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GENERAL TOWNSHEND SURRENDERS; REBELS BURN BUILDINGS

BRITISH FORCE besieged in Mesapotamia Since December Forced to Capitulate, Because of Threatened Starvation, After Destroying All Guns and Ammunition.

IRISH REBELS Shoot Soldiers on Sight, Seize Buildings, Burn Factories; Are Well-Armed and Provisioned By German Supplies, But Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

END OF RIOTS GETTING CLOSE TROOPS ARRIVE

Some Shelling Reported in Centre of Dublin on Strongholds.

BUILDINGS IN FLAMES

Jacobs' Factory Suffering the Most Around Which Fighting Took Place.

LONDON, April 29.—"There is every indication tonight that the end is approaching," says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Dublin under Friday's date.

"Troops have been arriving all day and intermittent fighting has been going on to the disadvantage of the rebels.

"There was some shelling on Thursday night in the centre of the city, which is a stronghold of the Sinn Feiners. Several fires were caused, and the largest of these was still burning this morning.

"Tonight (Friday) there has been a further action, and it is stated that the building which suffered principally was Jacobs' factory. It is around this building that some of the fiercest fighting took place Monday evening. The rebels commandeered large supplies of food and stocked the building where they hoped to hold out for some time. This evening an attack on the building began and just now, as the boat is ready to depart from Kingstown, we can see across the bay flames shooting up into the sky."

NET PROFITS OF C. P. R. SHOW MATERIAL GAIN

C.P.R. earnings for March and for nine months follow:

March gross earnings, $10,380,982; working expenses, $6,959,252; net profits, $3,421,330.

For nine months ended March 31: Gross earnings, $94,235,602; working expenses, $56,805,534; net profits, $37,430,268. In March, 1915, net profits were $2,-073,015, and for nine months ended March 31, 1915, $25,765,830.

SATURDAY'S BIG REVIEW AT HAMILTON

The Duke of Connaught is seen taking the salute as the soldiers pass by. Standing beside the governor-general is Brig.-Gen. W. A. Logie, of No. 2 Military District. Right behind them are Sir John Gibson and other staff officers.

CAPTURE OF REBELS THOUGHT TO BE JUST MATTER OF TIME

Arrival of Troops Brought More Organized Effort Which Was Felt Immediately, Tho From Barricades in Streets, Rioters Did Considerable Sniping and Upwards of Hundred Have Been Killed or Wounded.

DUBLIN, Thursday, April 27 (via London, April 29).—Fifteen hundred or so armed men of the Sinn Fein had a hold on Ireland's capital today. After four days of fighting their rebel flag still flew from a number of central points.

Since Monday some of the chief positions in the city have been in the hands of the rebels. In defending these strongholds against regular troops and Irish Nationalist Volunteers the rebels are fighting with desperation for their lives, which they know may be forfeited on account of treason.

Regulars now command all the rebel positions, the fall of which is merely a question of time.

The streets of Dublin were deserted today except for sentries and military guards. Business was at a standstill. Civilians peeped anxiously from behind curtained windows. Field guns were barking, machine guns rattling and rifle fire was pattering, apparently from every quarter at the same time.

Snipers Are Busy.

When the Associated Press correspondent landed early this morning at the quay near the customs house the pinging of bullets from rifles of snipers in the vicinity was frequent. Augustine Birrell, the secretary for Ireland, had made the passage from England with the newspaper men. As he stepped ashore he shouted cheerily: "Wish you luck, gentlemen. I don't know what will happen to you now that you are here."

Soldiers and rebels fired at each other from street corners, wharves, roofs and windows. Sentries with fixed bayonets on loaded rifles stationed every few yards, shouted their commands to halt. Naval guns joined in and added to the deafening gunfire.

From the quay the respective positions could be seen. The rebels were holding a square section of territory, from the point where Liberty Hall stood before a gunboat destroyed it as far as Sackville street, to St. Stephen's Green and the Four Courts district, and along the southern side of the river to the Butt and O'Connell bridges. They also held isolated positions in a flour mill and a disused distillery opposite the north wall station.

Over all this section there was considerable fighting the whole day. The distillery was the scene of one of the sharpest little battles of the uprising. The rebels were forced out of the flour mill by bombardment and many of them were seen, covered with flour, making their way to the distillery. Once there, they hoisted the rebel flag, which floated from the corner of a square tower.

Naval Gun Opens.

Soon a naval gun opened fire. The first shot hit the tower, and then half a dozen in succession struck the roof around it. The flag still flew and the rebels replied with rifles and a machine gun.

The bombardment ceased after a dozen shots, but was renewed later. Hit after hit was scored, but the flag remained hanging from its pole. One shot hit a water-tank just below it and for a time there was a miniature cascade down the walls of the distillery.

When night fell and all firing except with rifles ceased, the flag was still flying defiantly over the side of the little tower.

Soon afterward all the saloons in the city were closed by order of Col. Kenard. As soldiers began to appear in greater numbers the excitement died down somewhat.

"Altho there were still some parts of the city in possession of the rebels when I left Dublin at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon there was no fear of any further outbreak.

Another brief artillery bombardment was directed against barricades in Sackville street. Clouds of thick smoke soon rose around various prominent objects in that part of Dublin as the shells burst, while between times the rattle of the machine guns seemed like a continuation of reverberation of the heavy pieces.

Can't Estimate Damage.

So closely guarded were the approaches to the fighting zone, that it was impossible to gauge accurately what damage was done, and attempts by correspondents to pass along a street leading toward the centre of the city brought upon them a detachment of soldiers with weapons ready for use. The troops had early in the rebellion learned to distrust civilians, some of whom were found to be evidently in sympathy with the Sinn Feiners if not in league with them. Wearing khaki meant just the same as a sentence of death.

When the revolt began at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon the soldiers walking about the city were as usual, unarmed, and numbers of them paid the full penalty without being able to defend themselves. Other governmental uniforms brought discomfort for their wearers. The Dublin metropolitan police were exposed to somewhat similar treatment to that of the soldiers by the rebels, and most of the policemen went to their homes and changed to civilian clothes. Postmen on duty at the general postoffice, which was the first building seized by the Sinn Feiners, and later became their headquarters, were sent away and told to come back in a week for their wages, which would be paid to them in Irish republican coinage. The rebels cut all the wires, destroyed the apparatuses, seized all the money they could find. Everything except failure seemed to have been foreseen by the rebels who, when they started the revolt, were as well informed as were the regular soldiers.

Their clothing, arms and equipment were good, and they were even provided with entrenching tools, which they used when they marched on St. Stephen's Green.

Lots of Ammunition.

The ammunition supply of the rebels appeared to be plentiful, and was used unsparingly. Some bullets which entered the hotel where the correspondents assembled were certainly of German manufacture. Other weapons used by the rebels were twelve-bore shotguns and cartridges filled with ugly leaden slugs.

The battle was thickest today around an entire block of business houses in the Sackville street quarters. These buildings had been occupied by the rebels at the start, and breaches had been made in a party wall between the stores, so that the men could retreat, fighting from one room to another, in the event of the places being stormed.

Tonight the Irish capital was brilliantly lighted by the flames from an important central block of houses a couple of acres in extent. Frequent explosions occurred, followed by salvos of machine gun and rifle fire turned on the rebels, who were making their way from one building to another.

No exact idea of the number of casualties was obtainable, but many bodies were lying about the streets unburied. Houses contained many others. The authorities said the troops had not suffered nearly as much as had the rebels, whose strongholds were under fire at all times, both day and night.

The Master Villain and the United States.

And still the kaiser stalks across the stage of all the world—on every continent—the master villain of the day and of mankind's greatest tragedy!

He is behind the uprising in Ireland; behind the trouble in Egypt, in India, in Asia Minor, in Mexico, IN THE UNITED STATES!

Never was a country so distracted by an outside enemy, planting and nursing sedition within its borders, as the United States is at this moment! A UNITED States seems to be a misnomer, a cause for flippant remarks by the enemies of the English-speaking world.

And yet the kaiser, after working all the evil he could, and when he has almost split the United States in two, sends for Ambassador Gerard to meet him at military headquarters in France—a sister republic of the United States—in order that he may persuade President Wilson to modify his declaration against the inhuman and uncivilized murder of neutrals of all kinds when aboard non-belligerent merchantmen!

The president and the people of the United States are not only calling the kaiser for his submarine murders, but for his widespread conspiracies against the peace and integrity of the United States! Can Wilson afford to modify on the submarine murders with the man who has split the great republic and the one-time champion of liberty into fragments?

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BY W. H. STEWART.

CONSIDERABLE fighting has prevailed on the British front. On Thursday no fewer than twenty German attacks were repulsed. In the Loos sector, the Germans got into some trenches held by the Irish regiments and the Irishmen gallantly attacked them and threw them out. An attack on the Canadians at St. Eloi was also repulsed. On Friday four German aeroplanes, out of a squadron of eight, were brought down by four British machines which attacked the superior German air flotilla, split it in two, and destroyed half of it. It is believed that the fighting here, among other objects, is being forced by the Germans to prevent the British from getting close to Lille. They are exercising tremendous pressure against the German lines and are keeping the Germans extremely on the alert and are giving the Germans considerable worry.

* * * * * *

The world was startled by the news that Sir Roger Casement, formerly trusted British official and recently traitor and co-conspirator with the kaiser, has been captured just as he had landed, with two companions, from a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland. He was taken to London, where he will be tried for treason. A German naval auxiliary, which attempted to approach the western Irish coast with a cargo of arms, was taken in tow by a British patrol vessel. The crew of the German ship then sank her.

* * * * * *

No sooner was this news published than Sinn Feiners and Larkinites, in Dublin, started a revolution. It is probable that the uprising was precipitated by the failure of the general rebel plan as a result of the capture of Casement and the sinking of the gunrunner. The leaders probably thought that their schemes had been discovered by the prompt arrest of Casement and they decided that before being hanged they might as well have the excitement of a revolt. They seized the postoffice, Bethnal and St. Stephen's Green and other points, and have been surrounded by loyalist troops. Latest word that has come thru from the scene of the disturbances indicates that the postoffice, Liberty Hall, the rebel headquarters, Bethnal and St. Stephen's Green have been recaptured. The troops are proceeding slowly but surely in the suppression of the revolt. Disturbances broke out in other centres besides Dublin.

* * * * * *

On the sea a fleet of German battle cruisers made an attack on Lowestoft and Yarmouth on the east coast of England early Tuesday morning. They bombarded Lowestoft for twenty minutes and killed four persons. Considerable material damage was done. Three zeppelin raids were carried out against the southern counties of England. The first attack injured or killed several persons. The next two attacks were driven off by the fire of British anti-aircraft guns. British aeroplanes and warships did good service in these operations.

Continued on Page 11, Columns 1 and 2

BRITISH FORCE SURRENDERS AFTER DESTROYING ALL GUNS

The Official Statement

Gen. Townshend's Supplies Became Exhausted and He Was Forced to Give Up.

LONDON, April 29, 4.48 p.m.—The following official announcement was made:

"After a resistance protracted for 143 days, and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, Gen. Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies, to surrender.

"Before doing so, he destroyed his guns, and munitions.

"The force under him consists of 2970 British troops, of all ranks, and services, and some 6000 Indian troops and their followers."

Ten Thousand Men Under Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara Driven By Starvation to Capitulate to Turks.

LONDON, April 29.—Major-Gen. Charles Townshend, commander of the 10,000 British forces besieged at Kut-el-Mara, Mesopotamia, by Turkish forces since last December, has surrendered. This information was contained in a British official statement issued this afternoon.

The official statement added that Gen. Townshend destroyed all his guns and ammunition before surrendering.

Gen. Townshend probably was driven to surrender to avoid starvation of his forces. A recent official Turkish communication said the position of the British at Kut-el-Amara was critical, and that they were expecting to receive small supplies of food by aeroplane. An official statement received yesterday from London showed that a last effort to send supplies to the garrison had failed.

It was announced that a ship laden with supplies had been sent up the Tigris, that it had been grounded about four miles east of the city.

Relief Army Near.

Less than a score of miles away, on the banks of the Tigris, below the city, is a relief army which for months had been attempting to reach the besieged forces of Gen. Townshend. A few weeks ago several victories were announced, and hope ran high in England, that the mission would succeed. Of late, however, the Turks' resistance has increased, and, aided by floods, they have been able to hold the British in check. No official figures have been given out as to the number of troops which set forth from the Persian Gulf in November of 1914, on the expedition which has now ended in surrender. This force hus suffered heavy losses in severe battles with the Turks.

Retreated in December.

It was early in December of last year that Gen. Townshend's army retreated to Kut-El-Amara. Since that time it has been besieged by a large army of Turks, cut off from all communication with the outside world, except by wireless. During the long siege, the British beat off many attacks by the Turks. They defended themselves so successfully in encounters about the city that the Turks at length desisted from their efforts to take the place by storm and decided to starve out the British. From time to time Gen. Townshend sent reports that all was well, but it had been known of late that the situation was becoming a desperate one for the British. For some time after the Townshend expedition started out from the Persian gulf it was steadily successful. It pushed up the Tigris and Euphrates until, in September of 1915, it defeated the Turks decisively in an encounter at Kut-El-Amara, which later was to be the scene of the British surrender. Then the invaders pushed on to within a few miles of Bagdad, their goal. They defeated the Turks at Ctesiphon, but later the Turks, reinforced, compelled them to retire hastily to Kut-El-Amara.

Fierce Battle.

The battle at Ctesiphon was one of the fiercest of the many hard struggles in which the expeditionary forces was engaged. The British were said to have been outnumbered six times by the Ottoman troops. Four times Gen. Townshend rallied his men and led them in their charges. Hardly less desperate a venture was the retreat to Kut-El-Amara, which, accomplished under extraordinary disadvantages, was hailed in England as a remarkable achievement.

Not only did Gen. Townshend ward off the pursuing Turks, with comparatively small losses, but he succeeded in taking with him all his wounded.

A few weeks after it became apparent that the army at Kut-El-Amara would be unable to fight its way out, a relief expedition was despatched. This force encountered comparatively little opposition, in the early stages of the march up the river, but as it drew nearer Kut-el-Amara it was opposed by formidable bodies of Turks, who were massed on both sides of the Tigris below the invested town. Several striking victories for the relief force were announced, but their last efforts have been countered by the Turks so successfully that the advance has been stopped. The Turks, taking the offensive, pushed back the British and inflicted large losses on them.

Losses Are Severe.

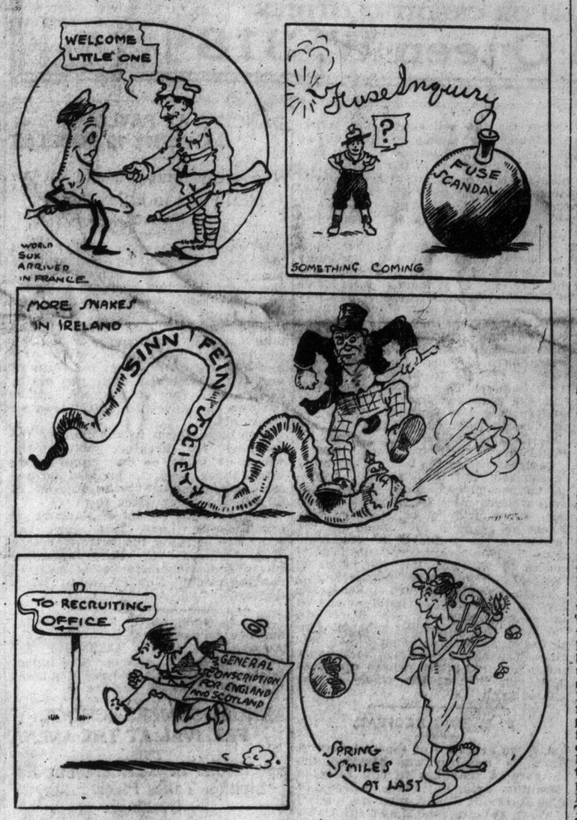
Thruout the Mesopotamian campaign the fighting has been heavy and the losses severe.

On April 14 it was admitted the Tigris army up to that time had lost 8100 men. Since then there have been several important battles between the Turks and the relief expedition.

The surrender of Gen. Townshend is one of the few instances of the war in which an entire fighting unit of important numbers has laid down its arms.

Moreover, the positions held by the Turks below Kut-el-Amara, entrenched and strongly fortified, were most formidable. The original expedition was composed in part of Indian troops but the relief forces for the most part were made up of men from England and the colonies.

Events of the Week — By Lou Skuce



GOVERNMENT AID FOR RAILWAYS

Temporary Grant With a Permanent Policy Looking to State Ownership—The Opposition May Be Asked to Join in With the Policy—Government Reorganization Much Favored by Conservative Rank and File.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The World learns from an authoritative source that the government in connection with temporary financial aid to the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will announce, a permanent policy on the railway situation. The object in view is nationalization, and it is said the opposition will be asked to co-operate with the government in organizing a commission to work out the details of the great undertaking.

Another World correspondent telegraphs:

OTTAWA, April 29.—The talk in political circles mainly turns on the proposals of aid to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk. The representatives of the two roads and their solicitors, have had frequent conferences with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues. While the premier and ministers admit that something will have to be done to prevent a serious situation, the trouble is, how can it be done, and how can the public be shown that it is absolutely necessary? it would be easy for the ministers to say that the mess is largely the result of the improvident bargains of the previous government and of the provincial governments; but inasmuch as Sir Robert Borden has taken up the responsibility, he must deal with all issues that arise, whether of his creation or not. And perhaps the hardest task of all is to bring his own followers into line; not to speak of the opposition who might be inclined to take advantage of their own bargains to put the government into deeper trouble.

The absence of Hon. Frank Cochrane is a further source of inconvenience to the Conservatives in this serious condition of affairs; while the shell committee scandal does not add any light to the gloomy surroundings.

Nevertheless, the minister of finance has about made up his mind to come to the temporary relief of the two companies, and the outline of a bill in this direction will likely be submitted to the caucus early next week. It is believed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George Graham, his minister of railways, may intimate that some kind of relief must be given.

If Sir Robert Borden would do what his followers want, reorganize his cabinet, he might find it easier sledding thru the parliamentary snowdrifts. The rank and file of the Conservative contingent kick most at the ministers they have to carry, let alone the burden of war and the improvident railway policy of the past. They stall at the idea of going to the country within a year with some of the present ministers on their backs.

FIRE AT MEDICINE HAT.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta., April 29.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. plant was totally destroyed by a mysterious fire here last night. The buildings are totally destroyed. Loss half a million dollars.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Fair and warmer.

The Warm Weather Demands Better Clothes

If you need clothes—and most people do at this time of the year—and are short of ready money, come to this store and get your clothes now and pay for them on easy instalments. Thousands are doing it—thousands are pleased—why not you?

Credit Terms---$1, $2, $3 Each Week

Come to the Store on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday and secure your SUMMER SUITS—Our clothes are newest in design and styles.

Ladies' Suits $15 to $35
Men's Suits $12.50 to $20
Ladies' Coats $7.50 to $20
Topcoats and Raincoats $10 to $20
Girls' and Misses' Suits and Coats
Boys' Suits $5.50 to $15
Boots and Shoes

Easy to Dress Well on Little

MORRISON

CASH OR CREDIT CLOTHIER

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT

318 Queen W. 318

10% Off Bills Paid in 30 Days

COUNTRY IS FACING THE GRAVEST CRISIS

Opinion of London Daily News, Which Discusses Situation Government Must Deal With.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A London cable to The World under yesterday's date says:

"The government and country are face to face with the gravest crisis that has arisen since the war began."

The Daily News will say editorially tomorrow: "The prime minister yesterday withdrew the new service bill after a discussion which served only to reveal that every man's hand was against it.

"The elaborate compromise has broken down at the first trial and the very existence of the government may conceivably be imperiled by a controversy which is in itself wholly artificial."

Announcements

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

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

MRS. C. PIERSON (formerly of 252 Bloor St. West), will open their Centre Island Pension on the 1st of May. Present address, No. 6 Hampton Court Aparts., Avenue road. Phone North 462. 7777

THE NORTH TORONTO BOWLING Club have issued invitations for their pre-season at home to be held on Friday evening, May 5, in the new hall, over the Standard Bank, North Toronto. 67

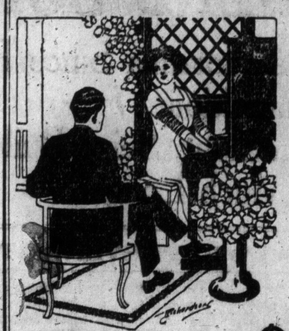
GIRLS' AUXILIARY OF THE McALL Mission are holding a musicale in the Heliconian Clubrooms, corner of Yonge and Grosvenor streets, May first, at 5 p. m. Collection in aid of the relief work in France.

THE TRAFALGAR DAUGHTERS' luncheon will be held at the Queen's Hotel Tuesday, May 2. Luncheon served at one o'clock.

THE WEEKLY MONDAY DANCES AT the Balmy Beach Club will commence Monday, May the first, and will continue throughout the season.

USED PIANO BARGAINS

This is Your Opportunity---Come Monday



A complete clearance of all High-grade Used Upright and Player Pianos, completely overhauled and guaranteed in good condition. Instruments that were taken in exchange, used in concert, and for demonstration. It is safe to say that many are in as good condition as when new, both as to musical quality and case.

Gourlay, Winter and Leeming upright piano, mahogany, Louis style (nearly new), latest design. Original price $350. Special **$235**

Binns Bros. player piano, can be used as a player or played by hand. Originally cost $500. Special (with 500 rolls of used music) .. **$235**

Bell, upright piano, walnut case, Colonial style, very handsome. Original price $500. Special **$225**

English Chappell, upright piano, splendid for practicing. Originally cost $250. Special .. **$75**

R. S. WILLIAMS upright piano, exhibition case beautifully hand carved walnut, originally cost $500. Special **$185**

EVANS BROS. upright piano, neat fumed oak case, originally cost $325. Special **$215**

Terms can be arranged on any of these pianos.—No interest will be charged.—Any instrument may be exchanged within two years for a new piano and the full purchase price allowed. Mail orders filled out of city. Write for particulars.

W. LONG

The One Price No Interest Piano House

406-408 YONGE

First Street Car Stop South of College, on West Side

I. O. D. E. ENTERTAIN AT CARLS-RITE HOTEL

Pleasing Event Held Under Patronage of Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Logie and Mrs. Wilson.

A very successful party was held by the Lord Salisbury Chapter, I.O.D.E., on Friday evening at the Carls-Rite Hotel, when the reception rooms were thrown open and about two hundred guests enjoyed the evening's recreation. Bridge and euchre were played under a trelised awning, interlaced with streamers of rose and green and baskets of flora from the conservatories at "Casa Loma," together with potted plants from the same source, made a most artistic environment. Mrs. John F. Ross, regent of the chapter, assisted by Mrs. H. C. Hocken and Mrs. J. O. McCarthy, received the guests. Dainty refreshments were served and the terpsichorean numbers much enjoyed by the younger members present.

The affair was under the patronage of Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Logie and Mrs. R. S. Wilson. The proceeds go towards the patriotic work of the chapter.

LOWER RATES
HOTEL ROYAL, HAMILTON
American plan, $2.50 and up per day.
European plan, $1.00 and up per day.
SINGLE MEALS, 75 cents.
SAMPLE ROOMS, 50 Cents per Day.

SANITARY WASHED
WIPING RAGS
AND CHEESE CLOTH.
E. PULLAN 3-6-7
20 Maud St. Ad. 760

MICHIE'S
BEAURICH CIGARS
3 FOR 25c
AT THE CIGAR DEPT.,
7 KING ST. W.
MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

THE STORY OF A HORSE THAT HELPED HIMSELF

Cold, Unlocked Stable Door, and Went Home to His Own Stall.

William Gary, a farmer, who lives in the Town of Washington, Wis., came to Green Bay recently to do some trading. His intention was to remain over night at the home of his daughter. He drove a four-year-old colt, and this trip was the first time the young horse had been away from home. The trading done, Mr. Gary went to his daughter's home, put the horse in the barn and closed the door.

The door was one of the sliding kind that hook on the inside. The farmer retired. The next morning he went out to feed the horse, and, lo, the colt was gone. No signs were evident of anyone entering the barn, and Mr. Gary started out on foot on his return journey home.

Upon arrival at the farm, the colt was discovered in his old, familiar stall, eating hay. Mr. Gary claims the animal had unhooked the latch of the sliding door in town and had left for his own home.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WHAT LARGE HOTEL IS TO COMMUNITY

An Industry Large Enough to Support Fair-Sized Village.

MUCH MONEY HANDLED

Economic Seriousness of Necessity for Preparing for Prohibition Obvious.

BY HEW TRILL.

ONE good-sized hotel is an industry large enough to support a village of fair proportions. The Walker House, as an instance, has paid out in salaries to staff alone $660,000 since the present management took over the plant eleven years ago—over half a million dollars. The pay-roll of the Walker House is $60,000 a year.

Nor is this all. The amount named includes only cash paid out. It does not include board, which forms a very large percentage of hotel remuneration, almost 50 per cent. Then, too, a number of employes get part of their remuneration in lodging. But take cash and food alone:

Actual food eaten by employes of the Walker House costs the management $29,000 a year. This takes no account of the cost of cooking and serving; nor does it take account of any proportion of the overhead expenses. It means simply that the meat an dthe bread and the butter, and so on, costs a little over 17 cents a meal for 145 people at least, who eat three meals a day for 365 days in the year at the expense of the hotel. The employes could not feed themselves so well, or even at all, unles sthey lived at home, under double or treble that cost.

In other words, the hotel management pays out in cash for remuneration approximately $90,000 a year.

But this is not all that the hotel represents as a means of livelihood, as a supply of wealth, to residents of Toronto. As has been stated, meals cost more than unprepared food-stuffs. Then there are tips, the value of which would be hard to determine, but which would amount up to thousands of dollars to bell-boys and porters and waitresses during the year. They would bring the total earnings of employes of this one hotel to well over $100,000 a year. This is a moderate estimate, for it will be remembered that many hotel employes regard tips as the most valuable part of their remuneration.

Economic Situation.

One Toronto hotel alone, then, provides 145 citizens with a means of livelihood. They divide between them $90,000 in cash and food—and there are tips. When the number of hotels in Toronto alone is considerd, the economic seriousness of the necessity of preparing for prohibition becomes obvious. The magnitude of the problem is only to be recognized by consideration of the pay-rolls of hotels in Hamilton, London, Guelph, Brantford, and from one end of Ontario to another. The manufacture of accommodation for the self-supporting homeless is the most widely difused, and one of the larget industries in the province. Perhaps it is the largest. Its plants are in every city, town and village. There is hardly a resident in the province who does not at some time in every year purchase its products of bed and board.

Again, how many people are dependent on 145 wage earners? How many landlords and grocers and clothiers? Suppose only 60 of them are the heads of families; suppose there is an average of only four in their families. Suppose, further, that they and the 85 non-family suppotring hotel employes formed the nucleus of a village. They must have shelter; therefore, there must be people to build and repair their homes. They must be clothed, and the clothiers and all the other tradespeople who supplied their needs must be provided with homes and food and all the necessities of life. All would draw their livelihood directly or indirectly from the hotel. They must be amused, and they must be transported from place to place. Their spiritual welfare must be attended to. In fine, every activity of a community would be required to provide for the needs of the employes of one hotel alone. This every good-sized hotel means to Toronto, but the effect is lost sight of in a large population.

There is another aspect to the question of what a good hotel means in an economic way to a city. There are the industries dependent wholly or in part upon it: packing houses, linen factories, wholesale provision merchants and a hundred others whose ramifications run thruout the whole of the community's life.

PLEASING RECITAL.

A large audience of music lovers of Hamilton recently was afforded the pleasure of listening to two talented Hamilton artistes in the persons of Miss Margaret B. Hill, pianiste, a pupil of W. O. Forsyth, and Miss Urith Cameron Taylor, dramatic reader, who gave a recital in the assembly hall of the Conservatory of Music under the auspices of the Forsyth Academy of Music. In spite of the inclemency of the weather it was found necessary to secure extra accommodation for those who wished to attend.

Miss Hill is possessed of a beautiful touch and a finished style, which was shown to advantage in the first number, the Sposolizio (Wedding Bells) of Liszt. Two selections of Chopin were rendered, the nocturne contrasting charmingly with the brilliant valse that followed. In her rendition of the magic fire scene (Wagner-Brassin), Miss Hill played an exceedingly animated composition in an admirable manner. Leschetiszky's Playing Waves and the scherzo valse by Moskowski were also pleasingly rendered.

Miss Taylor is a talented dramatic reader, and her art last evening found itself at home in all forms of literature. In a touching manner she recited Robert Service's masterpiece, "Good-bye, Little Cabin," while Van-Dyke's pathetic poem, "Hide and Seek," was superbly rendered. Miss Taylor gave a thoughtful interpretation of the bedchamber scene of "Hamlet," which displayed her powers to the fullest advantage. In "The Real Thing," by John Kendrick Bangs, she gave an amusing sketch of New York life, pleasantly flavored with Irish brogue. Her attainments in dialect were also shown advantageously in her rendition of "When Albani Sang," by Dr. Drummond. A selection from Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back" was given in a polished style, and also the sublime epilogue to "Asolando" of Browning. The concluding number was Tennyson's Crossing the Bar," and a most enjoyable evening closed with the singing of the national anthem.

DANCING AT PAVLOWA ACADEMY IS POPULAR

Many Advantages Make It An Ideal Place to Enjoy Modern Dances.

It would be hard to find a more ideal place for dancing than at Pavlowa Academy. The perfect ventilation, produced by circulating the air with the many electric fans distributed about the building, the high arched roof, with its many ventilators, make it much superior to the smaller assembly halls. A more perfect dancing floor cannot be obtained, and that, combined with the music, electric and flag decorations, makes Pavlowa a favorite of Toronto's smart set.

The large space in the rear of the academy for keeping motor cars, where as many as one hundred are often times seen, is another advantage, an attendant being present at all times to look after the cars.

The Pavlowa School of Dancing is exceptionally busy just now, as many are learning the modern dances in preparation for their vacation, knowing the summer hotels will be dancing only New York's latest dances.

Figures published by British life insurance corporations show that since August, 1914, nearly $35,000,000 has been paid in war claims. The industrial companies alone have disbursed $7,100,000 on 80,000 policies.

ANNUAL SOMERS SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT THE ARENA

Spectacular Physical Training Exhibition Takes Place Friday Evening.

The fifth annual May Festival of the Somers School of Physical Training, to be held in the Arena on Friday evening next, May 5th, will, this season, be of special interest. Hundreds of well drilled pupils will demonstrate the wonderful effects of systematic physical training. The massed classes in Swedish exercises will present a magnificent spectacle. Beautiful and aesthetic and interpretative dances will be intrioduced in the pantomine "A May Festal Day." Most impressive and timely are the numbers "Woman's Share in the War" and "Following the Flag." The band of the 48th Highlanders will assist. Proceeds of Souvenir Programs for Patriotic Fund. Plan at Mason & Risch's on Monday, May 1.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Jean Wilkie to Mr. Howard Underhill will take place at her mother's residence, 6216 Ellis avenue, Chicago, on April 29th, at 7.30 p.m. Owing to a recent bereavement, only the immediate family and a few near friends will attend the ceremony.

MRS. J. W. FORD announces the engagement of her daughter, Eleanor, to Mr. Basil Breen. Wedding to take place early in May.

BIRTHS.

CROSS—On April 27, at Grace Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cross, a son.

DEATHS.

OLDFIELD—Died at the Canadian Hospital, England, March 13, 1916, of gunshot wounds received while in active service, Frank J. Oldfield, 8th C. M. R., in his 33rd year. Late of 5 Whitby avenue.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARTER—In loving memory of John Harter, died April 30, 1914. Gone, but not forgotten.

Wife and Daughter.

NORDHEIMER'S

Piano Exchange

READ this list of Piano Bargains—you will be sure to find the one you want. Every instrument is put in thorough order before leaving our warerooms, and a liberal allowance made in the event of exchange for a more costly piano at any future time.

NEWCOMBE—Small Size Upright, full 7 octaves, plain dark case, refinished. Has a nice quality of tone **$135.00**
Terms—$10 cash and $6 monthly.

DOMINION—Cabinet Grand. Dark case, 3 pedals, overstrung scale. Has a rich full tone. A splendid instrument for your Summer home **$185.00**
Terms—$10 cash and $6 monthly.

NORDHEIMER—Upright Grand. Mahogany case, refinished both inside and out. Has a beautiful rich, resonant tone **$225.00**
Terms—$15 cash and $7 monthly.

BELL—Cabinet Grand. Beautiful plain burl walnut case, 3 pedals. Full steel frame. Can hardly be told from new. We understand the regular price was $450. Price **$237.00**
Terms—$15 cash and $7 monthly.

NORDHEIMER—Studio design, in plain fumed oak case. Has had but very little use. Regular price $400. Sale price.. **$290.00**
Terms—$20 cash and $8 monthly.

MASON & RISCH—Large Upright Grand, Plain design. Art finish, in beautiful Circassian walnut. Practically new in every way. Used but a short time. Taken in exchange for a Grand. Regular price $550. Sale price. **$295.00**
Terms—$20 cash and $8 monthly.

NORDHEIMER—Louis XV. design (See illustration). Satin finish mahogany case. Modern in every way. Guaranteed the same as though absolutely new. But slightly used. Regularly $500. For **$335.00**
Terms—$25 cash and $9 monthly.

For more complete information call at the Warerooms or write to the

NORDHEIMER
Piano & Music Co., Ltd.
220 Yonge Street (Cor. Albert Street), Toronto

Moore Park Rose Bushes

Now is the time to secure some of these Celebrated Gold Medal Irish Rose Bushes; well grown, fully acclimatized, in splendid condition. Plant now and enjoy bloom from June to November.

Rose Bushes from the Moore Park Gardens can be got only from R. B. Rice & Sons, 80 Victoria street, phone Main 726, or Wm. Taxton, head gardener, the Lodge, Moore Park, Phone Belmont 289.

Write or phone for catalogue. Twenty-five per cent. off price list for early orders. 567

By CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO.

FIRE FIRE FIRE

GIGANTIC UNRESERVED SALVAGE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
of the entire valuable wholesale stock of

L. BABAYAN

Canada's well-known Rug Importer, of 77 Bay Street, Toronto.
GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER,
consisting of over $175,000 worth of valuable and rare

ORIENTAL RUGS

such as Royal Kirmanshah, Keshan, Royal Sarouk, Boukhara, Tabriz, Ispahan Meshad, Gorovan, Cashmere, Mahal, Moushkebat, Battalla, Malabar, Jumna, Anatolian, Sparta, Shah-Abbas, Korassan, Kazak, Shirvan, Moussoul, Senneh, etc., etc. Rugs and Large Carpets in all sizes and colors conceivable.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF ITS KIND EVER OFFERED TO PUBLIC COMPETITION IN CANADA.

Also a large variety of Oriental, Inlaid and Carved Art Furniture, Pedestals, Carved Tables, Cairo Tea Stands, Corner Cabinets, Egyptian Tabourets, Antique Oriental Brassware, Valuable Silk Portieres and Curtains, Antique Embroideries, Carved Ivory Figures and a large number of other Eastern Art Goods, all being slightly or partially damaged by smoke or fire.

We have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction for the account of whom it may concern, the above valuable stock at 34 King Street East (corner of Victoria Street, "Old Rice Lewis Store").

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD, and following days at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. each day. The reputation of Mr. L. Babayan throughout the Dominion of Canada as a legitimate Importer and Collector of Genuine High-grade Eastern Rugs during the last 21 years of his business career, should alone be sufficient guarantee for the class of goods to be offered at this great Sale. In view of the scarcity and the sharp advance of prices of Oriental Rugs, under the present conditions, this will no doubt give an exceptional opportunity to intending Rug Buyers for securing High-class Rugs and Art Goods at a great sacrifice.

One Dollar Will Do the Work of Four

as every Rug and Article offered, no matter how valuable, will be sold absolutely without reserve. Out-of-Town Buyers would do well to attend this important Sale. The entire stock will be on view at the above address on Tuesday next, previous to the Sale.

CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. 671

Furnishing the Porch and Lawn

Adams

Everything for Outdoor Comfort

As Summer Approaches is the Time to Think of Outdoor Furnishings--Not when it is Half Gone

The outdoor season is all too short at best to miss any of the opportunities for relaxation on your porch or verandah. So be ready with suitable furniture, rugs, screens, etc.
Our endless variety of seasonable suggestions will meet all your requirements, and a lavish outlay of money is not necessary to make your verandah, sunroom or lawn in perfect harmony with the outdoor surroundings—if given an opportunity we can quickly convince you.

Here are Some Examples of the Pricing:

Maple Chairs or Rockers, woven splint seats and slat backs, red, green or natural, 95c.

Maple Arm Chair or Rockers, shaped slat back, woven basket splint seat, at $1.59.

Maple Arm Chairs or Rockers, high slat back, woven seat, red, green or natural, $1.89.

Maple Arm Chairs or Rockers, woven basket splint seats and backs, at $2.49.

Maple Rockers, large size, with high woven basket, splint backs and seats, at $2.99.

Gliding Lawn Swing, 4-passenger, adjustable backs and tea table, canopy top, at $17.95.

Willow and Rush Arm Chairs or Rockers, natural and green, high backs, at $4.95.

Adjustable Canopy, with spreaders in khaki duck, scalloped edges, for hammo couch, $3.50

Willow Motor Boat Chairs, small and compact, buff finish, at $2.99.

Willow Chairs or Rockers, very cosy, fumed finish, sunk seats for cushions, at $5.50.

Large Willow Chair or Rocker, fumed finish, sunk seats for cushions, wide arms, $7.50.

Reed Tea Waggons, fumed finish, undershelf and removable glass tray, rubber tires $14.75.

Cushions to fit above chairs, in choice chintzes, at $1.99.

Hammo Couch, khaki duck pocket ends, adjustable wind shield and layer felt mattress, with chains, at $10.95.

Hammo Couch, same as above, with fibre and cotton top mattress, $8.95.

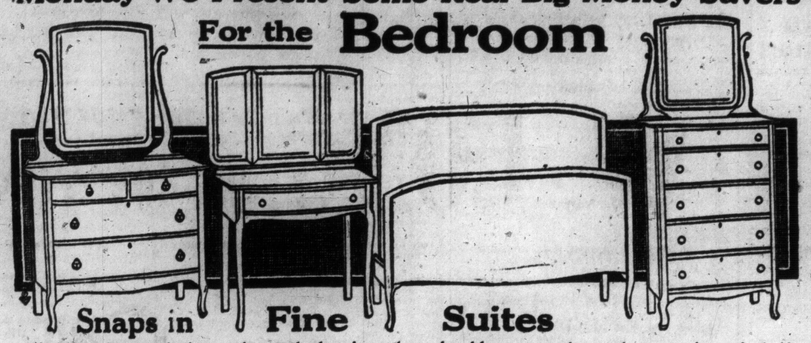
Iron Standards, painted black for lawn use, with hammo couch, $3.50.

Rattan Rockers or Arm Chairs, fumed, cushion seats and pad backs, at $9.75.

Table Secretary, in fumed rattan, oak top, pockets on top, at $11.75.

6-piece Willow Suite, ivory finish, spring seats with loose cushions and pad backs, in chintz. 54-inch settee, arm chair and rocker, sewing rocker, hour glass table and electric lamp, $89.50.

Monday We Present Some Real Big Money Savers For the Bedroom



Snaps in Fine Suites

Five handsome designs of matched suites that should engage the early attention of thrifty home-folks Monday morning. Details are brief, but the values are immense:

At $89.75—Black walnut, with toilet inlay, six pieces to match; regularly $125.00.
At $115.00—Four-piece suite, black walnut, with cane inlay, Adam period; was $145.00.
At $119.50—Four-piece suite, Adam period, polished mahogany; regularly $150.00.
At $129.50—Four-piece suite, dull mahogany with moulded frame; regularly $170.00.
At $165.00—Seven-piece suite, English mahogany, Adam period, brass pulls; was $225.00.

Chiffoniers $17.50

Three styles to choose from, in choice polished quarter-cut golden oak, one as illustrated, some have all drawers, others with double door cupboard, oval or shaped British bevel mirrors, brass or wood trimmings, best quality locks, splendid interior construction, mounted on easy rolling castors. Regularly worth $25.00. Special on Monday for 17.50

Dressers $17.75

Three handsome designs to choose from, one like illustration, in choice polished quarter-cut golden oak or mahogany, brass or wood trimmings, oval or square British bevel mirrors, cases have two long and two small drawers, best quality brass locks, splendid interior construction and finish is A1 throughout. Regular $25.00. Monday special for 17.75

Other Excellent Values in This Department

Summertime Rugs

"Hodges" Fibre Rugs, $12.95—A hard-wearing rug, in dainty carpet effects, in browns, greens and blues, suitable for bedrooms or cottages; size 9 x 9 ft. and 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in; regular price $16.00.

Cottage Rugs, $4.65—In the popular rag carpet effects with fancy borders and plain centres, in blue, rose, and green, suitable for bedrooms, cottages, etc.; size 4 ft. x 7 ft. 6in.; regularly $6.00.

Japanese Art Squares—Handsome stencilled patterns, in a good range of designs and colorings, priced as follows:—

6.0 x 9.0. Special on Monday at 1.48
9.0 x 9.0. Special on Monday at 2.28
9.0 x 12.0. Special on Monday at 2.98

Big Price Cutting in Curtainings

Scrim Curtains, 99c per Pair—Good quality, with wide imitation filet insertions, ivory and ecru shades, suitable for living-rooms, dining-rooms and dens; size 36 x 80 inches; regularly $2.00 per pair.

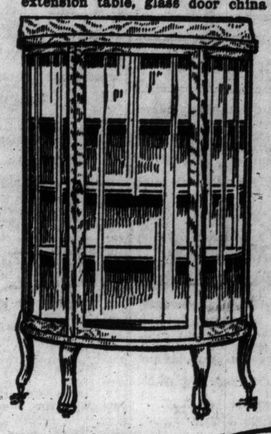
Novelty Curtains, $3.50 per Pair—In fine quality scrim or marquisette, with wide insertions, also some with lace edges in filet, cluny and torchon effects, ivory and ecru shades, suitable for parlors, living-rooms, dining-rooms, dens, etc., 40 inches wide by 2½ yards long; regularly $4.75 per pair.

Madras, 25c per Yard—In beautiful floral, conventional and striped designs, white and cream shades, suitable for sash curtains, in dining-rooms, living-rooms, dens, bedrooms, etc.; 45 inches wide; regularly 60c per yard.

Here are Unusually Good Economies for the Dining Room

Complete Suites Regular Price $100, for $76.50

Your choice of six handsome designs, in quartered oak, fumed and Jacobean finishes, including massive square Art Craft designs, scroll Colonial styles and Jacobean period, consisting of roomy buffet, pedestal extension table, glass door china cabinet, 5 diners and arm chair, all neatly trimmed and finished throughout. Reg. worth $100.00 per suite. Monday only.. 76.50



$24.95 for China Cabinets

Regular Price $34.00

Well designed, as illustrated, made of selected quarter-cut oak, golden hand-polished finish, with bent glass ends and door, four display shelves, grooved for plates, heavy plank top with neat pediment back, shaped legs, massive claw feet, thoroughly high-grade throughout and mounted on easy rolling castors. Regularly worth $34.00. Monday special at 24.95

Tables $12.95

In selected oak, fumed finish, three styles to choose from, round tops, full 6-foot extension, heavy square or octagon shaped pedestals, massive spreading legs and feet. Regular $16.00. Monday only 12.95

CREDIT MAKES MARRIAGE EASY!

Lack of ready cash needn't bar you from the home comforts and pleasant surroundings in which ambition and self-respect grow apace. Marry to-day--if you wish to--and want for nothing to make happiness complete. IF YOU MAKE THE START WE'LL DO OUR PART---and cheerfully.

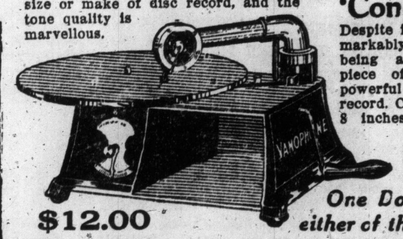
Come in and let us show you our great new spring stocks of home furnishings that you can choose from—good, substantial stocks, and more humbly priced than at many stores where nothing but immediate cash is accepted. Just a little money down makes a big start, and you have lots of time to pay for everything while you are enjoying its comfort. Thousands have been made supremely happy this way by us. Why not you, too?

Out-of-Town Residents Should Have Our Large Illus. Catalogue No. 33

Two Remarkable-tho' Low Priced Talking Machines

The "Vanophone"

Has a solid metal case unaffected by weather conditions, a powerful motor governed by automatic start and stop device, and graduated dial for regulating speed and sound; plays any size or make of disc record, and the tone quality is marvellous.



$12.00

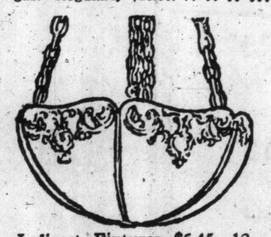
The 'Conqueror' $15

Despite its low cost, has a remarkably fine tone as well as being a highly ornamental piece of furniture. Has a powerful motor, plays any size record. Case is 12 inches wide, 8 inches high, composed of metal and fibre of nice design, mahogany finish.

One Dollar down sends either of these home to you.

Electric Fixtures

Domes at $17.75—Your choice of amber or green art glass, with or without fringe, complete with heavy chain and hanger for electric or stem for gas. Regularly $25.00. .. ..



Indirect Fixtures $6.45—12 only, assorted styles, fitted with 14 and 16-inch bowls, complete, wired and put up. Regularly $8.50.

Fixtures at $28.75—Assorted patterns, in brush brass, oxidized silver, etc., fitted with 4 and 5 lights, completed with art or etched globes, wired. Regularly $35.00.

Reading Lamps, $5.45—Handsome brush brass or bronze stands, complete with 6 ft. of tubing. Regular $7.50.

Time to Buy that New Gas Range

And here's a chance to get the best at a saving on the regular cost. This elegant Jewel Gas Range, with elevated oven and broiler, 4 burners on top, drop oven doors, asbestos lined, cabinet style, splendid baker. Regularly $30.00. Monday only 24.75

Gas Range Week next week. Come in and let us show you how easy it is to own a Real Gas Range.

THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, - - CITY HALL SQUARE

SPORTING SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

INDIANS BUNCHED THE HITS LEAFS DROP SECOND FIXTURE

First Good Day at New Jersey Town — Outfield Working Nicely and Leaf Manager is Satisfied — Close in Early Stages.

Special to The Sunday World.

WIDENMAYER PARK, Newark, N.J., April 29.—Joe Birmingham selected Herbert to do mound duty today for Toronto, while Cy Pieh was delegated to hurl for the Indians. The Maple Leafs were given a hard practice session before the game, and Birmingham believed that the Toronto team would be able today to even up the count with the Redskins. About 2000 fans were on hand when the game started. Line-up:

Toronto—	Newark—
Becker l.f.,	Cable 2b.,
Truesdale 2b.,	Mowe s.s.,
Brackett c.f.,	Milan l.f.,
Graham 1b.,	Witter r.f.,
Blackburne 2b.,	Callahan c.f.,
Reed r.f.,	Durgin 1b.,
Wright 3b.,	Zimmerman 3b.,
Kelly c.,	Egan c.,
Herbert p.	Pieh p.

Umpires—Handiboe and Freeman.

First Innings.

Toronto—Becker lined to Mowe. Truesdale grounded to Durgin. Brackett singled, but died stealing, Egan to Mowe. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Newark—Cable out, Herbert to Graham. Mowe singled and stole. Milan flied to Brackett. Witter was tossed out by Truesdale. No runs. One hit. No errors.

—Second Innings.—

Toronto—Graham out, third to first. Blackburne doubled. Reed forced him. Pieh to Mowe to Zimmerman. Wright flied to Milan. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Newark—Callahan doubled to left and took third when Truesdale threw out Durgin. He scored on Zimmerman's fly to Becker. Egan struck out. One run. One hit. No errors.

Third Innings.

Toronto—Kelly fouled to Durgin. Cable made a nice stop and threw out Herbert. Becker popped to Cable. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Pieh fouled to Graham. Cable got a fluke hit when Truesdale misjudged his high fly. Mowe forced him, Blackburne to Truesdale. He stole second and scored on Milan's hit to left. Milan took second on the throw in and tried to steal third while the pitcher held the ball, but was nipped. Herbert to Wright. One run. Two hits. No errors.

—Fourth Innings.—

Toronto—Truesdale out, Mowe to Durgin. Brackett walked. Graham was safe on Durgin's error. Witter made a careless return, and while the ball was being recovered by Cable, who threw home too late to get his man, Graham tried to make second, but was cut down, Egan to Cable to Durgin. Cable threw out Blackburne. One run. No hits. One error.

Newark—Witter out, Truesdale to Graham. Callahan singled to right. Callahan out stealing, Kelly to Truesdale, Blackburne threw out Durgin. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fifth Innings.

Toronto—Reed struck out. Wright out, Mowe to Durgin. Kelly out the same way. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Truesdale threw out Zimmerman. Blackburne threw out Egan. Pieh fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Sixth Innings.

Toronto—Herbert ambled. Becker was safe when Milan and Mowe missed his fly, but Milan threw to Cable, forcing Herbert. Truesdale popped to Zimmerman. Becker stole second. Brackett lined to Cable. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Cable out, Kelly to Graham. Mowe lined to Blackburne. Becker made a great running catch of Milan's liner. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Seventh Innings.

Toronto—Graham singled to right. Blackburne flied to Witter. Reed flied to Milan. Wright forced Graham, Mowe to Cable. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Newark—Witter stung a single to centre and took second when Becker fumbled the ball. Callahan popped foul out to Kelly. Durgin singled to left, sending Witter to third and Durgin taking second on the throw in. Zimmerman singled to right, scoring Witter and Durgin, and took second on the throw in. Egan singled to centre, scoring Zimmerman. Pieh hit into a double play, Blackburne to Truesdale to Graham. Three runs. Four hits. One error.

Eighth Innings.

Toronto—Layden, hitting for Kelly, got a safe hit to third. Lyons running for Layden. Trout, batting for Herbert, walked. Egan threw out Becker. Truesdale out, Cable to Durgin, Lyons scoring. Brackett lined to Milan. One run. One hit. No errors.

Newark—McQuillan pitching and Trout catching for Toronto. Cable fanned. Mowe beat out Blackburne's throw, which was poor and raced around to third. Graham chased the ball and pegged to third. Mowe reached the bag in safety, but was out, overrunning the sack. He sprained his right ankle and had to be carried off the field. Milan fanned, but had to be thrown out at first. No runs. One hit. One error.

Ninth Innings.

Toronto—Schreier playing shortstop for Newark. Graham beat out a hit to Schreier. Blackburne singled to centre. Reed flied to Witter. Wright fouled to Egan. Graham went to third and Blackburn to second. Birmingham, batting for McQuillan, popped to Zimmerman. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Newark—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cable, 2b.	4	0	1	4	2	0
Mowe, s.s.	4	1	2	1	7	0
Schier, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milan, l.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Witter, r.f.	3	1	1	1	0	1
Callahan, c.f.	3	1	2	3	0	0
Durgin, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	2	1	1	3	1	0
Egan, c.	3	0	1	3	3	0
Pieh, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	5	9	27	15	1

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Becker, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Truesdale, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	0
Brackett, l.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Graham, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1	0
Blackburne, s.s.	4	0	2	1	3	0
Reed, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Kelly, c.	2	0	0	3	3	0
Herbert, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Trout, c.	0	0	0	1	1	0
McQuillan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Layden x	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lyons xx	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham xxx	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	24	15	2

Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	*—5
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

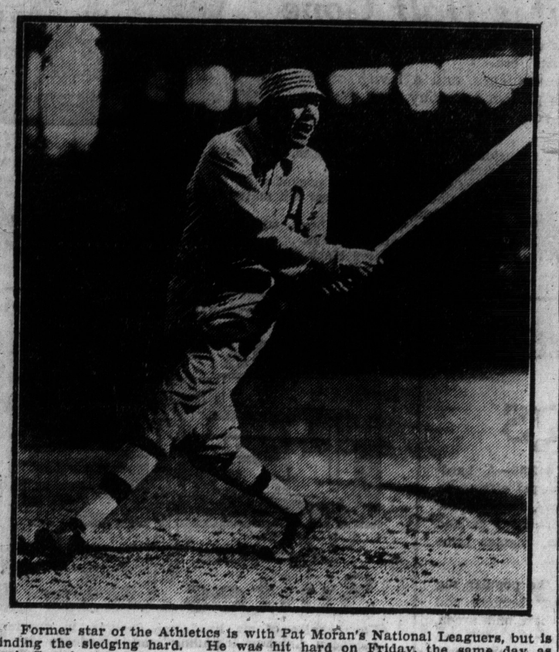
x—Batted for Kelly in eighth.
xx—Ran for Layden in eighth.
xxx—Batted for McQuillan in ninth.

Stolen bases—Mowe, Becker. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Two-base hits—Blackburne, Callahan. Double-play—Herbert to Truesdale to Graham. Hits—Off Herbert, 8 in 7 innings; off McQuillan, 1 in 1 innings. Struck out—By Pieh 1, by Herbert 2, by McQuillan 1. Left on bases—Newark 1, Toronto 5. Time—1.45. Attendance—2500. Umpires—Handiboe and Freeman.

WOLGAST STILL ALIVE.

DENVER, April 29.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, won the referee's decision over Joe Flynn of Denver at the end of a fifteen-round contest here last night. The former champion led in every round.

TRYING THE COME-BACK GAME CHIEF BENDER WITH PHILLIES



Former star of the Athletics is with Pat Moran's National Leaguers, but is finding the sledging hard. He was hit hard on Friday, the same day as Jack Coombs, another former Mackman trying the same stuff, got a good lacing.

Lexington Results

LEXINGTON, April 29.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Maiden three-year-olds and up, purse $600, six furlongs:

1. Ardent, 107 (Vandusen), $7.90, $3.80, $2.80.
2. John W. Klein, 109 (G. Garner), $5.80, $4.10.
3. Sister Susie, 107 (Martin), $3.70.

Time 1.17. Yaca, *Bobs Olga, Onata, Ethel May, *Easter Greetings, Molly Connelly, Conmboy, Auto Belle, Peach Blossoms also ran. *Field.

SECOND RACE—Purse, 2-year-old fillies, 4½ furlongs:

1. Auriga, 115 (Murphy), $66.30, $13.80, $6.30.
2. Bedtime Stories, 115 (Gentry), $3.50, $3.20.
3. May W., 115 (McCabe), $4.

Time .56 2-5. Aunt Liz, Dental, Juvenile, Peep o' Day also ran.

THIRD RACE—Pure, 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Solar Star, 110 (Murphy), $2, $6.20, $3.30.
2. Dimitri, 109 (Garner), $6, $3.30.
3. Dr. Carmen, 115 (Cooper), $2.60.

Time 1.15 3-5. Royal Report, Lucille B., Mars Cassidy and Fathom also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Leland Hotel Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, mile and 70 yards:

1. One Step, 106 (Murphy), $5.80, $4, $2.60.
2. Water Witch, 102 (Garner), $6.10, $3.
3. Grumpy, 104 (Cooper), $2.70.

Time 1.45 2-5. Lady Rotha and Raincoat also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, two-year-olds and up, 4½ furlongs:

1. Locumr, 102 (Shilling), $9.80, $6.40, $4.50.
2. Jack Wiggins, 106 (Mott), $6.30, $5.10.
3. The Duke, 105 (Murphy), $7.70.

Time .56 4-5. Lady Michigan, Bessant, Treowen, Hot Toddy, Little Spider and Cadillac also ran.

SIXTH RACE—3 year old and up, purse 6 furlongs:

1. Howdy Howdy, 107 (Murphy), $6.10, $4.20 $4.00.
2. Sosias, 109 (Goose), $8.40, $6.20.
3. Tokay, 109, (Vandusen), $5.20.

Time 1.15 4-5. Korfhage, Mansieur Perchaud, Santo also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, for 3 year old and up, mile and 70 yards:

1. Howdy Howdy, 112 (Andress), $4.00, $3.20, $3.00.
2. Fly Home, 107 (Williams), $8.50, $5.70.
3. Hard Ball, 110 (Buckles), $4.00.

Time—1.46 3-5.

Hardwood, Lady Mexican, Intone, Commauretta and Mabel Dulweber also ran.

SATURDAY GAMES IN INTERNATIONAL

At Baltimore— R.H.E.

Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9 0
Baltimore	0 1 1 0 0 4 2 2 *	10	17 1

Batteries—Smith, Fullerton and Madden; Sipple and McAvoy. Umpires—Carpenter and Chestnut.

At Providence— R.H.E.

Rochester	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	6	7 1
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 3	7	9 5

Batteries—Leverenz and Hale; Tincup and Yelle. Umpires—Keenan and Hart.

At Richmond— R.H.E.

Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1	8	13 1
Richmond	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	6 2

Batteries—Bader and Haley; Rhodes and Reynolds. Umpires—Bransfield and Cleary.

At Baltimore— R.H.E.

Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	4	7 7
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	3	6 2

Batteries—Woodebred and Madden; Knowlson and McAvoy. Umpires—Chestnut and Carpenter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SATURDAY SCORES

At Washington— R.H.E.

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	1
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 *	4	8 1

Batteries—Foster and Thomas; Johnson and Ainsmith. Umpires—Owen and Connolly.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.

New York	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	8	4 15 2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	2	9 1

Batteries—Cullop, Fisher and Nunamaker; Myers and Meyer. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

At Detroit— R.H.E.

Cleveland	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0	4	9 1
Detroit	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	5	12 3

Batteries—Coumbe, Coveleskie, Klepfer and O'Neil; Dubuc, Dauss and Stanage, Baker. Umpires—Evans and Chill.

At St. Louis— R.H.E.

Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0	3	7 1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	7 2

Batteries—Russell and Schalk; Plank and Clemons. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Havre De Grace Results

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 29.—The races here today resulted as follows:

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

1. Maxim Choice, 115 (Troxler), $8.70, $6, $4.
2. Lady London, 110 (Rogers), $4.90, $3.70.
3. Reflection, 105 (Cruise), $6.20.

Time 1.14 2-5. Lucky George, Meelicka, Oratund, Scrapper, Rose Mary, Pharaoh, Jesse, jr., Lohengrin, Mary Warren, Perotagoras, Ray o' Light also ran.

SECOND RACE—Four-year-olds and up, steeplechase handicap, about two miles:

1. Handrunning, 148 (Landry), $21.10, $8.90, $2.60.
2. Frijolee, 146 (Stevenson), $3.10, $2.30.
3. Idle Michael, 152 (Allen), $2.40.

Time 4.18. Golden Vale and the Elephant also ran.

THIRD RACE—Maiden two-year-olds and up, purse $600, 4½ furlongs:

1. Riverdale, 115 (Kelsay), $16.50, $6.50 and $2.70.
2. Judge Wingareld, 115 (Buxton), $4.10 and $2.30.
3. King Fisher, 115 (Metcalf), $2.20.

Time .55 1-5. Grand Jury, Radiant Flower and Marblehead also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Susquehanna Handicap, mile and 70 yards, 3-year-olds and up:

1. Slumber II., 120 (J. McTaggart), $3, $2.20 and out.
2. Wooden Shoes, 103 (McCahey), $6.40, out.
3. King Neptune, 108 (Metcalf), out.

Time 1.43 4-5. Sir Edgar also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Four-year-olds and up, one mile and seventy yards:

1. Little England, 105 (McCahey), $6.10, $3.60 and $3.10.
2. Harry Lauder, 112 (Metcalf), $3.60 and $3.20.
3. Pardner, 108 (Keogh), $4.20.

Time 1.46 1-5. Mr. Mack, Peacock, Tamerlane and O'Sullivan also ran.

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

1. Recluse, 110 (Kelsay), $4, $3.70, $3.30.
2. Galeswinthe, 100 (Anderson), $6.20, $4.20.
3. Tze Lai, 100 (Parrington), $10.30.

Time 1.08. Semper Stalwart, Good Counsel, King Tuscan, Shrapnel, Molly O. also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Four year olds and up mile and 70 yards.

1. Monocacy, 104 (Parrington), $7.50, $4.60, $3.10.
2. Scorpian, 109 (LaZerty), $5.40, $3.30.
3. Menlo Park, 107 (Haynes) $3.60.

Time 1.47. Brooks, Shepherdess, Balfron, Aprisa, Gainsborough, Al Stone, Supreme, Napier and The Rump also ran.

OVERSEAS SUCCESSFUL IN FIRST LEAGUE GAME

Overseas Hearts and Sunderland Albions met at Eaton's Field on Saturday in the opening game of the T. & D. League before a good crowd of spectators. The teams lined up as follows: Overseas: Galbraith, Robinson, Richardson, Lowe, Young, Buchan, Norton, Rutherford, Valentine, Woodhead, Taylor.

Sunderland: Wenthorne, Powell, Brooks, Mead, Taylor, Hunt, H. Fidler, Griffiths, E. Fidler, White.

Referee—Alf. Beeston.

Griffiths kicked off for Sunderland but Young forced them back, Wenthorne clearing from Valentine. The game was very fast, both teams displaying mid-season form. Overseas goal had a narrow escape from a fine shot by White. Just before the interval Valentine accepted a nice pass from Norton and beat Wenthorne with a fast shot. Half time, Overseas 1, Sunderland Albions 0.

Second Half.

Valentine restarted and Taylor almost beat Wenthorne in the first minute. The ball striking the upright and going past E. Fidler at the other end, tricked several oponents. Young robbed him of the ball and let his forwards away, Powell clearing finely, Galbraith saved finely from Mead. Sunderland bombarded the Overseas goal, but Galbraith and Co. were equal to all calls and kept their goal intact at the other end. Rutherford missed an open goal. Griffiths was clear thru for the Albions when he stumbled and fell, Richardson falling over him. The Albions claimed a penalty, but Referee Beeston disallowed the claim. Time being called shortly after in a victory for the Overseas Hearts by 1 goal to 0.

