," said the doctor.

"As you are so easily pleased, here, then," said the lady, giving the doctor her empty right hand, while she kept concealed a check for a handsome amount in her other hand. "How easily I could have taken you in?" she said a moment later, laughing in the doctor's face and showing him the check.

"On the contrary," said the doctor, "you have only succeeded in drawing me out. Don't insult me with a check. I am most generously rewarded and could wish nothing better," and he looked down at the empty hand which he had refused to relinquish. Such a plain hint could scarcely be misunderstood, especially if the lady was not particularly anxious to misunderstand it, and in this case, at least, it resulted in a happy marriage.

A lady with a fine figure, having taken a fancy to a ring which she saw ticketed in a fancy shop window, went inside to examine it. "It is exceedingly lovely. I wish it were mine," she said satisfying herself. "What smaller figure will tempt you?"

"No other figure than the figure before me," he said, giving her an admiring look at the same time. "It is exceedingly lovely. I wish I could tempt you with the ring."

"I think I'll take it," she said, laying down the money amid blushes.

"A member of the house of representatives had been paying attention to the young lady for a long while, and had taken her to attend the house until she was well posted in the rules. On the last day of the session, as they came out, he bought her a bouquet of flowers, and said to her:

"May I offer you my handful of flowers?"

She replied promptly:

"I move to amend by omitting all after the word "hand!"

He blushingly seconded the amendment and they adopted it unanimously.

When your husband—or wife—has no mind of his—or her—own it rarely help matters to give him—or her—a piece of your mind. (This matter of maintaining strict neutrality has its difficulties at times.)

There's only one way to wash woollens, flannels, and filmy fabrics absolutely clean without injury: The

LUX

way. LUX softens hard water — gives a rich, cream-like lather which the daintiest hands or filmiest fabrics need never fear. LUX coaxes rather than forces the dirt out of clothes.

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Secrets of Health and Happiness

When Is a Parasite Good? When It's a Kindly Symbion

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins).

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DR. HIRSHBERG

NATURE, like the cart driver in Aesop, whips up its horses, but also puts its shoulders to the wheel. God not only helps those who help themselves, but also lends double aid when two living creatures are each helpful besides to each other. Co-operation, however, is of various sorts. Symbiosis is a formidable and terrifying name which means two animalcules or plants living in each other so as to be mutually helpful in each other's growth and well being in no way harmful.

The association of two living things of different kinds—different species—is true symbiosis. It is specialism in nature, and may be compared with a legless man with good eyes sitting on an armless, blind man's shoulders. Bees fertilize and cross fertilize flowers which are firmly rooted in the ground. The bee, in its turn, gets its proper food and albumen from the pollen of the vegetating thing.

Various Odd Examples.

The lichens, pale, greenish scales which you see picturesquely clinging to stones, barks of trees and old ruins, is a symbiotic association of a fungus or mold and the green water plants calleld algae. The algae cannot obtain their necessary mineral constituents and moisture from the soil, but by virtue of its green stuff—chlorophyl—it makes use of light to evolve albumens for the sustenance of both. The mold, on the contrary, obtains from the soil by its acids all the water and minerals necessary for both of them. Lichens are thus among the most interesting of such double creatures. By this curious doubling up it can get its sustenance either from a barren rock or a dry, hard tree trunk.

There are many kinds of symbiosis in nature. The fish, curanx auratus, and the medusa or stinging nettle form a noteworthy one. The fish seeks protection from its enemies beneath the medusa's stinging draperies, while the finny creature, more intelligent than the nettle, compensates for this service by finding the assassins of the medusa and scurrying out of their reach with its gelatinous host.

Symbiosis vs. Parasitism

Nitrogen bacteria which live among the nodules of peas, clover, beans and other legumes, lead this "symbiotic existence." In poor soil the legumes become almost as dependent upon these germs—which seize and utilize the nitrogen in the air—as the alae of the lichen are dependent upon the mold.

Parasitism differs extraordinarily from symbiosis. In the latter the two different creatures mayhap plant and animal, dwell in harmony together for their mutual common good. Parasites, however, live upon their hosts. There is no exchange of benefits, only a war to the knife.

Bacteria, when they cause disease, are parasites. Pin worms, round worms or tapeworms are neither symbiotic or parasitic in a true sense of the word. Hookworms are true parasites, for they live almost upon man's very life blood. Mosquitoes are intermittent parasites, and carry malaria, yellow fever and other animalcules which they inoculate into the blood as permanent parasites.

Answers to Health Questions

A. G., Toronto—Q—What will cure large pimples on my neck and face?

A—Avoid all greasy and hot foods, sweets, pastries, candies, and sour things. Do not use soap or hot water on your face, but wash with ice-cold water, and cleanse with a good peroxide cream. Apply at night to the pimples, sulphur, ½ ounce; spirits of camphor, 15 drops; resorcin, 10 grains; acacia, 1 ounce; lime water, 2 ounces; rose water, 1 ounce. Take one teaspoonful of sulphurous acid in a glass of water immediately after meals. Rinse your mouth well with lime water or milk of magnesia.

H. C., Toronto—Q—Can you recommend something to relieve me of gas on the stomach?

A—Eat prunes, carrots, cereals, figs, baked apples, spinach, stewed pears, prune juice, grapes, and drink 2 glasses of distilled water half an hour before meals. Take 7 grains of oxide of magnesia before meals and charcoal after. Sleep in a well ventilated room, and get more exercise in the open air.

H. T., Toronto—Q—1, What is good for falling hair? 2, What will remove hair from the face?

A—1. Apply with friction to the scalp night and morning, pilocarpine, 1 dram; tincture of capsicum, 1 ounce; cantharides, ½ dram; glycerine, 1 dram; alcohol, enough to make 4 ounces. 2, Lather the hairy parts well with peroxide soap, massage and rub the softened hairs with moist compressed cakes of pumice stone. Let this stay on for 5 minutes, then wipe off, and massage gently with a mild cream. This treatment should be repeated each night for two weeks.

J. B. H., Toronto—A—If you will send a stamped self-addressed envelope with your question repeated, I shall be glad to answer you. Your question is of too private a nature to print in the paper.

Thelma, Toronto—A—Fasting would be the worst mistake you could make. Your stomach is over-mobile. It removes too much. You must eat and eat and eat, as if you are to be stuffed like a goose. Take injections of cacodylate of soda.

W. D., Steelton, Ont.—Q—My hands feel numb and stiff, my eyes look bad, my stomach is bloated and filled with gas, I am dizzy and have headaches. Will you kindly prescribe for me?

A—Avoid excitement and over-exertion, get more rest and sleep, fresh air and sunlight. Eat oatmeal and other cereals, spinach, mush, clear soups, corn bread, ginger bread, figs, baked apples, prunes, prune juice, carrots, vegetables with salad oil, stewed pears, grapes, oranges with lemonade. Drink two glasses of distilled water half an hour before meals. Take one teaspoonful of milk of magnesia before meals, and charcoal after. Exercise several hours in the open air, and also take a Bulgaria tablet with your meals.

J. E., Toronto—Q—What can I do for a knee that goes out of joint when I step on a small stone, or something uneven?

A—A surgeon's attention alone will correct this defect. It may need either a plaster cast or an operation.

Sick, Toronto—Q—1, Will you kindly prescribe for a cold in my head? 2, Also, something for constipation?

A—1. Take 5 grains each of hexamethylenamine, and citrate of soda in a glass of water every 4 hours. Apply 6 grains of ammoniated mercury, and ½ ounce of vaseline to the nostrils every night. 2, Eat oatmeal, shredded wheat, cereals, prunes, prune juice, carrots, clear soups, watercress, spinach, figs, stewed pears, currants, baked apples, grapes, oranges, vegetables, with salad oils, mush, corn bread, ginger bread. Drink two glasses of distilled water one-half hour before meals. Take one teaspoonful of milk of magnesia before meals and charcoal after. Get plenty of outdoor exercise.

W. S., Toronto—Q—What will stop hair from growing on the face?

A—Use the following depilatory: Lather the hairy parts well with peroxide soap and massage and rub the softened hairs with moist compressed cakes of pumice stone. Let this stay on for five minutes, then wipe off gently and apply a mild cream. This treatment should be continued each night for two weeks.

T. W. W.—Toronto—Q—1, I have a redness on one side of my nose, caused I am told, by there being too much blood pumped to my nose. Can this be cured by an operation? 2, I am greatly troubled with enlarged pores and blackheads. What will help this condition?

A—1, Yes, this trouble may be corrected by an operation. 2, Avoid sweets, pastries, candies, starches, oils, fats, greases, highly seasoned foods and hot dishes. Dissolve the blackheads out and reduce the enlarged pores with 1 teaspoonful of glycerine, 1 teaspoonful of benzoin, and 1 cup of rose water.

J. W. D., Canada—Q—Will you kindly give me the recipe for carbonate of iron and chloride of iron for grey hair?

A—Take 10 to 20 drops of tincture of chloride of iron in a wineglassful of water thru a tube after meals. Apply a paste or cream of carbonate of iron, 1 dram; vaseline, 1 ounce, to the scalp Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights apply a sulphur ointment. Sunday nights apply both. This treatment should be continued for a month or until the grey hairs have disappeared.

Mrs. L. K., Toronto—Q—What shall I do for ingrowing toe nails?

A—Make a v-shape opening in the middle of the nail so that the nail will not grow into the sides of the toe. Apply each night under the nails, vaseline. This may be applied with an orange wood stick and absorbent cotton.

M. M. S., Toronto—Q—1—What will encourage the growth of eyelashes and eyebrows? 2—Is sage tea good to darken the eyelashes and eyebrows?

A—1—Apply each night to the eyebrows and lashes, one dram of capsicum vaseline to which there should be added one ounce of white vaseline. This will make the brows and lashes grow thicker and darker. 2—I do not advise the use of sage tea for any purpose.

J. H. D., Toronto—Q—My fingers and the back of my hands feel dry and very uncomfortable.

A—Massage your fingers and hands night and morning with white vaseline.

A. A., Toronto—Q—I have been troubled with neuralgia pains all over my body, sometimes in one part then in another. What can I do to get relief?

A—Have you nose and throat examined. Eat stewed figs, apples, cereals, prunes, prune juice, carrots, grapes, mush, currants, vegetables with salad oils, watercress, oatmeal, spinach, stewed pears, oranges, and drink two glasses of distilled water, half an hour before meals. Take one teaspoonful of milk of magnesia before meals. Exercise in the open air, and take five grains of sodium salicylate every four hours in water.

U. S. A., Toronto—Q—Should olive oil be taken for laxative purposes, before or after meals, if one is also drinking a pint of water one half an hour before meals? What length of time should elapse between the meal and taking the oil?

A—A wineglassful of olive oil should be taken about a half hour after meals. It does not matter if you are drinking the water before meals.

S. B., Toronto—Q—After taking salts almost twice a month, I am still troubled with a foul breath. My teeth are good, but my tongue is coated every morning when I get up.

A—Eat more green vegetables, spinach, carrots, watercress, salads, plainly boiled Spanish onions, ripe fruits, plums, currants, oranges, baked apples, stewed pears, figs, prunes, cereals, honey, gingerbread made with honey, drink three quarts of distilled water daily—two glassfuls, one-half an hour before each meal. Take 7 grains oxide of magnesia before meals and 6 charcoal tablets after. Have your bowels move regularly twice a day, and take a Bulgaria tablet with your meals. Sleep ten hours in the 24, have your room well ventilated at night, and get lots of fresh air, sunlight and exercise during the day.

Mrs. B. W., Hamilton, Ont.—Q—I have brown spots on my body around my waist line. They are now spreading upwards, and I am afraid they will appear on my neck and face. They do not itch, but are a little rough. What can I do to remove them?

A—Scrub off the brown spots with soda and tincture of soap, and each night apply calamine, 2½ drams; glycerine, 2 drams; zinc oxide, 2 drams; phenol, ½ dram; lime water and rose water enough to make 3 ounces.

S. M. H., Toronto—Q—1—I am troubled with pains around my heart, not only when walking but when sitting very quiet. How can I get rid of this pain? 2. Is there any way to prevent a double chin? 3. I am troubled with pains in my limbs, from my knees down, I seem to get no rest, no matter how I twist or turn. 4. I dream every night. What is the cause of it?

A—1—These pains are not associated with the heart. Boiled milk and Bulgaria baccilli tablets, taken every three hours, and two cups of orange juice daily will help you. 2. A small electric battery ($3.50), used every four hours will reduce it. 3. You must get 10 hours' rest and sleep every night. 4. Do not eat at all after 6 p.m. Take a hot bath for five minutes every night before bedtime.

H. G. M., Toronto—Q—1—I am troubled very much with gas in the stomach. 2—My throat feels dry almost all the time. Will you prescribe for me?

A—1—Eat figs, apples, oatmeal, and other cereals, spinach, stewed pears, carrots, prunes, and drink two glasses of distilled water hauf an hour before meals. Take seven grains of oxide of magnesia before meals and charcoal after. Exercise in the open air and get more fresh air and sunlight. 2—Have your tonsils and adenoids removed, also irrigate your throat with alkaline antiseptic fluid diluted three times in water.

K. K., Toronto—Q—1—What can I do for excessive secretion of kidney fluid? 2—I am twenty-one years old and have brown hair which is getting gray in places. What will restore this to its natural color?

A—1—Take 8 drops of tincture of belladonna in water every 4 hours. Continue this for a week, then stop for a week. Also stop in at the urological department of the city hospital and be examined. 2—Take 20 drops of tincture of chloride of iron in a wineglass of water thru a tube, after meals. Apply to the scalp on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights a cream made of one dram of carbonate of iron and one ounce of vaseline. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights a sulphur ointment should be massaged into the scalp. On Sunday nights apply both the cream and the ointment to the scalp.

A. B., Toronto—Q—What can I do to increase my weight and height? How much sleep do I require? My face is thin. How can I fatten it? I am tired after a sound sleep every morning. What do you advise?

A—Eat more fatty foods, greases, oils, sweets, pastries, candies, starches, ham, pork, gravies, green vegetables, fresh fruits, cereals, salads, thick soups, butter. Eat every three hours, sleep ten to twelve hours in the 24, be in the fresh air and sunlight most of the day and take mild exercises. Drink three quarts of distilled water and two quarts of fresh milk and cream daily, also take a wineglassful of olive oil after meals. Retire earlier and have your room well ventilated. Have your bowels move regularly each day. Mild gymnastics will not hurt you, but if you wish to increase your weight, avoid the heavy work of the gymnasium. Massage the face each night with either cottonseed oil or olive oil.

J. H. A., Guelph, Ont.—Q—What will eliminate severe pains in one side of my head and face, also my legs? I have been told this is neuritis.

A—Use a small $3.50 electric battery every three hours on the painful parts, just as if it were a medicine. Manipulation, massage and Swedish movements will also help a great deal. Take 5 grains each of hexamethylenamine and citrate of soda in a glassful of water every four hours.

Mrs. W. P., Toronto—Q—My boy, aged 5 years, suffers very much with worms. What can you suggest to eliminate these?

A—Use the following as an injection:

Salicylic acid	¼ dram.
Borate of soda	¼ dram.
Warm water	¼ pint.

S. H. A., Hamilton, Ont.—Q—Can you tell me of a cure for insomnia?

A—Eat a very light evening meal, take lots of exercise during the day, be in the fresh air and sunlight a great deal, retire early, even if you cannot sleep. Have your room well ventilated at night. Take a hot bath before retiring and drink a cupful of hot milk. If you are not asleep within an hour after you have retired, take one or two triple effervescent bromide tabloids in a glassful of water. Repeat this does in an hour.

C. R. G., Toronto—Q—Can you prescribe a tonic that will make me sleep?

A—Retire early, even if you cannot sleep, take several hours' active exercise daily, be in the fresh air and sunlight most of the day, take a hot bath and drink a cupful of hot milk just before retiring. Have your room well ventilated at night and keep the bowels active. If you are not asleep within an hour after you retire, take one or two triple effervescent bromide tabloids in a glasful of water.

V. L., Toronto—Q—What can I do to obtain a long thick hair?

A—Massage into scalp twice a day the following:

Fluid extract of pilocarpine, 1 dram.
Tincture of capsicum, ...1 ounce.
Tincture of cantharides, ...½ dram.
Castor oil, ... 1 dram.
Alcohol, ...enough to make 4 ounces.

Dr. Hirshberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He will not undertake to prescribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest, letters will be answered personally, if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, care of The Sunday World.

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A "CRUSH" -o- -o- -o- -o- -o- By Michelson

WHEN you say "crowd" you often say it with some resentment. To be pressed about by a group, to be wedged in a "crush," is known to be at times a disagreeable experience. But it DOES depend on the crowd. If circumstances lead to a moment when you are pinned in a tightly compressed mass of exceptionally charming femininity, you may feel that you must revise your sweeping sentiments about crowds. It may be appalling for a little while. It may lead to embarrassment as to what is the correct thing to do. But if it leads to the conclusion that you may do nothing at all, that you may properly and thrillingly move with the stream or dally in the eddy, being simply delighted may be the easiest way out of the difficulty. Truly, there are many kinds of crush.

How a Little Boy Planted a Garden and Grew Thoughts

By WINIFRED BLACK

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Winifred Black

THE radishes are planted, and so are the cucumbers.

The lettuce is planted, and so are the onions.

All in neat, trim little rows they are, with the brown earth loose above them, and a nice, bright envelope with a picture on it at the head of each row, telling who lies here, and what it will look like some day.

The Little Boy planted the seeds.

There was a good deal of excitement about it.

The Little Boy had just 15 cents to spend on his garden, and he wanted to be sure to spend it exactly right.

So he went to the store where the seeds were three times before he could make up his mind just what to buy.

There was a marvelous tomato plant, with tomatoes the size of pumpkins and amazingly red. When the Little Boy saw the picture of that he didn't quite know what to do. But he had heard that tomatoes take quite a while to grow, and that unstendied him a bit.

When he caught rumors of tomato worms his mind was made up. He'd have none of them.

Little Boy's Garden.

Lettuce, now—there was no trouble about that, so fresh and green and easy to raise. But cucumbers—you had to have a hill for cucumbers, and before the Little Boy quite understood he didn't see how he could manage a hill, for his garden is level, and the Little Boy, having been brought up in the city, didn't know what a cucumber hill looked like.

The radishes were all right. Who could resist them, so red and cheerful and so nice and cool and brittle when you bite into them? There was some hesitation about the onions. The Little Boy doesn't like onions himself, but when he thought of some one he loved best of all, and how he had heard her say that there's nothing in the world more delicious in salad than just a little taste of onion, onions it was, and no mistake about it.

And then the planting, the digging and the spading and the raking and the drilling of the holes and the sprinkling of the seeds into the brown earth. The Little Boy was so delighted and excited that his hands fairly shook, and at last, when it was all done, he sat down and folded his chubby hands and sighed—a deep sigh of satisfied delight.

"Now seeds," he said, "begin to grow!"

And the seeds obeyed, for in a few days the green began to show, and now the Little Boy can hardly wait to get home from school to see how fast his garden is growing.

Dear Little Boy, I wouldn't miss the moment that you pull up your first radish for all the pleasure trips to all the funny scenes in all the world!

I wonder if he'll ever be so happy and so eager and so proud again, the dear Little Boy?

I know one he looks like who was once, I suppose, as kind and as honest and as true-hearted and as happy as the Little Boy.

But somehow his garden was not planted right. The soil was too poor or too rich, too deep or too shallow. Something was the matter with it, for the man is neither generous nor unselfish, nor kind, nor faithful, nor honest, nor courageous, any more.

Only Useful Fruits.

What was it that happened to the man, and did it happen when he was a little, happy boy? Did some evil influence come into his life and spoil the garden of his world for him?

Was he ever really worth while, or was he always, even when he was little, what he is today?

Come, Little Boy, let me look deep into the clear candor of your eyes. How gray they are and deep, and just the color of the changeful seas! Will you change, too, I wonder?

Will the high courage turn to cowardice? Will the straightforward truth turn to deceit? Will the generosity turn to utter selfishness? and will you be, some dreadful day, a pitiful failure, after all?

Not if anything I can do can help it.

Not if love and careful teaching and deep devotion and earnest thought can keep you anything like what you are.

I believe it can. And then there are women in the world who say there is nothing worth while in the work of raising a family.

Smile, sun! Blow, winds! Fall sweet and gentle rain! Lie light, lie light, brown earth! Grow, little garden, grow! And grow with it, Little Boy, grow sweet and true and brave and honest! And may no garden that you plant ever bring forth bitter and useless fruit!

How to Plan a "Matinee Dinner"

By JEANNETTE YOUNG NORTON

MENU.

Half grape fruit.
Lobster in ramekins.
Broiled chicken. Broiled potatoes.
Asparagus au gratin.
Chiffonade salad.
Figs and honey with whipped cream.
Nut cake. Coffee.

THIS DINNER, tho it sounds elaborate, may be made ready early in the day if the hostess is going to a matinee and it is the maid's day out, so that it can be prepared and served in half an hour upon her return home.

The grape-fruit may be halved and sized in the usual way, the centre being well cut away and filled in with a teaspoonful of preserved strawberries mixed with a teaspoonful of ginger syrup, the whole sprinkled with powdered sugar and set away to chill.

Remove the meat from two small or one large lobster after boiling, and cut it in small pieces. Then make a thin cream sauce and add to it a grated onion, pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of finely minced chives and three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs that have been fried in butter and drained. Put the lobster into the sauce, mix well and fill buttered ramekins with it. They may be put into the oven the instant you get back and be ready to serve in 20 minutes.

The chickens may be split, dusted with pepper and salt, smeared with butter and put on a buttered broiler ready to lay right over the fire.

The potatoes, cold boiled, may be sliced, laid on another buttered broiler and covered with a tea towel so the edges will not dry.

The asparagus, also cold boiled, may be drained and cut in small pieces—add two tablespoonfuls of dried bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, pepper, salt and one egg beaten into a cup of cream, and fill the buttered ramekins. They will take the same length of time as the lobster ramekins to cook.

Take the white inside from two heads of chicory, wash and cut into small pieces, take one head of white lettuce cut with kitchen scissors into ribbons, put in linen refrigerator bag with the chicory and lay on the ice. Then grate two slices of pineapple and set aside to chill—the mayonnaise of course is ready and cooling.

Now take one cream cheese, add to it a quarter of a pound of Roquefort cheese, pepper, salt, a teaspoonful of chopped green pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, a teaspoonful of chopped nutmeats and enough sweet cream to make a paste—mould into balls the size of marbles and put away on a cold plate. When ready to serve put the lettuce in the dish, scatter in the cheese balls, sprinkle with the grated pineapple and add the mayonnaise.

Stew one pound of pulled figs—after thoro washing—in a pint of water to which a cup of honey has been added. When the figs are tender add a half-cup of sugar; when melted remove the figs and let the syrup cook down to one-half the quantity; pour over the figs and when cold set in the ice box to chill.

Whip the cream and set away to chill; that which drains from it may be used for coffee, the rest may be used on the figs.

The nut cake is of course all ready to serve.

HAVE YOU FOUND OUT?--

THAT when spots left by careless painters cling to the window panes they should not be scraped off with a knife? Wet a soft cloth with hot vinegar and this will remove them easily.

That empty spools are among the nicest toys that little children can have? They can build wagons, spinners and endless things dear to the child's heart with them, or string them into necklaces to lighten dull moments.

That all spots of fruit juice may be washed from table linen if it is put in boiling water before soap is used and allowed to remain until the spots are removed? If they are stubborn, salts of lemon or spirits of wine will usually take them out. In all cases rinse thoroly before applying the soap.

That if the family silver is to be packed away for any length of time it should be thoroly cleaned and then lightly smeared with fresh lard and then put into the bags? And when it is taken out it should be plunged into a hot, soapy bath. Dry and polish with a chamois, and it is ready for use.

That when ribbons are removed from lingerie, if one has a medium-sized mailing tube at hand and rolls them on it, it keeps them in perfect condition and looking newer than to press them each time?

That when white porcelain bathtubs get to looking dingy they may be cleaned with spirits of turpintine or kerosene on a flannel cloth? This will restore them to their usual color.

Stuffed Cabbage

TAKE A large head of cabbage and parboil it, then carefully remove the centre with a sharp knife, and fill up the space with the following: Mix together one ounce of finely minced suet, two ounces of bacon or ham, two ounces of any cold meat, a grate of nutmeg and a seasoning of pepper and salt and bind it all with a whole raw egg. Tie up the cabbage with a string and cook in the oven for twenty minutes, keeping it well basted with butter, and taking care not to let it color. Serve very hot with a good brown gravy round.

KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

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The Baroness M. Reitzes, one of Vienna's most beautiful women, who has sold her necklace, here illustrated, for $85,00, and has given the entire amount to the fund for supplying the poor with free bread.

A TALE FOR THE PROUD

BY HORATIO WINSLOW.

PROUD? Aye, gal, that he was. Proud because his emotions had sunk two points below the absolute zero, and not even a pulmotor could revive 'em.

The bugle called.

"Ah," he groaned as regiments shouted and died about him, "war is a bore. A fourteen inch bore perhaps; but still a bore. It doesn't interest me." He yawned proudly.

In order to keep him out of the home district his ingenious fellow citizens sent him to the legislature.

"It's so utterly stupid," he monotoned as he watched the throbbing pulse of the people leap joyfully at the election returns and heard his own name chanted in the stretched meter of a campaign song. "And tiresome." He yawned proudly.

Next the girl.

"Insufferable," he muttered to himself as her arms folded him and she pressed a kiss on his pale, cold ear. "Reeking in its inanity. Not deady but dreary should be the pet name of the beloved." He yawned proudly.

And then the baby.

My word! Oi yoi! Mong Doo!

He went miles out of his way to buttonhole old enemies and repeat in an uneven chirpy voice, "You oughta see that kid, George! You just oughta see that dogrone little kid! Smart? Say, she knows every word you're saying, and she's beginning to talk, too. Did you ever hear of a three-months-old baby talking? Well, that's what she's doing. Yes, sir. Why, the other day I came in and picked her up and she said to me just as plain—"

But you know him, Al.

"THEY FLUNG AWAY THEIR LIVES FOR FREEDOM"

BY ELBERT HUBBARD

HERE is something prophetic in this newspaper sermon by Elbert Hubbard, his last contribution to The Sunday World, and written just before he sailed on the Lusitania.

DOTTED here and there over the world are places of Pilgrimage—shrines sacred to names that can never die.

Here people come paying their tribute of curiosity, admiration, love and respect.

Sometimes the place of interest is a battleground, at other times a church or a house, more often a grave.

And the only places that are points of pilgrimage are where certain men have lived, worked, spoken, struggled and died. And the theme of these men has always been one and the same and that theme, LIBERTY.

No name lives enshrined in the hearts of mankind save the names of those who have fought freedom's fight. And many of these were seemingly failures.

On the tombs of a few of these we carve one word—SAVIOR.

These men died that we might live.

They flung away their lives for a noble cause; and that the only cause worth living for, striving for, dying for—the cause of FREEDOM.

Down deep in the hearts of all mankind is the belief that if we are not too much interfered with we will do what is right.

Just as a matter of self-preservation, righteousness pays. Correct living is a manifestation of commonsense. And if we are not gyved, fettered, coerced, bribed, we will reach the light.

We love freedom and we hate slavery. That is why we oppose conscription.

Conscription is a form of slavery. It takes a man, willy nilly, puts implements of death in his hands, and sends him forth to slaughter others or to be slain, in a quarrel that is none of his.

When you act thru the violition of another, and in order to further the aims, ambitions, interests of this person or group of individuals, you are enslaved. To be told, "Do this or starve," is slavery. He who is chained to an uncongenial task in order to get food and clothing is a vassal.

More and more as the years go by will we reverence those places of pilgrimage where the saviors of the world lie buried.

Hints for the Housewife

By ANN MARIE LLOYD

Snowdon Pudding

USE 4 tablespoonfuls of self-raising flour, 1 teacupful of bread-crumbs, one-quarter of a pound of suet (grated finely) 2 tablespoonfuls of jelly, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 egg and a little milk, 1 teacupful large raisins.

Butter a pudding basin, stone the raisins and ornament the sides of the basin with these. Mix all the other ingredients together, and place the mixture in the basin. Cover with a greased paper and steam for one and a half to two hours. Serve with sauce.

Golden Pudding

USE one-quarter of a pound of self-raising flour, 1 teacupful of bread crumbs, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 teacupful of suet (grated) 1 egg and a little milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of golden syrup.

Butter a pudding basin, and place the golden syrup in the bottom. Mix all the other ingredients together and place the mixture in the basin. Cover with greased paper, and steam for two hours. Turn out and serve immediately.

Scotch Pancakes

USE one-quarter of a pound of self-raising flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, one-quarter pint of milk, a pinch of salt.

Make a batter with the flour, egg and milk. Add the sugar and pinch of salt. Drop a tablespoonful of this mixture on a hot greased griddle, and when browned on the underside, turn. These scones take about five minutes to cook. They are equally good served hot or cold.

Sultana Scones.

USE 1 pound of self-raising flour, 1 saltspoonful of salt, 2 ounces of butter and lard, 1 egg, half-pint of milk a few sultanas.

Mix the flour and salt, and rub in the lard and butter or good dripping. Add the sultanas. Beat the egg, and with the milk mix all together into a soft dough. Turn out on to a floured board. Roll out to the thickness of half an inch, and cut this into a dozen oblong shapes. Bake on a greased baking tin in a hot oven for eight or ten minutes, and when nicely browned serve piled up in a hot napkin.

JABS FROM A JESTER'S PEN

Foolish Questions

Can a dark-haired woman be considered one of the fair sex?

* * *

Can a good-looking woman be a plain cook?

* * *

Would it be proper to call musk and verbena common scents?

Would it be right to speak of the wages of baby's nurse as hush money?

How many children did the mother of Pearl have?

Is stealing a march any worse than taking a walk?

If the world is round, how can it come to an end?

* * *

A Jester's Advice

No woman should marry a man so tall that she cannot reach his hair.

Never laugh at a man with a pug nose. One never knows what may turn up.

The way to serve a dinner properly is to eat it.

* * *

Never kick a man when he is down unless you are sure that he cannot get up again.

Was Rich—Now Poor

Canadian Press Despatch.

New York.—Harry B. Hollins, member of the now defunct, but once powerful stock exchange house of H. B. Hollins and Co., testified to-day that he had only $150. Hollins and Co. failed recently for about $5,000,000.

The above item which appeared in the newspapers recently illustrates in a striking manner the fickleness of fortune.

And it proves that some of your money should be invested where it cannot be lost in spite of business reverses.

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CHARACTER OF THE KAISER DEPICTED BY HIS OWN WORDS

Man Whom Most of World Loathes Is Presented in a Clear and Interesting Light.

DISGUSTING ALLUSIONS TO GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS

THE CHARACTER of the kaiser has never been presented in as interesting light as that shown by Dr. Morton Price, an eminent medical psychologist of the United States. Dr. Price brings out the fact that the German emperor has, from earliest years, been carefully instructed to believe that he is the chosen of the Lord, and that his will is law, his opinions divine, and that he inherited the throne only from God. This comes from an intense selfishness and the inherant love of self-glorification, so Price declares.

For years he has steadily opposed, and openly denounced the Social Democrat party, the party which has fought for a free Reichstag in which the lower house would be able to initiate legislation. At present the Bundesrat, or upper house, the members of which have been mostly appointed by the kaiser, has the power alone of introducing legislation. If the Reichstag alters the form of the legislation the Bundesrat can throw it out. The kaiser revived the medaeival law of lese majeste with which to punish any adverse criticism of himself.

Dislikes Criticism

One of his subjects had been sentenced to prison for hinting something disrespectful about his sovereign.