WAR WILL HELP YANKEE RACING

NEW YORK, April 29.—Mars Cassidy, the racing starter, predicts that the forthcoming season will be one of the greatest the turf has experienced in some years. Cassidy is quoted as follows:

"There is a combination of circumstances favoring the racing sport in this country this year that may never occur again—at least, not in our time. They say it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, but no one ever would have thought that this terrible war in Europe, in which half the nations of the world are involved, would turn out a boon to the racing sport in America, tho it was expected that it might stimulate our industries.

"Now, the European war will be the biggest factor in making this the greatest racing season in the history of the American turf, for the reason that all the best horses in Europe are being brought over here for the races. All the great racing stables of England, France and Italy will be represented, and a good many of these high-bred horses will stay here. This latter fact will have a tremendous effect on the quality of future generations of American horses."

HOW THEY STAND IN THREE LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	2	0	1.000
Newark	2	0	1.000
Richmond	3	1	.750
Montreal	2	2	.500
Baltimore	2	2	.500
Buffalo	1	3	.250
Toronto	0	2	.000
Rochester	0	2	.000

—Saturday Scores.—

Baltimore	10-4	Montreal	3-2
Newark	5	Toronto	2
Providence	7	Rochester	4
Buffalo	8	Richmond	3

—Sunday Games.—

Toronto at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

—Monday Games—

Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.
Richmond at Newark.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	3	.700
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
Chicago	6	4	.600
Boston	5	4	.556
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Pittsburg	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
New York	1	8	.111

—Saturday Scores.—

Pittsburg	2	Cincinnati	1
Philadelphia	5	Boston	4
Brooklyn	5	New York	4
St. Louis	8	Chicago	4

—Sunday Games.—

St. Louis at Chicago.

—Monday Games.—

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	7	5	.645
Boston	9	6	.600
New York	7	5	.583
Washington	8	6	.571
Cleveland	7	7	.500
Chicago	8	9	.471
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	3	10	.231

—Saturday Scores—

Washington	4	Boston	0
New York	4	Philadelphia	2
Detroit	5	Cleveland	4
Chicago	3	St. Louis	1

—Sunday Games—

Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

—Monday Games—

Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

BARACAS AND DRAGOONS PLAY ONE GOAL DRAW

Baracas and R.C.D. played to a one-goal draw at Vivtoria College grounds on Saturday afternoon. The game, which was in section B of the T. & D. League, was not great from a scientific standpoint, but it was interesting all thru.

The first half was even, with the forwards on each side missing several good chances to score. Baracas played the first half with only ten men, but held the soldiers out well. Collins scored the first goal of the game for Baracas when he secured the rebound from a foul kick near the goal and beat McAlpine with a hard, low shot. Riddell came on for Baracas after this and the civilians had the upper hand until half-time.

Second Half.

The second period found the soldiers pressing the Baraca defence hard, but spoiling most of their hard-earned chances by bad shooting. Baracas came strongly again, but suffered from the same defect as the R.C.D.'s—bad shooting. The Dragoons evened up matters with a lucky goal, when Saunders' low shot took a bad bound and went over Stewart's arm into the net. Both teams tried hard to take the lead, but had failed to do so when time was called.

The line-up:

Baracas (1)—Stewart, goal; McKay, Shaw, backs; Hunter, Peden, Buchanan, halves; Collins, Gray, Walker, Sturgess, Riddell, forwards.

R.C.D. (1)—McAlpine, goal; Harding, Williams, backs; W. Marshall, A. Allen, Russell, halves; A. Marshall, Wilson, Saunders, R. Allen, Nichol, forwards.

Referee—Bratt.

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MARATHON RACE FEATURED BIG MEETING AT RIVERDALE

Longboat and Corkery Ran Neck and Neck to Dead Heat—Duke Presented Cups to Runners—Spiirited Boxing Bouts.

All previous sporting programs put on in Riverdale Park faded into insignificance when compared with Saturday afternoon's affair, which was arranged by the Second Division Athletic Association and directed by Captain Tom Flanagan of the 180th Battalion. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught from the reviewing stand took a keen interest in all the events, which were staged simultaneously. On the western side of the stand bayonet fighting took place and at the back a picked squad gave an exhibition of physical drill.

The boxing contests were staged on the Broadview side.

The crowd of between thirty and thirty-five thousand displayed the most interest in the two Marathon races. The same course as last week was used, with the exception of the start and finish, when the men ran around in front of the reviewing stand.

Fifty-four men started in the "modified Marathon," which was four times round the course, and a few minutes later Jim Corkery and Tom Longboat set out to run five times around the course, or a distance of twelve miles.

The race between the two champions was an exciting affair from the start, and try as they would the contestants could not pull away from one another. The steep Winchester hill proved a hard tussle for the men, but the grade down Broadview avenue gave them a chance to recover. The great spurt came within 50 yards of the stand. It looked as the Corkery would win, but within ten yards of the platform the Indian drew up level and the result was a dead heat. Corkery and Longboat were both presented with cups by the governor-general, who complimented them on their great race.

The men ran the twelve miles in 45 minutes.

Modified Marathon.

In the shorter race many of the contestants had a gruelling time when they encountered Winchester hill, but they stuck like Trojans, and a large number ran the four laps. George Black of the 180th Battalion, who ran third to Corkery and Longboat a week ago, had matters all his own way and finished a good many yards ahead of C. Barnes of the 48th Battalion, A. Hill of the Irish Fusiliers came in a good third.

The boxing bouts, which were in charge of Lieut. Lou Marsh of the Sportsmen's Battalion, were not quite so good as the previous Saturday, altho many spirited contests were seen.

Pte. Smith Won.

In the 135-lb. class Pte. Smith of the 92nd lost to Pte. Russell of the Sportsmen's Battalion. The first two rounds were tame, and in the third Russell got in several good body blows, winning the decision on points.

No decision was given in the bout between Pte. Richardson of the 123rd and Pte. F. Russell of the 180th, which was in the 115-lb. class. The boys fought like wildcats and were bleeding profusely at the end of the third round.

Pte. Picton of the 180th won his bout against Pte. Simms of the 170th in first-class style.

Some really fine boxing was seen when Pte. Danny Johnson of the 180th met Pte. Palmer of the 170th in an exhibition bout.

In the 125-lb. class Bugler Adams of the 180th fought Pte. J. Donovan of the same battalion. The result was a draw.

Two flyweights were matched in the last fight, Buglers Peek and Goldburn of the 180th. The boys, who weighed only 90 pounds, caused considerable amusement with their deftness. The bout was won by Goldburn.

Feats of Strength.

Some remarkable feats of strength were performed by Private H. E. Glover the popular weight lifter of the Sportsmen's Battalion. Not content with holding up five men on his body to form a human bridge he broke an eight-inch iron spike driven into a log of wood with his teeth, and also bent an iron bar between his teeth.

Bayonet fighting is proving a very popular sport with the crowds which throng Riverdale Park and Saturday five good rounds, semi-finals and a final were staged. The results of the semi-finals were as follows: Corporal McLean of the 157th Simcoe Foresters beat Corporal Weston of the 129th Wentworth County Battalion. Corp. Atkinson of the 176th Lincoln and Welland Battalion was too good for Corp. Fear of the 129th. An excellent fight was put up in the final between Corporals McLean and Atkinson, the former finally winning by three to one.

SATURDAY SCORES NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Pittsburg— R.H.E.

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	6 3
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	10 1

Batteries—Dale, Schultz, Toney and Wingo; Miller, Mamaux and Gibson. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

At Boston— R.H.E.

Philadelphia	1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	5	12 2
Boston	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	8 2

Batteries—Alexander and Burns; Barnes, Hughes and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Easson.

At Chicago— R.H.E.

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3	6	10 1
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	4	6 2

Batteries—Sallee, Doak and Snyder; Prendergast, McConnell and Fischer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

At New York— R.H.E.

Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2	4	13 2
New York	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	4	17 0

Batteries—Cheney, Marquard, Smith and Meyers, Miller; Anderson, Stroud and Rariden. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

T. & D. SOCCER

—Section A—

Overseas-Hearts	1	Sund. Albions	0
Toronto St. Ry.	1	Lancashire	1
Dunlop Rubber	1	Wychwood	1
Old Country	6	Thistles	4

—Section B—

Baracas	1	Can. Dra.	1
H. S. United	1	Caledonians	2

JOHNSON IN GREAT FORM GAVE CHAMPS FOUR HITS

FORBES' FIELD, Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—Pittsburg defeated Cincinatti by a score of 2 to 1 here today in which both sides changed pitchers. Toney was knocked out of the box in the first inning when Baird's double and singles by Barney, Hinchman and Wagner scored two runs. Schulz took Toney's place and held the Pirates scoreless in the next six innings. Dale pitched the eighth without rendering a hit. Mammaux held the Reds safe until the seventh inning, when singles by Groh, Mollwitz and Herzog scored their only run. In the eighth, after Mammaux had passed the first two men, he was taken out. Miller took his place and retired the side scoreless. Wagner saved the game with a marvelous bare hand stop and throw to the plate in the seventh inning.

GREAT WALTER IN FORM.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Red Sox, in their first appearance here today, found Walter Johnston in magnificnet form, and as a result were able to garner but four scattered hits in the nine innings they faced him. The Kansas cyclone had a world of speed and in addition his contral was of the very best. This combination has always proved a winner for Johnson, and of course it won today by a score of 4 to 0. Foster pitched a good game for the Red Sox for six innings, but the locals got him in the seventh and eighth and made five of the seven hits credited by them.

ANOTHER FOR PHILLIES.

BRAVES FIELD, BOSTON, April 29.—The champion Philadelphias hung it on to the Braves this afternoon by a score of 5-2. Alexander was the pitcher chosen by Manager Moran, and but one run should have been scored off him. He was hit for eight safeties, but they were scattered thru the game doing little damage, and after the score had been tied at 2-2 the miraclemen never again threatened.

Alexander kept the hitting in the air, twelve put outs being on fly balls. The Braves' fielding was not any too good, the outfield being particularly weak, with the exception of Collins, who made the star play of the day, completing a double play by a splendid throw from deep left field to the plate, nipping Burns.

DETROIT, April 29.—The Tigers came from behind again today and defeated the Cleveland Indians 5-4 in 11 innings. Detroit went into the ninth inning two runs behind and tied the count on a wild pitch and singles by Young Cawford and Cobb. In the eleventh Vitt singled, Kavanagh and Cobb doubled, driving in the winning dun. The victory put the Tigers in the first place.

POOR OLD GIANTS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—In a hard fought battle lasting twelve innings, the Brooklyns defeated the Giants here today by the score of 5—4. Both managers used all their utility men to help turn the tide with the score 4 to 4. Daubert and Stagel singled and when Kauffumbled Wrea't's single, Daupbert scored. A lightning double play robbed the Giants of what chance they had in their half.

SOME HOME RUNS

WEEGHAMS PARK, Chicago, April 29—Home runs by Long and Bescher scored five runs for St. Louis today and gave them an 8—4 victory over the Cubs. Bescher made his in the 9th when there were two on base and clinched the game. McConnel was driven from the slab and Prendergast was hit hard. A rally by the Cubs in the seventh also chased Doak to the bench and brought out Sallee to the slab.

HARTZELL THE HERO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The Yanks battered thru to a 4 to 2 victory in today's game at Shibe Park after Hoy Hartzell had saved them by a hair from defeat in the nines when he swung for Pitcher Fischer. Hartzell's belt scored Peckingpaugh, who had singled and stole.

Joe Gedeon was the other mote in the Mack eye. It was his single in the sixth that chalked the initial Yank count. Lee Magee treading the rubber at that time.

LOYAL IRISHMEN ARE READY TO GIVE HELP

John Redmond Places Self at Disposal of Authorities—Others Do Same.

LONDON, April 29.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, has placed himself absolutely at the disposal of the authorities and is in constant touch with them. He has instructed the Nationalist supporters in all parts of Ireland to hold themselves at the disposal of the military authorities. In many places besides Dublin the Nationalist voters have already on their own initiative, mobilized in support of the troops. At Tipperary yesterday volunteers offered their services.

SATURDAY SOCCER IN OLD COUNTRY

(Special Cable to Sunday World.)

LONDON, Eng., April 29.—The principal football games today resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUES.

—London Combination—			
Brentford	0	Luton	3
Chelsea	3	Queen's Park	0
Millwall	2	Crystal	2
Clapton Orient	1	Croydon	1
Reading	0	Fulham	4
Tottenham	1	West Ham	0
Watford	2	Arsenal	1
—Lancashire Section—			
Bolton	1	Blackpool	2
Preston	2	Bury	0
Everton	0	Oldham	2
Manchester City	2	Manchester U	1
Stockport	2	Liverpool	1
Southport C.	2	Burnley	4
—Midland Section—			
Bradford City	2	Leeds City	4
Huddersfield	1	Bradford	3
Hull City	1	Sheffield Wed.	0
Chesterfield	1	Derby County	0
Leicester Fosse	1	Notts Forest	3
Notts County	3	Stoke	0
Rochdale	2	Barnsley	1
Rotherham	4	Lincoln City	1
Sheffield V.	0	Grimsby T.	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	0	Rangers	0
Hamilton Acad.	2	Airdrieonians	1
Ayr United	4	Falkirk	2
Celtic	5	Partick Thistle	0
Dumbarton	1	Kilmarnock	1
Hearts	1	Dundee	0
Queen's Park	4	Hibernians	1
Morton	1	Motherwell	0
Third Lanark	3	St. Mirren	0

SOCCER SEASON IS OFFICIALLY OPENED DUNLOPS AT HOME

Opening Game of T. & D. League Saturday Afternoon.

IN IDEAL WEATHER

Crowd of Five Hundred Attended to See Wychwoods in Action.

Special to The Sunday World.

DUNLOP FIELD, April 29.—Dunlop Rubber and Wychwood met in their opening T. & D. League game at the Dunlop Athletic Grounds on Saturday before a crowd of 500 spectators. D. E. Beyon, superintendent of the Dunlop factory, kicked off for Dunlops. The weather was ideal for football. The teams lined up as follows:

Dunlops—Coombs, Yeats, Douglas, Lowe, Cooper, Shore, Art Barron, Albert Barron, J. Sharpe, Champ and Cossey.

Wychwood—Wilcox, Turney, Wilson, George Hampton, McDonald, Burbridge, D. Scott, Drummond, Walker and W. George.

Referee—Baker.

First Half.

Dunlops pressed at the start, and Sharpe was conspicuous by a fine individual run, only to be robbed by Turney when in the act of shooting. Wychwood retaliated, but Yeates sent them to the rightabout. Burbridge should have opened the score for Wychwood, but he missed kicked when a few yards from goal. Sharpe got away at Dunlops and passed to Art Barron, who scored with a fast oblique shot, the ball striking the post and bouncing into the net.

Wychwood forced a corner, which, however, proved futile. Midfield play was the order for a time. Walker came within an ace of scoring, shooting from a scrimmage in front of the goal, but Coombs was on the alert and cleared his lines. Wychwood at this period were having the best of the argument, but could not break thru the defence.

Drummond had exceedingly hard luck a few minutes later, his shot cannoning off one of the opposing backs and rebounding into play. Burbidge was being given plenty of chances for the Woods, but his shooting was very erratic. Walker, in accepting a pass from the right wing, stumbled when a goal seemed certain. The same player a few seconds later sent in a "daisy," but Shore got his head in the way. Dunlops got away, but Sharpe spoiled by offside. Drummond lost a good chance by passing to his outside man, instead of shooting. Offside by both teams sp

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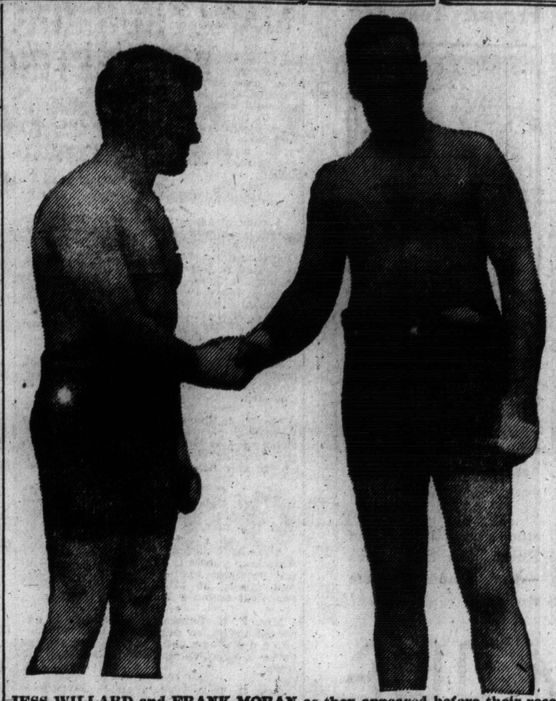

JESS WILLARD and FRANK MORAN as they appeared before their recent bout for the world's heavyweight championship at Madison Square Garden, New York; the moving pictures of which will be shown all next week at the Gayety Theatre, in aid of the 208th Irish O.S. Battalion.

Dash and Novelty Are Portrayed In Hickey Suits for Young Men

IT has been said that the easiest thing to accomplish is to attract attention—one need only go to extremes. And that is exactly what most stores have done in designing their clothes for young men.

HICKEY'S haven't resorted to that expedient—We've accomplished "dash" and "novelty" in young men's suits **without** going to extremes. Young men like our clothes for that reason.

THE styles are novel, the weaves unusual, the patterns unusual—and the values follow the same trend.

$15 to $25

English Haberdashery for men from such makers as Welsh-Margetson, Buckingham and I. & R. Morley.

HICKEY'S

97 YONGE STREET

ANNOUNCEMENT

Cutten & Foster

Manufacturers of Auto Tops, Boat Tops and Accessories, beg to announce that they have removed from

179 Queen Street West

To Their Commodious New Premises At

302-306 Church Street

Between Wilton Avenue and Gould Street.

Where they extend a hearty welcome to all their customers.

PHONE MAIN 561.

SOCCER SEASON OPENS AT FRASER AVE. FIELD

Old Country Bested Thistles in Hard Fought Game Saturday.

Old Country and Thistles opened the season at the Fraser avenue grounds in a Section A League game. A heavy scoring game resulted in a win for Old Country by 6—4. The score at half time was 4—0 in favor of Old Country. The best for the winners were Long, Tait, Elliott, Riddy and Allen, while Adams, Anderson, Rankin, Robertson and Campbell were best for Thistles.

The Line-up.

Old Country—Herdman, Eliott, Dresden, Old Country and Thistles opened the Long, Riddy, Allen.

Thistles—Stevens, Campbell, Buchan, Harrison, Adams, Sullivan, Anderson, McCall, Robertson, Rankin, Mellalieu.

Referee, H. Cakebread.

Robertson kicked off for Thistles, who immediately pressed, Robertson shooting just over in the first minute. From the goal kick, Old Country rushed, but Stevens saved easily from Sait. A spell of midfield play followed, neither side having much advantage. After about ten minutes' play, Sait got away on Old Country's right and put across a fine centre, from which Long had no difficulty in opening the score for his side. A few minutes later Old Country came again, Long scoring No. 2 from another nice centre by Sait. Long added another right after this from a penalty. Not at all discouraged by these reverses, Thistles played good football, and Adams sent in a beauty, which Herdman just put around the post. Sait secured the ball and gave Durrant a nice pass, this player putting Old Country four ahead with a fine grounder.

Long restarted for Old Country and Thistles pressed hotly. Not to be denied Thistles came again and from a nice pass by Anderson, Robertson opened the score. Right from the kick-off Rankin got thru, and giving Robertson a good pass, this player scored Thistles' second goal. A minute later Anderson added a third. Shortly after this Long scored Old Country's fifth goal from a pass by Riddy. A few minutes later Anderson made a fine run down the right for Thistles and shot hard and true for goal. Herdman stopped the shot nicely, but could not clear, and McCall dashed up and sent the ball into the net for Thistles' fourth goal. After a spell of very even play Riddy got thru and put in a fine shot, which struck the bar and came out to Long, who scored.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Pte. R. J. Cutley of the 108th Battalion took several days' leave without the usual pass. For this Magistrate Denison sentenced him to 90 days in jail Saturday morning.

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT PIMLICO.

PIMLICO, April 29.—The entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, four furlongs:

Bendet	110	Intriguer	110
Precise	107	Bro. Jonathan	110
Bright Star	107	Old Drury	107
Seagull †	110	Queen of Sea	107
The Only One	107	Harper	110
Ultimatum	110	Alma B.	107
Kingfisher †	110		

†—Tyree entry.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, four-year-olds and up, two miles:

Martian †	139	Sun King	141
White Metal	131	Mc	144
Imp. Brotherstone†	139	Hibler	146
Collector	141	Lysander	144

†—Sage entry.

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

Sea Beach	105	Top o' Morning	121
Back Bay	128	The Decision	105
Hephthys	110	Anita	105
Greenwood	105	Curragh Aleen	105
Tiajan	110	Raconteuse	100
Prince Henry	116	Robt. Bradley	115

FOURTH RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, four furlongs:

Kentucky Boy	112	Conowingo	112
Manokin	117	Comrade	112
Killiare	112	Dr. Nelson	115
Ophelia W	114	Seville	114
Valerie West	109		

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs, three-year-olds:

Jane Straith	*90	Raconteuse	*90
Wodan	*105	King Worth	117
Bryn Chant	100	Yodeling	112
Ina Kay	*105	Aristocrat	117
The Masquerader	113	Sir W. Johnson	107
Old Broom	*105	Buzz Around	*102
Marshon	112	Kootenay	115
Water Lily	*107		

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, one mile and sixty yards:

Jackiet	113	Scot. Knight	95
Autumn	115	Counterpart	*110
Shepherdess	*105	Nannie McDee	*105
Ray o' Light	*110	Videt	*108
Carlaverock	*102	Carlton G.	*110
Mary Warren	*105	Blue Mouse	110

Exclude—Dinah Do, Marshon, Brook and Lochiel.

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

Typography	102	Good Counsel	*108
Marienao	*98	Billy Oliver	108
Casco	98	Paymaster	*108
Maifou	102		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, April 29.—The entries for Monday are:

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

Paulson	*96	Ratina	*105
A. C. Haley	109	Osmond	*104
Martre	107	Sam. R. Meyer	109
Hocnir	104	Muskmelon	107
Birka	110	Sinai	*108
Nobleman	109	Tale Bearer	112

SECOND RACE—Purse, two-year-old maiden fillies, 4½ furlongs:

Queen's Park	112	Idolita	112
Lynette	112	Mary Belle	112
Hester Smith	112	Jovial	112
Bourbon Lass	112	Bit of a Devil	112
Saldora	112	Jazbo	112

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

Transit	100	Bayberry Can'e	104
Chalmers	112	Celesta	102
Royal II	109	Checks	102
Bars and Stars	107	Bank	102
Conning Tower	106		

FOURTH RACE—Purse, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Jack O'Dowd	98	The Grader	108
Bayberry Candle	106	Dr. Carmen	109
Lahore	106	Commo Nada	112
George Smith	108		

FIFTH RACE—Ashland Oaks, three-year-old fillies, one mile:

Southern League	112	Louise Stone	117
Rapids	117	Lady Always	117
Bellita	117	gJulia L.	117
xMoinen Star	117	Gypsy Blair	117
xMary Estelle	117	zMandy Ham	117
Dolina	117	Beauty Shop	117
Poppee	117	Blue Cap	117
Deliver			

xTalbot and Arnold entry.
zJ. Livingston entry.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, three-year-olds, six furlongs:

Beautiful Girl	100	Gypsy Blair	107
Huffaker	109	John W. Klein	102
Dr. Moore	102	John Jr.	109
Blind Baggage	105	Canerun	109
Thanksgiving	109	Jerry	106
Lena Mae	109	J. J. Murodck	112

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 1⅛ miles:

Gold Color	*101	Fly Home	*104
Cadenza	107	Injury	109
Pleasureville	*104	Lupin	106
Charles Francis	109	Olga Star	*102
Benedictina	106	Surpassing	109
Harold	*101	Beverly James	*104
Zoroaster	109		

*Apprentice allowance claimed
Weather clear; track fast.

MILITARY BASEBALL.

The 170th baseball team excelled themselves in their game at Dufferin Park when they defeated the fast 126th team to the tune of 10 to 4. The batteries: 170th Battalion—Bennett and Wilson; 126th Battalion—Mullin and Pickering.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases:

Piles	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy
Asthma	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Skin Diseases
Diabetes	Kidney Affections

AND

Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

ed-7

ST. ANDREWS HAND SOLDIERS TRIMMING

STANLEY PARK, April 29.—St. Andrews and the 95th Battalion opened the season at the local park today. The Saints handed the crack soldier nine a trimming by the tune of 5 to 1. Scruton and Hamilton's fielding and Fleming and Irwin's hitting featured for the winners, while Parker, Benz and O'Donohue were best for the losers.

St. Andrews opened up the scoring in the first, when Irwin doubled and counted on Fleming's liner to right. The soldier nine came right back in the second and evened up on doubles by Hill and Benz. The Saints came back in the fourth, and tallied twice. Fleming tripled; Pattison singled, scoring Fleming, stole second, and counted on Lang's drive to right. The Saints added another in the fifth. Hamilton got a life on Benz's fumble, stole second, and counted on Irwin's single. Timely hitting by Scruton and Ward made the count five for Manager Campbell's nine. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Andrews	1	0	2
95th Batt.	0	1	0

Batteries—McIntosh and Gee; Flude, Barker and McDonald, Reading.

RIDE A BICYCLE

FOR PLEASURE
FOR HEALTH
FOR ECONOMY

McLeod Has Hundreds to Choose From

LOOK OVER OUR

Massey, Meteor and Falcon Bicycles

Prices From

$23 to $50

Reliable Used Bicycles, all guaranteed sound, from $10 to $20. Repairs and Accessories. Enameling. Nickeling.

Easy Payments. Open Evenings.

R. G. McLEOD

177-181 King West

TORONTO

Phone Adelaide 1582

SPORTSMEN DEFEAT ST. PATRICK'S TEAM

Saturday afternoon at Bayside Park the first game of the season took place, when Captain Tom Flanagan's ball tossers clashed with the St. Patricks team of the Toronto Senior League.

The St. Patricks held the soldiers well in hand at the start, but the Sportsmen's heavy hitting soon gave them an advantage of four runs, that they held to the end, Smith having two home runs.

Flude and Barker, the Toronto Senior League pitchers, twirled for the soldiers, holding their opponents to five hits. The soldiers had several well-known stars in their line-up, amongst whom were Frosty Nicols, Brennan, McDonald, Reading and Cummings. Hunt Brennan, at third base for the 180th, fielded very well, as did Simpson and Smith. Score:

	R.	H.
St. Patricks	2	5
180th Batt.	4	8

Batteries—McIntosh and Gee; Flude, Barker and McDonald, Reading.

I Make Men New

with my private course of Scientific Physical Training. Each case treated individually. My methods reduce excessive "weight," put flesh on the "thin," and change the "run down," the "nervous" or the "dyspeptic" into men and women of vigorous health.

Massage, Baths, etc.

D. M. BARTON 160 BAY STREET AD. 3560

A Few Years Ago

a Piano was considered the final stage in the furnishing of a home.

NOWADAYS a Billiard Table is necessary to complete a well-equipped home.

SAMUEL MAY & CO.'S HAPPY HOME BILLIARD TABLE

is sold on easy terms, and it can be supplied with or without dining-room or library table top.

Buy a Billiard Table and keep your boys at home. The whole family will enjoy it also.

Call or write for particulars.

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102-104 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO. 2457

SPERMOZONE

For Nervous Debility, Nervousness and accompanying ailments. Does not interfere with diet or usual occupation. Price $1.00 per box, mailed in plain wrapper. Register letters. Sale proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, SCHOFIELD'S DRUG STORE, 55½ ELM STREET, TORONTO.

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S. 118 West 31st Street, New York

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER Relieved in **24 Hours**

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of counterfeits

$1,000.00 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Consultation Free.

Sporting Notices

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

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

GOLF AND BOATING IN CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, April 29.—The joint annual meeting of the Cornwall Golf Club and the Cornwall Boat Club was held last night, when the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Bonar; vice-president, W. D. Knight; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Currie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; committee, A. Smith, Geo. A. Stiles and Geo. A. Millar. Practices have already been commenced by the members of the Golf Club, and both sports give promise of a big boom in Cornwall this summer.

SOLDIERS

Keep your muscles and joints in perfect condition by using "Overseas" Liniment. It is the best made.

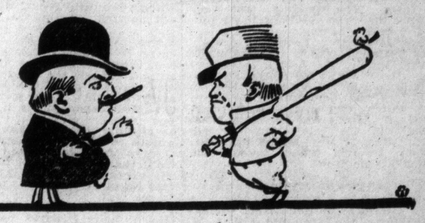
Try it after a route march.

"NONE BETTER."

ST. EDMUND'S CRICKET CLUB.

St. Edmund's Cricket Club met in the church basement and decided to continue in the C. M. League if it was possible to raise a team. Fourteen members are already in khaki, and only five of last year's eleven are available for this season. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.L.A., hon. president; Ald. W. A. Archibald, hon. vice-president; F. Bond, H. E. Reed and W. Kitto vice-presidents. P. Lambert was unanimously elected captain. Geo. E. Jones is again secretary-treasurer. Phone Main 2422. Selection committee: Rev. E. A. Vessey, P. Lambert, Geo. E. Jones, W. E. Wakelin and E. Belgrave.

Mr. Bond will present a bat to the St. Edmund's player with the highest batting average for the season.



"Right off the bat" we can tell you that men are dressing better this spring than ever before, because more of them are wearing Fit-Reform Suits.

Why not see some of the new styles? 126

$15, $18.50, $20 up.

FIT-REFORM

G. Hawley Walker Limited

126 and 128 Yonge Street.

GEORGE LYON GETS HANDICAP.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, national amateur champion, and Charles Evans, jr., Edgewater, western amateur champion, are the only two scratch men in the handicap list for 1916 of the Western Golf Association, issued today by Craft W. Higgins, assistant secretary.

George S. Lyon, Toronto, is given four strokes.

A Letter From Mlle. Alice Verlet—

April 28, 1916.

Messrs. Williams Co.,
Yonge St.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen—

I have enjoyed immensely the use of your splendid Williams Player-piano and the music rolls you so kindly sent me.

The re-production of hand-playing on this instrument is fast coming to the point where it compares with the re-production of the human voice on the Phonograph, which is saying a great deal, and certainly Canada should be proud of the quality of your piano, both in tone and the possibilities for expression.

With appreciation,

Yours cordially,

Alice Verlet

Why not let Mlle. Verlet's choice be yours and get a Williams Maester-Touch Player Piano at

THE R.S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO LIMITED.

21 KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON. 145 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HAIR GOODS

Hair Dressing, Scalp Treatment.

GLENN-CHARLES

100 KING STREET WEST. Adelaide 1799.

WEDDINGS

SHERRIFF—GRUDGINGS.

The marriage of Annie Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grudgings, Leicester, England, to Mr. William Sherriff of the 169th Battalion, C. E. F., was solemnized on Saturday evening, April 22, at St. Cyprians Church, the Rev. J. Seborn officiating. The bride was attended by Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Blackburn assisting the groom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, 24 Follis avenue, which was decorated with carnations and sweet peas. After supper a pleasant evening was spent with music and dancing, arranged by Mr. W. Baker, 124th Battalion, and Mr. Horace Blackburn.

HOOKE—FLETCHER.

The marriage of Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Fletcher, to Mr. Norman Hooke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hooke, was solemnized on Wednesday evening at half past seven at the house of the bride's parents in Cottingham street, the Rev. A. B. Winchester officiating.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin and chiffon, with tulle veil, wreathed with orange blossom, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies.

Miss Muriel Van Camp attended the bride, wearing a gown of pink crepe de chene, with overdress of flowered chiffon and carried a bouquet of pink roses and forget-me-nots. The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Harry Hooke.

The wedding music was played by the bride's sister, Mrs. Geo. Clemens Ellis, who also sang, "All Joy Be Thine," during the signing of the register. Mrs. Fletcher received after the ceremony, wearing a gown of orchid taffeta with bouquet of mauve sweet peas. Mrs. Hooke also received, wearing blue silk with rose and bouquet of pink roses.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch bracelet and to the bridesmaid a pearl heart, and to the best man pearl sleeve-links. Mr. and Mrs. Hooke left on a trip to the United States, the bride traveling in a tailor-made of oyster broadcloth with hat to match.

HERTZBERG—MORRIS.

The marriage took place on Tuesday of Mr. Olaf P. Hertzberg of the 5th Battalion, first Canadian contingent, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hertzberg, 151 Evelyn avenue, to Janet Cottingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Morris, 48 Admiral road. Mr. Hertzberg was wounded while on active service in France and has been home recuperating. The marriage was solemnized in the Church of the Redeemer, which was beautiful with Easter lilies, ferns and palms. The Rev. C. J. James officiated. Miss Esther Cassels sang "O Perfect Love" during the signing of the register, and the organist, Mr. Otto James, played the wedding music. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a tailor-made of pale gray poplin, with rose and gray hat to match, and she carried bride roses. The wedding was very quiet, only the close relations being present. The bride was unattended. The best man was Mr. Darcy Leonard, also of the 5th Battalion, who had been wounded. Mrs. Morris, who held a family reception afterwards at her house, Admiral road, was becomingly gowned in Belgian blue taffeta and Georgette crepe, with hat to match, and carried pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Hertzberg left on a short wedding trip. On their return they will be with Mr. and Mrs. Morris until Mr. Hertzberg receives orders to join his battalion at the front.

MORGAN—COSBY.

The marriage took place very quietly on Monday afternoon of Edna Noel, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. M. Cosby and of Mrs. Cosby, to Capt. Marcel T. Morgan, 134th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mrs. Hart-Smith. The Rev. Dr. Eakin performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Captain Percy Miles, wore a tailor-made of navy blue silk, and blue hat trimmed with roses, and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Cosby held a reception after the ceremony, when she was wearing a black and white gown. Captain and Mrs. Morgan left later on a short trip. Mrs. Morgan will spend the summer at Niagara, where Captain Morgan's battalion will be in camp.

MOTHERS' DAY

Mothers' Day has now become a popular anniversary on which you may HONOR THE BEST MOTHER who ever lived,

...YOUR OWN...

White flowers for the departed, colored flowers for the living.

Dunlop's

Eight West Adelaide Street

are in a position to take special care of your orders, owning and operating their own conservatories (located at Richmond Hill). Their flowers are guaranteed.

Deliveries made by telegraph to all civilized countries.

Geo. M. Geraghty, Manager.

SOCIETY

Conducted by Mrs. Edmund Phillips.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and their suite, arrived on Friday morning, and were at Government House, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hendrie. They were attended by Miss Dorothy Yorke, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Stanton, Major A. Duff and Captain A. Mackintosh. They will return to Ottawa early on Monday. His royal highness visited Hamilton on Saturday. There was a dinner at Government House on Friday night. Amongst other engagements, their royal highnesses visited the Mrs. H. D. Warren Convalescent Home for Officers.

* * *

The provost of Trinity College held a reception on Tuesday afternoon in Convocation Hall in honor of Dr. Boyle, president-elect of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, when Dr. and Mrs. Boyle received with him. The long tea-table at the side of the hall was artistically arranged with brass bowls and vases of daffodils, and there were a great many people present.

* * *

Col. Noel Marshall has returned from Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. Hollyer, Sydney, C.B., who has been visiting relations and friends for the last few weeks, and has lately been with Miss Laura Ryerson, left on Tuesday night en route to Halifax, N.S., to see her son, who is with the Cycle Corps.

* * *

Sir Clifford Sifton and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sifton were at the King Edward the beginning of the week, for the Sifton-Maclean wedding.

* * *

Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Master Nesbitt and Mrs. W. H. Beatty returned the end of the week from a trip to Prince Rupert and Victoria. Mrs. Nesbitt has left for Ottawa to join the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt at the Chateau Laurier.

* * *

Mrs. Vincent Mathews Porter, Niagara Falls, N.Y., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Maud Kirkpatrick, to Mr. Reginald Francis Meek, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Evans spent a fortnight in New York with Mr. and Mrs. Gurney, who were on their way home from the south.

* * *

Mrs. Newton May has taken The Knoll, Niagara-on-the-Lake, for the summer.

* * *

Miss Lila Kate White, Woodstock, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Melville White, Hawthorne Gardens.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. Eric Ryerson have returned from their wedding trip, and are staying with General Ryerson and Miss Laura Ryerson, College street, until their flat is ready for occupation.

* * *

The Right Rev. Dr. Du Moulin, Bishop of Cleveland, was in town for the concocation at Trinity College.

* * *

Col. Perreau, commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, spent Easter in Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Trees and the Misses Charlotte and Ethel Trees are in Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Trees will not return until the end of May.

* * *

Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Harton Walker and Miss Evelyn Walker have returned from California, where they spent the winter.

* * *

Mrs. Victor Goad is in town from Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. John A. Cooper is spending a few days with Prof. and Mrs. Scott in Kingston.

* * *

The Tempus Fugit Sorority was entertained by Miss Isabel Curzon. All the mmebers were very sorry that the president, Miss Marjory Orr, was too ill to be present. The guests of honor were Miss Gladys Shrigley and Miss Winnifred Haggas. A most enjoyable evening was spent at cards, the winners being Miss Dorothy Hunt and Miss Shrigley. After this refreshments were served.

* * *

Miss Adelaide Dunlop has returned home after spending the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elliott, Detroit, formerly of Toronto.

* * *

Miss Piper, Farnham avenue, is spending a fortnight in New York and Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Haisley, Huron street, is spending the Easter vacation in Atlantic City and New York.

* * *

The president of the Art Museum, Sir Edmund Walker, and the council opened the Howard Memorial exhibition on Wednesday afternoon at The Grange. Sir Edmund Walker made a very clever speech in opening the exhibition to the public. There were about 150 people present, nearly all the artists in town looking in, if only for a few minutes. The collection of little pictures of gardens and lovely flowers was so fascinating that it would be impossible to say which was the most beautiful of them. The books and illuminating was most interesting. Tea was served in Mr. Greig's beautiful room, Mrs. H. D. Warren pouring out the tea.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Kathleen Burke at the York Club, where the large table was the most beautiful piece of decoration since the royal ball given at the club before the war. The flowers used were Japanese iris, in yellow, mauve and purple, and a mist of maiden-hair; so striking was the decoration that the guests could not see anything but the flowers on entering the room. Mrs. Gooderham had invited the members of the executive of the I.O.D.E. only, and the National Chapter presented Miss Burke with a life membership and the pin accompanying it. Those present included: Lady Hendrie, Lady Mackenzie, Mrs. Arthurs, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. W. R. Riddell, Mrs. Auden, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. MacMurchy, Mrs. R. S. Wilson, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Peuchen, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Miss Flora MacDonald, Miss Constance Boulton, Mrs. Willie Gooderham, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Mrs. John Bruce, Mrs. Mulock, Mrs. Crawford Brown, Mrs. McClennan, Mrs. Ambrose Small, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. John Cawthra, Mrs. A. E. Kemp, Mrs. Knowles.

* * *

Drama League Performance.

The Drama League gave a clever performance in Oddfellows' Hall, College street, to celebrate the tercentenary of Shakspere.

The program was made up of the soliloquy scene from Hamlet, two scenes from "Twelfth Night," and the court scene from the "Merchant of Venice," and the players were: Mr. Barton, Miss Elsie Keith, Miss Josephine Scuby, Mr. L. C. Larkin, Mr. Percy Gillingham, Mr. W. Hills, Mr. Baker, Fairley, Mrs. Whitfield Aston, Mr. Aston, Mr. Stuart Stubbs, Mrs. Halbus, Mr. J. T. Williams, Miss Catherine Beverley Robinson and Mr. E. A. Dale.

The staging was excellent, and the lighting good, the costumes effective, and the Elizabethan music, played by Miss Maude Scuby and her orchestra, before and between the acts, was delightful.

Prof. James Mavor, in a brief speech, introduced the scenes, all given by members of the Drama League, under the direction of Mr. Farnum Barton.

At the conclusion of the entertainment a number of Shakesperean dances were given around the Maypole, and Mrs. Holmuth Marshall sang some English songs.

Miss Shirley Saul, Miss Doris Walker, Miss Marjorie Southman and Miss Ada Love Hopkins were the ushers.

* * *

The Kneverest Club held a successful dance on Easter Monday at the Astor rooms. The patronesses were: Mrs. D. Sheehan, Mrs. J. C. Laird, Mrs. E. J. McLaughlin. The following were on the committee: President D. Fitzgerald, Treasurer E. G. McKendrick, A. Sheehan, M. Fitzgerald, L. Hoult, G. Nicholson, M. O'Reilly, R. McLaughlin, B. Laird, D. McKendrick, A. Shaw, J. Ford, C. Kelly, D. Wescott, Mrs. L. Miller. Among others present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. May, Misses I. Austin, D. Austin, G. Nixon, V. Walton, F. McGinnis, S. O'Connell, P. Ritchie, E. Armour, Misses Abraham, F. Dring, B. Lansing, D. Pelletier, M. Kelly, B. Coffey, C. Nicholson, N. Weston, Messrs. F. Gilonna, L. Mackintosh, C. Wagner, S. Mitchell, L. Glazier, E. Payne, J. L. Pointon, L. E. McDonald, P. Austin, C. Alcock, C. Armstrong, K. Bee, J. Byrne, E. Kelly, J. Fleming, H. Parsons, H. Kaplin, Sergt.-Major B. White.

* * *

SUNSHINE CIRCLE.

One of the series of bridge and euchres that the Sunshine Circle are giving for the benefit of the 216th Battalion (the Bantams) was held in the Temple Building, when ninety tables were played. Madame Verlet spoke for a few minutes, and Mr. Stanley Bennett sang. The prizes were distributed by Col. Burton. Tea was served, which Mrs. Arthur Poyntz and Mrs. Stan. Walker, with a splendid committee, provided. Arrangements for the party were in charge of Mrs. Hugh Martin, Mrs. John Patterson and Mrs. W. R. Jackson. The president of the circle, Mrs. H. D. Roads, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. James Casey.

COBOURG.

A very pleasant social event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Thompson on Tuesday of this week, when their daughter, Miss Olive Thompson, entertained in honor of Mrs. Harold W. B. Winter, a bride of Easter week, who is soon to leave to make her home in Toronto, and who is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Ivey, Cobourg. About twenty friends of the bride were present and gave her a delightful china shower.

* * *

Misses MacNachton, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. MacNachton, Toronto, spent the Easter holidays with friends at Cobourg.

* * *

Mr. F. J. Sharpe, Toronto, has leased a furnished residence on William street, Cobourg, and, with his family, will spend the summer there. He takes possession of his new home about May 1.

* * *

Miss L. C. Rove, daughter of the late Dr. Rove, Cobourg, is leaving next week for Toronto, where she will spend the next few months.

* * *

Already Cobourg's summer colony of American guests is beginning to return to the seashore town. Mr. W. L. Abbott and family of Pittsburg are at their beautiful summer home, "Sidbrook."

* * *

Mrs. F. N. Schwarz, Pittsburg, is expected to return next week, and will occupy a downtown cottage for a time before going to her own summer home, near the town.

* * *

Gen. B. J. D. Irwin's residence is now open, and he is expected to return from Chicago next week.

* * *

The Cedermere summer hotel is now the headquarters of the officers of the 139th Northumberland Battalion.

* * *

A delightful Easter Monday dance was arranged for by Mrs. R. F. Massie of Cobourg, and Toronto, whose husband, Maj. Massie, is now overseas, with an artillery unit of Toronto men. It was held at the Arlington Hotel, and many guests were present. The object was to secure funds towards purchasing a field kitchen for the men.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Toronto, are down for the week, visiting friends.

* * *

Miss Hazel Sullivan, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. Trembert, at the Baptist parsonage.

* * *

Mrs. Frank LaFleur, Toronto, is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bulger.

* * *

Miss C. J. Smiley, late of Bloor street, is now located at 82 Harbord street, where she is conducting a high-class dressmaking and ladies' tailoring dept. Miss Smiley has a first-class fitter of wide experience in all classes of work, including afternoon, dinner and evening gowns. Special attention to wedding orders. Prices moderate. College 5922.

MACMICHAEL—EDDIS.

The Catholic Apostolic Church, in Gould street, lovely with its Easter decorations, was the scene of a wedding on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when Emma Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. Francis A. Eddis and the late Mrs. Eddis, was married to Mr. Albert Roland McMichael, eldest son of Mr. A. J. W. McMichael. The Rev. Charles Howell, assisted by Rev. W. E. Castell, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very pretty in ivory duchess satin, with an overskirt and drapery on the corsage of exquisite Brussels lace, an heirloom in the Patrick family, which had been used on the wedding gown of the bride's mother. The skirt was long, with a court train hanging from the shoulders. The tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and she carried roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Mary Eddis was her sister's bridesmaid, and wore a pretty frock of blue crepe de chine, with Brussels lace. Her large black hat was trimmed with blue to match the gown, and pink roses, and she carried an armful of pink roses. Mr. C. W. McMichael was his brother's best man, and the three ushers were Mr. B. W. Seton, Mr. W. G. Drysdale and Mr. W. A. M. Cook. A reception was held afterwards at the house of the bride's father, in Wheeler avenue, where the rooms were fragrant with pink roses. Mrs. Hubbard, an aunt of the bride, assisted in receiving. Later Mr. and Mrs. McMichael left for the north on a short wedding trip, the bride traveling in a smart tailor-made of Russian green, and hat to match. On their return they will reside at 286 Beech avenue.

DISHER—COULTER.

The marriage of Gladys Marguerite, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerr Coulter, Deer Park, to Mr. William Egbert Disher, youngest son of Mr. John J. Disher and the late Mrs. Disher, Ridgeway, Ont., was solemnized on Monday, April 24, at Christ Church, by Rev. Canon Brooke. Mr. Bollard presided at the organ. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, and wore her traveling gown of navy blue taffeta and hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley and pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Disher left immediately after the ceremony, and will spend their honeymoon in the United States. On their return they will reside in Walkerville, Ont.

TURNBULL—PIPER.

The marriage was celebrated very quietly on Monday afternoon in the Church of St. Thomas of Lucile Celeste, only daughter of Mr. Louis C. Piper, Rochester, N.Y., to Mr. Walter Gordon Turnbull, manager of the Royal Bank at Sarnia, formerly Toronto. Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe performed the ceremony. The church was lovely with its Easter decorations. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ivory liberty satin gown, trimmed with Brussels point lace. Her tulle veil was arranged with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. Mrs. John Sweatman was her cousin's matron of honor, wearing a frock of pink muslin, with pale blue maline sash. Her pink picture hat was trimmed with roses and blue French flowers, and she carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas and forget-me-nots. Mr. Sweatman was the best man, and the ushers were the bride's brother, Mr. Glenwood Piper, and Mr. R. C. Gray, C.E.F. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. M. Piper, Avondale road, when Mrs. Piper received her guests wearing a tailor-made of gray voile and French hat trimmed with flowers. She carried a bouquet of mauve sweet peas and Beauty roses. Miss Gay, Rochester, also an aunt of the bride, wore a gray silk and Georgette crepe gown. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull left later for a trip south, and on their return will make their home in Sarnia.

"Lock and Prevent Tearing"

No Unravelled Threads

The woman who has been embarrassed by an unexpected hole in her stocking, or annoyed by the spoiling of a pair of new stockings, will welcome Rowe Hose Supporters—they cannot tear the stocking.

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By spreading the strain over many threads, the Rowe Hose Supporters avoid the unravelling and tearing of the stocking so common with the old-fashioned supporter. It will pay you to use them.

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6

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 gave wondeful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 ozs. of water add a small box of Orlex Compound, 1 oz. of bay rum and ¼ oz. 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.

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Send for Photo-Illustrated Catalogue

Whether it's the smart, snappy styles of the garments or the great convenience of being well dressed on easy credit terms, or both, that's making our business such a success this year, is hard to tell. But the suits, coats and dresses are certainly going—not being bought only by city customers, but by out-of-town ladies, too. Our photo-illustrated catalogue (sent to you free) shows the goods just as if you were in the store. Write today and have one sent you. We print one item as an example. Do you fancy this coat? We have others and plenty of suits and dresses at lowest prices.

A Novelty Sport Coat

Novelty Sport Coat in check and stripe wool blanket cloth. This style hangs loose from the shoulders in full ripple skirt; has convertible collar. Collar and cuffs are made of broadcloth in contrasting shade and finished with four rows of heavy stitching and small buttons at back of neck and on the cuffs..... 16.00

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If you have a Wedding Present to buy, write us today and we will send forward the new Mappin & Webb catalogue, free and postpaid.

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BIGGEST DANCE OF THE SEASON

At the Arena Gardens

Saturday, May 6th, 1916

IN AID OF THE SPORTSMEN'S BATTALION (160).

TICKETS 25 CENTS

NO SPEECHES NO COLLECTIONS

The pass donated by the Strand Theatre will be drawn for.

THE SOMERS SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

MAY FESTIVAL

At the ARENA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5th, Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hendrie. Band of the 48th Highlanders will assist. Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c. Plan opens at the Mason & Risch Piano Warerooms, 230 Yonge Street, Monday, May 1st. Proceeds of Souvenir Program donated to the 180th (Sportsmen's) Battalion. 57

GRAND CONCERT in aid of

216th Bantam Battalion

Walmer Road Baptist Church Choir and orchestra will render the dramatic cantata

"The Wreck of the Hesperus"

Assisting artists: Arthur Blight, baritone; J. H. Cameron, elocutionist.

IN WALMER ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd, 8 p.m.

Silver Collection.

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Exceptional Floor; Charming Surroundings; Frank Wainwright's seven-piece orchestra.

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14 King Street East, OVER CAFE ROYAL

Dancing Every Evening, 8 to 12. Admission, 10c. 5c Per Dance.

FRANCE ASKS

HOSPITAL AID

The frightful losses which the French troops are sustaining in the tremendous Verdun battles are shown by the following cable just received from Paris:

"Concentrate all possible efforts on refugee and hospital clothing. Cannot have enough hospital supplies to meet tremendous emergency. Need greatest at any time yet, and becoming greater daily. Please do everything possible."

The quickest possible way to aid is through the SECOURS NATIONAL, which is now sending weekly shipments direct to the FRENCH RED CROSS in Paris, the most efficient distributing agency in France.

DONATIONS MOST GRATEFULLY RECEIVED AT

The Secours National

51 KING STREET WEST

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. 65, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

DUMA MEMBERS TO PAY VISIT.

LONDON, April 29.—Forty-five members of the Duma have intimated their desire to avail themselves of the invitations of the British, French and Italian Governments to visit the countries and the fronts. Ten representatives of various parties will start for England in the beginning of May.

"The Spotless Dairy Bathed in Sunshine"

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

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21 Tickets $1.00

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DO YOU WANT A PIANO FOR YOUR SUMMER HOME?

A Chance to Get One at a Big Saving in Price and on Very Easy Terms.

Williams Semi-Annual Sale Closes Monday

If you have a summer home and want to add music to its many other pleasures, you will do well to visit the showrooms of the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., at 145 Yonge St., Monday, and take advantage of the splendid bargains they are offering during their semi-annual sale.

This sale closes Monday, after which the prices of the pianos and player-pianos left over, will be raised $50 to $150, to their actual value.

This means that those purchasing now will save $50 at least, and, what is equally important, any instrument offered by the Williams Co. in this sale can be had for $5 cash—the balance of the usual first payment being due one month later.

These wonderfully easy terms remove the last possible reason for denying your home of the happiness music will bring. But you must act at once or your opportunity will be gone.

Every instrument in the sale is guaranteed—except the square piano and one upright.

Recruiting Custom

PETROGRAD, April 29.—The Russian army in the early part of last century had a curious way of raising troops. A levy of two to four men out of every 500 were selected and then medically examined at the army's headquarters, either at Moscow or in this city. If the recruit successfully passed, he was then turned over to an officer, who saw to it that he was correctly measured and, if the proper height, was sent into another apartment, where the front part of his head was shaved. If rejected as being medically unfit or short of the necessary height, the back part of his head was then shorn of its locks to prevent him from appearing again among new levies.

DYEING SILK BEFORE IT REALLY IS SILK

Two French Scientists Determined to Settle Dispute and Discovered It Possible.

Silk is the secretion of two glands of the silkworm lying alongside the digestive canal. These glands, which consist of numerous coiled tubes, terminate in a spinning-wart. From a common orifice in the spinning-wart the secretion of the consistency of honey, issues forth, promptly hardening into a thread on exposure to the air. Usually the silk is colorless on leaving the body of the silkworm, but sometimes it is straw yellow or greenish. Why? The answer has been a matter of long dispute. Some claim that the larva itself produces the color; others ascribe it to impurities acquired upon secretion; still others are of the opinion that the green color of the leaves of the mulberry tree is the cause. Two French scientists, Levrat and Conte, determined to settle the dispute. They fed silkworms on mulberry leaves which had been saturated with nonpoisonous aniline red and aniline blue. With what result? Not only were the silkworms turned red or blue, but their secreted silk assumed the respective colors. Who knows but some day we may be dyeing silk in the leaf instead of in the vat?

An old Japanese prophecy says: "When men fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against one another."

The longest telephone wire in the world runs from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 3,390 miles.

Wonderful Bath

PARIS, April 29.—The wounded soldier whose wound has become stiff furnishes one of the great problems of the present day. At the Grand Palais here, under the supervision of Dr. Jean Camus, director of physical treatment, there is a so-called "whirlpool bath" for the arm and the leg. By means of it a whirl of water at very high temperature—120 degrees F.—and pressure is applied to the limb for about twenty minutes. The relief to pain is remarkable.

After the bath the limb can usually be manipulated with freedom, and so the bath is now invariably used as a preliminary to treatment by massage and by mechano-therapeutic instruments. There is reason to believe that by this treatment the saving of the French Government in pensions is very great, so many apparently hopeless cases are being rescued. The saving has actually been put at as high a figure as $400,000 per month.

Test Airmen's Nerves

PARIS, April 29.—The Lancet describes an apparatus for recording the degree of self-control in beginners in airmanship.

The candidate is submitted to a violent and unexpected sensation, visual or tactile—a magnesium flash, a detonation or a douche of ice-cold water. The apparatus registers "the tremor of his hand, the acceleration of his respiration, the beating of his heart. A pilot should remain imperturable not only morally, but also physiologically."

At one meal a Jap will eat three or four bowls of rice, each half as large again as a large breakfast cup, in addition to his other food, the rice being merely an accessory, like bread.

WEDDINGS

SIFTON—MACLEAN.

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock (only relations being present), in the Church of St. John, York Mills, of Mollie, only daughter of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., to Mr. Henry Arthur Sifton, third son of Sir Clifford Sifton and Lady Sifton, Ottawa, the Rev. R. Ashcroft officiating. The bride, who was brought in and given away by her father, looked lovely in a plain tailor-made of navy blue serge, a small violet hat, and a corsage bouquet of mauve sweet peas. There was no attendant but Mr. Kaspar Fraser, who was Mr. Sifton's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Sifton motored from the church to the station en route to New York on a short trip, and on their return will live at Donlands. Among the relations present at the ceremony were Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. Miss Jessie Lummis and Miss Betty Greene, intimate friends of the bride were also at the ceremony.

WAGER—ALEXANDER.

A wedding took place at the house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Alexander, 9 Armstrong avenue, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock when their daughter Jean was united in marriage to Mr. James Francis Wager, bandsman of the 124th Battalion, C.E.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wager, 520 Ossington avenue. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. J. Mustard of Dufferin Street Presbyterian Church, assisted by Rev. M. C. McLean of Ossington Avenue Baptist Church. The bride, who was given away by her father looked charming in a gown of white crepe de chine with tulle veil, orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lily of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Alexander, who was dressed in white marquisette and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Miss Jean McCane was maid of honor, and two little nieces of the groom, Violet Jackson and Vera Crawford were flower girls. Corp. John Wager of the 124th Battalion, C.E.F., brother of the groom, attended his brother, and the wedding march was played by one of the groom's sisters, Mrs. Wm. Helson. After the ceremony about 70 guests sat down to a supper, after which the bride changed her dress to her traveling suit, and Mr. and Mrs. Wager left for a short honeymoon east. Among the many beautiful presents received none was more appreciated than the gift from the bugle band of the 124th Battalion., C.E.F.

McGIFFIN—STAINES.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Staines, Markham street, when their daughter, Edna Jessie, was married to Mr. Clare Vernon McGiffin, son of Mrs. McGiffin, and the late Commodore John McGiffin.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robt. Cochrane, cousin of the groom, in the spacious drawing-room, which was very artistically decorated with palms, lilies and daffodils, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives.

Miss Rita Stewart, cousin of the bride, played the wedding march.

The pretty bride, who was brought in by her father, looked very sweet and charming in a gown of ivory taffeta and Georgette crepe, with lace and seed pearls, a graceful veil falling from a dainty cap adorned with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies. Miss Aimee Lunn attended as bridesmaid, wearing pale blue net and taffeta, and carried a sheaf of pink roses, while little Miss Isabel Staines, dressed in white with pink rosettes, with basket of pink sweet peas, made a darling little flower girl. The ribbon bearers were Master Roger McKee of Edmonton, and Master Stirling Staines. The groom was assisted by his brother, Maj. Robt. B. McGiffin.

Mrs. Staines received after the ceremony, wearing a gown of grey silk and black net, while the groom's mother was gowned in black chiffon taffeta and Georgette crepe with corsage bouquet of mauve sweet peas.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Harold F. McKee, of Edmonton, was present, wearing a lovely gown of ivory duchess lace.

After partaking of a buffet luncheon the bride donned her traveling suit of navy blue shot taffeta silk, with dainty French hat, and hurried away, midst showers of confetti and good wishes across the line for Detroit and other American cities.

On their return they will reside in their new home on Mossom road.

HAMILTON—WILLIAMSON.

A wedding took place on Wednesday, April 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Williamson, 106 Bellwoods avenue, which was decorated with palms and daisies, in the presence of only the immediate relations, their elder daughter, Daisy Evelyn, was married to Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Newtonards, Ireland, the Rev. J. D. Morrow, Dale Presbyterian Church, being the officiating clergyman. The bride, who was unattended, wore a lovely gown of ivory pussy-willow taffeta, embroidered tulle veil and orange blossoms, with corsage bouquet of daisies and lilies-of-the-valley, and entered the room to the strains of "The Bridal Chorus," played by Miss Gertrude Aileen Williamson, dressed in pale pink silk with pink sweet peas. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left for their home, the bride wearing a dress of pale reseda and crepe, with pretty picture hat to match.

MASSAGE.

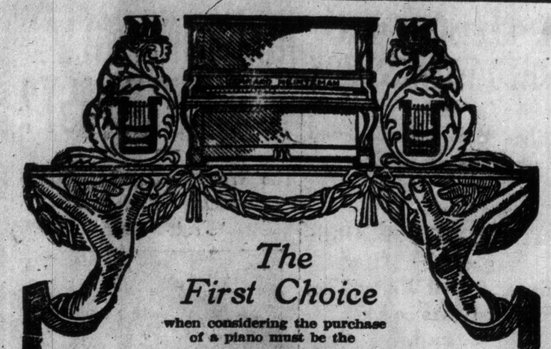
Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massage. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis street. Telephone North 3745.

MISS MORLEY'S RECITAL.

Miss Mary Morley, whose recital takes place Wednesday evening, May 3, at the Conservatory of Music Hall, has chosen a splendid program. She will be assisted by the Toronto String Quartette, an organization that is always heard with pleasure by the Toronto public.

AN AUTOMATIC TIMER RACE COURSE EVENTS

Races of many kinds are started with the firing of a revolver. When, however, one of the timekeepers has to wait until he hears the gun report before starting his stop watch, an element of error is introduced, due to the slowness of human movements. With the obvious intention of eliminating such an error, a mechanism has been patented which is intended to work a stop watch automatically. Firing off the gun makes the exploded gases hit a paddlelike lever mounted on the end of the gun, causing a switch to be closed. This in turn works an electro magnet, which starts the stop watch by pulling down on a lever. Another switch, consisting of a long arm projecting out over the speedway, is provided, which also may actuate the stop watch thru the electro magnet. This second switch may take the place of the revolver, and is operated by the impact of a passing racer. Firing the revolver starts the stop wach, and the impact of the racer stops it at the last lap of the race.



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Do not let the initial cost decide your choice.

Gerhard Heintzman pianos are above the "price" atmosphere. They may cost a little more, it is true, but the perfect mechanism and finish, and the guarantee of lasting tone quality and satisfaction is beyond any difference in price.

The choice of Canada's best musicians and thousands of discriminating buyers command your careful consideration of a

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

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Convenient terms arranged and your present instrument (if you have one) taken as part payment at a fair valuation.

Illustrated catalogue sent free on request.

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

Tuesday Evening—Orchestra Concert—12 Musicians and Soloist. Thursday Evening—Flag Dance.

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ONE STEP ..... Tuesdays and Fridays
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Private Lessons by Appointment—Day or Evening.
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BY WAY OF SUGGESTION

Make use of the splendid opportunity that is open to you to enjoy a really pleasant evening and an excellent dinner by dining Sunday evening at the Cafe Royal.

An appropriate Sunday vocal and orchestral entertainment from 5 to 8.30 p.m

SPECIAL 50-CENT DINNER—ALSO SIX-COURSE DINNER DE LUXE, 75 CENTS.

CAFE ROYAL 14 King St. East

RECRUITING PATRIOTIC CONCERT

STAR THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Irish Patriotic Association FOR 208th O.S. Irish Battalion

An Excellent program has been arranged.

Speakers: R. R. Gamey, M.P.P.; Judge Lennox, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Lennox, Quartermaster Donovan; Chairman, Capt. D'Arcy Hinds.

DOORS OPEN 7 O'CLOCK ADMISSION FREE.

GLASS BROS. $1 A WEEK CLOTHES-CREDIT

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HARDWOOD FLOORS

is our specialty. The best quarter-cut oak, tongued and grooved, end-matched, 17c per foot complete. Plain oak 15c per foot complete.

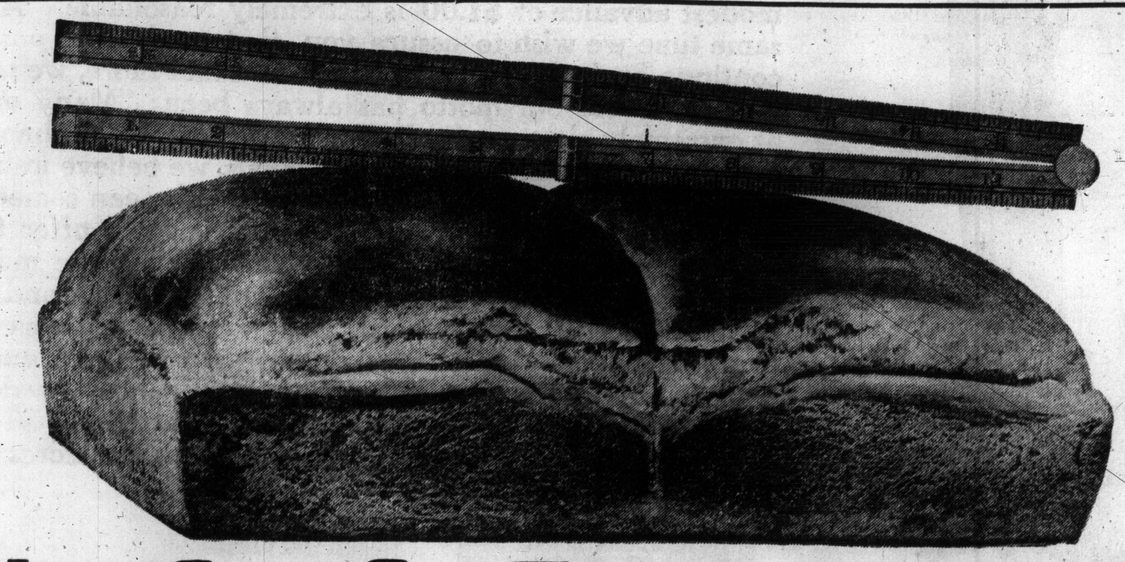
WAYDO, the Floorman

JUNCT. 4888.

ROYAL GRENADIERS

Will parade sharp at 8.30 Sunday morning, the 30th inst., at the Armories. Every man must be present on this occasion.

C. F. BAND,
Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.



You Can Get This Loaf for 12 CENTS

A Loaf of Lawrence's Home-Made Bread is solid and substantial, with a sweet, nut-like flavor, exceedingly like the good old-fashioned kind we all remember with so much retrospective pleasure. Ring us up on the telephone and give this bread a fair trial. We can give you prompt delivery on the driver's next trip.

LAWRENCE'S BREAD

Every Large Loaf Weighs Full Three Pounds—Price 12 Cents

17 TICKETS FOR ONE DOLLAR

Order from Bakery by Telephone College 321

COL. ALLISON GOES INTO WITNESS BOX

Testifies Before Commission on Purchase of Colt Revolvers.

MAY PRODUCE BOOKS

Declares Himself Willing That Bank Books be Examined.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Col. J. Wesley Allison made his first appearance as a witness since his arrival in Ottawa before the Davidson Commission this morning. The "Man from Morrisburg," accompanied by his counsel, Geo. T. Henderson, arrived bright and early. He looked well enough to stand quite a siege in the witness box.

Commissioner Sir Charles Davidson wanted particularly to question Col. Allison in regard to evidence given by him last autumn as to the purchase of Colt revolvers for the militia department. On that occasion, Col. Allison said he had nothing to do with the matter and subsequently papers and orders in council produced showed that orders had been placed thru Allison.

When Allison was called John Thompson, government counsel, stated that, on Jan. 3, he (Allison) had sworn that he had not sold any pistols to the Canadian government and had not made any profits in connection with such a transaction; subsequently Garnet H. Stone of the company had sworn that a commission had been paid to Allison by his company for his "work at large."

Commission Not Considered.

Col. Allison in reply insisted that at the interview between Sir Sam Hughes, Mr. Skinner of the Colt Company and himself, at which the purchase of revolvers was decided upon, he (Allison) had stated that the question of a commission for himself was not to be considered in connection with purchase made for the Dominion Government. Subsequently he had made a general arrangement with the Colts as to commission on goods sold to the French and other governments, but to Canada sales were not included in this arrangement. Col. Allison said that the arrangement with the Colts was not definite, but $35,000 to $40,880 had been mentioned.

Examined as to the 1,000 pistols ordered thru him in September, 1914, Col Allison said they were shipped to him at Waddington, New York, and then sent to Ottawa, or Valcartier. This arrangement was made because the Colt Co. would not undertake delivery on account of the neutrality laws. Arrangements as to shipments were made, he said, mostly by telegraph or by telephone.

Wanted Another Sale.

Col. Allison stated that later on the Colt people wanted to sell more pistols to Canada and asked him to see Gen. Hughes. This was before he had arranged to receive a commission. At this point the witness said: "The endorsement of the minister of militia was a great benefit to me in dealing with other representatives of other governments. There was no way in which I could estimate the value of his endorsement."

Witness then stated that the amount of commission he had received from the Colt Co. was approximately $12,000 —of this he received $3,000 when in France and $9,000 on this side of the Atlantic. He had not paid any portion of this commission to anyone else. Neither had he made any gifts or presents in connection with the transaction.

"Was Canada specifically excluded in connection with the payment of commissions?"

"So fas as I know," replied Allison.

"Why did you decline to accept a part of the commission offered?"

"Because I wanted it distinctly understood that I should not receive any commission in connection with purchases made by Canada?" Witness stated that he had spent some time about, and his dpenses, probably, amounted to about what he had received from the Colt Co.

No Further Commission.

He had other contracts, however, including one for the Canada Car Foundry Co. Allison asserted that his business to date with the Colt Co. had been closed up and there was no possibility of him getting any additional commission from that company unless he made further contracts.

Sir Charles Davidson suggested that Allison's bank books, etc., should be brought from New York in order to trace the commissions received by Allison. Mr. Henderson said Col. Allison was willing that they should be produced. The enquiry was adjourned until Saturday next.

Pure Blood Brings Beauty

Pimples, Blackheads, Boils and Poor Complexion Vanish by Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

All your dreams of a beautiful, clear complexion can be made to come true. It makes no difference how spotted and disfigured your face may be with pimples, blackheads, eczema or liver-spots, you may reclaim your heritage of

You'll Dance With Joy to See How Easy and Quickly Stuart's Calcium Wafers Clears Your Skin!

good looks. There are thousands of people today whose fresh, clear faces are a living proof that Stuart's Calcium Wafers do cure pimples and cure them to stay, in only a few days.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers cure pimples and similar eruptions by thoroughly cleansing the blood of all impurities. With a pure blood supply, it is simply impossible for a pimple to remain on your face. And the invigorated blood will replace your dead, sallow skin with the glowing colors of a perfect complexion.

Your self-respect demands that you avail yourself of this remedy that thousands have proved before you. Get a 50c box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers of your druggist today. Make your dream of beauty come true. Also mail coupon today for free trial package.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 302 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name .....

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HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health is Quickly Ended by "Fruit-a-tives."

MRS. DEWOLFE.

East Ship Harbour, N.S.

"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening Headaches."

MRS. MARTHA DEWOLFE.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved more sufferers from Headache, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.

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

A NOVEL FEATURE AT LOEW'S THEATRE

Ernest Evans and His Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet Here.

HEADS SPLENDID BILL

Elaborate Costumes and Scenic Spectacle Will Be Presented This Week.

An elaborate and decidedly novel headline feature at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre the coming week will be Ernest Evans and his Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet. Mr. Evans favorite of New York's "400," recognized by metropolitan society as the leading exponent of the art of modern dancing, will present his famous society circus and ballroom ballet, which is readily the most sumptuous and pretentious collection of dance numbers that has yet been staged before the theatre public.

Surrounded by his twelve beautiful society dancers, Mr. Evans offers an exhibition of grace and a spectacle of scenic and costume grandeur that is far ahead of anything of its kind that has ever appeared on the vaudeville or musical comedy stage.

The costumes represent an outlay of over $5000, and as an exhibition of modish dress the offering is an exceptional treat. Evans and his associates execute the very latest ideas in several styles of tango, dips, glides, hesitations and other steps of light fantastic which society has pronounced as the correct dances of the period.

Another big feature on this program will be Douglas Flint and Co. in a comedy playlet, "The Merchant Prince."

Others will include the king of monologists, Dave Ferguson, in new songs, comedy and parodies; Harry Tyler and Gladys Crolius in "The Dippyists"; Bert and Lottie Walton in bits of musical comedy; Gormley and Gaffery, pantomimic acrobats; Bauer and Saunders, offering the latest New York song hits, and others.

BOSTON AND MONTANA BUYERS.

Messrs. Mark Harris & Co., Standard Bank Building, are naturally elated with the big advance in Boston and Montana shares which they started advising clients to buy on Feb. 7 last at 36 cents a share. The firm had made a close study of the Nevada property before inducing purchasers of the stock, and their judgment was amply verified by the stock's action. On Saturday the shares sold up to $1.25 on the Boston and New York curb, and the firm estimate that their clients have easily made $300,000 on the deal.

FAMOUS BAND FOR SCARBORO BEACH.

Creatore's world famous band has been secured for the opening of Scarboro Beach. It will be the greatest attraction ever seen in the east end park.

NOTICE TO MEN!

WE HAVE RAISED the PRICE

$15.00 to measure

from $14.00 to $15.00

Wear clothes that are made to your order. Remember, you choose your cloth and we carry out your exact wants, giving you a "try-on" in making sure that the garments fit you as they should. Why not be distinctive rather than just "one of the crowd?"

You know, of course, that wool has "gone up" and is still "going up" in price. You know that dependable dyes are hard to get---you rather expected to pay more for a suit this spring.

But until now, thanks to our foresight, you didn't have to---not if you ordered your clothes at the Tip Top Tailors---because as we have been telling you all spring, we bought our supply of materials before present war prices prevailed.

Now, however, a new condition has cropped up, a condition that we did not anticipate, viz., an alarming scarcity of tailors, cutters, etc., necessitating higher wages and consequently greatly increased cost of making. With this condition before us we have no choice but to ask you a slight advance---not much, just a dollar, but an advance that represents to us the difference between profit and loss.

When you consider the present state of affairs—how others have advanced prices months ago, when you consider that the same woollens we offer you at $15 are selling at $25 and $30 elsewhere, we believe you will agree that our modest advance of $1.00 is extremely reasonable. At the same time we wish to assure you that could we possibly continue business without asking this dollar more, we would do so because our motto has always been: "Many orders at extremely close profits." During this season of abnormal labor conditions and market upheavals, we believe in being frank with our patrons. We believe it will mean something to them to know that all the materials we offer them are of honest, trustworthy quality and that in the making of our clothes the workmanship will be our best and that their wants will be courteously and painstakingly served in every particular. Just now a dollar more in price enables us to maintain our standard of quality, hence we do not hesitate to ask it. The new price $15.00 instead of $14.00, goes into effect at all our 12 branches when the stores open on Monday Morning, May 1st.

TIP TOP $15.00 TAILORS

Suits and Overcoats Made to Measure

Retail Store - 245 Yonge Street, Toronto

Branches: Hamilton, Brantford, Chatham, London, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Edmonton and Regina.

MAIL ORDERS—If you live out of town write for samples of cloth and self-measurement form. We make quickly and fit perfectly by mail.

PRINCESS ALEXANDER IN RED CROSS WORK

No Work Too Small for Her to Do as Long as it Helps.

DEVOTED TO HER HOME

Keen Student of Modern Literature, Linguist, Artiste and Fine Horsewoman.

By W. B. THOMPSON.

LONDON, April 29—It is characteristic of Princess Alexander of Teck that she should be content to act in the humble capacity of kitchenmaid at Princess Christian's Red Cross Hospital at Engelfield Green, near Windsor, where she helps to cook the meals, washes up the dishes afterwards, and spares herself none of the drudgery of kitchen work. Like her husband, Prince Alexander, who accepted the chairmanship of Middlesex Hospital in order that he might continue the beneficent work of his late brother, Prince Francis, the princess devotes a good deal of her time to practical philanthropy; a few charitable schemes are launched in which she does not take a personal interest.

The daughter of the late Duke of Albany, the princess married Prince Alexander in 1904, when she was twenty-one years of age. Exactly how much truth there may be in the romantic stories that are told of the foreign aspirants to the hand of the princess "Alice in Wonderland," as she was called in her younger days because of her fervent devotion to the works of Lewis Carroll, it is difficult to say. That she early determined, however, like her cousin, the Princess Royal, that she would not marry a foreign prince, is certain, and her marriage with Prince Alexander gave general satisfaction in this country.

Devoted to Her Home.

A woman possessing her full share of that personal charm and cleverness which distinguish all the members of the royal family, Princes Alexander is devoted to home and her two children. She has often confessed that she spends the best hours in the seclusion of her own family. At the same time she has many studies, hobbies and outdoor recreations.

Unlike most members of the royal family, she does not make music one of her pursuits, but she is a very keen student of modern literature, a firstrate linguist, and an artist of no mean merit. Riding, however, is the princess' favorite recreation, and, like her cousin, the Queen of Holland, she is a splendid horsewoman.

Hippodrome

There is a great big heart-thrilling drama coming to the Hippodrome next week in the presentation of "The Price of Malice," by the gifted romantic star, Hamilton Revelle, supported by Barbara Tennant. Besides Mr. Revelle and Miss Tenant the cast includes William Davidson, Helen Dunbar and many other well-known folks in the movie world. "The Price of Malice" shows a captain, the military aide in the British diplomatic office, seeks to involve James Clifford of the secret service in the disappearance of certain documents of supreme military importance, which have been purloined from his safe.

The bill is a strong one, having for its headline act, McIntosh and His Musical Maids. They come decked out in the Highland plaid, play brass instruments and sing. The very best thing they do is to sing "Annie Laurie."

A fine line of work by juggling comedians is offered by Walton Brothers and Greer, who do some surprising things with bomerangs and hats, while the four Juvenile Kings, as entertainers, are quite in a class by themselves. Those who love to skate will find some surprises in the work of Harrah and Milroy, while the comedy playlet, "Miss Thanksgiving," put on by Mullaly and Pingree Co. is alone worth the price of admission.

119 BULLET WOUNDS.

LONDON, April 29.—Among the patients at Knightshayes Court, Tiverton, lent by Sir Ian and Lady Heathercoat-Amory as a V.A.D. hospital, is a young corporal who received 119 bullet-wounds. Nearly all the bullets have been extracted.

DECORATIONS FOR WAR HORSES.

PARIS, April 29—It is the custom here to decorate horses with a plate attached to their harness announcing that the wearer has seen active service, but has now been sent home as only fit for civilian work.

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunates, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets.

Dissolve one Bon-Opto tablet in ¼-glass of water.

With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses, might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong, magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

A prominent City Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy, its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations, I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

The PRINCETON

(By the House of Hobberlin, Limited)

As An Artistic Achievement

alone this new creation of Hobberlin Tailoring would attract favorable commendation, not only for its pleasing lines, but also for those apparently slight divergencies from the ordinary which at once indicate the past-master of the tailor's highest art. Princeton! A name which throughout this Continent denotes one of the premier seats of learning, just as the name Hobberlin on clothes is synonymous with the highest attainable standard of perfection. One of the great secrets of our success in pleasing fastidious dressers is that we are not followers only, but Creators of Fashions. The House of Hobberlin Ltd.--the greatest exclusive tailoring plant in Canada; with 1300 selling agencies in every part of the Dominion; backed up by an expert buyer located in the very heart of the British woolen industry.

Could organization for your satisfaction be more perfect?

MADE-TO-MEASURE AND READY-FOR-SERVICE CLOTHES

The HOUSE of HOBBERLIN Limited "TAILORS TO THE CANADIAN GENTLEMAN"

STORE OPENS 8 A.M. **151 Yonge, 9 E. Richmond** STORE CLOSES 9 P.M.

City Agents—Walter Mick, 204 Dundas St.; J. W. Bridgett, 1731 Dundas St.; W. A. Kenny, 836 College St.; V. L. Evans, 411 Roncesvalles Ave.; Hay and McCarthy, 1354 Queen St. West; W. H. Patterson, 1260 Bloor St. West; J. Easson and Son, 958 Bloor West; R. S. Reid, 470 Spadina Ave.; Frank M. Simpson, 1048 Bathurst St.; A. L. Jourard, Mount Dennis, Ont.; Chappell's, 1188 St. Clair Ave.; W. A. Geisel, 2195 Queen St. East; M. and M. Maynard, 1218 Pape Ave.; J. H. Montgomery & Co., 724 Queen East; J. Baxter, 209 Danforth Ave.; J. H. Mix, 180 Main St., East Toronto; A. W. Presgrave, 3199 Yonge St., and 1,300 agents, covering Canada from ocean to ocean.

HIGHLAND BATTALION CUT WAY THRU ENEMY

Fought for Two Days in the Face of a Most Terrific Fire.

YOUNG STUDENT KILLED

Letter to Friend in Toronto Describes Valor of Medical Student.

Private G. W. Allan's tragic career at the battle of Richebourg is described in a letter received by a friend of the family, John Cowan, of Toronto Presbytery. Private Allan was a son of Rev. J. Allan of Hawick, Scotland, he was a medical student but enlisted as a private in the Glasgow Highlanders. The regiment was cut down from 1400 to 600 before the battle of Richebourg L'Avone. Young Allan had become an active assistant of the regimental doctor. In describing his supreme sacrifice as recounted by a chum who was invalided home thru wounds, the letter says: "The regiment fought Saturday and all Sunday, and facing a blazing line of fire, broke thru the German line, and held their trenches till relieved.

"On Monday morning George was lying asleep. He had not been fifteen minutes asleep when word was passed for him; some one pulled him up saying 'Another chap wounded.' George said 'All right, I'll be back directly.' After he came back he was asleep only ten minutes when he was aroused again, and went on a similar errand. He came back and was aroused again, on this occasion for a chum who was very severely wounded.

Called for Another.

"Later in the day he was called to dress another; George ran to him, tore off the tunic, cut his shirt and scraped the hot shrapnel from his back. Not long after George was wounded himself in the back, and got two other slight wounds. He was carried to the dug out. Six others were with him. Within half an hour a Jack Johnson killed them all. Some other shells fell in quick succession. There was no need of a grave. There was nothing to bury."

FRECKLE-FACE

Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots—How to Remove Easily.

Here's a chance, Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable dealer that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Rarely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine, as this is the prescription sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

SOCIETY CIRCUS WILL FEATURE LOEW'S BILL

Ernest Evans Will Present Big Dancing and Costume Novelty.

Ernest Evans, favorite of New York's "400," and declared to be the leading exponent of the art of modern dancing, will be the magnet of attraction at the head of Loew's bill for next week. Mr. Evans will present his famous Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet, which is said to be the most sumptuous and pretentious collection of dance numbers that has yet been staged before the theatre-going public. Surrounded by his twelve beautiful society dancers, Mr. Evans presents the identical act over which all Broadway raved. The critics of the New York press hesitated before calling this offering an act. Instead the majority of them dignified it by terming it "a creation," and such it is. The costumes of Ernest Evans and his society dancers represent an outlay of over $5000. As an exhibition of modish dress the offering promises to be an exceptional treat. Ernest Evans and his pretty and graceful associates execute the very latest ideas in several styles of tango, dips, glides, hesitations and other steps of light fantastic which society has pronounced as the correct dances of the period.

How You May Reduce Your Weight

Overstoutness is a very unwelcome condition, especially in the present day, when slender figures are so fashionable, and every reader of this paper has noticed the tendency of some people to put on an excessive amount of fat.

If you happen to be one of those whose weight is more than it should be, don't try to starve yourself, eat all you want, but go to your druggist and get oil of orilene in capsule form and take one with each meal.

Oil of orilene increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood and dissolves the fatty tissue, in many cases at nearly the rate of one pound per day. Be sure to get oil of orilene in capsule form. It is sold only in original sealed packages. Any good druggist has it or a large size box will be sent on receipt of $1.00. Address D. J. Little Drug Co., Box 1240, Montreal, Can.

ROYAL PERFORMANCES FOR WOUNDED MEN

Their Majesties Attend Variety Shows at Buckingham Palacec.

LONDON, —(Special).—Last week Their Majesties, the King and Queen, entertained to tea, at Buckingham Palace, batches of 1000 wounded soldiers and sailors on three consecutive afternoons. Alfred Butt, the manager of the London Palace Theatre, was intrusted with the arrangement of variety programs, which were presented after the repast. Among the American artists selected to take part in these entertainments were Ethel Levey, Jack Norworth, Joe Coyne, Manny and Roberts, The Two Bobs, and Frank Van Hoven. The King and Queen were present at all three programs, in addition to many other members of the royal family. The entertainments were given in the riding school attached to the palace, which had been transformed into a commodious theatre for the occasion.

COSSACK BOOTS ORDER.

LONDON, April 29.—An order for three Million Cossack boots has been placed in this country. Each pair of legs will consume 9ft. of leather, and the order will take in all 300,000 hides.

Alexis Eczema Cure

Weeping, Dry and Scaly Eczema, Psoriasis and all skin diseases Alexis cures. Price, 50c. For sale at Alexis, 47 McCaul St. Main 3209.

War tax and postage extra.

On Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

Parliament this week has almost faded from public view. Since Tuesday the Meredith-Duff Commission has engrossed the stage. The house of commons has spent nearly all the week in committee of supply, but few estimates have passed. A small group of Liberals prevent much progress being made. They are only a corporal's guard, for Messrs. Carvell and Kyte are in constant attendance upon the royal commission, and the Liberal members from Quebec are busy with the provincial elections.

The real event of the week from a parliamentary standpoint was the caucus on the railway situation. As to the result of that caucus of course there is no announcement forthcoming. There was considerable anxiety among the members to know what Hon. Frank Cochrane thought of the government proposals. In this connection someone has suggested that Mr. Cochrane's rumored retirement from the railway department keeps a good many Conservatives quiet, who would otherwise become insurgent. More than one M. P. has an idea in the back of his head that he may be Mr. Cochrane's successor and is therefore quite cautious about antagonizing the government.

Nor is the government inclined to hurry over much. They have yet to announce their railway legislation, and on both sides of the house there is a disposition to mark time. Nothing can be quite sure yet what will come out of the Kyte charges and the judicial machinery they have set in motion.

One point seems to be already settled. It is now pretty generally admitted that the members of the shell committee were not officials of the British Government. The correspondence already in evidence shows that General Sam Hughes was the sole representative of the British minister of munitions. The war office treated the members of the shell committee as contractors, and that committee was never regarded by the war office as having any legal existence.

The statement made to the royal commission on Friday by Mr. Hellmuth was not seriously challenged. He said that the shell committee came to regard itself as an arm of the British Government, but that the war office steadfastly refused them any such recognition. The contracts for munitions in Canada were placed with the shell committee rather than by the shell committee.

This being true, there is no reason why any and every transaction of the shell committee cannot be investigated by the Canadian Government. Indeed, the point now is so plain that one is amazed that Solicitor-General Meighen should have seriously argued the contrary. The prime minister and Mr. R. B. Bennett may have been briefed by Mr. Meighen and the conclusions they drew may have followed quite logically from the premises he presented. But these premises are now proved to be without foundation.

The cable correspondence respecting munitions, carried on in cipher since the outbreak of the war, has been a correspondence between the militia department at Ottawa and the ordnance munitions department in England. If I understand Col. Carngie correctly the shell committee was never entrusted with the cipher, but sent and received all messages thru the Dominion department of militia and defence. Contracts were generally made in the name of the minister and not in the name of the shell committee.

The shell committee, like Topsy, was never born. It "simply growed." It was an extra-legal body, which developed in the British way like the cabinet system. As the colonial secretary says what he has to say to Canada thru the governor-general, so the British war office dealt with the minister of militia, but General Sam did not permit the shell committee to seize the substance of power and leave him merely its shadow. He intervened at times, and their despatches to the home government were, to quote Col. Carnegie, "strengthened by ebullitions from the general." He gave them directions and kept an oversight upon the activities. When he spoke from the throne he spoke his own sentiments and not the word put into his mouth by the shell committee.

The technical or constitutional objection therefore to a wide open investigation has completely disappeared. If therefore any general demand should arise for a wider open investigation than the one now under way it cannot be denied upon the legal grounds that seemed quite convincing a month or two ago.

That is at least one definite point already established. It may or may not be of importance, but there it is. If anything like a serious scandal is unearthed in connection with the fuse contracts in New York we may expect to hear a demand for an investigation into certain contracts made in Canada.

The royal commission has started out well. Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., is clearing away the underbrush and blaizng a trail for counsel and commissioners to follow. During the three days scarcely an interruption has come from the 15 lawyers about him and scarcely a suggestion from the bench. He is doing his work well, neither as a prosecutor nor as an apologist, but as the ideal advocate appearing in the public interest.

Some friends of the government think that Mr. Hellmuth should have proceeded in a different manner. They say he should have put Mr. Kyte, M.P., in the box, shown that the alleged agreements between Allison and others with which he startled the house a few weeks ago had in fact no existence, and that Mr. Hellmuth should have discredited Kyte and his charges by a vigorous onset in the first shock of battle. They say that a long-drawn out enquiry may give the public an idea that there is something to investigate, and that Gen. Sam's formal acquittal after a long investigation will not have the moral effect which would have followed a humiliating break down by the Liberals on the first day of the trial.

That is as it may be. Mr. Hellmuth, it is said, declined to stampede or to be stampeded, but thought that all the facts should be brought to the attention of the royal commission in a decorous and orderly manner. He is, therefore, drilling like a man with a derrick so many feet a day. Later on, if Mr. Johnston or somebody else, wants to shoot the well, they may have all they find, whether it be oil, natural gas or salt water. Mr. Hellmuth guarantees nothing but the honest drilling of so many feet a day. He is paid by the foot and has no other ambition but to earn his money by conscientious work.

The royal commission is sitting in a room on the fourth floor of the Central Station, where the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners sometimes hold court. The bench was constructed to accommodate six judges. Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff, therefore, have plenty of room, but the same cannot be said of anyone else. The 6 lawyers are packed in a pen just below and in front of the bench. I use the word "pen" advisedly. The space is square and entirely enclosed on one side by the bench and on the other three sides by a low fence. The barristers have scarcely room enough to move about and when one of them addresses the court it is difficult for some of the others to hear him. Mr. Hellmuth in examining the witness stands a long way off and his voice carries well. As for Col. Carnegie, he never has to be told to speak up. The difficulty with the colonel is to get him to stop. No one ever so enjoyed the mere thrill of talking. He bubbles like a spring and if he does not babble like a brook, he might very well say in the words of Tennyson's brook:

For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

There is nothing offensive in the colonel's loquacity. One might as well complain of the sun because it gives light or of the waves because they are always in motion. He reminds one of radium, which exudes energy for millions of years without decreasing in weight or activity. We used to think that Gen. Hughes was inclined to talk, but the general is a Grant, a Von Moltke, a North American Indian, a tongue-tied boy, a deaf mute, compared with Col. Carnegie. All the women in the world gathere togethere at one sewing circle to discuss the latest scandal would not be able to get in a word edgewise if the colonel dropped in for a dish of tea. People who have been fed up on the Killiecrankie school of fiction and think of the "silent Scot" have another think coming since the advent of Col. Carnegie.

Yet there is no doubting his nativity. His r's roll like battledrums. One shudders to think what would happen if he had to ask a clerk in a drug store for Radway's Ready Relief. It would take him a week to say:

"Round the rugged rock
The ragged rascal ran."

He has a way of pronouncing the word Morgan which cannot be reproduced and it was a long time the other day before someone discovered that the Mr. "Claerke" he was talking about was no other than Mr. Clergue. Yet at times the burr is scarcely noticeable and now and then he affects the accent which we associate with the London clubs. Thus once when Mr. Hellmuth asked him what should have been an easy question to answer, he replied in Londonese:

"You tax me, really."

He is as keen as a briar in many respects. There is no doubt, I think, that he is a highly competent mechanical engineer. He was employed for years at the Woolwich arsenal. His military title, however, was conferred upon him by Gen. Sam Hughes, and he likes to be addressed as "colonel." He claims to have been and no doubt was the dominating figure in the shell committee. He says he dictated nearly all the letters which Gen. Bertram signed and practically all the cables which went to the British war office signed "Militia." He apparently takes the entire responsibility for the fuse contracts. To do him justice, he seldom beats about the bush and the story of the shell committee as he detailed it upon the stand is highly interesting.

Up to date Col. J. Wesley Allison has scarcely been mentioned, but it was undoubtedly he who brought Col. Carnegie into touch with Bassick, Cadwell and Yoakum. He is following the hearing before the royal commission with keen interest and of course is conspicuous among those present. His appearance is peculiar, because the shock of white hair one associates with blue eyes and a florid face in his case is accompanied by piercing black eyes and a sallow complexion. If his face be crafty, his smile is ingratiating. If he really be a wolf and, far be it from me to say that he is, he must be an insinuating and plausible wolf like the one that devoured little Red Riding Hood.

But, leaving Allison out of the question, did not General Bertram and Col. Carnegie take long chances when they went down to New York with $22,000,000 to spend? They must have seemed to the wolves of Wall streets like the babes in the wood. No wonder the British Consul General tried to shoo them back. They were going to New York on a secret mission, but the redcaps hawled them out as soon as they arrived at the New York Central Station!

It would be unfair, as well as improper, to render a verdict at this stage upon the evidence presented. Undoubtedly Col. Carnegie, who takes the entire responsibility, made up his mind to give the fuse contracts to firms in the United States, no matter what offers he might get from manufacturers in Canada. A stranger to this country he may have honestly believed that Canadians were not able to deliver the goods. The one thing, however, that requires explanation and which Col. Carnegie certainly has not explained up to this time is the change in the contracts at the last moment that apparently gave the Bassick, Cadwell and Yoakum combination clear velvet above the ordinary profits to the extent of $333,333,332.

Let us remember that, roughly speaking, there are two kinds of fuses. There is the detonating fuse, which goes off when it hits something hard enough, and there is the time fuse, which goes off in the air or anywhere else after so mony seconds. The detonating fuse is a simple proposition, while the time fuse is very complex.

The graze fuse is a detonating fuse, but it does not explode at the instant of impact. The shell loaded with a graze fuse pierces the wall of a house let us say, and explodes inside. If the shell is fired so as to ricochet the explosion occurs on the rebound, with the "curtain of fire," of which we have heard so much at Verdun. If the fuse merely "grazes" the ground the explosion occurs a moment later and that may be the derivation of the name.

But the graze fuse is a cheap fuse compared with the British time fuse number 80 mark five.

When the shells committee came to make the contracts for fuses they fixed the price for the time fuse at $4.50 and the price for the graze fuse at $4.00. The price for the time fuse was not out of the way, but the price for the graze fuse was 100 per cent. too high.

Now these two facts are beyond dispute:

1. The fuse company in which Allison's friends, to wit, Bassick, Cadwell and Yoakum, are interested got all the graze fuses.

2. The price for the graze fuse was fixed at $4.00, when $2.00 would have been about right.

Col. Carnegie says he takes the entire responsibility for fixing the price at $4.00, which he now admits is too high. But if he had applied to the British war office or to J. P. Morgan & Co. at the time he would have learned that the graze fuse was worth, not $4.00 but $2.05. After the Imperial Munitions Board came into power they compelled the American Ammunition Co. to reduce the price for graze fuses so as to effect a saving of more than $1,000,000.

Col. Carnegie says in manly fashion that he made the mistake and that he accepts the full responsibility, but upon the $50,000 graze fuses already delivered nearly $1,000,000 too much has been paid. The colonel may accept the responsibility, but can he make the loss good?

The shells committee was appointed by the minister of militia, and could have been dismissed at any time by him. Therefore, he is constitutionally responsible for any blunders made by that committee, and it may be argued that so is the government of which he is a member.

But that question I leave for lawyers and statemen to deal with.

A TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

On the first page of the "Army and Navy Register" of Washington, D. C., in its issue of April 1st, appears the above photograph of an armoured automobile, and it is stated that this type of armoured automobile which is being sent abroad for use with forces in the field, is the type that has been recommended for purchase by Major-General Barton, commodore of the Marine Corps of the U. S.

An interesting feature in regard to this is that the photograph illustrates the armoured motor truck purchased by Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes for use with the Canadian troops in the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, and is the machine that was designed and built by the Russell Motor Car Company, under supervision of Lieut.-Col. W. K. McNaught.

What Hydro Costs

HYDRO OFFICIAL 1915 REPORT STATES TORONTO HYDRO SYSTEM

Cost of 1915 power, $430,830.00.

Cost per horse-power year, $15.00.

Total operation cost without any depreciation, $1,318,831.50.

What Rates Are Charged?

THE FOLLOWING IS A TORONTO HYDRO ACCOUNT, JANUARY 6th TO FEBRUARY 4th, 1916

10 h.p. at $1.25	$12.50
20 h.p. at $1.00	20.00
1,120 k.w. hrs at 1½c	16.80
9,776 k.w. hrs. at 15c	14.66
	$63.96
Less 20 per cent. discount	12.79
Net account	$51.17

Conclusions From These Figures:

Average power purchased, 28,722 h.p.

After adding $150,000 for depreciation, cost of power on which rates should be based to consumer

PER HORSE-POWER YEAR

$51.14

Actual Horse-power Used By This Firm as Measured By Meter

66 horse-power, almost all for light.
Rate per month for 66 h.p., 77c.
Rate per year per h.p., $9.24.

POWER COSTING TORONTO HYDRO

$51.14 is Sold for $9.24

WHO PAYS THE DEFICIT?

Taxpayers Should Not Submit to Mismanagement

Which Means a Loss of $42.00 for Each Horse-power Per Year Due to This Hydro Customer—and Hundreds of Others Like Him

Making Money From the Soil

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM — IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT HELP TO FEED — GROW SOMETHING

It Will Show You the Way How to

GROW THESE IN YOUR GARDEN

Asparagus	Celery	Parsnips
Beans	Corn	Garden Peas
Beets	Cucumbers	Pumpkin
Brussels Sprouts	Lettuce	Radish
Cabbage	Musk Melon	Rhubarb
Carrots	Onions	Squash
Cauliflower	Parsley	Tomatoes
Citron	Peppers	Turnip

GET THIS BOOK—IT WILL SHOW YOU

—How to prepare and fertilize the soil.
—Kinds of soil adapted to each kind of vegetables.
—How to plant and cultivate each kind.
—Quantities of seed required.
—Best varieties of each kind to grow.
—How to care for them after they begin to grow.
—Insects to combat and how to overcome them.
—What to spray with and how to spray.
—How to grow several crops in one season.
—And almost anything else you are likely to want to know about gardening.

Clip the Coupon Which Appears Elsewhere and Get It Today.

BUILDING PERMITS.

City Architect Pearse issued the following building permits on Saturday morning:

Toronto Housing Company, to erect a brick and tile building in the Don division, near Mill street, at a cost of $3500; Central Press Agency 70-76 Pearl street, to alter stores and dwellings at the southwest corner of York and Front streets, at a cost of $8000. There were 30 applications for building permits on Friday, amounting to $141,865.

$1.00 EACH WEEK

is all you have to pay to outfit yourself and family in all the latest models and up-to-date styles.

After Easter Sale Suits-Coats-Dresses

LADIES' SUITS

Suits of wool serge, combining the belt and ripple effects; full wide swirling skirts; some fancy pockets $15.00

Black and white checks, gabardines, poplins, and men's wear serges, all coats prettily trimmed with fancy silk collar $18.00

Also a fine selection of new suits in all the latest styles and materials at $15.00

LADIES' COATS

A variety of styles to make your selection easy. Loose, flaring models, belted and half-belted models in smart array $9.00

Coats that you will talk about. Covert cloths, serges, and many other snappy tailored styles at this price $15.00

LADIES' DRESSES
Don't fail to see these pretty Silk Dresses in all new colors, including black and white check taffeta at prices from
$7.50 to $25.00

LADIES' SKIRTS.
Walking and Dressy Skirts in all the newest materials, neatly tailored, including many taffetas, from
$3.98 to $6.50

RAINCOATS.
We have a good assortment of Ladies' and Men's Raincoats, in a selection of styles and sizes from
$5.00 to $20.00.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.
An excellent choice of Men's New Spring Suits and Spring Overcoats, in blues, blacks, worsteds and fancy tweeds, from
$12.50 to $25.00

BOYS' SUITS.
In all good, honest materials, serges and tweeds, both double and single-breasted styles. All sizes, priced from $3.50 up.

We also carry a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Hats, Caps, Raincoats, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Suits to Measure
If you are desirous of having the best, pay a visit to our made-to-measure department, where our new Spring Materials are now on display. A guaranteed fit goes with every order. A choice selection of all the newest materials always in stock.

WHITE BROS, 280 QUEEN W.

Open Evenings—10% off Bills Paid in 30 Days

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BY W. H. STEWART.

(Continued from Page 1).

Zeppelins were pursued by British machines, two as far as sixty miles out to sea and they were liberally besprinkled with bombs. But so far as is known no vital spots were hit. British light cruisers, destroyers, and patrol ships came up and engaged the German fleet while it was bombarding Lowestoft and it turned tail and fled. Some of the British craft were hit by shells, but none were disabled.

* * * * * *

In France an official statement issued at the beginning of the week said that in the battle of Verdun the Germans had brought forward no fewer than thirty divisions or well over 600,000 rifles. Some of the divisions had been reconstituted with fresh drafts as many as three times without being withdrawn from the fighting lines. Operations in this region have been quite desultory; the few attacks ventured upon by the enemy have been half hearted. The artillery engagement has been kept up with varying degrees of intensity. The only other places where there has been infantry fighting were Lorraine where a German attack on a French salient was repulsed with a loss of about 1000 men and near Soissons where the French carried by surprise attacks some woods from the Germans. The French also made some successful local attacks north of Verdun.

* * * * * *

In the Caucasian theatre the chief event of the week has been the success won by the Russians in the region south of Bitlis. They have driven the Turks from all their strongly fortified mountain positions and have begun a rapid advance upon Diabekr and the Bagdad Railway. West of Trebizond the Russians are continuing their progress. In the Pontine range, west of Erzerum, they have beaten off a number of Turkish attacks and they have carried several important sectors of the hostile positions.

* * * * * *

In East Africa, General Jan Christian Smuts has reported uninterrupted progress. He has carried several important fortified points and is marching on the railway which runs west from the coast. Native chiefs are making submission to him as he advances. Mounted troops are scouring the country and rounding up stray parties of the enemy.

* * * * * *

In Mesopotamia, a British attempt to carry the Turkish positions at Sannaiyat and go to the relief of Kut-el-Amara broke down, owing to floods preventing the arrival of supports for a British battalion, which had burst thru the first and second lines of the Turks and penetrated into the third line. Near the end of this week a supply steamer, which tried to sail up the Tigris with provisions for the garrison, stranded four miles from Kut-el-Amara. The people of England are becoming quite downhearted over the fate of General Townshend's garrison.

* * * * * *

So far as the creation of excitement goes, the outbreak of Sinn Feiners and James Larkin's transport workers in Dublin easily takes the lead in this week's development of the war. But the operations called in play to suppress the uprising are more in the form of police work than of a campaign.

The revolt started quite suddenly. It began with a parade of 600 Sinn Feiners and their armed followers on Easter Monday, and it ended with the seizing of strategic points, including the postoffice and other prominent buildings. An attempt was even made to seize Dublin Castle. Much indiscriminate shooting was indulged in by the insurgents against individual soldiers and civilians.

News Spread Rapidly

The news of the revolt spread rapidly, altho the rebels had cut all the telegraph wires and stopped communications with England.

As to the chances of the Irish insurgents to imperil seriously the British hold on Ireland, they probably amount to nothing. The stopping of the attempt of a German naval auxiliary to land rifles there has deprived the rebels of their source of supply. In the absence of facilities for ammunition making the revolt, has just so long a time to run. Besides, a modern insurrection stands no chance of even temporary success without artillery, and this the Sinn Feiners do not possess. Guns and shells are such cumbrous articles to handle and to transport that there is little chance of their being landed in Ireland by the enemy.

Raid as Diversion

The raid upon Lowestoft and Yarmouth was also probably designed in conjunction with Zeppelin raids, to have a connection with the trouble in Ireland. It is not improbable that the Germans desired to draw the grand fleet south so that they could break the blockade and land troops and probably munitions and guns in Ireland, if so that attempt has not succeeded.

It is probable that a big revolutionary movement had been planned, but the capture of the ringleader, Sir Roger Casement, as he landed with two companions on the western coast of Ireland from a German submarine, probably spoiled the general plans for a revolt. Sir Roger has been taken to London to stand trial for treason. Other fomenters of revolt have also been arrested. Sir Roger has gained a reputation for humanitarianism, which some people believe is undeserved by his exposures of alleged atrocities in the Congo and on rubber plantations in South America. It is now believed that the atrocities in the Congo were largely mythical, and that charges about their commission were trumped up thru German agency for German ends. Sir Roger has probably been in treasonable converse with Potsdam for many years. The insanity theory as applied to him, is not believed by those who have made a study of his actions as tenable.

Germans Lively

The feature of the past week's operations in France and Flanders has been the increased liveliness of the Germans confronting the British lines in Flanders. A perusal of the British official report of Thursday shows that a great deal of fighting has been crowded into a single day's operations. In that part of the western theatre of war the British troops have been giving the Germans no rest night or day for months, and the Germans are being kept constantly on edge waiting for a supposed offensive which has been frequently asserted as going to come in the spring. As Flanders is an open country and does not give so much cover to troops as other sections of France, the constant exposure of troops to the risks of being cut off by snipers grows on their nerves. The British army has been largely reinforced, so that it now has twice as many men per mile of front as the German army across the way from it. The result is that the British generals can give their men a great deal more time off from their arduous vigils than the German generals can. So in a contest of endurance the side which has the larger numbers on the spot has obviously a great advantage.

Give Foe No Rest

It is patent from a perusal of the official reports of Sir Max Aitkin that deal with the Canadian activities, and that are therefore necessarily concerned with only a few miles of front that the Canadians in common with their English, Scotch, and Irish comrades, have made German-baiting an extremely ardent practice. They have goaded the Germans to fury time and again, and when the Germans do attack them they put up as a rule such a stout resistance that the Germans are unable to make much of an impression on the British lines.

For example, behold the recent mine fighting about St. Eloi. It was started by the English blowing up a salient, and the Germans coming up later and attacking the former positions so as to re-establish their old lines. But they failed in this enterprise, altho they got into one or two craters.

Out-Gunnned and Out-Shelled

The Germans who previously had a great superiority in artillery and shells have seen the British strength constantly growing in these particulars. Everyone who has visited the British front has borne witness to the great preponderance of the British in weight of metal and shells over the Germans. This preponderance is constantly increasing. Coupled with it is the expectation that of the Germans, the allies are preparing to launch a big offensive against them. Waiting day after day for this offensive to be launched, an offensive which is sure whatever its result, to cause the deaths of ten thousands of men, and the maiming of ten thousands of others, the Germans are therefore, being mere men and not supermen, to grow extremely nervous and "jumpy." Like certain savages who when they see death coming at the hands of an enemy run out to meet it, and impale themselves on hostile spears, the Germans are more and more inclined to rush from their trenches in raids upon British positions, and to risk death or wounding in order to get themselves out of their misery. Owing to the communicability of ideas this sentiment is likely to spread from the men to their officers and generals. Hence the launching of so many fruitless attacks which are certain death to many.

Get Close to Enemy Lines

Another point worth mention is that the British and French have shoved their trenches up closer and closer by means of saps to the German lines. From forward saps observations are made, ranges are found and corrected, and the trench-mortars, which resemble sawed-off gas-pipes are set to work and they hurl into the trenches of the enemy hundreds of jars of high-explosives which work great damage. The outcome is that the Germans are forced to attack the allies to drive off their observers in the sap-heads, and to destroy these sap-heads so as to prevent the creeping forward of observers to correct the fire of the trench mortars.

Allied Offensive

Much debate has been carried on amongst war critics about the manner in which the allies should conduct their offensive against the Germans. It has been suggested that this offensive be undertaken in eschelon. That involves, say first, the British landing a heavy blow against the German trenches in Flanders. Next the French takes it up and land another heavy blow in Lorraine or the Champagne. Then the Russians would start to work in Galicia and Bukowina. After the Russians would come the Italians, and when they were finished with their operation, the British would take up the hammer again and so the offensive would go round in a circle till the Germans were exhausted.

As to the prospects of the Russians attempting to advance westwards from Riga, war critics consider such a proceeding as improbable, for an advance here would not gain for the same expenditure of effort the results that could be gained by an advance in the south.

German Losses Mount Up

Another point that has again been brought out is that the magnitude of the German losses has become so extensive that the time is at hand when they can find no more recruits to fill their depleted ranks, and so they must fight with diminished numbers. That implies that a battalion which now fights with a thousand men will have to fight with, first, 900, then 800, then 700, and so on. So the German and Austrian establishment will be so worn down that its present lines will be too thin, and of his own accord the enemy will have to retreat to shorter lines, so as to be able to hold them. On that theory a minimum of 3500 men a mile is required to hold a given front.

The question now remains to be solved of where the Germans will choose to contract their lines first, in the west, or in the east. Some people believe that it will be in the east, but the prospects are greatly against this. If the Germans decided to retreat from their present lines in Russia and Galicia, they will not shorten them by so doing, for in that case the Russian lines will be stretched across Hungary, and the German lines would in reality be lengthened. Therefore it is said that the retreat must come in Flanders. They must first probably evacuate the Lille salient.

Verdun Battle Over

It is probable that by this time the battle of Verdun may be truly said to be over. It was decided in the first four days of the contest, but owing to the obstinacy of the Germans, and to their fear of admitting defeat to their own people, it was prolonged to about seventy days.

The position of Verdun is in technical terms, a salient, a big bulge or curve into the German lines. This salient is about 14 miles deep and contrary to most salients, it has no neck, properly speaking, for the distance across the base is thirty miles at present. Before the German offensive began this salient was 18 miles deep. In shape it resembles a big, prostrate pyramid, with its backbone a strong ridge well adapted for defence for part of its distance.

But east of the Meuse, that salient is not considered well adapted for defence till Verdun is passed on the south. On the western bank of the Meuse, the terrain is more defensible.

Plans of Joffre

Frank Simonds, one of the ablest war critics in the United States, and, perhaps, next to Colonel Feyler, the most important of the neutral military writers, was sent to France after the fighting had lasted some time, to compile a narrative of the engagement. His authority for the statement that General Joffre, who disliked losing the extra men that the defense of the mere Town of Verdun would involve, had decided to let the Germans have the town. He planned to withdraw the French armies to the more defensible heights across the river. His judgment was justified on purely military grounds, but the politicians here stepped in and they induced Joffre to make a stand after his troops had withdrawn to their present lines. They argued that the mere political effect of the entry into Verdun by the Germans would be depressing to the French, and that it would have a bad effect on neutrals, because, not understanding the military importance of withdrawing from the city, which existed still in the minds of the world as a great fortress, altho since the war began, it had been declassed. The Germans, however, for their own ends, had represented that it was a great fortress.

Joffre's Clever Ruse

In respect to this supposed plan of Joffre to evacuate and not to defend Verdun, it is quite reasonable to suppose that he allowed this notion to get abroad in order to make the Germans believe that this was his intention. He would thus be able to lead them to expect an easy victory, and so induce them to walk into a trap. He only started to evacuate the city after the Germans had signally failed at the end of the fourth day of their assault. The news that he was withdrawing or thinking of withdrawing from the town probably was a great factor in inducing the German general staff to decide on proceeding with the attack after the first failure. Thus followed the two months' fighting which can hardly be said to be concluded yet. This Joffre's evacuation plans were probably a clever ruse to bait the hook on which the Germans were caught.

Boasted in Advance

The Germans had also heard that the French did not intend to defend the town itself, and so they had widely spread abroad tales of their intention of capturing it, and had boasted about it as if the feat had already been done. Imagine their chagrin to find that the French, after all, intended to hold the town, and did hold it in spite of their most strenuous endeavors.

As to the comparison of Verdun with Gettysburg, by Mr. Simonds, strictly speaking, it is not a happy one in the military sense.

The battle corresponding to Gettysburg was the battle of the Marne

Gettysburg was the highwater mark of the southern advance against Washington. The Marne was the high water advance of the German army against Paris. The Southerners were turned back at Gettysburg; the Germans were turned back at the Marne. The fighting since has been similar to the fighting that followed Gettysburg until near the end. Gettysburg ushered in the clinch period of the civil war. It has previously been in the onset stage from the viewpoint of the north, and the north did not succeed in stopping the Southerners till Gettysburg was reached.

Signification of Verdun

The battle of Verdun is on a different plane altogether. It signified that the Germans confessed the failure of their original campaign against France by dashing thru Belgium. It signified that the Germans had reverted to the original plan of campaign that was carried out so successfully by Von Moltke in the war of 1870-71, and were attempting to invade France from the east, in order to carry out their design of disarming a large section of the French army, and putting France out of action, if not for good, at least for many months, and perhaps, finish up the war.

Mr. Simonds suggests that the Germans believed that they could obtain an easy success at Verdun, and that is why they tackled it. He also says that if they had entered the town they would have been unable to proceed any further. The defensive positions south of Verdun would be too strong for them. In the light of the present developments the defences on the north of the town are also too strong for them. But to suppose that when the Germans started their offensive they believed that they could only win a cheap success over the French who were going to evacuate the town anyhow, and did not intend to push forward any further, would indicate that the Germans are further advanced in exhaustion than any person has yet supposed, altho they are known to be pretty far exhausted. Still, Mr. Simonds may be correct in his belief that Verdun was the furthest point south that the Germans originally intended to reach.

Turned Tables on Foe

But the French neatly turned the tables on the Germans by inducing them by their supposed easy success to announce that the kaiser was looking on after they had stormed the ridge of Douaumont fort. Then came the French counter-attack which turned all their plans awry and apprised them that France had elected to make her stand on the rides of Louvemont, on the first of the main defensive positions constructed by General Serrail. The kaiser was discredited thruout Germany and the neutral world. He had met with a disastrous check. The Ecole Militaire had triumphed once again over the Hohere Kriegschcule. Von Bothmer's storming parties had tried and failed in perhaps their last offensive in the war. Hereafter when the allies willed it, they would become the aggressors, for the clinch period was about over; the drag period was about to begin.

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the Front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

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PETROGRAD, April 29.—An Imperial ukase is published ordering the issue of a new war loan of one billion dollars at 5 1-2 per cent. interest, redeemable in ten years.

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All rail rate from Toronto $15.65; Boat and Rail, via Lewiston, $13.90; rate from Hamilton $13.75.

Secure Pullman reservations and hotel information at Lackawanna city office, 1605 Royal Bank Building.

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His appearance takes care of itself, and his way of wearing his clothes shows he is to the manor born; such a man's trade we solicit with the assurance we can satisfy.

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RICH CLAIMS IN BIG MINE MERGER

Consolidation of Leading Properties in New Ontario Gold Camps.

LARGE SUMS INVOLVED

Hollinger Amalgamated to be One of Largest Yellow Metal Producers.

As persistently predicted and outlined in The World for some months past, a consolidation of the Hollinger with adjacent properties owned by closely-related interests has taken place, and the new concern is to be known as the Hollinger Consolidated Mines, Limited, with a capitalization of $25,000,000, distributed among the various interests, and making out of the consolidation the greatest gold mining proposition in the world, and this can be said without any fear of contradiction, as the company will be able from now on to distribute not less than $3,120,000 a year without any strain on its resources. The output will increase from year to year.

But even more important are the words of Mr. Robbins, the general manager of the company, who says that the properties consolidated "afford a unique basis for the merger and promise infinitely more than can be estimated." In other words, Mr. Robbins, who has more knowledge about the property than any other one, thinks so well of it and has seen so much in the way of its value, is actually afraid to state officially what is in sight for the shareholders; and not only is this a fabulous sum, but apparently it will extend over a great many years, contrary to experiences in Ontario heretofore. The Rand mines are weakening in production in a way that is not likely to come to this Porcupine proposition.

Those who know J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known Canadian mining expert, will recall what he said some years ago when asked what was the prospect of gold mining in Ontario. His reply was: "Gold has been found in lots of places in Ontario, but up to the moment not in paying quantities." Shortly after making this statement Mr. Tyrrell was engaged by English capitalists to go to Porcupine and report upon it. The advice that he gave to his clients was to buy Hollinger shares, which they did at less than $5 per share, buying a large block; and if these clients have sold a portion of their holdings it was not due to the advice that they received from their expert.

Another English concern that bought largely into Hollinger just before its wealth was recognized was Bewick-Moreing & Co. of London. It is understood that they have since that time parted with a considerable share of their holdings. But the men who make the big money and are entitled to the big money in Hollinger and Hollinger Consolidated were the Timmins Brothers and McMartin Brothers and their immediate associates, who plunged rather heavily on the appearance of the mine at its discovery, and, who, once having confidence in it, risked nearly all they had made out of silver in Cobalt in the development of Hollinger; and the strange thing is that the men who made the big money out of silver in Cobalt are actually the ones now making big money out of gold in Porcupine. Two great strokes seldom come to the one crowd. Also it is a Canadian production from start to finish.

The McMartin Brothers, both John, now a resident of Cornwall, and his late brother Duncan, were contractors on the building of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and the Timmins Brothers, Noah and Louis H., were storekeepers in Mattawa, on the Ottawa River, and established branches along the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in connection with the construction work. These men are all now millionaires many times over. They were fortunate in selecting mining engineers, and most of all in the way they went about the development of their gold properties. Everything was thoroly tested out before action was determined on, and when a line was decided on it was carried out in the fullest and ampliest manner, with a strict regard to the advice of their engineers and managers.

Incidentally, the Imperial Bank, which early took up the account of the McMartins and the Timmins and their associates in Porcupine, have been associated with this silver and gold development from the start, and as a consequence the promoters had never any great difficulty in financing except during the early stages of the adventure. The money advanced by the bank and to the shareholders before Hollinger was proved to be a success was in the neighborhood of $800,000. The Bank of Ottawa was the first to be associated with these men, but for some reason not known the account was changed and the Imperial took up the work.

Hollinger, which has been a steady producer since 1912, had an output of 28,172 tons of ore till the end of 1915 of a value of $9,300,000. The merger has many reasons to commend it to the Hollinger shareholders and these are tersely recited by General Manager Robbins. John B. Holden of the law firm of Holden & Grover has been the legal adviser of the various interests since the Porcupine discovery and to him must be accorded considerable credit for the consolidation, which promises to be beneficial to all the parties concerned.

The proposed merger will consist of the following companies: Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited; Acme Gold Mines, Limited; Millerton Gold Mines, Limited Claim 13,147 of Canadian Mining & Finance Company, Limited, and will include an area of 440 acres.

The properties owned by the above mining companies are the pick of the Porcupine camp and of which the Hollinger and Acme have already been big gold producers. The capitalization of the new company known as the Hollinger Consolidated Mines, Limited, will be $25,000,000 in $5 shares, all of which will be issued except 200,000 shares, which will remain in the treasury.

The distribution of the new capital will be as follows:

	Shares.	Par Value.
In treasury	200,000	$ 1,000,000
Issued to Hollinger shareholders	2,400,000	12,000,000
Issued to Acme shareholders	2,100,000	10,500,000
Issued to Millerton shareholders	200,000	1,000,000
Issued to Canadian Mining & Finance Co., Limited	100,000	500,000
	5,000,000	$25,000,000

In allocating the capital to the various interests the Hollinger holdings have been treated as of equal value to the other three and in the adjustment present Hollinger shareholders will get four shares of the new company for one of the old.

The report submitted by General Manager Robbins, which is an exhaustive valuation of the various properties as of Jan. 1, 1916, is in part as follows:

On the basis of a depth of 800 feet it is estimated that the Hollinger and Acme will have 5,594,570 tons of ore of a gross value of $48,196,390. On the assumption that the veins persist to a depth of 1400 feet it is estimated that the two principal properties concerned will account for 10,430,000 tons, with a value of $81,492,000.

One of the benefits of the amalgamation, in the opinion of Mr. Robbins, will be "an increased flexibility in stock having a smaller market value." Mr. Robbins further says:

"It is my opinion that Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, with its assets in cash bullion, plant, development and indicated ore, is approximately of the same value as the total collective value of Acme Gold Mines, Limited, Millerton Gold Mines, Limited, and Claim 13,147, with their respective plants, developments and indicated ore, and, in addition thereto, the specified plant of the Canadian Mining & Finance Company, Limited, and as a result of this opinion I recommend that the interests of Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, and Canadian Mining & Finance Company, Limited, as described herein, be consolidated upon the basis of an equal valuation being ascribed to each of the two interests, the valuation being taken as at Jan. 1, 1916. By so consolidating their holdings, the parties thereto will receive the following benefits: 1. Freedom from loss in case of any geological disturbances found to affect the ore bodies. 2. A speculative chance spread over a large area. 3. Lowered working costs.

These conclusions are promised upon analysis of the mining position at the respective properties, their liquid assets and plants and speculative factors, briefly summarized in this way: First—Estimated future profits, based upon known ore reserves. Second—Speculative chances for development beyond present ore reserves. Third—Expenditures already made in plant and development, and live assets, such as cash, investments, etc.

Having established the facts warranting the consolidation, Hollinger ore reserves counterbalancing those of the other properties, the general manager reinforces his contentions with this optimistic forecast of the future:

The extension to Hollinger mill should be completed by the middle of May, and after that time we shall be able to treat 1900 tons daily.

At the present time we are treating for Hollinger and Acme 1500 tons daily, from which the combined net profits are approximately $220,000 per four weeks. The increased tonnage should, therefore, increase the profits to $280,000 per four weeks.

Present Hollinger dividends demand $120,000 per four weeks, and to maintain this same disbursement to present Hollinger shareholders, after consolidating the companies, will demand a total of $240,000 per four weeks.

During the year the central shaft plant must be completed, and the Hollinger mill extended to a capacity of 3500 tons daily. This work will require about one year for its completion, and will entail the expenditure og $750,000 on capital account.

The cash at present in Hollinger treasury will provide $300,000 of this amount, leaving $450,000 to be furnished from operations, this being at the average rate of $34,600 per four weeks. Therefore, our probable income and expenditures per four weeks should be:

Profits from operations	$290,000
Disbursements	240,000
Required for plant	34,000
Available for development, taxes and sundries	15,400
	$290,000

With the completion of a mill of 3000 tons daily capacity, we shall probably be able to increase our rate of dividend, and at the same time reduce the value of the ore being treated.

For five years the problem of bringing these properties together has always been in mind. The results of geological research, the solving of milling details, the centralizing of plant of a permanent nature, and the gradual development of underground workings, have all been shaped with the idea of ultimately consolidating the properties, and today that consolidation is possible. We have reached a point where comparative valuations of the properties may be made, and where the interests of all may be greatly benefited by an amalgamation.

Surplus and Investments.

To this may be added the surplus and investments in plants, making in all a gross value of about $36,000,000, for the purposes of the merger. However, as Mr. Robbins points out, this estimate, as applied to the reserves and immediate mining outlook, is "figured within narrow limits and makes no allowance for the probabilities of ore persisting more than fifty feet beyond the underground working faces." Anyhow taking the foregoing estimate and assuming "working costs will probably be close to $3.15 per ton and metallurgical losses not greater than 45c per ton, which makes an allowance of $3.60 per ton to cover the costs of mining and milling," upon this basis Hollinger is expected to "show a profit of $6.05 per ton, while Acme will show a profit of $5.38 per ton." In that event the gross profits on the tonnage and values as given would be: "Hollinger, $11,168,300; Acme, $10,094,-$16.80, or $21,263,116.80, as against the issued capital of Hollinger Consolidated, the surplus and the plants, exclusive of the Millerton and Claim 13,147, as they stand. But as $1,250,000 profit is to be credited to the Millerton and a nominal $200,000 to Claim 13,147, the mining position at the moment may be taken to represent an assured profit of about $23,500,000, as against the issued capital of $24,000,000, leaving all other potential considerations thruout the properties to be fully demonstrated. What those considerations are likely to be is discussed by Mr. Robbins. "Assuming that each vein" of which he has positive information, or a certain amount of proof, "will persist thruout its length to the depth of the deepest working on that vein," he offers this as an estimate.

	Tons.	Value, per ton	Gross Value
Hollinger	2,076,300	$9.44	$19,593,600
Acme	2,315,990	8.95	20,507,750
	4,392,290		$40,101,350

Indicated profit on the above:

Hollinger	$12,125,592
Acme	12,158,947
	$24,284,539

Ore Possibilities at Depth.

This "allows for no ore at depths below those already reached by development upon the various veins. A limited amount of development work upon the Hollinger and the Acme at the 800-foot level has proved that several of the veins persist to that depth, and, altho it may be that some veins do not do so, yet it is quite possible that as work at this level advances it will be found that all of the veins do so persist. At any rate each property has an equal chance in this respect." Again, taking it for granted, as an hypothesis, "that each ore body now being developed will persist to a depth of 800 feet, and if we apply to each ore body the values and widths shown upon the lowest present working upon that vein," Mr. Robbins ventures this further estimate:

	Tons.	Value, per ton	Gross Value.
Hollinger	2,571,900	$8.53	$22,983,000
Acme	2,022,670	8.34	25,213,390
Total	5,594,570	$17.27	$48,196,390

There is $14 ore on the 1250 foot level of the Hollinger No. 1 vein just now. Late advices state that there is 23 feet of ore worth over $50 per ton in one of the Acme ore bodies at the 800-foot level. Therefore continuity of the veins and values is being proved, and warrants optimism. Mr. Robbins emphasizes that the five and a half million ton estimate in certain eventualities allows for "no ore below depths already reached." He restrains himself while tantalizingly dangling dainty morsels like the following:

In the fourth annual report of Hollinger Gold Mines the results of diamond drilling to a vertical depth of 1483 feet were given. It was shown that at least some veins with their gold contents persisted to a depth of 1450 feet. In a winze upon the Hollinger we have recently located $14 ore at a depth of 1250 feet. If as a means of further investigating the comparative possibilities of Hollinger and Acme we assume that all the ore bodies being developed will persist to a depth of 1400 feet, and if we ascribe to them conservative values proportionate to the values of the different veins at their upper levels, then this may ensue:

	Tons.	Value, per ton.	Gross Value.
Hollinger	4,138,200	$7.68	$31,737,700
Acme	4,655,070	7.24	34,322,390
Totals ...	8,788,270	$14.92	$66,060,090

Indicated profit on this may be:

Hollinger	$16,863,456
Acme	16,944,454
Total	$38,807,910

If the Veins Persist.