William was genuinely amazed that such an unnatural crime could ever have been committed. He "read and reread the papers in the case with the closest attention"; and finally said to the waiting official: "It would seem that this man hitherto has not been a criminal—son of respectable parents, himself in a respectable walk of life, with a good education. And yet—how do you explain this—this insult to the Anointed of the Lord? Strange! Strange!"

On another occasion:

After reading a speech of the Socialist Leader Bebel, containing some animadversion upon himself, he turned to the officer in attendance with clouded brow and flashing eye, and remarked in a voice trembling with passion: "And all this to me! To me! What is the country coming to?"

In his first official act after being crowned the kaiser declared:

It is the tradition of our house that we, the Hohenzollerns, regard ourselves as appointed by God to govern and to lead the people whom it is given us to rule, for their well-being and the advancement of their material and intellectual interests.

And again:

I look upon the people and nation handed on to me as a responsibility conferred upon me by God: and that it is, as is written in the Bible, my duty to increase this heritage, for which one day I shall be called upon to give an account; those who try to interfere with my task I shall crush.

And again:

I regard my whole position as given to me direct from heaven, and that I have been called by the Highest to do His work, by One to Whom I must one day render an account.

"I'm It," Says Kaiser

In the German system of government the kaiser is the supreme head, not in name only, as is the case of our British kings, but in actual fact. One of his recent sayings was, "Considering myself as the instrument of the Lord, and not heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way."

The kaiser's point of view of his own place in the state is shown by some of his sayings: "There is only one master in this country—I am he and I will not tolerate another." "There is no law but my law; there is no will but my will," he told his soldiers, and, "The king's will is the highest law," he wrote in the Golden Book of Munich.

The odd notion of Divine right the kaiser picked up from his grandfather, William I., who, when he was crowned King of Prussia at Konigsberg, to show he was above the constitution which his predecessor had granted the people, raised with his own hands the crown from the altar, "set it on his own head, and announced in a loud voice, 'I receive this crown from God's hand and from none other.'"

And, referring to this historical incident, the present kaiser, William II., in a speech, now historic, at the same place, said:

And here my grandfather, again, by his own right, set the Prussian crown upon his head, once more distinctly emphasizing the fact that it was accorded him by the will of God alone, and not by parliament or by any assemblage of the people or by popular vote, and that he thus looked upon himself as the chosen instrument of Heaven, and as such performed his duties as regent and sovereign.

Hates Socialists

To a delegation of striking miners he said:

For me every Social Democrat is synonymous with an enemy of the empire and of his country.

If, therefore, I believe that there are any Socialist tendencies in the movement (the strike of 100,000 men), stirring up to unlawful resistance, I shall act with merciless rigor and bring to bear all the power at my disposal—which is great.

Again:

The doctrines of the Social Democrats are not only opposed to the commandments of God and Christian morality but are also altogether unpractical, being equally injurious to the individuals and the whole community.

So violent is the hatred of the Kaiser toward this party that he even has thought it might come to suppressing it by the army. He said to the young soldiers at Potsdam:

For you there is only one foe, and that is my foe. In view of our present Socialist troubles, it may come to this, that I command you to shoot down your own relatives, brothers, and even parents, in the streets, which God forbid; but then you must obey my orders without a murmur.

Jail for Lese Majeste

It is a fact to be noted that, up to 1898, in the first decade of the Kaiser's rule, more than 1000 years of imprisonment had been served by offenders against the law of lese majeste, nearly all by Social Democrats. Up to 1914 it has been figured that 30,000 years have been served for this offence.

Speaking of his ascension of the throne the Kaiser afterwards said:

With grave anxiety I placed the crown upon my head. Everywhere I met doubt, and the whole world misjudged me. But one had confidence in me; but one believed in me—that was the army. And relying upon the army, and trusting in God, I began my reign, knowing well that the army is the main tower of strength for my country, the main pillar supporting the Prussian throne to which God in his wisdom had called me. He said in 1891:

The soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities and decisions, have welded together the German Empire. My confidence is in the army—as my grandfather said at Coblenz: "These are the gentlemen on whom I can rely."

And again, asserting his belief in military force as the means upon which the empire must rely to accomplish its ends at home and abroad, he quoted the saying of Frederick William I:

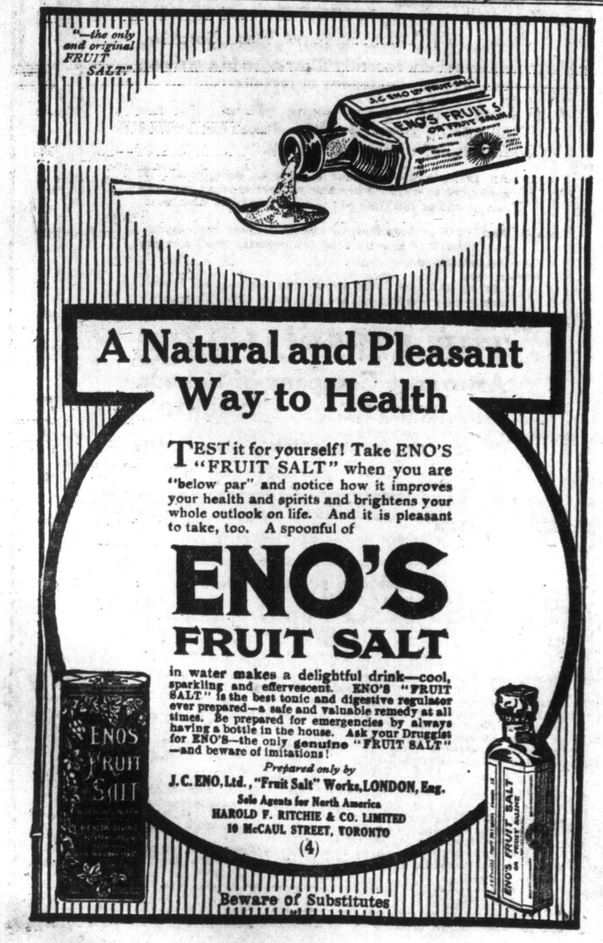
If one wishes to decide something in this world, it is not the pen alone that will do it if unsupported by the power of the sword.

And again:

The absolutely inviolable dependence upon the war lord (Kreigsherr) is, in the army, the inheritance which descends from father to son, from generation to generation. * * * So we are bound together, I and the army. Thus we are born for one another, and thus we will hold together in an indissoluble bond, in peace or storm, as God wills.

"He regards his people, the masses, as children not yet of age," said Professor Ludwig Gurlitt, a German, "and thinks the government competent to prescribe the course of their social and cultural development—a profound and fatal mistake, a mediaeval idea."

The doctors tell us that tobacco shortens our days. This is absolutely wrong. We tried cutting out the weed and the days were about three weeks long.



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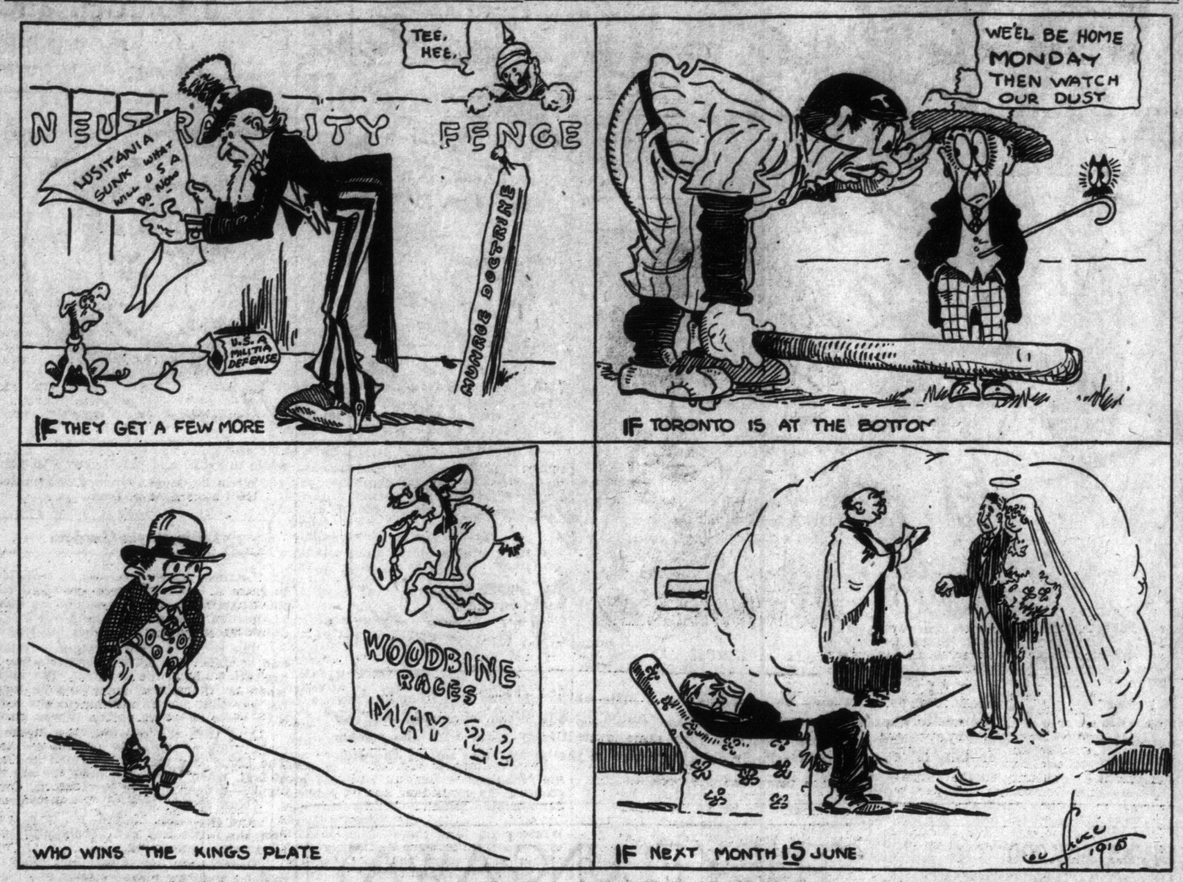
Beware of Substitutes

What's It to You, If--- -:- By Lou Skuce



"I See by the Papers"--

Can't blame Willard for not fighting. After the black cloud-burst he naturally expects a rain of dollars.

* * *

Burglars attempted to rob a Belleville butcher store. Retaliation is the life of trade.

* * *

A Bowmanville man stole a prize horse worth $250, brought it to Toronto and sold it for $10 and a blind horse. His sentence of one year looks reasonable. Jail is the safest spot for him.

* * *

Possibly Uncle Sam treats Germany's little playful prods in the nature of a spring Teutonic.

* * *

A neutral nation, we suppose, is one that doesn't count for anything.

* * *

As a prophet in the Lusitania case, Bernstorff turned out to be right. But that kind of a prophet becomes a dead loss to a country even in the patient U.S.A.

* * *

Germans were chucked out of the London Stock Exchange when news of the Lusitania arrived. In other words, German stock was beared on 'change and fell rapidly.

* * *

The Hague to Geneva Convention, "Shake, old pard!"

* * *

Spain wants Gibralter. Cheer up, Spain, we have that same longing feeling every time we look in the Bank of Montreal window.

* * *

New York police search vainly for a "Jack, the Ripper." Probably enlisted in the Kaiser's army by this time.

* * *

A Texas League umpire made the league buy him an electric fan. We have a faint idea why only this brand of a fan would appeal to an umpire.

* * *

War, we read, is enriching the various languages. Yes, we should imagine it would.

* * *

Japan apparently has a deep-seated feeling that China should be hand-painted by Nippon.

* * *

The Indian police department claim to have the finger prints of the German Crown Prince. The idea being that they will be able to prove that Willie, Jr., had a finger in the war pie, doubtless.

* * *

Our standard of civilization is somewhat peculiar. Japan was not recognized as a civilized nation until she went to war; Germany was always considered civilized until she went to war.

* * *

The Turks have met British troops on land for the first time since the Crusades. And possibly decided that its about often enough for their liking.

* * *

The Chicago policeman who had his wrist injured when somebody wrapped him on the wrist watch will be losing an eye along with his monocle next thing.

* * *

The Kaiser recently referred to his navy as "that trusty shield." The third "t" is surely superfluous.

The American note to Berlin of February 10th, is also a "scrap of paper." Germany will never understand scraps of paper until beaten to a pulp.

* * *

The enemy poisoned the water of the River Dhuis to prevent the French using the stream. That was a Dhuis of a thing to do.

* * *

The United States is to treat Germany with silent contempt. Germany will not be silent.

* * *

General Villa claims a big victory over Carranza. How a bush league murderer like Villa expects to receive any attention at this time beats us.

* * *

Woodrow Wilson says that he is too proud to fight. But other Americans, such as Teddy Roosevelt, shamelessly admit that they have red blood in their veins.

* * *

A Toronto Chinaman is suing a policeman for trespass and damages to his property. The case of his own country and Japan should convince him that nobody has any right to a home unless they can defend it.

* * *

When Norman Angell wrote "The Great Illusion," proving that there could be no war with Germany he probably had about as much knowledge of the German character as a pig has about a holiday.

* * *

The Kaiser has represented himself as a warrior, a preacher, an artist, an art critic, a musician. But he has yet to experience being the guest of honor at a necktie social.

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oe
PARIS PATÉ PRIZE CONTEST
Cut these Letters out
rt

WAR LOSS TO BE FELT MANY YEARS

(Continued From Page 1).

lect and training had fitted them for some conspicuous service to humanity. Many who escape alive will return either physically disabled or so shaken mentally by their terrible experiences as to be incapable of any further intellectual work of high quality.

Food for Powder

"To what a pass civilization has come when it must call away from their work and offer as food for powder such men as Maxim Gorky, who has taken part in several battles in Galicia; Charles Nordman, the editor of the scientific section of The Revue des Deux Mondes, now serving in Alsace; the French poet, Paul Claudel, also in the field, whose literary merits have so transcended national boundaries that there exist in Germany 'Claudelian' societies for the study of his writings.

"An infantry officer at the front has described in a letter home the effect of the shells from the big German guns, which more than once buried whole sections of men in the earth of the parapets. 'Some of them,' he writes, 'took no harm, and we dug them out and used them again. Others died, being torn to fragments.' 'We dug them out and used them again'—that is a phrase to stick in one's mind in reflecting on the employment given by war to some of the finest spirits of our time.

"We have not yet begun to realise to what an extent the academic life of Europe is suffering thru the war.

Scientific Research Stopped

"How scientific research everywhere has been stopped short by the war can be appreciated in some measure from an article in Nature of December 10, which mentioned as specific instances the suspension of the international fishery investigations, the interference with the investigation of tropical diseases in Africa, the non-publication of the usual meteorological reports, the cessation of the publication of The International Catalog of Scientific Literature, and various hindrances to seismological observations and investigations of the upper air. On the Continent of Europe and in the British Isles not only colleges and schools, but museums, libraries, and learned institutions and societies of all kinds have to carry on their work as best they can, short-handed.

Musicians Sent to War

"'Musicians,' says Mr. Ernest Newman in The Musical Times, 'may well doubt the sanity of a world in which Kreisler is in arms against Thibaud, and in which it is the business of those of us here who owe some of the finest moments of our life to the great living German composers to do all we can to prevent their pouring out any more of their genius upon us.' Anyone who has ever listened to the magic of Fritz Kreisler's playing will indeed wonder at the madness that could find no better use for him than to send him into the field to sleep night after night in the wet grass, and then into the trenches to be ridden over and wounded by a Cossack lancer.

High Gifts Diverted

"At no previous moment in the history of the world has civilization suffered such sore bereavement thru the diversion of the highest gifts to destructive tasks. In a minor degree it is suffering further from the pressure of this horror upon the minds of men who stay at home, deadening their powers of thought and imagination, and inhibiting the exercise of their ripest talents. One hears of artists who lament that they have almost forgotten that they once painted pictures, and of composers who since the war broke out have been unable to write a single bar.

"Only a passing reference is necessary to the trail of ruin left by the war in the destruction or damage of the literary and artistic treasures that happen to lie in its path. Every war is waged by vandals, and this one not the least. Here, too, anything like a complete estimate of losses is impossible. The most serious are not always those that are most prominent in newspaper dispatches. The burning of a great library attracts general attention, but it may be that the mischief wrought thereby is mainly sentimental.

"The boasted cosmopolitanism of science, of art, and of letters has sustained a blow from which it will take many years to recover," adds Mr. Horwill.

Kind of Fish That Live in The Bay and Lake Ontario

HENRY A. MUNDAY.

AS THE ferryboat Kathleen left the dock at the foot of Bay street on a Saturday morning, a typical "Yank" approached and asked me, "What fish is in this lake and bay?" I turned to a friend, born and brought up in Toronto, and he could not answer the question. I approached another individual but could gather no information whatever for the visitor. Later enquiries revealed that hundreds of persons that have lived in this city for years, and have crossed the bay and lake numerous times are absolutely unable to name one inhabitant of the local waters. This question is one of the first that visitors from the other side puts to Torontonians, but in nine cases out of ten returns home in ignorance.

Lake trout and whitefish are numerous but have decreased greatly in the last few years owing to heavy fishing. Perch, large mouth black bass, sunfish and carp are also to be found in large numbers. The large schools of small fish to be seen at this time of the year around the boats in the bay are called elwyves or more commonly known as sharves. They are a salt water specie and were put into the lake as feed for the other fish fifty years ago by a Mr. S. Green, of Rochester, New York. At the first they did not prove a success, dying by the millions, but have now become climatized and thrive wonderfully, coming into the bay at this time of the year to spawn. They grow to the size of a medium-sized herring.

A part of the supply of fish consumed in Toronto comes from Lake Ontario, but the greater part is shipped from the north shore of Lake Erie and the upper lakes. The fish are caught by means of pound nets which are staked along the shore or by gill nets buoyed from five to ten miles out. No nets are allowed in the bay or within a mile radius of Gibralter Lighthouse, near the Lakeside Hospital.

The fish known as the siscoe herring that used to be so numerous in the lake has now entirely disappeared, and for the last fifteen years only occassional ones have been caught. The reason has never been found out. The smoked herrings that are now sold for siscoe herrings are not the genuine, but are the common lake specie, being much larger.

The closed season for whitefish and trout is during the month of November, and for black bass from May the fifteenth until June the fifteenth. More game fish are caught along the northeast shore on Lake Ontario and in the Bay of Quinte district than all over the province, and these resorts are the fisherman's paradise.

Training Naval Gunners

At Whale Island, near Portsmouth, the British admiralty maintains a large school where English seamen are trained as gunners for the navy. At this institution many ingenious devices are employed in schooling the men in quickness and accuracy in marksmanship, among which is an ingenious moving target. Two dummy ships are held at either end of the long structural steel crossbar of the supporting apparatus, which is mounted on trucks and operates along a track. These boats are fired at by large guns while they are in motion.

BOX AND COX ARE A GREAT FIRM IN THE TRENCHES

Soldier Writing From Front Says His Mess Tin and Belgian Bowl Are Never, Never Lost.

VERY HUNGRY TO EAT EMERGENCY RATIONS

A WRITER at the front sends the following to the London Daily Express:—

"I want to write a little bit about 'Box and Cox.' This is the only despatch they are likely to be mentioned in, but they do deserve something.

"Box is my mess tin, alloy pattern; Cox is the enamelled bowl that every soldier buys in Belgium—and keeps. A man may lose his pack, and his equipment, and his putties. He may even lose his emergency ration. In fact, he always does. An emergency ration is a thing designed by a genius who ought to have passed in model drawing before he entered the war office. Then he would have known that an oblong tin of bully beef and an oval tin containing tea and sugar and beef cubes will not ride together nicely when slung from the belt in a sort of canvas sponge bag filled up with biscuits.

"A soldier is never supposed to eat his emergency ration except when he is quite, quite cut off or has an officer's permission.

"The authorities need not worry. He will not eat it. If he does he will have to be very hungry. For you must understand that when one has been up to a trench a few times on wet days—which almost certainly means a volplane or two into ditches and shell holes—the bully and grocery tins grind the biscuits like the upper and the nether millstone. Add mud to taste, and you have a sort of porridge that you might use to fill sandbags for the parapet or for cementing a gun platform, but you will not eat in a hurry. I have been very hungry in the trenches once or twice, but never hungry enough to think about the 'picnic bag.'

Greased Lightning Stores

"That brings me back to Cox and his senior partner, Box. These two deserve mention in despatches, because they do more jobs between them than any conjurer's hat that will fry you an omelet or let locse a flight of pigeons.

"I live in a little back kitchen far enough behind the firing line for comfort, tho they do pop a shell or two now and then past my curtained window to gee-up the supply wagons on the road to——. In this kitchen, which costs me a franc a week and a soft answer to the camp commandant —because the billet allotted to me was a loft with a Valenciennes roof and a floor like blanc mange—is one of those greased lightning stoves that, for some reason, you never see at home. There is an iron bowl set out away from the wall, supporting one end of a flat, hollow platform big enough to cook a six course dinner.

"They are quick, these stoves. I wake up—the early morning shrapnel fired at the reconnoitring aeroplanes overhead is my alarm clock—and pop into the bowl two sticks, a lump of coal, two bits of cast-off boots and a match. Then I run outside to warn the fire picket that the smoke issuing from my chimney does not really mean the village is on fire. That is a wee exaggeration, perhaps. But my stove is nearly as quick as that.

"Then Box and Cox take their turn of duty. Box boils my shaving water; Cox warms my tooth water. Item No. 2:—Box, properly cleaned up, boils again for my tea, while I take Cox for a walk to get the milk.

Cox Boils the Porridge

"Now comes a little juggling. The lid of Box takes the milk. Being really a frying pan with a collapsible handle, this lid is not suitable to fetch the milk in; but ,set firmly on the table, it holds up well enough. Cox, thus emptied, cooks my porridge.

"Luxury? Yes; but in this little town, which the Huns could quite easily shell, I dare say, if they wished, you can buy champagne and cigars (this must pique the Germans) and all the groceries and linen drapery you could wish. These Belgians see nothing quaint at all in shopkeeping within shrapnel range. One must live, even if one dies in the attempt.

"So Cox boils the porridge, and in goes the milk—part into Box, for the tea, and the rest into Cox. Then the lid of Box is free. In goes the bacon, and there you are—a meal complete.

"Afterward Box boils the water for washing up. At lunch Box's lid fries the potatoes, Box makes the stew and Cox boils up the dried figs.

"I only mentioned them in this despatch to show you what a Maskelyne and Devant training you get out here. Give a man a few sticks and one mess tin, and he will turn out a three course meal, juggling with the various courses until some of them seem to rest in midair like Mahomet's coffin or the conjurer's third top hat.

"At home an empty biscuit tin is an empty biscuit tin, and you let it go (to the dust bin) at that. Out here you cut two sides round the edges, turn them up to meet, bore a few holes around, and you have a fine brazier, with an oven underneath good enough to roast a stray fowl in.

"Mr. Edison Atkins is every bit as much of a handyman as his comrade in arms of the North Sea fleet. If Jack is an able seaman, Tommy is an able landsman. Witness the roads. You never thought a mud lane could be made into a road with twigs and rubble. They do it in these parts. Fill in your ditches. Lay across them bundles of twigs—miles of them. You would think it needed a forest to supply them, but they find them somewhere. Scatter brick rubble over the top, and you have a ready made road that a motor lorry can manoeuvre on.

"Watch our khaki Escoffier in the trench. He digs a peg of wood into the mud wall. On it hangs a battered mess tin, picked from a refuse heap, full of holes. In a few moments the charcoal fire is glowing thru the holes, and he is giving his section a meal of fried bacon, fried bread, fried chips, toast and cocoa—all done with a fire which you could almost get into a breakfast cup.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS CREEPING INTO FAVOR

One by One Big Concerns Are Realizing Their Value as a Drawing Card for People of Superior Intelligence.

SLOWLY, but none the less surely, the educational film is creeping into the program of almost all motion picture companies. The executives of these organizations are coming to realize that the tastes of motion picture audiences is improving and the necessity of dropping the slap-stick comedy and melodrama has become all the more apparent.

For years we have recognized the value of visual instruction, which, in its ideal state, is nothing more or less than educational films. This visual instruction has become the basis of kindergarten work; practically all the text books are illustrated; constantly we use charts, maps, specimens, and photographs. Besides all this there are continual excursions for science, classes going to the factory, harbor, or farm, to the great dramas, to the museums, and so on.

But with the motion picture the students will not be compelled to leave the work of the class room to make excursions to these various places, much as the break in the monotony may be welcomed by them. All the lectures and scientific investigations may be carried on in the class room and under comfortable and healthful surroundings.

Thru the educational film this age gives us the benefit of an agency that can reproduce the minutest detail; that can patiently watch and record the development of a plant from the time the seed is put in the ground to the opening of the blossom, and can reproduce it in a few minutes; that with its lightning glance can record the course of a bullet and show it to us on the screen as it swiftly winds and twists itself along. Thru its agency we can see the greatest dramas, can follow the movements of the most complicated machine, can observe the movements of the planets thru the world's greatest telescopes, can study micro-organisms, can take trips to quaint foreign countries where are unfolded to our gaze splendors of scenery and peculiar habits of the people, can follow the course of some of our staple foodstuffs frm the raw products to our table.

The House of Pathe realizes that motion picture theatres are being more and more frequented by people of superior intelligence, people who would remain away from the theatres if the fast-dying slap-stick comedy and much-chased-villain pictures were not on the decline. Since this is the case, we have decided (being as we are always on the lookout to recognize and cater to the wants of the public), to lay great stress on the educational film, give it more of our time, and make it a regular feature of our program. Our educationals are world-famous for choice of subject and excellence of photography and the exhibitor is assured of as nearly a perfect film as the greatest scientific minds of this country and Europe are able to make it.

Educational authorities, too, are coming to realize the importance of the educational film in shaping the minds of the young. There is an old Latin proverb, often quoted, which reads: "Longum iter est per precepts, breve et efficax per exempla." In ordinary language this means: "To drive a thing into a fellow's head thru rules and regulations is hard, but it is comparatively easy and efficient thru examples." The motion picture furnishes the example, and has been tried and not found wanting. Just now, in California, there is a movement among educational and allied institutions to feature the motion picture as an aid to instruction in the public schools of the state under the supervsion of the State Board of Education, making an appropriation therefor. These features are embodied in the Carr-Fish bill which was introduced in the legislature of that state on January 28, 1915. This movement gives evidence of becoming nation-wide and already its influence is being felt in the film circles.

CONSOLIDATED HAS A NEW MANAGER.

Ernest G. Noble, the new manager of the Consolidated Film Co. is by no means a new man in the film field. Mr. Noble has been the road man for the past four years for the said company, and is well liked, and known by every exhibitor in Ontario, as well as he is in Toronto. He was one of the first feature road men in Canada. He says that his company is now buying the best of productions, and will release at least one per week. Mr. Noble also says that he will not give up the road entirely, but will take a run out once in a while to see his old friends, and will keep them in touch with their newest releases.

PHOTODROME

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By Edward Loyes Westcott

"RUNAWAY JUNE, EPISODE NO. 14."

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High-Class Orchestra Music—Evenings, 10c, 15c—Saturday Matinee, 10c. Open Evenings, 7 p.m.

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Mon. and Tues.—"RUNAWAY JUNE," No. 12—STRAND WAR SERIES—"THE AFRICAN DIAMOND CONSPIRACY," in 3 Parts.

Wed. and Thurs.—GEORGE KLEINE Presents, "THE WOMAN WHO DARED," in 5 Parts.

Fri. and Sat.—"THE MIDNIGHT SUN," in 3 Parts—A Two-Part Keystone Comedy, "FATTY AND MABEL'S SIMPLE LIFE."

Sat. Night.—MIDNIGHT SHOW, 10.30 TO 12 P.M. RUNAWAY JUNE CONTEST.

Wurlitzer Orchestra, A. Dawson, Musical Director.

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Toronto's Finest Motion Picture House, Showing Only the Best Feature Films. 600 Large, Comfortable Chairs.

Mon. and Tues.—"THE BLACK BOX," No. 9—"SAVED BY A TELEPHONE" Wed. and Thurs.—"RUNAWAY JUNE," No. 13—"WANTED, A CHAPERONE." Fri.—"FAITH OF HER FATHER'S"—"FOR CASH." Sat.—"THE LITTLE, GRAY HOME."

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Mon., Tues. and Wed.—"THE BLACK BOX," No. 10.
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.—"THE GUARDIAN OF THE FLOCKS."

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Mon., Tues. and Wed.—"AVARICE"—"TOLD IN THE ROCKIES."
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.—"THE OTHER GIRL"—"CAN LOVE GROW COLD."

KING GEORGE Theatre Cor. BLOOR and BATHURST

Mon. and Tues.—"THE MASTER KEY," No. 15—"THE UNHIDDEN TREASURE. Wed. and Thurs.—"THE 5-POUND NOTE," Featuring KING BAGGOT—"THE BLACK BOX," No. 8. Fri.—"DIANA OF EAGLE MOUNTAIN," Featuring GEO. MADISON. Sat.—"THE STORM."

MOTION PICTURES

REELS OF THRILLS AND FUN

The Moving Picture As a Summer Entertainer Is Growing Every Day With Programs Light and Airy.

THE MADISON

William H. Crane

William H. Crane, the comedian who made such a hit in Toronto last season in "The New Henrietta," will be seen at the Madison Theatre for the first half of this week in one of the quaintest and most famous characterizations ever contributed to the stage, "David Harum." Mr. Crane's interpretration of the famous character is without a peer and has stamped him as one of the greatest of moving-picture actors.

Marguerite Clark, the dainty and fascinating stage and screen favorite, is certain to add appreciably to her astounding popularity in the Famous Players Film Company's four-part picturization of the celebrated comedy romance, "Gretna Green," by Grace Livingston Furniss. This quaint and picturesque play possesses all the varying elements essential to the successful screen drama—love, sacrifice, humor, mystery and thrill—and is laid in the charming period of the early nineteenth century, when the daring elopements to Gretna Green, a lovers' haven in the north of Scotland, added a dash of excitement to many true love matches, when hearts reigned over the marts of commerce, just before the prose of business usurped the poetry of romance.

THE GARDEN

"The Fight," By Bayard Veiller

When first put on at the New York Hudson Theatre "The Fight" created a veritable furore. It was justly pronounced to be the most successful play of the season, and anyone who has seen the production readily understands why it won such regard from the amusement loving public. It is a story of life, vividly narrated and faithfully portrayed. Its stirring incidents are arranged in such logical sequence, and are so entirely feasible, that the spectator, too often moved by emotion, is always conscious of the message of truth the play conveys.

The author of "The Fight" is Bayard Veiller. He is a past-master of dramatic construction, and in this instance even surpassed his own previous best effort, "Within the Law." It is enough to say that George Lederer personally supervised the production to convince the theatre-going public that nothing was left undone to make "The Fight" a histrionic success.

The interpretation of the play is all that one may demand. It may be truthfully said that it is even more than that. Margaret Wycherly, in the character of Jane Thomas, acts with the dignity and intelligence that make her one of the foremost exponents of emotion on the stage. John E. Kellerd, as Vance, a crooked dance hall proprietor, gives a rendition of villain's part that would be hard to equal for intelligence of conception and artistry of acting.

The story is that of a plucky up-hill fight on the part of a young woman against the corruption, and all attendant evils, which fill the city, of which she wants to be mayor. She wants to "clean up" things, and so determined a struggle does she put up for the election that the crooked element stops at nothing to put her out of the way. In spite of the lurid possibilities the plot develops so naturally, and sticks so closely to matters of every-day interest that one instinctively realizes that he is viewing a picture that is absolutely true to life.

The last half of the week will be given over to a strong program, which will include comedy, drama and educational. Open evenings at 7.15; matinee Saturday only at 2.