Again Mr. Robbins writes with reserve on those figures—one of a "series of assumptions"—but he also directs attention to the fact that even these globular amounts are irrespective "of the persistence of the miscellaneous surface outcrops to a depth greater than 100 feet below the surface. If we assume," he adds, "that those outcrops or their equivalents do persist to a depth of 1400 feet, and if we ascribe to each vein 80 per cent. of the tonnage so indicated and an average value equal to 60 per cent. of the values obtained at the surface, we have the following as a possible grand total.

	Tons.	Value, per ton	Gross Value
Hollinger	4,520,800	$7.82	$35,385,700
Acme	5,909,230	7.86	46,106,800
Totals	10,430,030	$15.62	$81,492,500

"Manifestly these two properties, exclusive of the Millerton and Claim 13,147, have attractive certainties and seductive possibilities. For 2945 feet of Acme outcrops only a nominal credit of 132,840 tons containing $1,592,500 is taken into account. Hollinger has a similar outcropping situation. Both afford a unique basis for the merger, and promise infinitely more than can be assumed."

The annual meeting of the Hollinger shareholders will be held within two weeks when the merger will be submitted for their consideration.

GERMANY'S REPLY READY DELIVERED NEXT WEEK

Copenhagen Despatch Uses Item Printed in Berliner Tageblatt.

LONDON, April 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that Germany's reply to the latest American note has been completed, and will be delivered at the beginning of next week, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

LITTLE GIRL BADLY SCALDED.

When a large basin of hot water was upset from the stove, two-and-one-half-year-old Mabel Foister, 31 Primrose avenue, was badly scalded about the head and face. The child was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children in the police ambulance.

"Tell my friends I give my life willingly for my country. I have no fear or shrinking. I have seen death so often it is not fearful or strange to me."
—The last words of Nurse Cavell

A Biographical Tribute to the Memory of a Martyr

England's Joan of Arc, Nurse Cavell

The World-Famous Photo-drama, Depicting Deeds of Bravery and a Supreme Sacrifice

THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL

To be Presented Under the Auspices of Lieut.-Col. Lennox's 208th Battalion

THE IRISH-CANADIANS

ONE WEEK Commencing Monday, May 8 12 Noon to 11 p.m.

GAYETY THEATRE
RICHMOND ST. WEST OF BAY ST.
PRICES---15c, 25c and 50c

Overland

THE CAR OF EXTREME QUALITY AND SUPREME VALUE

COME, SEE IT AND TRY IT
YOU'LL LIKE IT AND BUY IT

Overland

There is an insatiable demand for Overland cars---Each succeeding day emphasizes that fact. This condition isn't local only. It's universal.

WE LOOKED FOR BRISK BUSINESS THIS WEEK, BUT OUR EXPECTATIONS HAVE BEEN SURPASSED FOR OVER SIXTY SALES HAVE BEEN RECORDED HERE

It isn't that we'd brag or boast about it—but merely mention it in passing to prove that the public concur with us as to the merits of this car

$965 F.O.B., TORONTO

Why this emphatic endorsation on the part of the people?---they are well informed today as to correct design, as to proper proportions of parts, as to modern equipment and as to comparative values—they can discriminate with accuracy—there is no indecision in their appraising—they are not distracted by inconsequentials, they tabulate the essentials in a jiffy.

They realize instantly that the 33 x 4 inch tire on this $965 Overland are bigger and better value than the 32 x 3½ inch tires as on other cars around $1100—that the cellular radiator on this car is better than the tubular type—that roller bearings in the wheels are more enduring than ball with cup and cone. That the five bearing crank shaft of this Overland is better than the 3 bearing design of other cars at more money. That the unusually long underslung springs. The bigger brakes, the high tension magneto, the two unit starting and lighting equipment are features found on cars of the highest grade—and in the minor things such as folding wind shields, electric control buttons on steering column secured by lock and key. The enclosed propeller shaft, the big diameter of the aluminum clutch—the beautiful steering qualities and the extreme safety of it makes this car altogether desirable.

Why this prominence, why this premiership of the Overland? — not necessarily that the makers of it are more generous than others — but that they are better able. Their vast buying of raw materials brings about substantial savings. The amazing dimensions of their plants permitting the manufacture of the whole car makes big value possible. It is the facilities in buying and building that decide the whole problem.

The Thousand Cars That We've Contracted for Will Not See Us Through the Season---Place Your Order Today---Deliveries Can Be Made Within an Hour After Receipt of Same.

Open Until 11 p.m.

The Overland Sales Co., Limited
100 RICHMOND ST. W.

Open Until 11 p.m.

THE CALL TO ARMS

LASCELLES HASBROUCK

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

The flag of fierce Bellona flies,
And shrill and far her bugle blows,
Calling our sons from sea to sea,
Proud sons of the lily, true sons of the rose.

War grips us, iron-handed war,
Red-throated as the hounds of Hell;
The helpless babe, the hoary head;
Avenge the wrongs these victims tell.

To arms! to arms! oh men, to arms!
The trumpet call rings to the skies;
Oh, men with manhood, men with souls,
Can ye be deaf to martyr cries?

Afar let cannon bellow death,
Where shattered ships sink in the main;
From blood-drenched, ravished homes they call,
Avenge, avenge the foully slain!

Go forth, brave hearts, ye are the heirs,
Of glorious roll of blended name,
Which down the ages calls to you
To bear aloft its deathless fame.

Smite, as your fathers smote of yore;
Right is your cause, as God on High;
Your country knows no laggard loon,
As victors live, or as heroes die.

14 Delaware avenue, Ottawa.

WHEN ALAN CAME BACK HOME AFTER "HIS TURN" AT THE WAR

"The Dosh Darnt Government Will Be the Ruination of the Whole British Army," Is the Way Grandad Put it, But Sis Was a Wise Girl.

By NELLIE GRAY.

"Nearly ready, Grandad?" called Jean as she shoved a hatpin thru her new sailor hat.

"Just about, Dotty," came the prompt reply from a room nearby.

"Dosh darn't, if I kin git this g'ranium on right," he said impatiently, as he stood before the mirror placing the scarlet button-hole boquet at different angles on the lapel of his antiquated frock coat.

"Grandad! Why, Grandad!" exclaimed Jean in dismay. "Surely you're not going to the station like that!"

"Why ain't I?" he demanded indignantly. "Isn't this the third great event of my life? Didn't I wear this, and this, and this (pointing in turn to the white tie, frock coat and gray trousers), when I married your grandmother? And when I helped carry the banner in the temperance parade? Dosh darn't! Why shouldn't I wear 'em when I'm goin' down to meet my grandson comin' home from the war?" he concluded aggrievedly, as he carefully brushed what was left of his silk hat.

"But this is different Grandad," pleaded Jean in despair as the old man proceeded to pull on a pair of Alan's discarded white kid gloves. "The boy'll be surprised when he hears how us temperance folks has been gettin' on since he's been gone," he soliluized, entirely forgetful of the woebegone Jean, trim and dainty in her new tailored suit and hat.

"He'd have been one of them big fellers with all the fancy work on, if he'd a been here, Dotty, but he'd a rode in something, he hated walkin' about as bad as he hated whiskey. Which car'll I take? Guess Alan's is more up-to-date," he said, looking them carefully over.

* * *

Ready at Last.

After another critical survey of himself in the mirror, he pronounced himself ready and a little later he, Jean and Bessie Harvey, Alan's fiancee, departed in state to meet the invalided soldier.

In Grandad Jackson's estimation, the word "temperance" was symbolic of everything great and good; it was his politics and religion. According to his views men were either drunk or sober, there was no such thing as a man being able to "take a drink and let it alone."

Groups of eager, expectant people waited impatiently for the husband, brother, sweetheart, son, whoever it might be, women with two, three and as many as four children clinging to their skirts watched with untiring eyes for "daddy." One woman in her excitement pointed out to her five months' old baby the exact spot his father was apt to appear at any moment. The infant tried to wink the sun out of his eyes and the proud mother turned to her companion: "He knows what I said, bless 'im." "I'm boilin' 'em with the skins on today, he always likes 'em best that way," said another voice. "Corn beef and cabbage! Lor, some folks has a queer idea of celebratin'; me for the 'Irish stew' with lots of carrots! My man used to—"

The triumphant welcoming strains of a military band drowned her voice, the crowd pressed closer to the enclosure. A sudden shyness seized Bessie. "I'll stay with grandad, Jean, you try and get thru the crowd, tell him we're waiting."

"Dosh darn't, Dotty! I don't need nobody to stay with me, we'll all go," bristled the old man excitedly, but Jean had already disappeared. It was some time before she caught a glimpse of the dear familiar face, smiling and bowing here and there in response to words of kindly greeting—but no—after all it wasn't Alan's good-natured grin—it was a leer—a foolish grimace! She was sick with fear, her knees were trembling, he was coming closer. Merciful Heavens, he staggered, and she couldn't get near enough to help him! Oh why didn't he tell us he was so ill! Was it some awful shock that distorted his face like that? She had read of such things!

A moment later she had her arms around her brother's neck and oblivious to her surroundings, begged him to tell her what had happened.

"I'm—I'm drunk, Sis," he answered shamefacedly, trying to free himself from her embrace. "Don't look at me like that, Sis," he pleaded brokenly, as she drew herself from him, incredulity and conviction struggling for mastery, then with a shuddering sigh she turned away.

Taking her limp hands firmly in his, he compelled her to look at him.

"It isn't my fault, honest it isn't Sis—say you believe me," he implored. "Keep Grandad and Bessie away—I'll be home soon as I'm fit."

She nodded assent, her voice seemed gone somehow—even the music sounded queer; surely that wasn't the same band that played a while ago!

* * *

Didn't He Come?

"Didn't he come Dotty?" Grandad exclaimed, with pitiful eagerness as he met her.

"Then, what ails you Jean?" enquired Bessie anxiously scanning Jean's pale face.

"I think—I think it must be seeing those poor disabled brave men," she said lamely.

"How does he look? Where is he? When and where shall we see him?" She was besieged with questions.

"Grandad—Alan is treating us to a taxi home. He wants you to look out for him in the second last motor, he may not be able to see us at the convalescent home, but he will be with us in a couple of hours." She told the lie without a qualm of conscience and Bessie and Grandad were satisfied.

"Keep behind the second last car," she cautioned the driver in an undertone, as she climbed into the front seat, and when we come to the "home" don't slacken your speed, go straight ahead."

"Whoa there! Dosh darn't! Stop you boob!" roared Grandad excitedly as the car went at full speed past the gay medley of military colors which marked the "Home for Convalescent Soldiers."

Bessie looked ready to cry, the old man's face was fairly purple with rage.

"Will I turn back, Miss?" the chauffeur enquired meekly.

"Don't you think we might as well go on home now and get ready for Alan?" enquired Jean, turning to the irate man and disappointed girl in the back seat. A grunt was the only reply.

"Bess, put on that apron hanging on the pantry door, if you are going to make one of Alan's specials," called Jean down the backstairs a little later, "and tell Grandad to put a fresh flower in his buttonhole."

* * *

The Explanation.

It wasn't until Alan had returned from taking Bessie home and Grandad had retired that the brother and sister had an opportunity to discuss the morning's mishap.

"I can't say I do not know the taste of the stuff any more, Jean, because for the first two weeks I was in the hospital they rubbed it, both outside and in, it seemed to me—but I can say honestly I haven't acquired the habit. Bottles of something labelled whiskey were handed thru the windows as we were passing thru——. A couple of hours before we were due in Toronto, someone suggested that we take a drink for Auld Lang Syne. I drank two small glasses—you know the result. It wasn't whiskey—it was poison. I have you to thank, little sister, for saving me from disgrace," he said, gently drawing Jean down beside him. "Poor old Grandad would have been broken-hearted and Bessie wouldn't have understood."

The shuffling of stocking feet sounded along the hall.

"Say, Alan," said Grandad, as he appeared in the doorway, "Us temperance folks heerd that there was intoxicating liquor in the puddins' and cakes that was sent to the soldiers at Christmas. Is there any truth in it," he demanded sternly.

"They tasted mighty good anyway," was Alan's laughing retort.

"The dosh darn't government will be the ruination of the whole British army if they aint more careful of the way they feed 'em," muttered the old man as he went back to bed.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

You Must Place Your Order Now If You Want "Immediate Delivery"

Once again, we must urge you to act quickly in placing your order for a Paige Fairfield seven passenger "Six-46."

Don't delay. Don't put the matter off one day longer than is absolutely necessary if you would avoid disappointment later on.

Already the factory is flooded with orders for this wonderfully popular model.

Despite the fact that our manufacturing facilities have been tripled, we are facing an immediate shortage of Fairfields, and the spring retail season is only a few weeks off.

Just stop for a minute and consider the significance of the statement when we tell you that, so far in 1916, we have marketed more seven passenger cars than any other manufacturer in our price class.

Also, ponder over the fact that this month we shall ship approximately 25 solid train loads of the Fairfield model exclusively.

Last year, you will remember, there was a long Paige "waiting list."

Hundreds of people delayed their purchases until the last minute—and were then compelled to accept sixty and ninety days delivery—or compromise on a "second best."

So, be fair to yourself. Protect your own good interests. Go to the Paige dealer—place a cash deposit in his hands—and make sure that you will receive the car of your choice.

It is by no means our purpose to "stampede" motor car buyers into early or ill-advised purchases, but we know that a shortage is coming and offer this information in a sincerely helpful spirit.

And now let us say a word about the car itself.

First and foremost, we want to remind you that the Paige Fairfield "Six-46" is a tried and proven success.

When you buy a Paige "Six-46" today, you are buying a car that has passed the experimental stage. You are buying a car of known quality—known ability.

In a word, the "Six-46" is an eminently safe automobile investment.

It is a good car—not merely because we say so—but because its owners have conclusively established this goodness in the gruelling tests of more than a year's actual road work.

Here, then, is one substantial reason for the overwhelming demand which the "Six-46" enjoys. And there is another—a basic reason which has made this record possible.

Time and time again, we have stated our policy of scrupulously avoiding any expression in Paige advertising which might savor of exaggeration or misrepresentation. We make an honest product and we propose to sell it in an honest way.

But, facts are facts, and we boldly and fearlessly claim that the Paige Fairfield "Six-46" represents more actual dollar-for-dollar value than any other motor car on the market.

If this appears to be a broad statement we invite you to check us up by inspecting the car, riding in it, and conducting any comparative investigation which you may care to make.

Understand, we do not claim to make the only good motor car, nor do we ask you to believe that our Fairfield is the best American make.

But we do most emphatically insist that the "Six-46" offers a greater value for its price—$17 75—than any other automobile produced in this country or abroad.

Furthermore, you will heartily agree with us if you will permit the Paige Dealer to give you one thorough demonstration—just one.

But, please don't forget—you must act quickly. Get your order in now—before it is too late.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Fairfield "Six-46" $1775
Fleetwood "Six-38" $1450
f. o. b. Toronto.

AUTO SUPPLIES, LIMITED,
593-595 Yonge Street

OPEN EVENINGS

The Fairfield "SIX-46"

KLAXON

is the universal synonym for a *warning signal.*

Klaxons are used on more than 600,000 motor cars—which conclusively demonstrates their reliability.

"Klaxon black" enamel is the practical finish that requires no polishing.

There is a Klaxon for every size of car.

Klaxon Type "L"	$25.00
U. H. Klaxon	15.00
U. H. Klaxet	7.50
Hand Klaxonet	5.00

Type "L" Klaxon

Good Auto Supply Dealers and Garages everywhere sell Klaxons.

The Klaxon name plate is your protection and guarantee of satisfaction.

HOW ENEMY SUBMARINE FOR MINE LAYING WORKS

British Advices Indicate That System of Underwater Planting is Understood.

German mine-planting submarines have been mentioned frequently in cable despatches from Europe, but considerable vagueness has surrounded their design and method of operation. According to British advices, it appears that instead of being constructed especially for this one function, craft of the usual design are merely provided with a special apparatus which permits them to eject mines of the contact type. The sowing is done in a very simple way. A reel inside of a sinker holds a line attached to a floating mine. The lower end of a cord extending down from this sinker, or anchor, carries a plummet. When first thrown into the water from a submarine, the mine lifts to the surface as the line unwinds, allowing the anchor and the smaller weight to drop. When the latter strikes the bottom it locks the reel and prevents more line from being paid out. The sinking anchor then commences to draw the mine down with it, thus carrying it to the proper depth beneath the surface, where it remains out of sight until exploded or removed.

BERLIN, April 29.—The customs returns at the port of Berlin for the month of April show an increase of $25,000, the figures being: For 1916, $82,168.26, and for 1915, $56,267.35. The vital statistics for the same month are: Births, 42; marriages, 15; deaths, 25.

PAPER vs. LINEN
FOR THE HOME

We noticed recently under this heading an article by Miss Brands, recommending the use of Paper Towels in the house. We heartily endorse all this lady says about Paper Towels, and would like to add that you can buy Eddy's Tissue Paper Towels made of the softest, most absorbent crepe paper, at prices varying from 10c to 50c per roll of 150 towels, perforated. ed7tf

ASK FOR EDDY'S

STRAND WILL PRESENT THOU SHALT NOT COVET

Photoplay Feature Based on Biblical Story is Mid-week Offering.

The feature for the latter half of this week at the Strand Theatre will be a production directed by Colin Campbell and featuring Tyrone Power and Miss Kathlyn Williams, entitled "Thou Shalt Not Covet." Interest centres on four characters in the photo-drama: I, the hero; his neighbor's wife, his neighbor, and his own wife. As I, the hero, Tyrone Power, has made the hit of his career before the camera, thus far.

The screet shows the man bereft of all home joys, flouted and despised by his wife, who takes a fiendish delight in wounding his feelings and his heart. When his neighbor is called away to Africa on business, and his wife is left alone, the big man discovers heloves her. Fearing himself, he also leaves on a foreign expedition. Soon afterwards she sails to join her husband. At Cairo, fate brings the big man and his neighbor's wife together most unexpectedly. On the voyage the steamer is wrecked. The big man and his neighbor's wife are cast alone on the shore, are mentally deranged, and believing her companion to be her husband. Miss Kathlyn Williams will gratify her many admirers the world over by the delicate art bestowed on her impersonation of the neighbor's wife. Miss Eugenie Besserer invests the big man's wife with such vixenish and devilish propensities that the spectator is fairly seized with feelings of hatred for that abnormal creature. As My Neighbor, Guy Oliver meets the requirements fully. The scrap with the African natives is thrilling, so also is the flight to the shore.

THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL.

The big photo-drama event of the season will be the presentation at the Gayety Theatre during the week of May 8 of the screen tribute to England's Joan of Arc—Nurse Cavell—depicting a Belgian war drama taken from real life and based on historical facts. The offering of this famous photoplay is under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Lennox's 208th Battalion, and Mrs. Ambrose Small, who has taken the greatest interest in the recruiting of the Irish-Canadian battalion, has secured the pictures for the benefit of the Fusiliers, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the purpose of providing field kitchens, of which the battalion is in need. The week promises to be one of the most notable of the many entertainments to raise regimental funds, as the pictures have been commended by the highest military officials. The photo-drama, presented under the title of "The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell," tells the complete story. The opening shows the nurse's English home. Six years later the nurse is shown at the Brussels Hospital, previous to the declaration of war. Dr. Schultz, the hospital surgeon, has received orders to return to Berlin, and advises the nurse to leave for England at once, as rumors of war are about. The nurse refuses, stating her place is with the sick and suffering. She receives an invitation to the wedding of Lieut. Renard and Yvonne Loudet, both very dear friends of hers. Herr Cries, a friend of the Renards, is also invited. He pretends to be a medical student, but is in reality a German military spy. Cries is a rejected suitor of Yvonne's and attempts to again force his attentions. Yvonne screams for help and Lieut. Renard knocks Cries down. Cries, vowing vengeance, departs. The wedding is just over when Lieut. Renard receives orders to report at military headquarters immediately, as Germany has declared war. Four months later Brussels has been taken by the Germans. The first wounded are to the Nurse attends English, German and Belgian wounded. Lieut. Renard has been captured and imprisoned at Brussels. He secures assistance from friends outside and makes a daring escape, after which he pays a surprise visit to his wife and parents. Yvonne applies for assistance to the Nurse to help them escape to Ostend. Nurse advises Yvonne to send Lieut. Renard to the Cafe Francais, give the password "Liberty" to Mons. Feuchard, the proprietor, and he will give him false passports. Lieut. Renard gets the passports, but is nearly recaptured at the restaurant. He returns home and is placed in hiding by Yvonne. Cries, the spy, and Capt. Hoffberg brutally assault and murder Lieut. Renard's father. His mother dies from shock. The spy finds a letter from England incriminating the Nurse for assisting a prisoner of war to escape. She is taken to prison and refused legal, religious or friends' advice. She is secretly tried and sentenced to be shot. The American ambassador pleads for her life, also the Rev. Thomas Gerard, who demands the right to see the Nurse and administer communion. The military governor reluctantly grants a permit. The Nurse is sentenced at 5 p.m. and shot at 2 a.m. Her last words were: "Tell my friends I give my life willingly for my country. I have no fear or shrinking. I have seen death so often, it is not fearful or strange to me."

WILLARD AND MORAN PICTURES AT GAYETY

Public of City Given Opportunity to View "Movies" of Famous Championship Bout.

For the first time in several years the public of this city will be afforded the opportunity of viewing the "movies" of a world's heavyweight championship bout, when at the Gayety Theatre all next week the pictures of the Willard-Moran contest will be shown in aid of the 208th Irish Battalion.

The ban was placed on the showing of moving pictures of prize fights here after the Johnson-Jeffries battle at Reno, when the latter was badly beaten in a heavy slugging affair.

The Willard-Moran bout, on the contrary, was a clean, scientific exhibition of boxing, commonly termed the manly art. This is best demonstrated by the pictures, which show that there was not a knock down or a semblance of rough work during the entire contest.

These pictures have been shown at many of the leading theatres in New York, and witnessed by capacity houses. They met with the favor of both the press and public, and about which the press made many complimentary remarks.

"A liberal education in the art and scien of sane physical training, high courage and moral living, thrilling and a manly demonstration of skilful boxing, which appeals to everyone," was the way in which one critic described the exhibition.

The film is one of the best ever made of a heavy weight championship bout. They are exceptionally clear, steady, and give a closer view of the exhibition than was afforded the majority of the spectators who witnessed the original contest at Madison Square Garden.

There are many well-informed boxing experts who believe that in a contest longer than ten rounds Frank Moran, the challenger, would outpoint Willard. A study of the motion pictures is said by those who have seen both the actual combat and the films, to throw an entirely different light on the loser. It is certain that in the pictures at least, Moran gives every reason for the support and admiration of his followers. At the end he is apparently in even better condition than his conqueror, after being the aggressor during a great part of the bout.

A continuous performance will be given daily from 12 o'clock, noon, until almost midnight. Popular prices will prevail. The Irish Battalion is a worthy cause, and deserves the public support.

T. H. HENRY RETIRES AS MANAGER OF GAYETY

After eight years as manager of the Gayety Theatre, Thomas R. Henry has resigned his position and retires this week. He intends to give up the theatrical business for good and will reside in Boston. Mr. Henry was sent to Toronto by the Columbia Amusement Co. when the Gayety Theatre was first built, eight years ago, and he has directed its affairs ever since that time. Running a burlesque theatre, under the best of conditions, is a harder task than a good many people imagine it is.

Mr. Henry's advent to Toronto marked a new era in that branch of show business. Always progressive and likewise aggressive, he has earned for the house under his control an enviable reputation for clean, well-conducted shows, which attracted a superior class of theatregoers. His departure from Toronto will be a loss to the Columbia Amusement Co. His successor will not be named until next season.

HAZEL IS INTERESTED IN WORLD'S CONTEST

Tells of Young Bantam Who, She Thinks, Ought to Be in Khaki.

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded Saturday afternoon to the contest editor of The Toronto World Recruiting contest in connection with the Bantams' campaign, for which gold watches are offered for those obtaining the most recruits:

"Dear Sirs:—

"I know a young man, of Mechanics avenue, city, whom I think the Bantam Battalion recruiting officers should get after right smartly. It is a shame someone has not touched his weak spot before this and shown him that his duty lies in the direction of Verdun. He is a likely-looking specimen, and should have no difficulty passing the doctors. I have tried to persuade him to do his duty, but he calmly informs me that he is in no hurry to die, and that as long as there are pretty girls in this city, in large enough numbers, to allow him to be escort to at least three a week, he thinks it is his duty to stay here and 'Keep the home fires burning.' I am sure there must be some recruiting officers in the city who can bring home to this slacker the need of him being in khaki, and of escorting a gun round the barracks instead of a young lady round the streets.

"Yours very truly,
"Hazel

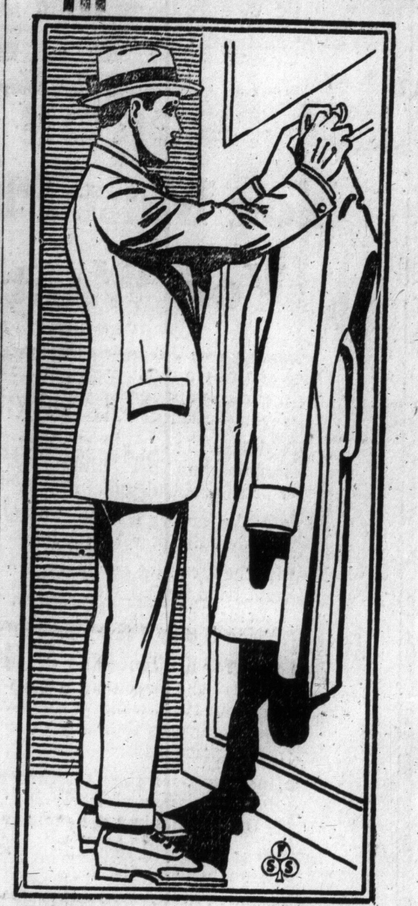
"The West-end Hustler."

STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

Five-year-old Bessie Lang, 55 Bellevue avenue, who had her skull fractured when struck by a motorcycle on St. Patrick street Friday afternoon, is still unconscious in the Western Hospital.

Millie Loveridge with "Star Girls" at Star Theatre.

We Were Right Then, We Are Right Now!



WHEN we made the announcement several months ago that we found it necessary to increase the price of Suit or Overcoat to measure from $15 to $18, in order to furnish you with garments that we could positively guarantee to give satisfaction, there was a "howl" from jealous imitators that a good Suit or Overcoat could still be furnished at less than the price we had set.

In our "ads" we have endeavored to state the **true condition** of the woolen market, the absolute necessity of a slight increase in price if we are to continue to render a service as reliable as in the past. This we have done honestly and fairly. There has been no "humbug," no "bluff."

If any firm in Canada could sell you better garments at less than our price— we found no fault with them. That was their business. But later events have demonstrated that those who **boldly** asserted to the contrary— have suddenly realized **that it cannot be done.** Now we stand exactly where we did a few months ago.

We Were Right Then—We Are Right Now.

You Can Always Depend Upon Us Giving You the Best Possible Value for Your Money

We are not unduly boastful when we say we are confident that the Spring Suit or Overcoat we tailor to measure at $18 is a marvel of tailoring skill, style, and quality, that cannot be duplicated at $25, or even $30.

Our "Direct from the Mills" Connection is a Potent Power in These Critical Times.

Any Pattern in The House at The One Price

SUIT OR TOP COAT

$18

TO YOUR MEASURE

Scotland Woolen Mills Co Limited

NO MORE $18 NO LESS

EDITORIAL

"We regard it as a unique tribute, that although we increased our price to $18 (in order to maintain a high standard of quality and protect you against cheap substitutes in materials), that our order books show the names of hundreds of men who have dealt with us from the beginning, and who prefer to pay the small difference in price rather than take risks elsewhere. No single factor in our business has been more pleasing than this."

Gideon Miller
President.

Tailored, Not by Mere Tailors—But Highly Trained Experts

COME IN AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK

OUT OF TOWN MEN A postal will bring you our spring samples and self-measurement forms. We positively guarantee satisfaction or will refund all money paid us.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED

NO MORE $18 NO LESS

Yonge St. Arcade

The same invincible value can be obtained at any of the following branches: Toronto, Brantford, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Welland, London, Berlin, Galt, Guelph, Chatham, Midland, Collingwood, Windsor, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Belleville, Brockville, Peterboro, Kingston, Ottawa.

STRICTLY TAILORED TO MEASURE CLOTHES—"NOTHING ELSE"

TRULY CANADIAN

22 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

DUNLOP TIRES

SEAL OF QUALITY

AUTOMOBILE

"If it's Last Cost First, and First Cost Last—Then You Want 'Tractions.'"
—Handy Andy.

Nothing in the way of an anti-skid has ever been able to touch "Traction." True, other tires are lower-priced, but "Traction" was never intended to compete on a price basis. It is made for motorists who place last cost first and first cost last.

All those "Tractions" you see in service represent greater first outlay than might seem necessary if the tire user bought for to-day only. Isn't that masterly showing of "The Master Tire" proof of the good sense of Canadian motorists?

Then, there's "Dunlop Special." It takes a back seat to no other anti-skid except "Traction." "Special" has everything in its favor—Quality, Price, Record.

QUALITY—Latest Machinery, Best Methods, Al Materials.

PRICE —Lowest-Priced, Real Anti-skid on the Market.

RECORD—Has made a host of friends, since its introduction to motorists, and retained them all.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

A. 62

FLOWER-BASKET LAUNDRY BAGS

Some attractive new laundry bags are made of the popular unbleached muslin, with a large basket of flowers, cut from gay colored chintz, appliqued slightly below the centre of the bag. The basket is caught down with an over-and-over stitch in black, which gives a curious effect of depth to the design. This same idea may be used for curtains, luncheon sets for the summer bungalow, or even for bed coverings.

PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, April 25.—Bar silver is up 13-16d at 32d.

Why?
does the hard worker drink
WHITE LABEL ALE

The answer is found in the refreshing qualities of its flavor—and its purity. There is no other like it; none has quite the same taste; which is just like you find in the ales of old England.

Made in Toronto for over a quarter century by

DOMINION BREWERY CO., LIMITED

HYDRO-ELECTRIC TO BE DISCUSSED

Application for Additional Appropriation Before Controllers on Monday.

EXHIBITION ENTRANCE

Commissioner Harris Recommends Work be Done By Day Labor.

Nothing of a very contentious nature is up for consideration by the city council on Monday, judging from the report to be presented by the board of control. Altho the matter has been before council previously, it is likely that a short discussion will result from the application which has been made by the Toronto Hydro Electric System for an additional appropriation of $1,375,000 to provide for special purposes of the system.

The board of control recommends that the application be sanctioned and that a bylaw be passed to authorize an issue of debentures to raise the amount requested.

Another item which is of interest to the ratepayers at the present time is the building of an eastern entrance to the Exhibition grounds. Works Commissioner Harris has recommended that the work, which he estimates will cost $126,623, will have to be performed by day labor if it is to be finished in time for the Exhibition. The board recommends that the works commissioner should be given authority to carry out the work as he thinks fit.

A summary showing the work accomplished in the law department during the months of January, February and March will also be submitted. In this period 23 superior and county court cases have been disposed of, while 76 are pending, 43 cases have been conducted in the police court and fines imposed amounting to $380.

Regarding the custodial care of children in institutions which the city helps to maintain, the board has conferred with the social service commission in connection with the length of time juveniles should be retained. An investigation has been conducted by the commission, and a lengthy report will be submitted to the council, which the board of control recommends for adoption.

In connection with the establishing of the old General Hospital as a base hospital, the board recommends that the city become the lessee of the buildings of Gerrard street, at a rental of $10,000 per annum, and then transfer them to the military authorities free of rent.

There is a possibility that Ald. Singer will introduce his motion calling for the appointment of a civic insurance agent, in order that the city may save the large sums that are paid out annually in commissions when renewals of insurance on civic properties are being arranged.

Upon the report of the city treasurer, the board recommends that the dates for the collection of the different instalments of taxes for 1916 be set apart as follows: July 21, September 21, and November 21.

TROOPS REVIEWED MADE FINE SIGHT

Duke of Connaught at Hamilton to Inspect Five Thousand Soldiers.

BIG CROWD PRESENT

Units Addressed By Distinguished Visitor, Who Compliments Appearance.

By a Staff Reporter.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.—Five thousand people crowded Victoria Park this afternoon to witness a formal review of the local overseas troops by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

It was one of the biggest reviews ever held here and close to 5000 troops participated.

At the saluting base with the duke were Sir John S. Hendrie, Sir John M. Gibson, Brigadier-General Logie, Lieut.-Col H. C. Bickford, Mayor (Capt.) Walters and Capt. E. M. Hendrie.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Bruce of the 173rd Highlanders acted as brigadier for the day and Capt. Widgley as provost marshal.

Following the royal salute, the march past took place, led by the massed bands of the different battalions.

Mounted Rifles First.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. Brooks, being the superior branch of the service, was the first regiment to pass his royal highness. The others marched in columns of companies in the following order: The 86th Machine Gun Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Stewart; 120th City of Hamilton Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Bruce; 173rd Highlanders, Major Seymour, and 205th Sportsmen's Battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. R. Moodie.

Immediately after the last battalion had swung past the saluting base, the officers of the units were addressed by his royal highness, who complimented them all for the splendid showing made by their regiments. A brief inspection was made of the training school, commanded by Major Buchanan, previous to the review. A sham fight was staged for the royal visitor, and extended attacks on trenches, which were afterwards blown up by mines, and bombing exhibitions took place.

Revenue from Railway.

The Street Railway Company Saturday forwarded to the city treasurer's office its cheque for $15,760.19, this being the city's 8 per cent of the earnings for the first three months of the year. This is $3,277.33 more than the amount received by the city for the first three months of 1915, the city's share for that period being $12,482.66.

Pte. Joseph Harold McNeel, son of Joseph McNeel, manager of the branch Bank of Hamilton at Chesley, was killed in action at St. Eloi on April 13, according to word received on Saturday by his father.

Another son, Capt. McNeel, is with the 118th Battalion.

VOCAL TEACHERS' RECITAL.

Mr. David Ross, the well known vocal teacher, will give an artist pupils' recital, second week in May, in Central Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Sow Simmers' Seeds

Lawn Grass Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Buy your seed now and be ready. Buy "Toronto Parks" Mixture and get the best. Price per lb., 30c; 5 lbs., $1.40.

White Dutch Clover for mixing with Lawn Grass, per lb., 70c.

"Shady Nook" Grass Mixture, for sowing under trees and in shady places, per lb., 35c.

Sow Sweet Peas Now

Simmers' "Gift Edge" Mixture, composed of only the best large flowering varieties. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.20.

Eckford's Up-to-date Mixture. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., $1.00.

Simmers' Superb Spencer Mixture. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; ¼-lb., 80c; lb., $3.00.

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Let Your Home Possess One Strong Anchor.

Your foresight should provide comfort and provision for your loved ones, should you die first, and you should make such provision to-day. Next week, who knows, you may be uninsurable.

Your Crown Life Policy—say a Guaranteed Premium Reduction 20-payment Life Policy—is the finest kind of protection.

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Canadian Mortgage Invest., Standard Reliance Loan, Dom. Permanent Loan, Trusts & Guarantee, Home Bank, Northern Crown Bank, Sterling Bank, A. Macdonald, Preferred or Common, Steel & Radiation Bonds, Preferred or Common Stocks; Manufacturers Life, 20 per cent. paid; John Morrow Screw Co., Chapman Double Ball Bearing, Dom. Sugar, Ont. Pulp Bonds, Can. Furniture, Murray-Kay Co., Canadian Oil, 8 per cent. pr.; Dunlop Tire pr., Massey-Harris, Volcanic Oil & Gas.

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Correspondence Invited. ed7tf

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This means immensely increased earnings to the following companies:

NIPISSING	BUFFALO
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Buy these stocks for considerable advances, as present prices have not nearly discounted the rise in the silver metal.

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PRACTICALLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE COBALT CAMP, ALSO GOOD GOLD PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—We control and offer for sale forty acres, patented, adjoining the Drummond Mine, a few rods from the Kerr Lake and Crown Reserve Mines, at Cobalt. The location is of the best. Several prominent veins are known to exist. This property has a good chance to make a mine with a little further development.

No. 2.—We control and offer for sale eighty acres, patented, a few rods west of the Big Dome Mine, and adjoining the West Dome. This is centrally situated in the Dome zone at Porcupine. Considerable development has been done, mine buildings erected, etc.

No. 3.—We control and offer for sale two patented claims adjoining the celebrated Croesus Mine, formerly the Leyson-Dobie, in Munro Township. It is only a short distance from the workings of the Croesus Mine to the south line of these two claims. It is stated that over one million dollars' worth of ore is blocked out on the Croesus Mine at the present time, and they are now shipping.

Consult us re maps, reports, etc., on any of these properties. Can arrange on stock and cash basis, if required.

J. CURRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANNING ARCADE,

Tel. Main 948.

34567

Properties For Sale

Properties For Sale

H. C. RUSSELL, 737 Broadview Ave. Ger. 1660

(Formerly of Milligan & Russell Limited)

BARGAINS IN RIVERDALE REAL ESTATE

$2800—PAPE-DANFORTH section, solid brick, nearly new, six rooms, newly decorated, all latest improvements; easy terms.

$3200—ADJOINING Broadview-Bain and Riverdale Park, perfect little home, five artistically decorated rooms, oak floors, solid brick, deep lot, handsome electric fixtures included.

$3500—MORTGAGE SALE, snap—Bertmount avenue, close King cars, solid brick, eight rooms, hardwood floors and trim, all latest improvements; good terms.

$4300—GREATLY REDUCED for immediate sale, owner's home, close Broadview-Victor, eight rooms and sunroom, beautifully decorated, oak floors. Rare chance to secure a fine home before prices advance.

$4800—WOOLFREY and Broadview section, elegant solid brick residence at low price, eight large rooms and sunroom, handsomely decorated throughout, deep lot, high elevation.

$6200—OWNER'S BEAUTIFUL HOME, detached, on wide deep lot, eight rooms and sunroom, oak floors and trim, separate bathroom, hot water heating, handsomely decorated throughout, splendidly built and in perfect order, valuable situation, close Danforth and Broadview.

ANY OF ABOVE BARGAINS can be seen by appointment. No information over telephone. H. C. Russell, 737 Broadview. Gerrard 1660; residence, Gerrard 860.

Lost and Found

LOST—Saturday afternoon, English bull puppy bitch, brindle, white spot on throat, plain yellow strap; liberal reward for return, 256 Wright avenue.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, English bull puppy, bitch, brindle, white spot on throat, plain yellow strap; liberal reward for return, 256 Wright avenue.

Patents Wanted.

PATENTS—Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of Patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 122 Ninth, Washington, D.C.

Bicycles and Motorcycles

ANY USED BICYCLE of high-grade make when thoroughly overhauled will give better service than a cheap new machine. McLeod has dozens of guaranteed used bicycles—Cleveelands, Masseys, Meteors, Brantfords, etc., at prices ranging from twelve to eighteen dollars. Every one has been gone over properly by experienced men, and is guaranteed sound. McLeod, 181 King west. 67

Houses to Rent

FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE—Modern, 10-roomed house, conveniences, hardwood floors; nicest street in Deer Park. Owner, Box 32, World.

Farms Wanted.

FARMS WANTED—If you wish to sell your farm or exchange it for city property for quick results, list with W. R. Bird, Temple Building, Toronto. ed7

Motor Cars For Sale

BREAKEY SELLS THEM—Reliable used cars and trucks, all types. Sales Market, 243 Church. ed7

200—HUPMOBILE twenty touring; good tires.

225—McLAUGHLIN 26 roadster.

350—McLAUGHLIN 35, medium-weight touring.

350—SPLENDID Gault touring; owner wants Ford; make offer.

OWNER of Gramm truck writes this morning to get offer; ton or ton and half capacity, large body, 20-horse, solid tires; formerly advertised $550.

SEVEN-PASSENGER Model R, Russell touring, $250.

MAKE OFFER on Oxford solid tire truck. Owner has no further use for same.

FORDS, Fords, Fords, runabouts, touring cars and trucks.

BREAKEY, 243 Church. 67

PERCY A. BREAKEY, Toronto's first exclusive used car dealer, 243 Church street. Phone Main 1261.

Chiropractic

Spine—Keyboard to Health

SURGICAL REMOVAL of diseased organs is now needless through the discoveries of Chiropractic science and its daily achievements.

MANY CASES pronounced hopeless, after ordinary medical and surgical procedure have responded to scientific spinal adjustment, and health has resulted.

DISEASE is man's greatest enemy, and it can only be overcome through Nature's laws and scientific adaptation which Chiropractic is based upon.

ADJUSTMENT to fundamental law and removal of obstruction to primary cause is the aim of the true Chiropractor—all else is mere treatment of effect.

GERMS AND REFUSE go together, both are the outcome of imperfect elimination, caused by lack of nerve power to eliminating organs.

THE TRUE CHIROPRACTOR believes absolutely in his science, so deals alone with the cause of obstruction, leaving Nature to remove effects in its own infallible way.

NO MAN has yet been able to duplicate the tremendous powers, as demonstrated by hydraulic forces, shown in the true peristaltic action of intestines—which can be restored to its normal after spinal adjustments.

TRUE CHIROPRACTIC science stands alone in this achievement.

Prophecy

THRU OUR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE after years fighting the worst diseases given up by the best in medical effort—we can safely predict that in less than ten years from now the whole world will enjoy the knowledge and the benefits which Chiropractic has already given to thousands in United States and Canada.

THE FUTURE FAMILY ADVISER and friend will use spinal adjustments and ordinary common sense to combat disease. All he will need to take with him to the home is brains, a clean pair of hands and a thorough knowledge of Chiropractic science.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD SCHOOL in Davenport, Iowa, teaches the art and philosophy of Chiropractic in a three-year course to five hundred students resident. No correspondence diplomas or short courses allowed.

Chiropractic Science.

The Importance of the Spine

THERE ARE many people suffering from paralysis and wasting of limbs, supposedly incurable—pronounced so by eminent authority. These cases only fall into the hands of the Chiropractor when all other means fail, but many have been restored to health by persistent and competent adjustments, notwithstanding apparent hopelessness.

WE CAN QUOTE NAMES and give addresses of children restored from Infantile Paralysis, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance and general Anemia. Bring your children for examination, and we will tell you the cause of their troubles, without asking a lot of unnecessary questions.

AGAIN, WE STATE, this information is given for the benefit of many families, and homes, in which Chiropractic science would bring health and happiness.

EFFICIENCY of the wage-earner, depends upon a clean body and a clear brain; both can be had after spinal adjustments, which remove cause of chronic constipation and kidney weakness. We prove this weekly to hundreds of people, hitherto slaves to drugs and unnecessary surgery.

WE DO NOT use any form of stimulation to change effects, internal or external—neither electricity nor massage to substitute the natural exercise which the patient should voluntarily make. Pure Chiropractic adjustments were the only means whereby the advertiser found health when all other systems had miserably failed.

EXPERIENCE is the greatest teacher. We profit only by casting aside prejudice and man-made substitutes for Nature's great restorative powers.

Practor Chattoe, D. C.

RESIDENCE OFFICE, 316 BRUNSWICK (NORTH BLOOR). CENTRAL OFFICE, 96 SHUTER (CORNER JARVIS). TELEPHONE APPOINTMENT.

Chiropractors.

ALL CHIROPRACTORS GET RESULTS in fighting disease according to their respective abilities, training and efficiency.

ONE GREAT NEED is the proper training, which can only be obtained after having taken a full resident course in the best chiropractic school.

NOT A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.

ANOTHER GREAT NEED is the ability to properly adjust the cause after a correct analysis of the spine.

BUT THE GREATEST of all needs is the absolutely correct analysis of the spine, for only by this will you get the best results in chiropractic.

THE USUAL WAY to get this analysis is by hand palpation. But there are some conditions of the spine that are not detectable by this method.

BUT WITH THE USE OF THE X-RAY there is absolutely no condition that cannot be seen.

THEREFORE, why not use the X-Ray to get this proper start, which may save you a lot of time and expense. The first cost may be more, but the complete cost will be less in the majority of cases.

DOCTOR GEORGE W. DOXSEE, Ryrie Building, Yonge, corner Shuter street. Palmer graduate. Only Chiropractor having X-Ray for locating cause of your trouble. Electric treatments given when advisable. Ladies' and gentlemen's private rest rooms. Lady attendant. Telephone appointment. Consultation free. Residence, 24 Albertus avenue, North Toronto. ed7

House Moving

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

Properties For Sale

Fifteen Acres, $50 Per Acre

PAYABLE $5 down and $5 monthly—Good garden soil; high, dry and level; near Yonge street. Office hours, 9 to 9, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria St. Main 5984. 71

COUNTRY HOMES for sale, 1½ west of Oshawa. One small frame house and barn, with 7 acres of garden land; small payment down; must be sold this month. In answering, state what you can pay down.

ONE 10-roomed frame house, furnace, electric light, water, barn, orchard, small fruits, berries, etc.; 5 to 8 acres goes with this house. Apply P.O. Box 436, Oshawa, Ont. ed7

Help Wanted

THOROUGH, competent stenographer wanted, male. Box 80, World. 567

WANTED—Girls for light, clean assembling work. Permanent position to proper parties. The Hughes Electric Heating Company, 591 Yonge St.

Busness Opportuniities

SALOONKEEPER'S OPPORTUNITY — Always license; New York brewers put up the license money, $1500 yearly; no restriction here; open Sundays; Broadway Cafe surrounded by 15 theatres; busiest spot in Manhattan; subway entrance; business $50,000 to $60,000 annually, keeping 4 barkeepers busy; 9 year's lease; present owner in same place 10 years; going to California. Price, $20,000, accept $10,000 down. Also have some paying saloons for $5000 $3000 and $1500. Call and investigate. John Maher, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Automobile Supplies

FORD OWNERS—We equip your car with storage battery, battery box, dash lamp and convert side and tail lamps, complete, $35. Call or phone us. Pearson's, 559 Yonge. ed7

BATTERY—Let us examine it. Save money by taking care in time. Pearson's, 559 Yonge. ed7

Articles For Sale

STONE FOR SALE—Apply Hamilton Lumber and Coal Company, Hamilton, Ont. ed7

Live Birds

HOPE'S—Canada's Leader and Greatest Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West. Phone Adelaide 2573. ed-7

Masseure, Electrical Treatments

HOSPITAL TRAINED MASSEUSE, recommended by the medical profession. 183 Huron. Coll. 5879. ed7

Patents and Legal

H. J. S. DENNISON, solicitor, Canada, United States, foreign patents, etc. 18 West King street, Toronto. ed7

Massage

MADAME RUSSELL, Scientific Electrical and Vibratory Masseuse. Face and scalp treatments. Carlton Chambers, corner Carlton and Yonge. Main 1867. ed7

OSTEOPATHIC, Electrical Treatments. Graduate masseuse, 716 Yonge, North 6277. 567tf

MASSAGE by Certified Masseuse, 203 Yonge street. Main 110. Open evenings. ed7

MASSAGE—Steam baths for rheumatism, lumbago, nervousness, la grippe. Mrs. Ward, 2B Bond St. Central. ed7

MASSAGE and Electrical Treatments, baths; expert masseuse. 699 Yonge street. North 7940. ed7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Colbran, 27 Irwin Ave. Phone appointment, North 4729. ed7

VIBRATORY MASSAGE and Baths, 489 Bloor West. Apt. 10. ed7

Dentistry

DR. KNIGHT, Exodontist, practice limited to extraction of teeth, operating painless, nurse assistant. Yonge, over Sellers-Gough. ed7

H. A. GALLOWAY, dentist, over Imperial Bank, Yonge and Queen. Specialty, crowns and bridges. Main 4924. ed7

Palmistry

MADAME RAYNE, Phrenologist, Palmist, 503 Bloor west, near Brunswick, Bloor cars. ed7

Chiropractors.

DOCTOR GEORGE W. DOXSEE, Ryrie Building, Yonge, corner Shuter street. Palmer graduate. Only Chiropractor having X-Ray for locating cause of your trouble. Electric treatments given when advisable. Ladies' and gentlemen's private rest rooms. Lady attendant. Telephone appointment. Consultation free. Residence, 24 Albertus avenue, North Toronto. ed7

Picture Framing.

ARTISTIC picture framing; prices reasonable; best work. Geddes, 425 Spadina avenue. 367tf

Personal

BACHELOR, 40; WORTH $40,000; would marry. B-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

FUTURE TOLD. YEAR'S PREDICTION sealed, 20c., birthdate. Prof. L. Sproul, 2916 St. Clair, Cleveland, O. 7-17t

GET MARRIED—Largest matrimonial magaine published, mailed free. M. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn. 7tf

MARRY, IF LONELY, FOR WEALTH and happiness; hundreds rich and attractive willing to wed; strictly confidential; reliable; years of experience; descriptions free. "The Successful Club," Mrs. Purdie, Box 556, Oakland, Calif. 77

MARRY—For sure success try an old, responsible club, established 3 years; guarnnted satisfaction; over 50,000 members; many wealthy; testimonials and descriptions free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Box 26, Oakland, Calif. 7777

SOUTHERN LADY, 19, worth $25,000, would marry, SE. Box 584, Messenger, Los Angeles, California. 7-tf

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best matrimonial paper published. Mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD—Send 25c silver or stamps, age, and birth date; three questions answered. Prof. Christensen, Box 732, Toledo, Ohio.

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

Musical Instruments

BAND INSTRUMENTS, practical repairing. George Ready, 147 Victoria. ed7tf

Dancing

DANCING, all branches. S. T. Smith's private school. Telephone for prospectus, Gerrard 3597. ed7

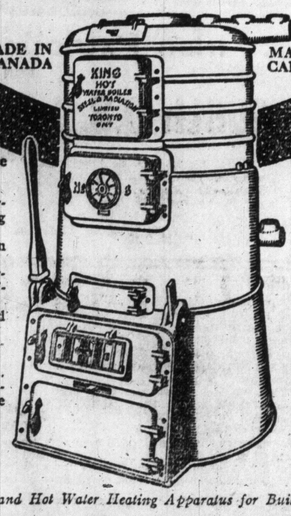
KING Hot Water Boiler

It's economical. The King Hot Water Boiler, with King Radiators really and truly SAVES YOU MONEY. Here's why. The "water wall" surrounding the fire-pot and fire-travel, carries only about half the quantity of water in ordinary boilers, and you know that *half* the *quantity* heats *twice* as *quick*. This means your fire needs to burn a shorter time to give the water the desired heat and the *shorter time* your fire is at "full" the *less coal* you use and that SAVES MONEY. The water heats so much quicker in a King Boiler that it circulates faster and heats the house sooner. That's just what everybody wants in a boiler and that's what the King Boiler gives you. ASK YOUR ARCHITECT, YOUR HEATING ENGINEER or YOUR STEAMFITTER for prices on an installation of a "King" Hot Water Heating System in your house--or write direct to us.

The KING has the following Advantages

1. The Dustless Ash Shifting Device
2. The Tight Fitting Doors.
3. The Easily Cleaned Flues.
4. The Fire-pot with a real Corrugation, and extended Heating Surface.
5. The Ample Combustion space in Fire-pot and Flues.
6. The Large Area of Heating Surfaces, Direct, Intense and Effective.
7. The Thin Waterways and Rapid Circulation.
8. The even Metal Line, the result of using Iron patterns.
9. The Quality and Weight of Iron.
10. The Simple Method of Erection. Economical, Safe, Durable and Easy to Manage.
11. The Guaranteed Ratings.
12. Double Shaker.
13. Boltless Grates.

MADE IN CANADA



MADE IN CANADA

Cut Out This Coupon For FREE Booklets

Steel & Radiation, Limited
Fraser Ave., Toronto

Dear Sirs:—

Please send me without any obligation your FREE Booklet on the King Hot Water Heating System entitled, "Comfortable Homes," also your Booklet on Cottage and Laundry Heaters.

Name.....

Address.....

We manufacture Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Buildings of Every Description.

Steel and Radiation, Limited

Factories, St. Catharines and Toronto. Head Office, Fraser Ave., TORONTO.

Store Open Evenings

BURROUGHES' GAS RANGE CLUB

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention

Special Privileges to Club Members

See the Cooking and Baking Demonstration at Burroughes' Store During Gas Week

BURROUGHES' GREAT ANNUAL GAS RANGE CLUB has been planned with the idea of supplying any housekeeper with a range that will satisfy every demand she could reasonably make upon a gas range.

¶ And not only have we given careful attention to having in stock a very wide selection. An array of special privileges and guarantees, to say nothing of terms, makes this offer irresistible.

¶ Become a member of the Burroughes' Gas Range Club and enjoy the special inducements made for members.

Half Tiled $41.50

Canopy Gas Range $36

After the First Dollar Down You Don't Pay a Cent for 30 Days

When you have paid your dollar down we deliver any range you want, and ask you to try it out for 30 days before we expect you to pay another cent. If you are thoroughly satisfied with your bargain, then you can make your weekly payments.

Some Worth-while Points About A-B Gas Ranges

25 per cent. less gas consumed than by any other range. No stove blacking required; a damp rag is all that's necessary. Iron-clad rust-proof guarantee. White enamel clean-out tray; cleans like a china plate. Seamless white enamel; will not crack or peel.

We Pay the Freight Anywhere Within 100 Miles of Toronto

Out-of-town members are invited to join this club. You may enjoy the same easy terms as offered to residents of Toronto, and Burroughes pays freight anywhere within a radius of 100 miles of Toronto. Write for full list of prices and particulars.

30 Days' Trial

Full present value allowed on your old Gas Range in exchange for new.

Easy Terms $1 Down $1 Week

Your Gas Range Put up and connected in the city without extra charge.

Free Inspection Service in city. We will keep your stove in perfect order.

If you move within one year we will reconnect your stove free.

We will give a $2.00 Cook Book Free with each stove.

$8 Cash, $1 Week.

Jacobean Library Suite, $45

THIS is an exact drawing of the Suite. The pieces are made in Jacobean solid oak and beautifully upholstered in tapestry. We will sell this to out-of-town customers and pay freight anywhere within 100 miles of Toronto on terms of $8 cash and $1 week.

If You Want the Free Casserole Set Don't Delay Joining Burroughes' $1 Down Kitchen Cabinet Club

YOU may have any one of our big range of Cabinets delivered to you upon payment of the dollar down; balance payable one dollar a week.

¶ With any Kitchen Cabinet whose purchase price is $21 or over we will give, absolutely Free, a Casserole Set worth $3.50. It contains nine pieces.

¶ This offer remains open for another two or three days only, as the number of Cabinets that we can sell under these terms is limited.

$7 Cash

Balance $1 a Week

Bedroom Suite for Only $42.65

THIS 8-piece bedroom suite consists of dresser, cheffonier, table, 2 chairs, bed, spring and mattress. They're finished in Empire oak and are strongly constructed.

The bed is a continuous post, snow white enamel. Fully guaranteed spring and the mattress is all-layer felt. Sixty dollars would not be too much to ask for this suite.

Like cut but has no chills.

Heavy White Enamel Beds

A Special Purchase of Beds, Worth $15.75, To Be Cleared at . . . $9.95

A HAPPY purchase on our part, direct from the factory, enables us to offer these beds to you at far less than their real worth. They're really more massive looking than cut shows. Continuous posts 2 inches thick and seven 1-inch fillers.

$2 Cash, $1 Week.

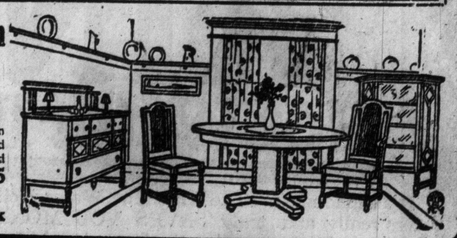
$18 Down **Burroughes' 3-Room Outfit for $165.** $2 Week

3 Rooms completely furnished. Come and see them all set out. Freight paid within 100 miles of Toronto.

Price-Reduction on Jacobean Buffets

$33.50 is the regular price on the Buffets. They're solid oak and designed in a good Jacobean style. Special..... $24.85

$4.50 Cash, $1 Week



BURROUGHES

Queen and Bathurst

WHEN SHALL THESE THREE MEET AGAIN?

Cohan, Chaplin and Berlin Discuss Methods of Laugh-Making.

When George M. Cohan, Irving Berlin and Charles Chaplin met in New York recently, they discussed the difference in methods used to get laughs upon the screen and upon the stage.

"Well, Charles," said Conlin, at the finish of the conversation, "I have 'something on you' at any rate — I can dance and you can't."

"Oh, I don't know," chirped Charles. "I started my stage career billed as 'The Boy Champion Clog Dancer of Great Britain,' but I danced long enough to the manager's music, so I thought it best to quit and let the managers dance to my tune for a while."

"I'm glad you don't compete with me," said Berlin. "I write songs."

"I don't know whether it can be called competition," said Charles, "but I have just written and published four popular songs and the instrumental piece in which I directed Sousa's Band at the New York Hippodrome.

"What did Sousa think of your chorus?"

"He said that 'as a composer, I was a fine film artist,'" said the truthful Chaplin, and the three drifted away in the direction of the tea-room.

Red Cross Contributions

Brig.-Gen. James Mason, honorary treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $12,633.05:

Annoymous, for Russians	2 50
Assigned pay, 81st Battalion	15 00
School children, Bridgeburg, Ont.	3 50
Maple Grose S.S., Bowmanville, Ont.	3 50
Citizens of Byng Inlet, Ont.	185 97
People of Dongola, Douglas, Ont.	28 00
Mr. R. N. Eppiett, Wheatley, Ont.	95 34
Essex County Patriotic League, Windsor, Ont.	210 00
People of Echo Bay, Ont.	50 00
Canadian Patriotic Fund, Grand Valley, Ont.	200 00
Mrs. G. Goodeiham, Toronto	10 00
Teachers of Guelph and Wellington, Ont. (ambulance)	1734 46
Miss Handly, Marysville, B.C.	18 40
St. James' Church, Hanover, Ont.	11 50
Anonymous, Frowde, Sask.	10 15
I.O.D.E., Sir J. French Chapter, Sebringville	35 00
I.O.D.E., Municipal Chapter, Victoria, B.C.	800 00
I.O.D.E., Perth-Upon-Tay Chapter, Perth	4 00
I.O.D.E., 25th Regt. Chapter, St. Thomas	4 00
I.O.D.E., Marlboro Chapter, Blenheim, Ont.	40 00
I.O.D.E., Col. Kerby Chapter, Fort Erie	4 00
I.O.D.E., Sir J. Franklin Chapter, Le Pas	20 00
I.O.D.E., Stanley Mitchell Chapter, Norwood	6 00
I.O.D.E., Primary Chap., Cobourg	300 00
I.O.D.E., Ahmeek Chap., Goderich	4 00
I.O.D.E., John Wm. MacDonald Chapter, Stratford, Ont.	2 00
I.O.D.E., Gen. Brough Chapter, Goderich, Ont.	4 00
I.O.D.E., Broden Chap., Windsor	27 00
In loving memory of Pte. R. Allan, 9th C.M.R.	40 00
Kaslo Branch, C.R.C.S.	105 00
Soldiers' Comfort Club, Lakefield, Ont.	33 88
Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Santos	49
C.R.C.S., London, Ont., branch	75 00
Manitawaning Public School	6 00
Red Cross Soc., Mildmay, Ont.	150 00
Miss M. L. Murray, Niagara Falls	4 50
Martin Corr, Paper Co.	3 58
Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Waterloo	2 00
C.R.C.S., New Hazelton, B.C., br.	40 00
People of Petrolia, Ont.	18 50
Miss Proctor, Elmwood, Ont.	1 00
C.R.C.S., Paris, Ont., branch	50 00
Balmoral Rebekah Lodge, Paris	18 00
C.R.C.S., Peterboro, Ont., branch	444 00
Red Cross Soc., Stella, Ont.	1 00
Sebright, Dalrymple and Dartmoor	30 00
Scarboro Jct. Methodist S.S.	40 00
C.R.C.S., St. John, N.B., Prov. br.	530 50
Red Cross workers, Schomberg, Ont.	3 50
Okanagan Women's Pat. League, Vernon, B.C.	45 30
C.R.C.S., Victoria City and Dist. branch	29 50
Adult Bible Class, Welcome, Ont.	15 00
Wesley & Hinch R.C. Society	25 00
Relief Society, Wardsville, Ont.	100 00
W.P.L., Listowel, Ont.	59 60
Windsor Red Cross and Patriotic Fund	5000 00
Teachers of W. Middlesex, Strathroy, Ont.	2 75
Women's Institute, Tilbury	5 00
do., Chippewa, Ont.	20 00
do., Bethany, Ont.	6 05
do., Lanark, Ont.	31 85
do., Ayr, Ont.	75 00
Advertising, materials, etc.	1792 23

HEADACHES

Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headache returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches, no matter what their nature, take anti-kamnia tablets, and the results will be satisfactory in the highest degree. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, 10c worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

SICK-HEADACHES

Sick-headache, the most miserable of all sicknesses, loses its terrors when A-K Tablets are taken. When you feel an attack coming on, take two tablets, and in many cases the attack will be warded off. During an attack take one A-K Tablet every two hours. The rest and comfort which follow can be obtained in no other way.

Genuine A-K Tablets bear the AK monogram. At all druggists.

DANCE FOR SPORTSMEN'S BATTALION.

First Big Enjoyment Night for 180th.

The big dance at the Arena on Saturday night, May 6, is in keeping with the well known policy of the Sportsmen's Battalion. And bear in mind no donations are asked, and nothing in the nature of a bazaar or fair. It is just a big dance at a very low price. The committee realizing that the demand is so great on every person's purse strings, and simply want to give an enjoyable evening without chances being solicited or speeches made to kill time. It will be the biggest dance of the season, and not only that, but 25c ticket and 5c advance covers the entire cost. As with all military dances, the event will be high class, and the most exclusive will be quite at home in the company. It is to be hoped that the Arena floor will be filled for every dance. An enjoyable dance is the aim, and the Sportsmen have never yet been connected with anything that has not been a huge success. Tickets may be had from any of the following committee: Mrs. R. H. Greer, Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lou Scholes, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. L. Caswell, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. G. Harris, Moodey's Cigar Store, St. Charles, Bay Tree and Spauldings.

"ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY."

Relaxation From the Rigors of Military Drill A Necessity.

Adequate means for recreation have been extended to the 126 Battalion thru the generosity of Mr. H. N. Cowan, president of the Cowan Company, Limited. The large recreation grounds owned by and adjoining this company's plant have been placed at the disposal of the men for various means of sport. This is but another instance of the generous Canadian patriotism displayed by Mr. Cowan, who believes that nothing is too good for the brave boys who are ready to give their lives for Flag and Empire. Between thirty or forty men have already enlisted from the company, and each married man receives full pay, and each single man half pay while on active service. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war, among the first donations given was 5000 pounds of chocolate for the soldiers' use, and later Mr. Cowan personally presented a machine gun and soup kitchen to local battalions that were in the course of formation. This true Canadian patriotic spirit is the tie that binds the Empire together and hastens the time when peace shall reign and the Grand Old Flag shall wave unchallenged and firm.

RUMORED THAT GEST IS GERMAN-AMERICAN

Mayor Church will make investigation to ascertain whether G. M. Gest, to whom the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission recently decided to award the contract for the laying of the under ground duct on West Bloor street, is a German-American. In the meantime he has asked the Hydro to hold up the contract, if it is not already signed, until full particulars are forthcoming.

Rumor had it at the city hall on Saturday morning that Gest was a German-American and that his office was in Cincinatti, Ohio. When his worship was informed of the report, he said that he had already heard it, but could not say whether it was true or not. "I objected to the contract being awarded to this man when the matter was being considered by the board," he declared.

The mayor immediately got into communication with the hydro offices but was unable to get Mr. Couzens. He was upon enquiry informed, however, that Gest was not a German-American.

This Certificate

For Making Money

From the Soil

together with $1.50, prezented at The World, 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, or 40 South McNab street, Hamilton, entitles bearer to a copy of the new book, "MAKING MONEY FROM THE SOIL." By mail add parcel postage —7 cents first zone, 18 cents Ontario, 20 cents in Canada.

e47

Recruiting Band Concert

SCARBORO BEACH

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

UNDER AUSPICES OF

Irish Patriotic Association

FOR

208th O.S. Irish Battalion

Music by 97th O. S. American Legion Brass Band, 97th Bugle Band, and the Guards' Brass Band. Under direction of Bandmaster Butler.

Speakers: Judge Lennox, R. R. Gamey, M.P.P.; A. E. Donovan, M.P.P.; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Lennox, Sergt. Shannahon, Quartermaster Donovan, and W. J. McWhinney.

GATES OPEN 2.30 CONCERT AT 3 O'CLOCK.

SPICED SWEETBREADS.

Parboil a pair of sweetbreads, dice them, and put them in a stew pan with a teaspoon of onion juice, two tablespoons of chutney, syrup, a grating of nutmeg several cloves, a stick of cinnamon and a slice of lemon. Let come up once, then take it off and cool slowly. Drain and saute in butter, then drain again and add two tablespoons of whipped cream. Beat lightly with a fork and serve on rounds of toast, garnished with cucumber fingers and olives.

TO REMOVE GREASE.

The grease which collects round the wash-up bowl can be easily removed by wiping with balls of old newspaper, after pouring away the water, and these can be used for lighting fires, if kept dry. This method saves dishcloths and soap.

The Toronto Sunday World

SUNDAY, APRIL 30 1916.

Hans und Fritz—A Surprise for der Chief

By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*

Copyright, 1916, Press Publishing Co. (N. Y. World.)

He Made a Hit With Lulu

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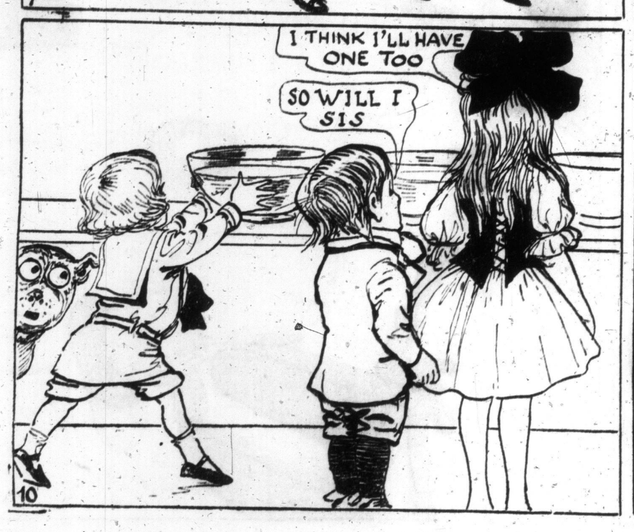

RESOLVED

THAT WE SHOULD N'T BREAK OUR HEARTS JUST BECAUSE OTHER PEOPLE DONT LIKE THE SAME THINGS WE DO. THEY WONT DO IT. DO WE LIKE THE SAME THINGS THEY DO? NO. NOW SMITHY'S SISTER LULU HAS A PERFECT RIGHT TO PICK OUT HER OWN KIND OF AMUSEMENT AND ENJOYMENT BUT I DONT CARE TO BE RUNG IN ON IT. I HAVE DIFFERENT TASTES. TASTES ARE MORE A MATTER OF EDUCATION THAN THEY ARE OF TEMPERMENT. A PERSON OF LOW AND COMMON TASTES IN EVERYTHING, CAN HAVE HIS TASTE FOR ONE THING –LIKE ART, OR MUSIC, OR FLOWERS SO EDUCATED AND CULTIVATED THAT HE KNOWS AND LOVES THAT THING. BUT YOU CANT CULTIVATE A GROUCH- HE WONT LISTEN- HE DOES N'T WANT TO BE KIND. WE MUST N'T CENSURE BAD PEOPLE, WE MUST SYMPATHIZE WITH THEM. THEIR MINDS ARE BENT- OH WELL, WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT IT I'M ONLY A LITTLE INNOCENT CHILD

R. F. Outcault

CHILDREN GARDENING SERIAL STORY

The Toronto Sunday World

THE KHAN EDITORIALS CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

WOMEN'S SECTION—EIGHT PAGES

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 30 1916

—PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS WILL RUN RIOT THIS SPRING

In the Opening Rush of Spring Taffetas and Failles Were Pre-eminent and the Modish Cloth Suit, Tailored for Street Wear, Was Almost Lost Sight of. But Now it Is Coming Into its Own, and Considerable Attention for a While at Least Will Be Devoted to This Fashion Feature.

BY H. M. BALL

RARELY does the spring season open without a place right in its midst for the smart little tailleur of Shepherd's plaid. The season commenced with such a rush of taffetas and failles, one almost forgot that a modish cloth suit for morning and tailored street wear had become an establish member of the fashionable woman's wardrobe. But after the first bewildered gaze directed towards the galaxy of silk costumes exhibited in the grande maisons had spent itself; the time, the practical and the stylish cloth model commanded its rightful and well deserved attention—and held it firmly. And away in the front ranks, directly opposite to navy gabardine costume, stood the old-time favorite, the Shepherd's check trotteur. There were no frills and furbelows on the black and white costume, properly called "Miladys' practical suit."

Smart lines, semi-conservative, sightly masculine and far from "faddy" characterize the best designs, which, for this very reason, require but little trimming. Braids of graduating widths, buttons of as many sizes, shapes, and patterns, and black silk cords or ribbon constitute the main forms of decoration, and are more often applied to accentuate lines, or fasten collars, cuffs, and jackets than to serve no purpose at all.

Representative of all that is modish and in good taste is the shepherd's plaid model pictured. Worn with white laced boots and a black polishd lisere sailor it is the acme of exclusive style. The skirt is strictly plain and just over three yards about the hem. Buttons follow each other down the edge of the jacket and up the outside of the sleeve, narrow black silk braid runs all the way round the collar, nearly round the cuffs, and twice round the smartly slashed pockets. A black moire silk handbag, striped in white, and white washable kid gloves are the finishing touches that "tell."

Mousseline frock embroidered in black and edged with ribbon.

Motor coat in green, navy and wistaria checked cloth, with three saucer buttons and two huge pockets.

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High Colored Plaids.

Motor coats are especially brazen as to the size of their check designs, and the colors exploited. A pattern four or five inches square in its completeness is not considered immodest, and buttons the size of small saucers are decidedly a la mode. Dame Fashion does not believe in a motor wrap being a stingy thing, so she builds her best models on enormously spacious lines, supplies them with immense sleeves, towering collars, ripply shoulder capes and pockets so large that any number of "things" required for the trip might easily be deposited in their depths without making the slightest impression upon the "contour." The accompanying illustration reveals the details of a most reliable model. Fashioned of reversible worsted coating, the checks are green and blue with double cross stripes in dull wisteria. The buttons are a shiny green composition with wistaria centres and green leather binds all the edges. The collar closes in three styles, and rises in the back from a square-cut yoke. An odd little hat with a green leather crown, tied round with two bands of navy polished ribbon, and a straight wistaria brim, also sports a new chiffon motor veil the same light shade of gray as the wearer's boots.

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Even Afternoon Frocks.

Plaids are not barred from social functions. Even the dressiest of dressy afternoon costumes are influenced by the vogue for plaids, checks, or stripes. Sometimes the entire frock is fashioned from a shot or plain toned taffeta with checked design, or of a dark-hued silk cross-striped in white. Other models in plain, navy, green or purple faille, show trimming touches of gaily plaided silk at all the points of interest. These are many in 1916 models, which prove a series of pleasing innovations. The type of afternoon frock which introduces a touch, or several touches of plaid silk, is often a street costume in disguise. The sleeves are long and of "solid" material and the neck is appropriate for outdoor wear in fair weather. Worn with street shoes and a chic little chapeau of the semi-tailleur variety, the plain-and-plaid frock becomes an attractive walking costume. The frock shown in the illustration, demonstrates the fad for combining figured silk with a solid toned serge or cloth. The bodice with tight sleeves, shawl collar and extended front panel is made of green black square-check taffeta, and the skirt, three pointed frills of navy serge. The narrow belt, with plain bone buttons, is a feature as is the touch of pleated chiffon at the neck. The tricoin model topping this smart outfit is fine navy milan, placed at a perilous angle and pierced twice, once with a green quill and once with a black.

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Striped Summer Frocks.

Very dainty little dresses recalling the styles of grandmamma's day show the circular use of stripes. When the silhouette is slim stripes run straight up and down, but with the 1916 modes come full circular skirts exaggerated by the "travel-round-again" mode of applying trimming bands or stripes. Demure little frocks distinguished by snug bodices and five yard hems favor the use of narrow ribbon for effecting the stripe craze. Sometimes the stripes come right out on top and just as often remain slightly veiled and subdued beneath a layer of sheerest organdie or chiffon. The model in mind was made of white mousseline, embroidered in faint traceries of black. Correctly spenking, the model was partially made of embroidered mousseline, for the upper part of the skirt had sections of white taffeta inserted alternately and bound with the black ribbon Then the pretty little bodice was of mousseline again veiling the bands of ribbon on corsage and cuffs, finishing the elbow length sleeves. The fichu arrangement was very graceful and together with the tiny nosegay of French flowers gave marked distinction to the bodice.

Exclusive afternoon frock illustrating the clever combination of plaid taffeta and serge.

ODDLY-SHAPED VEILS FOR DRINKING TEA

Dainty Meshes in Cutaway Designs Revel in Fashion's Latest Whim.

THE HAREM INFLUENCE

Is Also Seen in Graceful Chiffon Face Curtains for Beach Wear.

FASHION extra: The fly-away veil is the cutaway veil. Technically it is known as the tea veil. The lovely facial drapery, as flimsy as a poor excuse and as beautiful as art itself, is the clever and desperate effort of the textile people to keep veils in style. The one argument against wearing a modern eye curtain is that it is a bother when one drops in at the afternoon party and sips a cup of tea. Argument vanishes! The veil is so cut with an inverted V in the front that the lips are left displayed and uncovered. The veil of 1916 is truly a lambrequin for the windows of the soul—and that is all, tho it flutters about the coiffure, flies here and there from the chapeau that may be either imprudent or irritatingly demure, and trails upon the lady's shoulders.

"Ah," sighed the poet, tenderly lifting yards and yards of brown chantilly, "her beautiful hair!" And she permitted him to believe it. Who, we ask, would disillusion a poet?

Palm Beach evolved the idea of the harem veil, which has been a child disowned by the veil manufacturers, and for very good reason. The harem affair means that no new purchases will be made, because old lengths of chiffon are used; the commercial world is ever against the economical utilization of what remains in the archives of one's wardrobe. Trade is ruined thus, and it is upon trade that all the world lives.

Unlike the tea veil, which shields the eyes, the harem drape shields the complexion and permits flirtatious eyes to wander in the open. It is swathed about the brim of the hat, crossed at the back, placed over the nose, chin and mouth, circling again the proud one's lily white throat. It is a sartorial expression of the idea that beauty when most concealed is most revealed, and certainly it is a smothering thing.

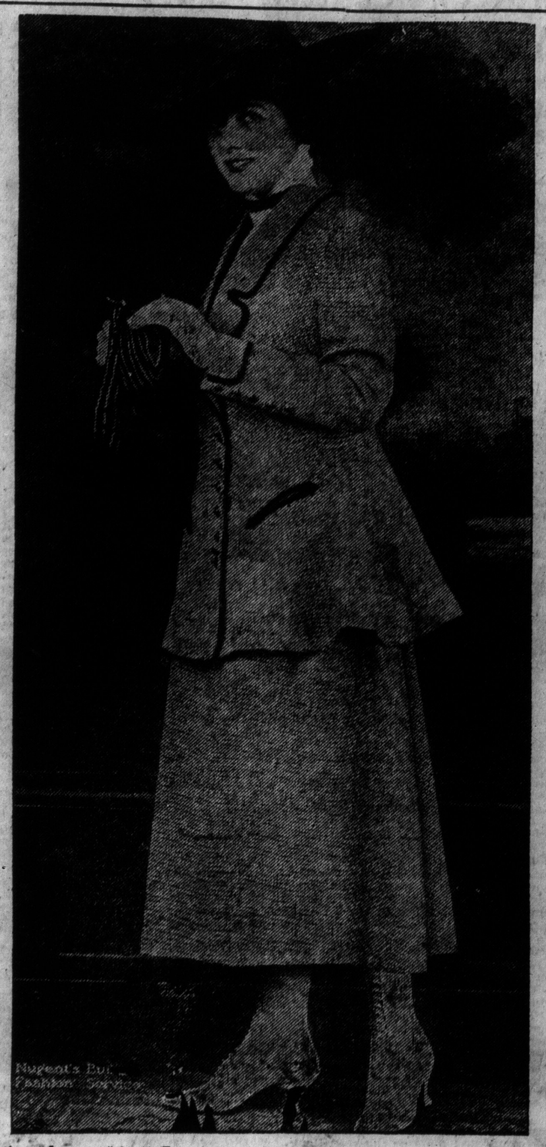
From the Chin Up.

To protect the complexion from exceedingly hot rays of the sun it is a wild success, but one fancies that the wearer yearns occasionally to come up for fresh air. At any rate, the summer may see us all attired from chin up, according to the modes of the Turkish dame. For motoring, sailing, golfing, tramping and pursuing other out-of-door recreations which expose the complexion to the hot applications of old Doc Sunshine the harem won't burn us.

Tea veils—smart, new, saucy and ethereal—are nearly all of the filet weave. The hexagon and diamond patterns are the best. All have pointed or scalloped edges, so that the inverted V which is worn at the front is not too pronounced a dent in the outline. Tiny black velvet polka dots, arranged in bands or in group effects, from the border, while ramage design imparts decorations in all-over effect.

The most delicious vines, small flowers and foliage appear in fragile outline. There is nothing of weight, heaviness or fulness in the new veils. They are properly called "fly away," as their excessive lightness gives flutter and undulation.

Quite as popular as the new tea veil is the square of filet (bordered with small velvet dots, with chenille outline or the most delicate of embroidered effects), which has a circle cut from the centre, permitting the veil to be drawn over the trimmings of the hat down to the brim line. It is worn with points back, front and at the sides. It is seldom pinned at the back of the neck, tho it is occasionally tucked thru a ribbon throatlet.



Extremely smart trotteür costume of shepherd's plaid—Braid and buttons used for trimming.

SMART SUMMER FURS REVEL IN POPULARITY

Tango Fox Stole, Wide Ermine Cape and Fur-Trimmed Wraps Share Honors.

TOWN AND COUNTRYSIDE

Every Form of Holiday Pleasure Provides Ample Excuse for Warmth-Giving Accessory.

A PERMANENT place in the summer wardrobe has been gladly surrendered to the fox scarf, that luxurious stole of long-haired, orangey or light-tinted pelitry which, in a moment of boldness, ousted every other summer neck piece to a place in the rear and took full command with never a thought for wounded dignity. The dainty chiffon scarf wont to fling its tasselled ends about the fair debutante's neck, was tossed aside for the long-tailed tango, the fluffy, feathered boa with flying bows of ribbon and frilly ruches, worn by the dignified matron, the silk stole with gaudy striped linings and pierrot tassels—all gave way reluctantly in the face of the new vogue set for the fox scarf.

Fox Scarfs Fashionable.

Fur in the summer is not just as senseless as some "frowners" would lead one to believe. There are chilly mornings, breezy afternoons, and damp, penetrating evenings in May and August; and, even June is not all sunshine and roses if one is traveling by motor over country roads, by boat over deep blue sea, or by foot on mountain peak. Every true daughter of fashion can supply a good reason for adding the fur neckpiece to her summer wardrobe—there are fine excuses a-plenty. And the very fact that it adds smartness and charm to the toute ensemble is reason enough. Unlike any silk or cloth wrap, the summer fox can be quickly dropped off the shoulders and resumed again whenever desired. The most popular style is the round, "thick-thru" stole finished at one end with a head, and at the other with bushy tails. They are supplied with ribbon chains to arrange the fasteners at any distance, and may be worn high about the throat or well off the shoulders with equal effectiveness.

Other Summer Furs.

Fur appears in considerable quantity on dressy summer wraps, too. For wear with elaborate evening or afternoon costumes are splendid cloaks made of changeable taffeta, embroidered failles satins and broches, all plenteously trimmed with ermine, mole, fox or sable. For the matron, are handsome shoulder capes, deep luxurious and exquisitely matched in ermine or mole that are intended for wear at garden fetes, the races and all formal affairs. For cool summer evenings in town or at the seashore the soft, lightly lined fur cape is extremely chic.

FASHION FANCIES FOR THE MOMENT

A Column Devoted to Last Minute Novelties of La Mode as Seen in the Shops and Elsewhere.

BY H. M. BALL.

CHINESE coolie hats are the latest gardening hats. For the "lady with the hoe," are captivating models in all manner of bright colors, and tied under the chin with emerald or cherry-colored velvet streamers. Quaint frocks to match are much in vogue.

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Strong is the tendancy to trim evening frocks of net and tulle, with graduating encircling bands of silk, satin, or broche ribbon. The newest ribbons are extravagantly beautiful, and show a variety of fancy finished edges, as well as unusual floral tracings in gold and colors on soft backgrounds.

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The new straw for sports hats—bangkok—is already making a tremendous hit, and promises to appear in a host of splendid models. The straw is deemed sufficiently decorative without added trimming, tho a simple band of ribbon drawn tightly around the crown and tied into a flat bow is effective, and quite permissable. Bangkok comes in an excellent range of colors as well as modes.

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Feather fans assume rather large proportions, especially the black ostrich ones destined to be carried by fashionable matrons. These are tied with scintilating bows of sequin-encrusted chiffon ribbon. The long ends are tied into a graceful loop that may be slipped over the arm when the fan is not in use.

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Many of the original French afternoon models exploit the new neckline, the decollet cut shallow, and wide on the shoulders. White organdie ruching is sometimes used as a finish, or perhaps pleated chiffon frilling. A straight double thickness band of white organdie loudly proclaims the Chinese influence.

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Collarettes of faille of taffeta tulle or chiffon and feathers are extremely chic, and are intended to "relieve" the apparent severe aspect of the new spring street costume. The devotee is not yet quite used to that "nothing-high-about-the-neck" feeling which is the result of fashion's favorism for the shawl collar this season.

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Buckles distinguish many of the newest suits. In fact buckles are given an excellent opportunity of becoming popular, for very pretty ones appear on exclusive street costumes, charming tea frocks, hats, collars, gloves and shoes. Styles vary from the attractive colonial which graces the smart walking slipper, to exquisite little silk and rhinestone mad affairs used to fasten gossamer girdles of tulle and lace.

Wool hosiery is being given preference by the golfer, and the tennis enthusiast. Colors run riot, and such combinations as purple and green, orange and gray, or blue and yellow may be had in plain or ribbed hand-knit hose. These must be worn, of course, with one-toned or white costumes, while for wear with awning-striped costumes, plain white hosiery is shown.

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The puffed sash has been recognized by Paris couturiers, who have exploited it in a variety of clever arrangements. The sash made of softest taffeta or brocade droops gracefully in the back to take the place of the pannier.

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A new sporting coat made especially for very warm weather, is fashioned of a material closely resembling pongee. It is heavier of course, and quite durable and comes in natural shades as well as white. White buckskin is sometimes combined with it.

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Beads are again decidedly "a la mode." Every dainty summer costume will have its own necklet of beads—pearl beads, gold beads glass beads, jet beads—in fact any beads at all, provided they are new beads, and small beads will be quite correct and add considerable character to the frock with which they are worn. The longest ropes are for formal wear, and shorter ones for daytime.

The Lace Bedspread

An unusually pretty way of draping a lace bedspread over the mahogany bed was worked out by the interior decorator who set the bedroom scene in one of the most successful plays of the New York season. The bed was first covered with a pink satin spread, tucked in all around. Over this the lace spread was placed; it was wide enough to reach to the bottom of the mahogany sides. The spread was then draped in deep scallop fashion, the point that divided each scallop at the top being caught with a bunch of pink satin rosebuds. The effect gained was very striking. The round, Empire canopy, suspended over the head of the bed, from which hung the bed curtains, was made to match the other draperies of the room, which were of old blue faced with delicate pink.

Curtains for Country Houses

For casement windows, where "casement cloth" is not desirable, curtains may be made of unbleached cheesecloth or, if heavier curtains are needed, they may be made of plain unbleached cotton. Close cut cotton fringe of the same cream color makes an attractive trimming for these curtains.

Simple dotted muslin curtains, trimmed with old-fashioned knotted fringe, are most satisfactory for the bedrooms in country houses.

DAINTY BATHING CAPS AGLOW WITH COLOR

Exquisite Models in Every Shade of Silk Rubber for Modern Mermaid.

THE NEW HALO MODEL

Many Styles and Equally Many Trimmings Distinguish the Beach Costume.

WHO said rubber bathing caps? Rubber perhpas, but disguised so completely that first glance would call forth such exclamations as "Satin finished rubberized cloth," or "shot taffeta rubberine." The new bathing caps that will be worn by Miss 1916 are worthy of a place in the famous French salons for "chic" or "charming" are the only truthful descriptionary terms worthy of the concoctions fashioned for the modern mermaid, who will sport among the frolickers on gleaming sands rather than in surf-laden waves. For the truly fashionable bathing costume is not intended to be touched by water—it is in truth a beach costume fashioned on the smartest of lines and augumented by the newest of ultra-fashionable accessories. Chief among these is the bathing cap made of a water-proof fabric or gorgeously made silk rubber that may be had in all the newest approved fashion tints of the season.

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Styles Without Number.

The styles of the caps are apparently without number. Close turban shapes, demure bonnet shapes and caps with brims! There is a style for every type of summer girl—and the becoming one at that. Extremely new is the brimmed model. This is made in green, navy, rose, yellow, chartreuse or lavendar satin rubber and trimmed with rubber flowers of realistic outline. The crown or foundation part of the cap is made to fit closely, but shapely, about the head, being arranged in soft folds. A halo brim, stiffened by genuine whalebone reeds that cannot rust or destroy the rubber, is pulled down over the foundation, thus forming a pretty shade for the face, and spreading a fascinating hue over the features of the charming wearer. There are many other equally attractive styles in poke design, "motor bonnet" modes, and bandanna types almost too numerous to mention, as are the modes of trimming with pretty rubber ruchings, sun frills, rosettes, flowers, fruits and quills.

It pays to advertise if your line is good, and it pays to buy advertised lines, because they are invariably satisfactory. The general public have long been educated to believe that advertised goods are best. Can't you see that you are laboring, not only under a handicap, but under a cloud, if your product is not advertised? Publicity dispels the cloud of suspicion and removes the handicap.

Originality of Season's Hats Portrayed in Novel Effects

This Year They Set Well Up on the Head and Have Not Forgotten the Inclinatio n to Slant Jauntily Over the Eye.

THE chic originality of this season's smart hats is portrayed in all the favorite shapes in most novel effects and combinations. Hats set well up on the head and have not forgotten the inclination to slant jauntily over the eye. The brims assume many bizarre forms. Trimmings are used sparsely, but ingeniously.

Hats ascend to unknown heights. The high effect may be attained by ribbon bows, fan effects, feather fancies, high draped effects or turned-up brims.

Flowers of the smaller variety form charming wreaths and bouquets. Taffeta, velvet and faille ribbons figure in such crops of bows—beaded motifs, small ostrich tips, flowers and pompoms, buckles, embroidered motifs and fancy pins all are listed for voguish millinery trimmings.

The chief millinery fashion influences are derived from the Directoire, the Restoration and the Second Empire periods. High effects continue in favor, but the small, low, round hat with narrow brim has been recently introduced.

Simplicity dominates the hats for sport wear, which are mostly in sailor shapes. Hemp and Milan ribbon or leather trimmed are offered in infinite variety.

In the color race are African brown, Bordeaux blue, various shades of gray, pastel shades, azure, a bluish green—Mastic and Shantung, yellow, and, it goes without saying, black and white.

A sailor lisere upper faced with satin, the crown girdled with a taffeta band had at the right side of the crown thrust outward a bunch of variegated roses. Narrow and straight of brim is a hydrangea straw hat simply trimmed with a faille band around the crown, finishing with a bow at the back. A high round crown of violet ribbon and banded with straw is brimmed with cream Milan. Topping the crown is a bunch of fruit. Larger than the majority of hats seen is a black straw with a round crown, whose sole trimming is a flat white bird directly in front. The broad rim rolled on the side has upper facing of white taffeta.

Quite adorable is a turban of highly polished blue straw, which has the brim trimmed with three pinked box plaitings of taffeta. On the right side of the brim is a gunmetal pearl pin. Fashions may come and fashions may go, but the sailor shaped hat is ever the favorite. A blue straw sailor hat is a combination of blue and brown. The brim is underfaced with brown taffeta. At the base of the crown are knots and ends of brown ribbon.

Sailors that are straight of brim are occasionally bound with colored leather and a colored leather band encircling the crown. One which caught my fancy had a leather band scalloped at the top; in each scallop was a tiny fruit.

A mist gray Neapolitian shape, trimmed with three distinct clusters of roses nestling in gray foliage, had the narrow brim faced with self-toned gray. One of the floral clusters tucked under the crown apparently lifted it to a considerable height.

A gem of a hat is of purple straw. The crown is high and square with a narrow straight brim. Tucked in the crown is a huge bow of purple velvet with two loops looking backward and two towards the front. Nestling between the loops are purple pansies.

Transparent horsehair braid accounts for the smartness of a small, round crown hat with two narrow bands of tapestry blue ribbon which pass thru the brim and finish in loops and ends at the right-side back. Clusters and sprays of pink crepe roses are placed gracefully on the crown.

In monotone gray is a model which prides itself on the narrow fringe of ostrich introduced at the edge of the under brim. The brim is mushroom in its tendency, and the top of the hat is void of other trimming than a shoe string ribbon girdling the top of the crown, finishing in the smallest possible bow.

A distinctly odd sailor featuring the bebe ribbon idea has the top of the crown and the under brim of coarse tete de negre brown and the upper brim and side crown of tiny ruchings of mandarin bebe ribbon, having the general effect of chrysanthemum braid. Large pins of glace straw were pierced directly thru the front of the crown.

Reseda straw finds itself in a round crown, broad trimmed hat, held close to the crown on the left side with a round fan of green straw, the brim rolls on the right in the most flirtatious manner.

A Watteau hat of white lace has a soft crown of Georgette crepe. Crushed roses in delicate pink and lavender shade form the wreath which encircles the crown.

Picot straw hats are made with taffeta facings of contrasting colors, and for those who care for the style there are velvet streamers and chin straps.

A small pink straw plateau is nearly hidden with rows of narrow black ribbon. Across the band are bands of narow blue taffeta ribbon with a large rosette on the left side—on the right side is a cluster of variegated flowers.

A sailor of sack cloth underfaced with blue straw has a blue ribbon band around the crown and birds of cretonne, quite different from any birds I ever saw, appliqued around the crown.

Hats of hemp with colored silk underbrim, and hats of tagal, appropriate for the garden, are embroidered in flying birds.

A cleverly graceful hat of white Neapolitan strips joined with natural Tuscan braid has a specially clever color scheme carried out in the trimming, which consists of sprays of purple wistaria and purple satin ribbon.

SOME FASHION ODDITIES

MANY and many a time you have stopped, if you are at all interested in dress, to admire some little feature on a frock that is out of the ordinary, the one thing that makes the garment different from the general fashion trend. Oddities are always cropping up if you watch. Maybe it will be a set of the button-on pockets which you can attach at will to a loudly checked topcoat of wool velour. The pockets are of plain material, and hang by two loops to two large galilith buttons which match those used on the coat for fastening. Sort of a saddle-bag arrangement this, for much can be carried in these pockets, and they can be detached if the wearer does not wish to be heavily burdened.

A tiny pocket in the sleeve of a plain handkerchief linen blouse appears just above the cuff. It is large enough to hold the small glove handkerchief which so many women prefer to the larger variety. A patent leather belt shows two small pockets, one for the handkerchief and the other for change.

Two layers of thin material rather than one layer of heavier material is a feature to be noted in new lingerie. It gives opaqueness without bulk. Sometimes the layers contrast in color, especially in the chiffon and Georgette crepe varieties.

The mitten sleeve is another odd note. it appears upon a tulle evening gown of a dull taupe brown. The sleeve is of the transparent tulle and reaches to the knuckles. A stitching makes a division for the thumb; otherwise, it is fingerless.

A removeable hat brim which can turn the hat into a small close-fitting model from the crown, or by the addition of a brim into a large dressier affair, is worth remembering.

ADDING LUSTRE TO BROWN IRON PAINT.

Brown iron-oxide paint has been noted to lose its lustre soon, and, while this may be partly due to the possible addition of turpentine, yet the flat drying is rather a peculiarity of the paint, and it is helped by using boiled oil with it instead of the raw oil, and omitting all turpentine or benzine driers.

GARDENING AND POULTRY RAISING FOR AMATEURS

PRACTICAL TALK ON GARDENING GIVEN BY PRACTICAL GARDENER

E. S. Collins, Western District Superintendent of Park Lands in Toronto, Points Out Some Interesting and Instructive Things in Connection With Flowers, Lawn Keeping and General Gardening.

E. S. COLLINS, western district superintendent of parks in Toronto, and who has charge of all park lands west of Bathurst street, including the Exhibition Park, gave a very practical and interesting talk on gardening and lawn keeping at a recent meeting of the High Park Horticultural Society. Mr. Collins has had a wide experience in this work, as those who are familiar with the park areas in the section mentioned can judge. His address contains much helpful information for amateur gardeners and is of particular value just at this time.

During the evening, Mr. Collins referred to the articles on gardening which have been appearing in The World and commended his audience to this section of The Sunday World. The address follows:—

"I have nothing this evening, in the way of a scientific or professional address, but a few simple facts as regards the principal features of, and what can be done, in the way of beautifying your homes and garden, usually called back gardens, but I dislike that word, it has a poor sound, and we know that many of the rear gardens, are very beautiful. We all realize that every cent spent or time used on gardening around the home is profitable both as a healthful hobby and financially, by the increased value of your property.

"As regards the practical work, we may start with the care of the lawn. A few don'ts: Do not have the sprinkler going day after day with the hot sun shining; think of your own body being deluged with ice and cold water under the same conditions. Would not your health suffer?

"Don't roll or pound the lawn the moment the snow and ice have disappeared because it is soft and easy to get level. It only plasters down the wet, sodden soil, which dryed out with the sun and wind, prevents the under soil from drying or getting warm, and in consequence delays the growth of the grass.

"Don't destroy the effect of a well-kept piece of lawn even if it is only a few yards square, by placing a flower bed or shrubs in the centre. These things should always be the side or boundary lines to be as a frame to the picture.

"Don't plant tall or strong growing shrubs in a small area or crowd in too much. I know the nurseryman will want to sell them to you if you ask his advice, but you must think of the next three or four years' growth.

"Don't prune flowering shrubs in the spring or you will be wasting half their beauty by cutting away the very branches which will produce the most flowers.

* * *

A Common Mistake.

"Don't attempt to get on to or dig the flower or vegetable garden until the soil is dry enough not to stick to the boot. It is one of the most common yet simple mistakes of the amateur gardener. Remember, that while the frost is coming out nature is at work disintergrading the soil by the action of the air and sun penetrating the earth, so you can readily see that by treading on or packing down wet land you are delaying nature and losing time with regard to early sowing or planting.

"Now for a few notes: What you ought to do. Even if your lawn is good it will improve it and make the poor ones better. As soon as the grass shows signs of growing, rake it thoroly with a pointed steel rake to clean up all the rubbish and loosen up the surface as much as possible, then sow grass seed, using 1 lb. of mixed grass seed to each 50 square yards of lawn. After sowing go over it again with the rake, then make a heavy sowing of fine screened soil, raking the whole level until it is worked down in between the blades of grass. If this is done at this date it will not be necessary to water until the seed has developed and growing, which will be by the end of May, but in the meantime give constant rolling to give solidity to the soil and to maintain an even surface.

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As to Digging.

"As regards the mowing, I believe in fairly close cutting for the reason that it induces the producing of plenty of fibre and makes a deep, close sod which will always look well and will not be subject to so many weeds. I do not favor grass manure, as it is certain to contain weed seeds. Either use very old decayed animal manure or some chemical fertilizer, such as fine bone meal and nitrate of soda mixed with sifted soil and sown on the lawn in fairly good quantities, say 2 bushels to 50 square yards.

"The quantities to mix are: 30 lbs. of bone meal, 10 lbs. of nitrate of soda, well mixed into 2 bushels of fine screened soil. About watering I may say I do not like that straight jet of cold water at about 50 lbs. pressure cutting into the soil and laying bare the many roots to be burned up the next time the sun is shining. Rather use a fountain sprinkler, or better still, the end of the hose with the water allowed to flow slowly out of the end and find its own way thru the lawn; this process twice a week during the hot, dry weather will produce a better and more lasting sod.

"The time for rolling it is when the sod is in fairly firm condition and the grass growing, the reason being that while it may take more rolling to produce a level surface, you are avoiding that condition I referred to previously, a hard, pasty surface which prevents the proper action of the sun and air to the soil. The same reason applies to all planting or sowing of seed. Do not try to work if the soil is wet or packs down, because it takes double the time for the young feeding roots to take hold and make a start growing.

"A word as to digging. If the soil is of a sandy nature you are all right by simply turning it over: it will crumble itself. But suppose it is fairly stiff and digs up in lumps or blocks, the common mistake is to turn the large lumps into the bottom and rake it very fine on the top. The consequence is that if the weather is dry and windy, shortly after you have sown seeds, the under soil being lumpy and hollow cannot hold any moisture, the thin layer of top soil rapidly drys out and your seeds are left to struggle thru the early stages of germination, either suffering from drought or being deluged with cold water from the hose. The best percentage of all seed germination takes place where there is sufficient moisture in the soil without an artificial watering until after the seedlings are above the ground.

"The correct time to commence gardening operations is governed by the condition of the soil, which ought to be in a moderately dry, warm and crumbly state.

"The most common mistake in planting is to not make the holes large enough. Give room to spread the roots out in a horizontal or flat position. When crowded into a small hole and trampled down with the foot the roots are usually bundled together, twisted and broken, so that at the completion of your job, if it were possible to see under the soil, you would find most of the roots looking skywards. Do not neglect to cut away with a sharp knife any broken or damaged roots of trees or shrubs before planting, and plant firmly, the depth being governed by what you are planting. Try to avoid having the roots too near the surface or making mounds of soil above the level of the lawn.

"Clipping or shearing into rounded heads any flowering or similar shrubs is an objectionable practice. If it is necessary to reduce the size of them on account of space or other reason, it should be done immediately after the flowering period, and not with the clippers, like the barbers cut hair, but by cutting out the individual long branches as many as may be necessary to reduce it to the required size, but still leaving it with a natural appearance.

"In pruning roses, the hybrid perpetuals must be cut back to four or six inches of the ground, but you may, if the wood is strong and in long canes, let one or two remain on the bush. Then after cutting away all the others, bend that one over in the form of an arch, pegging the top into the soil, you will in this way, have a much larger number of roses off the one plant. Tea roses do not like severe pruning, they only require to have the very small twigs cut away from the centre of the bush with perhaps a few inches of the extreme tops of the main branches.

* * *

Remove Weak Canes.

"Rambler roses require only the dead or small weak canes removed, unless the plant has plenty of strong canes to fill the space alloted to it, and likely to become crowded, then you should cut away one or two of the older knarled branches of three or four years' growth.

* * *

Selection of Varieties.

"If asked what are the best varieties, I would say crimson rambler, tausendshon and Dorothy Perkins. These three would form a most beautiful screen on the front of any average size verandah. In selecting tea roses, I think that white and pink Killarney, Richmond and Grus A Tipitiz for crimson; Lady Hillington and W. A. Richardson for yellow, with Bessie Brown and Madame Chatenay as an off color would give the best satisfaction in small gardens.

"The planting of perennials, such as Hardy Phlox, Delphiniums, Rudbeckias, Helianthus, Iris, Achilleas, or any of them which has the tendency to grow into large clumps or roots. Take pieces of medium size from the outside with plenty of roots attached, and not from the middle of the root, as is usually done. After three or four years undisturbed, the centres are only a piece of hard and half decayed roots without any eyes or growth to them.

"For shrub planting on lawns I always like to advise grouping in preference to dotting about single plants. I also prefer hedges for the street boundary instead of fences. There is only one thing to use for that purpose to my mind, that is Berberis Thunbergii, sometimes called Japanese Barbery. It is a low dwarf, spreading and clean growing thorny shrub, covered with small light geen foliage in summer, which turns in late fall to a rich bright red, and also produces a crop of small bright red berries which stay on all the winter.

"Its greatest advantage is that being covered with small but sharp thorns, children leave it alone, and dogs quickly learn not to go near or jump over it. Even if you have an ornamental fence, try planting a double hedge of Berberis on the inside. It will be a good investment. I would like to see whole streets thruout this fine residential district planted with it, linking up each residence and lawn. In planting them dig a trench about 18 inches wide, and the same depth, throwing out the soil to one side, then dig up the bottom of the trench, leaving it fairly rough. Now place in the trench a good covering of well decayed manure, and if the soil you throw out is sweet and clean, I mean by that, free from ashes, tins or any kind of debris, break it up and use again, replacing alternately, soil and manure, with occasionally a sprinkling of bone-meal; fill up the trench to about nine inches above the level. Let it remain for a week to settle, then plant your hedge, each plant being eighteen inches apart, and triangular. Spread out the roots and plant firm, then water each plant well, but do not soak the whole trench until the roots are spreading rapidly, which will be in eight to ten weeks.

* * *

Many Varieties.

"If asked what varieties are most suitable I would say Spirea, Van Houtti and Anthony Waterer, Rhus Typhina Laciniata, Rosea Rugosa, Lonicera, Morrowi, Deuzia, Gracilis Aurea and Kerria Japonica. Any of these will do well in most positions, and instead of trying to grow grass under them, plant Crocus, Snowdrops, Scillias and Narcissus Poeticus bulbs. These will rapidly increase, coming up each spring with a perfect mass of bloom, in succession.

"Before closing, I would like to say a word in favor of small fruits and vegetables for the city garden. Once planted they are so little trouble, and yet the results are gratifying. Three Black Champion currant bushes planted along the sunny side of your garden fence will produce 20 to 25 quarts of fruit, sufficient to make preserves for one family. Ten square yards of a strawberry bed will provide berries for the table, three meals a day for six weeks, for a family of four.

"While a row of raspberry canes, planted and trained as a screen across the garden would supply you with raspberries for two or three weeks. Pruning and manuring is all that is necessary to have successs, and that entails only very little labor.

"Vegetables, profitable for the small garden, are first, salads then pickling onions. A plot six by ten feet will produce six pecks of onions if sown in drills, nine inches apart. Then try dwarf beans, if your soil is light and sandy; if the soil is stiff and cold, leave beans out and try dwarf peas.

"Beets and carrots are very profitable, as the surplus can be stored in the cellar for use during the winter.

"I feel that I must recommend the gardening notes to be read by every one, which have lately been published in our daily newspapers, I have read them myself, and altho I am not acquainted with the writers, I am sure that if you follow the directions given, your efforts will be successful."

Crooked Breasts in Turkeys

Many turkeys when dressed for market are found to be disfigured by crooked breasts. In some, this deformity is merely a dent. In others, besides a deep indentation, the ridge of the breastbone departs from the straight line intended by nature. Otherwise handsome birds are unsightly; thin ones are almost unsalable. Commission men complain of this defect more than formerly. What is the explanation of this deformity? Some lean toward the theory that early roosting of young turkeys is responsible. If this is true, why is not every individual of a flock thus disfigured, for all begin roosting at the same time and age?

Others believe that a lack of lime to harden the bones is responsible. In some cases this may be true.

Lately, after some experiments, growers are concluding that the tendency is hereditary.

Doubtless early roosting may emphasize a tendency in this direction. Young birds should be kept in coops at night as long as possible to discourage early roosting. Their rations should be reinforced with lime in some form. Ground oyster shell should be mixed with their grit. If they forage they get sufficient with a wheat ration.

However, the most effective safeguard lies in maintaining a flock of straight-breasted breeders.

M. K. C.

JAPAN TEA

Japan Tea is radically different from all other varieties. It differs in color, aroma and taste. It possesses extraordinary delicacy and exceptional richness of flavor.

It produces a light-colored beverage of delightful bouquet. Its stimulative qualities encourage the natural activity of the body and brain.

The Japanese Government prohibits adulteration and coloring of Tea. YOUR dealer sells it. Ask HIM. 5

HARDY ROSES
THEIR CULTURE IN CANADA

By W. T. MACOUN, Dominion Horticulturist, and F. E. BUCK, B.S.A., Assistant

GOOD HYBRID TEA ROSES FOR THE GARDEN.

An alphabetical list of good garden roses belonging to the Hybrid Tea Class and recommended from among those tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, giving name, date of origin and description:

Admiral Dewey, 1899, bright pink, shaded white; Antoine Rivore, 1896, rosy flesh, yellowish at the base; Avoca, 1907, rich crimson, fragrant, vigorous grower; Betty, 1905, coppery rose, shaded yellow, fragrant, vigorous; Camoens, 1881, glowing rose, yellow base, vigorous, free flowering; Captain Christy, 1873, delicate fleshy white, deeper shaded in centre; Caroline Testout 1890, bright warm pink; Dean Hole, 1904, pale silvery rose, deeper shaded, vigorous, free flowering, slightly fragrant; Dorothy Page Roberts, 1897, coppery pink suffused with yellow, fragrant; Dr. O'Donel Browne, 1908, carmine rose, fragrant, vigorous; Ecarlate, 1907, bright scarlet red, free flowering; Etoile de France, 1904, velvety crimson, red centre, fragrant, free flowering; Farben Konigen 1901, carmine-rose, reflexed pale pink; Grace Molyneux, 1908, creamy apricot and flesh, fragrant; Gustav Grunerwald, 1905, carmine pink with yellow base, fragrant; G. C. Waud, 1908, glowing orange vermillion, tea scented; Gruss an Teplitz, 1897, bright crimson red centre, fragrant, very vigorous; H. Armytage Moore, 1907, rose pink, silvery pink centre, vigorous; J. B. Clark, 1905, scarlet crimson, shaded plum, vigorous; Joseph Hill, 1903, coppery yellow, shaded salmon pink, fragrant; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 1897, cream, shaded lemon; Killarney, 1898, flesh suffused pale pink, fragrant; Lady Ashtown, 1904, pure deep pink, free flowing; Lady Ursula, 1908, flesh pink, vigorous; La France, 1867, silvery rose, pale lilac shading, fragrant; Le Progres, 1904, golden yellow, free flowering; Mme. Abel Chatenay, 1895, pale salmon pink, with deeper centre, fragrant; Mme. Jules Grolez, 1897, bright silvery rose, shaded yellow, fragrant; Mme. Melanie Soupert, 1905, pale sunset yellow; Mme. Ravary, 1899, pale orange yellow, deeper centre; Mme. Leon Pain, 1904, silvery flesh and orange yellow; Mme. Maurice de Luze, 1907, deep rose, carmine centre, fragrant; Margaret, 1909, soft salmon rose; Margaret Molyneux, 1909, saffron yellow, shaded pink; Marquise Litta, 1893, deep carmine, fragrant; Mildred Grant, 1901, ivory white, tinted peach; Mrs. Aaron Ward, 1907, indian yellow, edge of petals white; Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, 1907, creamy white, centre buff, fragrant; Mrs. Stewart Clark, 1907, bright cerise pink, fragrant, extra vigorous; My Maryland, 1909, brilliant pink, and salmon, fragrant; Prince de Bulgarie, 1902, pale tinted rose, shaded apricot, fragrant; Rhea Reid, 1903, cherry crimson, fragrant; Rence Wilmart-Urban, 1907, salmon flesh; Richmond, 1905, bright light crimson, fragrant; Souvenir de President Carnot; 1895, rosy flesh, and white, free flowering; W. E. Lippiatt, 1907, velvety-crimson, fragrant.

NEW HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A list of promising Hybrid Tea roses of recent introduction, and a few others which have not been tested at Ottawa for a sufficient length of time to be included in the previous list, giving name, date of origin and description:

British Queen, 1912, creamy white, fragrant; Carine, 1911, lemon yellow, coppery rose edges; Countess of Gosford, 1906, salmon pink, shading to rose; Duchess of Wellington, 1909, deep saffron yellow, outside petals orange; Elizabeth Barnes, 1907, salmon rose, fawn centre; Lady Barham, 1911, flesh and coral pink, fragrant; Lady Pirrie, 1910, delicate coppery salmon and apricot yellow; La Tosca, 1900, pale blush white rose centre; Lieutenant Chaure, 1910, rich crimson, fragrant; Mabel Drew, 1911, creamy yellow, fragrant; Marchioness of Waterford, 1910, salmon pink; Melody, 1911, deep saffron yellow, with primrose border, fragrant; Mrs. Amy Hammond, 1911, cream, shaded amber, fragrant; Mrs. E. J. Holland, 1909, deep pink, shaded salmon; Mrs. C. E. Allan, 1911, pale orange to yellow buff; Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller, 1909, soft blush, outside of petals deep rose; Mrs. Fred Straker, 1910, salmon pink yellow base; Miss Cynthia Forde, 1908, brilliant rose pink, free branching; Othello, 1911, deep maroon; Pharisaer, 1901, rosy white shaded pale salmon; Simplicity, 1909, pure white nearly single, large flowers; Theresa, 1910, deep orange apricot, semi-double, fragrant; Viscount Carlow, carmine pink on cream, free blooming; William Shean, 1906, creamy pink.

GOOD HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES FOR THE GARDEN.

With name, date of origin and description:

Alfred Colomb, 1865, bright red, fragrant, free blooming; Baroness Rothschild, 1867, light rosy pink; Captain Hayward, 1893, scarlet crimson, fragrant; Charles Lefebvre, 1861, velvety brilliant crimson; Clio, 1894, flesh, shaded rose pink; Commandeur Jules Gravereux, 1908, velvety red, lighter centre; Duke of Edinburgh, 1868, bright vermilion, good grower; Dupuy Jamain, 1868, bright cerise, good grower; Fisher Holmes, 1865, crimson scarlet, free blooming; Frau Kari Druschki, 1900, pure snow white, the best white rose; Gen. Jacqueminot, 1853, scarlet crimson; Her Majesty, 1885, bright satiny rose pink; Hugh Dickson, 1904, brilliant crimson, free blooming; Lady Helen Stewart, 1887, bright crimson shaded scarlet; Mme. Victor Verdier, 1883, light crimson; Merveille de Lyon, 1882, white rosy peach centre; Mrs. John Laing, 1887, soft pink, free bloomer; Mrs. R. G. Sharmon-Crawford, 1894, rosy pink and flesh, free blooming; Magna Charta, 1876, bright rose; Margaret Dickson, 1891, white with pale flesh centre; Paul Neyron, 1869, deep rose, very large flowers; Rev. Alan Cheales, 1896, pure lake and silvery white; Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi, 1888, rosy cerise; Ulrich Brunner, 1881, cherry red, vigorous grower; Abel Carriere, 1875, dark crimson; John Hopper, 1862, bright pink; Mme. Gabriel Luizet, 1877, light silvery pink, free bloomer; Reynolds Hole, 1872, crimson red; Senateur Vaisse, 1859, dazzling red, free bloomer; Victor Verdier, 1859, rosy carmine shaded purple.

Special "Small Garden" Collection of Hardy Roses.

Frau Karl Druschki, H. P.—Up to the present this is acknowledged to be the finest white rose in cultivation. The plant is a strong and healthy grower and makes abundance of bloom thru-cut most of the season. The long pointed buds are pink on the outside, but open to pure snow-white flowers of large and beautiful form. Other white varieties of more recent origin are Ethel Malcolm 1910, and British Queen 1912. A good white rose should occupy a place in every collection.

General Jacqueminot, H. P.—This is one of the oldest of its class which still lives up to its reputation. The plant makes vigorous growth and gives abundance of blooms. The color is bright scarlet crimson, which in hot weather fades to a purplish red. Fragrant.

Her Majesty, H. P.—This is a rose which has done very well at Ottawa, and is included in this collection because of its type. The plant is vigorous and upright, and produces, when established, beautiful large-sized pink blooms. It won the N. R. S. Gold Medal by acclamation when introduced in 1885.

Hugh Dickson, H. P.—This is one of the very best of its class. The plant is vigorous and a free bloomer. The color of the flowers is attractive and lasting, being crimson, shaded scarlet. Highly recommended. Does well at Ottawa, and in town gardens generally.

Mrs. John Laing, H. P.—Another deservedly popular rose, and a winner of the gold medal. Plant a free and vigorous grower, producing a good number of blooms in the spring and again in the autumn. Flowers rosy pink, good size, and lasting in quality. Fragrant. Does well in town gardens.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, H. P.—This is one of the best of its class for a second crop of blooms. The plant is of fair growth and healthy. The flowers are a beautiful shade of clear rosy-pink, and of moderate size. A variety easy to grow.

Ulrich Brunner, H. P.—This rose forms one of the three recommended by one of the most noted of rosarians as the three best "Roses for Cottage Gardens." The plant is vigorous and does well at Ottawa. Altho it does not blossom freely it gives some autumn bloom. Flowers cherry-red, fragrant, and of good size.

The foregoing seven varieties of Hybrid Perpetual roses are all different in color, and are possibly the pick of the class. They can be recommended to those who wish to grow a limited number of roses only. If a still smaller number of this class is required the choice might be Frau Karl Druschki (white), Mrs. John Laing (pink), and Hugh Dickson (red).

Caroline Testout, H. T.—Since its introduction in 1890 this has been a very popular rose in its class. The plant makes good growth. The flowers are bright warm pink in color, and fairly lasting. It is a free blooming variety and reliable. Good for town gardens.

Dean Hole, H. T.—At Ottawa during the past few years this has been the one rose which has been unequalled for its abundant and continuous blooming habit. The plant is vigorous and healthy. The flowers are pale silvery rose, deeper shaded. It appears to be as hardy as most of the H. P. roses, and is perhaps the best of all roses for autumn bloom. This rose, with several others possessing many good habits and the ability to withstand our winters, augurs well for the future of roses of this class in districts as cold as Ottawa or Montreal. Slightly fragrant.

Ecalrate, H. T.—This rose is of comparatively recent introduction and has succeeded well at Ottawa and elsewhere. It is given a place here because, in addition to its ordinary merits, it is of a strikingly bright scarlet color and free blooming. Bright red roses are not common amongst the Hybrid Teas. This is most effective planted next to varieties like Madame Ravary or Joseph Hill.

Gustav Grunerwald, H. T.—A rose succeeding well at Ottawa and giving general satisfaction elsewhere. Fairly vigorous, free flowering, and a bedding rose of excellence. Flowers fairly large, bright carmine, with yellow centre. Blooms well early and late in the season.

Lady Ashtown, H. T.—One of the most satisfactory roses of recent introduction. Easy to grow and a very persistent bloomer, giving nice long pointed buds, with deep pink flowers of good substance. At Ottawa it gives promise of taking a place near the top of list of the best dozen of its class.

Lady Ursula, H. T.—A plant of fairly vigorous habits. The flowers are large, full, and of good shape; flesh pink in color, and fragrant. It is a good all-round rose of great promise; but owes its place in this list more particularly to the fact that as an autumn bloomer it is almost equal to Dean Hole.

Madame Ravary, H. T.—No list of good Hybrid Tea roses would be complete if it did contain one of the fine yellow varieties which are the glories of the class. It would be a difficult point to assign its place on the score of color alone to this rose, as Mrs. Aaron Ward, La Progres, Margaret Molyneaux, Joseph Hill, and others are equally beautiful perhaps, but Madame Ravary has done well at Ottawa in the vigor of its growth and abundance of bloom. It has beautiful golden yellow buds opening to orange yellow, and is a good town rose.

The seven varieties of Hybrid Tea roses just described are no doubt the pick of their class for a small list suitable for general recommendation. The roses are of various colors, and the length of their blooming season is very extended, more so of course than is the case with the list of Hybrid Perpetuals. If a smaller number is desired the recommendation would be Dean Hole, Ecarlate—if a red rose is wanted—otherwise Lady Ashtown and Madame Ravary. Etoile de France is another fine red rose for a small collection.

Other Hardy Roses.

Conrad F. Meyer (Japanese "Rugosa" Hybrid).—No garden containing roses should be without a specimen or two of these hardy roses, with their beautiful, attractive, and clean foliage. This variety has flowers of a clear silvery rose color, pretty in the bud stage, and a free bloomer. Slightly fragrant.

Madame Georges Bruant (Japanese Hybrid).—This is the best white variety of its class. Flower paper-white, large, double, and pretty in the bud stage. Japanese roses are not recommended as roses for cutting, as the flowers are produced in clusters, at the tips of the branches, but as decorative shrubs on the lawn or in the garden they are handsome.

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

F. L. Gable, Fruit Inspector

WHAT soil is best for strawberries? This is more important than one would think to the beginner. No fruit, plant or weed will thrive on as many different soils as the strawberry, but which soil is best? It is generally admitted sandy loam will produce the greatest crops of berries, provided it is well manured and cultivated, altho there are a great many berries grown on heavy lands successfully. The strawberry requires a great deal of moisture, altho damp, soggy soil is absolutely useless for growing on the low land. Safe advice to give an inexperienced grower with only ordinary farm land to choose from would be the spot where the greatest variety of farm crops do the best. The nearer it approaches what is considered good garden soil the better. Also do not plant on ground not previously cultivated for two years, as it is apt to be infested with cut-worms, with grubs or other harmful pests. It is also apt to be full of weeds and grass seed, so that the best land would be that which had been in a hoe crop the previous year (corn not so good) being both free from insects and weeds.

Now that you have determined where you are going to have your strawberry bed, it is necessary to prepare that ground. It is best to have a good coating of manure plowed in before planting, and can be applied especially heavy if well rotted. It is also advisable to broadcast agricultural lime at the rate of one-half ton per acre. Your ground should be well cultivated early as possible in the spring, as the earlier you get your plants set the better, as strawberries thrive in cool, moist weather, and cannot stand much heat and drought.

The digging of plants and selection of same should be done carefully, as only good healthy plants should be planted. Those should have all dead leaves pulled off and plants well trimmed. In buying plants, make sure they are trimmed ready for planting, and do not allow the wind or sun on plants. They should be covered with a wet bag or cloth, and the plants kept thoroly wet until planted. The rows should be 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart, and plants set from 18 inches to 30 inches, according to variety. The spade is very good to use in planting, as by a little experimenting you will find you can make a good wedge-shaped opening, and by spreading the roots out well in this opening and tramping in well, with the crown of the plant just above earth, you will find your plants will grow well. Now, just as soon as your plants are set, cultivation and hoeing should begin, and continue well thruout the summer each week, not allowing any weeds to get a start. Blossoms should be picked off and allow no runners until after July 1, when they should be allowed to run, but placed in the row each way from the mother plant. If properly placed, you will soon get a matted row.

Strawberries are troubled somewhat with fungus disease, and greatly reduce your crop unless controlled. This is easily done by spraying well in the spring, after growth begins, and also two or three times when they start growing again after picking.

There is another point in strawberry growing which is most neglected and which pays best of all, and that is mulching with straw or very coarse manure. About four good loads of straw to the acre, applied just after the ground is frozen, and raked off between rows in spring after plants start growing, will not only protect your plants thru the winter, but will hold them back in spring safe from late frosts, and by raking off in the row helps to keep the moisture during the summer's drought, when moisture is a necessity, and also does away with sandy berries.

POULTRY NOTES.

It is generally conceded that when a chick is sick or crippled it is better to put it out of the way, but now and then there are reports of remarkable work done with them. One man who had some valuable chicks found one which could not hold its head up, but seemed to want to eat, and was lively otherwise. He made a cardboard collar and sewed it on the chick's neck, and it grew to be one of his finest birds. He was called "the little minister," from his fine white feathers. Another man set a broken leg and the bird came out all right. Now and then a little skill will save a bird which later on will prove to be a good one.

Ducks must be handled very carefully at this season to get eggs. Avoid too much corn meal, or they will have weak legs. Cut clover very fine and sprinkle bran over it for a morning meal, and give as much as they will eat. They will need nothing at noon. At night give cooked potatoes or turnips, adding a pound of cooked food, with a quart of ground oats mixed in. Ducks are not partial to whole grains. A box of ground charcoal and one of ground oyster shells should be convenient. Always have a trough of clean water near them when feeding them. Keep the floor of the duck house well littered with cut straw, and do not allow it to become filthy. The yards must also be kept clean if they are confined. After the flock is laying a noon meal may be given, to consist of the same food as the evening meal. Weak legs are nearly always due to over-feeding, and especially when only grain is used.

When eggs are shipped quite a distance for hatching purposes, they should be unpacked and allowed to "rest" for twenty-four hours before they are set. This allows them to overcome any shock they may have received in transit and makes the chances for getting a good hatch much better. We have heard of some instances where eggs were set immediately upon arrival and not one chick hatched from the whole setting. Of course, many people know that it is necessary to "rest" the eggs, yet there are some who do not because they are beginners, hence we give this little advice for their benefit.

To protect army surgeons in active service from being accidentally fired on, it has been proposed that the surgeons of all nations wear similar uniforms of some vivid color.

After-a-while is a luring road to note at-all.

Old Dutch

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THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN

By ELINOR MURRAY

UNLESS the baby's mouth is very faithfully cared for it is apt to become sore. It requires daily cleansing with boracic acid solution. To do this wrap a small piece of absorbent cotton around the little finger, pour over it the boracic acid and gently touch the sides of baby's mouth, the roof of the mouth and the gums, wiping out especially that part of the mouth between the gums and the sides. When the teeth come they should be cleansed this way, until baby is old enough for a brush.

This daily mouth-bath prevents particles of milk remaining in the mouth to ferment and cause trouble.

Sore mouth, known as "thrush" or "sprue," often develops if baby is in a run-down condition; but it may be brought on by dirty nipples and bottles, the use of a "comfort," allowing baby to put toys and picked-up things in his mouth, rubbing the gums with fingers not scrupulously clean, allowing friends to "feel for teeth."

The presence of the disease is shown by little white specks on the roof of the mouth, the tongue, the inside of the cheeks, and sometimes far down the throat. These specks look like curds of milk, but they cannot be rubbed off. If force is used to remove them they bleed.

If the mouth becomes so sore that baby cannot nurse, he must be fed by means of a medicine-dropper.

I have already advised the mothers, who read this department of the necessity of particular care being given nipples and bottles. You know how to wash them thoroly and frequently, to keep them safe for baby's use. If baby is breast fed, the mother's nipples should be washed with boracic acid solution before every feeding.

If in spite of your precaution, the mouth becomes sore, wash it out every hour with a solution of bicarbonate of soda: one teaspoonful of baking soda to a cupful of boiled water. Besides this, wash with the boracic solution night and morning.

This treatment should improve the condition of the mouth within twenty-four hours; but if baby is very much run down, some change in his food will be necessary before his recovery is perfect.

* * *

Older Babies With Sore Mouth.

Older babies who have teeth are often afflicted with ulcerated mouths. This may be caused by a run down state of health, decayed teeth or neglect.

The signs are excessive running of saliva from the mouth, the breath is offensive and the gums will be found very much inflamed and swollen. Along the line of contact of the gums with the teeth a yellowish line is seen, or sometimes distinct, yellow spots or ulcers are scattered about in the mouth. The whole mouth is very sore and tender, the gums bleed easily and the child refuses all but the very softest food.

If the disease is neglected the child may lose his teeth. The mouth should be washed frequently with a solution of five grains of alum to one ounce of boiled water.

The doctor will probably touch the spots with nitrate of silver. It is not safe for the mother to do this, but she may use burned alum. She should make a little swab by twisting a piece of absorbent cotton on the end of a toothpick. Dip this in the burned alum and touch the yellow line or spots three or four times a day. Needless to say, a fresh swab is necessary for every treatment.