THE PHOTODROME

"The Spoilers"

Photodrome has secured "The Spoilers," at great expense and will show it all next week, continuously from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The story is familiar. It tells of an ambitious but wicked attempt by a corrupt body of Puget Sound politicians, in conjunction with a weak judge of the superior court, to oust all the miners about Nome from their claims. Glenister and Dextry, partners in the Midas Mine come out to Seattle for the winter. Alex McNamara, the genius of the conspiracy, goes to Nome, imports his judge, institutes proceedings to get the Midas Mine into his hands thru a court injunction. Helen Chester, niece of the judge, and Cherry Malotte, a young woman of Nome, play important parts in the development of the story.

Glenister is a fighter and McNamara is no less fearless, tho far less honorable. It is a struggle to the death in a country where vital questions are settled by the bark of revolvers, and where treachery and deception have scant courtesy.

William Farnum plays Glenister; Kathlyn Williams, Cherry Malotte; Bessie Eyton, Helen Chester; Frank Clark, Dextry; Jack McDonald, Slap-Jack; Thos. Santschi, McNamara; Wheeler Oakman, Broncho Kid; Normon MacGregor, Judge Stillman, and W. H. Ryno, Struve, the drink crazed attarney.

When one considers that "The Spoilers," in book form when first published, sold for $1.50, and was the largest of the six big sellers of its time; required six hours of one's time to read and thoroly digest; the best seats for the play of the same name sold for $1.50, taking three hours for presentation—and those who have seen the play, read the book and witnessed the picture, proclaim the picture superior to both; the picture being exhibited for one-sixth the price which the book sold for in the first edition, requiring only two hours of one's time to thoroly digest the entire story, one will readily realize that the moving picture business is worthy and deserving of its prominence, its importance, and educational value.

: WILLIAM FARNUM :

WILLIAM FARNUM IN "THE SPOILERS" AT THE PHOTODROME.

THE MODEL

"Wanted, a Chaperone"

"What; A Chaperone," which will be the feature at the Model on Wednesday and Thursday, is an A. E. Christie number in two reels, with Lee Moran, Victoria Forde, Eddie Lyons, Billie Rhodes, Jack Dillon, and others in the cast. The story is a very breezy one, and full of good light comedy touches. Lee Moran appears again in his masquerade as chaperone. Numerous funny situations arise, and the observer is kept laughing thruout. When Eddie's real mother appears further complications are added.

The Friday program includes two very good Universal features, "Faith of Her Fathers," in three reels, featuring the popular young actress, Cleo Madison, and Joe King, and the Jewish play, "For Cash," a two-reel Victor. Both of these plays are good dramas, of original plot and unique handling that offer something different from the ordinary run of films. They are worth seeing.

KING GEORGE

"The Unhidden Treasure"

"The Unhidden Treasure," at the King George on Monday and Tuesday, is a two-reel Victor picture presenting the favorite film star, Mary Fuller. It is a story of love and mystery blending the two most uncertain things in the world into such a delightful alloy that they wind off the reel in one joyous string of thrilling surprises. "The Unhidden Treasure" is surely a picture that carries with it all that the same implies. "The Black Box" is fast drawing to a close, and at the same time the mysteries of its episodes that are fast reaching a climax, which for restrained excitement have never been equalled. Even those that start following the story at this late hour cannot help become enthralled in its meshes. It will be shown on Wednesday and Thursday. Episode eight.

RED MILL

See "The Black Box"

As usual "The Black Box" will be the headline attraction at the Red Mill Theatre, Monday to Wednesday of this week. It has now reached the tenth episode, and those that are following the story as it unwinds itself are waiting anxiously for the solution of the mysterious appearance of the little black boxes. It certainly is a hair-raising situation. At the Crystal Palace, United Film Service offer "Avarice," for the first half of the week. The interest is obtained from the determination of a young doctor to solve the mysterious dis appearance of a young girl and her father. The latter having been murdered by a chum, and the mouth of the only witness sealed by a promise of gold.

VICTORIA

Big Kleine Feature

"The Woman Who Dared," the stupendous Kleine feature in five parts will be the ripping good feature for Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The management have been so well satisfied with the drawing power of these Kleine pictures that they are continuing to show all that can be obtained, for they realize that their patrons are being more than satisfied. "The Woman Who Dared" is one of the best of these features. Attention is called to the other features announced for this week and programs appear to be well selected and of the highest quality. Friday and Saturday the Keystone comedy success, "Fatty and Mabel's Simple Life," should make a big hit.

* * *

Talk is cheap but not on the movie screen.

* * *

He who hesitates will never make a movie actor.

* * *

Troubles never come singly in the movie orchestra.

MINISTERS SAY "THE FIGHT" IS NOT NECESSARY

Censor Board, However, Think Picture Powerful Moral Lesson and it Will Be Shown at "Garden."

The World Film feature, "The Fight," which was shown at the Colonial Theatre last week, came in for quite a deal of criticism from ministerial sources while playing at that theatre. The picture was seen by several members of the Committee of Forty, with the result that an appeal was made to the censors on the ground that the film was not suitable for public exhibition. The censors pointed out that the picture had been specially noted by them and, on account of its high moral lesson, had been passed and commended.

It was, however, reviewed by the censor board last Friday, and the board did not change its previous decision. The picture will be shown at the Garden Theatre the last half of this week as Manager Brick maintains that it is one of the most powerful dramas he has run across in a long time.

Two visitors to Toronto this week are Mr. Charles Berwan and Mr. Gell, respectively, president and vice-president of the Colonial Film Company, Limited, Canadian distributors of the World Film features. They are on a tour of inspection of their various offices and report that the business is growing most satisfactorily.

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OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
World Film Corporation
Present
HOWARD ESTABROOK
In Bret Harte's Romance
M'LISS
—with—
BARBARA TENNANT
First Time in Toronto.
Mon., Tues. and Wed., May 17-18-19

GARDEN THEATRE
COLLEGE AND SPADINA
World Film Corporation
Present
MARGARET WYCHERLY and JOHN E. KELLERD
IN
"THE FIGHT"
Mon., Tues. and Wed., May 17-18-19

SNACKS OF REEL LIFE

Pepper and Salt Sprinkled From a Hundred Sources Savory and Crisp.

LILLIAN BROWN LEIGHTON was observed the other day wielding a hoe in an onion patch. She had discarded her society clothes and her vigorous onslaught seemed to indicate that the garden truck was going to become a paying proposition or yield to the advances of a mortgage. Director MacGregor, of the Selig studio, watched proceedings thruout the day and induced several of his company to lend a hand. Therefore "The Onion Patch" should prove an interesting garden variety of homey drama when completed.

* * *

EDWARD CONNELLY, WHO plays the title role in "The Devil," a Mutual Masterpicture in five reels, now released, found his make-up for the part an elaborate and exacting task. He was obliged to be at the studio as early as seven o'clock to have time enough to perfect it each day before called before the camera. This meant that he rose in Los Angeles at five. But Connelly doesn't do things by halves. Nor does he shirk the "infinite pains" which are the secret of genius.

* * *

PAULINE BUSH IS PAULINE Bush no longer, and yet she is! Which being interpreted, means that on Saturday last this charming and clever little lady became Mrs. Allan Dwan, and she will retain her stage name of Pauline Bush. The ceremony took place at one of the oldest of the California Missions, and Father Sullivan tied the knot. Mary Pickford, Owen Moore, and Donald Crisp assisted, and, of course, the young couple have been inundated with presents, letters and messages, for both are very popular. If either of them have any enemies, we do not know of them. Good luck to both and happiness aplenty.

* * *

THE END HAS COME AT LAST, and after some months of good, solid hard work, the "Black Box" serial comes to an end this week, and more than one of the cast are glad. Chief among those who welcome the close is Anna Little, who says that while she enjoyed acting in the serial, still it gets monotonous acting one part for so long. This is one of the things she used to object to on the speaking stage, and it was like a return to old times to play the same part for a long period. Of course in the pictures, one does something new all the time, even if it is the same part, but most screen artists love their work to vary as much as possible.

* * *

IRVING CUMMINGS, WHO TAKES the lead in the "Diamond From the Sky" serial, at the American studios, has had some new photographs taken at last. For a long time Cummings used the same picture of himself, and refused to visit the photographers. Recently, an up-to-date picture man went to see Cummings, and took his paraphanalia with him, and the result is some good likenesses. Isn't it funny how photographic actors object to sitting for the photos?

* * *

CARLYLE BLACKWELL has been quite sick the last few days, and on two occasions his director had to send him home from outside locations. He worked very hard while with the Favorite Players' concern, and the reaction has set in. He is nearly himself again, and is giving a nice rendering of his part in "The Puppet Crown," at the Lasky studios.

* * *

RENA VALDEZ IS NOW LEADING woman with the Features' Ideal Company at Hollywood. This is the pretty actress who did such good work with the Essanay and Fiction Companies. It is good to see her settled, and she likes her position, and new company immensely.

A private exhibition of the picturization of Augusta J. Evans' famous novel, "Beulah," was given at the Strand Theatre on Friday evening and was decreed to be one of the best pictures that has been brought to Toronto by Less Kaufman, manager of the Allied Features.

"'Twas royal fun," cried lazy Ned,
To coast upon my fine, new sled!
But no more do I care to climb
For Selig films take up my time!"
—Fifth Reader Revised.

MORE MOVIE NEWS ON PAGE

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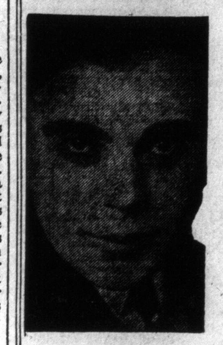

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ANOTHER SCOOP FOR THE PATHE NEWS—Captain Darling's Funeral will be shown in one of our issues at the Strand Theatre next week.

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FURLONG PUPILS IN OPERA AND SONG

Large Audiences Listen to Three Programs by Local Talent.

The series of three recitals by pupils of Atherton Furlong attracted a large audience to Massey Hall each night. Monday evening's program included the quartet from "Rigoletto," sung by Alice Rowe, Ruth Robertson, Leslie Hughes and Harry Williams; the Spinning Wheel Scene from "Faust," with Agnes Adie as Marguerite; Mrs. Maude Parsons, Martha; Leslie Hughes, Faust, and G. Victor Gaynor, Mephisto; and a scene from "Carmen," with Alice Rowe in the title role; Muriel Sanderson, Frasquita, and Phyllis Clarke, Mercedes. The singing of all the participants was quite above the usual amateur mark. A repetition of the quartet was demanded and responded to while the presentation of the "Faust" scene won hearty commendation both on account of the clever acting and artistic singing of the performers. Miss Adie has a lovely voice and considerable histrionic ability and her singing of the role assigned her was simple and unaffected. Mrs. Parson's voice is rich and sympathetic and well adapted to the character she represented. The tenor and bass carried their parts with ease, both having uncommonly good voices, and contributed their share to the success of the scene, Alice Rowe, Muriel Sanderson and Phyllis Clarke being equally successful in the "Gypsy Song" and "Habanera." The "Inflammatus" of Rossini opened the Tuesday evening program, with Agnes Adie taking the solo part. The feature of this program, however, was Act II. of "Madame Butterfly," the cast being Perle Chelew, as Cho-cho-san; Mrs. Maude Parsons, Suzuki; Mary Mabel Howard, Trouble, and F. E. Coucher, Goro. Miss Chelew has been known for some years as one of the leading pianists of the city, but her singing and pronounced abilities as an actress were a surprise even to her most intimate acquaintances. Her voice has a beautiful, rich and mellow quality which makes it particularly suited to the part of "Butterfly," and she invested the role with an amount of pathetic appeal and dramatic force unlooked for in an amateur. Mrs. Parsons surpassed her success of the night before and Mr. Coucher, by his singing and acting of the part of Goro, rounded out a clever production of the tragic scene, while little Mary Howard was charming in her childlike innocence. About forty pupils appeared in songs and arias and on Wednesday night a dramatization of "Judas Maccabaeus" was given, when over a hundred sang in the chorus.

VOCAL RECITAL.

The pupils of Miss Mildred Walker, teacher of singing and elecution, will hold their annual recital in St. George's Hall, early in June.

Complete dissolution of the Boston Opera Company has been consummated, and Boston's only hope of opera next season rests in the assurance of a visit from the Metropolitan Company.

* * *

The Wesley Methodist Church Choir Concert will be given Wednesday evening, May 19. A very interesting program has been arranged from the works of Sir Geo. C. Martin, Sir George Elvey, West, Nicolai, Massenet, Harrison, Henschel, Blumner, Godard, composing some of the most difficult of church anthems. A choir of sixty voices, with Dr. W. H. Gutzeit as organist and choirmaster, will render some of these anthems for the first time in Canada.

* * *

A very successful opening of the Danforth avenue branch of the Hambourg Conservatory was held on Thursday last, when a large number of people were present. Miss Danard, who is directing this branch, arranged a charming program, and the following took part: Valorie Foss, Jennie Fleishman, Mildred Johnston, Rosie Rottenberg, Irene Jinks and Master Gerald Moore. Leslie Rose rendered a group of songs in a finish style, and W. S. Wilson, of the violin department, gave an artistic performance of the Cavatina of Raff, and other numbers.

* * *

M. Gladys O'Connor made her first public appearance before a Toronto audience last Friday evening at Foresters' Hall. The recital was under the direction of her teacher, Francis Fisher Powers of Associated Studios. Miss O'Connor has been a pupil of Mr. Powers for less than a year, and he has reason to be very proud of the work she has shown in this short time. Her operatic arias showed careful study, both in style and tone production. She excelled in the Veiguan aria, which seemed especially adapted to her voice. She was very pleasing in the Gaun-Suiek groups. Her pianissimo work was most effective, and she seems to have absolute control of her voice in this respect. "Hush Little One," and "When You Slept" were a delight to every one. Miss O'Connor was most gracious, and in appreciation gave them the new patriotic song "Belgium Forever," which received hearty applause. Alex. Elder, always a favorite, assisted, and was most apt in his selections. "Where E'er You Walk," was sung with dignity and beauty of tone, and received the usual amount of appreciation that generally accompanies this song. He was especially good in his von Falitz numbers, good ennunciation and tone color being most pronounced. Possibly the most enjoyed were "The Wagon," and "In the Time of Roses," two very different songs, but each sung in a most musicianly way. The latter was received with a storm of applause. The program closed most fittingly with a duet by Miss O'Connor and Mr. Elder. Miss Florence McKay made a most sympathetic and artistic accompanist, and in a great measure was responsibe for the success of the evening.

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MUSIC

By Fraulein Van

Among the most delightful patriotic events of these strenuous days are the musical teas and showers for soldiers which H. Ethel Shepherd has arranged to give in the new music hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music some time this month. There will be about fifteen hundred cards issued in all, and the shower is to include milk chocolate, condensed milk, maple sugar, cigarets, socks and soldier's comforts, the latter to be obtained at the Women's Patriotic League. An excellent program of music will be provided by Miss Shepherd's pupils, who will sing both solos and choruses. Dr. Vogt is making an arrangement of "My King and Country Need You" especially for the occasion and his setting of "God Save the King" for solo and women's voices will also be sung. From this it will be seen that the program will have a strong patriotic flavor. On account of illness in the family Miss Shepherd has been able to give little attention to patriotic purposes thus far, but now that the anxiety in her home has lifted, she takes the first opportunity to devote a large measure of her time, talent and money for the relief of those who are fighting our battles in the trenches.

* * *

The program of music at the first of Elliott Haslam's at-homes was excellently planned and ably carried out. In the Recit and Air, "Total Eclipse," from Handel's Samson, Edwin McKinley proved himself to be familiar with the best traditions of the oratorio school. When he has acquired firmer control of the coveted voce mista or mixed voice, he will attain an enviable place in his profession. Mme. Ghent-Wilson, in the great aria of "La Cieca," from La Gioconda, showed a really beautiful voice of good sonority and compass. Mme. Wilson is going to adopt the lyric stage as a profession; she will certainly be heard from. Marjorie Hutchins has never been heard to so good advantage as on this occasion. Her interpretation of the beautiful song by Hahn is entirely different to the one usually adopted but was most effective, as was also her delivery of the dramatic scene, "Oh beaux reves e'vanouies," from the opera Etienne Marcel by Saint-Saens. Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the afternoon was the really charming duet singing by the two vocalists, their voices blending to perfection in the excerpt from Boito's Mefistofele, "La luna immobile." Mme. Kinghorne was heard to great advantage in her two numbers, which were highly appreciated. The handsome and spacious studio was crowded with many people of distinction in the artistic and social world.

* * *

The third of a series of four song recitals by pupils of Arthur Blight, the popular vocalist and singing master, was given on Saturday evening in Foresters' Hall, to an audience both large and appreciative. In these recitals Mr. Blight has presented, thru his pupils, an excellent list of songs of different nationalities of writers and given a good idea of the many singing aspirants who are pursuing their studies under his able direction. Those taking part in this particular recital were: Grace N. Moore, Ina Todd, Winifred Harris, Winifred Sharpe, Isabel Kennedy, Mildred Weddel, Frank Johnson and Robert Modderwell. These singers of various degrees of advancement gave artistic renditions of their several songs and were much applauded, large bouquets being presented to the ladies by their admirers. Katharine Christie, a young and clever pianist, pupil of W. O. Forsyth, assisted and played with much beauty of style, elegance and musical expression a serenade by Sinding; concert study, by Tschaikowsky, "Lone Dream," No. 2, Liszt, and the 'Hunting Song," by Mendelssohn. Miss Hagerman, as usual, accompanied the songs with care and discretion.

* * *

Eula Gray and Vera Sanderson, pupils of Mrs. J. W. Bradley of the Toronto Conservatory, have been appointed soloists in Berkeley Street Methodist Church.

* * *

The following is clipped from The Champion, Milton: "The concert in the town hall on Friday evening last, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire, was both artistically and financially a most gratifying success, and netted a substantial sum, about $70, to the funds of the society. The only number contributed by local talent was a piano duet by Mrs. D. W. and Miss Campbell, who played the once familiar "Caliph of Bagdad" in excellent style. The concert company, apart from these, was composed entirely of Toronto artists and new to a Milton audience, and such was their success that they will be sure of a warm welcome should they return. They were all well received and responded most generously with encore numbers. Miss Olive L. Casey has a most brilliant and sympathetic soprano voice, well placed and well produced. Her principal number was Bishop's beautiful son. "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," with flute obligato. This was, perhaps, the most ambitious number and was exceedingly well given. If we remember correctly, it is almost twenty years since it was last given here, by Mrs. Caldwell, soprano, with obligato by Mr. Arlidge. Miss Carey also sang with Mrs. Marshall the "Barcarolle," from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman," and with Mr. Marshall, "I Feel Thy Angel Spirit," by Graben-Hoffman. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hodgins, baritone, each sang twice and had to give extra numbers. Miss Spencer, elocutionist, greatly pleased the audience, and showed great command of dialect in her Irish, negro and German selections. Mrs. Marshall, mezzo-soprano, sang the old song, "Daddy," with much feeling and expression and, as an extra number, Nevin's "Rosary." Mr. Semple, flautist, is recognized in Toronto as standing in the front rank of his profesion and he certainly on this occasion justified his reputation. Both in his solo work and in his obligato to Miss Casey's song he left nothing to be desired. Special mention should be made of the accompanists, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Hodgins, who played thruout with judgment and taste.

* * *

The second of the special series of Commencement Recitals at the Toronto Conservatory of Music took place in the Music Hall of the institution on Wednesday evening last, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. The program embraced Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor, op 37; Macdowell's D Minor Concerto, op. 23; Liszt's Rhapsodie XI., and the same composer's Tarantella, Venezia e Napoli, played respectively by Pearl Burford, Alma Cockburn, L. T. C. M., Marguerita Haynes, L. T. C. M., and Constance A. D. Martin, pupils respectively of Donald Herald, Paul Wells, Viggo Kihl and F. S. Welsman. The vocalists were: Muriel Bruce, L. T. C. M., and Eileen Kemp, pupils of H. Ethel Shepherd; Madeleine Davey, pupil of Francis Coombs, and John Burnet Bailey, pupil of D. D. Slater, who sang respectively Arias from Massenet's "Therese," Cavatine; Je dis que rien, from "Carmen," "Depuis Le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," and "Infelice," from Verdi's "Ernani." Francis Wood, a violin pupil of Frank E. Blachford, contributed one movement of Bruch's Violin Concerto in G Minor. An unusually high order of artistic interpretation and technical efficiency was maintained thruout the recital, which convincingly demonstrated the splendid character of the institution's work as a music school of the first rank.

* * *

The third of the series was given on Saturday evening last. A large audience was in attendance and the work of the various performers were greeted with much enthusiasm. The program included; Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, played by Alma Allen, a pupil of Ada J. F. Twohy, Mus. Bac. Ethel J. Craig, Fay Macdougall, and Irene Weaver, L. T. C. M., piano pupils respectively of Miss Twohy, Paul Wells, and Eugenie Quehen, were heard in works by Alabieff-Liszt, Chopin, Chopin-Liszt, Henselt, Leschetitzky, and Grieg Concerto, op. 16, in A Minor. The vocal staff was represented by Christine Charlebois and Winnifred Lugsdin and C. W. Dengate and T. Stuart-Stubbs, pupils respectively of Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Jean E. Williams and M. M. Stevenson. Their contributions embraced compositions by Cadman, Chaminads, Rossi and Coleridge-Taylor. Erland Misener, a violin pupil of Mr. Frank E. Blachford, was heard in two movements from Servern's "Italian" Suite. Several genuine successes were won during the evening, and the uniform excellence of the technical work of the performers as well as their breadth of style and mature musicianship produced a most favorable impression.

* * *

Among the many excellent recitals given in the Conservatory of Music by pupils of the various members of the staff, one of special interest was that given by F. S. Welsman's pupils on Friday evening, May 7. Movements from the Mendelssohn G Minor and the Rubenstein D Minor piano Concertos were played artistically and with perfect ensemble by Virginia Coyne and Marjorie Harper, with Mr. Welsman at the second piano, Gladys Murray and Frederick Kahn gave a brilliant rendering of Liszt's Les Preludes for two pianos. Mary Endicott's playing of the eleventh Rhapsody of Liszt was particularly worthy of notice, and Olive Cooper gave the first movement of the Bach Italian Concerto with intelligence and technical facility. Beatrice Bush, Evelyn Graham and Jean Ross played respectively the Adagio from the Beethoven Sonate, op. 27, No. 2, Liszt's Etude in D flat, and the E Minor Chopin Valse with taste and appreciation. Erland Meisner, a pupil of Mr. Blachford, gave able assistance in his effective and enjoyable playing of two violin solos.

* * *

The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church rendered Stainer's "Crucifixion" in the church auditorium, on Wednesday evening, 5th, under the direction of Maclean Borthwick, L. R. A. M. The choir sang splendidly and the performance thruout was a remarkably good one, evidencing the careful attention Mr. Borthwick had devoted to its preparation. J. Goad sang the tenor solos very acceptably, and the bass solo parts were in the capable hands of E. C. Roy, J. Robinson and Mr. Borthwick himself. The accompaniments were artistically played by the church organist, Roland R. Johnston, L. R. A. M.

* * *

An Interesting recital was given by junior students of The Canadian Academy of Music in the Recital Hall, last Saturday afternoon. The students participating were: Misses Joyce Pett, Josephine Barrington, Patti Richardson, Mary Deverell, Laura Smith, Leomora Kennedy, Jessie Duncan, Elma Wynne, Madeline Webster, Annie Graham, Roberta Sommerville, Evelyn Wilson and Masters Ronald McEwen and Daniel Dineen.

* * *

The music of Percy Grainger, the Australian, is winning world-wide popularity. In England his short compositions find a place on many important programs and this month the London Symphony Orchestra is giving three programs of British music in which Mr. Gainger is represented by his large works.

* * *

Franz Kneisel, president of the Bohemian Club, New York, received a cheque last week for $1000.00, the amount to be used in aid of needy musicians.

* * *

Thomas Edison expects soon to perfect a scheme which will provide high-priced opera for the masses, making it possible to see and hear an entire operatic performance given by the very choicest of the profession for five or ten cents.

* * *

Among the recent dates filled by Stuart Barker, baritone, and teacher of singing at the Hambourg Conservatory, was one at Niagara Falls, where he made a pronounced success. The Daily Record, of that town, says: "The assisting artist was Stuart Barker, the eminent baritone of Toronto, and we feel confident that he even surpassed the bold advertising which preceded him. The splendidly diversified program and the singer's ability to carry the audience from grave to gay has never been equalled in Niagara Falls. The great aria from "Dinorah" was rendered with an intensity worthy of a Caruso. In such well-known ballads as "The Rosary" and the beautiful Scotch song, "I Am Wearin' awa' Jean," the singer soothed the audience with the simple effective beauty of his voice as he thrilled them a few moments before in the aria."

* * *

Two or three letters have been recently received from Davidson Ketchum, the young Toronto pianist interned in the British Civilian Prisoners' Camp at Ruhleben, Germany. The prisoners are now allowed to write letters twice a month, whereas previously cards only could be written. Mr. Ketchum says: "I get a little practice occasionally, but the poor piano is almost drowned under the flood of candidates, as there are a tremendous number of musicians here. However, in the broader lines of teaching, conducting and choir-training, this place will do me good, and I am not worried about the future. The choir is doing well, we are having Stainer's, 'They have taken away my Lord,' and Stanford's Te Deum with choir and orchestra, for Easter. On good Friday, Haydn's 'Passion,' and on Easter evening, Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' Caesar Franck's Psalm 150, and Bennett's Magnificant and Nunc Dimittus, so are pretty busy. Music is a great consolation here. The Dramatic Society is very busy, but I have not time to join it. That is a great thing here, the time passes quickly, at least for us busy ones."

* * *

The Canadian Academy of Music is issuing invitations for a violin recital which will be given by advanced pupils of Luigi Von Kunitz on Friday, May 28th. The great reputation which Mr. Von Kunitz has established as a teacher has naturally attracted a large number of very talented students to The Canadian Academy and therefore, this forthcoming recital is of much more than average importance. The program will include solos by Chopin-Wilhelmj, Beethoven, Vievxtempps and concertos by Viotti, Rode, De Beriot, Joachim and Bruch. Invitations may be obtained by applying to The Canadian Academy of Music.

* * *

The Hambourg Conservatory of Music is holding its annual pupils' recital at Massey Hall on Thursday, May 27. An array of brilliant Canadian talent will be presented, and amongst them several prodigies. One of these little Etta Warschewsky, seven years old, and pupil of Jan Hambourg, who shows great promise, and, of course, the well known Max Fleishman, will also play. The Hambourg Conservatory cordially extends an invitation to all interested.

* * *

Gretta M. Doherty gave a pianoforte recital on Tuesday evening in Foresters' Hall, which was interesting, not only because of Miss Doherty's artistic work, but also by reason of the wise discrimination shown in the arrangement and variety of the program. Miss Doherty is a pupil of Peter C. Kennedy, musical director of the Canadian Academy of Music. She opened her program with Rheinberger's piano quartet, in which she had the valuable co-operation of Luigi von Kunits, Alfred Bruce and George A. Bruce. She also plays two movements of the Godard concerto, assisted by a small string orchestra. Her other numbers included the Chopin Polonaise, Liszt Rhapsodie No. 6, and a charming little Scotch Lullaby by von Kunits. Miss Doherty plays with characteristic virility and rhythmic certainty. She produces a splendid singing tone, and has a facile technique. Her whole performance was given with an evident spirit of enjoyment and confident ability which aroused a corresponding enthusiasm and appreciation in the large audience present. Marjorie Dennis, the brilliant pupil of Signor Morando, added greatly to the pleasure of the recital by her singing of arias from "Figaro" and "Pagliacci," and later Coleridge Taylor's "My Lady Moon" and Wolf's "Spring." Miss Dennis continues to display an ever increasing artistic growth vocally and musically. There is seemingly no height of vocal ambition which she cannot aspire to.

* * *

Neil Forsyth, general manager of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden, was drowned, on April 29, in the River Spey, near Grantown, Scotland. He was salmon fishing with his wife when the boat capsized. Mrs. Forsyth swam ashore and her husband followed her to within four yards of the bank, when he went down. Mr. Forsyth was born in 1866. He became identified with Sir Augustus Harris at Drury Lane and upon the latter's death became secretary of the Royal Opera Syndicate at Covent Garden. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank Rendle, Mr. Forsyth in 1905 engaged the San Carlo Opera Company, assisted by Mme. Melba and other stars, for an autumn season of opera at Covent Garden. In recognition of Mr. Forsyth's organization of gala performances in honor of foreign royalties the late King Edward appointed him a member of the Victorian Order. He has received decorations from the president of the French Republic and from the kings of Spain and Portugal.

* * *

Theodore Cella, harpist, of Philadelphia, has been engaged to play with the Boston Symphony. Mr. Cella comes from a musical family, and is a composer of ability.

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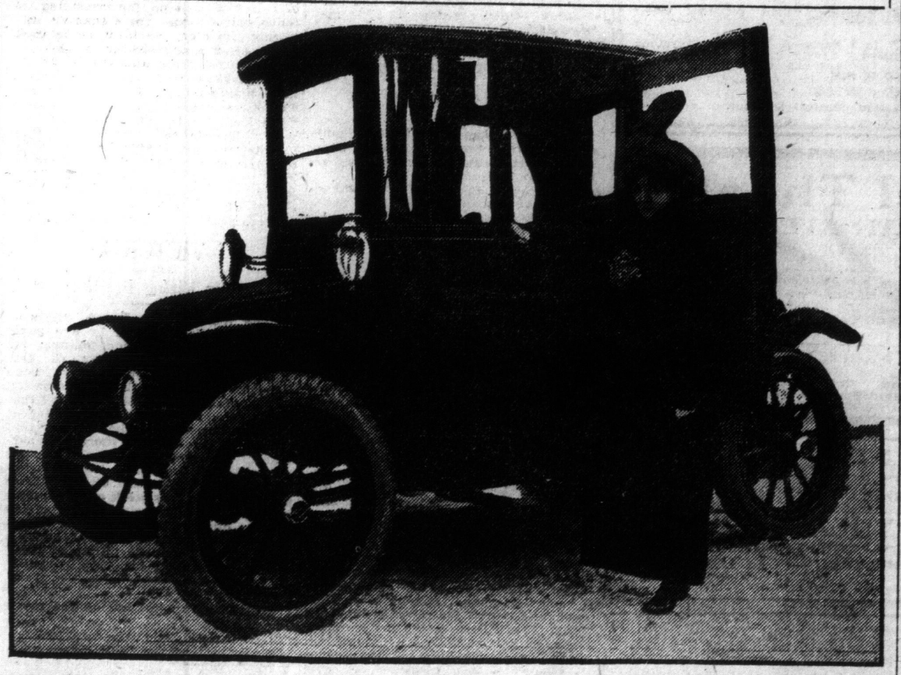

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

By CHESTER FIELD

Sleeping Waters

A ROMAN Catholic priest named John Anger, slum worker in London, and a young girl called Mary are mixed up in "Sleeping Waters," in such a way as to form a picturesque and interesting novel. John Trevena is the writer, and like "Granite" and "Wintering Hay," Dartmore with its atmospheric charm of mist and moorland makes a delightful background for many interesting scenes depicted in the story. "Father Jack," as the priest is lovingly called, becomes very ill and is ordered away to Dartmoor, where the only chance for prolongation of his life lies in the strengthening mountain air. He is ill almost unto death, and as he lies n a moorland cottage his separation from Mary and from his London haunts teeming with thousands whom he wished to succor wore heavily upon him, and made the struggle back to health doubly hard. He hears the legend of the spring Nymphala, whose waters bring forgetfulness to all who drink it. His first outdoor wanderings lead him thitherward. He comes upon a brook whose overflow "splashed down into a perfect basin worn out of rock by the ceaseless drip of centuries. So wonderful was this bit of nature that he stopped to gaze; so clean was the basin, so pure the water, that he stooped to drink, for he was thirsty; but he could not reach the brimming basin until he had stretched his body on the turf, and clutching with both hands the tussocks, had lowered his head, smelling the soaked peat, hearing more clearly the siren song of falling water, feeling bubbles burst against his face, and at last cold lips on his; and he gasped and drank those kisses. Clambering to his feet a voice from his inner consciousness spoke clearly: 'You have drunk the holy water of the Nymph.'" An aged peasant, of whom Anger inquires for information regarding the spring, recognizes him at once as a priest, tho he is without ecclesiastical garb. "I knows the attitudes," he says "Your varmer sits all nohow, as if he didn't care whether he sits or stands. Your laborer sits altogether like. Your squire sits wi' his legs abroad. Your tradesman sits wi' his hat under his chair. But your parsons sits up like a woman, wi' one hand held by t' other, and his butes be always touching." The sipping of the holy water of the Nymph seems to open the way for adventure. The priest leaves the little moorland cottage and wanders far afield. In a hut on the mountainside he discovers Petronel, a beautiful girl, who has built the rude dwelling as a refuge from the cruelty of her foster mother. Whippety, a half crazy boy is her only companion and attendant. He loves her with doglike devotion, and resents the presence of the priest with all his strength. Petronel, in reality, has three lovers; the crazy boy Whippety, who is sincere in his devotion; Gurgenven, the cunning lawyer who controls the entire community, and John Anger. How it all ends readers must find out for themselves. The story is sincere and appealing.