The food given must be soft, but nourishing. Milk, junket, broths, cereals, coddled eggs and orange juice are all suitable if the baby is a year old or more, and if the child is old enough to eat apple sauce and fresh green vegetables, they should be given.

* * *

Not a Healthy Sign.

There is something wrong with the food or the baby, if frequent vomiting occurs. It is not a healthy sign as some people would have you believe. That is a superstition handed down for several generations and how the idea originated would be interesting to know. The only healthy thing I can think of in this connection, is that baby vomits when given too much food because his stomach is too healthy to retain what it doesn't need. However, don't let that satisfy you; if this unnatural condition exists in your little one, find out the cause and endeavor to stop the trouble as soon as possible. Many nursing babies vomit because they are allowed too much food, they are fed every time they cry with absolutely no regard for a regular time table. The stomach kept constantly at work, having no time to rest, naturally rebels, and the food is vomited.

I have spoken of this irregularity in feeding, elsewhere. It is the most harmful thing the young mother can do. I remember an instance. It was last summer, and it happened in that park at Niagara-on-the-Lake, just before one reaches the little town. During the hour and a half that we allowed ourselves for supper and catching the boat, I saw a slip of a girl nurse her baby three times. I'm sure that baby cried its head off all the way home; and of course it was accused of seasickness. It would have slept quite as peacefully as in its bed at home, if its poor little insides hadn't been so terribly abused.

And I only saw an hour and a half of its life—think what the months must have meant to it. Think what the monuths and years to come must mean to any baby whose digestive organs have no chance to do the work intended for them to do.

The baby brought up like this does not cry with hunger; but with discomfort and the pain caused by acute indigestion. You would cry too, very loudly, if anyone abused you so.

In other cases where vomiting is habitual, the mother's milk contains too much fat or proteids and baby cannot digest it. In these cases curds are vomited and are also seen in the bowel movements.

Babies who are bounced about too much will vomit; also those whose bands are too tight; the pressure on the stomach causes the food to come up.

Constipation will cause vomiting and if it does the trouble will continue until regularity in the bowels is established.

* * *

Treatment.

The first thing to do when a breast-fed baby vomits frequently is to make the period between meals longer and keep to exact regularity in the time of feeding. If baby is asleep when his feeding time comes around wake him up and keep him awake until he has had his meal. He will soon learn to adjust his eating and sleeping habits. There is nothing so regular as a baby if you give him a chance.

If the vomiting does not stop when the time between meals is lengthened, give baby less at a meal. That is, if he has been accustomed to nurse for twenty minutes, shorten the time to fifteen or even ten minutes, and let him rest occasionally.

This resting is really the simplest remedy for the trouble. In every case except where the milk itself causes the trouble, this simple trick will help things wonderfully. When baby is half thru his meal, let him sit up for a minute, then lift him very gently to your shoulder and rub or pat his back. This will bring up the gas before the stomach is full and will prevent vomiting when the meal is completed.

Remember—resting and ejecting the gas will cure nearly every case of vomiting when the trouble lies in the method of feeding.

If the milk flows too rapidly and seems to choke the child, get a nipple shield with a very small hole in it and use it, so that baby will have to work harder for his meal, and take a longer time for its consumption.

If curds are vomited and seen in the movements, then give the baby an ounce of boiled water or barley water just before nursing and nurse him for ten minutes.

The constipation can be temporarily relieved with milk of magnesia, but if the child is early trained in the habits of regularity this will be needed very seldom. The bowels must act once a day, and better twice, in a young baby.

If you discover that it is the milk that is causing the trouble, then use modified cow's milk—but never give up nursing your baby until you are quite positive the milk is harmful.

* * *

When the Bottle Baby Vomits.

There is usually something wrong with the proportion of fat in the food formula; or a patent food is being used that is entirely unsuited to the child.

Irregularity of feeding, too much food and constipation are causes of vomitting in the bottle-fed baby just as in the nursing baby. Many babies cannot stand cream at all. In this case the food should be made up of mixed milk instead of top-milk. Too much sugar causes vomiting. Try cutting the sugar amount in half. Feed baby every three hours. If he cries give him a drink of cool, boiled water.

Constipated babies may have milk of magnesia added to the food occasionally instead of lime water. It is a good thing to add a tablespoonful of one of the malted foods to the regular milk formula and leave out the sugar. These foods are rich in malt sugar and act as a laxative. They are valuable additions to the milk formula but should not be used exclusively.

CHILD'S EARLY SOCIAL CONTACTS FORM BASIS FOR BREADTH

But too much freedom of intercourse with elders is as undesirable as too little—Beware of the always-or-law, a convenient and too popular device for dodging decisions.

HOME is a good enough place for my children. I never take them with me when I go calling; they'll have enough of that when they get older." That represents the sincere attitude of a certain Mrs. Randolph, and of several thousand other mothers.

In marked contrast is the view of another mother, who also comes from one of our first families: "I always take my children with me. If a family is not good enough for my children to visit, it is not good enough for me."

And there you are. Nor will you ever get any further if you are set upon being an Always-or-Never sort of person.

We have the same extreme positions in the matter of having children see visitors. There are the children who are kept hidden in the nursery, safe from

"'Dear me, there must have been another card party!'"

the possible contamination thru the ungrammatical visitor, or from the evil influence of that other visitor who always says, "My, aren't they cute!" And there are also the children who see and hear everything that goes on in the house, and every one who comes into it—like the little miss who, on seeing a number of women leaving a neighboring house, exclaimed in a very worldly manner, "Dear me, there must have been another card party!"

It is unwise to allow our children to mix so much in the company of miscellaneous adults that they become sophisticated while the bloom of youth is still on their cheeks. But, on the other hand, it is quite as unwise to allow them to grow up in complete ignorance of adult human nature, restricting their acquaintance with this species to the parents, the cook, the nurse and the peanut vendor. It is unpleasant indeed to see a child join familiarly in the conversation and the cynicism of grown-up folks. But it is just as unpleasant to see children shy at strangers as a horse shies at a perfectly harmless newspaper.

It is necessary to use discretion. This is no doubt the reason why so many people adopt the Always-or-Never position—it substitutes a rule for responsibility; it is a device for dodging discretion. There are some homes that you visit which your children do not need to visit; there are others to which it would be well worth while to take them. A little girl or boy needs to find out that there are other kinds of homes in the world, that there are other styles of furniture and furnishings, that there are other ways of serving meals. It is too much to say that the parochialism which considers everything strange as "queer" is developed exclusively among children who never visited the homes of others. But it is safe to say that the restriction of early experiences goes far toward fixing the parochial habit of mind. Of course a child must have a great deal of order and routine in his daily life—but there is a point beyond which routine and order make for narrowness without adding to stability.

It is not necessary for the child to see every one who comes into the house. But it is very desirable for the child to see the picture of friendly intercourse among adults, to hear them discuss affairs of moment with seriousness and dignity, or less weighty matters with wit and gayety. It is well, too, for the child to learn that we may treat all comers with courtesy and yet discriminate in our regards and valuations. A child need not be burdened with the familiarity of all who happen to be relatives; at the same time he may assimilate a considerable number of "uncles and aunts" whose only claim upon the family's attention is a kinship of spirit.

There was a time when the visitor was taken to the door of the nursery to give visible and audible expression to his conventional—and demoralizing—admiration. And in those days the older children were trotted into the "parlor" to make the rounds with a bow or curtsey. It is true that children got very little good from this sort of thing; but it does not follow that complete separation between the young and the old is the best. A friend may visit the nursery, if he or she can also be a friendly visitor to the children and not merely an amiable inspector. Children may well come out and make their little bows and curtsies, notwithstanding the autocratic regime under which these formalities had their origin. To the older people, who associate these ceremonial forms with the frumpery and servility of a caste system, they may not be very attractive.

But for the child some kind of form is a necessity, since it is the only thing that will save him from the awkwardness of self-consciousness. An adult may be able to shake a hand or say some words of greeting without embarrassment, but the child needs to have an outlet for his aroused feelings thru some muscular action—and a bow or a curtsey is better than shifting from one leg to the other, or twisting the fingers or an unconscious grimace. Until we have a better muscular for-

". . . unpleasant to see children shy at strangers. . . . ."

mula with which children are to greet adults, there is no harm and much gain in teaching children to use these.

Apart from enlarging the children's acquaintance with homes and manners of living among their contemporaries, the visits to adults may be a valuable source of information regarding furnishings and usages of an earlier day, and of peoples from other lands. But, above all, it is thru a reasonable amount of intercourse with adults, and thru the opportunity to observe adults in their intercourse with one another, that children learn the essentials of good manners. It is here that they assimilate most easily and most thoroly the things that we do, in contrast to the things that we say.

"Children may well come out and make their little bows and courtesies."

BY SPENDING SEVEN DOLLARS WOULD BE $5000 AHEAD

Twenty-one Set Screws Which Might Have Been Countersunk, Cost Employers Over 764 Times the Expense in Compensation Grants.

AN ANALYSIS of the various causes of accidents in Ontario opens up a field for education in personal safety. The Workmen's Compensation Board states that 21 set screws which might have been counter-sunk for $7.35, cost the employers of the province in compensation grants, $5,619.39.

The use of the right sort of footwear would have saved 217 feet from bad burns.

Protruding nails and broken glass and metal chunks must answer for 126 painful injuries.

One hundred and fifty pay cheques, amounting on an average to $3600 are posted daily from the offices of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto, to injured and disabled workmen of the province, their widows or children.

During the past year, a man aged 51, and two children aged 11 received compensation. Incidents such as these are freely scattered thru the board's annual report, which proves to be one of the most illuminating accounts of an important public work ever issued from government presses. Not only does it render an account of the money paid by employers and disbursed to employes, but lays bare the causes of painful and fatal accidents, and shows that injuries are mostly avoidable by vigilance.

Safety Associations.

One of the most important steps taken during the first year of trial for the Act was the co-operation of Ontario manufacturers with the board in forming safety associations. Seventeen such bodies have received from the board's funds over $24,000, to pay the salaries and expenses of inspectors, but the educative and preventive work accomplished outstrips considerably any such sum. These inspectors concentrate their efforts within a particular industry and are directly responsible to the associations of employers who have an immediate interest in keeping down the average of accidents.

From only one year's operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was originally drafted by Sir William Meredith after wide investigation, it is apparent that few employers operating under it would accept a return of the vexatious and costly relations which used to hold between Ontario employers and those on their pay sheets. No less than 17,023 cases were handled in twelve months without recourse to any law court or the expenses of lawyers' fees. The board's dealing with injured workmen are simple and sufficient.

Within three days of an accident the employer notifies the board of the fact. Report forms are at once sent to the employe, and his surgeon to be filled in. It takes usually only from two to three days after the return of these forms to post a cheque to the employe, which can be cashed at par in his own town. So efficient and so free from 'red tape' have been the workings of the Act during 1915, that requests have been received from many employers to be included in the Act, and those already affected by its operations show a willing inclination to co-operate with the board and its officers to the fullest extent.

The assessments colected during the year amounted to $1,589,492, of which $1,186,221 was distributed, or will be, for accidents. A net balance remains of $395,026, a large portion of which will be remitted to the employers in lessened rates during the present year. There were 14,750 employers contributing to the accident fund, but not individually liable, and 1252 employers liable for payment of compensation fixed by the board, and yet not contributing to the accident fund. The latter class includes such bodies as railways and municipalities.

Causes of Accidents.

Undoubtedly, one of the most valuable results of the year's experience consists in the information gained as to the causes of accidents, and how simply many of them may be prevented. For instance, set screws to the number of 21 were responsible for an accident burden of $5,619.39. The 21 set screws might have been countersunk for about $7.35, a safety investment which would have paid a dividend of 765 per cent. and which would have preserved three lives. Open gearing wounded 66, killed 4, and crippled 37 wage earners.

An expense of a few cents in each case for box covering would have been sufficient. The wearing of goggles, costing altogether $150, might have saved 38 permanent injuries to eyes and $42,816.50 in compensation.

Serious Situation.

The seriousness of the situation with which the board is called to deal may be guaged from the fact that of 9829 cases in which compensation was called for, 8544 were for temporary disability, 1034 permanent and 251 deaths. The latter cases are easily disposed of, the law providing for a pension of $20 a month to the widow and $5 a month for each child under 16 years of age, but in no case exceeding 55 per cent. of the wages of the workman while living. If an invalid husband survives he receives the same compensation as the widow. Other dependents are arranged for on an equitable basis.

While the "benefits" under the Act are not sufficiently high to invite carelessness, they guarantee to a reasonable extent that those workmen in over 16,000 establishments of Ontario who are laid aside thru the ordinary risks of their employment shall not become charges on their community but will be able to maintain a fair standard of comfort, and hold their places as self-respecting citizens.

The members of the board are Samuel Price, chairman; A. W. Wright, vice-chairman; Geo. A. Kingston, commissioner; J. M. McCutcheon, secretary.

Peculiar Well in Florida

In their investigation of the wells and underground waters of Florida, three geologists of the United States Geological Survey have noted many interesting things. Among these is a well at Welaka, on St. John's River, from which two kinds of water are obtained.

This well is 509 feet deep. The length of the casing is 110 feet. The well was first drilled to 160 feet, and from this depth ordinary "sulphur" water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet, where it encountered a strong mineral water, having a disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water, an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both this and the outer casing were connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them a drink of the weaker water in the first glass and to replace it with the brine in the second.

Not more than half a dozen wells of this kind are known in the country, but there is no reason why similar wells cannot be obtained in regions where the waters in the upper strata differ from those lying deeper.

A Boy's Song

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the gray trout lies asleep,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest,
Where the hay lies thick and greenest;
There to trace the homeward bee,
That's th way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Why the boys should drive away
Little sweet maidens from their play,
Or love to banter and fight so well,
That's the thing I never could tell.

But this I know, I love to play,
Thru the meadows, among the hay,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.
—James Hogg.

THE SMILING FACE CLUB

DIRECTED BY C. A. MACPHIE

I PROMISE TO DO MY VERY BEST TO MAKE THIS SAD WORLD BRIGHTER.

Signed .....

Dear Smilers: I wonder if you have forgotten all about poor Foxy, Fatty and Finley. In case you have (I have not) I must tell you that they were three men, nice men, too, who got shipwrecked on a desert island, but our present story finds them almost saved; yes, ALMOST. You see, it was this way: They had spent the winter as comfortably as they knew how, on their desert island, and had managed to keep themselves fairly warm and cosy, tho rations, of course, were rather short, and at times they went to bed quite hungry, but just the same they managed to keep SMILING (at least, Foxy and Fatty did), and that helped them a lot.

One morning Foxy jumped out of bed early, for they had caught some nice fish the night before, and were intending to have a very fine breakfast.

He got up, washed himself, and was nearly dressed before he wakened the other two, and told Fatty to get the Breakfast, Finley to set the table, "and while you get things ready," said he, "I'll go out and scan the horizon for stray ships." Suddenly, as Fatty was in the middle of holding a fish over the fire, and Finley was in the centre of putting a dish (or round piece of bark) on the table, Foxy came rushing in crying out: "It has come at last," then fell headlong over a stone, and tumbled in a heap at their feet.

Not waiting to help Foxy up, the other two flew out, and sure enough, a big hulk was coming nearer and nearer the shore; but, sad to relate, when it got close enough to be seen better, it turned out to be a great kind-looking whale, which stayed near the beach, floating lazily up and down.

By this time Foxy had joined them, and, tho his knee was swollen from the wrench he had given it, he still smiled brightly. "Look at your frigate," said Finley, folding his hands one across the other, "this is the second time you have fooled us with your "WHALE-ships," and I for one, am sick of it; yes, sick of it," and, with these mean, sarcastic words, he turned on his heel, and walked back towards the hut muttering, as he went: "Poof! whale-ships; pooh! whale-ships; the man makes one tired."

Poor Foxy looked at Fatty while tears stood in his eyes.

"Never mind, old chap," cried Fatty, slapping him on the shoulder, "come in to breakfast and cheer yourself up," so they, also, walked back to the hut, but were very much irritated; yes, very irritated, indeed, to find Finley just finishing the tail of the last fish. They shoved Finley out the door, where he remained till long after dinner time, then cooked themselves some dried vegetables, and just as Foxy was about to take his last bite, and just as Fatty was clearing away all the last stray crumbs, Foxey gave a jump, and putting his finger against his temple, exclaimed: "Fatty, my boy, I have an idea!" "What is it? What is it?" cried Fatty in great trepedation, because, as I have said often before, Foxy answered by saying: "Let us tame the whale; turn it into a boat, and row away from this island as soon as we can do it.

"Fine! Fine!" cried Fatty, "but how is it to be done?"

"Poof!" answered Foxy, "Nothing could be easier. First, tame it, then you sit on one side with an oar, Finley sits on the other side with another oar, I sit at the tail with a rudder, and —off we go."

"Fine! Fine!!!" cried Fatty once more. So, then and there they went out to find the whale, leaving Finley to wash up the breakfast things.

It would take too long here, to tell you how they tamed it, but the fact remains, they succeeded, and not long after that they collected their few belongings, not forgetting their tame wild cat, and bidding a long good-bye to their lonely hut, walked slowly down to the beach, shoved their boat, or whale off, and soon were out to sea.

For half an hour or so Fatty and Finley pulled steadily, while Foxy drew the rudder this way and that, then, as usual, Finley began to grumble. "Very funny," said he, "how Foxy always gets the easy part; look at him now steering, while WE pull our very backs off propelling a whale. Yes, a WHALE, Foxy I would call it —yes, very."

"I did not think you would know how to steer a whale," answered Foxy. "Poof!" cried Finley, "which is easier: to row a whale or steer a whale? I ask YOU—FATTY—not Foxy," and, as he said these words, he lifted his hands and folded them one across the other (a great habit he had), totally forgetting, as he did so, all about his oar, which dropped, swiftly rolled down the side of the whale, and fell spash into the water below.

Fatty, not seeing the accident, and apparently getting rather excited at Finley's words, began to row as if his very life depended on it, with the consequence that the whale started to spin like a top, or whirl-wind, round and round, and our heroes found that they had all they could do to hold on at all.

And here we shall have to leave them till next Sunday, for I find the story is longer than I thought; so watch for them next week, and keep hoping that the whale is not spinning too hard, and that they are still on it's back safe and sound.

Peter sends his love, and with lots from myself. Write me a little letter, story, or poem whenever you have time.

Very sincerely yours,
C. A. Macphie.

LETTERS, STORIES AND POEMS FROM OUR SMALL READERS

Port Perry.

Dear Smilers: I would like to join your club. I have a brother "Somewhere in Belgium." We send him The Sunday World every week. I have a few riddles to send you:

Ques.—What is it that a man sets in his garden first?

Ans.—His foot.

Ques.—What is it that goes round the world and round the world and goes with his head down?

Ans.—A tack in your boot.

A New Kind of Riding.

Pat was seen sitting on the ground with his hands on his stomach and trying to get his wind back (for his horse, that he was trying to mount, had kicked him). An officer, upon seeing this, shouted:

"Pat, did you get orders to dismount?"

Pat answered, "Yes, sor."

"From headquarters?" asked the officer.

"No, begorra," answered Pat, "I got them from hindquarters."

Well, I will close for now.

Yours for a new Smiler,
Alfred Andrus,
Port Perry, Ont.

P. S.—Please put my letter on the S. F. S. Page.

Answer: Dear Alfred:—I am sure your brother is not the only soldier who is glad to read The Sunday World when you send it. I wonder if they will see your riddles?

Sincerely yours,
C. A. M.

Dear C. A. Macphie: I would like very much to join your Smiling Face Club and I intend to do my very best to keep this pledge.

I am sending you a little verse which I read today:

There's a neat little clock,
In the school-room it stands;
And it points to the time,
With its two little hands.
And may we like the clock,
Keep a face clean and bright,
With hands ever ready
To do what is right.

Dorothy Wake,
242 Dufferin St.

Dear Dorothy: I am glad you intend to do your very best, my dear. Write one again, soon.

Sincerely yours,
C. A. M.

Dear Smilers: I am a regular reader of the Smiling Face Club. I've got two sisters and one brother, but our names were never put in the paper.

Well, Smilers, I have signed that slip promising to make the world brighter.

I think I will put in some riddles. Dear Smilers, I am going to try to put in something every week.

Riddles:

Ques.—When are the streets of the town most greasy?

Ans.—When the rain is dripping.

Ques.—Why is a carpenter like a barber?

Ans.—Because he deals in shaving.

Well, I'll say good-bye.

Yours sincerely,
Ernest Holmes,
17 Jerome street,
West Toronto.

Age 10 years.

Dear Ernest: Perhaps your sister's and brother's names have come out since, but if they have not, send them in again. All they have to do is to sign our little pledge, then they are SMILERS.

Sincerely yours, C. A. M.

Dear Harold and Thelma: We are not sending out buttons at present but you are both members of our club now, since you have signed our pledge.

Sincerely yours, C. A. M.

Dear Smilers: My brother and I would like to join the Smiling Face Club. We are sending in some riddles for the Smilers. They go as follows:

Ques.: I live in a study, but know not a letter; I feast on the Muses, but am never the better; can roll over English, Latin or Greek but none of those languages ever could speak?

Ans.: A mouse.

Ques.: Why is a person with his eyes closed like a neglectful school-master?

Ans.: Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

Ques.: Why is a fender like Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's Cathedral?

Ans.: Because it contains the ashes of the grate (great).

Ques.: Why is King George like a book?

Ans.: Because he has pages.

Ques.: Why is the leaf of a tree like the human body?

Ans.: Because it has veins.

We romain, Smilers,
Jean and Jack Gratton.

The world is filled with flowers.
The flowers are filled with dew,
And the dew is filled with love,
For you and you and you.

From Wilma Gale.

Dear Wilma: I am glad you have joined our Smiling Club and I am sure you will make a good smiler.

Yours,
C. A. M.

PAPER vs. LINEN FOR THE HOME

We noticed recently under this heading an article by Miss Brands, recommending the use of Paper Towels in the house. We heartily endorse all this lady says about Paper Towels, and would like to add that you can buy Eddy's Tissue Paper Towels made of the softest, most absorbent crepe paper, at prices varying from 10c to 50c per roll of 150 towels, perforated. ed7tf

ASK FOR EDDY'S

This world - famed Hair Restorer is prepared by the great Hair Specialists J. Pepper & Co., Ltd., Bedford Laboratories, London, S.E., and can be obtained of all stores. 26A16

DON'T LOOK OLD!

But restore your gray and faded hairs to their natural color with

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

Its quality of deepening grayness to the former color in a few days, thus securing a preserved appearance, has enabled thousands to retain their position.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lockyer's gives health to the hair and restores the natural color. It cleanses the scalp and makes the most perfect Hair Dressing

"THE BOND OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN ONE WOMAN AND ANOTHER."

If you are discouraged with your condition, weak, tired, subject to headaches, backache bearing down sensations, weakness of bladder, constipation, hot flushes, melancholy, tendency to cry over trifles, nervousness and loss of interest in things generally, I want to help you to better things.

My own was probably as deplorable a case as could be found, yet it quickly yielded to "Orange Lily" treatment and to-day I am a well woman.

"Orange Lily" is a simple, natural, common-sense remedy that you apply yourself. To go to drinking harmful drugs for troubles such as ours, is like trying to cure a sprain with pills. The only right and effective treatment is a strictly local application, like "Orange Lily."

Because I am sure in advance of the wonderful results you will have, I want to send you ten days' treatment, FREE. Will you write me to-day, NOW, and let me help you.

Address: Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, successor to Mrs. Frances E. Currah, Windsor, Ont. 7g

WHEN YOUR SCALP FALLS ASLEEP

BY MME. LINA CAVALIERI.
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

HALF the enquiries that come to me begin with complaints about the writer's hair. It is split at the ends. It is turning prematurely gray. It falls continuously, or it is fading. Summed up, the hair is not sturdy, and the reason is one of two, or both. Either there is a lack of vital force, and this should be remedied by a tonic course by your physician, or the scalp is asleep and needs awakening.

Examine the scalp, and if you hair is not robust, the condition of your scalp will surprise you. So profoundly is it asleep that it is practically dead. It is a hard, moveless, hot hood of skin. It should be soft and cool and so loose that it will move easily at a pressure of fingers. From the first state to the last requires patient, intelligent treatment.

The sleeping scalp is like a sun-baked plain in the far west. It needs just what the plain does—moisture—and loosening or stirring.

In the sun-baked plains plants wither and die. So in the sleeping scalp the roots of the hair, having no nourishment, are shallow and weak and short-lived. Provide good soil and moisture, and plants will take care of themselves. Provide a cool, moist, loosened scalp, and your hair will thrive.

But remember at the beginning of this awakening of the scalp that it is not strong, else the hair would not be falling, so handle it as gently as you would a peevish invalid. With a light pressure begin the first message, using the first three fingers of each hand just above the ears and pressing slightly backward and upward. Slowly move the fingers up from this point along the edge of the hair at the temples, always pressing the skin gently backward. Work the fingers along the edge of the hair always with a gentle pressure backward until they meet at the middle of the upper part of the forehead.

Then begin just behind and above the ears and press the skin toward the crown of the head. Continue working along the edge of the hair until the fingers meet at the back of the neck. Then begin above the ears again, press the fingers at a point of the scalp an inch farther toward the crown of the head. In this way work the fingers all around the head until they meet at the top, and again until they meet at a point above the back of the neck.

Then repeat this process an inch back of where you began the last time. Follow the line as closely as tho it had been drawn with blue chalk upon the head. The fourth time around you have reached the crown of the head. This is the danger spot of the scalp. It is where the hair always is most liable to become thin or to disappear altogether.

This part of the head you should be at special pains to keep loose and cool and moist. A week or two of neglect of this spot and the hair plant may be parched beyond saving and that part of the head remain arid and unproductive as a desert of the west. Indeed, the hopelessly bald spot is the Death Valley of the scalp.

This massaging in concentric rings should be continued at the crown of the head until the finger tips meet at the topmost point. There the finger tips should continue their pressure in a rotary motion, round and round. This massage should be given every day until an improvement is noted, unless the scalp shows signs of irritation.

For this massage a good hair tonic should be used to moisten the scalp. Paris hairdressers are much inclined to let the pilocarpine preparations supersede all others. They say that the tonics made upon this base are stimulants for the scalp. They say that a brief use of them will make the hair thick and soft.

Pilocarpine is a powder made from an oriental herb, and the mixtures made from it are numerous. Its value as a hair grower was discovered by a famous German physician, who saw that shortly after he had given two of his bald patients a course of hypodermic injections containing pilocarpine, hairs began to grow on the seemingly hopelessly bald spots. Another physician advised the internal use of pilocarpine applications once a day for ten days, and after that three times a week are sufficient, even for stubborn cases, my hairdresser assures me.

My advisers, experienced hair specialists, said they preferred this to quinine preparations for dry scalps, because, in their opinion, the effect of the quinine is to dry the scalp.

These formulas are standard preparations, much respected for their age and efficacy. One of them may be used whenever the scalp is massaged. Also twice a day either of them may be applied to the thin, especially dry and feverish spots of the scalp, where the hair is thin. A baby brush or an old nail brush may be used:

Oil of mace, ½ oz.
Glycerine, 4 ozs.
Sulphur (sublimed), ½ oz.
Rectified spirits, 1 pint.
Tincture of cantharides, ½ oz.

Dr. Erasmus Wilson recommended this lotion, which is more useful for the oily than the dry scalp:

Chloroform, 1 oz.
Liquid ammonia, 1 oz.
Oil of sweet almonds, 1 oz.
Spirits of rosemary, 5 ozs.

For a dry scalp this is a preparation that is a parallel of the fertilizers that farmers use on unproductive soil:

Alcohol, 6 ozs.
Castor oil, 2 ozs.
Oil of bergamot, 1 dram.

If there be an excess of dandruff, there should be frequent shampoos with warm water softened, if necessary, with borax or ammonia, and while the hair is drying this preparation may be rubbed gently into the scalp with a bit of absorbent cotton:

Alcohol, 5 ozs.
Peruvian balsams, 12 grains.
Resorcin, 120 grains.

It is well to not depend wholly upon one lotion, but to use on alternate days, especially if the scalp be dry, this rubbed well into othe scalp:

Lanolin, 1 oz.
Oil of bergamont, 6 drops.

This elaborate preparation is agreeable, tho expensive, and can take the place of the simpler ones foregoing as a fertilizer for the scalp:

Elder flower water, 2 ozs.
Tincture of cantharides, 1 dram.
Lanolin, ½ dram.
Almond cream, ½ oz.
Glycerine, ½ oz.
Oil of amygdalin, ½ oz.
Chloride of pilocarpine, 8 grams.
Attar of rose, 6 drops.

This should be shaken well before using.

Household Helps
Six Ways to Make a Rarebit
By Isobel Brands

WELSH rarebit is by no means a dish confined to late supper convivialities. Indeed, from the standpoint of wholesomeness and digestibility, all the comic paper jests at the rarebit as a midnight viand are justified.

Rarebit is a much better luncheon than late supper dish, and, indeed, in one family, whenever father puts in a request for a rarebit, he gets it for breakfast!

Here are some rarebit recipes that can be made very easily, and are an excellent luncheon dish:

1 tablespoonful of melted butter.
2 teaspoonfuls of cornstarch.
¼ cupful of thin cream.
1 cupful of diced cheese.
¼ teaspoonful of salt.
¼ teaspoonful of mustard.
1 egg.
Dash of cayenne pepper.

The cornstarch is added to the melted butter and stirred until mixed thoroly, when the cream is stirred in and the whole is allowed to cook for about two minutes. Then the cheese is stirred in until melted, the seasoning and the egg yolk are added and heated more slowly, and then the stiffly-beaten white of egg is folded in, and finally the mixture is poured over a triscuit or toast.

Cream Cheese Rarebit.

1 tablespoonful of butter.
1 cupful of cream cheese, crumbed.
Seasoning of salt, cayenne, mustard, ale.

These ingredients are stirred in the blazer over hot water, and, if desired, ale can be added until the mixture is smooth. It may then be poured over toast points, wafers or crackers.

Rice and Rarebit.

1 tablespoonful of butter.
1 tablespoonful of flour.
½ teaspoonful of salt.
½ teaspoonful of mustard.
1 cupful of milk.
½ cupful of diced cheese.
½ cupful of boiled rice.

To the melted butter the flour and spices are added, and then the milk is cooked slowly with the mixture until thick, when the cheese is added. When cheese is finally melted the rice is mixed in.

Toast and Rarebit.

¼ cupful of milk.
½ cupfuls of grated cheese
2 egg yolks
Salt and red pepper to taste

Milk is placed in a double boiler, and when it boils cheese is added and mixed thoroly, then eggs and seasonings are added and the mixture poured on toast.

Simple Rarebit.

¼ cupful of Cheddar cheese
2 tablespoons of butter (well rounded)
2 tablespoonfuls of milk
Salt, pepper, cayenne

The thinly shaved cheese is added to the milk and butter, and stirred in a saucepan on the fire, stirring until it becomes rich and creamy, when it is poured on toast, only one side of which has been toasted, the rarebit being poured on the untoasted side.

Rarebit (with Worcestershire Sauce).

2 cupfuls of fresh American cheese
1 tablespoonful of butter
2-3 cupful of ale
1 egg
Salt, pepper, paprika
1 teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce

The butter is melted in the blazer of the chafing dish, then one teaspoonful of paprika and half the ale are added and mixed until smooth, when the cheese is stirred in until melted, followed by the rest of the ale. When smoothly melted the beaten yolk of egg is added, a dash of mustard and the Worcestershire sauce, and served on toast.

CONCERNING OUR CHILDREN
By ELINOR MURRAY.

Potatoes and Corn!

THAT is how a teacher described her class. Her children had eyes and they saw not; ears, and they did not hear. If this is true of children, and my experience tells me it is, I am inclined to think the fault lies in the home-training.

As sooon as a baby can fix his eyes on any point, as soon as he can grasp any object in his hands, he begins to receive impressions of the world about him. His senses: feeling, seeing, tasting, hearing and smelling, are exercised first, and upon the clearness of the impressions he receives depends his intellectual power.

Most adults lose half the beauty of living because they do not see and hear. And great thinkers claim that the perception and love for the beautiful in nature that come to a child by means of the senses, lead directly into a discernment of the beautiful in the moral world.

* * *

The education of children is generally directed to the training of the eye and ear, and the other senses are somewhat neglected. The sense of taste, for instance, which is given us to judge the wholesomeness of food, has become depraved, and is used to gratify pleasant sensation. Nine-tenths of intemperate drinking begins in gluttony and unregulated feeding.

Probably it has not occurred to many of my readers that just in training their children to eat certain foods at regular intervals they are building up future moral as well as physical strength. Just in directing the little activities of everyday life, mothers are preparing the children for their life-work. The result will not appear for years, maybe—but eventually the reward for patience and hard work is found in the fully-developed, grown-up boys and girls.

* * *

Religious Training.

True religion expresses itself in our surroundings, and if we would be solicitous about the religious training of our children we should see to it that the home atmosphere assists in the work. We read Bible stories to the children, we send them to Sunday school, and in these ways we endeavor to impress on them the fact that religion is a simple and beautiful thing.

And then a great many of us proceed to forget the simple and the beautiful by allowing children to eat fancy and unwholesome foods, by allowing them to wear elaborate and costly clothes, by allowing them to be surrounded by a false and artificial domestic atmosphere, and allowing them to listen to exaggerated accounts of money affairs. Henry Drummond, when asked how a man should begin to be a Christian, said: "Begin with the paper on the walls of your rooms; make that beautiful; with the air, keep it fresh; with the furniture, see that it be honest. Abolish whatsoever worketh abomination in your home—in food, in drink, in luxury, in books, in art; whatsoever maketh a lie—in conversation, in social intercourse, in correspondence, in domestic life."

To teach a child simplicity and truth it is necessary to surround him with a world where simplicity and truthfulness are counted great. The religion that a child finds in such a home will last much longer and go much farther than that which one hears talked about in church and Sunday school.

There is a vast amount of true religion hidden away in the food we give our children, in the clothes they wear, in the amount of sleep that they get. But this is a religion which, because it has no name, seems foreign to the minds of many parents.

* * *

Somebody has called children "defenders of the faith." The expression is very true, for surely it is the little ones who furnish belief, hope, love and all the virtues that make up our religion. The whole world worships motherhood, for somewhere in the miracle of a little child in his mother's arms lies the holiest and most powerful-for-good feature of the universe.

* * *

Questions and Answers.

May a child of eight have meat for supper as well as for her dinner? My little girl seems to want it very much, but I am not sure if it is best to let her have it. A. H.

* * *

Meat once a day, at noon dinner, should be quite enough for your little girl. She might have an egg, poached or boiled, at supper, or fish, or soup. But now that warm weather is coming, I think you can persuade her to like milk toast, or bread and butter and fruit, sponge cake or gingerbread with milk or cocoa to drink.

I have never been in favor of big suppers for children. A small amount of nourishing food, carefully eaten, will induce a better night and do more good than an elaborate meal.

Ice cream and sponge cake for dessert turns a bread and butter supper into a party. It is not heavy, a little goes a long way, it is nourishing and, above all else, it gives exquisite pleasure to the little ones.

* * *

Letters to be answered privately are piling up on me. I'll try to get them all out this week; but please don't think I'm neglecting you because your answer has not arrived as soon as you expected.

Elinor Murray.

SAFETY FIRST.

"What this town needs—" began the farmer.

"Is a team," broke in the fan, "that can hit the ball when there are men on bases."—Life.

Saving Time by Simple Schedules
HOUSEHOLD HELPS
By Isobel Brands

WHEN a task is too much for your hands set your head to work," was a favorite maxim of an old-fashioned housekeeper, who was a pattern for many young beginners.

So, when your work gets to the point that it seems to govern you—when you work and work every day, and seem never to get finished with the day's tasks, it's time you put your head to work on a solution, rather than attempt to finish the impossible by speeding up on sheer physical effort. There are two ways to make work easier and more quickly done—one is the better planning of work, the making of a "schedule," and the other is the use of machinery. Let us consider first the "schedule" as a labor-saver, for every home-maker, no matter how tiny her income, can have a little schedule in her home.

What is the difference between working on schedule and working under the ordinary conditions? Ordinary conditions mean the working according to habit, without any definite plan. It may mean doing the family washing on Monday, year in, year out, not because it is the most convenient day, but because it's a habit—it's a tradition that "Monday is wash day," just as the old rhyme has it, and wash we will, regardless of wind, weather or personal convenience.

Now, the object of household "schedule" is to get all the work of the home done in good time, and with the convenience of the home-maker in consideration. If it's a hardship to wash on Monday (because of the extra cleaning that must be done after Sunday, owing to all the family being at home, entertaining guests, etc.), why, then the schedule is planned to fit the housekeeper instead of the housekeeper inconveniencing herself to fit a custom! Here is a typical "schedule" for a week, which made housework very much easier for one young mother:

Monday—Light cleaning of house. Marketing for two days. Meals prepared, including food for Tuesday. Clothes sorted, mended and soaked.
Tuesday—Wash day. Kitchen scrubbed.
Wednesday——Ironing. Marketing for two days.
Thursday—Sewing for self and children. Bedrooms cleaned.
Friday—Weekly baking.
Saturday—Thorough cleaning of living rooms.

In the actual work of the day the schedule is important, for it is a constant guide in that great problem of the overly-busy housewife—"I've so much to do, what shall I do next?"

If you sit down and quietly think out the work for the day you will be astonished how much easier and quicker the tasks are finished. Lump some tasks together, as a time-saver. It takes very little more time to wash dishes from breakfast and lunch at one time than only to wash the lunch dishes. And it saves a great deal more time and work than to spend 1h minutes washing dishes after breakfast and another 15 minutes after luncheon. Time yourself, and see if this isn't so. If you plan your meals so that you can do some of the cooking for the evening meal at the same time that you prepare your food for luncheon, it saves that much of the time and effort that you would otherwise have to spend in the afternoon—probably interrupting a needed time of rest.

NO ESCAPE.

Hotel Clerk: The guest in No. 206 says he had a nightmare last night.
Proprietor: Well, charge it on his bill—ten dollars for livery.—Judge.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Seven Pounds the Average Weight of Baby at Birth

BY DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG
A.B., M.A., M.D. (John Hopkins University).

DR. HIRSHBERG

A BIG, fat, ten-pound baby was born at our house last night!" Pleasant and familiar words, but like much flattery, however, too seldom true.

Nowadays, doctors occasionally and with growing bravery tell a young mother the gospel truth, to wit, that the sweet, buxom fairy which has just made its debut into this vale of roses and dewdrops weighs exactly six and a half pounds—a goodly share of heavenly avoirdupois. Not so some dignified, jovial, pompous, popular doctors, however. As they officiate in the usher-like capacity of introducing the stork's hospitality to its new mother, they hem and haw and beam with complacent self-satisfaction and say: "Fine, fine! A lovely ten-pound"—or perhaps stretch the elastic and say twelve-pound—"boy or girl."

Tradition and repetition is a fearful thing, with forelocks in front and buldhead behind. Almost each time the truth catches up to and seizes the robust age-old lie, the greasy, slippery pate of the latter permits it to escape, and again gives truth the slip. Forsooth, then, it is small wonder that the well established scientific fact that new-born babies average in weight from six and a half to seven and a half pounds will scarcely be believed by the glowing pride that insists its baby "weighed ten pounds when born." Moreover, the wriggly, restless youngster bobs around so much on the nurse's scales that Solomon himself could not often testify against any particularly insistent mother or father.

Weight Losses and Gains.

Curious to tell, the baby destined to live best, to escape most maladies—the breast-fed infant—is most apt to lose a quarter of a pound in weight the first three or four days on earth. The origin of this rests in the inability of the breast milk to flow forth properly until about the fourth day after baby arrives. Then the initial loss is quickly, at the beginning of its second week recovered. On the 10th day the child weighs as much as it did at birth.

During the first three months the baby's weight should increase steadily from five to seven ounces a week. For the next three months the normal child's gain will be slightly less, varying in different children from three and one-half ounces to five ounces a week. From the sixth to the 12th month the gain in weight should be about three and one-half ounces a week.

At five months the healthy baby will double its birth weight. At one year it will weigh almost three times as much as it did the day it was born. Altho most healthy babies gain steadily during the first year there may be times when the child is slightly ill. Then no gain whatever will be shown. As it takes some weeks for a baby's stomach to become accustomed to cow's milk, bottle-fed babies seldom gain as rapidly during the first month as those fed at the breast. After this time, however, if the milk is prepared with care, they will increase in weight about as fast as nursing infants.

Weight and Height Table.

No child gains continuously in weight after the first year, and what gain there is may frequently be interrupted without apparent cause. The weight and height of the average child from the day it is born until it is 10 years old has been estimated as follows:

	Pounds	Ounces	Height inches.
At birth	7½		19½
Two weeks	7	10	19½
Three weeks	8	1	19½
One month	8	8	21
Two months	10	7	22
Three months	12	6	23
Four months	13	13	24
Five months	15	4	24½
Six months	16	3	25
Seven months	17	2	25½
Eight months	18	1	26
Nine months	19	1	26½
Ten months	19	14	27
Eleven months	20	13	27½
Twelve months	21	12	28
Eighteen mos.	23	12	29½
Two years	27	8	33
Three years	32	8	36½
Four years	36	8	38¾
Five years	40	8	40
Six years	44	8	44
Seven years	48	8	46
Eight years	58	8	48
Nine years	59	8	50¾
Ten years	65	8	52

Children may weigh less or more than the amounts shown in the above table and be in good health. When, however, a child is very much below the average in both weight and height there is good reason to believe that something is wrong, particularly if it cries a great deal, is very thin and pale, or is constantly sucking its fist.

Never blame a child's abnormal or irritable state upon "cutting teeth," "a slight cold" or "indigestion." Look further and search more deeply for its underweight, small size, or lack of gain in strength. Soon or late it will be found that there is a deficiency of fat or oils, or an excess of sugar as happens when condensed milk is used, but overweight more often follows from this latter condition than from the former.

Most of the alleged instances of "indigestion" are to be found in artificial foods or faulty combinations of fresh milk. It is, therefore, always necessary to remind the ever-forgetful folk that nursing at the breast is the most certain way to ward off deformities, illnesses and death.

Questions and Answers

W. B., Toronto, Ont.—Q.—Kindly tell me what to do for red and inflamed eyelids. 2. Please advise something for pimples and blackheads.

A.—Bath the eyes in warm boracic acid water twice a day, and have the eyes examined. 2. Avoid all oily, hot greasy rich and highly seasoned foods, sweets, pastries, chocolates and thick gravies. Apply white precipitate ointment to the pimples, and dissolve the blackheads out with a little of the following: Glycerine and benzoin, each a teaspoonful, to a cup of rose water. Take three drops of Fowler's arsenic solution in water after meals three times a day. Do not use soap or hot water on the face, but cleanse it with a good peroxide cream and ice cold water instead.

"Working Girl," Toronto, Ont.—Q.—Can you recommend a diet or medicine for nervousness? I am troubled with a twitching of the limbs at night after I retire. When I am nearly asleep I awake with a jump. Will you kindly advise me? 2. Is rapid beating of the heart considered dangerous, also a sharp pain at the heart, sometimes like a cramp?

A.—You need a complete rest and change. If possible go away to the sea shore and take advantage of the sea breezes. Obtain more sunlight and fresh air, keep the bowels open, take a tablespoonful of olive oil about half an hour before meals and sleep on a porch. 2. Sometimes it is. Have your heart examined at one of the large hospitals in your city, and in the meantime avoid all excitement and retire early.

L. H. M., Toronto, Ont.—Q.—I have a bad habit of eating candy daily. Kindly advise me how to conquer this habit.

A.—Strengthen the will power. This alone will help you.

P. M. C., Toronto, Ont.—Q.—Kindly publish the proper quantities for the mixture containing the following: Sulphur, spirits of camphor, resorcin, acacia mucilage, limewater, rose water.

A.—The quantities are as follows: Sulphur, 4 drams; spirits of camphor, ½ dram; resorcin, 5 grams; acacia mucilage, 1 ounce; limewater, 2 ounces; rose water, 2 ounces.

Mrs. M. E. H., Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—What do you advise for a leaking of the heart valves?

A.—A quiet life, lots of sleep, no excitement, and a studious life generally helps.

F. A., Toronto, Ont.—Q.—Will you kindly tell me what to do for ulcers in the throat? They do not bother me, but I would like to get rid of them.

A.—Gargle the throat with alkaline antiseptic fluid diluted three times in water. Also step in at the nose and throat department of the nearest hospital for an examination. It may be more serious than you describe, again it may not. However, it is better to be safe.

A. E., Toronto, Ont.—Q.—I am troubled with my ears, and believe I am growing deaf. Can you offer any suggestion? 2. I am bothered with excessive fluid.

A.—Have the adenoids and tonsils removed, and the turbinate bones of the nose compressed so as to allow more air space. In the meantime, irrigate the nose and throat three times a day with alkaline antiseptic fluid diluted three times in water. Use electricity in the ears, and apply white vaseline—½ oz. and ammoniated mercury, 6 gr. to the nostrils. 2. Take from 5 to 8 drops of tincture of belladonna in water every four hours, take this a week, stop a week, and continue the following week. Also stop in at the uroligical department of the city hospital for an examination.

"Anxious One," West Toronto, Ont.—Q.—Will you please give me the remedy for prickly heat covering one's face, neck and arms in the warm weather? 2. My complexion seems perfectly clear some days, and the following day there is sometimes a rash under the skin, and little spots form here and there like red pimples. Kindly advise me what to do for this?

A.—Apply a little of the following to the affected parts each night, and twice a day: Calamine, 2½ dr.; zinc oxide, 2 dr.; glycerine, 2 dr.; phenol, ½ dr.; lime water and rose water enough to make three ounces. 2. Avoid all oily, not, greasy, rich and highly seasoned foods, sweets, pastries and thick gravies. Apply white precipitate ointment to the pimples and be outdoors, more in the sunlight and fresh air.

G. W. M., Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—Two years ago, I had a head of hair so thick I could scarcely comb it. Now it is failing. Will you kindly advise me what to do for it?

A.—Apply with friction to the scalp each night and morning a little of the following: Fluid extract of pilocarpine, 1 dr.; tincture of cantharides, ½ dr.; tincture of capsicum, 1 dr.; rose water, 1 oz.; distilled water, 3 oz. Brush the hair and massage the scalp each night for ten or fifteen minutes.

F. G. D., Hamilton, Ont.—A.—If you will kindly send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your query repeated, I will be glad to give you the desired information.

KEEPING THE BUTTONHOOK HANDY

Suspending the children's shot buttonhook on a piece of fishline above a footstool ended the daily search for the hook when the youngsters were in haste to dress for school. Each one goes to the buttonhook, knowing that it will be in place, instead of carrying it away and causing another a search. The stool was also found convenient in that it spared furniture from the marks of shoe nails. —Popular Mechanics.

EVERY WOMAN Can Have Soft, Fluffy, Beautiful Hair By Using

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Destroys Dandruff
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Bright, Scintillating, Luxuriant hair is within the reach of every girl and woman. It is all a matter of care and cultivation. No longer is it necessary for your hair to be dull, brittle, lusterless. A few applications of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE will effect the most astonishing change. The hair will radiate health and beauty—its growth will be stimulated—it will show life, snap and lustre before unknown. Every particle of dandruff will disappear and the hair will cease to come out. The scalp will be clean and healthy and the itching instantly stop. Herpicide has a most exquisite odor and is a delight to use.

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If your dealer does not have NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE, the Original Dandruff Germ-Remedy, in stock, send direct to our laboratory for the genuine. A full 50c size bottle will be forwarded to you by mail, postage paid, together with an interesting booklet telling about the care of the hair.

See Coupon

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Please find enclosed 50 cents for which send me one bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, also a booklet on the care of the hair.

Name .....
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City ..... State .....

Sold and guaranteed at all toilet goods counters.

Application at the better barber shops.

THE IRON CLAW

By ARTHUR STRINGER

Author of "The Wire Tappers," "The Gun Runners," "The Hand of Peril," Etc.

(The Marvelous Story, Hitherto Unpublished, From Which the Pathe Photoplay of the Same Name Was Made.)

Fifth Episode

The Intervention of Tito

By the time John Stonington's laudaule reached the bank, following the warning already sent on from headquarters, an empty vault lay amid the smoking ruins, and Legar's galleon on wheels, loaded to the brink with its stolen gold, had slipped away unchallenged thru the darkness, and all trace of it had been lost.

The objective of that wheeled galleon, however, seemed to have been nicely appreciated by Oyster Joe, quietly smoking on the deck of an extremely powerful-engined but extremely dirty launch moored in the shadow of a wharf. That worthy, indeed, showed a marked preference for gloom, since neither his cabin nor his deck lamps were alight. Equally without light was the lumbering truck which crawled cautiously down to the lip of the wharf, where, after an exchange of quietly whistled signals, a number of vaguely outlined figures set about lifting a pile of small but sturdy canvas sacks and boxes from the motor truck to the waiting launch. This was done in utter silence. The moment the transfer had been completed the launch slipped out from the wharf shadow, arrowing its way down the East River with muffled engine and no lights showing.

Morose as seemed the man steering that launch, the two newcomers who had been ordered aboard his craft, after it had been so silently and quickly loaded, occupied much of his attention. It was soon plain, however, that he had small wish for conversation with them. When, after three miles of silent travel during which the white-bearded man at the wheel had responded with nothing more than a sulky grunt, one of the newcomers suddenly struck a match and held it close to the white-bearded face, the hands gripping the wheel quite as suddenly relinquished their hold and fastenede themselves about the throat of the over-inquisitive cargo sentry. Before his companion, standing closer to the bow of the boat, could quite realize the meaning of the movement, the two men beside the wheel were writhing and stamping and panting about the narrow deck.

Fierce as that fight was, it was not a prolonged one. For the white-bearded man, despite his age, with one final effort, succeeded in lifting his opponent clear of the deck-boards and flinging him headforemost into the black water. Then he turned and braced himself for the charge of the second man. This second man he met by dropping quite flat and quite unexpectedly on the deck itself. He felt the charing body go over his own, caught at one still-kicking foot as he twisted quickly about, and before his opponent could recover from the fall the patriarchal boat owner had assisted his unwelcome guest over the deck-lip after his companion.

But, oddly enough, in that struggle the be whiskered old boatman had undergone a sudden and startling change. The clutching fingers of his enemy in the second contest along the boat deck had buried themselves in the thick white beard decorating that launch owner's chin. And when this enemy went overboard that fringe of whiskers went with him, leaving at the wheel a somewhat altered and considerably younger looking man. And that this unknown amender of destinies was still intent on insuring the secret of his identity was further evidenced by the fact that, before turning his boat about and facing the ebb-tide current of the North River, he carefully adjusted over his nose a narrow band of yellow cloth, with its little apron of an inverted crescent. Still later, as he closely watched the light-spangled shore line, he caught sight of two small, winking eyes of green and red. Accepting this apparently as a signal, he swung in close under the shadow of a coal barge and made fast at the slip end, where high above him a waiting taxicab stood close beside the string-piece. Yet, hurried as the man in the mask seemed to be, he took time to sit under one of the cabin lamps and indite a short epistle. This epistle, addressed to "Enoch Golden and his friends," read as follows:

The funds from the Third National Bank vault are now in my possession and will be duly returned to the rightful owners. But that I amy enjoy the luxury of the game as well as the name, I am withholding from those returned funds the fifty thousand dollars in gold which was formerly the property of the man who, by oppressing the poor, has compelled this action. When that man looks itno his own heart and returns to the paths of wisdom, this gold will be returned to him by

THE LAUGHING MASK.

Still later that night, while Davie Manley and Margery Golden and her father were arguing and wondering as to the origin and full meaning of this strange message, Legar and his men, emerging like water-rats from the river-front rendezvous, close beside the Owl's Nest, piled into a harbor launch with a muffled kicker and silently made their way for Oyster Joe's. Their spirits were high, not only with the refreshments which they had partaken of in the abode of the Owl, but also with the thought that they had successfully effected a haul which made the ordinary bank theft a piker's game. Legar, in fact, found it no easy matter to keep the soft pedal of quietness on that hilarious crew, and once away from the intimidating lights of Manhattan, he even gave up the attempt.

Yet those sounds of revelry took on a somewhat altered tenor when that delectable cargo, crowding into the dimly-lit sail loft of Oyster Joe, found themselves confronted, not by their millions in stolen treasure, but by a stiff-jointed and blasphemous old man in white whiskers, tied and lashed to one of his own shack beams.

"Don't yelp at me about your damned gold," cried Oyster Joe, with a sulphurous string of oaths, when he was able to speak. "I never saw any gold! All I saw was that chain-lightning gink in a mask, the gink who's double-crossed me twice at the same game!"

Legar staggered back into a broken chair.

"So it's the Laughing Mask again!" he said, with an oath, which, if quiet-toned, was even more impressive than Oyster Joe's bellowing imprecations.

David Manley was not altogether proud of his day's work. As he sat tied and bound on the rough brick floor beneath the Owl's Nest that once flippant-minded young man even acknowledged that things looked rather bad for him. He had been made a prisoner. The iron claw of Legar had reached suddenly out and closed about him. The tentacles of that master criminal's machinations, reptilious in their secrecy, had once more suddenly enmeshed him. And there he lay, as helpless as a blue-bottle fly bound in the web of a warrior spider, wondering what the outcome of it all would be.

The thought of Margory directed Manley's mind back to the earlier events of that strange day. He recalled his long talk with that quiet-eyed girl in the quiet-toned shadows of the Golden library. It had been the first talk between them into which the personal note had entered. He had enjoyed that talk, for he had felt, as it progressed, that the girl had begun to realize he was her friend, that he wanted to be her friend. She had explained why her father had been called away from the city. She had even confessed that she felt more secure knowing Manley himself was within reach. And as he said good-bye to her he felt sure the old barricaded look was no longer in her eyes. He had even gone on his way elated with the secret thought that a warmer smile had played about her softly curved lips as she had said goodnight to him.

* * *

But that sense of elation had indeed been short-lived, just as the quietness of the Golden home had proved to be nothing more than the lull which preceeds the sudden storm. For, five minutes after he had left the smiling girl, the Golden butler, with terror in his eyes, had come running to him saying there was a stranger in the house, a stranger who had been seen lurking about the halls and had promptly disappeared at the sight of one of the servants. So Manley, forgetting everything else, had promptly joined in the search for that mysterious intruder. And his first thought, after doing so, had been for Margory Golden.

Hurrying to the library to make sure of her safety, he had found her seated at her father's desk, quietly talking over the telephone. And there had been little in that scene not suggestive of tranquillity. For blinking placidly down from its perch beside her had stood Tito Margory Golden's newly-acquirred parrot, for which Manley himself had small love. This feeling was based not so much on the malevolent air of wisdom surrounding that green-bodied filcher of human pharses, as an the somewhat disturbing trick taught it by some earlier master, of seeking out gas jets and turning them on the moment it was freed from its chain.

Yet as it had stood close beside the girl so busily talking over the telephone, it had seemed as companionably innocent as a canary. And it had turned to blink sagely at Manley as the girl, apparently unconscious of his presence, had crossed to the mahogany-faced vault set in the library wall, and proceeded to open its ponderous door. This had started Manney not a little, for the combination of that vault was a secret jealously guarded by Golden, a secret unknown to Manley himself. It was not until she stood with the massive door swung open that Manley had confronted her. But she showed no embarrassment at his sudden interruption.

"My father has just phoned from Philadelphia," she explained. "There are certain papers he must have for his conference with the Regent Trust Company tomorrow."

"But when did you find out how to open that door?" had been Manley's enquiry.

"Two minutes ago, over the telephone," had been the girl's reply, as she completed her search for the necessary papers.

"Then the sooner that door is shut and locked again the better," he had warned her.

"Why?" she had asked, for the first time conscious of his excitement.

"Because there's an unknown man hiding somewhere in this house, and heaven only knows what he's after, in times like these!"

Even as he had spoken Manley had detected an unnatural fulness about the portiere draping the side door to the library. And on the polished parquet flooring at the bottom of that portiere the toe of a man's shoe had been plainly visible. Yet Golden's secretary had waited until the girl had closed and locked the vault door. Then he had leaped for the figure behind the drapery.

* * *

But that intruder behind the drapery had apparently not been altogether unconscious of the dangers confronting him. He had at the same moment side-stepped nimbly thru the quickly opened door, throwing an approaching and suddenly hysterical housemaid aside as he had swept past her. The redoubtable Wilson, who had also attempted to block his exit, had even more promptly gone down, knocked flat by one fierce blow. It had been then, and then only, that Manley discovered the identity of the intruder. He had caught sight of the scarred face, which even an ample beard failed to screen. He had seen the right arm of wood which ended in its sinister iron hook, and all doubt as to his enemy had vanished.

But this discovery had in no way interfered with Manley's pursuit of that audacious intruder. It had merely steeled him in his determination to close with that enemy to the house of Golden. And together they had come, in that stately hallway of the millionaire's stately home, like two cave men battling at a cavern mouth.

It had not been a pretty fight, that hand-to-hand contest between the slim-bodied youth and the scar-faced exploiter of evil, but it had been a desperate one. Manley had long since learned to respect that one-armed opponent of his, for the loss of an arm, instead of being a weakness to Legar, was something in the nature of a weapon. That iron-shod shank of wood, indeed, had at one quick blow put the sturdy Wilson hors de combat. And in warding off Manley's determined assault it had swung thru the air like a Sioux pogamoggan. Its iron hook had torn like a claw at his clothing. Its metal-shod weight had fallen about his shoulders like a leaded black jack in a gang fight. It had battered down the heavy electroliers ornamenting Enoch Golden's Florentine newel posts. It had flailed and crashed thru bric-a-brac garnered from the museums of Europe. And as Manley, pressing stubbornly on, had struggled to close in on his opponent and dodge within the orbit of that hooked-arm's activities, Legar had discreetly and nimbly backed away until he found the double house door itself barring his farther retreat. Thereupon he had promptly shattered the plateglass backing the iron grill work on hinges, and had actually swung one of these doors open before Manley could gather himself together and spring bodily on his escaping enemy.

Before Manley's senses had come back to him he and the green-feathed parrot still clawing at his clothing had been tossed bodily in to the closed car, and three minutes before the arrival of the police for whom the white-faced girl in the library had so frantically telephoned, the mysterious limousine had speeded off into the night, carrying not only Legar but the youth who had been so presumptuous as to attempt to interfere with Legar's exploits.

But Manley did not altogether give up. His heart still had the resilience of youth.

The outlook was not altogether inspiriting. That low-roofed and dark-aired side room, he saw, was lighted by a large glass lamp on an empty packing case, altho he could plainly see a rusty gas bracket close beside the door. The cemented walls of the chamber itself were clammy with moisture, as were the bricks that showed thru the broken cement of the floor where he lay. Even the iron grill in the transom above the narrow door was red with rust. The sweating walls and the heaviness of the air, together with the antiquated force pump which he caught sight of in the lowest corner of the room, tended to persuade him that he was well below the water line of the East river. This conviction did not add to his comfort of mind, any more than did the discovery of three sturdy-looking cases piled in a low-vaulted gallery opening off the farthest wall, since he could make out, even in that uncertain light, the stencilled inscription of "The Dumond Powder Co." on one of the boxes.

What frotted Manley most, however, was his lack of freedom. And this brought his thoughts back to his own aching limbs and the cotton thongs so painfully constricting them. Then, rolling a little over on his side, he studied minutely the rough brick flooring on which he lay. After this inspection he wormed his way carefully from side to side, lying face down and trying each row of exposed brick with his shoe toe in the hope of finding one of them loose.

He had elaborately tested eleven rows before he found any reason for hope in this direction. A chill of excitement ran thru his tired body, in fact, as he discovered one brick which seemed less securely embedded in cement than were its fellows. He worked at it patiently, laboriously, kicking away small particles of plaster, thumping it with his bot heel, prying it with his sole until it rocked free in its row. Then came the even sterner task of shifting it from its place. This he did by turning about and lying close to it, on his side, so that the fingers of his tightly imprisoned hand might come in contact with its edges. Time after time it fell back, but in the end he triumphed.

Yet it was not this unearthed brick which interested him. His attention was directed toward the rough-edged parallelogram where that brick had originally rested, for the corners of this opening, he soon realized, provided him with a saw edge which might serve to abrade and cut thru the stoutest of cotton rope. But the consolation of this hope did not stay with him long. For, even as he started to work, his movements were interrupted by the sound of a key in the heavy iron lock on the door that shut him in. He rolled over quickly, twisting about so that his aparently inert body covered both the loosened brick and the spot from which it had been taken. He continued to lie there as tho in a sleep of exhaustion, for his veiled eyes had already caught sight of the two heavy featured ruffians advancing into the room. He could even smell a rye-laden breath as the smaller of the two men leaned over him.

"Let the poor boob sleep," warned the larger man, in a husky whisper. "He's goin' to cash in before mornin'!"

The rye-laden breath was withdrawn.

"But I'm sick o'markin' time down in this rat hole. Why can't Leger get back here where he belongs and do his own stick-up work?"

"I tell you the doc's up to the Golden house makin' his haul when the coast's clear! And if you wake that king there you'll have to cut out the red-eye and keep busy chokin' off his holler!"

* * *

Manley could hear their shuffling feet as they recrossed the rough flooring and then the scrape and rasp of the rusty lock as they once more turned the key in the door. But the moment they were gone he was once more busy with the cotton rope about his wrist for what he had overheard increased his passion for liberty, left him doubly frantic to be once more a free agent. But to cut thru a rope with a brick edge, when that rope is bound closely about one's pinioned wrists and forearms, is no easy matter. It involved many uncouth acrobatics and meant much strained posturing. It implied countless grotesque see-sawing movements of the body and quivering demands on muscles long unused. When a man, however, is still youthfully blind enough to believe in his stars, to nurse the delusion that some special genius has singled him out and watches over him, he is not easily discouraged. Yet discouragement came, and came in a form most unexpected, even before Manley's hands were free.