Lady Harman

THE WIFE of Sir Isaac Harman," is a love story by H. G. Wells. Sir Isaac is a self-made Briton, has established a great business with innumrable branches, is looked upon as a most sagacious and successful business man, while in his home life he is intolerable. He has a charming wife whom he treats with the utmost disrespect if not with brutality. Lady Harman, of course, is unhappy. She is young, beautiful and has four children. Her life is hedged in on all sides. Like a caged bird she longs to preen her wings and fly away. Leaving behind her all that should be near and dear to a married woman, this beautiful woman flies far afield. She lights among advanced women. An attractive widower, too, is hovering around. Her path to freedom leads thru strange byways. Window smashing is one of them. This only leads to worse confinement than she has before known, as she is imprisoned for a month. Upon liberation she returns home under freer conditions. Tho Sir Isaac is a tyrant, he is none the less a philosopher, for he says: "I know that a man and woman have got to stick together, and if you go straying—you may think you are straying after the moon or social work or anything—there's a strange man waiting round the corner for every woman, and a strange woman for every man." Lady Harman, when unoccupied with thoughts of the widower, turns her attention to the welfare of the girls in her husband's employ, whom she considers are insufficiently paid. Sir Isaac consents to build a chain of hotels for the better housing of working girls, and Lady Harman is to have charge of the enterprise. She meets her first great obstacle in her husband's appointment of a matron, whom he obstinately refuses to dismiss. It is with the solution of such problems that the story deals.

Bealby

In the story of a revolt of a little boy who did not want to be a steward's helper, the same author has made us acquainted with more interesting people: Mergelson, the butler; Thomas, the footman; Madeleine, the actress, and her lover Captain Douglas; the Lord Chancellor, high and mighty; the tramp; William, the caravan driver, and a host of others, but the chief of all is Bealby, whose desire to do something big will not be quenched. The hero is the stepson of the gardener of a great English country place called Shonts. Bealby, like all other boys, wants to become an engine driver or a soldier or anything else that promises action and adventure, and rebels when his mother and step-father declare that "he has got to be something," and that "something" in their minds is an apprenticeship to the house steward of Shonts. Bealby escapes and takes to the road. It is half-past four in the morning when he slips away from his irksome tasks. By breakfast time he comes upon a caravan outside of which stands a woman frying potatoes and bacon over a blaze of sticks. It is a holiday party, and Bealby readily joins them. A reward, however, has been offered by his former employer, and he is compelled again to take to the road to escape capture. The boy later falls in with a real tramp who proves a most unsavxory comrade, and Bealby's later apprehension by Captain Douglas, whom he met in the holiday camp, furnishes a full measure of humor and originality. A wandering gipsy girl who becomes the wife of John Willie Garden, is by far the best character in the book, which savors from start to finish of the British open road.

MUSIC

CYRIL SCOTT ON CELESTIAL MUSIC

"Music of the Spheres" Is a Reality and Not a Mere Fancy.

That individual young English composer, Cyril Scott, has found in the course of a "somewhat long-extended study of mysticism, theosophy and occultism" that there is a great deal more in music than at first "meets the ear," and that "there is a music to be heard on higher planes by a certain training of latent faculties in all people which is of ravishing beauty."

As an instance of special interest to the incredulous lay mind Mr. Scott cites the experience of a man he once came across in Switzerland who, tho he had no interest in Theosophy whatever, evidently heard this music. "He was alone, and in a place where anything in the shape of ordinary material music, so to speak, was an impossibility. There was nobody there who could play an instrument of any sort, nor was he near any hall where the sounds of orchestral or other music could possibly reach him. And yet for the space of about ten minutes he heard a music of such overwhelming and celestial loveliness that, to use his own words, he 'nearly went down on his knees in reverence and ecstasy.'

"And I have no reason whatever to suppose this gentleman—well advanced in years—should either be guilty of falsehood in any shape, or evince the slightest indication of having an over-impressionable or not entirely balanced mind. Indeed, he possessed the rather skeptical brain of the scientist who is not content with the experience of others in order to awaken belief of any sort."

As to the layman's probable supposition that this music was subjective rather than objective, "the experience of occultists, mystics and philosophers in all ages goes to disprove this, and, combined with the testimony of those who can function on the astral plane, make its objectivity seem as certain as the Queen's Hall Orchestra!" These celestial strains cannot be transcribed because, it seems, we on this material plane do not possess instruments subtle enough.

"It is, however, the conviction of occultists that what largely constitutes a musical genius is the degree of receptivity he possesses for the 'downpouring' of this music from subtler planes of thought; and altho he may not 'hear' it in the manner the Swiss gentleman did, yet nevertheless it filters thru into his mind to some extent and thus gets translated into ordinary music. I was told by a psychic of great powers that Wagner was particularly receptive in this way, and hence his music was 'richer' than that of any of his predecessors, especially in those qualities which seem to touch so graphically the great forces of Nature."

An interesting quotation from "Isis Unveiled," bearing on the therapeutical uses of music, is given. "From the remotest ages the philosophers have maintained the singular power of music over certain diseases, especially of the nervous class. Kircher recommends it, having experienced its good effects on himself, and he gives an elaborate description of the instrument he employed. It was a harmonica composed of five tumblers of a very thin glass placed in a row. In two of them were two different varieties of wine; in the third, brandy; in the fourth, oil; in the fifth, water. He extracted fine melodious sounds from them in the usual way, by merely rubbing his fingers on the edges of the tumblers. The sound has an attractive property; it draws out disease, which streams out to encounter the musical wave, and the two, blending together, disappear in space. Asclepiades employed music for the same purpose some twenty centuries ago. He blew a trumpet to cure sciatica, and, its prolonged sound making the fibres of the nerves to palpitate, the pain invariably subsided. Democritus in like manner affirmed that many diseases could be cured by the melodious sounds of a flute."

But far grander associations can be claimed for music than this, from an occult point of view, Mr. Scott insists. He quotes again: "Music is the combination and modulation of sounds, and sound is the effect produced by the vibration of the ether. Now, if the impulses communicated to the ether by the different planets be likened to the tones produced by the different notes of a musical instrument, it is not difficult to conceive that the Pythagorean 'music of the spheres' is something more than a mere fancy, and that certain planetary aspects may imply disturbances in the ether of our planet, and certain others, rest and harmony."

Mr. Scott thinks that for most of us, at our present stage of evolution, it is impossible to hear this music of the spheres, as "a person who has developed such a degree of clairaudience as would be necessary" is very rarely found. "Nevertheless, such people do exist, and, I may add quite honestly, I know who some of these people are."—Musical American.

PROMOTING BUREAU AIDS MUSIC LEAGUE

Amalgamation of Two Worthy Organizations Increases Usefulness of Both.

An authoritative statement has just been issued with reference to the future of the New Music League which a number of wealthy New York ladies established a year ago, for the purpose of furthering and protecting the interests of talented musicians who, for whatever reason could not be introduced thru the regular managerial agencies. The Music League will continue as usual with Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Willard Straight as its guarantors, and Marie Kieckhoefer as its corresponding secretary, but the booking of the artists and the business details connected therewith will be effected thru the booking and promoting corporation, whose offices are in Aeolian Hall. Tho the committee which formed the Music League has been disbanded, the general purpose examinations of applicants and method to bring young artists to the attention of managers will be continued as heretofore. Many of the league artists have secured important engagements for next season.

The Booking and Promoting Corporation will have the management of Olive Fremstad, the dramatic prima donna; Margarete Matzenaur, Wagnerian contralto; Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, the Italian tenor; Felice Lyne, coloratura soprano; Beatrice Harrison, English 'cellist; Eva Gauthier, Canadian soprano; Ernest Schelling, pianist; Jose Mardones, basso; Edmund Burke, baritone; Maria Classens, Belgian contralto; Alice Eversman, soprano, and acting under the manager of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra will book the tours of that organization.

DIXIELAND JUST LOVES GRAND OPERA

Atlanta Defies Depression of War Times and Gives Metropolitan Crowded Houses.

The financial and artistic success of the sixth visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company to Atlanta, Georgia, has set everyone wondering how it was done. Despite the present adverse conditions—conditions that have brought ruination upon so many musical organizations—Atlanta has just completed a week of grand opera that would have been considered a great success even in the most prosperous times. Visitors registered from nearly evey southern city and the number was augmented by many from the East. "Carmen" drew 5800 paid admisions, amounting to over $15,000. Geraldine Farrar, Francis Alda, Clarence Whitehill and Riccardo Martin sang the leading roles. "Tales of Hoffmann," "Huguenots," "Rigoletto," "The Love of Three Kings" and "The Magic Flute" also drew large houses with such well known singers as Frieda Hemple, Lucrezia Bori, Anna Case, Leonora Sparkes, Vera Curtis, Scotti, Amato, Goritz, Martin, Segurola, Didur, Rothier Martinelli, Botta and Mabel Garrison in prominent roles. F. C. Coppicus, general secretary, when commenting upon the undetaking, said: "To undertake such a project was startling in its boldness. To carry it to success was amazing."

A NEW SOPRANO WON BIG OVATION

Miss M. Gladys O'Connor Displayed Rare Talent in First Local Local Hearing.

A Foresters' Hall audience of almost capacity proportions, greeted Miss M Gladys O'Connor, soprano vocalist, on her debut of Friday evening, May 7. Miss O'Connor, who has undergone an extensive course of study under Mr. Francis Fisher Powers, revealed a voice of splendid richness and timbre, marked by superb control and evenness in both upper and lower registers. Her first group of three operatic arias was sung in English, "Micaela's Song," from Carmen, "One Fine Day" ("Mme. Butterfly"), and "Knowest Thou the Land" (Mignon). In it she displayed coloratura flights of rare facility, and ease which won her a double encore accompanied by a miniature conservatory of floral tributes. Songs by Gerrit Smith formed the second group, including two new ones, "Slumber Song," and "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," introduced in Toronto for the first time, and interpreted with delicacy and intelligence. An additional group, including "Sweet June" (Ronard), "Hush Little One" (Bivigante), "Birthday" (Cowan), and "When You Slept" (Kjerulf), the latter also new, won more encores and applause. Mr. Alexander Elder, baritone, who appeared with Miss O'Connor, gave the Handel "Where E'er You Walk," with fine effect, contributing as well-a group by Woodman, Oslet and Rheinhardt, and appearing with Miss O'Connor in the Oslet duet "Love's Bliss." Miss Florence McKay's accompaniments seconded the efforts of the artists admirably.

"GILDED WITH GOLD" WORDS BY MISS WARD

Miss M. Aileen Ward, whose poetry Sunday World readers have enjoyed from time to time, is the author of the words of "Gilded With Gold." The music of this song was written by Baron Aliotti, and dedicated to Mrs. Ambrose Small.

Mrs. McClelland reports that the knitting committee of the T.W.P.L. are now employing 127 knitters.

* * *

The Old Girls of Miss Veals' School have given a fully equipped room to Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe.

NEWS OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

"WOMAN IS NOT UNDEVELOPT MAN BUT DIVERSE"

CONDUCTED BY MISS M. L. HART

THE annual meeting and election of officers of the C. H. E. A. Housewives' League will be held on Monday, May 17, at 2.30 p.m., in the Y. W. C. A. parlors, 21 McGill street. Mr. J. W. Sangster will give an address on "How To Get Better Markets." Nominations are to be sent to Mrs. J. E. Millar, 82 Oakwood avenue.

* * *

The closing meeting for the season of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association was held at the home of the Misses O'Donoghue, with an attendance of about fifty. The speaker was Rev. Thos. F. Burke, C. S. P., of Newman Hall, who gave an address on Christianity and war. Mrs. Over of Rhode Island, told of the work of the British relief of that state, and musical numbers were given by Mrs. O'Donoghue and Miss Evaleen O'Donoghue. Short addresses were also made by Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue and Mr. John Ferguson. Dainty refreshments were served, and a social half-hour passed before the meeting adjourned.

* * *

The Belgian relief committee of the Women's Patriotic League wish to thank the annoymous donnor of an electric stove, kettle and tea set. It will be most useful to the committee.

* * *

Mrs. Hicks reports that 24 cases were sent thru the Toronto Women's Patriotic League last week for the Queen's University Hospital to the Red Cross and 26 cases undesignated.

* * *

Thru the kindness of Mrs. Piper of the Little Blue Tea Rooms a series of weekly iunches in aid of the Red Cross work of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League will be given during May and June. The first of the series will be held on Wednesday, May 19, when a delicious luncheon will be serve for 50c.

* * *

Would any little girl like to help the Women's Patriotic League by having a shower of new pieces, suitable for dresses for the dolls? Only new pieces of ribbon, silk, lace, voile, delaine, print, gingham, muslin etc. can be used.

* * *

"Perhaps you are not aware of it" said General Alderson, in a recent address to the soldiers with reference to the trenches, "but it is a fact that the division—that made up of Canadians—used more than 15,000 sand bags during the occupation of the trenches." A sand bag may be the means of saving a life. Thousands more are wanted. Contributions for bags may be sent to Mrs. Russell Hale, 307 Russell Hill road, or to Joseph Kilgour, 21 West Wellington street.

* * *

The following executive has been elected for the Withrow Mothers' Club for the current year: Honorary president, Mrs. E. B. Oke; president, Mrs. Bissell; first vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Harris; second vice-president, Mrs. Pearson; secretary-treasurer, Miss S. B. Harding; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. J. Mills; executive committee, Mrs. R. M. Speirs, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Hellems, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Coatsworth, Mrs. Conboy, Mrs. Reddick.

* * *

One hundred and fifty dollars was realized for the Red Cross work of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League thru the sale of 178 baskets of roots.

* * *

Donations of tobacco or cigarets will be gratefully receive by the ladies' auxiliary of the Army Medical Corps at the Academy of Medicine, 13 Queen's Park, on or before May 21.

* * *

Miss Jessie McNab, 350 St. Clair avenue, who arranged and conducted the musical entertainments in the hospital, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, canteen and Y. M. C. A., Exhibition grounds, during the past month wishes to convey her thanks thru the columns of this paper to all individual musicians, bands, choirs, and choruses who have so splendidly assisted her in this and other patriotic and Red Cross work.

* * *

At the Y.W.C.A. Swimming Pool, Tuesday, an exhibition of swimming and life-saving was given by Miss Mary Beaton, R.L.S.S., assisted by her pupils. The entire proceeds in aid of walking sticks for wounded soldiers.

* * *

Mrs. R. S. Wilson, regrent of Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., has been chosen as the representative of the chapter to attend the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Empire, in Halifax, on May 26, 27 and 28.

* * *

A number of Toronto women have launched a scheme for providing a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers in France, which it is believed will have the approbation of the authorities. Contributions will be gratefully received by the honorary secretary, Mr. James B. O'Brian, Traders' Bank Building.

* * *

Performances of moving pictures were given every evening this week with three matinees in St. George's Hall in aid of the University Base Hospital Fund. A committee of ladies had the entertainment in charge.

* * *

Davisville and vicinity have sent two cases of supplies for Canadian soldiers to the Red Cross Society.

* * *

Reports were read at the annual meeting of the Willard W.C.T.U. showing a prosperous year's work. The election of officers, conducted by Mrs. Ward, district president, resulted in the following: President, Mrs. Richard Almond; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Wheeler; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Scott; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Hunter; 4th vice-president, Mrs. Katzenmeier; recording secretary, Mrs. Camplin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laidlaw; treasurer, Mrs. Murdoff. The superintendents of departments will be elected at an adjourned meeting, which will be held on Monday, in the Bathurst Street Methodist Church parlors.

* * *

The following articles are urgently asked for No. 2 Stationary Hospital and No. 2 General Hospital in France: Dressings, 6 x 7 inches, and 9 x 12 inches; bandages, 2, 3 and 4 inches in width; socks, pneumonia jackets, towels, sheets, pillow cases, hospital shirts, felt slippers and worn tablecloths. Donations may be sent to Mrs. J. T. Fotheringham, president; to Academy of Medicine, No. 13 Queens Park, on or before May 21.

ADMIRATION ON EVERY HAND FOR CANADA'S WOMEN WHO FREELY GIVE UP THEIR BEST

JUST a word to the greatest club of women that Canada holds within her broad bosom today, the club to which every man raises his hat and every other woman pays her most gracious homage, the club to which handclasps, sighs, smiles and tears are the passports and for which there is no password, because for the greatness of the work of the members words are altogether inadequate, and it is only when eye meets eye or smile responds to smile that understanding is achieved and the one who makes the sacrifice knows that its greatness is appreciated even tho no word be spoken.

Needless to say it is the Club of Mothers, Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts who are sending out their bravest and best-loved and who in all too many cases have already seen them laid, a holacaust of sacrifice upon the altars of their country to whom we refer. Fearless and unafraid our men go out and all ungrudgingly are the women who give, and as bravely as the men perform their part of fighting in the defence of the weak and oppressed and that right may rise triumphant, so do our women at home continue their task, their eyes perhaps brighter with the burden of tears they will not shed, but their hands stronger and more tender for the duties which lie for them at home.

There are among us, and we meet them daily in and about our city streets, women whose names we should consider it sacrilige to give to the keeping of cold type, but whose example and bearing are an inspiration and impetus to the whole of Canada. We have a mother who at the beginning of war gave her home as a centre for activities that would eventually soothe the wounded and help restore them to health and usefulness. Among the first to fall was the son of this mother, but not for one instant did she lessen her zeal or works for the general good. On the contrary, her spirit gained in its intensity and her sorrow spends itself in the exaltation of sacrifice. We have a wife who brought the body of her soldier husband across the Atlantic and then gave it to the tender keeping of his soldier-brothers and companions, who laid it with all the honors which a country gives its heroes under the brown earth of the land which gave him birth, whose maple shall shelter him and tell to coming generations, that here lies one who gave his life for his country and that the Empire and Right might live. Many others are enduring sorrows similar to those of these two.

Then we have women all about us who might and main collect and pile up the comforts and necessaries for our men at the front, yet whose ears are already attuned to the calm reception of sad tidings and whose eyes are preparing shields for any grief that may come. To these, our magnificent club of grand women, appreciation and sympathy is everywhere extended, and when the war is over and the honorable peace for which we are striving has come, there will be none have greater part in the triumph of right than these women of whom we are all so proud, and who have so large a share in the greatest conceivable act of patriotic service.

DR. HELEN MacMURCHY SAYS INDUSTRIAL FARMS ARE THE PLACES FOR OUR DEFECTIVES

WERE it not that the experience of the past teaches that in the matter of care for defectives, the mills of the gods grind very, very slowly, we might be encouraged to think that the admirable report of which Dr. Helen MacMurchy has just compiled and presented to the provincial government would have the effect of at once getting machinery into motion that would make for the best protection possible for this class of the community.

Permanent protection is the thing needed and the method that commends itself to the mind of Dr. MacMurchy and to other thinkers on the subject, is the establishment of industrial farms and accessories and to this end goveraments are urged to combine for the acquisition of lands, buildings and maintenance. As these might be made partially self-supporting they would be fulfilling the office of protecting and improving the defective class and be at the same time a less cost on the community than is the present system, or rather lack of system, to the country at large.

There are between 5000 and 7500 scattered thruout the province in addition to those in refuges, jails orphanages and other places just as unsuitable. That people should have to go to jail, a place meant to lodge criminals—or to orphanages—to be perhaps a menace to those who are already sufficiently stricken—simply because they are amongst those afflicted ones whom providence surely meant should be to others material upon which to spend their care and kindness, is something altogether inconsistent with the philanthropy and charity which we proudly boast never achieved the height which it has amongst the governments and social workers of our day.

Still there is always the turning-point and it may be that this report of Dr. MacMurchy which places things so clearly in black and white is just the straw needed to weigh down the scales upon which rest the labors of the Women's Council and their several affiliated societies and committees, who for a score of years or so have been working in season and out of season that the protection and best interests of the feeble-minded and defectives might be seen to, in a way that would benefit the particular class involved, while the best interests of the people of the country might at the same time receive an added development.

Graduate Nurses Receive Diplomas

Flowers and flags in profusion adorned the hall of St. Michael's Hospital yesterday afternoon when the graduation exercises took place and twenty-nine graduate nurses received their medals and diplomas.

His Grace Archbishop McNeil, accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Power of St. George's, Newfoundland, was on the platform. Dr. Dwyer presided and short addresses were made by Bishop Power, Col. Dr. King, Rev. Dean Harris and Rev. Father Cline. The archbishop in speaking to the graduates reminded them that the spirit with which they performed their work and the sense of duty by which they are actuated are the things that tell. The medals and diplomas were conferred by his grace.

After the ceremony the large number of guests were entertained at a tea.

The following is the list of graduates:

Misses H. G. O'Connor, Toronto; J. Manion, Eganville; L. McCurdy, Toronto; J. L. Montgomery, Toronto; N. O'Donoghue, Peterboro; C. O'Brien, Peterboro; R. Follis, Nestleton; A. Cosgriff, Toronto; M. Shannon, Marmora; M. Desmond, Eden Grove; L. Gignac, Lafontaine; E. MacCallum, Toronto; A. Murphy, Montreal; P. A. Coffey, St. George, N. B.; T. Marrin, Toronto; N. Gartlan, Stayner; J. Egli, Montreal; N. Mogan, Toronto; B. Gibbons, Gilford; N. Luke, Dundas; E. S. O'Donnell, Phelpston; E. L. Clarkson, Toronto; G. Egan, Mount Forest; H. Walsh, Newton Robinson; L. E. Cassidy, St. Antoine Abbey, Quebec; L. Baker, Ottawa; I. Condon; Douro; A. Hayes, Kinkora; E. McKinnon, Angus.

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PARIS PATE PRIZE CONTEST
Cut these Letters out
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Council Requests Purple Be Worn

There are but few but will see wisdom in the request of the National Council of Women that black be tabood by the women of the country who suffer thru the loss of any dear ones during the war. Black is most depressing and we are all influenced by surroundings and the things we perceive thru the senses.

Heavy mourning does not make our grief any more sincere and, after all, it is only custom that makes the wearing of black the orthodox thing for the English-speaking world. In China white is worn as mourning and this is really more in keeping with the Christian idea, which teaches that eternity for the just is something incomparatively more happy than anything we can imagine in this life, so why excessive grief?

Still, of course, there is the human side, which does not seem satisfied without giving expression to the sorrow that comes with the loss of a friend. Recognizing this, the National Council does not seek to eliminate all badges of mourning but merely to lighten its depressing effects. The following is the nature of the appeal:

"The National Council of Women earnestly appeals to those whose dear ones may be killed or who may die in this war to refrain from wearing the conventional mourning, and to wear, instead, a band of royal purple on the arm, to signify that the soldier they mourn died gloriously for his King and country."

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the request will be complied with in a great many instances.

The following were elected to office at the annual meeting of the Gordon W.C.T.U., held in All Saints' Church School; President, Mrs. Forfar; first vice-president, Mrs. Doran; other vice-presidents, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Ruthven and Mrs. Royce; recording secretary, Mrs. Grey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carter; treasurer, Mrs. Milloy.

IRISH TENOR TO STAY IN AMERICA

John McCormack Fills Over Hundred Engagements This Season and Expects More for Next.

During the present season John McCormack has accomplished someting that has probably never been done before by any singer. He has given eleven concerts in New York City. On every occasion the house was crowded to its capicity, the gross receipts of the eleven concerts approximating $58,000. Included in his programs were selections from "Don Giovanni," "Faust," "Carmen," "La Boheme," "Engedi" and "Persian Garden," and songs of Schubert, Schumann, Coleridge-Taylor, Ronald, Sinding, Rachmaninoff, Wolf, Reger, Lisst, Strauss, Sullivan, Carey, Balfe, Cyril Scott, Rudolph Ganz, Hughes, Stanford, Fox, Wood, Robinson, Moore, Grouch, Lover, Baker and MacMurrough. Mr. McCormack's season will close at the end of this month when he will retire to a cottage on Long Island Sound for the summer months.

How She'd Know

CYRIL MAUDE, whose interpretation of the character of "Grumpy" has won him wide popularity in Canada, tells of two small pugilists.

Willie and Tommy held the following conversation recently:

"Aw," said Willie, tauntingly "You're afraid to fight—that's wot it is."

"Naw, I ain't," protested Tommy stoutly, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out, eh?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' t' your house."

Germany's Wireless

Germany has a series of wireless stations forming a ring entirely around the frontier. These stations are thought to have been planned particularly with the idea of increasing the efficiency and safety of operation of the Zeppelins and other military aircraft, as with the aid of these stations an airship is not only enabled to keep in constant touch with a German base during an expedition, but can determine its own location when the land is obscured by clouds or mist. In addition to these wireless stations, all large aerodromes in Germany are equipped with powerful wireless, so that no aircraft, apparently, need be beyond the range of wireles communication with the military authorities when flying over any part of Germany. All the newer military and naval aircraft are equipped with wireless apparatus having a minimum range of 120 miles.

The annual meeting of the Equal Franchise League was held in the Margaret Eaton School on Wednesday, Miss Constance Boulton in the chair. The organization represents a membership of 294 and its object is the study of social, economic and political problems, but during the past season the society has been assisting in the patriotic works of the moment. A particular feature has been the help given to the poor children of London. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $35.34 on hand. The election resulted as follows:

* * *

President, Miss Constance Boulton; first vice-president, Mrs. Erichson Brown; second vice-president, Mrs. R. Davidson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laidlaw; recording secretary, Mrs. Fletcher Snider; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Boulton; committee, Mrs. Bertram, Miss Norah Whitney, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Parker.

* * *

Since January the Girl Guides have sent over 2500 articles to the Red Cross and a cheque for $50 for a cot in Cliveden Hospital. Application forms for membership may be had at headquarters, 774 Yonge street.

* * *

The report of the committee in charge of the Cinderella dance given recently by the chapter at Calgary, Alberta, showed receipts of $420. The chapter, after paying expenses, has provided seven beds in the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross hospital at Cliveden, England, by doing so numbering in size of contribution among the top of the list of subscriptions from Alberta.

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PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

It will make the SKIN SOFTER, WHITER, SMOOTHER and more Beautiful. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness and Roughness; cures and heals all irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Rashes, Muddiness and all Discolorations on the Skin, unobtainable by any other means. Absolutely harmless for external use. Price, $1.50. Post or express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., eradicated by the only up-to-the-minute treatment for such blemishes—Electrolysis. Satisfaction positively assured in each case. Consultation invited, no expense. Booklet "C" with sample of toilet cream mailed free for 5 cents to pay packing and postage.

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THE STAGE

MARGUERITE CLARK AT STRAND THEATRE

In Repertoire All Next Week—Famous Actress in Three Famous Plays.

MANAGER Leon Schlesinger is doing his best to pile up success on success at the Strand Theatre. He has arranged an exceptionally strong program for this week, which will include very touching motion pictures of the funeral ceremonies of Capt. Robert Clifford Darling, Toronto's soldier hero. These pictures were taken by camera men of the Pathe service at the particular request of Manager Schlesinger.

The main attraction, which will draw all "movie" lovers to the Strand this week, will be Marguerite Clark in repertoire. She will be seen as the star of three different photo-plays, each of them one of her greatest and latest successes, in the course of the week. This is the promise of a rare treat. For Marguerite Clark, clever as she is comely, is the very quintessence of dainty winsomeness and delightful charm. She acts as beautifully as she looks, and she enjoys being a "movie" star, to the full.

"Of course, I enjoy being a 'movie' actress," she said, in a recent interview, "altho it is only play-acting. But my own pictures me the best critics of my acting I have ever had. You know how it is: someone tells you of your faults, but you never pay much real attention to them. But when they are there—the faults, I mean—right before your eyes, why, there they are! And you can't say 'Oh, well, I'll be better tomorrow. There isn't any tomorrow. You simply have to do your best today." The charming little actress always does her best, and a very delightful best it is, as all will admit who see her in any one of her three plays—and to see her in one will mean wanting to see her in all three—at the Strand this week.

On Monday and Tuesday the fair Marguerite will have for her vehicle "Gretna Green," her latest success, and a Famous Players' production, as are both of the other plays to be presented during the week. "Gretna Green" is an old-world romance of the famous spot on the border between England and Scotland, where Robert Elliott, the Gretna Green blacksmith, between the years 1811 and 1855 celebrated no fewer than 3782 romantic runaway marriages. Marguerite Clark has a role in Gretna Green—that of a bewitchingly flirtatious English belle—which suits her from the crown of her dainty head to the sole of her shapely foot. The play is lacking in none of the essentials of a fine photo-play—there is love, comedy, thrill aplenty, and all of the best quality.

For Wednesday and Thursday—the former will be "souvenir day," when photographs of Marguerite Clark will be distributed—the photo-play will be "Wildflower," a "drama of the lights and shadows of the sun-kissed forest, and the depths and shallows of human life." The plot deals with a young girl's ignorance of the world—ignorance which leads her to mistake mere gilding for gold in preferring a worthless scamp to his brother, a man of high character and purpose—and of how she found happiness when she came to know her error. As "Wildflower," the young girl, Marguerite Clark, is responsible for a superb piece of characterization.

On Friday and Saturday, the photo-play will be "The Crucible," a fascinating and powerful drama of an agonized soul's triumph over sorrow and suffering, and temptation. Marguerite Clark, as "Jean," a girl whose strength and courage enable her to burst the bonds of a sordid environment, rises to real heights of emotional power.

FAMOUS RACING PLAY COMING TO THE GRAND

"His Last Dollar" to Be Presented by the Phillips-Shaw Company During Race Week.

No more popular racing play has ever been produced than "His Last Dollar," which David Higgins first presented in Toronto some years ago, and which has not been seen for two seasons. By special arrangement with Mr. Higgins the play will be produced by the Phillips-Shaw Company at the Grand Opera House during race week, and should prove an attractive offering, because it will be presented with all the stage effects that made it famous, including the great race scene. The story is one of human interest with southern chivalry brought out in a natural and unobtrusive manner. The love of the Kentuckian for the horse, and his willingness to risk all on the animal of his choice, even to the extent of losing his best friend and last dollar, form the foundation for this popular drama. It is a gripping play—one that retains the interest of the audience until the fall of the curtain in the last act.

AUTHORS BETTER PAID NOW SAYS CYRIL MAUDE

DRAMATISTS and would-be-dramatists, or both, of which class there is reason to believe there are many in the neighborhood of Toronto, will doubtless be interested in some recent remarks of Mr. Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, who has scored one of the hits not only of this, but of many seasons, in "Grumpy."

"The easiest play to write," says Mr. Maude, "is the thoroly gloomy play, and if it is harrowing enough it is usually the easiest to act, and the easiest to see—free.

"Dramatic authors for many years were very badly treated from the financial point of view. Many of the enormously successful plays of the old time were bought outright from the authors for the sum of perhaps a couple of thousand dollars. Nowadays the author often gets considerable more than that for the English rights, and even more for the American rights, and these only in advance of fees, which range upward, usually to about the following rates: Eight per cent. on the gross receipts to, say, $4000; 7½ per cent. on from $4000 to $6000, and 10 per cent. on all over that. Of course these fees vary considerably and go up to 15 and even 20 per cent., but you can well imagine that the author does not do badly now with his British, American, Canadian, African, Australian and European rights. Of course the scale of a few authors has stimulated many novelists to try and write plays, but the good novelist is not necessarily a good playwright.

"The wise choice of plays, often plays that will make money and keep theatres open, that will keep hundreds of people of all kinds in employment, is extremely difficult. I would gladly give anyone $10,000 a year who could absolutely choose for me the right play for my little theatre in London. One has to beware of so many things when one is choosing a play. One or two of my most successful productions I was advised against by my wife, my children, my business manager and my stage manager.

"One or two of my biggest failures I was absolutely certain would be successes when I read them—over and over again, too—but when I saw them rehearsal I began to realize they would be failures, and then came what is one of the greatest trials of the manager, the having to go on rehearsing and producing a play he realizes cannot possibly be a success. He has worked with all possible spirit, and must not give anyone the first hint of his fears, or his company would become so depressed as to give the play even a worse chance than the manager feels it has already.

"One play of that kind I produced a few years ago. I had spent over a year dreaming and planning for its success, arranging and working over the manuscript, thinking out the scenic decorations, imagining the lighting effects and helping the costumer in his plans. I first realized it would not be a success as I was reading it to the assembled company. Poor old play. Requiescat in pace.

"And yet, what happy times I had planning it, stage managing and producing it, trying to hide from myself, as well as from others, the inevitable failure that I felt hanging over it like a pall ready to drop."

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

LOEW'S WINTER GARDEN

EVERY EVG. AT 8.15 ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AND BALCONY RESERVED 25¢

PLAYING HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE EXCLUSIVELY
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"YE OLDE TIME HALLOWEEN"

11—REAL ARTISTS—11

Most Pretentious Offering of Its Kind Ever Shown in Vaudeville.

MADIE DE LONG — Star of Character Songs
JOHN LAVIER — The Talkative Aerialist
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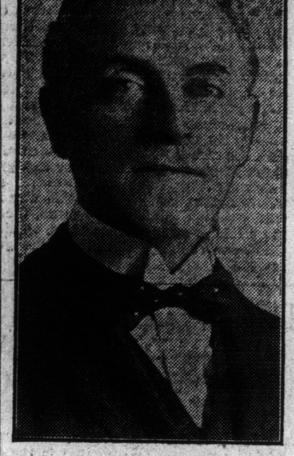
Seats Can Be Reserved in Advance

Downstairs Performance Continuous, With Full Orchestra, From 12 noon to 11 p.m. Afternoon 10c and 15c. Evenings, 10c, 15c, 25c.

-o- CYRIL MAUDE IN "GRUMPY" AT SHEA'S -o-



ABOVE CYRIL MAUDE IN HIS FAMOUS CHARACTER, AND BELOW, AS HIMSELF.

MISS MADGE WEST

The charming ingenue with Miss Haswell's company at the Alexandra Theatre.

At the Theatres

Shea's.

THE limited engagement of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy," which opens at Shea's Theatre for two weeks, beginning Monday evening, promises to be the theatrical event of the season in Toronto. Mr. Maude has been for years one of the leading actors of the English stage and his theatre—The Playhouse—has long been noted for its constant successes and crowded houses.

The English actor's skill and versatility, shown to Americans for the first time last year in New York, was so great that a stay of a few weeks as originally planned, was lengthened into a whole season and the other large American cities which Mr. Maude intended to visit had to wait until this season. Toronto was fortunate in securing him last year. The play in which he will appear, "Grumpy," made such a hit in the metropolis that historic old Wallack's saw the biggest long-continued attendance of its entire career.

"Grumpy" is a sort of detective melodrama in which Mr. Maude plays the part of an aged and very grouchy lawyer, very much soured on the world in general, but with, nevertheless, a deeply hidden but very soft heart.

The theft of a diamond, worth half a million, from his own nephew and his own house, rouses all his old instincts and he ferrets out the criminal in the course of four engrossing acts, in a manner that would put Sherlock Holmes to shame and to the final great delight of a mystified audience.

Thru it all Mr. Maude makes th aged detective a thoroly lovable and strikingly individual character. He is supported by a cast which is headed by Miss Elsie Mackay, one of the most beautiful young women on the English stage. The play is the work of Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval, both actors. Being actors, they have written a play which is peculiarly adapted to theatrical production.

Mr. Maude brought over the entire cast from his London Playhouse. It includes John Harwood, Rowland Buckhouse, Julien D'Albie, Alexander Onslow, James Dale, C. Probyn-Dighton, Murray Kinnell, L. Trollope, Miss Mabel Hicks and Miss Maud Andrew.

During the engagement there will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

"The Two Orphans" Alexandra

UNLESS one of the oldest inhabitants is off in his calculations, it must be about a quarter-of-a-century since a performance of "The Two Orphans" was given in Toronto. This is probably accounted for to some extent, by the fact that there is such a large amount of work entailed in presenting the play, that stock companies fight shy of it. However, Miss Haswell has selected it for her revival at the Alexandra Theatre, next week. It will be practically a new set of theatregoers who will pass judgment on this great French drama, written by Adolph D'Ennery over fifty years ago. As many of the older people will remember, it made a fortune for Kate Claxton, now in retirement. The Two Orphans, Henrietta and Louise Gerard, the latter is blind and the other an exceedingly beautiful girl, are sent alone to Paris. They naturally get lost, and while wandering aimlessly thru the streets, are seen by the Marquis de Presles, who, attracted by Henrietta's pretty face, has her abducted by one of his hirelings and taken to one of his mansions. Louise falls in the hands of La Frochard, one of the worst profesional beggars in the city. She and her brutal son force her to beg and steal and if she does not bring home as much plunder as they think she should, she is badly beaten. Henrietta is miserable in the house of De Presles. One evening the marquis brings home to dinner with him the Chevalier de Vaudrey, who, noticing the girl's misery, succeeds in learning her story from her. He decides to rescue her. This he does, and the sisters are united and all ends happily. While there are a few characters in the play such as the gallery dearly loves to hiss, there are also a number of very lovable people that have been introduced by the dramatist.

Grand

IN TITLE, as in story and setting, there is an unusualness, almost uniqueness, about the "Ghost Breaker," the four-act play by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey. For this tells of a young Kentuckian, who, in attempting to escape arrest in a New York hotel, breaks into a room in which is a Spanish princess in need of some intrepid man to rid her ancient castle of its ghosts. He expresses his scorn of ghostly power, takes his oath of allegiance, and is engaged. As he explains it: "In America, we have Roosevelt, the trust breaker; Farley, the strike breaker; and now we will have Jarvis, the ghost breaker." So begins a play of which critics in New York, Chicago, and Boston, said afforded even greater possibilities than did 'Alias Jimmy Valentine.

"The Ghost Breaker" will be presented for the first time in Toronto at less than a dollar-fifty scale of prices at the Grand Opera House next week by the Phillips-Shaw Company, an organization that has already earned for itself a reputation for first-class productions. The action of the play, a judicious compound of melodama, farce and romance, moves very swiftly. The Kentuckian finds himself embarked on a course of adventures, thrilling and ludicrous both, which ends only with the final curtain. The second act sees him on an ocean liner, whither he has been smuggled in a trunk, and the last two acts are laid in Spain. A preliminary encounter with a hired assassin and the duel with the ghost, makes audiences night after night gasp for breath. The scenic possibilities have been taken full avail of, and an inn and castle give the real atmosphere of Spain.

The rights for production for Toronto have been secured by the Phillips-Shaw Company, and with a new and complete scenic equipment a production of merit is assured. During the week the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

Loew's Winter Garden

THE SPECTACULAR musical production Ye Olde Tyme Hallowe'en, with a stage full of special scenery and twelve real artists, featuring their instrumental selections, will be the big attraction at Loew's Winter Garden the coming week. This is one of the most pretentious and costly acts of its kind ever shown in vaudeville, offering 40 minutes of artistic music, mainly brass and wind instruments and vocal selections. Another headliner on the same bill will be Roland West's presentation of Henry H. Toomer and Co., in a vaudeville pot pourri entitled "Sidelights," in a glimpse behind the scenes in vaudeville, mixing clever comedy with a pretty love story and strong dramatic scenes.

Others on the bill will include the clever comedy jugglers, Roy and Arthur, in their original skit "fun on a dining car." Dotson and Gordon, well known colored comedians; John LaVier, talkative aerialist, presenting something entirely new in his line; Arthur Hartley and Grace Pecan in musical comedy hits; Madie De Long in character songs, and several others.

Hippodrome

NOTHING has done more to make the stage attractive or to beautify settings than electricity, and, in the feature playlet, "The Butterfly and The Rose," which headlines the bill at the Hippodrome this week, electrical scenic effects play an important part. The sketch combines pleasing singing and graceful dancing, with a wealth of scenic investiture seldom seen of the "big time." Charming young women, possessing excellent voices, make the offering worth seeing. Never in the theatrical history of Toronto has there been a mystic so convincing as Frescott, who will be another feature of this week's bill. Frescott's gift of telling the past and present; his accuracy in calling names and addresses which he has never seen, and his quick, comprehensive answers to puzzling questions is positively uncanny. Balancing the bill will be the delicious comedy playlet of Hale Norcross and Virginia Milton entitled "After the Honeymoon." The sketch deals with the trials and tribulations of the "wed-a weeks," and is brimming over with amusing situations and bright, snappy lines. Next week will see the end of that adventurous young lady, "Runaway June." The thousands who have followed her thru more perils and mishaps than any three men could think of will have an opportunity of seeing the question of why June ran away, answered. Leroy and Lane are clever acrobats who depart from the stereotyped style of entertainment, and introduce an element of comedy that is simply irresistible. A pleasing offering of the program will be the appearance of the Wayne and Warren girls in their attractive singing and dancing melange. They have the newest dances and the best of a choice selection of song successes. The Mosconi Brothers are two clever dancing comedians who have a varied number of terpischorean elvolutions. Their act makes its first appearance in Toronto, but comes well recommended. A treat is in store for the kiddies in the performance of Captain Treat's Trained Seals. The captain has developed his seals to a high stage of understanding, and they perform many marvelous feats. Feature film comedies that are good for a laugh every second, complete an excellent all-round bill.

10 A.M. - CONTINUOUS - 11 P.M.

THE Strand PALACE OF ARTISTIC PHOTO PLAYS

MATS. 5c-10c EVGS. 5-10-15c

LEON SCHLESINGER MANAGER

Entire Week Commencing Monday

DAINTY Marguerite Clark IN REPERTOIRE

THREE OF HER GREATEST SUCCESSES FOR TWO DAYS EACH

Monday-Tuesday "GRETNA GREEN" Her Latest

Wednesday-Thursday "WILDFLOWER" With Jack Pickford

Friday-Saturday "THE CRUCIBLE" With Harold Lockwood

MON., TUES., WED. EXTRA FEATURE
FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF TORONTO'S HERO CAPTAIN DARLING

WEDNESDAY SOUVENIR DAY
Photo of Dainty Marguerite Clark Presented to every Lady Attending

HOWARD ESTABROOK IN "M'LISS" WITH BARBARA TENNANT.

Howard Estabrook in "M'liss," with Barbara Tennant, a five-part offering, will be released on the World Film Corporation schedule. Except, perhaps, by confirmed students of this admired author, "M'liss," one of the late Bret Harte's most delightful short stories, is not very well remembered. But it is one of his best, as it is one of his earliest—indeed he wrote it so far back as 1864, long before he had made anything of a name as a writer.

Bret Harte had a varied and picturesque career. He was mining adventurer, newspaper man, author, editor, consul, and he was always imaginative, cultured, observing, studious and thoro in his work.

The more you study Bret Harte's work from the standpoint of screen possibilities the more readily you will concede his strong dramatic instinct. His work excites you to the limit—the experienced motion picture maker can see settings, locations, situations in profusion in his author's writings. He was one of the best short story writers of the 19th century, and many of his efforts were turned into successful stage plays.

CITY HALL SQUARE. 3 SHOWS DAILY 3 HIPPODROME MATS. 10, 15c EVGS. 10-25c 1 PM to 11 PM

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE---WEEK MON. MAY 17

HEADLINE ATTRACTION
The Electrical Sensation of Europe

"THE BUTTER FLY AND THE ROSE"

A Spectacular Novelty With Singing and Music.

LEROY and LANE — Acrobatic Nonsense
MOSCONI BROTHERS — The Dancing Comedians

SPECIAL FEATURE
That Clever Pair of Entertainers
HALE and NORCROSS — VIRGINIA MILTON
In the Delicious Comedy Playlet
"AFTER THE HONEYMOON"
The Tribulations of the Wed-A-Weeks

Wayne & Warren Girls — Singing and Dancing Melange
CAPT. TREAT'S SEALS — Amphibious Marvels

THE CLOSING EPISODES OF "RUNAWAY JUNE"

"Mutual," "Keystone" & "Kay Bee" Film Features

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION
The Master Mind of Mental Mysticism
FRESCOTT
In the Pyschic Seance
"MENTELEPATHY"

BEHIND THE SCREEN

CONDUCTED BY ED·H·ROBINS

THE healthiest condition of any industry or profession is usually that period during which there is the greater flux or change. This is not always apparent at the time. The conservative element always deplores change. It finds its greatest satisfaction in a stationary condition. But viewed from the perspective of time, no matter whether it be in religion or science, in business or politics, the time during which revolutionary changes are going on is usually the time in which the greatest and most lasting benefits have occurred.

The religious change incident to the replacement of paganism by Christianity, the political changes which, starting with the granting of the Magna Charta have, year by year, added to the world's democracy and the freedom of the individual, the revolutionary changes in human knowledge and the consequent freedom from bigotry, resulting from the scientific discoveries of the last century, centreing around Darwin, have all tended to increase liberty and happiness.

The above seems a long way from the subject with which this column deals—motion pictures. And yet it is immediately applicable to the present situation in the motion-picture industry. As a matter of fact, it is something that has characterized the business ever since the first slow start. It is something I have had occasion to refer to, directly or indirectly, in practically every article I have written. Because I can think of no art or profession that has undergone more frequent and more violent changes, in every phase of its existence and every branch of the industry, than that of motion pictures.

Real Reel Stars

Up to comparatively few months ago, the motion-picture companies, with here and there an exception, had as their recognized stars, i.e., the men and women playing the best of the leading parts, and on whose individual drawing powers a great deal of the success of the respective companies depended, people who, without being especially distinguished on the legitimate stage, had joined the screen forces at a time when the art of motion-picture acting was in its infancy, and had, by a peculiar combination of application, genius and personality, achieved to more than ordinary personal success.

In this number may be included all that distinguished array of screen stars who are so familiarly known to the "movie" fans in America. Headed, undoubtedly, by Mary Pickford, who is perhaps the most popular woman in the world, and including Bushman, Anderson, Baggott, Alice Joyce, Florence Turner, Dorothy Gish, the many comedians, including the late John Bunny, the character men and women of more than usual ability, these were the people who represented the best in motion-picture acting and enjoyed a vogue and popularity practically unknown to the stage favorite.

There is only one thing we must not forget in this connection. The unprecedented vogue of these men and women grew up and continued during the period of the five and ten-cent picture. They appealed to an audience vastly different from that which is the standard of today. This is not meant in disparagement at all, but there is no doubt that the average intelligence of the motion-picture audience today is greater, and that they represent a higher social scale than a year or more ago. Besides, their knowledge of what is and what is not the best in pictures has grown amazingly.

So that, as a matter of fact, the average movie star made his first appeal to, and gained his first popularity, among the five and ten-cent theatres.

Improvement in Acting

But is is undoubted that as the years have passed, all these men and women, whose acting at first may not have been the most commendable, who often played directly to the camera, who overacted, and were not truly representative of the type they attempted to portray, have studied themselves and others, with the result that there has been a vast improvement in acting. It has become, as a whole, more subtle, more delicate, the overacting is disappearing and the art is much more satisfying.

How much of this is due to personal observation, natural improvement, and the ranking of the older film stars, and how much to the intrusion, if such it is, of the so-called legitimate element, it is hard to determine, but certain it is that the latter is a great factor.

It is this latter which I really wanted to make the subject of my article, but as my space grows short, I will leave that to another week, probably the Sunday after next, for I have a special article in view for next Sunday.

-o- AT THE STRAND THIS WEEK -o-

MARGUERITE CLARK IN "GRETNA GREEN" ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

All questions to be answered in this column must be sent to Mr. Robins, care The Sunday World, and must bear the name and address of the sender, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Letters desiring an answer of a personal nature must enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Mr. Robins will not promise to answer questions regarding the kinship of picture players.

Vaudevillian:—Should be very glad to help you if I could, but only a personal interview with either Mr. Mainhall or myself at Swansea studio could bring results.

Buleah:—One can never tell what one can do until a fair trial is given. Come to the studio and something to your advantage may result.

G. Everett:—Only personal application at the local studio would help you.

G. A. Stevens:—Am glad you are interested in this column. See answer to Vaudevillian, this issue.

Miss Brookfield:—If at any time you are in the city, shall be glad to grant you an interview regarding a position with the local company, at the same time warning you not to be too enthusiastic over the prospect, for you might not prove acceptable. Let me, however, remind you that a beginning is always necessary, and you might possibly become a moving picture star.

An Admirer:—1—I can not tell you why "you see nothing of Marguerita Fischer now." Such a condition rests entirely with the local exhibitors. Evidently there is no demand for the films in which she appears, otherwise the owners of the picture theatres would make an effort to present them. 2—See answer to Buleah, this issue.

Mrs. Mahon:—See answer to Vaudevillian, this issue. You do not bother me with your inquiring. That is what I am here for—to answer correspondents.

Ethel Elliott:—Sorry you missed the test, but you may call again. You are right, "persistence" always wins—or at least sometimes.

A Movie Fan:—1—No. 2—Yes; Swansea, Ontario. 3—The price of scenario depends entirely upon its value as a novelty, but twenty-five dollars a reel is the most you could expect to receive for your effort. 4—Try the Beury Feature Film Company, Swansea, Ontario.

Jessie Douglas:—Will read your scenario at my earliest convenience.

ALEXANDRA
NEXT WEEK—SEATS SELLING
MISS PERCY HASWELL
Will Present BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE TWO ORPHANS
PRICES—THURSDAY MATINEE ALL SEATS, 25c. SAT. MAT 25c, 50c. EVENINGS, 25c, 50c and 75c.

SHEA'S STARTING MONDAY EVENING FOR TWO WEEKS
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
ENGLAND'S FOREMOST CHARACTER ACTOR
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
And His London Playhouse Company, Presenting the Most Marvelous Dramatic Success of the Century,
"GRUMPY"
By Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval
THE GREATEST AND MOST ARTISTIC SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE
PRICES EVGS. AND SAT. MAT., 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

-o- "THE GHOST BREAKER" -o-

SCENE FROM H. B. WARNER'S FAMOUS PLAY, WHICH WILL BE THE OFFERING BY THE PHILLIPS-SHAW COMPANY AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ALL THIS WEEK.

HOPE AND BELIEF.

"I can write a sketch in twenty-four hours, but I never start on one until it is all written out in my head," says Will M. Cressy, the vaudeville star and author, in the June Green Book Magazine. "I have been working for a year and a half on a new act for my wife and myself.

"I keep little note-books into which I put all my good ideas, and the bright, catchy things I hear and see. Sometimes I don't use these notes for fifteen years. For instance: We were playing down South one season and I came upon a negro funeral. Rain began falling and I stepped under a tree. The negro parson got under the same tree. I noticed that he kept looking back at the grave with a worried expression. Then he finally said to himself, with a deep sigh, 'Jim Johnson, I hope you-all's gone whar I think you aint.'

"I waited for fifteen years before I found a good place for that expression."

WILL CANADA GET PACIFIC PANHANDLE?

(Continued From Page 1).

while these cities will not contribute a cent toward Canadian taxes. What a constant and growing source of vexation and irritation.

"Reverse the situation," says Mr. Smith, "and see how we should like it. Imagine that our northeastern states were similarly incarcerated, cut off from the Atlantic by a Canadian 'Panhandle' 20 miles wide, 536 miles long, running from eastern Maine down nearly to Philadelphia; that all the great cities on that seaboard—Boston, Providence, Newport, New York, Jersey City—were Canadian cities, deriving their wealth from the American colony behind them, yet contributing not a cent toward American taxes; that not a pound of freight could be sent from Pittsburg or Buffalo to New York or Boston for export except in bond. We should long ago have found the situation unendurable.

"The only gentlemanly course, the only manly course, open to us is to say to the Canadians: 'We will let you have this 'Panhandle.' What will you give us for it?'"

New Version of Monroe Doctrine

Speaking at another time, this U.S. congressman quoted an editorial from a Vancouver daily, to the effect that Canada cannot tolerate the occupation of Alaska by a foreign power, and would be compelled by self-interest, in case of necessity, to permit the transportation of United States troops across her territory. He further intimated that Sir Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, had publicly stated that Canada would be willing to form a Canadian-American alliance for the defence of Alaska. This is a new version of the Monroe Doctrine applied to Alaska.

This proposal is the first instance on record of a great nation deliberately coming forward with gifts to another nation in the shape of territory. The resolution may not come to anything; and if it did, the United States might prove to be so hard a bargainer that it would be impossible for Canada to accept the terms proposed. The significant thing about the resolution is that the mover bases it, not upon the prospect of gain for the United States, but upon the fact that the present arrangement is a disadvantage and an increasing source of irritation to Canadians. Mr. Smith's proposal will be regarded by some as too quixotic for practical statesmanship, but the day is coming when, between man and man, and class and class, and nation and nation, it will be seen that the most practical of all principles is the Golden Rule.

Costly Gun to Fire

In the firing of a 12-in. gun, 300 lbs. of powder is required. One shot of a 12-in. gun requires as much powder as 42,000 shots of the rifle an infantryman uses, or 150 shots from an ordinary field gun.

PARIS PATÉ GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

—Open to Everyone—

VALUABLE PRIZES FOR CORRECT DEFINITION OF PARIS PATÉ

PARIS PATE is made at Montreal and has become first favorite in thousands of homes in Canada. Everybody ought to get acquainted with Paris Pate. All who have tried it are enthusiastic about it. We invite *you* to enter our big prize contest. It is open to all and every user of Paris Pate is given an opportunity to win one of the following handsome prizes

FIRST PRIZE, - $50.00
SECOND PRIZE, $25.00
THIRD PRIZE, - $10.00
FOURTH PRIZE, $5.00
And One Hundred Prizes of $1.00 Each

What You Have to do

FOLLOW these directions and you have an excellent chance of securing one of the above cash prizes. Firstly, order a 10c tin from your grocer and get familiar with Paris Pate. Then set to work and win a prize as follows:

Look carefully through the different pages of this paper and you will find certain white letters on black squares similar to the reduced illustration shown here. When these letters are placed in their proper order, they compose a sentence which we ourselves have made up as being a good definition of what Paris Pate is. Clip each letter out separately. You will find there are 31 altogether. Now arrange and paste them in their right order on a sheet of paper so as to make a complete answer to the question—"What is Paris Pate?" The correct definition consists of six words altogether. **The letters in capitals form the first letters of each word.**

Specimen only. This must not be used. The letters will be found in other parts of this paper.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

Any number of definitions may be sent in by any one person, but the *top of a Paris Pate carton must accompany each separate definition*.

There are 31 letters altogether and the definition consists of six words. Each letter must be used.

The letters must be neatly pasted on a sheet of paper, the name and address of the sender being written plainly on the same sheet.

All definitions must reach our office on or before the 31st of May, 1915.

Send in Your Definition

AS soon as you have made out the definition and pasted the letters in their correct order, write your full name and address clearly. Then enclose in an envelope with the top of a Paris Pate carton and mail direct to us. **This must be done or the answer is disqualified.**

All definitions received will be kept together until June 1st. On that date they will be placed before a special committee, who will draw at random from the pile and the sender of the first correct definition opened will be awarded the first prize of $50, the second opened will receive $25, and so on through the list. It does not follow that the first letter to come to hand will be the first prize winner. Probably a large number of letters will be opened before the correct solution is found. The correct definition as composed by us, has been placed in a sealed envelope and filed with our solicitors. It is known only to the Manager of Paris Pate and our Advertising Agent.

The 31 Letters on Black Squares, when properly arranged, make up the correct Definition of PARIS PATE. Can you discover it?

Prize Winners' Names will be announced in this paper on June 13th, 1915.

Contest Positively Closes on May 31st, 1915.

Every Member of the Family may compete.

All Definitions should be addressed to

PARIS PATE PRIZE CONTEST SOCIETE S.P.A., 131 READING STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

General Motor Trade News Of Detroit and Other Centres

Mechanics Scarce in Detroit —Auto Engineers Meet— News of Highways.

Special to Sunday World.

DETROIT, May 15.—No opposition developed to the regular ticket of the Detroit Section Society of Automobile Engineers at the meeting held Thursday evening, April 29, George W. Dunham, consulting engineer, was elected chairman of the Detroit Section; J. G. Vincent, vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, vice-chairman; Fred J. Fisher, treasurer; W. H. Conant, Detroit, manager of the Gould Storage Battery Company, secretary; George M. Holley, of Holley Brothers, carburetor manufacturers, executive committee member, and K. W. Zimmerschied, General Motors Company, member national nominating committee. The meeting lasted until long towards morning and proved a very lively and interesting session with numerous papers and subjects for discussion. L. C. Weinberg read a paper on "Vacuum Gasoline Feed Systems," and A. P. Brush of the Brush Engineering Association, a paper on "Scientific Chassis Construction."

The Metropolitan Motor Company has been formed by William Lininger, formerly of Detroit, and recently of Painesville, Ohio, w' ere he was sales manager of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company, and A. H. and J. A. Wagner of Akron, Ohio. J. A. Wagner, father of A. H. Wagner, will be indirectly interested in the company, which will handle the National car in Detroit, and also the Bessamer truck, made in Grove City, Pennsylvania. Other cars are to be added. Temporary quarters have been taken in the building near Palmer avenue, on Woodward. Mr. Lininger will remain asociated in an indirect way indefinitely with the Vulcan Car Company in the sales department.

A. R. Pardington, vice-president of the Lincoln Highway, and Mrs. Pardington, plan to start on a trip over the highway from New York to San Francisco some time in July. On this journey Mr. Pardington will first see the complete results of his labors of many years in giving America a transcontinental highway. Not over 100 miles per day will be made owing to inspection and camp will be made each night. A special touring car is being constructed with what are, in reality, Pullman berths, which will allow comfortable sleeping in the car.

E. T. Birdsall, chairman for several years of the Detroit Section Society of Automobile Engineers, upon retirement at the recent election, when George H. Dunham was elected chairman, was presented with a handsome solid silver cigaret case lined with gold as an expression of esteem from Detroit friends in the Detroit section of the S. A. E.

It will take at least $6000 in postage to return to 300,000 or more owners of 1915 Ford cars the sum of about $15,000,000, according to a statement of the company, which plans to start making profit-sharing returns to users about August 1. The amount to be returned will be probably $50 per car and as the company produced in the last two months 90,359 cars, of which number 46,510 cars were turned out in April, the turning out of the 300,000 cars is practically assured. It is believed that the 300,000 cars will be completed early in July, but the year is not up until August 1.

The Lincoln Highway Association has issued the Complete Official Road Guide of the Lincoln Highway, containing exact up-to-date road and touring information with reference to the transcontinental trail. Every mile of the route from New York to San Fancisco is covered by detailed information.

In hampering the operators of jitney buses as much as possible in San Francisco to discourage the opposition to the street car companies, the supervisors have adopted a measure prohibiting the drivers from smoking and from becoming intoxicated and also requiring a bond and a license fee of from $10 to $50 per year, according to the seating capacity of the jitney car or bus.

Having secured patents on an automatic ball bearing headlight bracket, J. R. Coler and R. E. Lee of St. Augustine, Florida, have come to Detroit to place the invention with the manufacturers. The bracket operates from the steering wheel and takes any light. By means of the novel mechanism the headlight will be automatically turned in the direction the car is going and is so simple that it is not put out of order by jars or jolts, and is inexpensive to make.

Cash distributions are being received by the Orphans' Automobile Day Association of New York from many people outside New York City, according to S. S. Tobac, chairman of the finance committee which has this great annual event in charge. This year's day for the little ones is to be June 3, and Donnelly's Grove, at College Point, has been selected for the picnic. A most elaborate entertainment is being arranged and motor cars are being contributed in sufficient numbers to accommodate the 5000 or more youngsters.

R. C. Reuschaw, sales manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, and the Reo Motor Truck Company, while present at the commercial vehicle convention, said that the pleasure car manufacturing company was now turning out over 125 cars per day and the truck company over 50, and that arrangements to increase this output would be made for 1916 as the present prosperous days of motoring would, without a doubt, go on without interruption. Both factories are working night and day and the Reo Company will not complete its 1915 output until September.

Promoters of the Indianapolis 500-mile race are now disposed to agree with Sherman and in what that great general said about war for Jean Chassagne and Louis Coatelen, the drivers selected to take the Sunbeam cars thru the long race, have sent notification of inability to appear in America. Both have been transferred from the French army to military duties in England. Chassagne holds the 12 hour record of the world and was a competitor at Indianapolis last year when he was slightly injured. He spent the first six months of the war with the French artillery and was then sent to the Clerget factory to work on aviation motors. He is now at the Sunbeam factory in England tuning up aeroplane motors for the army. Coatelen is also at the Sunbeam works on military duty in charge of the manufacture of armored cars. Porporato, the Italian driver, will be in charge of the Sunbeam cars at Indianapolis and he will sail at once and select his team mate in America, signing one of the American drivers not engaged.

C. R. Irwin and Wm. T. Jefferson of Erwin, Wasey and Jefferson, the comparatively new Chicago advertising agency, are in Detroit. Mr. Irwin was for eight years president of Lord and Thomas with which company Mr. Jefferson was also connected.

E. LeRoy Pelletier has formed his own advertising agency to be known as E. LeRoy Pelletier Advertising, and will continue to handle the Reo account with others. Mr. Pelletier originally formed the firm of Pelletier-Tripp and cleared thru the Clague agency but this agency combined with the Taylor Critchfield agency in Chicago. Mr. Tripp is not interested with Mr. Pelletier in the new venture.

Cleveland, Toledo and other automobile manufacturing centres are calling on Detroit for skilled mechanics, according to Ralph Hoagland, who deals in employes for the plants. The Detroit demand is greater than the supply and Detroit is advertising for men in at least 12 different cities and without success. Unskilled labor is still to be had for the asking but there is promise of a shortage in this field also, and that before very long. Good wages are now being offered for skilled labor, much higher than was paid at the time the market was glutted.

Instead of one tour the National Highway Association has decided to conduct three tours to the Pacific Coast all under the expert guidance of A. L. Westgard who has toured across America by every imaginable route in compiling the route books of the association. The first tour will start from headquarters of the association at Old Ship, New York city, June 15 and the return tour from San Francisco will start August 1. The third tour will leave New York about September 6. Some of the tourists will travel in their own cars instead of occupying seats in the cars of the association.