It came in fact, in the form of a green-bodied parrot creeping stealthily thru the rusty crossbars grilling the transom above the locked door. And it took no second glance to tell Manley that the intruder was Tito itself. His first thought, indeed, was that this strange intruder was approaching him as an emissary of hope, as a dove from the ark of the Golden home. But he realized the foolishness of that hope as he watched the bird slip into the room, climb along the rusty iron gaspipe, and, reaching down with its beak on the gas jet, deliberately turn it on.

Manley knew what this meant, and it spurred him to even more frantic efforts to saw thru the cords still holding him a prisoner, for already the fumes of the escaping gas were reaching his nostrils. The thought of asphyxiation was not a pleasant one.

But his legs were still tied, and his numbed fingers were no match for the heavy knots which held him still a prisoner. So he turned and caught up the loose brick which lay on the floor beside him. Then with the rough edge of this he sawed frantically at the cotton rope between his knees. When one strand of it had parted, and he had uncoiled the rest of it from his ankles, his head was swimming and his legs were unable to support him. So he crossed the room on his hands and knees, caught at the rusty gas pipe for support and painfully drew himself upright. His trembling hand went out, found the gas jet, and turned it off. And the next moment he fell face down on the rough floor, and lay there in a grey daze of weakness.

* * *

How long he lay there he could not tell. But he was aroused by the sound of thick voices from the outer chamber, punctuated by the shrill cries of an angry and scolding woman. He was still too dazed to realize the meaning of those voices, but an inalienable instinct of self-preservation warned him to be on his guard, to stand prepared for any possible intrusion. So he pulled himself together and possessed himself of the brick bat, as a weapon.

He waited, scarcely breathing, as the door was flung open. So quick, however, was the entrance of the first intruder that Manley could not lift his missile before the darkness had swallowed up the shifting shadow. But standing in the lighted doorway was a second man, crouched low and leaning forward with blinking eyes, a blue-barreled navy revolver in his hand. Manley, eyeing that evil face as a sharpshooter eyes his target, let fly with his poised brick, and let fly with all his force.

The stooping man went down like a clouted rabbit, without a sound. But even as he fell the first intruder, at the far end of the room, struck a match, doubtless to determine the source of so mysterious an assault. Manley could see the mounting flame glow pink against the unclean fingers that held the match; he could see the yellow-skinned face with the strong side light throwing its furrowed surfaces into high relief; he could see the crouching figure close beside the pile of powder cases. And at that second figure Manley let drive with the only missile at hand.

The heavy glass lamp, hurled true, sent man and match against the case side in a shower of oil and broken glass. But Manley did not wait to witness the result of that second assault. He leaped for the door, caught up the blue-barreled revolver from the hand of the stunned man on the threshold and dove for the heavier door at the end of the outer chamber.

But this door he found to be locked. He was on the point of starting back in search of a timber heavy enough to batter down that barrier when all movement was arrested by an uproar of sound that fairly drove the breath from his body. For the shower of oil that fell about the lighted match at the vaulted end of the side chamber had sunk into the litter of rubbish beside the powder cases, had burst into flames and had crept closer about those wooden cases until the licking tongues of heat had reached the explosive.

Yet even as Manley stood there, fighting for breath, a second surprise both confronted and engulfed him. Following close on that telltale roar of sound came an ever more bewildering rush of water, tearing thru the low-roofed cellar like a thousand hounds let loose. And he knew then that the explosion had broken down the walls between him and the East River at high tide. And he knew, further, that it would not take many minutes for the water to reach the roof. And before it did so he would surely be trapped there and drowned like a rat in its hole.

He was still struggling frantically at this door when he heard a voice, and at first he thought it was a human voice, crying out shrilly thru the gloom.

"Let me out!" was the frantic cry, close above him. "Let me out!" Groping and pawing along the wall, his hand came in contact with the rung of a narrow iron ladder. He caught at this ladder and drew himself up, for he now stood shoulder high in the ever-mounting flood. On the topmost rung, as he mounted, he found a shaking and feathered body clinging stubornly to the rusting iron, beating with its beak on the hollow sounding boards above its head.

In a flash Manley himself was shouldering up against these boards. There was the sound of a rending staple, and in another moment he was swarming up thru the ruptured trap door, catching at the parrot as he went.

In that upper room he found himself confronted by a drunken man with wide staring eyes, a man who viewed him with such vacant terror that the blue-barreled revolver was not even called into service. For that startled figure Manley sent over with one charge as he leaped for the door.

"Who spoke them?" cried Legar. Then, enraged at Margory's silence, he swooped to the phone himself.

THE FIGURES OF FATE.

Margory Golden, alone in her father's library, stared apprehensively about that massively furnished room as the sounding that some new terror might leap out at her from its shadowy corners.

As she sat there, deep in thought, she was depressed by the sudden suspicion that some one of the many servants in that house was a traitor to his master. Yet as she checked them over one by one she found nothing on which to ground this ghostly suspicion. She remembered that she had once been suspicious of even Manley himself, of this serious-minded friend who hid his true feelings behind a mask of light-hearted irrelevancies. And there were things in which she herself had not been altogether candid with him. There was, for instance, the matter of Tito, the Amazon parrot. She had not confided to Manley the fact that in that bird, stumbled across in a fancier's shop, she had found an old friend, a friend dating back to her unhappy days in the Owl's Nest. And she sighed aloud as she gathered up the papers on the rosewood desk and turned to the vault to which she had forgotten to restore them.

"Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty," she repeated, recalling her father's instructions over the wide edge for several minutes.

"Forward and back and forward and back again, for it's a four movement dial, whatever that may mean!"

The vault door opened, obedient to the combination, and seeking out the inner compartment marked "J" she restored the papers to their place. Her hand was still on the open vault door when the shrill call of the telephone bell sounded thru the quiet room.

* * *

She crossed to the desk and took up the receiver.

"Do you know who is speaking?" demanded a voice which sent a thrill of apprehension thru her forward-stooping body. And the question was repeated as she sat silent, staring before her.

"Yes," she finally answered, trying to steady her voice. "It's Legar."

The wire brought his anawering laugh close into her ear.

"You know the voice, I see. And I think you know the man. So listen to what I have to say. I've got your friend Manley, and he'll stay where I've got him. And unless you want him turned out of here with about half of that pretty face of his burned to a crisp you'll do what I tell you to do. Do you understand? I'll scar him worse than I was scarred, if you try any tricks with me in this!"

"In—in what?" demanded the white-faced girl.

"In exactly one-half hour I want you to walk past the soldiers' monument and hand me a paper. That paper is somewhere in your father's vault. It is one-half of a code list and chart, on a square of yellow manila. Do you understand?"

"But how am I to know this paper?" asked the terrified girl, fencing for time.

"It's a chart, a map, one-half of the map of Windward Island. For old Golden wasn't such a fool as he seemed"—and again the venomous laugh sounded low over the wire. "If your father had got hold of my half of that map a little earlier in the game he wouldn't have needed to dig for ten years thru that sand looking for his precious treasure! Now it's my chance, and I want that paper. And unless you want your secretary to come home a rather unpleasant thing to look at you're going to have that map in my hands in half an hour. So tell me quick, what your answer is. Do I get it?"

"But—but it may not be here," parried the girl.

"It's there all right! And I want your answer, and I want it quick. Will you bring it?"

"Yes, I'll bring it," she at last said over the wire. Then she sat motionless, with her hands gripping the desk.

"Give me police headquarters," she called out as she caught up the receiver. The next minute she was explaining to the desk official at Centre street the news of Legar's latest threat and the need of forestalling it.

She found it at last, in a package of faded deeds and papers to do with Windward Island, and, while one glance at it persuaded her that it was indeed a chart of the island, the fact that it represented only one-half of this island tended to convince her that Legar had spoken the truth.

She crossed to the rosewood desk.

Confronting her, with a slightly triumphant smile on his deep-scarred face, stood Legar himself.

"I am intruding, I know," he began in his suavely acidulated tones, "but there was a possibility, you see, of your friends in uniform interrupting our meeting beside the soldiers' monument!"

The girl's fingers, as she edged away along the desk, closed determinedly on the scrap of manila paper still held in her hand.

Her movement was arrested by the ringing of the telephone bell close beside her. As she stood watching Legar, that call was repeated again and again.

"Answer that phone!" he suddenly commanded.

Why he should order her to do so, she could not understand.

The next moment a great load seemed to lift suddenly from her heart, and a renewed wave of audacity swept thru her body, for the voice that spoke to her over the wire was the triumphant voice of Manley himself. Manley, declaring that he was free, said that he would hurry back to her as fast as wheels could carry him.

"Who spoke then?" cried Legar, his face clouded by a move which apparently was an unexpected one from his standpoint. But the wine of hope now singing thru the girl's veins made her more crafty, more ready to face Legar with his own weapons. Instead of answering him, her hand moved out to the bell button, for, with the ringing of that bell, she felt, would surely come help. And once the slip of manilla was back in the vault, and the door locked, she now had little to fear from Legar. So when she fell back, as he sprang forward to strike her hand from the bell, she saw that her retreat lay in the direction of the vault door.

"Give me that map!" he said, in a voice husky with blind and unreasoning rage.

Marjory Golden, however, had no intention of giving him the map in question. She fought against him, with all the strength at her command, knowing that any moment now would bring the needed help.

But Legar, with his hand on her throat, hurled her back against the heavy vault door, shook her as a terrier shakes a rat, snatched the yellow sheet from her fingers, flung her staggering into the maw of the open vault, and with a throaty and beast-like cry of triumph swung the great steel door shut, even as the partly-dressed Wilson ran gaping in thru the library door. Yet Legar took time to throw back the tumbler lever and spin the dial before turning to confront that wide-eyed servant. The latter, remembering past encounters, dropped with a bleat of terror as the scar-faced intruder swung one hand back to his hip and covered Wilson with an ominous-looking automatic. Then hearing other approaching steps, he drove thru the second door, scurried like a pelted hound thru shadowy rooms, slipped eel-like thru a quickly opened window and escaped to the street.

There he ran for a dark-bodied car standing in the deep tree shadows, and with a gasp of relief flung himself up into the cushioned seat, at the same moment that the waiting limousine moved briskly yet silently forward.

As he did so a masked figure sitting crouched close back in the hooded gloom of that seat suddenly threw out a hand and garroted the startled Legar against the leather upholstery, on which he began to writhe like a caterpillar on a cabinet pin. But with an equally deft second movement the man in the yellow mask snatched the oblong of manilla paper from his opponent's hand.

"This," blandly announced the man of mystery as his garroting fingers relaxed and he stepped down to the running board, "is one of the rarer moments when I have the pleasure of trumping your ace!"

And the all but apoplectic Legar lay back gasping for breath as that stranger dropped lightly from the speeding car and vanished shadowlike into the night.

* * *

At the home of Enoch Golden, in the meantime, the terrified Wilson had regained both his feet, his presence of mind and a presentable portion of his dignity. His frantic shouts for help had brought the rest of the servants flocking to the library, and his equally frantic efforts to describe what had taken place did not add to the peace of that little group from below stairs.

"I tell you, Tibbins, Miss Margory's locked in that vault, and there's no one in the 'ouse as knows 'ow to open it."

"Then someone telephone for the police!" cried the second man, as Wilson shouldered out thru the group swarming and gesticulating about the vault door. "Yes, the police!"

He had the instrument in his shaking hand when the door opened and David Manley stepped quickly in, with Tito, the green-bodied parrot, on his arm.

"It's Miss Margory, sir," began the quavering-voiced butler.

"Well, what about Miss Margory?"

"She's locked in that vault, sir, and no one in the 'ouse knows the combination!"

"Good God!" cried Manley, suddenly transfixed. Then he ran to the vault door, flinging the others aside.

Flinging off his coat, he bent over the dial. The silent group circled about him. And still he worked, worked with every nerve on edge, every sense alert, for time, he knew, was precious.

"Twenty-one — thirty — forty-two — sixty!" was the shrill and monotonous cry of the parrot, with one eye cocked ceilingward.

Manley suddenly wheeled about.

"What, in God's name, does that parrot mean? Wait! It is—it must be—". But, instead of finishing that declaration, he repeated the bird's cry: "Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty."

In the next breath he was facing the vault door, with his trembling fingers turning and spinning the glimmering dial.

Then, without breathing, and with colorless face, his hand grasped the tumbler lever. And not one of that group moved as he put on that lever the pressure that would tell the tale.

"It's all right," Manley called from the darkness of the inner vault. "She's alive—she'll be around in a minute—only somebody get some water!"

(To be Continued.)

PROTECTING LIQUIDS DURING TRANSFERRING

A bottle recently devised for the use of physicians and chemists has a stopper intended to protect liquids from the air during removal to another container. The stopper is hollow and has a perforation in one side which may be lined up with a similar perforation in the neck of the bottle. Thru this opening the tip of a syringe may be inserted and any amount of liquid drawn off without exposing any of it to excessive air. Laying the bottle on its side aids this process. Twisting the stopper part way round brings the holes out of line and closes the bottle until again needed.—Popular Mechanics.

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ATHENS, THE CITY OF SPIES WHERE GERMAN AGENTS WORK

Baron Von Schenk Is the Leader, and Teaches Students in a University — Here the Crook Is Cared for and Taught.

By J. M. N. JEFFRIES.

Kataskopopolis is not the name of one of the gentlemen recently returned to the Greek chamber by a thumping minority; it means "City of Spies," and is the latest and not the proudest title of Athens.

But as a title it is only too well deserved. There is, I suppose, here in Athens today more furtiveness to the cubic eavesdrop, more midnight whispering, more sleuthery than anywhere in Europe.

The whole of the city is given over to evil propaganda; four hundred individuals have within a month taken on some sort of connection with the secret police, promising lads are already being brought up to the information business, and in any casual gathering of ten score persons in, for example any of the larger cafes when they are full at the report hour, there is probably present the following percentage of craft: Sixteen professional spies, five spy-destroyers, four dealers in contrabrand, three or four agents-provocateurs, six diggers, miscellaneous watchers and loiterers, a mysterious woman or two, and half a dozen masculine oddments whose fortunes have been told by Baron von Schenk, the German spy chief, who recently suddenly left the city.

Who is Baron von Schenk? Baron von Schenk is a little bald dissolute man who began life somewhere in Germany; endured the vicissitudes of noble families; was professor of moral economy in a short-handed university; felt the Drang nach Essen: Krupped up in Athens not long before the war; when the war began was officially made local director of Wolff's agency, but became, in point of fact, a philanthropist.

Great Philanthropist.

In the space of eighteen months he has established himself as the greatest philanthropist Greece has ever seen, for he had none of those hesitations about deservingness, about the worthiness to receive alms or not of protegés, which have assailed at one time or another the most seriously minded of men.

To von Schenk there is no one sordid, no one outcast, no one vile. If a man comes to him and says, "I've been in prison most of my life and I've never earned an honest sou," von Schenk says to him, "Poor soul! How I feel drawn to you!" If a woman approaches him, her vice-worn features mended with powder and darned with paint, and says: "They've sent me to you; I've no money. However I may as well tell you I'm a bad lot and keeping on with it," Schenk replies, "Well, well, . . . is that a reason why I shouldn't help you?"

Forgers come to him and state the facts about their past plainly; the trusty baron answers, "Don't let's look at the past; think of the future. You've talent; you shall write letters for me." Even to the confirmed murderer he says, Patience, friend, patience; there may yet be hope." People who are despised and repelled by all the rest of the world says of von Schenk that he has a heart of gold.

I hope I have made myself clear. Von Schenk was the chief of the German Corruption Service in Greece and had in his very good pay all the criminals and crooks of the country whom he considered able enough.

It is he who turned Athens into Kataskopopolis, and he and his co-workers have done as much harm to the Allied cause in Greece as droves of fighting men. Tho among these co-workers must be counted Baron von Grancy the (as he is called here) German submarine attache, and other legitimate offspring of the German and Austrian legations, Schenk obtained most of his effects thru the sons of the Levant.

These parish helpers of his are not left to their own devices. Far from it. At the corner of Hodos Pheiudiou and Hodos Charilaou Tricoupi, almost at the junction of the last street and that broad Leophoros Panepistemiou (or University avenue), in whose pillared frontages Athens tries to recover something of the spirit of its past, stands another of the war-triumphs of our enemies. This is the Spy University, founded by Baron von Schenk for the higher education of Germanophiles.

Emblematic Building.

It is an emblematic building, with its back door much finer, much richer than its front, and on its roof-top amid other statues the statue of a goddess, unusually voluminous of attire, representing no doubt the clothed truth. In one arm she holds a horn of plenty and with the disengaged hand points backwards over her shoulder. "Apply," she seems to say, "apply to the men of mark within."

The teaching staff at the university—the baron himself was, of course—bursar—are most genuine examples of the German professor. They are supposed to be still intent, with scientific disregard of the present world-upheaval, upon the archaeological research they once pursued in this neighborhood. But their real work is to put a series of pupils thru a systematized course of spy-study, which course, as far as indiscretions have revealed it, is a very practical course. Students are taught the best ways of sending news in secret; they are made to acquire a thoro knowledge of French and British handwriting; they learn how to tap a telegraph wire; they are primed with information about anyone at all prominent in public life; they are especially instructed in the use of money. Most of them are, of course, full of knowledge on these and kindred points already, but Schenk's establishment realizes one of the true functions of a university; it confirms and adorns all previous knowledge.

No Ordinary Spy.

A Schenk man is like no ordinary spy; there is a chism on his brow, there is an unction on his palm.

Graduates of the Spy University are well looked after. The baron has been known to give fifteen hundred drachmau ($300) as a brain-warming gift for a first piece of work which pleased him. Those who are permanently employed by him are guaranteed full support for themselves and dependents (tho few of them have any domestic ties) for the period of the war.

Only a fortnight ago a woman student got one hundred drachmai for walking across a cafe and finding out the name of a man, who, as things happened, made no secret of it. These interim gifts given by him during the progress of education itself, are known to scoffers as Schenk's scholarships.

But it would be unjust to end without some reference to two of the most remarkable Schenk men, Alfredo Caputo and—Rossini. Both have just gone down from the Spy University and are engaged in "Extension" work in Kataskopopolis. Both had brilliant careers in the school of the world even before passing thru Professor von Schenk's hands.

Alfredo has had long notices written by the highest police authorities in many papers of the Levant and was one of the 1915 Moudros prizemen in provost-marshal law. The great wonder is that the military authorities having had him in their hands ever released him and let him reach Athens. Alfredo has, however, a worthy compeer in ——, who specialized in fraud both in Constantinople and Smyrna and has won seven years' right of free entry to the prisons of His Majesty, the King of Italy. The two gentlemen saw Schenk regularly and Baron von Grancy now and then, and in their free time are understood to be working on an "Abridged Life of Monsieur Venizelos."

CAN MOVE SPRINKLER WITHOUT GETTING WET

An ingenious professor in a western university has combined a lawn sprinkler with a dismantled lawn mower in such a way that one can move the sprinkler about the lawn without getting wet. The long crossbar of the sprinkler was clamped to the bottom of the mower after the blades had been removed. In place of the ordinary handle a long pole was attached to the transformed mower, which reached well outside the range of the running water. This permits one to move the device about the lawn without the inconvenience of turning off the water.—Popular Mechanics.

TELLS HOW HE ESCAPED DEATH BY LEAP INTO SPACE FROM BALLOON

French Lieutenant Descends to Earth Safely in Parachute When Air Craft Becomes Disabled—Says He Would Not Care for Adventure Again.

NOBODY has particular envy for the man who jumps from a balloon by means of a parachute at a country circus. Therefore one must feel a thrill at the thought of such a jump made over the battlefield of Verdun, where the parachute and its human freight present a target for the enemy fire. Such a jump was made by a young French lieutenant, according to The Daily News, when a captive balloon broke away and threatened to fall inside the German lines, bringing either capture or death to its commander.

At the time of his adventure the lieutenant was engaged in making observations from the "sausage," as such balloons are called. He had not been up long when the steel hawser that connected him with the earth was cut by a German shell. At once the balloon started toward the German trenches, fanned along by a south wind. The word of the accident spread thru the French lines and the soldiers watched the balloon growing smaller in the distance.

Aeroplanes Pursue "Sausage."

Altho four aeroplanes started in pursuit of the "sausage," there appeared to be little hope of their being able to aid the unfortunate lieutenant. Just as the balloon got so far away that it was no longer possible to see the basket, a speck was seen to part from the balloon, which shot up a thousand feet with the etra weight removed. Suddenly the little speck appeared to be pulled up in midair, and observers thru their glasses could see that it was a man with a parachute. A cheer went up as the men realized what had happened, but a full ten minutes of suspense lasted as the man became the target for the fire from the German lines until he was safe on the ground not far from the French front.

The young officer in describing his experience said:—"The first intimation that something had gone wrong was when I felt a slight shock. I thought the telephone cable had parted. All at once I became aware that the other balloons were growing smaller, and I grasped the fact that I was adrift. A glance at my barometer told I was already 5000 feet up.

"I tried to pull the cord working the hydrogen automatic control, but it became tangled and refused to work. I tried to climb up to it, but failed. Then I feared I was lost. My first thought was to destroy my papers; then I thought of blowing my brains out to avoid falling into the hands of the Boches. Then, however, came an inspiration. Why not try the parachute? I had to be quick, for I was now 11,000 feet up.

Drops Into Space.

"The cord which was tied around my body was sixty-five feet long, so I had to jump that distance into the void before the box containing the parachute would open and set it free. For a few seconds I held onto the car with my hands. Then I let go. I must have dropped more than one hundred feet before the parachute unfurled, and it was not an agreeable sensation. But after that I did not mind and was able to look about me.

"After a time I felt a sensation of complete security. When I was only about two thousand feet from the earth I became aware that the wind was carrying me toward the German lines. Then I lost consciousness. In the intervals that it returned I realized I was under fire, but I was not hurt by any bullets. When I finally landed I discovered I was about three hundred yards from the enemy. I had been twenty minutes in falling and was only slightly bruised. However, I am not anxious to try it again."

THE NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by CHESTER FIELD

THE VINDICATION.

Vindication of a man's theory that there is good in every nature is the keynote of this latest novel by Harriet T. Comstock. In beauty of language, strength of argument and primitiveness of setting it surpasses two of her best known preceding books, "The Place Beyond the Winds" and "Joyce of the North Woods." Huddled on a heap of rags in a dark corner of a half-breed's hut lay the shrunken and shrivelled figure of a small boy. It was in the "Reservation" among the Climbing Hills, where the Lost Trail road leading to it zig-zags here and there among the pines, hemlocks, maples and silvery birches, bewildering every chance traveler who chooses to approach the settlement by land. It is a French-Canadian hamlet, where the quaint spire of the little church points like a slim finger to the sky. It was just such a place as a fugitive from justice might hide in and remain hidden until the resurrection day. The boy was sick unto death. Upon time. At mid-winter these men experienced their baptism of fire in Flanders. Sir Robert Borden, in his preface says: "No Canadian can ever look forth unmoved upon that valley where Ypres lies shattered in the distance, and the sweep of the hills overlooks the graves of more than 100,000 men who fell because a remorseless militarist autocracy decreed this war." The author, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., takes his readers with him from the mobilization at Valcartier. We see the Canadian Armada sail, its arrival at Plymouth, its training completed and its removal to France. The second chapter deals with the British army at the front and Canadians in the trenches, Sir Douglas Haig, General Alderson, his methods and his speech to the Canadians. Chapter three tells of the doings of Canadians at Neuve Chapelle, the terrific bombardment, the howitzers, British aeroplanes, the Taubes, what was achieved, Canadians' baptism of fire, Sir John French's comments, other outstanding chapters being taken up with Canadian valor at Ypres, at St. Julien, gas attack on Canadians, Canadian tenacity, Canada's destiny, Aubers and Festubert, arrival of second division, Givenchy, Princess Patricias, Sir Robert Borden in France, General Hughes in France, Canadians in despatches. One of the most touching chapters tells of the visit of Sir Robert Borden to the Canadian Convalescent Home, where from all parts of England over a thousand wounded soldiers gathered. Those physically fit stood to attention, others leaned heavily upon their crutches, while many lay upon their couches unable to move. All Canada from Halifax to Vancouver was represented in that gathering. The prime minister was deeply moved and it is said that he made one of the most wonderful speeches that he or anyone else has ever made. It was not reported; it could not be, for those who heard it were themselves too much moved to recollect the words. It was a speech of a father who mourned over stricken sons. The book is a record of brave deeds. Hodder and Stoughton are the publishers.

"VIVE LA FRANCE."

"Vive la France," E. Alexander Powell's second war book, is dedicated "To France, whose courage, serenity and sacrifice in a conflict which she did nothing to provoke have won her the sympathy, respect and admiration of the world." the rickety couch sat young Dr. Hill, bachelor and man of all good deeds, keeping the child "by the help of God from slipping over." "Here, little fellow," he said, "you hold my hands, so! Now I'll lay my head near yours, and when you feel yourself slipping, call me, or pull my hand." He sought for some anchor to hold fast the little craft. The anchor gripped, slipped and gripped again. And so they fought it out while the night lasted. A promise to take the child for his own made the final grip secure. Chet simply could not slip when he felt the touch of the doctor's hand. Beginning at the time when a strange man and woman with a child came unheralded from the outer world to Tom Delesser's inn among the Climbing Hills a legend grew about the boy and a girl, Lorraine. Dr. Hill adopted them both. There were other young men and women in the village but Chet and Lorraine, in their later lives, proved the doctor's theory of environment as opposed to heredity. Mussons are the publishers.

CANADA IN FLANDERS.

In the summer of 1914 Canada sprang to the aid of the motherland when her bugles called to duty. Within three weeks 35,000 men had enlisted, and the peaceful meadow land of Valcartier Plain resounded with the tramp and bustle of a great military camp. Within six weeks from the outbreak of the war a Canadian division, fully equipped, consisting of 10,000 men, was ready to proceed ove. seas, and on Oct. 3 the Armada which left the shores of Gaspe carried the largest army that ever crossed the Atlantic at one time. Powell has illustrated his book with photographs taken by himself at the front. His opportunities were such that he was able to secure the very best. His pages pulsate with living and moving facts. He has nothing but praise for the bravery and efficiency of the French soldier, and he believes that the French people, like all other nations drawn into the maelstrom of war, will profit by their baptism of fire. Then, of the British, he says: "The machine that the British have knocked together, tho still a trifle wobbly and somewhat creaky in its joints, is eventually going to succeed." Britain was entirely unprepared for war, and that she has, within two years, become strong enough to bring the allied cause to a successful issue, is what we all believe." He adds: "The British Tommy has now found out to his cost and to his great disgust that his opponent has no intention of being hampered by the rules laid down by the late Marquis of Queensberry, having missed no opportunity to gouge, kick, or hit below the belt. But the British soldier has now become familiar with the enemy's tactics, and one of these days, when he is good and ready, he is going to give that opponent the surprise of his life by landing on him with both feet, spikes on his shoes and brass knuckles on his fingers." His reference to the Canadians at Ypres is thrilling and makes the heart of every Canadian swell with pride and admiration. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart are the publishers.

"A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR."

"A Young Man's Year," by Anthony Hope, is more interesting than his "Prisoner of Zenda." As everything looks dull and dank and drizzly to a young, ambitious, but briefless lawyer, so this particular March morning looked to Arthur Lisle. Then, it was Monday morning, too. What could be worse? So thought this young aspirant as he sat in his office waiting for a brief. So restless had he become that he actually cursed his means of subsistence, which had led him to choose the bar as a profession. His experience with his first brief is the experience of every young lawyer. How he feared the judges; he did not recognize his own voice, and Lance and Prettyman, J.J., became a monstrous, two-headed giant. Then, just when he had braced himself for the supreme effort of his life, he was suavely informed that he need not argue, as the case was dismissed. His adventure with Marie Sarradet, with Bernadette Lisle, his investment in a theatrical company; Judith, and a trip to Switzerland, hold the interest of the reader not less than does the elopement and the reconciliation of two other prominent characters in the book. Arthur took his tumbles bravely, and he took them every day, all of which goes to show that he is a most human and likeable young man. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart are the publishers.

GERMAN SNIPER INDISCREET HOW HIS CAREER WAS ENDED

After Putting Numerous Periscopes Out of Commission and a Few Men, it Was Decided to Get Him—They Did.

TO the smart woman neckwear is always an interesting topic, for she realizes what an important role it plays in the drama of dress.

Among the most attractive collars introduced are those of linen, which fit the neck closely and are supplied with four buttonholes thru which a tie is threaded. This type of collar is very appropriate for a strictly tailored suit. It can be procured in pique as well as linen.

Cape collars are counted among the modish designs. Variations of the Italian and Spanish styles, which are noticeable on blouses, dresses and suits, are duplicated in the neckwear lines—with slight modifications, of course.

For wear with dresses, soft clinging silk crepes, plain nets and dark silk and velvet novelties are favored.

Exaggerated forms of the Robespierre collar are again in evidence. The Medici idea is also being revived to a certain degree. However, it is doubtful whether these styles will live thru the war weather. The tendency for extremely flat styles is usually very prominent when the mercury soars.

It looks as tho fashion designers are not partial to any one source so far as getting their inspiration is concerned. For instance, on one white serge gown displayed at a recent opening, the use of white linen fluting was made. A high wired firill of the fluting was arranged so as to represent the neck dress usually worn by a clown.

Fichus of fine soft silk crepe are in demand for dresses emphasing old-fashioned lines. Frequently the fichu is edged with a picot, or it takes on a fluffy air by the addition of a neat fluting. A frock of the plainest variety needs no other garniture than one of these models.

The plastron or bib jabot of the finest lace is considered a smart style. When it is topped by a band of black it is particularly becoming to most types of beauty.

While embroidery is very much in evidence on neckwear, there is a stronger leaning toward tiny tucks ornamenting the various models.

Flesh-colored Georgette crepe is quite a favorite among neckwear and hemstitching for the purpose of devotees. It is used for cape collars, sailor collars and for all the variations of the fichu.

On the newest dresses the stole collar is quite a feature. It doesn't seem to make much difference whether the ends of the stole fall down the back or the front. One advantage of this style is that it gives the frock the Japanese touch at the neck—a touch that is very important just at present. Very often the stole is lined with chiffon of another color.

True Friendship

SOME acquaintances will never ripen into true friendship because the common bond of union, the thoro understanding and the complete sympathy are lacking.

An acquaintance begun in childhood will ripen into friendship if the children develop mutual interest in a common cause of study or pleasure. If dissimilar tastes and unlike impulses develop the children will grow apart, since each of us tends toward certain centres of association.

Money cannot buy us friends. It often purchases apparent friendship, but when the wealth goes that which posed as friendship vanishes also.

Friendship must be distinguished from that sentimental feeling which is so common among young girls. This ridiculous fascination, which expresses itself in extravagant terms of endearment, is very fickle.

As soon as it finds fault in one idol it transfers its affection to another. Youth has yet to learn that perfection in human nature does not exist. The sensible man or woman does not set up an ideal of friendship so high that it must be shattered.

Friends influence us for food or evil. Unfortunately we can guide the formation of our friendships only to a very limited extent, either for ourselves or for our children.

Friendship springs up and grows naturally; it cannot be planted at will. Foolish friendships are often formed in youth. It is useless to talk against them, since young people always resent criticism of their friends. We must simply tolerate them and trust to the awakenings of common sense to prove all frivolous friendships false and unworthy.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Nests Are Only Cradles

The boys and girls who, each spring, watch for the first robin to return from journeys in unknown southlands to build a nest in the old apple tree, and who greet the new arrival as an old acquaintance, are probably correct in their assumption that it is the same robin, year after year.

"There is not the slightest doubt but what migratory birds return to the immediate region year after year for the purpose of nesting," said T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, regarding this point.

"But the ordinary, common farm-land birds, or the birds about our villages and towns, do not use last year's nests," he asserts. "Eagles, ospreys and only a very few other birds make use of last year's nests.

"The nest is not the home of the birds. It is only the cradle for the young, and after the young have once left it, it is exceedingly rare that either they or their parents ever return to the old nest."

Housework necessitating some labor until late in the evening—dishwashing after dinner, cleaning up dining-room and kitchen—makes it important that the "schedule" should include a rest period in the afternoon. Even if you can rest only half an hour in the afternoon it's worth while and tremendously refreshing, and there won't be a "tired home woman" to greet the "tired business man" at night. Include a rest period in your little schedule!

When selecting a hat, arrange your hair carefully in the manner in which you intend to wear it, and after the hat is yours don't hurry, but take a few extra moments to adjust it at the right angle. At the final touch rearrange your hat in front and at the sides and catch up the loose ends of hair in the back.

Don't buy a hat because it looks good on some other woman. There certainly is no law against your wearing a becoming hat, and no excuse, either, especially this season, when there is such a multitude of shapes to choose from.

J. Warren Kerrigan has a wonderfully strong acting part in the next five-reel feature in which he will be starred at the Universal. The name of the photo-play is "The Silent Battle" and Kerrigan takes the part of a man with a love for drink, which overpowers him.

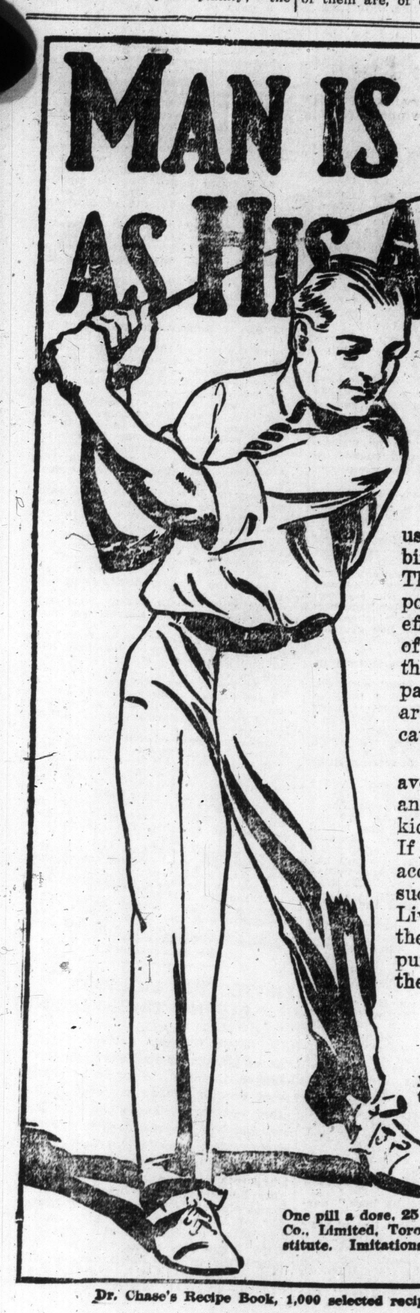
Happiest Man is Honest

WE HAVE noticed the happiest man many a time. He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is he is a man of fine habits; doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and is getting ready to buy some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little which will give him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is a reliable man. He does good work. He will not smooth over bad work. He is honest in whatever he does. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy.

Water keeps it own level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low-lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an unlift or a hope.—Ohio tatSe Journal.

MAN IS AS OLD AS HIS ARTERIES



THE failure of the arteries is one of the tragedies of modern life. Men in the very prime of life, and in the midst of business activities, are suddenly cut off. In many cases the blow comes before they realize their condition.

And what is the cause? Most usually overeating and drinking, combined with too little bodily exercise. The blood becomes overloaded with poisons. The kidneys break down in an effort to filter the blood, degeneration of the arteries takes place, an artery in the brain bursts, a clot is formed and paralysis results. Or it may be an artery in the heart that gives way and causes heart failure.

And how is this condition to be avoided? By moderation in eating and drinking, and by keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels regular and active. If you do not get sufficient exercise to accomplish this, it is necessary to use such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is only by the action of these organs that the blood can be purified and the poisons removed from the system. In using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

you are not making any experiment, for they have no equal as a means of awakening the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful activity. They prevent such serious troubles as hardening of the arteries, and thereby promote comfort and health and prolong life.

One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

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MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS SERVED THE ARMY 48 YEARS

General Augustin Yvon Edmond Dubail Became a Soldier in 1868, His Rise to Highest Rank Being Earned by Energy and Valor.

IN A RECENT issue The Paris Figaro presents the following sketch of General Augustin Yvon Edmond Dubail, whose appointment as military governor of Paris was gazetted the same day.

"General Dubail, who succeds General Manoury as military governor of Paris, was born at Belfort, April 15, 1851. He entered the army October 17, 1868, and was enrolled at the St. Cyr Military Academy three days later. In 1870 Dubail was commissioned sub-lieutenant in a chasseur regiment and was immediately ordered to the front in the campaign against Prussia. Unfortunately his regiment was one of those included in the capitulation at Metz, and the young lieutenant was interned in Schleswig from October 28, 1870, until April, 1871.

"In 1876 Dubail was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant; he was made a captain in 1878, and in 1888 he was made a major. On October 12, 1901, he was raised to the rank of colonel and given command of the First Zouave regiment; made brigadier-general in December, 1904, and division-general four years later. He was made chief of the general staff on May 30, 1911.

"During his career General Dubail has successively served as instructor in geography and military service at St. Cyr, as chief aid to Generals Thibaudin and the famous Boulanger, and as cabinet chief of the minister of war in 1905 and 1911. Besides, General Dubail was commandant of the St. Cyr Academy in 1906.

"In January, 1912, he was in command of the Ninth Army Corps. After the outbreak of the great war General Dubail assumed command of the first army, and later, in January, 1915, of the provisional army group in the east. Nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1886, he became an officer of this order in 1900, a commander in 1905 and a grand officer in 1911. On September 25, 1914, General Dubail was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion in recognition for having fought the enemy most valiantly during several weeks with hardly any interruption, and for having 'known how to instil into the troops under his command the same indomitable energy of which he is himself possessed.'"

DRINKING REDUCED BY FIFTY PER CENT.

New Central Liquor Traffic Control Board Wins Success.

MANY MEN SOBER UP

Public in Great Britain Co-operate to Help in War.

LONDON, April 29.—The results of the resolute methods applied by England to the regulation of drink problem nine months ago, after the first lessons of the war's demands had been learned, are discussed in an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press by Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Central Liquor Traffic Control Board, the organization having the work in hand.

Briefly, in areas accounting for 29 out of the 43 millions population over which the board has extended its influence it has reduced public drunkenness roughly by 50 per cent. The new regulations, however, will not extend beyond England, Scotland and Wales!

One of Lord D'Abernon's most striking statements was his forecast that were the problem of intemperance attacked with vigor and skill three-fourths of the drink evil might never recur.

"That of course is one man's opinion only," he emphasized, "but I believe it is fully justified in the light of what we have been fortunate enough to learn. I don't want to make the mistake of painting the picture in too rosy a light. There is certainly a tremendous work ahead, even tho the mists do appear to be parting some.

"Bear in mind that prohibition, as I understand its application in the United States and Canada is largely rural, while these figures I have given refer to the cities. They compare with your and the Canadian claims in the prohibition areas of reductions of about 66 per cent.

Consumption Had Gained.

"One of the first points to bear in mind in grasping the situation here is that in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war both the consumption of alcohol and the number of convictions for public drunkenness were steadily increasing.

"Also, in the past good trade has always coincided with an increase in consumption of alcohol. It is disappointing, therefore, to realize that in 1910-14 increased taxation of alcohol, the temperance propaganda, and the licensing regulations in force, which heretofore had resulted in an average annual diminution of about 1000 licenses, had not been sufficient to counteract the influence of good trade and high wages.

"In attempting to present a fair reflection of the situation, however, I must give you a brighter side of the picture. This concerns the highly gratifying readiness with which the public has shown itself willing to assist in seeing that all should conform to the drastic regulations of the past nine months.

"You may attribute this truly remarkable attitude, I believe, to the public's belief that the restrictions are in reality war necessities and their willingness in a great crisis to subserve personal convenience to national efficiency.

General Approval.

"Among the public at large it is remarkable also that there is widespread and practically general approval of such provisions as that prohibiting treating. When a law interfering with a right as sacred to the Englishman's sense of personal liberty as that of treating is not only accepted but welcomed by a large portion of the populace, you may see how the nation is welded to win the war. Likewise the law that prohibits the extension of credit in alcohol sale and that permitting the dilution of spirits, have not only been approved, but elicited little or no criticism.

"It is true, of course, that more difference exists regarding the restriction of hours. The board has attempted to confine the consumption of alcohol to hours conflicting least with the working day, and coinciding best with ordinary meal hours.

"One of the best outward results of the board's work is the reduction in the number of convictions for drunkenness with aggravations, aggravations usually representing disorder and assault. The reduction in the number of these cases has been even greater than in the number of simple drunkenness. While not explained this feature is proving of vast interest to all students of the problem.

"We are not only pleased to note the reduction in public intemperance and of convictions referred to, but to observe that they have been steadily maintained in areas in which our orders are in force, there having been no falling back from the best level reached."

Expert at Head.

The government's success in inducing Lord D'Abernon to assume the direction of the important and pressing work confronting the liquor traffic board was considered a good omen from the start. He is one of the best known trade and financial experts of the empire. He is also now chairman of the Dominions Royal Trade Commission, and has been governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople and financial adviser of the Egyptian government, as well as the holder of other appointments of distinction.

Curious as it may seem, one of his slogans is that much may be done for the cause of temperance by placing the liquor traffic on a better financial basis. The true inwardness of this idea is that by consolidation of brewing interests and the reduction in the number of public houses or saloons, the temptation to drink will be correspondingly reduced.

"No one who has closely studied the present method of administration can fail to realize how ineffective and extravagant the present mode of retailing alcohol to the public is," said Lord D'Abernon, "and it is probable that the same argument holds good in a sense also in the United States and Canada. I mean the corresponding excess of temptation resulting.

"Licensed houses are not only too numerous from the standpoint of public order and the police—we all seem to realize that—but they somehow fail to realize that they are too numerous from the point of trade efficiency. They should be made to see that the same net profit could be realized from licensed houses reduced in number by 30 to 40 per cent. Reformers have talked so much about the swollen profits of the brewing trade that many brewers here fail to realize how small their profits are in comparison with the enormous turnover involved. Undoubtedly if there were less extravagant competition and a little more intelligent adjustment and organization gross receipts which exceed the takings of all o the railways in the kingdom by 50 per cent. should afford a very different net result from that now attained.

Big Profits Rolled Up.

"Out of $930,000,000, some $320,000,000 are absorbed by taxation. The cost of materials and manufacture does not exceed $200,000,000, leaving about $410,000,000 for retail expenditure and for profit—too much of the former and not enough of the latter. There is a large margin for economy without detriment to anybody.

"Apart from the cost of maintaining inefficient public houses to the certain prejudice of public order and the increase of intemperance, large sums are frittered away by unnecessary transport. A brewery in the east of London has a few houses in the west, and vice versa, each having to send wagons to carry beer and return empties. In the outlying cities conditions in this respect are even worse. Railways are blocked by necessary carriages of beer that under more intelligent administration of the trade would never leave its own district.

"Breweries are far too numerous for economy, and standing charges would be largely reduced by amalgamation into up-to-date establishments. The object of reform should be, not to hit the brewer and distiller, but to get better results from them. And that is possible only if a broad view is taken of their position, if their difficulties are recognized, and if their co-operation is secured in modifying the present position and effecting economies in the existing wildly extravagant system—which is the worst sort of a system for the temperance cause."

NEW WAY OF ROLLING SOLDIERS' BANDAGES

An Invention Which Has Doubtless Been Prompted by the War.

An invention that doubtless has been prompted by the war is a bandage-rolling device which can be attached to any sewing machine frame of new or old design. The treadle and lower belt wheel of the machine are used to operate the new attachment. This consists essentially of a shaft on which the bandages are wound. To it is rigidly attached a grooved wheel which is connected with the wheel below by a belt. At the opposite end is a crank handle for starting the machine by hand. On the shaft are moveable guides which can be set for bandages and any width. If desired, the bandages can be caused to pass between bars set close together, thereby removing wrinkles before the cloth is wound. The attachments is fastened to wooden supports, which in turn are screwed to the sewing machine top.—Popular Mechanics.

For a Simple Dinner

Table decoration for a simple dinner may be arranged with four dark mahogany candlesticks, adorned with bright colored shades; in the centre of the table may be placed a tall handled basket of brown willow, filled with fruit. This arrangement may be carried out in any color. The candlesticks and basket might be white, black and white, or painted green or yellow.

CURRENT COMMENT ON WOMEN'S WORK

BY M. L. HART

GIRL students are known to be amongst the hard workers of the day and especially towards the end of the term is this the case. If they attend to the work of preparation for "exams." they have to make some sacrifice to get in anything extra in the way of helping in the general work of the community. Still where there is a will there is a way, and the girls of the Parkdale Collegiate have shown that their will to assist in the patriotic movements of the time is of the enthusiastic order that tells in methods of practical expression. Beginning with Ash Wednesday the girls started on a Lenten campaign of sacrifice. "Soci. boxes" were distributed and into this the pennies that might have gone for candies or other trifles were thrown without heed as to their number. A few days before closing for the Easter term a meeting was held and Miss Spence, so popular among the girls for her general interest in their welfare, as well as for the fine work she does for them as their teacher, was invited to the platform. Then Mary Williamson, as mistress of ceremonies, announced that they would salute the colors. Hereupon a big pail draped in the colors of the school was brought to the platform and the girls in procession advanced everyone with "sock box" in hand and proceeded to place it in the beribboned pail. Soon the receptacle overflowed and it was emptied and refilled several times before the ceremony was completed. The contents when counted, proved to amount to $85, which goes to augment the "Sock Fund" of the school, organized some months ago by Miss Spence. The knitting brigade of the school have knitted several hundred pairs of socks besides many other articles. Miss Sealey, also of the staff, is an ardent supporter of Miss Spence in the work. A box of the cosy footwear, which represents no small amount of self-abnegation on the part of the workers, went as a present to the Irish Fusiliers on St. Patrick's Day and a special pair, all tied up with the bright emerald green that means so much to the lover of the Little Green Isle, went to the boy who walked all the way from Ottawa to "join." The girls of the Parkdale Collegiate are certainly doing their "bit," and doing it well.

* * *

During the past week Miss Kathleen Burke, organizing secretary of the now noted Scottish Women's Hospital, has been an honored guest in Toronto. Several social functions were held at which she was the chief attraction, one of which was the luncheon given by Mrs A. E. Gooderham, to which the executive of the National I. O. D. E. were invited to meet the attractive visitor. Miss Burke is a Celtic lassie with an Irish name and traces her descent from Edmund Burke, of whom she is a great grand niece, and from whom she has, doubtless, inherited the gift of tongue which is no small factor in making her tour in the cause of patriotism a success. Like her distiguished ancestor, she is with the unfortunate, and some of the fire that expressed itself in the reference to Marie Antoinette in the memorable: "I had thought that a thousand swords would have leapt from their scabbords to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult," has come down to the girl with the pretty name who is doing such big things in the cause of humanity.

* * *

Specific instances speak louder than genaralities. We know that women in thousands are playing a part and playing it valiantly, but it requires individual pictures to give clear impressions of what is really being done. The story of Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, who has written of herself as, "A woman in the midst of the war," brings before one something approaching a real comprehension of what some women are capable. Mrs. Stobart's hospital unit that went from England to Serbia has now been heard of in every quarter of the English-speaking world and in every country of the allies. A photo of this undaunted woman shows a thin oval face upon which the things thru which she has gone have left their impress. The firm mouth has a shadow of sadness and the eyes look from out their somewhat deep setting with an intensity that seems to penetrate beyond the reach of ordinary vision. The picture shows Mrs. Stobart in riding uniform: A short skirt and three-quarter length belted coat with big, serviceable pockets, and a wide, soft hat from which dark soft hair waves softly on one side. Heavy boots like those of a man and leather leggins with knapsack slung over her shoulder, the Red Cross badge, worn on the sleeve, together with a riding whip, complete the outfit.

Speaking of her flight from Serbia when she, with her unit and many wounded were obliged to take part in the general evacuation, Mrs. Stobart says: "It was terrible enough to see one town after another abandoned to the enemy, but the abandonment of stations on the railway line—the main artery of national life—was a still sadder life. The last train, filled with wounded, whom we had tended, left in the evening; as usual, in silence—no scene. The stationmaster was leaving in the guard's van. He knew that for himself exile and ruin stared him in the face. But as the engine puffed and snorted and the train began slowly to move, he called to me and a few remaining officials on the platform, "Sbogom," good-bye. Nothing else. Could other words have added to the pathos?

* * *

Some idea of the dangers of the road is got from the description which tells that never for a moment did the sound cease of the creeking of wagons and the squish of oxen hoofs pressing glutinous mud. I find it difficult to say whether I liked least treeking by night or by day", continues the story. " By day nothing of the horrors by which one was surrounded was left to the imagination but by night there were added difficulties. The roads or tracks, quite apart from danger from the enemy, were full of risks and hazards, even when by daylight these were visible in advance. But they were dangerous when one was dependent on the light of a small lantern to reveal mudholes, bowlders, fallen trees precipices or broken bridges." The alertness and determination required are shown by an incident which is well worth quoting. "At one o'clock," tells Mrs. Stobart, "the block seemed permanent." There were no officers about and the soldiers all assumed that the deadlock was unavoidable and that nothing could be done. But I rode forward to try and discover the reason, and found, as I had suspected, that some of the oxen had come to the conclusion that, enemy or no enemy, it was bedtime, and they were calmly lying across the road, while the complacent drivers acquiesced, and themselves sat round the inevitable wood fires, not sleeping—they never seemed to sleep—or eating—one seldom saw them eating—but just gazing into the red ashes. I therefore called one of my soldiers and, dismounting, walked with him up the line of the columns ahead of us and, kicking the oxen out of their slumbers, made them give us passageway, and we proceeded. We reached our camping ground, halfway thru the defile, at 6 a. m., after a twenty-five hours' ride." These short paragraphs from Mrs. Stobart's story give an insight into the before undreamed of situations in which women have found themselves since the war began and speak loudly of the fortitude and common sense methods by which they are doing their part in overcoming the overwhelming difficulties of the present situation.

* * *

The Home and School Clubs, which are a comparatively new feature in the activities of Toronto, owe their origin in a great measure to the thought of the serious-minded women of the community, who are looking not alone to the present, but to things beyond, with special reference to what will happen when the war is over. These clubs are primarily to produce greater co-operation between the home and the school than has existed up to the present. In this the promoters are in line with the teaching of all advanced pedagogy, which points out that where this co-operation is lacking, efficiency of both units is hampered, the influence of the home being weakened or perhaps nullified by that of the school or the reverse, when there is not the complimentary action which co-operation would ensure. Those interested in the matter point out that now is the time to prepare for the reaction which is sure to come. War exigencies have awakened many mothers to a sense of their responsibilities, who before had taken things pretty much in a drifting fashion. Besides attending to their homes they have realized that they have had time to assist with Red Cross and along other lines, and the muscles and other forces which have been brought into play have gone out to an even increased interest to the home and to its little ones. How is this awakened interest to be maintained and directed into permanent channels? By co-operation of the home with the school, is the answer of the Home and School Club. Five branches are already formed with Mrs. Courtice convenor of the sub-committee of education for the Women's Council as the general president, and the probability is for a general development which will include and cover all the districts of the city with parents, teachers and children working in a trinity and unity which must undoubtedly spell for betterment.

* * *

The knitting committee, Mrs. McCleland, convenor, reports some splendidly knitted socks for sale, knitted by women, who cannot do other work because of having small children whom they are unable to leave. The league pay these women for the knitting and offer the socks for sale for comforts or Red Cross.

* * *

The following interesting account of the fashion parade in Atlantic City has come to this column from Mrs. C. J. Campbell one of Toronto's most enthusiastic club women, who is taking a rest down by the sea:

The parade started in wheel chairs from Young's million dollar pier to the street pier, a distance of about a mile. The weather was perfect for the occasion. The sun shone brightly, the ocean displaying one of its prettiest moods, by rolling in one white-crested wave after another in rythmic motion, this all adding to the picturesque scene of this display.

Ropes were stretched on each side of the middle of the forty-foot walk about twenty feet apart and Boy Scouts and police lined the way to keep the public outside the ropes. A motorcycle with three police kept the track clear.

Moving picture men and amateur photographers were also busy. Rolling chairs, some two thousand in number, lined each side of the ropes.

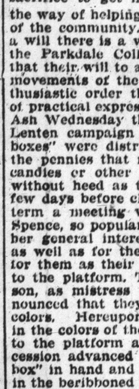
Eager crowds of men and women (the former taking as much interest and discussing the fashions as freely as the women), viewed the parade from the balconies, windows and the boardwalk.

The bugle corp of the Boy Scouts came first heralding the way for the models displaying the latest wearing apparel in spring fashions. Girls beautifully costumed as pages carrying standards with the maker's name headed each section of each different maker's costumes.

The models for children did their part very nicely displaying some very pretty dresses. Following this came a posse of police and a corp of Boy Scouts.

This ended the Dame Fashion's public display, but the stream of people continued all day.

The perfect weather and the many hued color schemes of the beautifully gowned women made a very charming morning for those who witnessed it.



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FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS STOP SHAFT STRAIN

Heating Up of Bearings and General Vibration Are Very Largely Eliminated.

Shafting on which pulleys and similar apparatus are mounted in factories comes in comparatively short lengths, and is often more or less crooked due to inevitable mishaps in handling. Even tho the bends may be so small as to be invisible to the unaided eye, they interfere seriously with the smooth running of the shafts when in use. To obviate this difficulty a new form of flexible coupling has recently been devised. It consists of two cast-iron spiders mounted on the abutting ends of two shafts. Between the interlocking arms of the spiders rubber cylinders are placed, these taking up any unevenness in the long rods as they revolve. Thus the heating up of bearings and general vibration is eliminated. The coupling finds particular application in the joining of armature shafts of electric generators with those of the driving engines.

In these times farmers have to look ahead and look alive.

Editorial Page of The Toronto Sunday World

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THE WORLD WINDOW

Garden Cities Planned for Belgium After War

Visitors to Letchworth and other garden cities, and still more the residents in these pleasant places of work and rest, will be interested to know that steps are being taken to rebuild the ruined cities of Belgium on lines which will embody the garden city principles. It is a matter of wonder that more cities do not adopt these plans. The reason, of course, is the private greed of individuals who cannot perceive that they would eventually make more out of their property by conforming to designs directed to the public welfare and the common good rather than by trying to chisel off a little bit of profit for private advantage. This is the method invariably pursued in cities like Toronto where, in the matter of city improvements, there appears to be no private interest in public undertakings at all. The several proposals for a city hall square, a federal square, and a post office square, all fell thru on account of the parsimony of the various bodies and individuals concerned. The result is the little village streets without open spaces or distinction which make the business section of Toronto the meanest in appearance of any city on the lakes. Smaller places might take a lesson from Toronto and make an early start on improvement. There will be an immense expansion in Canada soon after the war. The cities will feel the impulse and will leap ahead. Residential problems will become more acute. Suppose a village like Scarboro, ten or eleven miles out the Kingston road, combined its local forces and pooled its resources and decided to go in for town-planning, putting in sewers, light and asphalt, the place would become one of the most popular resorts in the country, the property would go up inestimably in value, and all concerned would reap the benefit. Any village might do this, but there would always be one or two objectors who could see no good in such a scheme, and who would be afraid that some one else would make something out of it. This is why private enterprise takes hold of such ideas and makes the profit that any small community might by co-operation make for itself.

* * *

Britons Grow Suspicious of Public Personalities

There is said to exist in England at present a feeling of intense suspicion of everybody and about everybody in official position or bearing public responsibility. Evidence of this is not wanting, and the suggestion is welcome as an explanation of the strained feeling existing among people in high places and of the growth of cabals and cliques in the political world. No one any longer trusts anyone else. It has been the desire of the German government to beget this attitude among its enemies, and it is not unlikely that the sedulous agents of the kaiser have done what they could in sowing the seeds of distrust and suspicion wherever they found an opportunity. The creation of an atmosphere where such seeds spring up spontaneously is also the aim of Germany, whose agents are trained in all kinds of nefarious methods, and are wise enough to know that mental weakness is quite as effective an ally if it can be engendered as weakness, physical and material. The attack of Mr. Gardiner, editor of The Daily News, the leading Liberal organ, upon Mr. Lloyd George, is in some respects one of the most astounding results of the war in England. The minister of munitions has been the idol of the Liberal party, its driving force, its genius, its prophet and pioneer. To hear that he is a traitor to his leader, that he is false to his party and untrue to his principles is not so marvelous as to hear that it is Mr. Gardiner who says these things. Mr. Gardiner has been noted for his books on the celebrated men of the day, "Prophets, Priests and Kings," and a later volume on similar lines. But he was altogether wrong about the German emergency which he pooh-poohed and discredited, and he may have lost his way among the suspicions that centre about Mr. Lloyd George.

* * *

His Canal Power Avails Little in War

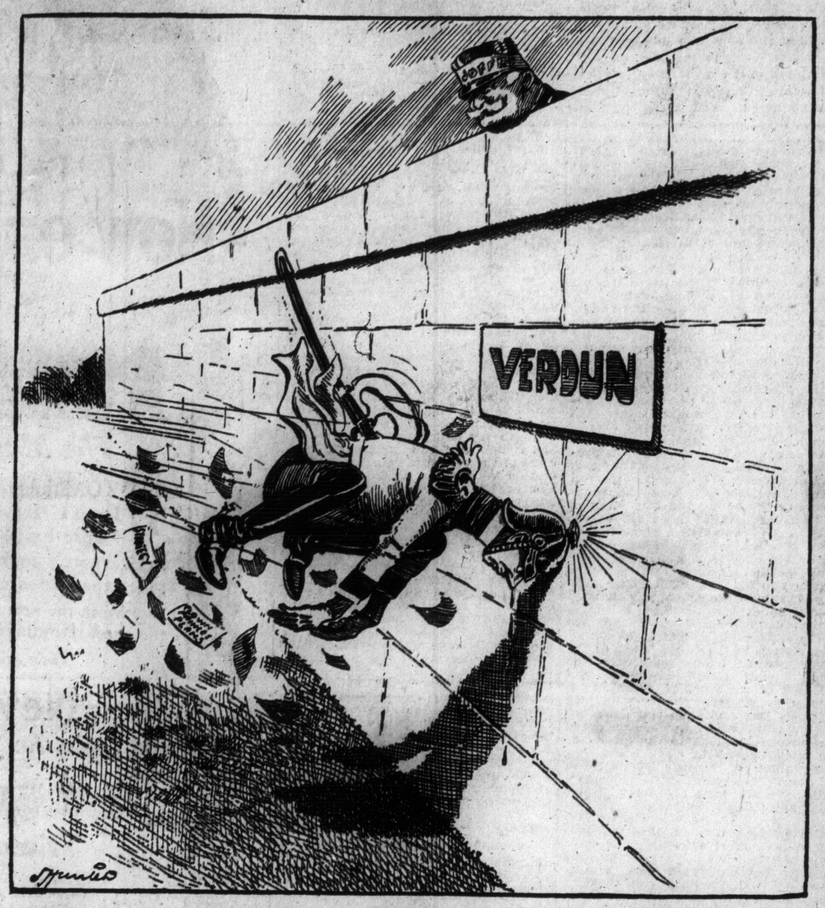
With the completion of the Kiel Canal came Germany's defiance of the world and her declaration of war. The kaiser evidently expected that when he could move his navy from the Baltic to the North Sea at will, he would be able to rule the world. He had miscalculated, and had he waited three years instead of three weeks before taking his belligerent step he might have found good reasons for keeping the peace for the rest of his life. But canal power is no more to be despised than any other facility which gives a nation control over her resources or renders them mobile either for commerce or for conflict. It is not too much to say that had the St. Lawrence Canal been completed when war broke out, and a way to the great lakes been opened for vessels of 28 feet draught, the war might have been brought to a speedier close than can now be expected. One of the embarrassments of the Allies is lack of shipping tonnage. There is practically no limit to the demand for bottoms. Any old tub that will float and carry a cargo is good for a charter and at fabulous rates. A ship canal to the great lakes from the Atlantic up the St. Lawrence, placing Toronto, Hamilton, and all the northern lake ports and ship-building yards on the sea-board, would have made such a difference in the war as can scarcely be understood. When the present greater Welland Canal is completed it will be inadequate for the demand upon it. When it was proposed it was declared that it would be impossible for the nation to build any more extensively, and the depth was limited to 22 feet. Since then we have been spending money like water in enterprises which will bring us no returns but only burdens. A few millions more or less in building a 32-foot canal would have been a drop in the bucket of the expenses of the war. This war should teach the present generation at least that no necessary expenditure is ever too great for a nation to undertake. If it be wise it will be profitable.

* * *

Shakspere Still Shakspere, Bacon Notwithstanding

One of the funny features of the Chicago decision that William Shakspere did not write the plays that go by his name is the intense indignation of the man who never read a Shakspere play in his life. He is as much upset about it as the profoundest literary expert in the empire. It is an interesting study in psychology to discover just why a man is so moved over a matter of which he knows practically nothing. What is Shakspere to him, or he to Shakspere? He would probably admit that there was nothing between them, and therein is probably the solution of his indignation. He has all his life been under the impression that he has been a properly instructed and therefore an intelligent and educated man. To be told at his time of life that he has been laboring under a delusion all these years, and that he was not smart enough to find it out for himself, is directly to insult his intelligence, and it is no wonder he is irritated over such treatment. He resents it as he would resent being told that he was on the wrong side of politics, or that he belonged to the wrong church, or that he read the wrong newspaper, or wore the wrong sort of clothes. It touches him personally to be interfered with in his long-standing and cherished beliefs, and he will not suffer it. Hence the indignation. Very few people argue these things out in the cool way of the scholar. The scholar has his evidence, and all the judges of Chicago would not change the material of his knowledge. Hence he is not disturbed, and may be amused. The people who first heard that King David did not write all the Psalms that go by his name, or that there were two Isaiahs concerned in writing the book of that name were greatly exorcised, but they are accustomed to it now. Even if somebody else wrote the plays it would make no difference in them. So, hurrah for Shakspere!

THE GOAT.



CHRONICLES BY THE KHAN

The Peopleless Places

["There be 20,000,000 of acres in the New Ontario clay belt practically untouched. The vast Peace River district is a soundless plain."]