The Paige Detroit Motor Car Company is preparing to materially increase its output which is now 100 cars per day. E. H. Jewett, president of the company, in his tour thru the east has told dealers that the public having set its stamp of approval so thoroughly on Paige-Detroit cars, the plan adopted of caution during the business depression will have to be abandoned to enable the company to keep anywhere near demands.

Charles E. Buck, who recently resigned as assistant advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company, has joined the staff of the Whitehead and Hoag Company, advertising specialists, with headquarters in the Hammond Building, Detroit. Mr. Buck was resident manager of this company for many years prior to joining the Hupp forces, and was responsible for the idea and the introduction of the hard enameled name plate now used on practically all makes of automobile.

Annual inventory is in full swing at the big Hudson plant out on Jefferson avenue. Department managers never were more enthusiastic over the splendid showing each guarantees from his section of the factory.

Committees representing the automobile club and the commercial club of Toledo are at work raising money to improve the Toledo-Detroit road which is all right to the borders of Wayne County. Monroe has raised part of the money, and Toledo by a series of $100 subscriptions plans to raise the balance so that this important work may be completed this year.

President Wilson is to be asked to start a transcontinental dispatch race by relays of motorcycles over the Lincoln Highway Association in July. The ride will start from Governor's Island, New York, and finish at the Presidio, San Francisco, and the war department is expected to take an interest. Many years ago a bicycle dispatch relay run was conducted under the auspices of the F. B. Stearns Company, and an automobile trip of similar nature has been run.

A NOVEL RACER.

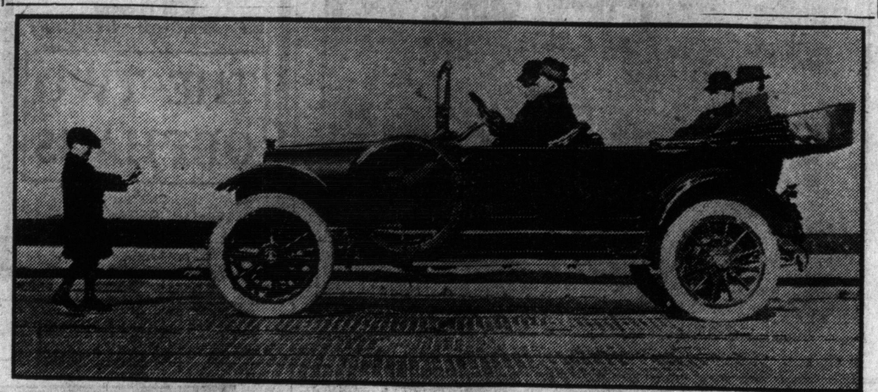
Louis Chevrolet, America's greatest racing sensation, has arrived on the scene of the next Indianapolis 500-mile race with the queerest car the world has ever seen, a Cornelian.

Hardly larger than a baby carriage, it weighs only 1000 pounds, and carries a motor of only 103 cubic inches piston displacement, smaller than the smallest Ford. The car has practically no unsprung weight, even the differential being mounted on the chassis, and the drive taken thru a series of universal joints. The machine is also minus a frame, the weight simply being carried by the body, which is a single sheet-steel shell. Its speed is estimated at 100 miles an hour.

What Chevrolet will do with this car in competition is the question of the racing world today. Being able to go thru the 500-mile grind, without a stop for gasoline, oil, or tires, it should rank with the largest cars in the field as favorite.

MOTORING

:o: MOVING 1½ MILES AN HOUR ON HIGH-GEAR :o:



A powerful seven-seated Hudson Six-40, typical of the popular light six class of the day, demonstrated what these cars can do when traveling on high gear at a speed of only 1½ miles per hour. The boy shown in the photograph was walking backwards in front of the machine at the time the photograph was taken. The lad was able to keep in advance of the car without the slightest difficulty.

This is indicative of the tremendous advances that have been made the last few years in motor car engineering. Not only is it possible to drive this flexible six-cylinder motor at a speed of only 1½ miles per hour on high gear, but it can be jumped to a speed of 50 miles per hour in a distance of 675 feet, proving that this type of motor possesses a marvelously quick get-away, as well as great ability to sustain its pulling power at low speed.

CARBON

Cleaning carbon from cylinders is a comparatively easy matter provided it is done often enough, so as not to allow the carbon to become thick and encrusted.

Removing carbon from cylinders by the use of denatured alcohol is simple. It is best used when the engine is hot, as immediately after a run. If the carbon deposit is slight it usually is not difficult to be removed, but if the deposit is a heavy one it may be necessary to remove the spark plugs of the cylinders to be operated on and fill the combustion chambers with alcohol, leaving it to soak over night. It is obvious that only two cylinders of a four-cylinder engine can be treated at the same time, for the simple reason that while two of the pistons are at the top of the stroke the other two will be at the bottom. The alcohol can be removed with a gun. When the engine is started up the carbon, if sufficiently loosened, will be thrown out. Of course, the treatment will vary in proportion to the thickness and hardness of the deposit.

George H. Robertson, former racing star, and a winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race, and of other great races of some years ago, has organized the George H. Robertson syndicate, New York, to market a department entitled "What You Want to Know About Your Automobile." For some time Mr. Robinson, who is a veteran of the automobile business dating back to the earliest importation of cars in America, has been supplying this department to a prominent New York evening paper with success for some time.

Toronto Armored Cars

Some Interesting Information

Many and varied are the agencies of war. The enemy seems to have taken the initiative in the manufacture of death-dealing machines. But Britain has developed fast, and during the duration of the war many equipments have been built that would do credit to a longer experience.

Canada has played her part well. The motor transport of the First Contingent was well received, and has been doing yeoman service on the continent.

Within a few weeks—how few the censor does not permit to be known—40 grey engines of death, in a literal and figurative sense, will be ready to be shipped from the factory where Toronto workmen have been completing them, to England, and thence to France, to take part in the defeat of the Huns' latest outbreak against mankind. Forty armored motor cars each armed with a machine gun, with a spare gun, spare tubes and crew, each capable of withstanding rifle fire at close range, and able either to advance or retreat at comparatively high speed, will be ready to accompany the last of the Canadian Second Contingent into active service. With them will go 300 of the best of young Canadians as operators.

There has been trouble in connection with the supplying of armored automobile machine gun batteries to the allies. In the early part of the war, batteries went into action under the allied flags of France that proved absolutely unfit to stand up to the terrific service requirements expected of them.

In order that the errors of earlier attempts to make amored motors might be avoided, full particulars were obtained from the British authorities as to the requirements for these cars. With these in hand, the search for a properly designed chassis was commenced. For this a firm which produces a car identical with that authorized by the United States secretary for war was approached, and the chassis obtained—that is, the engines, frame and wheels of the cars without any superstructure. These have long since been delivered in Toronto, while the authorities planned what is quite as important as the chassis itself, i.e., the arming and protection of the car. The first cars sent from Canada had a sort of square steel box set on the chassis. The new car, after many experiments and alterations after exhaustive tests had been made, has been designed with a steel turret revolving on ball bearings as its central characteristic.

Testing the Cars.

Farmers near the Russell Motor Works in West Toronto have had much more opportunity to see the new armored cars perform than the average city dwellers.

A certain market gardener from Woodbridge, driving in with big Tom Wallace, M.P. for Centre York, was startled to see a steel grey shape with heeding turret coming down the road toward them. It tore past the horse and buggy at a fast clip, then drew up while a member of the crew took down the fence rails separating the road from a section of rough, uncultivated soil on the edge of Black Snake Creek.

First it had to descend into the steep ditch at the roadside and out again. Down went the front wheels—then rose as easily over the far side of the ditch as tho it were nothing. Then the rear wheels were in the ditch, and they, too, climbed the steep bank with ease.

"How much weight have you on there?" demanded Tom Wallace, thinking of the mud-holes which had stumped him in his own buggy. "You fellows can't be carrying a real load and doing stunts like that, too."

"Can't we!" retorted the engineer in charge of the test. "We've two tons of machinery and two tons of extra weight on board. Watch."

Earlier in the day, a hollow in the field had been filled with soft clay. Toward this the car was now directed. The front wheels striking the soft spot sank to the hubs, but plowed steadily ahead, undaunted. The rear wheels sank even deeper, if that were possible, and still the car moved forward thru the clay.

Tom Wallace and the gardener gasped.

The new Canadian armored car careered up hill and down, over logs that stood within half an inch of the height of the hubs from the ground. Front wheels over, then rear wheels. With one side high and the other low, thru shifting sand or slippery clay, the car moved forward or backward with ease.

"Why," said Wallace, "that thing could climb a stairs."

"Climb a stairs," snorted the engineer. "This car can climb steeper than a stairs. A forty-five or forty-nine degree slope wont feaze it."

It can be operated from either end, backward or forward. Each wheel is geared to the engine independently of the others. Accident might lame two or even three wheels, or their footing might be poor—yet the fourth wheel could drag the monster along.

Owing to the greatly darkened London streets the kerostones are being whitened both for the benefit of pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

Co-Utility of Advertising

By A. A. Briggs, Advertising Manager, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Toronto.

"Co-utility of advertising"—is this a new one, Mr. Editor? The idea naturally has to do with the re-directing of created advertising strength.

An advertiser spends thousands in an attempt to sear a trademark product on the public mind. Another advertiser does identically the same thing; and so it goes. Each manufacturer who enters the publicity arena has his ups and downs, losses and gains. Following individual inclinations, one manufacturer's experience can be of little value to the other because real business ins and outs are not paraded around like abstract advice from the man on the street.

Now, why shouldn't a manufacturer in a co-related line of business profit from the other manufacturers advertising success—to the gain of both?

Take, for instance, "Velvety" Soap. A corporation has, no doubt, spent thousands on that one word. Assuming that the name "Velvety" enjoys a general patent, would it ultimately be profitable for a sponge wholesaler to pay the owners a lump sum for the right to use "Velvety" as applied to a sponge? Soap and sponge do not conflict, yet the advertising of one suggests the other.

It is not the belief of many advertising men that every successful publicity campaign makes the next campaign that much more difficult to become a success? The statement may seem paradoxical, but it finds plausibility in the knowledge that advertising costs have gone up—not down—and in the belief that advertising competition satiates—not energizes—the appetite of the public. If, therefore, "Velvety" is another word for soap, isn't it a better proposition, on the above reasoning, for the sponge man to pay cash for an easily—assimilated, easily-associated name, than to spend probably one hundred times the amount advertising a brand new name, which may never draw a response on a generous scale or of an enduring character?

A Big Boost.

Then, consciously or unconsciously, the sponge wholesaler should get a big boost from "Velvety" Soap advertising and selling methods. Most of the latter would be directed to the very merchants the sponge man wanted to reach. If favorably impressed with the actual use of one "Velvety," the dealer surely would be favorably impressed with the idea of a try-out for the other.

This contention finds support in a conversation which recently took place between an auto dealer and a tire traveler. The manufacturers of the car, which the dealer was selling, has just assigned.

"Gee!", said the dealer, "I wish I had the right to make a car and call it Dunlop. Here you people are tooting that name all over the country, and I could simply 'hook on behind.'"

The retail man was giving vent to a great truism; he had struck the keynote of co-utility in advertising. He knew he was getting perpetually peppered with tire literature. As all the tire-maker's efforts were directed to popularizing two or three words, the dealer felt there was plenty of room for him to spread that "gripping" influence over an associated line at minimum cost. The ultimate buyer could not have one of the articles without the other, and each maker would be glad to see both makers a success.

Two in One.

The nearest approach to the theory advocated in this statement was the attempt made a few years ago to link up a couple of advertisers in one ad. If we remember correctly, the principals were a fountain pen company and a manufacturer of office furniture.

The idea did not take hold as an advertising principle, and for good reason. It savored too much of a trust; and neither advertiser had the chance to be the big toad, which all advertisers wish to be. Then, there would probably be a confusion of details in apportioning the expense of the ads., and the possibility of buyers of mixing up the mail of both houses.

The theory of co utility has none of these disadvantages. Each advertiser runs his own affair. The point is that a new advertiser by purchasing the use of the best known name in the closest co-related line, hopes to eliminate the drudgery and expense necessary in the preliminary years of bidding for the favor of the public. He knows that the name he seeks to tie to must be right, or it wouldn't have gone to the front; and that the name has an intrinsic relationship to his product of the customer-recognition kind.

Obviously, not a great number of manufacturers could carry out the principle herein evolved, but is that number not sufficiently large to warrant the experiment?

Starting Willard STORAGE BATTERY Lighting

Before Your Car Starts on the Tour

Let us put your storage battery in good condition, tell you how to adjust the generator and what to do to avoid all chances of starting or lighting troubles.

Have Your Battery Inspected at:

TORONTO, Ont.—Canadian Storage Battery Co., Ltd., 117-119 Simcoe
HAMILTON, Ont.—Toronto & Hamilton Electric Co., 99-102 McNab
MONTREAL, Que.—Fehr Bros., 172 Bleury St
QUEBEC, Que.—Louis Lavoie, 123½ de la Reine St.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

CANADIAN STORAGE BATTERY CO., LIMITED

WILLARD AGENTS

117-119 SIMCOE ST.

HUDSON $2100 F. O. B. Toronto

The Light Six

7-Passenger Phaeton
3-Passenger Roadster

HUDSON $2100 F. O. B. Toronto

There Are Never Enough First-Class Cars in the Spring

They always run out, as you know. Last year, many Hudson enthusiasts had to take second choice. Thousands waited weeks for delivery. This spring, despite trebled output, there will be more delays. Choose your car now, whatever class you are seeking. The leading car has more orders than cars each spring.

Two things are certain: If you buy a class car you will want a Light Six, the latest and coming type. Your first choice will be Hudson.

Hudson—the Ideal

Hudson stands out as the class car in Light Sixes. Its supremacy appears at a glance. It shows in beauty, finish, luxury and refinement. It shows in lightness—2870 pounds. It shows in every part of the chassis.

Hudson is designed by Howard E. Coffin, who created the Light Six type. It marks his latest achievement.

This Hudson model is a four-year result. Two years were spent on it before it appeared. Two years have been spent in refining it.

Hudson is built by the leading builder of class cars. Its prestige gives it permanent value. A year after buying the Hudson will be worth more than any other car in its class.

12,000 Road Tests

But the greatest fact is that Hudson is known to be free from mistakes.

Over 12,000 Light Six Hudsons are running. In twelve thousand hands they have covered at least 30 million miles.

You know this car is staunch. You know that it hides not a weakness or error. Any owner around you will tell you.

Remember that the Light Six involves a new-type motor. Weight-saving has required changes in every part. New materials were necessary, special steels, much aluminum.

It saves half on tire cost and fuel over old-time Sixes. But, like any new type, it must prove itself faultless.

Hudson has done that. In another year other Light Sixes may have given proof of their staunchness. But today the Hudson is, by all odds, the safest investment in this type.

Prove these facts now, while the car can be promptly delivered.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $2100.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.

With every Hudson goes the exceptional Hudson service. Let us explain how we keep these cars in tune.

HUDSON Light Six Sold by

Dominion Automobile Co., Limited

Corner Bay and Temperance Sts.

We Make Auto Repairs PROMPTLY

Thoroughly efficient mechanics. Reasonable charges. Best equipped machine shop in the city.

Provincial Motors Livery
4-12 MERCER STREET
Tel. Adel. 3030-3031
J. J. BOOTH, Manager.

CARBIDE

All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.

CANADA CARBIDE CO., Limited
T. D. WARDLAW, Agent,
23 Scott Street, Toronto. Tel. M. 827.

MOTORCYCLING
By A. N. B.

Motorcycle Batteries.

The motorcycle despatch rider has already proven his worth at the front and the wonderful adaptability of the motorcycle is being further demonstrated in the use of Maxim machine gun outfits attached to the wonderful little two-wheelers. The following description of the capture of Hill 60, written by "Eye-Witness," indicates plainly the usefulness of these outfits:

"Shortly before seven on Sunday morning the Germans made their real reply with a determined effort. They assulted in force, coming on in close formations, and hand-to-hand fighting continued for some time. At this juncture invaluable service was rendered by some of our motor machine guns which were rushed to the front, and opened fire on the masses coming forward, while our artillery raked thei ranks with shrapnel. The counter-attack was beaten off with very heavy loss to the Germans, who, as usual, showed no inclination to accept defeat.

"Thruout the night the fighting continued, culminating early in the morning of the 18th in two massed attacks by the enemy. These were beaten off principally by the fire of machine guns, some of which had been rushed up on sidecars."

The vehicle has yet to be invented which is superior to the motorcycle and sidecar in speed, adaptability, reliability, ability to travel over rough ground, and general handiness, combined with the power of carrying a moderate weight and yet occupying a minimum amount of space on the road. Other vehicles may excel in one or two points, and a motorcycle ridden solo excels in all but weight carrying; but, taking one thing with another, in the points we have mentioned (and all are necessary for our purpose) the motorcycle and sidecar reign supreme.

The following description of the Battle of "Hill 60" was written by an English despatch rider:

"I am writing this in bed. We have got back from the trenches. I suppose you will be reading about the big victory of our troops by the time you get this.

"The battle commenced on a Saturday night at seven o'clock; at five minutes to seven you could hear nothing, but we knew what was coming off. Our engineers had mined a hill where the Germans were, and at seven the hill was blown up, and all our guns opened fire. The bombardment lasted one hour and forty-five minutes before the first break, and kept on all night. One of our officers and a man of our battery opened fire with two machine guns, and, for a start, wiped out a whole company of Germans.

"On Sunday morning the Germans made their counter attack. Our machine guns came into play again, and wiped them down like cutting corn. Then they found out where our position was, and shelled us clean out of it. There were four fellows in my battery wounded, including myself, but my wound is nothing—a piece of shell caught me on the face. But it was a victory; I cannot explain in writing what it was like, only the noise was deafening and it was terrible. I saw some of our infantry make a charge: it was splendid. One of the regiments was the 1st Battalion Royal West Kents.

"On Sunday night I caught my second dose. A shell burst on top of a small hill. I was half way up, and a large pile of clay hit me in the back. I was saying good-bye to all, but my luck was in again. I was only unconscious for about ten minutes."

Good Times In Winnipeg.

The first run of the season for the Winnipeg M. C. was to Stonewall. There was a good turnout and everyone enjoyed themselves. The club looks for a successful season. A race meet will be held May 24. The Manitoba motorcycle license fee has been reduced from $3 to $2, while the automobile license has been increased. The next run will be to Portage la Prairie.

Military Relay Run.

The proposed motorcycle military relay run from Windsor to Ottawa, under the auspices of the Toronto Motorcycle Club and the C. M. A., has apparently reached a very satisfactory stage of completeness. The officials, Fred Dobson, Jack Scott and Walter Stoner, have practically completed all arrangements, and the run is expected to take place on June 5 or 12.

The riders chosen to carry the message are all well-known in Toronto, and their ability to do the work is undoubted.

Following is the tentative list of riders and their proposed journeys:

Windsor to London, 142 miles: Herb Kipp (Indian), Harry Wilson (Thor).

London to Toronto, 127 miles: Walter Andrews (Merkel), Ernie McIntosh (Indian), Tommy Smith (Excelsior).

Toronto to Trenton, 112 miles: F. Moritz, Excelsior), Harold Cole (Cyclone), Will. Morrison (Excelsior or Henderson), Hugh McCrossen (Thor), Herb, Hodgkinson (Yale). Three riders to be chosen from above.

Trenton to Kingston, 60 miles: J. A. Lamore (Excelsior), C. Croft (Excelsior).

Kingston to Ottawa, 105 miles: Percy A. McBride (Excelsior), A. E. Treadgold (Indian), H. Bysche (Excelsior).

According to the schedule arranged for the riders they will be obliged to maintain an average speed of 36 miles per hour, in order to finish on time. The first relay will leave Windsor at 4 a.m. and the last will arrive in Ottawa at 7.18 p.m., if they finish on time.

The route thru Toronto will be as follows: Dundas and Bloor to Queen's Park, where the change of riders will take place and the message will be signed. Leaving the north side of the Parliament Buildings, the riders will travel along St. Albans street, Wellesley street, and east on Gerrard. The route thru Toronto will be well policed and every precaution will be taken against accident either to the riders or to others.

It is expected that the message will be delivered in Ottawa to Maj.-Gen. Sam Hughes, minister of militia.

T. M. C. Notes.

Today's run is to Orangeville. This is always considered one of the star runs of the year, as the roads are exceptionally good, and the scenery magnificent. The distance is 58 miles. Mr. Motorcycle Rider be at the clubrooms at 9.30 sharp.

Last week's run was most successful. The party which journeyed to Bowmanville had a splendid time. The Goodyear Tire Company entertained them in princely fashion. First, the trip thru the factory proved most interesting and instructive, the process of manufacture being explained most thoroly, and the company appearing anxious to get the riders' views as to possible improvements in their product. Then the party were entertained to lunch at the company's club, a most attractive building, erected for the accommodation of the employes. Joe Downey says the only blemish on the character of the club is that they charge 15c a game for pool. We don't see how that affects Joe—he never pays. After an interesting evening the party returned to Whitby Sunday morning, meeting the Toronto party. Dinner was provided at Pickering, and the most vivid remembrance of the trip is that raspberry pie with whipped cream. President Jones says it's just like he used to eat when a boy (oh, so long ago), only more so.

A regular meeting of the club was held on Wednesday last. Owing to the rain there was only a small attendance, but the proceedings proved to be full of interest. Several new members were enrolled. A report from the membership committee was presented, the principal feature of which was the announcement of substantial prizes for the most succesful canvassers. A list follows:

For greatest number of new members and renewals:

First prize.—Goodyear Blue Streak cover, value $13.50.

Second prize.—No. 8 Old Sol lamp, value $8.50.

Third prize.—No. 1 Old Sol lamp, value $5.50.

Fourth prize.—Pair of combination Old Sol brackets, value $4.50.

Fifth prize.—Goodyear tube, value $2.75.

These prizes were kindly donated by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Goods Co., and the Hawthorne Manufacturing Co., thru the C. M. A. In addition the T. M. C. will give to the member bringing in 50 or more new members, the sum of $15, for 35 members $10, and for 25 members $5. Now, boys, get busy. Bert Stillaway has lots of application blanks. Further membership plans include a monster field day, to be held May 29. Further particulars next week.

An announcement of particular interest was the statement that Exhibition track would be available for May 24. The racing committee will meet immediately to make final arrangements.

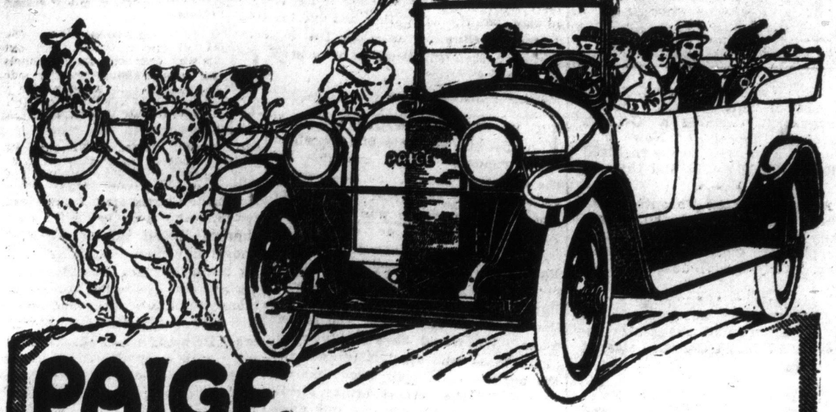
Mr. Dolson announced that final arrangements for the relay run from Windsor to Ottawa were progressing favorably, and military officials would handle the message at all relay points.

Away up in the "back concessions" east of Yonge street, a small party of T. M. C. members, including the writer, discovered a most delightful piece of country. Shade trees, a pretty little stream, and a string of difficult but interesting hills, combined to please the critical eyes of the much travelled tourists. It is hoped to hold a hill climb in this district shortly, and we can assure the reader that one or two of the hills compare with the classic "16" and "12" mile hills for severity. One of the "general public" who happened to be on one of the hills, expressed his amazement at the climbing powers of the modern motorcycle, afterwards remarking: "I suppose you can also climb hills like the one leading up to Sir Henry Pellatt's." We assured him that even really difficult hills like this could be conquered. The fresh and invigorating air had a rather confusing effect on one member of the party, who on the return journey attempted to reach Toronto by travelling north. Fortunately discovering that this was the longest way round he turned back just as the other members of the party were contemplating sending out a search party.

MOTORING

-o- A RUSSELL ARMORED TRUCK -o-

BUILT AND EQUIPPED IN THE PLANT OF THE RUSSELL MOTOR CO., WEST TORONTO.



PAIGE

"The Standard of Value and Quality"

Power!!

Few of us have the need or desire for a racing car. But *every* man wants to sit behind a motor which responds eagerly—buoyantly—to the slightest touch of the throttle.

Steep hills and heavy, clinging sand roads have no terrors for the Paige owner. He knows that he has but to "step on" the accelerator and the hills flatten out like smooth boulevards. From a walking pace to the speed of the winds—this range is at the service of every Paige driver without a change from high gear.

Sit behind the steering wheel of the record breaking Paige Six "46". Sense the flexibility and power under the impressive, deep chested hood just in front of you. Swing blithely up those grades that are the despair of many vastly higher priced automobiles.

Then, ask yourself if you could possibly require more of *any* motor car. *And remember that the "Six" belongs to no "school" for it is rapidly establishing a school of its own—the school of 1916.*

Model Fairfield Six "46"	$1925	f.o.b. Toronto, Fully Equipped.

Consider the following essentials of Paige Value—a combination of high-grade features found on no other light "Six" regardless of price:

The celebrated Paige Continental 3¾x5½ motor, freely considered as the undisputed leader in Sixes. It is the result of close co-operation between both Paige and Continental engineers.

The Gray & Davis electrical starting and lighting system, one of the most expensive systems that a manufacturer can place on his car.

The Rayfield Carburetor, admittedly the most efficient and positive carburetor manufactured for Sixes.

The Multiple Disc Clutch, with cork inserts,—no better or more dependable clutch can be found on any car at any price.

The Paige Cantilever Springs which makes every road ride as smooth as the paved street or boulevard.

The Bosch Magneto, known the world over for its reliability and efficiency.

These are but a few of the out-standing features of this epoch-making Six. See this wonderful motor car—ride in it—drive it.

That is the only way in which you can really secure and appreciate the over-values the Paige Six offers.

See the Paige dealer today and arrange for a demonstration.

The Automobile & Supply Co., Limited

22-24-26 Temperance St., Toronto

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

PHONE HEROINE WINS LAURELS

(Continued From Page 1).

the story of her last minute spent at the switchboard.

Russian Operator, Tho Wounded, Stuck to Post.

It is the story of the telephone girl who could not be driven from her post that stands out again in the accounts of the German investment of the little village of Novorossysk, in Russian Poland. The village was occupied by Russian troops, and consequently became a mark for the German artillery. When the bombardment began early in the morning all the residents fled except Olga Tatcheva, the operator on duty at the village exchange. Her central office was part of the Russian communications, and over her wires were going important orders to the troops, so she knew that she must stay, and it was not until evening, after she had been wounded by a shell splinter, that she asked to be relieved, and a soldier was sent to take her place. But her devotion had won the attention of General Babitsch, the Russian commander, and he has sent her story to Petrograd with a recommendation that she be awarded a decoration for "valour on the battlefield."

Just such a brave deed was that of the pretty young operator on the switchboard at the Woodbine Hotel, who in the spirit of a true heroine has pleaded that her name be not made public, for, she avows that, she did nothing that anybody else would not have done. When fire broke out in that wooden fire trap there were some 200 guests in various parts of the building. The operator knew that and altho she was threatened by the clouds of suffocating smoke that every few seconds rolled over the switchboard she stuck to her post and sent in first one alarm and then another altho her switchboard was not in good working order. It was not until further assistance was impossible that she consented to run to the street.

Then there were the five girls of the exchange at Burlington, New Jersey, who insisted on keeping the service open even tho the fire was sweeping thru the exchange.

The fire had burst thru the first floor of the building and the operating room on the third floor was full of smoke when the firemen arrived. They learned that the five telephone girls were trapped on the third floor and raised ladders to rescue them. As the firemen burst thru the windows the girls ordered them out.

"We have to keep the service open," said one of them. "This is the busy hour and we can't leave."

All the arguments of the firemen failed to influence the girls. They told the firemen to leave a ladder at the window and if things got too hot promised to come down. So the firemen had to leave and return to their task of fighting the fire and the girls stayed at their switchboard even tho the flames burned in the rear of their room and on the roof just above them. They "kept the service open."

The story of the destruction of Louvain excited the sympathy of the whole world, but there was a thrill of admiration, too, at the exploit of three Belgian girl telephone operators on the day of the bombardment of the city. Yet it was only the usual story of the telephone girl.

Girls in Louvain.

Louvain was an important strategical point for the Belgian army during the early campaign, and the exchange in which Valerie di Martinelli, Marie Joorstens and Leonie von Lint were operators, was used as the central point of the Belgian field communications around the city. Service orders to the troops were being sent over the wires constantly.

When the Germans began to bombard the city, the Belgians fell back, and it was more than necessary to use the telephone lines for orders. So the girls stayed at their post even tho shells from the German guns were bursting everywhere thruout the town. From their windows the girls could see the houses toppling under the explosions of the shells and in the street below citizens were being struck down by the flying bullets. Still they stayed, not leaving until their wires were destroyed and they could do nothing more to save the soldiers. Then they dashed out into the street an thru the storm of bullets to a place of safety.

Heroines of Regina

Not quite so lucky were the half score telephone operators who lost their lives in the tornado holocaust at Regina, Sask., on June 30, 1912. The offices and exchange of the Saskatchewan Government Telegraph Service was on the outskirts of the city. For several minutes it seemed certain that the telephone building would be destroyed, and when the full force of the devastating storm finally struck the exchange it carried a thirty ton switchboard from the top floor down to the basement and with it the brave operators who had refused to flee from their duty, but were endeavoring to send warning to those not yet touched by the fury of the elements. When the final balance was checked it was found that one-quarter of the lost in that catastrophe went crashing thru to the basement with the switchboard.

There is nothing in the training of the telephone girl to account for this remarkable record of achievement or to supply her with the initiative and wit needed to meet the many emergencies she is called upon to face every day. Yet her power seems to come to her as soon as she enters the service, for we find her endowed not only with bravery and devotion but with a clear head and quick thinking power as well.

There was the case of the Montreal woman who was awakened one night by burglars in her room. She sprang from her bed and grappled with them. They beat her but she managed to break away and rush to the telephone. She had just time to pull off the receiver and shout "murder" when she was struck down.

But in the central office the operator on duty heard the cry over the wires. She knew that something was wrong and traced the call until she found the address of the house from whence it had come. Then she notified the nearest police station and before the burglars could get away the police had surrounded the house.

Good Roads and Taxes

Francis Hugo, N. Y. Secretary of State, Discusses Raising of Road Revenues.

Some time ago the question of increased cost in highway maintenance and motor car taxation was discussed at length, and since then there have been renewed demands in New York and other states that mechanically driven vehicles shall contribute more largely than they do at present to the expense of road repair. In view of this agitation, it may be worth while to examine the various methods by which taxation for such purposes is now being made, and will be raised in the future, and to discuss at the same time the more important question of the general principle of taxation for highway purposes.

There can be no doubt that the present system of collecting moneys from motor vehicles is not entirely an ideal one. It does not, in the first place, insure that every user of the road moving his vehicle thereon shall pay something toward its maintenance. Moreover, the present variation in the charges between the low and high powered motor cars and the failure to differentiate between the broad and narrow tired vehicles leaves much to be desired from the point of view of simple equity.

But, to begin with, it should be stated that the highway maintenance and repair fund is at present provided for in three ways—by appropriations from the state, counties and towns. To deal with the first of these, the state originally took over the construction and direct management of the state highways in 1898, when the Higbie-Armstrong act first became effective. Of course, while every person in the state indirectly contributes to highway construction, maintenance and repair, motorists alone are the only ones paying a vehicular tax direct. Altho in the counties and towns highway taxes are charged largely, if not entirely, upon lands and houses, personalty generally escapes, motor cars being expressly exempted by statute. Thus the burden of upkeep today is borne by the general taxpayer, plus the local ratepayer and motor car owner, while the owners of personal property almost entirely escape.

Injustice Now Done.

There is, therefore, a kind of rough injustice in the present arrangement, and now that the cost of road maintenance, especially on the main roads, has risen so much, it is a question whether all vehicles pay in fair proportion to the damage they cause and whether the motorists who pay no local personal property tax should not be compelled to pay a somewhat larger proportion toward the general expense of road upkeep.

There are various methods which have been suggested for the readjustment of taxation, but probably the most comprehensive and statesmanlike scheme ever suggested in this direction proposes to levy a graduated tax on all wheeled vehicles, varying with their weight and the use to which they are to be put. The heavy trade vehicles, motor buses, vans, etc., are more destructive to the roads than any other form, even the swift and heavy motor car equipped with steel studded tires.

Another method of more equitably readjusting the expense of road upkeep would be to set up a national highway department, enlarging the functions of the present department of roads at Washington, which should take over the care of the main roads thru the several states. The maintenance for these would then be supported largely by the federal government, in a similar way to the Routes Nationales of France, and thus thru traffic would then bear a higher proportion of the expense of thru routes.

Would Tax All Road Vehicles.

In the case of the motor vehicles, every motor car to be operated upon the public highways must first pay an annual tax, fixed according to the horse power of the machine and varying from $5 to $26, altho commercial cars (motor trucks and delivery wagons) pay a flat uniform tax, regardless of the horse power. Speaking generally, motor cars are the only vehicles in this state at present which are compelled to pay any tax for the use of the roads, while horse drawn vehicles escape entirely. Whether this proportion of exemption is fair or unfair, or should be increased, is a matter which the legislature will have soon to decide. If the principle is to be adopted of making vehicles which use the roads pay more heavily for that use, it goes without saying that the present scale of motor car taxation will have to be changed and that all vehicles, motor and horse drawn alike, will have to pay their shares.

But a great many difficulties will present themselves before any serious alteration can take place. Looking at the subject from the viewpoint of road destruction, the horse drawn vehicle is responsible for some damage, and such taxation would be only just from the road makers' and the automobile users' points of view. Regarding the other possible sources of revenue a small tax on motorcycles, recently decided upon, will be in accordance with justice, and, altho these machines do not appreciably damage the roads, the riders make much use of the convenience of the highways and the larger majority of cyclists pay little or nothing for such use.

At Loss for Suitable System.

As regards motor cars, tho they pay proportionately more than other vehicles, there is a good deal to be said for the popular idea that they should pay more than they do at present toward the damage which they cause. Various ingenious schemes have been put forward for taxing gasolene, tires on the vehicles themselves by weight or seating capacity, instead of the present system—namely, by horse power only.

Regarding horse power, normal or actual, it is probably the most unsatisfactory standard to take as a basis, for even experts themselves are still groping in the dark to find a satisfactory basis upon which the power of the internal combustion engine can be calculated. Such a system will inevitably become obsolete in a few years, as further developments and alterations in the explosive engine take place. And in such a method electric and steam have had to be taxed upon an entirely different basis.

But it must be confessed that taxation by weight alone has not proven to be satisfactory, as weight alone is probably not a good criterion, for whether the matter be looked at from the point of view of the ability of the owner to pay, of the mileage covered in the year, or of the destructive qualities of the vehicle upon the road, weight alone is a very imperfect guide. More than a century ago the laws of England recognized this, and by act of parliament it was provided that tolls should vary in accordance with the width of the tires upon the wheels, a very sensible provision. The effect was to encourage broad tires, for there is nothing more destructive to the roads today than the heavily laden, narrow steel tired vehicle, which pays a totally inadequate proportion for the harm it does to the highway.

Gasoline Tax Impracticable.

There are precedents, therefore, for varying taxation so as to encourage broad tires on vehicles designed to carry heavy loads. Indeed, the whole question of the width of tires on vehicles is one which ought to be considered by the legislature in re-surveying the question of taxation for road purposes. In theory, at any rate, a combination of factors should be taken into consideration, and it is well to discuss how different methods would work.

As regards a gasoline tax, the authorities have already pointed out good and sufficient reasons why such a proposition would be a difficult one to carry out in practice. To begin with, gasoline is used in many other trades, such as for dyeing and cleaning, and for other purposes, and it would obviously be unfair to tax such trades for a purpose totally unconnected with their industry. Moreover, the only way by which it would be possible to collect such a tax would be by forbidding the sale of gasoline in any form for motor cars except in special packages.

If tires were taken as a basis of motor car taxation, great difficulties would present themselves. A broad tire does infinitely less harm to the road than a narrow one, while pneumatic tires are admitted to be less destructive to road surfaces than those of solid rubber, which in their turn are better from a road point of view than plain iron or steel rims. It is, therefore, desirable from the point of view of the road to encourage the use of big pneumatic tires, and undesirable to put any percentage of taxation upon the price of tires, as this would encourage the use of smaller, cheaper and more destructive tires.

On the other hand, there is much to be said for a special tax on tires which are fitted with steel studs, as these, necessary as they may be for slippery surfaces in cities, such as on asphalt or wood pavements, are, as a rule, in the country merely an incentive to the driver to take undue risks at corners and encourage the tearing up of the roads. But great revenue could not be raised from this source alone, and thus the question is turned back in the direction of a tax, which is to be collected upon the basis primarily of weight, and afterward on more variable factors, such as seating capacity as well as horse-power, the present basis, all combined.

All Classes Would Pay.

It is impossible, however, to insure that any tax shall be absolutely fair in all its incidence, but by levying the several taxes above suggested no class of traffic could escape payment of some share larger than at present toward road upkeep. However, any change in the present system will provoke vigorous opposition from all classes of road users. Moreover, it is clear that if the system of taxation for road upkeep is altered, a new system of road management before long will become inevitable.

The question of taxation for road purposes is, moreover, inextricably bound up with reform of local taxation generally, and the whole question of the appropriations made by the legislature toward local expenditures. But to sum up the arguments, an effort has been made to show that a larger share of the expenses of road upkeep should be paid by the actual road user, whether he owns mechanical or horse-drawn vehicles.

The Society of Automobile Engineers will remove its offices from 1790 Broadway, New York City, to the Engineering Societies Building at 29 West 39th street, where large rooms have been secured on the sixth floor. The new location places the S. A. E. contiguous to the other engineering societies of the metropolis.

Sunday World Garage Directory

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SUNDAY MORNING

Editorial Page of The Toronto Sunday World

MAY 16TH

The World Window

Japan Our Ally

In his preface to a little brochure titled: "Japan Our Ally" written by W. Crewdson, M.A., and issued by MacMillan and Company at the price of one nickel, the Right Hon. Sir Claude M. MacDonald, who was for twelve years British Ambassador in Japan, speaks in the highest terms of the Japanese Government and people. "I received," he says, "the utmost kindness and sympathy from the Japanese people. From the Japanese Government I met with the greatest courtesy and straight and fair dealing. In no single case, did they fail to do what they said they would do, and never did they take any step they had given me to understand they would not take. This, I know," he adds, "is high praise from a diplomatic reppresentative. I can only hope that contact with European and American diplomacy will not have in the future the same deleterions effect which commercial intercourse appears to have had in the not very distant past." Dealing with the point raised in the last sentence, Mr. Crewdson remarks that in old Japan, the position of the merchant was a very humble one and only since then have high born Japanese gentlemen turned their attention to commerce. In the early days of the opening of the country, unscrupulous Europeans flocked to Japan and compelled Japanese traders to retaliate.

* * *

Coming of New Japan

Only forty years have elapsed since Japan emerged from her seclusion and took her place among the nations. Nothing in history is more remarkable than the circumstances attending the great change in the administration of Japan and the later peaceful revolution which in 1890 gave the country a constitutional government. Not that Japan is yet a democracy of the western type. The whole executive power remains with the emperor. He appoints his ministers who are responsible to him. With the consent of the Imperial Diet, he makes laws but the prerogative of signing treaties and declaring war or making peace, belongs to him alone. The Diet consists of two houses—the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The former is partly hereditary, partly elective or nominated by the emperor. The House of Representatives is elected by a high franchise, votes are given by ballot and the members are paid. The Imperial Diet controls the finances and either house can initiate new laws, but the consent of both house as well as that of the emperor is necessary for their enactment. Japan, in addition, has a privy council whose members are consulted on all important occasions. It will thus be seen that the reformed constitutions of Japan embodies features found in both the British and American constitutions.

* * *

Old Japan and the Mikado

Up to 1867, the Mikados, owing to their sacred character and veneration in which they were held as the direct descendants of the Gods were withdrawn from active participation in the affairs of the state. Its administration was conducted by the "Shoguns" who gradually assumed the privileges of the Mikado to an extent which led the first European and American diplomatists to disregard him entirely. The two bombardments of Kagoshima, the capital of Satsuma and of Shimonoseki, the capital of Choshu, in 1863 and 1865 produced a great effect in Japan by revealing the superior military power of the foreigners and the national spirit was shown in the magnanimous action of the Shogun of that time which began the construction of the new empire. In 1867, he handed back to the Mikado, then only fifteen years of age, the powers entrusted to him by his ancestors. This emperor was Mutsuhito who died on July 30, 1912. Described by Mr. Crewdson as one of the greatest and most remarkable rulers the world has ever seen, he was called on to play the part of the far seeing astute ruler who thinks only of the good of his people. He it was, who at once laid aside the old Japanese hostility to foreigners, encouraged his people to place themselves on a level with the other great nations of the world and crowned his work by conferring constitutional government on his people.

* * *

Renunciation By the Samurai

Of a kind with the act of the Shogun was that of the Daimyos or great feudal chiefs who in 1869 surrendered their territories to the central government which undertook the support of the four hundred thousand Samurai or feudal retainers. These retainers as a mark of distinction from the common people were allowed to wear two swords. The Samurai of all ranks agreed to lay aside their swords and commute their hereditary pensions for six years' purchase. This, Mr. Crewdson remarks, is probably the most wonderful fact in the history of any people in the world. Commenting on it, Sir Claude MacDonald says that "this abolition might have given rise to serious trouble, but the statesmen of that time were undoubtedly a shrewd body, possessed of some humor, for when it was fonud that the abolition was likely to cause trouble, they induced the emperor to publish an edict permitting all classes to wear two swords if they felt so inclined. This edict was found most efficacions and did more to bring about the desired result than sterner measures would have done." Between 1874 and 1877, three civil wars occurred, the last being the most formidable, but was finally suppressed after ten months' fighting. Japan was saved thereby from passing under the rule of a reactionary and military class.

Do It Right

If the government is going to operate the National Transcontinental Railway it should put a man on the job and give him some tools to work with. If the road is to pay at all it must depend upon thru traffic between Winnipeg and tidewater. It is the short line between Quebec and Winnipeg and should pick up considerable transcontinental traffic.

But to get passenger traffic the road must furnish up-to-date service and it must attract the attention of the traveling public. That can only be done by advertising, not only thru the newspapers, but thru well-pleased patrons of the road.

Manitoba

The change of government in Manitoba occurred under circumstances almost unique. The legislature was not in session, there had been no recent verdict against the government at the polls, and yet the entire cabinet gave up their portfolios and retired to private life. They even go further and guarantee their former seats in the legislature to opposition candidates by acclamation.

We can only parallel it by imagining the Borden government resigning under circusmtances which would make it quite feasible to return Liberal candidates by acclamation in West Toronto and Dufferin. Naturally the province is greatly stirred and speculation is rife as to what has been going on behind the scenes.

The Roblin government has been going down grade since the provincial elections in 1910 and should have thrown up the sponge after the elections of last July. The scandal in connection with the new parliament building was the final straw. Nevertheless, there will be much dissatisfaction if the investigation into that scandal is quietly hushed up. A change of government should not always result in an immunity ban for evil doers.

Ready for War

A great many people in and out of the United States are belaboring the government of that country because it is not "prepared for war." Of course, a great deal depends upon the point of view. Canada is utterly unprepared for a war with the United States, but no one would seriously propose building fortresses along our 3000 miles of boundary and filling the great lakes with dreadnoughts and submarines. The United States never contemplated invading any other continent and has naturally considered the matter of military preparedness from the defensive standpoint. Her fixed idea has been to keep her nose out of Europe and to insist upon European monarchies leaving the republics of the western world undisturbed.

The one trouble the United States had reason to dread before the outbreak of the present war was an attack upon the Monroe doctrine by Germany and Japan. No doubt in such a war she would have lost the Phillipines, but she would probably in the end, have driven off the German fleet. But to prepare armies of invasion for such a war would have meant keeping at least 5,000,000 men in barracks for three years. That would have meant the militarism which has been the curse of Europe for so many years.

THE FINGER OF SCORN

THE FIRING LINE O' NEWS

One robin does not make a spring, but one Roblin may bring on a fall.

* * *

Manitoba has been doing its best to get into the limelight, but finds it hard to compete with the Lusitania and the Dardanelles.

* * *

Mr. Kelly, the Winnipeg contractor, who is said to have collected $800,000 in extras on a $00,000 contract, objects to having himself investigated by a Royal Commission. He has nothing to conceal, but thinks the law is unconstitutional. Thus do patriots ever spring to the defence of the constitution.

* * *

Who was the mysterious man discovered bound and gagged by the Ottawa police, who told of a plot to blow up the Royal family at Rideau Hall? Are the police seeing things or has the Mayor of Brockville been visiting Ottawa?

* * *

A suggestion that British merchant ships be sent out with a few hundred German prisoners of war locked up in the hold might not be a bad idea. The Germans could then have the pleasure of drowning from their own torpedoes.

* * *

Turkey is worrying about the future. We advise Turkey to look behind her.

* * *

It must be admitted that Turkey holds a strait in the international poker game. The Allies, tho, will be the ones to come thru and raise the ante.

* * *

Tut, tut on these professors who advise polygamy. Haven't men got trouble enough?

* * *

Archaeologists tell us that the Euphrates flows thru the Garden of Eden. Yes, yes, the British Indian army is surely raising Cain in that vicinity.

* * *

Credit Germany with a little forbearance. She hasn't started to eat her prisoners yet.

* * *

Humanity may stand aghast at the Lusitania wholesale murder. But the Germans do not care a snap. You see, they don't belong to humanity.

* * *

Controller Foster didn't think city representatives should attend the American Waterworks Convention at Cincinnati, even tho Controller O'Neill paid the expenses. Controller Foster is incurably afflicted with economy.

* * *

Austria has been calling out the old men. Ah, the Landsoum, no doubt.

With provincial premiers resigning and interning themselves all about him, Mr. Scott of Saskatchewan is undismayed. If he establishes prohibition and votes for women in one year he will have made a remarkable record for Canada.

* * *

Isn't there some way in which we can blame the war for the showing of our ball team?

* * *

We submit that the principle of loving your enemies was outlined some considerable time before the enemy started to drown women and children, poison soldiers and bombard churches.

* * *

About the only way we see for the United States to attack Germany is to seize the Hamburg-American liners and Milwaukee.

* * *

The old American Liberty Bell is falling to pieces. They can get another made in Germany.

* * *

A couple of New York business men, who lost relatives in the Lusitania outrage are turning their factory into a manufactory of war material for the allies. This is about as good a revenge as they can possibly take.

* * *

In a house occupied by Billy Sunday as his headquarters while in Philadelphia damage to the extent of $1754 was done. The owners are attempting to collect the bill. "Furniture was smashed, china broken, walls gouged and over a hundred glasses disappeared" reads the despatch. Billy must have been rehearsing.

* * *

The German National Bank is unable to pay a dividend. Possibly because the people will not credit any checks.

* * *

Driver Wheeler, the Canadian who helped rescue the guns at Langemarck and has been recommended for the V.C., is receiving shoals of letters from admirers in England. With a somewhat different meaning than ordinarily we might remark serves him right.

* * *

The Conservatives in Manitoba may come back quickly enough if they are not burdened with the load of carrying a lot of exministers. There is a chance for a man with a clean record to trip Premier Norris up before long. Will Hon. Arthur Meighen please come forward and take a seat on the platform.

* * *

Both political parties are nominating candidates for the House of Commons as quickly as possible. Perhaps the election is not so far off after all.

"The War has effectually put an end to this crawling before foreigners," declares a German journal. Exactly. Now they find that a quicker pace is required when our lads get behind them.

* * *

A couple in the Toronto police court, charged with bigamy, both claimed as an excuse that their life partners had deserted them. United they stood, deserted they fell.

* * *

After the war we suppose the British arms will bear an engraving of Lloyd George slaying the Flagon.

* * *

The Italians respect the rules of grammar. Trent, Trieste and Trentino are nouns and Italy wouldn't decline them.

* * *

A Boston clergyman advised the unemployed who could not get relief to parade in the down-town streets in a state of nature. The idea being, no doubt, to emphasize naked poverty.

* * *

Italy appears to have adopted the watchful waiting policy also.

* * *

Wonder what would have happened to any Britisher in Germany rejoicing over the loss of more than a thousand German lives. Sometimes our justice is injustice to our own people.

* * *

Had he been spared, Elbert Hubbard's ready pen might have brought further home to the people of the United States the kind of people the Allies are fighting. The thin veneer of German kulture peeled off readily, leaving the savage, naked and unashamed.

* * *

The United States now finds out that she has failed to assimilate the foreigners who have thronged in. Certainly the States has bitten off more Germans than any decent country could chew or digest.

* * *

The Liberals were reproached with loading up the mails during the last week of the parliamentary session, but it was their last chance to get out their mail free of charge. The party in power can frank mail the year around.

* * *

Would it not be as well to have a 3c stamp. The words "war tax" could be printed thereon if desired.

* * *

The "See Canada First" propraganda is a good one, but it should be taken up by the government which now has control of a transcontinental railway. A beautiful country and an ideal one for tourist traffic lies between Superior Junction and Winnipeg.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

ALL THE hundreds of thousands who have fallen on the battlefields of Europe in the present war have failed to impress non-combatant humanity as the loss of the 1134 lives among the passengers and crew of the Lusitania. The sensation was equal to that caused by the loss of the Titanic, and in some respects was more profound. The loss of the Empress of Ireland did not create nearly the same degree of interest. In each case the interest that aroused most feeling was of an intimate personal character. I am rather inclined to think that the average person was stirred by the number of prominent people drowned, and at the same time I think it is hardly fair to attribute such an interest merely to snobbery. There were curious parallels between the Titanic and the Lusitania in the number and importance of the prominent people lost. An Astor perished on the Titanic and a Vanderbilt on the Lusitania, in each case the young representative of typical American families of princely wealth, and in each case these men behaved with a coolnes and gallant bearing, and a consideration for the safety of others which must have done much to redeem them in the estimation of their social—or perhaps I should say, socialistic enemies. In the popular theology of the day it is a most difficult thing for the very wealthy to leave their wealth. We are preached into believing that the last end of men of great wealth is a terrible affair, and that when sudden destruction cometh upon them they fall into panic and call upon all their gods to deliver them. It is a good thing and a fine thing to know that two such typical millionaires as John Jacob Astor and Alfred Vanderbilt could meet a tragic fate with the imperturbable spirit of true Knighthood. Whatever they may have been in life, and it is nobody's business to judge, they met death as we should all like to meet it, like gentlemen in the flesh, and immortal beings in the spirit. And for the most part, so far as we can learn, so did the rest of the pasengers. We are all beginning to realize that the All Father has nothing worse in store for us than the experiences thru which we have to pass on earth

* * *

IT MUST needs be that evil shall come, but woe unto him by whom it cometh," is the assertion of the Christian Master. No one perished on any of the great liners for whom the experience was not necessary. The goodness or evilness of such an end we cannot decide upon. Each case has its own determining factors, and the links of destiny are so inter-knit that we cannot judge by the conditions of the one who is lost alone. We would have to know all about those who are left behind, and the bearing upon their lives that the change for the others brings about. Those who survive are probably more affected by the change caused by the sudden departure of these calm and unrebellious ones, than are those who depart. Whatever befalls it is the reaping of a harvest sown in some perhaps unidentified or unremembered seed-time. And it is the attitude adopted towards the new harvest that constitutes the new seed time. There may be dismay, or doubt, or rebellion or complaint, or there may be quiet acceptance of the fulfilment of the law, glad acquiescence in the discharge of a debt, eager co-operation in the divine process of life that leads to unknown regions of consciousness and wider knowledge. We must see, surely, that the determining factor in each case is the individual himself. God did not compel any passenger to purchase a ticket or sail in a particular steamer. But a power of will and choice and perhaps what modern psychology may call subjective knowledge, led the individual to a decision. I am satisfied it is the real Self, "seated in the heart of every creature," that brings us to a settlement. How long we hesitate sometimes, while occasion urges and the advice of friends impels, and events seem to insist. Still we hesitate, until at last there occurs that which reveals to us what inwardly we knew all along to be our real will. That is to say, the soul knew, our true Self. And in supreme moments, when we stand face to face with the inevitable, this great knowledge gives us the calm, the imperturbable peace, which distinguishes the heroism of those who, without opportunity to act, can only await the end.

* * *

WE cannot escape the conclusion that in a universe where absolute justice prevails there is no chance element in the presence of any particular passenger on board these ill-fated ships. To suppose chance had anything to do with it were to suppose life a delusion, a madness, a mockery. It is bad enough to know that this present phase of life is illusionary, but even our illusions are subject to law and regulated by the nature of things. If it be eternally true that not a sparrow falls to the ground "without the Father," it is equally true of those who pass from human life in what we call accident. To know this is the beginning of wisdom, but the end of wisdom is in active obedience to that knowledge and co-operation with "the Father," not in mere passive resignation and apathy. There is all the difference in the world between positive acceptance and negative compliance. The difference in attitude determines a large element in character for the next incarnation. These are the important considerations, and for the most part they get little attention from people in general, who are more impressed with the outside spectacular phase of the affair, several hundred funerals at the same time, a large number of more or less notable people going to their doom at once than they are with the effect on the character of those who are involved. But it is thus the ordinary human mind is constituted, and I was more affected myself by the loss of W. T. Stead on the Titanic, of Laurence Irving on the Empress of Ireland, and of Elbert Hubbard on the Lusitania than by the rest of the tragedy. I knew them and they made a part of my life. The others appeal to one in the mass, but not individually because they are not familiar. We should be honest about these things. It is not hardness of heart, or want of thought. Probably any of us would have given his life to save one of those who was lost. And I am sure none of us but felt the piercing and wounding piteousness of the hundred and fifty little infants massacred by order of the New Herod of Berlin But we ought to be clear in our minds that it is the spectacular side of these things that affects us and not the human personal side. All these 1300 people might have died at their homes at the same moment, scattered up and down the continent, and it would have made no impression upon us, any more than the death of thousands of people, every day in the year, with whom we are not on terms of intimacy, makes an impression upon us.

* * *

HAS any one supposed it lucky to be born?" asks Walt Whitman. "I hasten to inform him or her it is just as lucky to die, and I know it." Elsewhere in the "Song of Myself," he adds, "Births have brought us richness and variety. And other births will bring us richness and variety." Death, like birth, means a new chance for him who is ready for it. I do not suppose among all the men I have known any man was better prepared for death than Fra Elbertus. His passing is a real loss to the world. It is not merely his humor, his sound sense, his literary capacity that is to be considered. He made a real advance in dealing with men, with social problems, with the great question of employment and the development of the best in those around him. His social experiment at East Aurora was much more than an experiment, and I hope its present success will be maintained by Elbert II., and Roycroft remain as a permanent memorial of one of the sweetest and sanest souls that have walked on earth. My first visit to the Roycroft shops was by invitation and he introduced me to the audience gathered in the beautiful hall because he said he had been told by Madam Le Plongeon, whom he had met crossing the Atlantic, to make my acquaintance. Next day we had a delightful ramble round the pretty country, he dressed in a dark blue shirt and blue jeans. It was apple time and we sat under a tree in an orchard and munched apples and discussed literature and art and socialism and theosophy and we were agreed about them all. He feared that theosophy was too otherworldly to be useful here, but he was satisfied before we rose that "sanctified common sense," as I called it,—the phrase, I find, was used by Rev. A. B. Grosart in 1874—depended for its usefulness on those who used it. The distortions of those who misconceived it, and the apathy of those who disregarded its inspiration were not the errors of Theosophy, but of human nature. Elbert Hubbard was a Rajput, a true man of action and Kshattriya, and his whole philosophy and practice were based on action, or Karma Yoga. The last issue of The Philistine for May, Vol. 40, No. 6, has two characteristic mottoes. "Requisites for an all-round education are: Ambition, Aspiration, Application, Respiration, Perspiration"; and "Yesterday is dead—forget it; tomorrow doesn't exist—don't worry; the day is here—use it!" And the number opens with a sentence which may well be chosen for his epitaph for he has fulfilled all the conditions. "He has achieved success who has worked well, laughed often, and loved much."

"My spirit to yours, dear brother."

Alexander By R. Dirks.

Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids

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Dear Billy
I got your last letter where you put the soap in the soup. Listen Billy – turpentine makes a fine flavor to soup. If you ever think your mind is giving away come over to our house – We are all crazy here. it is a lunatic's asylum.

Tige and the parrot and the cat all nutty on something. I am a bit crazy but no one is clear crazy who knows that honesty is the best policy and who can laugh. Come over Billy and we'll exchange ideas Yours Bill

Something Always Seems to Happen

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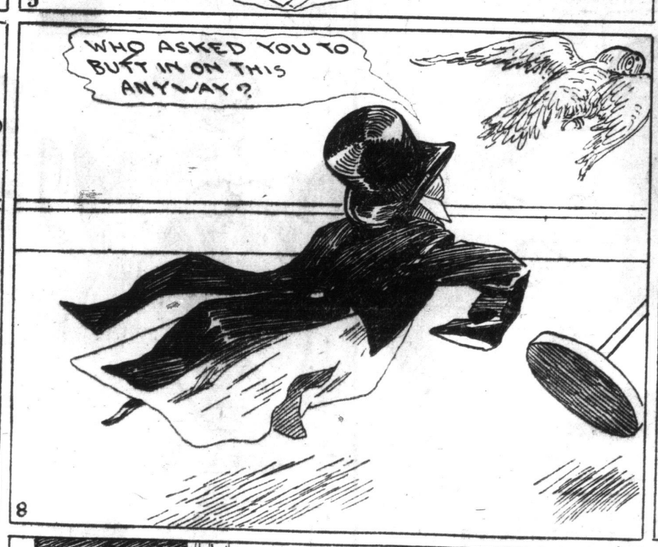

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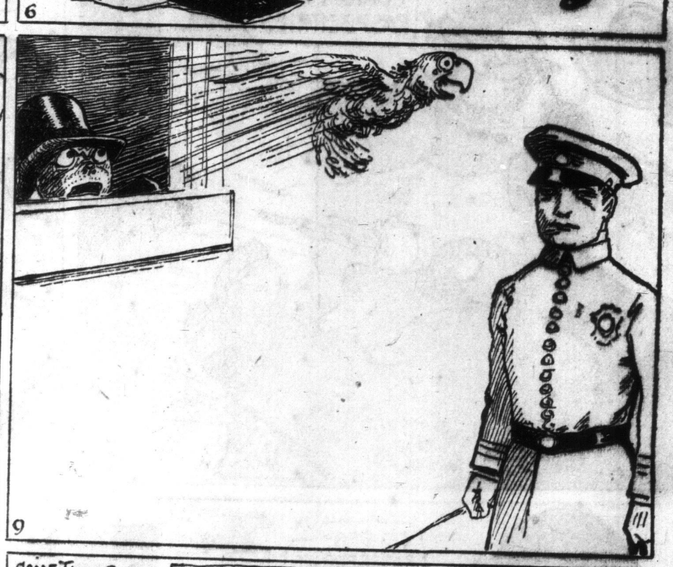

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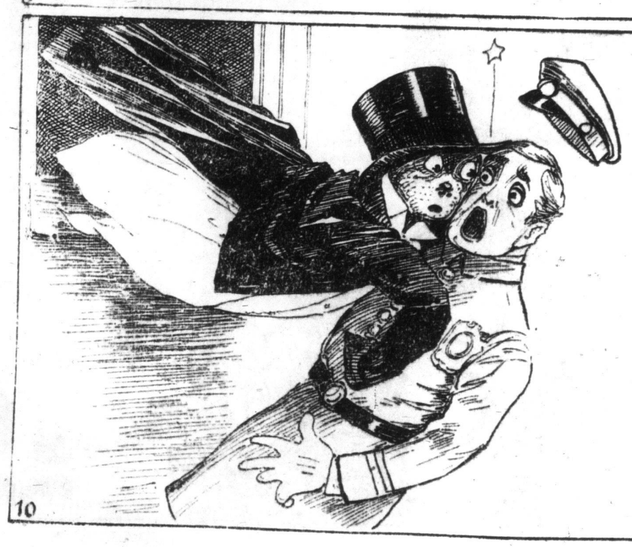

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11

SOMETHING SEEMS TO UPSET MY PLANS EVERY TIME

RESOLVED
THAT WHEREAS I FIND I AM VERY GLAD THAT I DID N'T FIND PA'S PISTOL, I HAVE DECIDED THAT I SHALL NEVER HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH REVOLVERS BECAUSE IF I HAVENT GOT A PISTOL I CANT SHOOT ANY BODY. OH DEAR. WHY DO MEN MAKE FIRE ARMS TO TAKE LIVES THAT THEY CANT GIVE BACK. I WOULD N'T KILL ANYTHING; NOT EVEN TIME. PEOPLE WHO ARE TRYING TO KILL TIME DONT REALIZE THAT TIME IS KILLING THEM AND THEY ARE HELPING. LET US NOT KILL ANYTHING, EXCEPT CARE. WE CAN KILL OUR OWN CARE AND THE CARE OF THOSE AROUND US IF WE KEEP BUSY AT SOME USEFUL THING AND SHED A FEW SMILES AND A LITTLE KINDNESS AND CHANGE AROUND. IT DOES N'T DO ANY HARM TO GIVE ALMS AND TIPS IN REASON – ONLY TIGHT WADS THINK THAT. ITS A PRETTY THEORY THAT WE PAUPERIZE THEM — WE DONT – THEY'RE GONE ALREADY.

R. F. Outcault

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Good Bye, Cedric—Goo' Bi!

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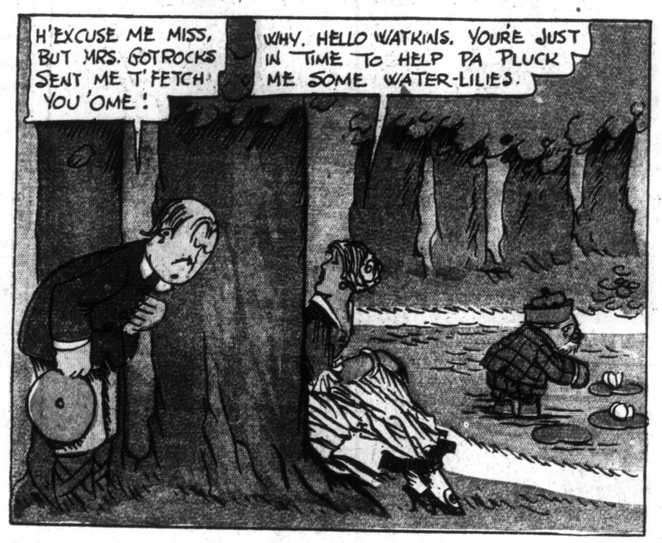
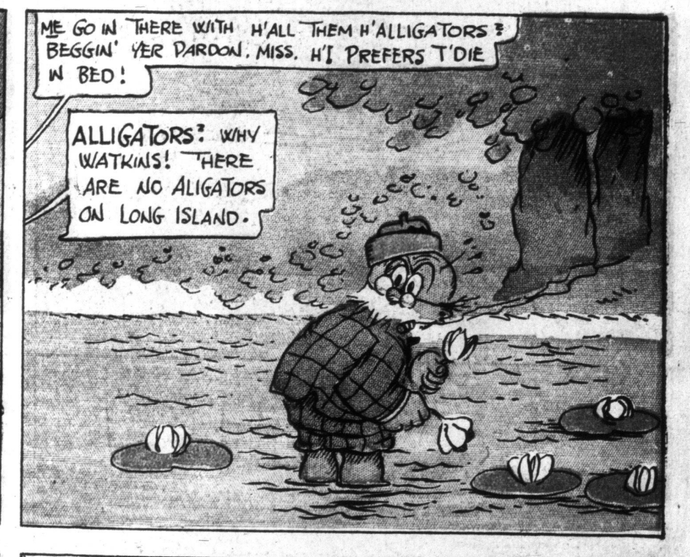
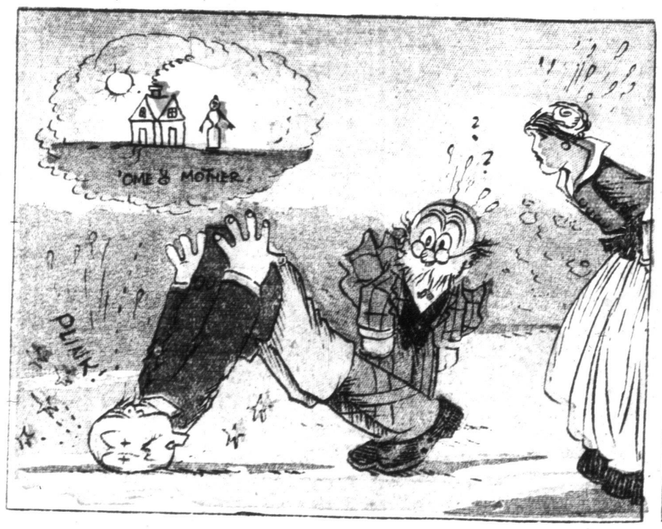
Polly--Pa Loses His Love for Mother Nature

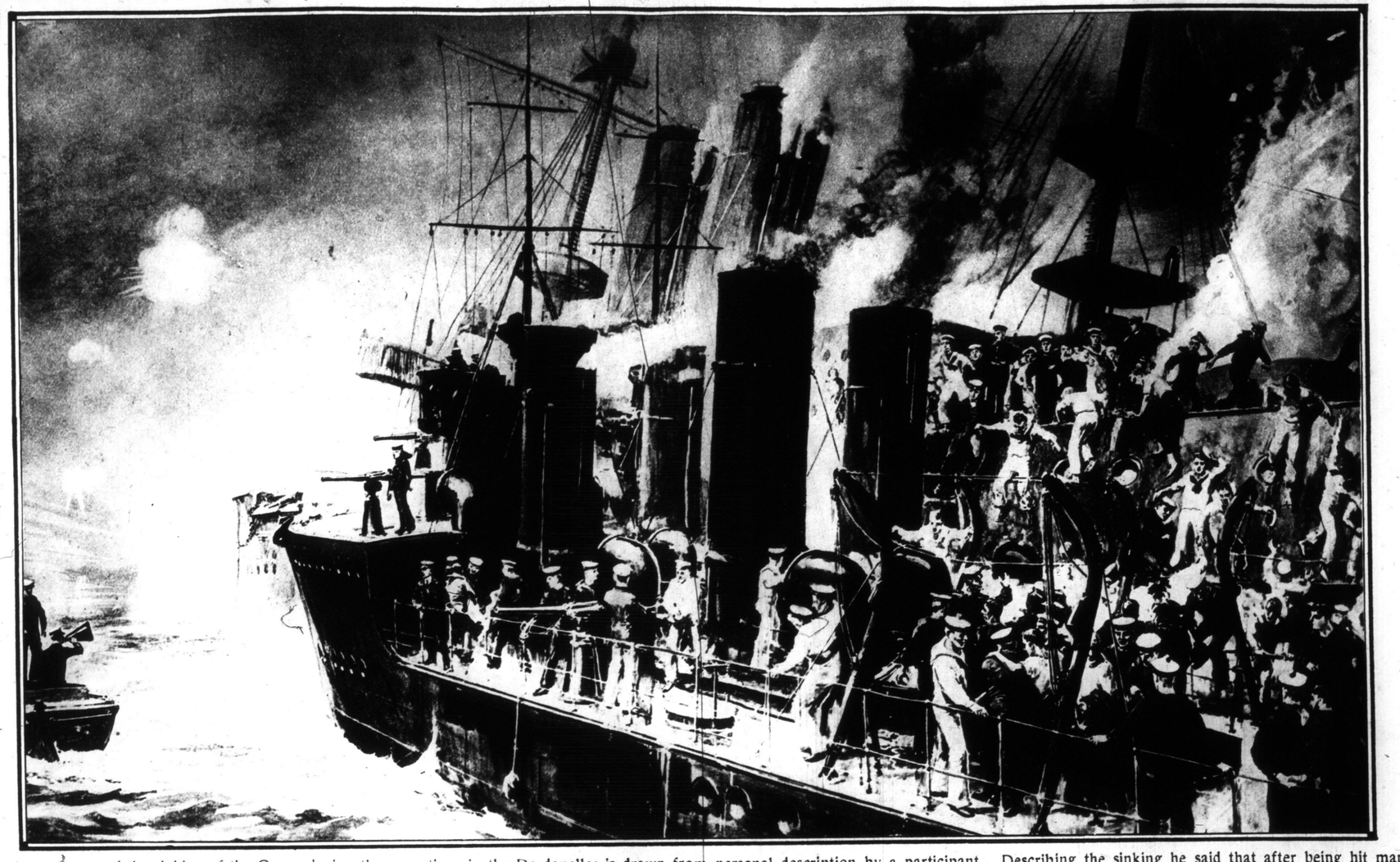






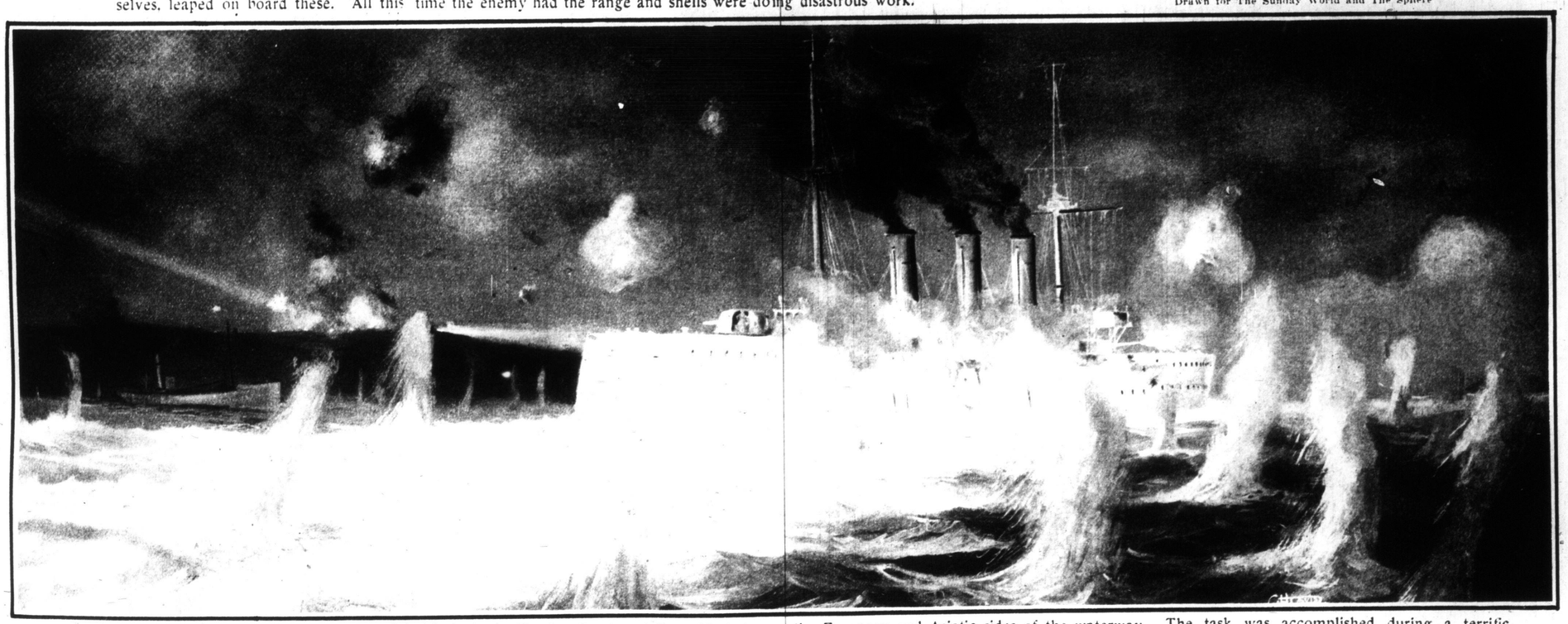
The Toronto Sunday World

REVIEW OF RECENT SPECTACULAR EVENTS IN THE DARDANELLES



The above picture of the sinking of the Ocean during the operations in the Dardanelles is drawn from personal description by a participant. Describing the sinking he said that after being hit many times his ship was coming out of action when suddenly there was a big explosion and the ship began to list and go down. Destroyers came alongside and the men, left to shift for themselves, leaped on board these. All this time the enemy had the range and shells were doing disastrous work.

Drawn for The Sunday World and The Sphere



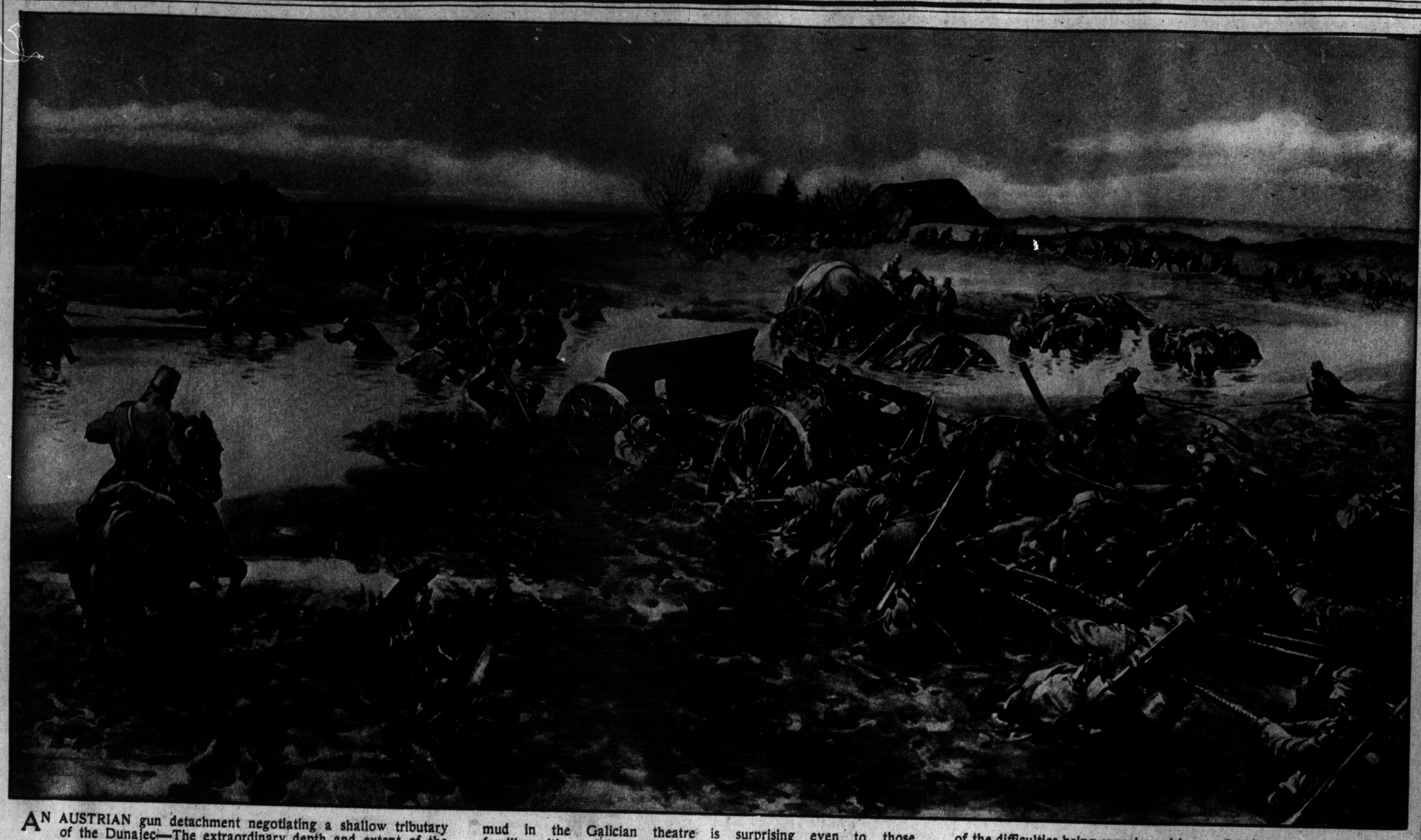
The light cruiser, Amethyst, making a daring night dash up the Dardanelles to cut the cable between the European and Asiatic sides of the waterway. The task was accomplished during a terrific bombardment from both shores, pillars of water arising all around her as the shells fell.

Drawn for The Sunday World and The Sphere

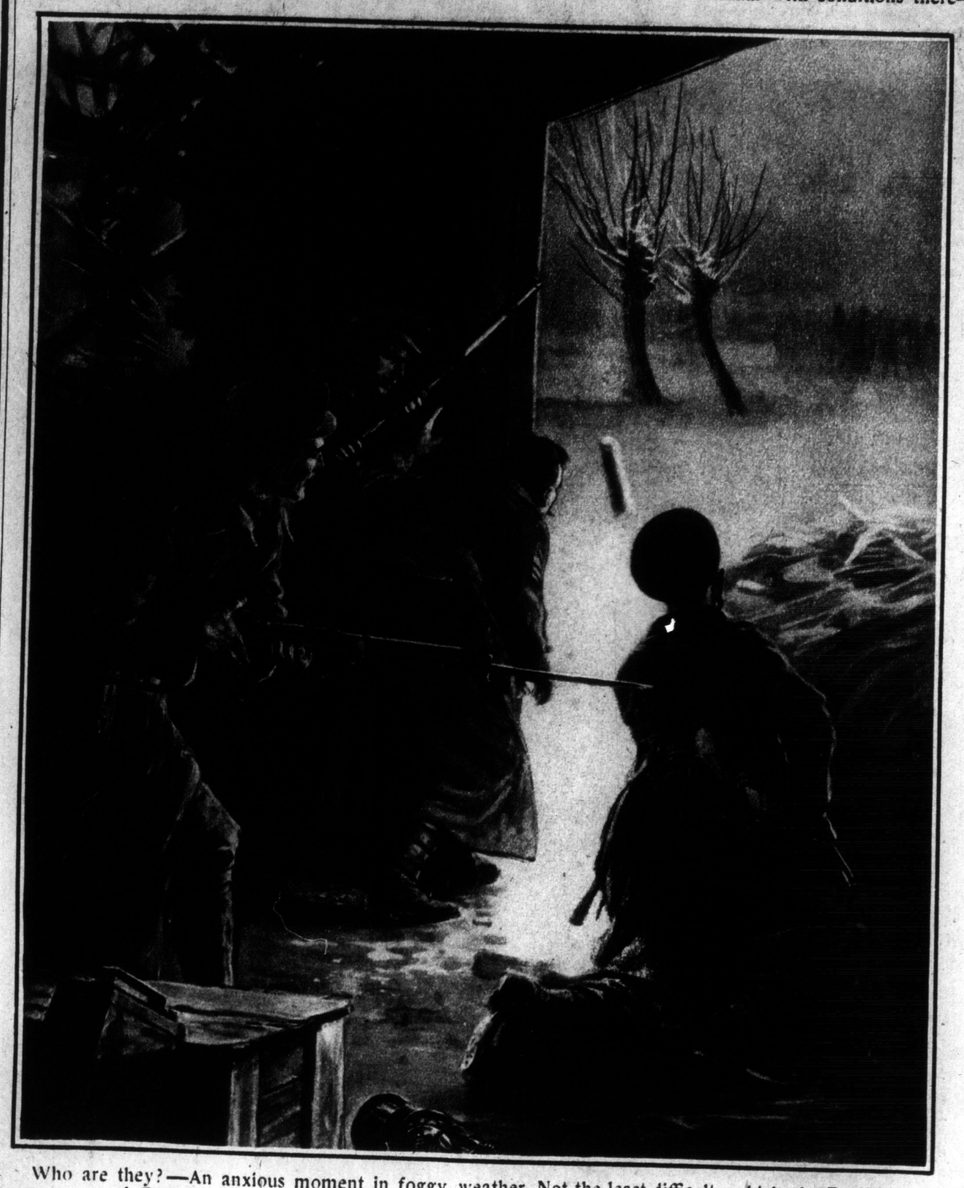
A first brush with the Turks—a landing of British marines on the wide sandy beach near Kum Kale. The seaplanes, however, had miscalculated the strength of the Turks, and tho the men were covered by the Allies warships, they were forced to return.

Drawn for The Sunday World and The Sphere

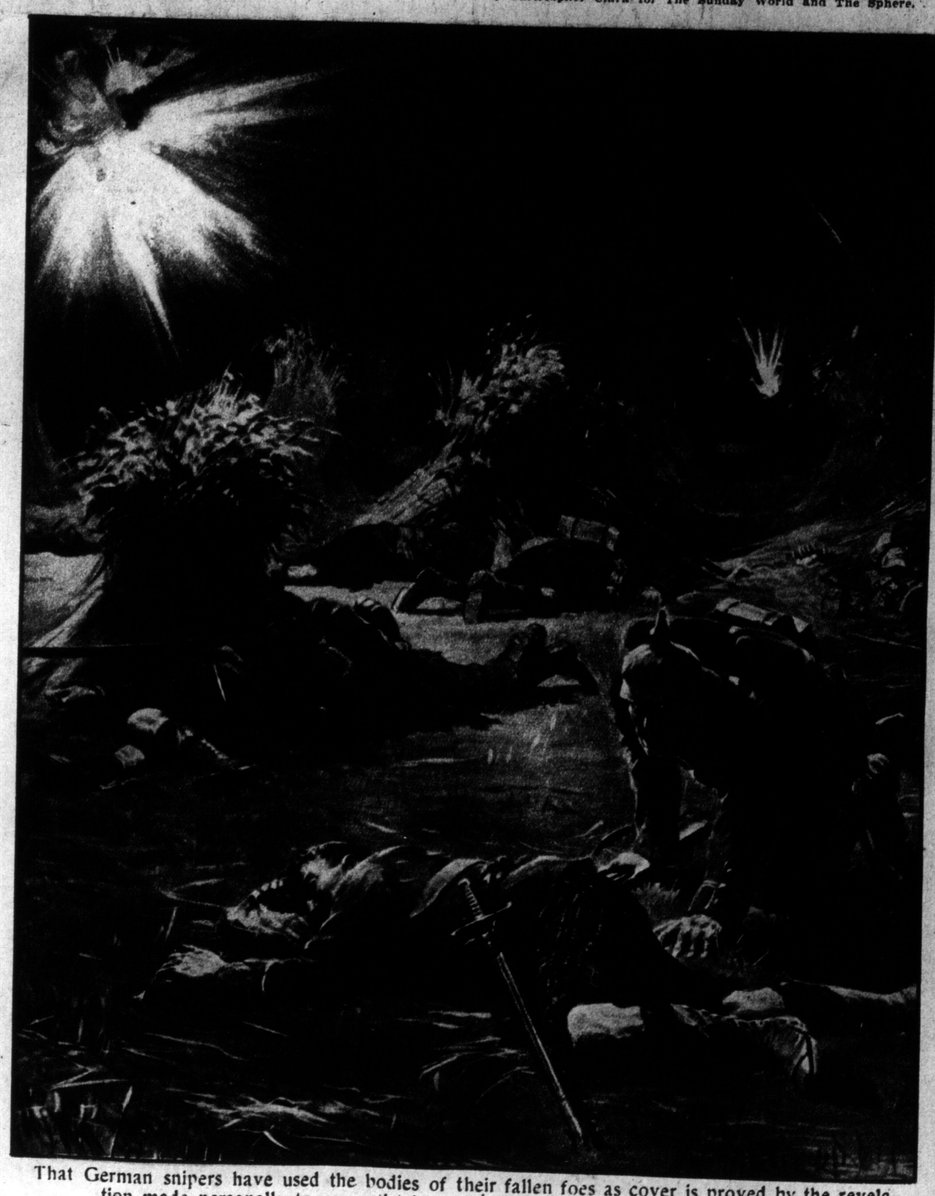
WHY THE ARTILLERY WAS LATE---AND INCIDENTS ON THE BRITISH FRONT



AN AUSTRIAN gun detachment negotiating a shallow tributary of the Dunajec—The extraordinary depth and extent of the mud in the Galician theatre is surprising even to those familiar with conditions there—The scene depicted above is typical of the difficulties being experienced by our Russian allies as well as by the enemy. Drawn by Christopher Clark for The Sunday World and The Sphere.



Who are they?—An anxious moment in foggy weather Not the least difficulty which the English and Canadian troops have had to contend with these last few weeks is the ever-recurring fog; it has hampered movements and caused many unpleasant alarms. The figures advancing thru the mist may be either friend or foe.



That German snipers have used the bodies of their fallen foes as cover is proved by the revelation made personally to our artist by an officer who was himself thus used. He with some of his men who had fallen protected snipers as dusk fell. "I could hear the German creep up behind me as I lay on the stubble." Eventually all those alive were rescued by a British patrol. Drawn by Philip Dadd for The Sunday World and The Sphere.

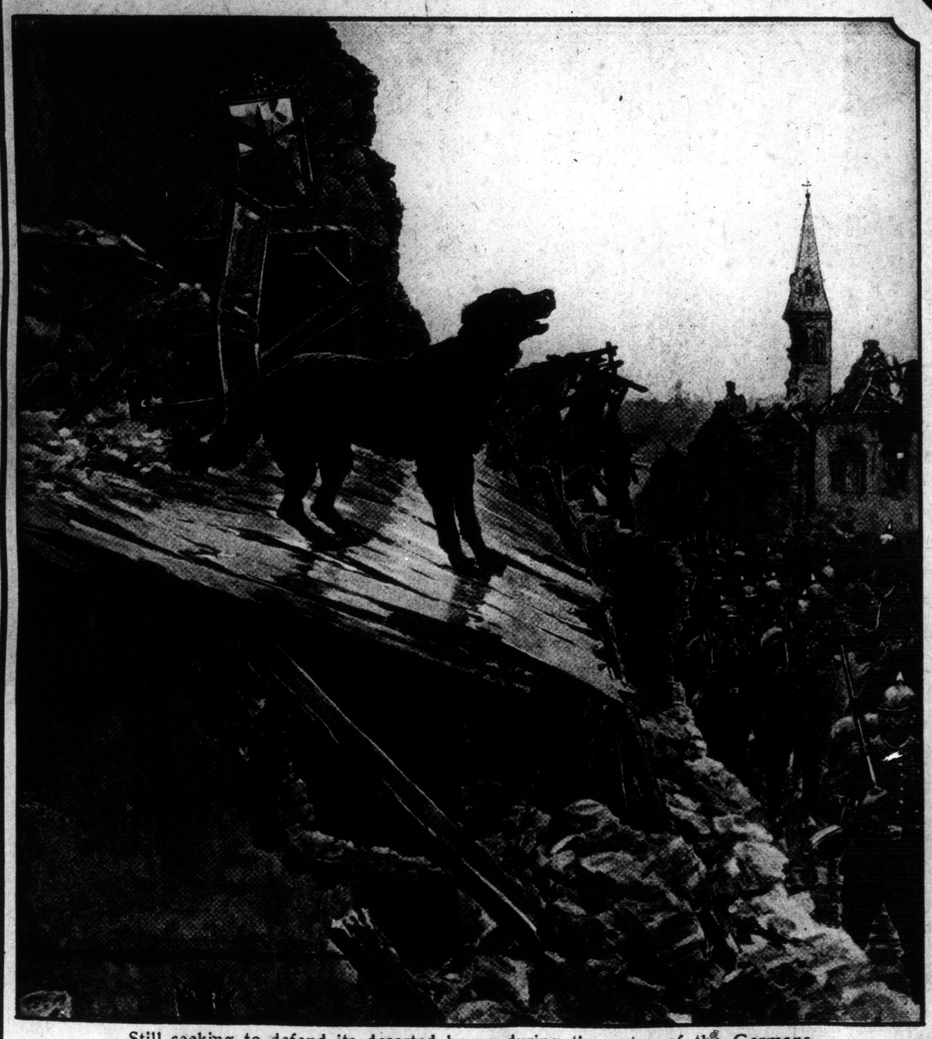
THE ROMANCE OF THE AIR---THE DOG ON DUTY IN THE TIME OF WAR

Reading "the riddle of the sands"—A hydroplane making a night reconnaissance of a coast line at low water—An exquisite picture of the new romance of the air which aviation has called into being.

Residents at Wallsend, England, looking in the fields for souvenirs after the latest Zeppelin raid over the north east coast.

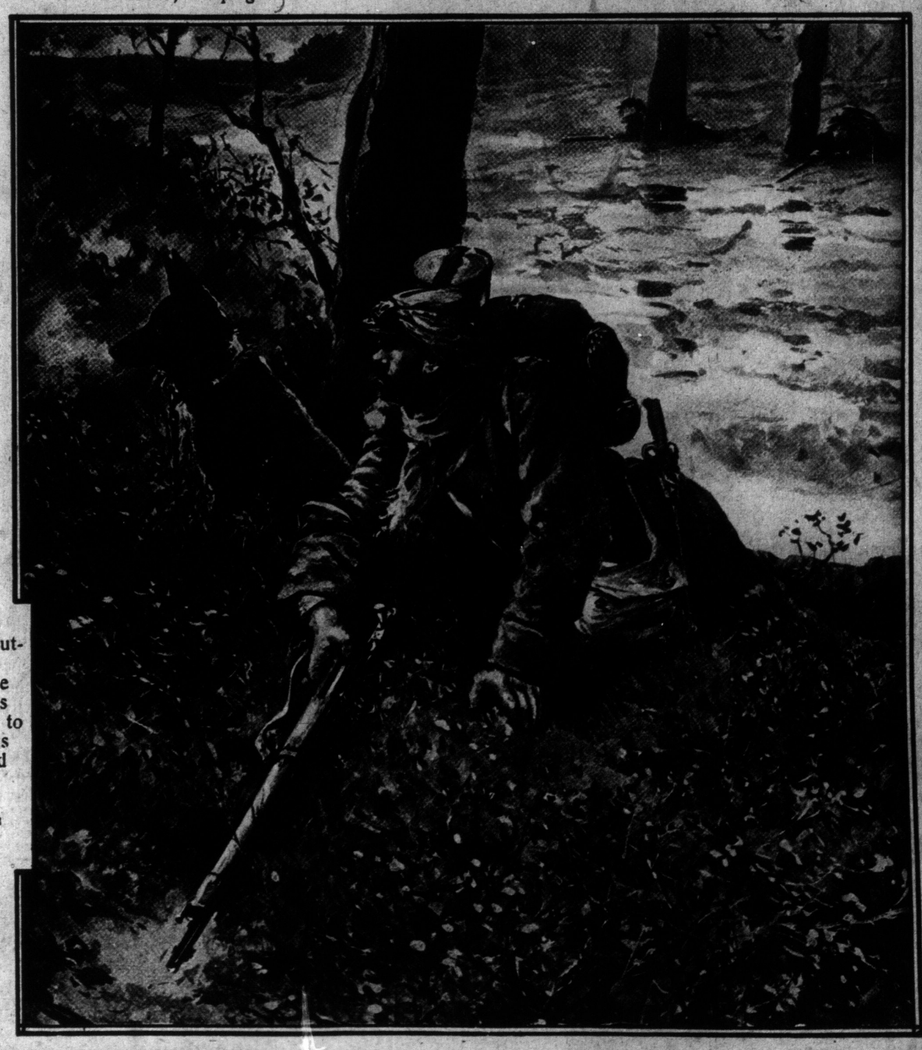
Seeking news of the missing—Relatives of Germans in the field at the "casualty" information bureau, Leipzig.

From a German Paper.



Still seeking to defend its deserted home during the entry of the Germans into Vailly—A devoted dog baying at the enemy as they tramp past him toward the Aisne.

Drawn by E. Matania.



"What was that?"— An outpost on duty in France with one of the hundreds of dogs trained to hear movements that men would miss.

Drawn by Paul Thiriat.

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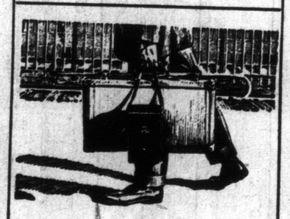

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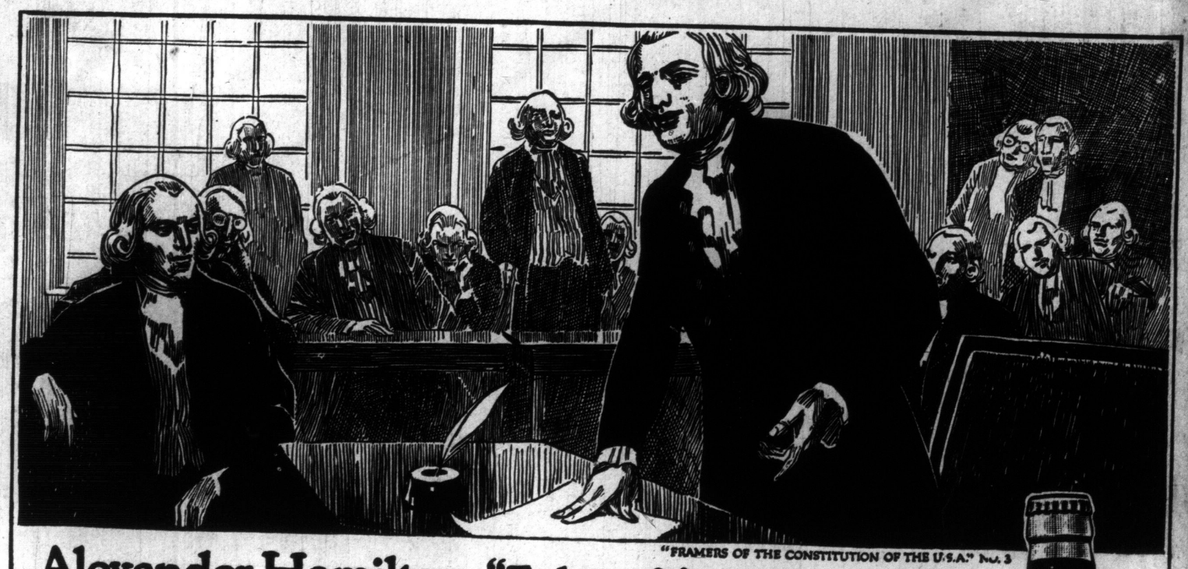

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." No. 3

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