The Prince of Peace when war is o'er
Shall don His diadem;
The homeless folk whose hearts are sore—
The People—what of them?
Tears no more shall stain their faces,
The scalding tears of pain;
These People shall people God's peopleless places,
Shall people God's peopleless plain!

Whene'er the Lord doth shut the door
Another opens wide;
He'll find them homes when war is o'er,
This side the rolling tide.
Of tears He'll wipe away the traces
And make them smile again;
His People shall people His peopleless places,
Shall people that peopleless plain!

Their fields are scourged with iron hoofs,
Their garden walls are low;
And everywhere the broken roofs
Do welcome rain and snow!
But there's a peopleless plain that graces
A world across the main;
These People shall people those peopleless places,
Shall people that peopless plain!

Oh! why rebuild the ruined shrine?
'Tis fall'n, so let it stay!
Come build a shrine in lands divine,
In new worlds far away;
A land where warfare ne'er debases,
The fields of grass and grain.
Ye People! come people these peopleless places,
Come people this peopleless plain!

Across the sea!—let no one grieve—
A pathway ye shall find,
And safe from dangers ye shall leave
Great Pharoah's hosts behind.
Your prophet I'll be—uplift your faces—
And this shall be my strain:
God's People shall people His peopleless places,
Shall people His peopleless plain!

Looking Backward

WE are told that Easter is the adaptation of an old pagan festival, and so is Christmas, Ascension, Trinity and so on.

Now we can understand the marvelous rise of Christendom—the astounding spread of the gospel in the far-off days.

The Missioners were great men in the full sense of the term. Each had the full equipment of a successful evangelist. He had tact—he had horse sense. He didn't go to the heathen and say:—

"Listen to me, ye miserable barbarians. If you don't quit worshipping that bum basswood god in yonder temple, you'll go to hell, sure thing! You've got to split up that pine idol for kindling wood and you've got to call off that bull and suffer in honor of your six headed joss and attend our prayer meeting instead."

That's the way too many missionaries talk nowadays, but they are not in the same class with the men who first invaded heathendom with the story of Jesus.

They quietly and wisely and in all cases ingeniously adopted the heathen festivals and the pagan symbols and oracles to the Christian cause. For the first few centuries the church was half pagan. Some of her ritual was all pagan and many of her chants and hymns were only slightly altered from what they had been when sung in the heathen temples.

Christianity was an evolution—the world became Christian by degrees.

The old-time missionaries worked on the people on the principle adopted by Old Twilight. When he bought the Spulpin fifty acres there was a big, five-acre orchard on it, a sad place. The trees were mostly all seedlings, distorted, deformed, brushy and forbidding. The fruit where it was not tasteless was bitter—all of it was inedible. The pigs ate it under protest. Old Twilight did not tear out that orchard root and branch, and cast it into the fire. He cultivated and fertilized the ground, he pruned the trees, he let in the light of heaven, and then he top-grafted the whole business with choice fruit, and in a few years, lo, and behold you! there was a great orchard loaded with prime Spies, Baldwins, Kings, Russets, Pippins, Rhode Island Greenings, Astrakhans, etc., a thing of beauty and a joy forever, besides being an unfailing source of profit.

That's the way the first Evangelists worked. What a difference today! The man who comes to convert you starts in by telling you that you are damned, that your religion is rotten, that your god is stuffed with sawdust and that your pet idol is made in Germany, together with embroidered breech clouts, beads and nose rings for the trade.

Why doth not this Fanatical Inept graft his Heaven on your Valhalla, his Land of Pure Delight on your Happy Hunting Grounds?

But he gets you as mad as a wet hen and it's all off and you so straightaway and sacrifice a bull to Jupiter!

But if they ever get in the majority they will take their hammer and smash your household gods to splinters. You may bury some of them in the garden and a thousand years from now another race and a different civilization will dig them up, turn the hose on them and your Venus will take her place in some great hall, the wonder of the world!

The Anaconda

"I FEAR no British lion, nay!"
The boasting kaiser said.
"And for the bear I do not care,
Of him I'm not afraid.
But, oh! The anoconda.
It's strength I cannot foil,
My soul it frightens, each day it tightens,
The anacondan coil!

"The mightly lion and the bear,
I do not fear," quoth he.
"There's only one thing dreadful in
The whole menagerie."
Oh! Oh! The anaconda!
In vain I strive and toil,
I cannot break, I cannot shake,
The anacondan coil!

"I feel that I must gasp for breath;
My bones are on the rock.
This is vengeance—this is death,
My straining ribs do crock.
Gott straafe the anaconda!
In vain I maul and moil;
A band of steel each hour I feel,
The anacondan coil!

"Hope within me slowly dies;
No longer I'm a king.
It hath a thousand jaws and eyes
This hydra headed thing!
Oh! The anaconda!
The two of us embroil,
I cannot burst the bonds accurst,
The anacondan coil.

"I can't forget the laocoon;
Adieu my hopes and joys,
The awful coils will crush me soon
And strangle all my boys!
Oh! Oh! The anaconda!
It's strength I cannot foil!
I cannot shake, I cannot break,
The anacondan coil."

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

LAST WEEK I NOTICED Sir Sidney Lee's standard biography of William Shakspere of Stratford-on-Avon, and I endeavoured to avoid the problems connected with the association of Francis Bacon with the authorship of the plays. This week I must pay some attention to this side of a question which the celebration of the tercentenary brings forward. Very curiously on the 21st inst. Judge Richard S. Tuthill in Chicago rendered judgment in a suit brought to determine the authorship of the plays, as affecting the success of a moving picture series of presentations. William N. Selig sought to restrain George Fabyan, publisher, from publishing books supporting the Baconian position. On the evidence Judge Tuthill had no option but to decide in favor of Bacon. There was no evidence and no presumption in favour of William Shakspere having been an author. No doubt this legal decision will arouse widespread discussion in circles that have hitherto not heard of the problem, but it has been argued pro and con for many years, and until the documents in Lambeth Palace are investigated probably all the evidence available has been produced.

* * *

HORACE TRAUBEL WAS IN Toronto ten days ago and we had some talk about Shakspere. Horace is not wholly a Baconian, but like many others, he is satisfied that the plays were not written by William Shakspere, and the columns of his paper, The Conservator, have often been open to Baconian correspondence. One of his contributors, now dead, was Isaac Hull Platt, whose book on Bacon cryptograms is less convincing than his account of the speech put in the mouth of Joan of Arc in the Shakspere play, and by the critics held to be spurious and unwarranted. The discovery of some old French manuscripts in the archives of a city in the Low Countries furnished the original of this speech which is a free rendering of the old French version of Joan of Arc's own words. And this place where the manuscript was found was one of the places visited by Bacon in his travels, where he stayed and made some historical investigations. It will take a great deal more than this, however, to upset the Stratford claims. It has always appeared strange to me that critics who attribute the plays to Shakspere will not admit that he knew how to spell his own name. In the facsimiles given by Sir Sidney Lee, the only five autographs of Stratford William in existence, he spells his name as it is spelled in these columns, but Sir Sidney and many who support him insist that he did not know how to spell his own name. In this Horace Traubel agrees with them, but for entirely different reasons. Horace was a bank clerk for many years, and at one time his business was to check over the signatures to all the cheques which passed through the bank. He had thousands a day of these to do, and like all men similarly employed, became exceedingly expert. He says that when he saw the Shakspere signature he knew at once that it was not written, but drawn. That is, it was the signature of an illiterate man who, as is frequently done, not being able to write, had been given a copy of his name to imitate, which he did in the slow, laborious, piecemeal fashion common to such cases. Horace says any banker will confirm this view.

* * *

NATURALLY THE CRITICS do not dwell on this phase of the controversy, altho they will not admit that the way he spells his name, in the only signatures that remain in his own handwriting, is correct. Richard Grant White, one of the most eminent of the critics and a firm believer in the authorship of Will of Stratford, says: "The author had an intimate acquaintance with Latin and Greek authors, with history, politics, the arts of war, natural philosophy, chemistry, horticulture and agriculture, law, medicine and music, French and Italian languages, and the facts of travel; he was able to sport with his knowledge, turning metaphors upon these by use of words and phases relating to things unknown to the ordinary run of people." Andrew Lang and J. Churton Collins, both Stratfordians, fall foul of each other on this point. Mr. Collins was assured of the classical scholarship of the author of the plays, but he claims for him such a profundity of scholarship that Andrew Lang protests. "One thing seems certain to me," says Lang. "If Shakspere read and borrowed from Greek poetry, he knew it as well (except Homer), as Mr. Collins knew it; and remembered what he knew with Mr. Collins' extraordinary tenacity of memory. Now if 'Shakespeare' did all that, he was not the actor. Mr. Collins," proceeds Lang, "overproved his case. If his proofs be accepted, Shakspere the actor knew the Greek tragedians as well as did Mr. Swinburne. If the author of the plays were so learned, the actor was not the author, in my opinion—he was, in the opinion of Mr. Collins."

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN that the scholars are not agreed among themselves, and that it is not such a very contemptible thing to imagine that the Stratford man was not the author, as Sir Herbert Tree and other critics hold him to be. Horace Traubel told us about the fine rage of one critic who protested against the attempt to tear the laurels from the brow of England's greatest poet. This gentleman was too illogical to see that it was just possible that he was trying to keep the laurels on a brow where they did not belong, and depriving the true owner of their glory. The plays themselves are not affected in the least by the controversies that go on over their authorship. It is conceivable to me that the true author desired to direct attention to the plays rather than to the personality of the author. William Shakspere's will presents a difficulty in the matter which I have never seen adequately explained by his friends of this century. It was twenty pages long and mentioned everything he possessed. But there is not a word in it about his plays, neither the twenty-six already in circulation, nor the ten, six of which had never before been heard of, which were printed in the folio of 1623, seven years after William Shakspere was dead and buried. His executors had nothing to do with the folio nor his relatives. Not only were new plays printed in 1623, but the old ones were so changed and altered in parts as to be practically new versions. Small things often convey more than weightier matters in problems of this sort, and I confess one of the points that sticks in my mind may seem trivial to some. Shakspere, if he wrote the plays, seems to have a strange regardlessness for his native town, when not once in all the thirty-six plays is it mentioned. St. Alban's, on the other hand, where Bacon lived and worked, is mentioned dozens of times. Shakspere retired to Stratford in 1597, having, it is alleged, been given £1000 for the use of his name, and he was not connected after that time with London or the stage or the plays. The question still remains whether it was Bacon who wrote the plays or some other unknown, or as many believe a company or syndicate of Rosicrucians.

* * *

IN THIS CONNECTION one of the developments in the recent Chicago trial is of interest. Harold Johnson, who describes himself as neither a Roman Catholic nor a Jesuit, put in a petition, 8000 words long with exhibits, alleging that the plays were "in truth and fact secretly composed by certain members of the Society of Jesus, commonly known as the Jesuits, living in seclusion in England at the time said Works appeared." Mr. Johnson alleges that they were printed by Roman Catholics and that the Droueshout portrait of Shakspere was engraved by a Roman Catholic, and that the plays were dedicated to two Roman Catholic noblemen, both of whom were Jesuit protectors. The portrait mentioned, which appeared in the folio of 1623, is "not of a person at all, but merely the back of a Jesuit coat with two left arms, upon which is laid a collar, bearing, as shown later, a Catholic Pope's initials and heraldic shield." The tail-piece which is frequently used after the plays is said to embody Jesuit symbols with the initials of Father Edmund Campion and Father Robert Parsons, two leaders of the eight Jesuits then in England, who were proscribed and hunted as enemies of the state at this time. Johnson points out that Roman Catholic doctrine is taught throughout the plays, and Protestant teaching slighted, while the Aristotelian system of philosophy, and rules of dramatic construction are observed, and the scholastic system of St. Thomas Aquinas, while English and Protestant systems are belittled. The name "Shake-Speare," thinks Mr. Johnson, was probably suggested by the family name of Nicholas Breakspears, who as Adrian IV. was the only Englishman who ever sat on the Papal throne. As Francis Bacon was a Protestant, it is contended that he could not have written these anti-Protestant plays, and the supposition that the ignorant Stratford butcher boy could have written them is ridiculed. Bacon as an inductive philosopher could not have adhered to the deductive philosophy of the plays, and the cipher references to Bacon in the plays were to Roger Bacon, the English Catholic scientist and scholar, and to Father Thomas Bacon, the English Jesuit, while the repeated use of the name of Francis was in allusion to St. Francis of Assissi. The mention of St. Alban's was because the town is the seat of the greatest Catholic shrine in England. The secrecy as to the authorship of the plays was natural under these circumstances, and Jesuits under the rule of their order are not permitted to seek secular or individual fame. Mr. Johnson has certainly added a new element to the problem. Some of the Occultists state that Francis Bacon was a reincarnation of Roger Bacon, who was himself a reincarnation of Alban the Martyr of Verulam, and that he is incarnate once more on earth at present and intimately concerned with present affairs. There is evidently more in the Shakspere plays than meets the eye.

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UMBS

S BE SEEN that the not agreed among and that it is not ntemptible thing to e Stratford man was as Sir Herbert Tree es hold him to be, told us about the e critic who pro- the attempt to tear n the brow of Eng- poet. This gentle- ogical to see that it le that he was try- laurels on a brow not belong, and de- e owner of their ays themselves are he least by the con- go on over their It is conceivable the true author attention to the n to the personality William Shakspere's difficulty in the mat- ve never seen ade- d by his friends of It was twenty pages oned everything he there is not a word plays, neither the y in circulation, nor which had never be- rd of, which were folio of 1623, seven liam Shakspere was ed. his executors o with the folio nor Not only were new 1623, but the old hanged and altered be practically new ll things often con- weightier matters in sort, and I confess s that sticks in my rivial to some. Shaks- te the plays, seems e regardlessness for when not once in all ays is it mentioned. e other hand, where d worked, is men- times. Shakspere ord in 1597, having, en given £1000 for me, and he was not that time with Lon- e or the plays. The remains whether it wrote the plays or own; or as many be- or syndicate of

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THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

The Last Laugh Was Not on Pa.

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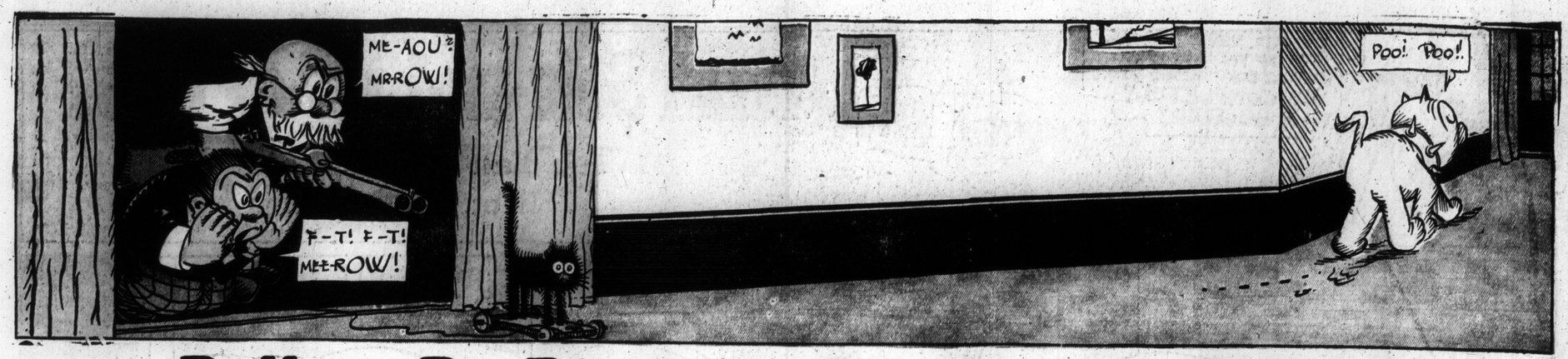

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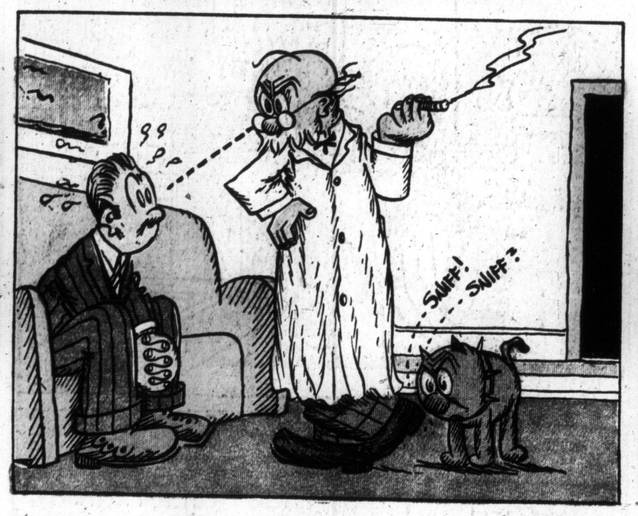

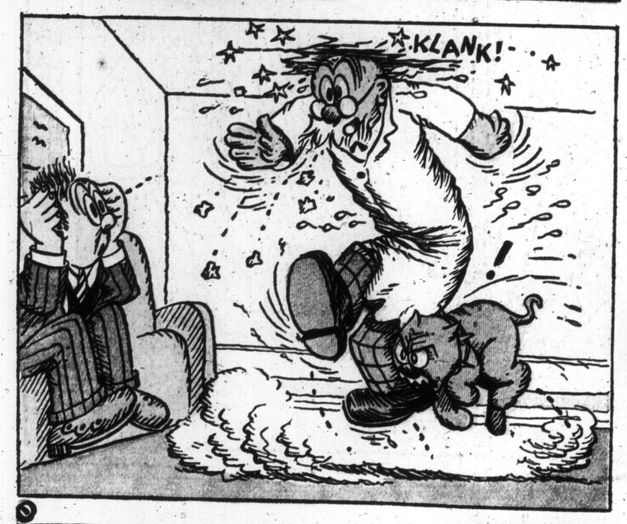

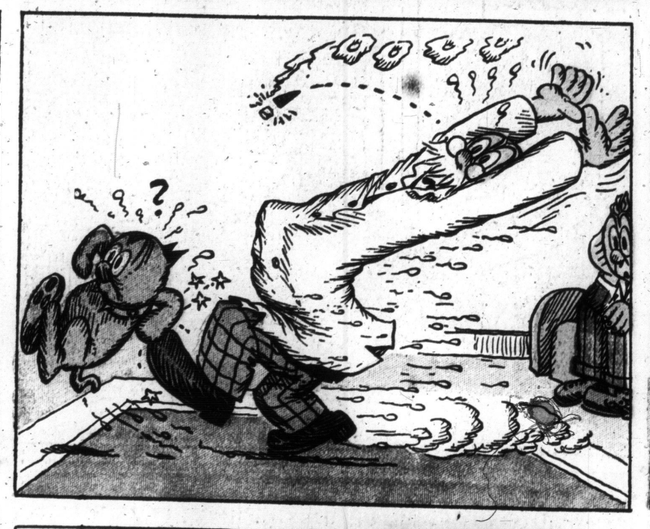

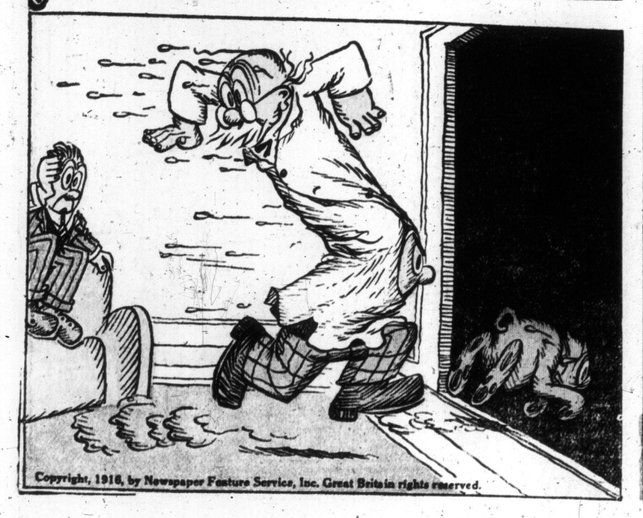

STAGE
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The Toronto Sunday World

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TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 30 1916

—PRICE FIVE CENTS

PREPARING YOUR BOAT OR CANOE FOR ANOTHER SEASON'S PLEASURE

Things You Should Do and Some Things You Shouldn't Do if the Craft Is to Look its Best and Be Seaworthy.

By HARRY H. JOHNSON.

CANOES should be repainted or re-varnished at the commencement of each season and as a great many paddlers are beginning to think of the coming season and incidentally of putting their craft in shape a few words on the subject may not be amiss.

With painted boats, after the bottom boards have been removed, the whole canoe both inside and out, not forgetting the almost inaccessible recesses under the fore and aft decks should be cleaned either by washing with a lye solution or by careful brushing. All the loose, scaly, paint should be carefully removed and then the canoe is ready for sand-papering.

Sand-papering is a long tedious job, but one that should not be slighted if a good finish is desired. First, go over the entire hull with a fairly coarse grade of sand-paper. Rub across the grain and be careful to remove any lumps in the old paint, blisters, and swellings. After the entire boat has been gone over with a coarse grade, repeat with a finer grade. If the sand-paper is wrapped around a square board about 3½ inches by ⅞ it will be found that the work will be much more effective and not nearly so hard on the hands.

After sand-papering any bruises should be filled either with putty or better still, a stiff mixture of white lead and varnish. Cracks should be treated in this way also.

Ready for the Paint.

When the filler is thoroly hardened the boat is ready for the first coat of paint. In buying paint for canoes the paint salesman should be told explicitly the purpose for which the paint is required. Many of the cheap ready mixed paints are intended for indoor use and will not stand the water and exposure to which a canoe is subjected. To spend a great deal of time in covering a boat with cheap paint is the worst kind of folly, as a boat so painted will discolor in a week and long before the height of the season is reached will present a blistered and cracked surface that will be an eyesore.

If the paint when obtained is found to be stiff and difficult to apply, thin it with raw linseed oil and very little turpentine. It is better in the long run to give a canoe three coats of thin paint than two coats of a stiff, thick, slow-drying paint.

To make the job as accessible as possible the canoe should be put up on a pair of painter's trestles, or in the absence of trestles, a couples of benches that are common to most boat houses will serve the purpose admirably. More paint will be available for the canoe if the inside is painted first and the canoe then turned over on the gunwales and the outside covered. Apply the paint the long way of the gain and brush well into the wood and cracks. A good coat of paint will do much toward keeping the canoe waterproof.

After the first coat has been applied give it from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to harden before applying the second. A third coat is advisable and if a bright shiny finish is desired a coat of good spar varnish on top of the last coat of paint will give the desired result.

When it is desired to have the gunwales, decks and thwarts, varnished or of a different color from the hull care should be taken not to let the color from the hull run, or be splashed on them. Should this happen a clean rag carefully used will remove it while wet, but it should not be allowed to dry. After the hull has been finished and is quite dry, the rest of the canoe can be painted the desired color. Any lines or letters that are desired should be put on after the hull is thoroly dry.

Care in Varnishing.

When it is desired to varnish instead of paint, greater care must be exercised in cleaning the hull, as streaks or discoloration can not be as readily hidden by varnish as by paint. Use only the best grade of spar varnish, as any other kind will turn white when wet and will not stand the elements. Be careful to apply the varnish evenly, not allowing any surplus to remain or any spots to go uncovered. Three coats well applied to a clean canoe should make it look like new.

Several days should be allowed to elapse after the last coat is applied in order that the varnish will harden before the canoe is put in the water.

The bottom boards should be carefully cleaned in the same manner as the hull and given as many coats or, as great deal of wear comes on them, an additional coat.

Canvas-covered canoes should be sand-papered with a fine grade of sand-paper and any tears or bruises in the canvas should be carefully repaired by putting a square of canvas under the tear and tacking the torn canvas tight to the hull with small copper tacks which may be obtained from any canoe out-fitter. If water is allowed to get in between the canvas and the hull, the canvas will commence to rot in a very short time, and completely destroy the canoe.

It is customary to varnish the inside of canvas-covered canoes and paint the outside. Two coats of paint are usually applied and then a coat or two of varnish to give it a hard brilliant finish.

Racing canoes, on account of their light construction, require careful handling and usually after a strenuous season the ribs and cleats may be found to require repairing, or may need a few extra nails in order to make them tight. It is customary for the outside of the hull, up to at least the water line, to be covered with graphite. This graphite is generally put on with vinegar just before a race and is well rubbed in with rags or newspapers.

To Relieve Doubts.

If doubts are entertained regarding the canoe's tightness, the old graphite should be removed with vinegar or some other solution that will cut it. The black color cannot be entirely removed, but the hull should be thoroly sand-papered and made as smooth as possible. When this is done, several coats of varnish should be applied, both inside and out. After the last coat of varnish has set a new coat of graphite may be applied.

Flake graphite, such as is used by engineers, and is put up for sale in cans, is used. This is dry and flaky. Scatter a small quantity on the hull and either pour a little vinegar on it or with a rag moistened in vinegar rub the graphite well into the canoe. After the hull is covered rags or paper should be used to remove any surplus. The graphite is black and soft, and old clothes are much to be preferred for this operation.

By carefully following the above directions anyone should be able to put a canoe or small boat in proper condition for the season. Care should be taken to have the boat clean, dry and well sand-papered before applying the paint or varnish. Most beginners are too anxious to apply the paint without taking the necessary time and pains with the preliminary operations.

SO THEY TELL ME : : : : By Lou Skuce

PIKEY'S BIG BLUFF AT THE BANK OR HOW HE REALLY PUT ONE OVER

He Lived by His Wits, Was Skilful at Times, Knew a Good Combination on a Pool Table and Succeeded in This Venture.

BY EDWARD ARTHUR BEDER.

TO APPRECIATE the feeling of amazement that came over me when I heard his destination, you must first of all know that Pikey possesses all those qualifications and high endowments that go to make the perfect bum. He is the piece de resistance of pool-room pageants, he is a master exponent of cue culture, and the main source of the wit that floats hazily o'er the green-hued tables about which those who strive for ten-ball runs congregate. He is also a dicey dilettante. Craps are to him what a good breakfast food is to many—a source of nourishment. He derives an intellectual stimulus from the creation of wonderful invocations to his baby-doll to come the desired number, and gains, physically, by the constant bending of the knee and snapping of the fingers that the pastime demands.

He is an earnest student of the sheet that is covered closely with rows of tiny figures, and when the signs are propitious, he plays them boldly right on the nose. Further, Pikey is a cocktail enthusiast. Not that he confines himself to the consumption of liquids concocted by the higher prescriptionists, on the contrary, he is democratic enough to drink beer with any man, still he has a weakness for the mellow martini.

The wind was making sails of the flaps of his none too sober-hued overcoat when I espied him advancing towards me. He rolls a little in his walk, does Pikey, but this is a perfectly natural process with him—not the result of a congenially spent hour.

"Well, Pikey, where to?" I greeted, when he came abreast.

"Oh, just goin' to the bank," he said simply.

"Now, Pikey," I remonstrated, "abandon this delicate sarcasm. What association have you with satire. Where to?"

"On the level, pal, me for the wadhouse."

As I knew that on those occasions when the gods of chance had been kind to him, Pikey acted as his own safety deposit vault, or to be more explicit, the south-eastern pocket of his pants was the receptacle for his treasure, I stared at him.

"Now what droll travesty is this?" I demanded. "Pikey, if the words of truth are within you, let them have exercise. Proceed!"

"I'm givin' you the straight stuff," he protested. "I'm goin' to the bank. Come on, if ye wanna."

What Had Happened.

In speechless amazement I turned and accompanied him. Wild thoughts whirled and jammed within my brain. What had happened? Could it be that Pikey had reformed? Somehow I refused to give credence to the idea. I glanced at him—the gleam of his bright neckwear and the faint aroma of Saturday Specials reassured me. Pikey was still a power in the land whereon pool-rooms had been erected, he was still an active participant in the grand old game of craps. What, then, was the meaning of his projected visit to the realms of finance?

He said little to enlighten me; for the most part his wandering eye concerned itself with the female of the species, and he confined his remarks to terse criticisms of Queen street queens.

Outside the bank we halted. Perhaps it was the wind, perhaps it was the fact that a little of the atmosphere from the dental suite on the first floor had escaped and was wafted towards me, at any rate I shivered as we entered the place. I am not in the habit of entering banks, and so I stared about me with some curiosity. After a little reflection I decided that the interior resembled a menagerie on a small scale. Or, perhaps, to give a more correct comparison, it was like a third-grade dime museum—if they grade dime museums so low. There were the same barred cages neatly partitioned off to display the exhibits to the best advantage, and each cage bore a little sign containing a brief description of the inmate.

Of course here the resemblance ended. I hadn't been in the place two minutes before I detected that the things behind the bars were quite human, altho I received a shock when I saw the sign, "Water-rats." However, on a closer examination it proved to be "water-rates." The "teller" was a mild-looking young man, and he was engaged in the childish pastime of flipping the ends of several hundred ten dollar bills with a damp forefinger. It amused me greatly to see him. Even a child would know that that was no way of washing banknotes.

I take it that the "manager" is a somewhat ferocious creature that seeks solitude, for the only means of access to this one was thru a stoutly

(Continued on Page 11.)

HIGHLAND BRIGADE POSSIBLE FOR THIS MILITARY DISTRICT

Already There are Three Battalions and Fourth is Anticipated: Weeding-out Process Affecting Officers Not Attached Commences After Today.

By WALTER G. FESSEY.

LT.-COL. GEORGE CHISHOLM'S 92nd Highlanders' Battalion, which won the big marching competition held in Riverdale Park, is the second kiltie regiment for overseas service raised in Toronto since the outbreak of war. It was recruited in quick time in response to the slogan, "Avenge St. Julien." It is largely composed of Toronto men whose chums and helped to "save the situation" on the Ypres front.

At the time the 92nd was organized the demand for khaki uniforms had exceeded the supply. The battalion overcame this, securing a "uniform" appearance by holding shirt-sleeve route-marches, headed by its fine brass band.

The parade of the 92nd to the Yonge street wharf to embark on the lake boat for the Niagara Camp in the late summer was also a shirt-sleeve function, but most of the men had been supplied with khaki shirts, and they were thus uniformed to that extent. This battalion, after training for about two months at Niagara, made a fine marching record in its trek back to Toronto, last November. Col. Chisholm's command is now regarded as qualified to take its place on the firing line at the front.

Three Highland Units.

There are now three Highlander Battalions in training in the Toronto Military District for active service overseas. The 92nd, Lt.-Col. George Chisholm, commander, and the 134th, Lt.-Col. Duncan Donald, commander, were both raised in Toronto by the 48th Highlanders Regiment. As the "48th" went almost a solid regiment to the front with the first contingent, Toronto has sent about 5000 kilties overseas. The 5000 include several separate drafts of several hundred each, supplied during the last year.

The other Highlander overseas battalion in the Toronto District, the 173rd, was organized by the 91st Highlander Regiment of Hamilton. The 173rd has quite recently been recruited up to strength. It is in training at Hamilton under command of Lt.-Col. W. W. Bruce. The 173rd is looked on with a great deal of pride by the people of Hamilton. Toronto and Hamilton may combine in the formation of another Highlander battalion, thus making a complete brigade of kiltie soldiers at the front, all raised in this military district.

New Change Made.

Supernumerary lieutenants attached to overseas infantry units officially cease to be connected with battalions after this date, Sunday, April 30, in accordance with orders issued by the department of militia at Ottawa at the beginning of the month. Those eage to go on active service will be given appointments with new battalions in accordance with the recommendations and qualifications they can show, with their applications to the minister of militia.

An exception has been made in the case of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, which will be allowed to retain one officer supernumerary to the establishment.

In addition to cutting off infantry supernumerary officers today, the department of militia has given notice of a drastic weeding out policy by an order covering both infantry and artillery units. The order states that all attached officers who are not qualified will be cut off the overseas units to which they are attached after May 21. No officers unless qualified will be accepted on probation with overseas units after May 21. Infantry officers lacking qualification may have to take the red-coat route at the schools of instruction.

Training at Ottawa.

Sixteen hundred men, many of them recruited in Toronto, are now in training at Ottawa to go overseas as drafts for the Engineers. Two-thirds of the men, however, are from the western provinces, a contingent of 250 coming all the way from Vancouver. The training at the Engineers' camp is under Lt.-Col Melville, commandant; Capt. G. D. Parker and Lieut. W. Fellowes, instructors. Sergt. Ralph, who went to the front as a corporal in the Engineers, has recovered from his wounds and has been appointed sergeant in charge at the Sir Sanford Fleming home at Ottawa.

To Use Umbrellas.

Amusement has been caused by the semi-serious suggestion of Lt.-Col. Thompson of the militia department, Ottawa, that officers and men at Niagara and other summer camps should be permitted to use umbrellas, when off duty, as a protection against sun-stroke and in heavy rain. It is pointed out that when the Duke of Cambridge was commander of the British army he so frequently appeared at reviews with an umbrella that he was finally christened "the umbrella duke." A critic suggests a compromise by the construction of a combination swagger-stick and umbrella.

Strict orders have been issued by the militia department prohibiting the troops at Niagara and other military training camps shooting either birds or squirrels, it being held that the birds summering in Canada should be treated as honored guests and neither they nor the squirrel made use of as targets, as such musketry practice is not British.

Free in Future.

An anouncement has been made to the members of overseas units that if their wives require a certificate of their marriage or the birth of their children, they can obtain the documents free of charge. The certificates will be granted on an application to the department of the registrar-general of Ontario, certified to by a secretary or other officer of a patriotic fund, magistrate, clergyman, or other responsible person satisfactory to the registrar-general.

WHY TIRPITZ FELL TOO MUCH SINKING

Useless Destruction of Merchantmen Given as Reason for His Dropping Out.

HIS FIRST INTIMATION

When Papers Said he Was Ill, He Knew Something Was Happening.

BY CHARLES TOWER.

BERNE, April 29.—Admiral Tirpitz's resignation was finally brought about, according to the newspapers, by Herr Ballin, the director of the Hamburg-American Line, who opposed many features of his submarine policy. Herr Ballin still has the kaiser's ear.

He is said to have warned the emperor and chancellor that the result of the useless destruction of merchant ships would be the seizure of German vessels not only by Portugal, but also by other neutrals. He also warned them that Germany's last commercial sheet anchor after the war—namely, North and South America—is breaking away, and that a further conflict with the United States on the subject of the defensive arming of merchantmen would finally isolate Germany. His arguments were supported by the votes of the American congress and the rapid fall in the rate of exchange of the mark.

Pressing for Campaign.

Tirpitz's supporters have been pressing for an anti-Bethmann campaign on the reassembling of the reichstag. Both The Vossische Zeitung and Vorwarts indicated recently that a break-up of the parliamentary truce appeared inevitable. The Basler Nachrichten says:

"The threatened trade war after the war, i.e., the enmity of Germany's remaining markets—is such a serious prospect that the maintenance of the last oversea market, America, is sufficiently important to outweigh the advantages of a ruthless pursuance of the submarine campaign.

The connection of Tirpitz's fall with German foreign policy is shown by the fact that Bethmann-Hollweg refused to meet the foreign affairs committee of the federal council until he had finally secured the kaiser's decision. The South German newspapers explain that no comment is permitted, but they do not disguise the gravity of the crisis. It is reported that the first intimation that Admiral Tirpitz got that he had lost his duel with Bethmann was the Wolff Bureau announcement that he (Tirpitz) was ill. The papers think that the effects of the resignation will not be apparent all at once, as every effort will be made not only to conceal the actual decisions but also to pacify as far as possible the strong Tirpitz party in the reichstag and the country.

WORK AMONG THE YOUNG BOYS WHO NEED A BROTHER'S CARE

Something About the Juvenile Act, What it Will Accomplish, and the Relation the Big Brotherhood Movement Bears to the Juvenile Court.

BY EUNICE GUNN RAMSAY.

IF THE "Juvenile Act" did nothing else but pass the act respecting juvenile courts the legislature which has just adjourned would have something to its credit.

In these days a great deal of stress is placed upon the question of good roads the Hydro-Electric and other matters regarding material advance, but after all it is the social questions which touch at the vital life of the people. The Juvenile Court aims at bringing the fatherly touch into all legal procedure respecting children. It refuses to condemn the child as a criminal and lays emphasis on the preventative measures of forgiveness, education, and moral safeguards.

As all legislature in any way classed as crime, comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, an advantage is here gained in having a Dominion act dealing with youthful offendors that is uniformly applicable from Halifax to Vancouver, and in the new prairie settlement as well as in the largest city. The terms of this act are as advanced as could be found in any similar line elsewhere.

By a Toronto Man.

An interesting fact, and one highly creditable to this country, is that juvenile courts were first advocated by a Toronto man, J. J. Kelso, in addresses delivered at Chicago during the world's fair in 1893, and some of his hearers on that occasion brought the matter to the attention of the legislature of Illinois, with the result that Chicago and the State of Illinois gained world-wide credit as having first taken up this work on a large scale. Judge Ben Lindsay a little later became intensely interested in the subject and organized a children's court in Denver before any Colorado law was drafted and by his vigorous advocacy carried the campaign all over the United States.

As is so often the case, the Province of Ontario, where the movement really originated, was the last to provide the requisite machinery for making the movement really effective. The children were being well cared for under the Children's Protective Act, and it was not considered, in the earlier days, necessary to have a separate law regulating and defining the powers of children's courts. But the demand for these courts has become insistent within the past two or three years. Among the cities and districts which now have an established children's court are Toronto, Ottawa, Berlin, Brantford, Stratford, and the District of Timiskaming. Within the next year social workers in London, Hamilton, Windsor, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Sault St. Marie will make application to have children's courts opened, and the Ontario Act, just assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor, defines exactly how they should be managed. It is made compulsory upon the city or county to provide the requisite funds, and this alone is likely to insure the success of the new movement. The act was introduced, and carried thru the house by the Attorney-General, Hon. I. B. Lucas, and the administration of the new machinery will largely be in the hands of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT AND ITS RELATION TO THE JUVENILE COURT.

With the opening a few weeks back of its new headquarters, adjacent to the juvenile court the Big Brother Movement of Toronto has marked a further stage in its progress.

Commenced in Toronto as a private philanthropy by Clarence Noble three

(Continued on Page 11.)

Toronto's Water Front Scene of Great Activity

By HARRY JOHNSON.

ALONG Toronto's water front, activity again reigns supreme. The various lake vessels that have stood silent all winter long in the ice locked slips, each guarded and watched by a caretaker and his family are once again moving to the ripples of the peaceful waters of the land bound harbor.

Large squads of men are now preparing them for their season's work. Brushes and brooms wielded by husky deck hands are busily engaged in removing the grime and dirt accumulation of the last year, as many as a dozen or fifteen men may be seen grouped about a stream of water busily washing the deck under the watchful eye of an officer while the rigging and stacks are groomed by the more skillful and experienced.

The hulls, too, at least as far as the water-line, are washed and scraped and after this operation the painters come long and from the tip of the bowsprit to the rudder and from the water line to the top of the mast the whole ship will be gone over with paint and varnish.

Not one coat but several are given each ship, and on account of the exposure to the elements this paint must be of the best quality. The same is true of the varnish, only the best quality of spar varnish can be used or else within a month the spars will look worse than if they had not been touched.

The Niagara boats the Cayuga, Chippewa, Corona, and Chicora are resplendent in the first coats of white on the upper works, and black to the water line and red below. Other boats are being painted in as many different colors as there are different steam ship owners and captains, but as a rule white seems to predominate.

Shortage of Men.

This year as in all other lines of business, there is a shortage of men to do the work and the different managers wear a worried look whenever the question of help comes before them. The adventurous type of men who follow the Great Lakes shipping trade are closely related to their brothers of the salt water, and the men who left the ocean traffic to experience the fresh water work and incidentally laugh at the fresh water sailors, after a season on the lakes are quite ready to admit that navigation on the lakes calls for experience and nerve similar to that, which draws the adventurous youths to the sea.

These "fresh water salts" at the conclusion of last season did not have to look far for adventurous jobs when the different lines paid them off. The recruiting officer was not around the corner but right at the door and many of them are now in the different branches of the army. To those who could not leave the water came the report of the scarcity of men and consequent high wages on the maritime seaboard. A couple of thousand miles between them and the waiting jobs did not daunt them in the least. After doing the many risky jobs on a lake boat during the autumn gales, a trip to salt water as an uninvited guest of a railway on one of the many freight trains was a pleasant variation. Others took the safer but more lucrative job of being chambermaid to a shipment of horses or cattle and made the first trip to England or France in that capacity. So this year finds the lines facing a greater year than previously with a labor market that has been combed of its best material.

However men, who follow the water are strong believers that there is always a substitute and with the available help the vessels are being groomed and painted and substitutes will be found to carry on the work from which the experienced men have vanished.

A Risky Piece of Work.

Painting the tall spars of the sailing vessels only differs from the work performed by steeple jacks in as much as the spar work is the more risky. Even on a quiet day the vessel, unlike the base of a steeple, chimney or flag pole, is never at rest. Then a sudden swell or squall will cause the vessel to roll and the men on the ladders painting the vessel's side may find themselves many feet from the hull they are working on and too near the water to remain dry.

Most of the excursion vessels plying out of Toronto start the season about Victoria Day and as that date approaches the men will be worked under greater pressure and on some of the boats on that day the passengers had better be careful how they rub against the splendid looking wood work. Even a nice comfortable deck chair may part with some of its green paint and one's holiday attire may have a new tone added to the color scheme.

The various yachting, rowing and canoe clubs have held their annual meetings and the captains and coaches have been duly elected. Soon the crews will be seen getting in their first real work-outs to the strongly worded criticisms of the coaches and coxswains. Already some of the crews have been on the icy waters of the bay.

Quiet Among Oarsmen.

This is going to be a quiet year among the oarsmen. The national regatta at St. Cathrines over the Canadian Henley course has been abandoned and it is possible that the Toronto Bay regatta of oarsmen and paddlers that for many years has been a feature of Dominion Day and has been held on the Ned Hanlan Memorial Course at Hanlan's Point for the last several years may also go by the board this year. This is due to the fact that the war has practically stripped the rowing clubs of their active membership. The different crews of the Argonaut Club have enlisted practically to a man and the same is true of the other clubs.

The yacht clubs having a more senior membership are not affected to the same extent, but many of Toronto's well-known yachtmen have also donned the khaki and not a few have made the supreme sacrifice.

The canoe clubs, of which Toronto has a multitude, are the only aquatic clubs that are striving to carry on "business as usual." They, too, have been hard hit by the war and many of these well-known in the different club and Canadian Canoe Association regattas are at this time engaged in the stern business of war. Many of these men are in the service as aviators and others are in the recently formed motor-boat division.

The various war canoe crews will this year be composed of younger members than heretofore, but these young, light weight crews will make up in enthusiasm what they lack in weight and experience and the paddling enthusiasts are looking forward to many exciting finishes in this premier paddling event. The girls' war canoe races, which were a feature of some of the club regattas last year will likely have even more crews entered this year and will continue to be a feature event.

The junior section of the singles, tandems, and fours will be well-filled events, but at the present time it is difficult to say much about the intermediate or senior sections, but there are enough of the old-timers around to at least make the events interesting without counting on the new material which may be uncovered in the junior ranks.

Despite the war the pleasure craft will be more numerous than ever, and during the warm summer days the bay, the Humber and in front of the beaches the water will be fairly alive with these delightful, if somewhat unstable craft.

GRACE CUNARD 9747, LITTLE MARY 9542, FOUR DAYS MORE VOTING

Universal Star Now More Than Two Hundred Ahead of Mary

One More Count Will Be Published in The Toronto World Before the Closing Hour at 12 Noon on Wednesday, May 3rd—Final Stages Prove Exciting.

With a bare four days more to go, the leadership in The World's Motion Picture Popularity Contest once more passes to Grace Cunard, who overcomes Mary Pickford's six hundred lead of last week and surpasses it by a margin of 205 votes.

As 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, May 3rd, will mark the close of the contest and the last moment at which votes eligible in the final count are to be received, it goes without saying that the interest in the brief three-day period will be the most exciting to date.

As yet nobody can predict the winner with certainty. Miss Cunard's strong popularity was an entirely unkown quantity before the contest started, while that of Miss Pickford was conceded by many to the greatest ever achieved by a film star, especially among women and children. Both of them have an equal chance to win, and to prevent the possibility of error or improperly credited coupons, a final count is to be made under the supervision of E. A. McArdle, manager of the Hippodrome, who acts as official referee in the contest.

One more score—the total of all the candidates up to Saturday night, April 29th, at 11 p.m., will appear in The Toronto World of Wednesday morning.

Contest Standing

Grace Cunard	9747	Bryant Washburn	9
Mary Pickford	9542	Henry B. Walthall	9
Clara Kimball Young	2686	Mabel Trunnelle	8
Ella Hall	2337	Lessue Hayakewa	8
Marguerite Clark	1097	Carlyle Blackwell	8
Francis X. Bushman	784	Walter Bilbrough	7
Wallace Reid	477	Kathlyn Williams	7
Anita Stewart	454	Creighton Hale	6
Beverly Bayne	415	Cleo Ridgley	6
Violet Mersereau	305	Betty Nanson	6
Theda Bara	287	Lillian Lorraine	5
Pearl White	247	Jean Sothern	5
Cleo Madison	244	True Boardman	5
Clifford Bruce	170	Frank Mayo	5
Anna Little	164	Robert Warwick	5
Adele de Garde	144	Tom Forman	4
Mary Fuller	123	Norma Talmadge	4
Olga Petrova	121	Howard Estabrook	4
Florence LaBadie	114	Eddie Lyons	4
Ruth Roland	102	Glen White	4
Vivian Martin	97	Dorothy Bernard	4
Lottie Pickford	75	Marshal Neilan	4
Geraldine Farrar	75	Roscoe Arbuckle	4
William Farnum	75	Lillian Walker	4
Robert Leonard	70	May Allison	3
Anna Nilson	68	Arnold Daly	3
Warren Kerrigan	68	John Reid	3
Mary Miles Minter	58	Mabel Normand	3
Francis Ford	52	Gladys Hulette	3
Hobart Henley	50	Richard Travers	2
Earle Williams	44	Valli Valli	2
Blanche Sweet	43	Edna Mayo	2
Helen Holmes	41	Jackie Saunders	2
Charlie Chaplin	37	Victoria Forde	2
Edith Storey	35	Owen Moore	1
Marie Doro	27	Mae Marsh	1
Harold Lockwood	24	Maurice Costello	1
Billie Ritchie	23	Lillian Gish	1
Irving Cummings	22	Charles Waldron	1
Eddie Polo	22	Vera Sisson	1
Thomas Meighan	22	Dorothy Davenport	1
Jane Novak	21	Mae Murray	1
Pauline Frederick	20	Agnes Vernon	1
Billie Rhodes	19	Jack Pickford	1
Fanny Ward	19	Raymond McKee	1
Alice Hollister	18	Carter de Haven	1
Hazel Dawn	15	Lillian Russell	1
King Baggot	14	Betty Brown	1
Herbert Rawlinson	13	Peggy Courdray	1
Corrien Grant	10	Chauncey Dorgan	1
Elsie Janis	10	Marguerite Snow	1
Harry Carey	9	G. M. Anderson	1
Crane Wilbur	9	Myrtle Gonzales	1

Contest Correspondence

MAY 3rd IT IS.

Brampton.

Editor Popularity Contest: I read with astonishment your announcement in this week's issue of The Sunday World that your contest will close on May 3. I thought that you would at least give fair warning of at least a month to give the fans the opportunity of making a final effort on behalf of the contestants who rank below Miss Pickford. It is evident that the staff of your paper, or at least those in charge of the contest, are strongly in favor of Miss Pickford, and that they have waited until now, when she is over six hundred votes ahead, to set an early date for the close of the contest. I am confident that Miss Cunard would regain first position, and win the prize, if sufficient time were granted to allow her many thousands of supporters to rally to her aid.

I have secured some 45 votes for Miss Cunard, and know that I could, without much effort, secure equally as many more, had I the time. But if, as stated, May 3 is the closing day, I will not, and many like myself will not, have time to work on her behalf, and arouse her sincere but lazy supporters to the necessity of voting at once.

Therefore, I advocate the lengthening of the time-limit that all who wish to vote may find time and opportunity to do so, and I think that the justice of the thing demands that ample time be given to collect the votes for all contestants.

I hope that you will give this a place in your columns, to see if others do not agree with me. I also trust that you will consider the justice of my remarks, and continue the contest for a few weeks longer.

Aubrey S. Williamson.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

London.

Motion Picture Editor: I am enclosing a coupon in favor of Mary Pickford. Only wish I had a few hundred to send, but hope this one will help to keep her ahead, where she belongs. I read with amusement the letter from Stratford in your Sunday World of this week, and wonder how it is that some people cannot vote for Grace Cunard without giving poor little Mary a dig. If a person likes one actress better than another, why can't they vote for him or her without making such a fuss? I hope all these people who are voting so strongly for Grace Cunard will get stung good and hard, not because Grace Cunard is not a good actress, but because her admirers all seem to knock Mary so hard. Next to Mary, I prefer Marguerite Clarke, and I would like to see her up in second place.

Here's hoping Mary will win.

KNOCKS AND BOOSTS.

St. Thomas.

Motion Picture Editor: Well, here is one more vote for Mary Pickford and here's hoping she wins. I don't believe in knocking any actress, for each one in his or her own particular part is good and every person has a right to their own opinion, and as for saying this one or that one is no good, don't make them one particle better. It's just a matter of taste. I like Mary because she is so apt and can adapt herself to any role given her, but the lovers of Grace Cunard see the same face in every picture, while Mary takes each and every one differently and correctly. Well, some say every knock is a boost, so I refuse to knock, and will do all I can to help boost Mary to her proper place May 3.

A Lover of Good Motion Pictures.

YOU'RE WELCOME.

20 Madiera Place, Toronto.

Motion Picture Editor: Nine votes for dear little Ella Hall, and we wish we had a thousand. Her "Idols of Clay" is a gem. Young, sweet and pretty, as well as clever, may her friends rally round her list. Mary Pickford is very, very good, but hurrah! for Ella and her partner. We thank you, Mr. Editor, for giving us a chance to name our favorite.

Wilson Tobias.

THEY DO SUFFER.

Toronto.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed one vote for G. M. Anderson. It is my opinion that there should have been two contests, one for the actors and one for the actresses. The actors are placed at a great disadvantage, because the actresses are usually given a part which arouses sympathy for them, and are, as a whole, far better players, which naturally gets them the votes. Hoping to see "Broncho Billy" away up in the list next week.

Constant Reader.

Fill Out and Send in to

MOTION PICTURE EDITOR, TORONTO WORLD

The Toronto World

Motion Picture Popularity Contest

My Favorite in the Pictures Is .....

Name .....

Address .....

This coupon will be counted if mailed to MOTION PICTURE EDITOR, The Toronto World, 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, on or before the closing date, to be announced later.

Hazel Dawn, in "The Saleslady," at His Majesty's.

"BATTLE CRY OF PEACE" IN A NEW SETTING

Massey Hall Presentation Will Be Made on Lavish Scale.

For the entire week of May 8 the spectacular war drama, "The Battle Cry of Peace," will be presented at Massey Hall by Mr. Robert S. Marvin. Mr. Marvin is putting on this greatest achievement in the motion picture world in a style absolutely regardless of expense. He has spared neither money nor pains to present the picture in a standard of unprecedented excellence. This war drama has received the emphatic endorsation of the Mayor of Toronto. It has been praised by recruiting officers as one of the greatest possible aids to recruiting work. "The Battle Cry of Peace" is frankly propaganda, and propaganda of the most terrific and tremendous kind. Here is a brief synopsis of what the crowds, which one cannot doubt will throng Massey Hall during the week of May 8, will see. They will see 16-in. shells crashing into the heart of Manhattan Island. They will see the American fleet destroyed by a fleet of twice its size and many times its power. They will see a foreign foe as brutal as he is efficient, stalking with prodigious power thru the streets of New York. They will see Americans lined up against a wall and shot down like ninepins. They will see the hand of the invader at the throats of American women. And they will realize to the uttermost the terror of the cry, "The Battle Cry of Peace."

Mary Pickford's Own Statement

AN interview in The Evening World, New York, of March 27th quotes Mary Pickford as follows:

"I am proud of the fact that I was born in Toronto, Canada, but I feel that I am an American now. I feel very strongly about people who come to this country, earn money here and then go away and abuse it. I think America would be better off without them.

"One thing I want to say: It is that I rarely think about the money I earn. I never draw it, I never touch it, I never see it. My mother attends to all that for me. There has been a common purse in our family and mother has held it ever since we all went to work to find the money for the rent and the food after father died."

PAULINE FREDERICK STARS AT HIS MAJESTY'S

Hazel Dawn Featured in "The Saleslady" as Mid-Week Offering.

IT was Pauline Frederick who eschewed the role of adventuress to play the title part in the adptation of Mary Johnston's celebrated novel "Audrey," adapted as a play by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington, which is at His Majesty's this week.

"Audrey" is distinctly different from any character which Miss Frederick has ever played on the screen before and it is interesting to note that the star herself has declared it to be the one which she has most enjoyed playing. Unlike "Zaza," "Bella Donna" and Donna Roma in "The Eternal City," Audrey is a simple, unsophisticated girl of the woods who has been rescued from the Indians when a child, made the household drudge of a hypocritical minister and his wife, and is finally nearly drowned by an angry mob that believes her to be in the power of a witch.

Frank Daniels in the latest of the funny series, "Mr. Jack Inspects Paris," will also be seen for the first half.

BEAUTIFUL Hazel Dawn, who deserted musical comedy to become a picture star, returned to the footlights for a brief time not long ago. The result will be seen when "The Saleslady," is shown at His Majesty's for the latter half of the week.

In "The Saleslady" Miss Dawn goes thru many vicissitudes. She is a young country girl whom poverty has driven to the city in search of work. She goes to a cheap boarding house, but is soon divested of her last penny in the effort to save the life of a consumptive girl in the house.

Helen marries a wealthy young chap who is promptly disinherited by his father for wedding a shop girl. He is injured and Helen is forced to go on the stage in order to earn a living. She is successful after a time and wins high laurels. It is during her stage career that she meets a man whose influence on her later life is all-important.

Have You, Dear Reader, the Movie Camera Face? Read Here and See

The Deadly "Close-up" Is the Test — The Best Camera Eye Is the Brown One — Blue-eyed Blondes Don't Photograph Well—Roundness of Face Is Desirable—So Is Prominence of Features — But Personality Will Conquer All.

"It's ironical, but true," observed Ben Wilson, the well known Universal star and director, to a magazine writer, the other day, "that many wonderfully pretty women look as homely as a London fog when it comes to preserving their features in films. A motion picture camera dotes on contrasts, and when it doesn't get them it rebels. Lillian's eyes may be like drops from heaven, but, if they're light blue, the chances are that Lillian will look as tho she hadn't any eyes at all when one sees her on the screen. In other words, a good camera eye is an eye that stands out—by that I don't mean an eye that bulges, but one that has a decided color contrast with the rest of the face. That, of course, means that the best camera eye is brown. Blue eyes are sometimes acceptable, but only when they are very large and of a very deep tone.

"You see," continued Mr. Wilson, "certain colors photograph exactly alike. White and yellow and light blue all look white, and that is why there are so few blonde movie queens. Mary Pickford is as near the blonde type as it is safe to come, and her hair is a dark shade of gold, and her eyes are brown! Mary illustrates another point by being just at the dividing line. The general rule is that a face that hasn't prominent features is not a good camera face—if a nose isn't of fairly generous proportions it looks like a button on the screen, and a small mouth can't be seen, unless there's lots of make-up on it. Mary is the perfect, petite type; her face is childish and winsome, but, at the same time, taken by themselves, her features are all well developed. There is, in other words, nothing puny about her face—it stands out as tho it were proud of itself.

"Altho roundness of face is not essential, it is still highly desirable. It lends a soft appearance, when photographed, that is extremely pleasing.

Scene in "The Discard," at the Strand Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Any hard points stand out irreconcilably, and as for lines, they are fatal, unless, of course, the character to be played is an old one. This is particularly true just now because of the increased use of the 'close-up,' that placing the camera very near to the characters to permit the audience to see better what they are doing. A lot of the greatest legitimate actors and actresses, who took fliers into the movies, took hasty fliers out again when they saw that the deadly 'close-up' was not so kind to them as grease-paint and the spotlight!

"The matter of film personality," said Mr. Wilson, "is possibly, after all, the most important one. I have seen people, who might be called positively homely, go before the cinematograph and, by reason of the personality and spirit expressed in their faces, be transformed on the screen into extremely good-looking types. How often have you heard people say, 'I saw So-and-So, the great film beauty, the other day, and she didn't look half so well as she does on the screen'? That is frequently very true, and, invariably, it is because that particular actress was possessed of such unusual spirit of mind and personality that the light of it, reflected in her face by the mysterious camera, rendered her beautiful!

"The complexion which I consider best for camera work is the fair, with brown hair and hazel-brown eyes. One's skin must not be too thin, as the blood too close to the surface will naturally cause one to photograph dark. As for myself, my features are big, and I have been told by experts that my face was particularly adapted to the screen.

"My complexion is very much the same as I have described. I don't use this argument because I happen to be so constituted, but I find, in nearly all cases, that it is true. Take Earle Williams—a splendid photographic subject—and I think you will find his complexion the same. On the other hand, King Baggot is fair, while his eyes are light, yet he will tell you how long it took him to overcome the disadvantage of light eyes. However, he has mastered it, and is to be given credit for having overcome that difficulty by the art of make-up."

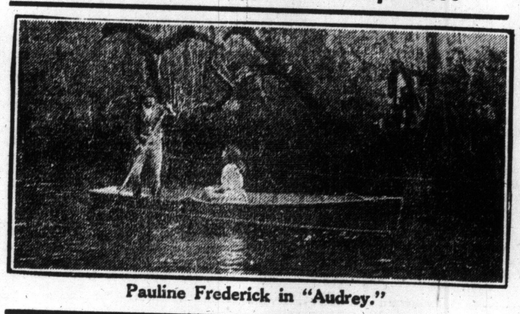
Features that are prominent, and yet not too prominent; a coloring that is full of contrasts; a personality so strong that it can be felt even by seeing a shadow on a screen; a power of expression that can portray all the elements of drama by simple pantomime—those are the prime requisites.

Have you, dear reader, a movie camera face?

HIS MAJESTY'S

PHOTO-PLAY HOUSE

Yonge Street, Opposite Temperance



Pauline Frederick in "Audrey."

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

PAULINE FREDERICK

In a Splendid Picturization of Mary Johnston's Famous Novel

"AUDREY"

—Also—

FRANK DANIELS in the Laughable Comedy "JACK INSPECTS PARIS."

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

HAZEL DAWN

The Captivating Photo-play Star in

"The Saleslady"

The Story of a Country Girl in New York

Also Two New Comedies

All the best known photo-play stars appear first in Toronto at His Majesty's. Such highly paid artists as Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Blanche Sweet, Hazel Dawn, Pauline Frederick, Victor Moore, John Barrymore, Dustin Farnum, etc.
Get the habit—see the first runs at His Majesty's—all other theatres follow.

GLOBE

QUEEN ST JUST WEST OF BAY ST.

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First Presentation of

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

In a Gorgeous Production of Dumas' Immortal Drama.

"CAMILLE"

Also—Added Attraction—Also.

HARRY WATSON, JR.

In the First Whirl of His Screaming Serial Comedies.

"THE MISHAPS OF MUSTY SUFFER"

THURS. FRI., and SAT.,

D. W. Griffith (producer of "Birth of a Nation"), Presents

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"A BEAST AT BAY"

AND

BLANCHE SWEET in "THE MASSACRE"

Added Attraction

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in

'SHANGHAIED

Pianist, "PIANO BILL"

10c—Continuous 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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BLOOR and BATHURST STS. Sheldon System of Ventilation

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THURS., FRI., SAT.,

DUSTIN FARNUM

in

"BEN BLAIR"

Saturday Matinee, 10c, Evenings, 10c, 15c; Boxes, 25c.
Open Evenings, 7.15. Matinee—Saturday, 2.15 p.m.

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COMING: WHO'S GUILTY?

PARK TORONTO'S WEST END VAUDEVILLE HOUSE

WEEK OF MAY 1st.

MON—1 TUES—2 WED—3 **MARIE DORO**

IN "DIPLOMACY"—FAMOUS PLAYERS' FEATURE

THUR—4 FRI—5 SAT—6 **FLORENCE ROCKWELL**

"HE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE"

WED. NIGHT **AMATEUR CONTEST** ADDED ATTRACTION

FRI. NIGHT **MILITARY NIGHT** REGIMENTAL BAND

MATINEE, 2.15, 10c & 5c. EVENING, 7.15, 15c & 10c.

DORIC THEATRE—HOME OF HIGH-CLASS PHOTOPLAYS,

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FEATURE PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MAY 1st.

Monday and Tuesday—Lillian Walker in "GREEN STOCKINGS." A splendid comedy of English life.

Wednesday and Thursday—Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "A MAN AND HIS SOUL." A play with a purpose.

Friday and Saturday—Mabel Trunnelle in "THE DESTROYING ANGEL." A drama of pinch and power, from the pen of Joseph Vance.

Daily Matinees, 2 p.m. Box Office opens for evening show 6.30. Commence 7 p.m. Saturday and Holidays, evening starts at 6.30.

"THE DISCARD" WILL BE SEEN AT THE STRAND

Initial Bill for Week Carries a Keenly Interesting Plot.

The headliner at the Strand Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next will be "The Discard," an absolutely unique photoplay—unique in its situations and combinations of circumstances, and unique, too, in its merits. The synopsis of the photoplay is as follows: Doris Wynne, at boarding school in France, is hardly acquainted with her mother, most of the dealings between them being handled by a firm of lawyers. So when she falls in love with the brother of a schoolmate she obtains her mother's consent thru the attorneys. Alys Wynne's reasons for seeing so little of her daughter are that she is the companion in crime of "Python" Grant, international swindler. Having ruined a young nobleman and causing him to commit murder, the pair escape to America. Doris, the daughter, in the meantime, is happily married to Keith Bourne, a young American. An uncle leaves him a million dollars and they decide to return to the United States.

Grant and Alys discover Keith and cultivate him. That he is the husband of Doris is unknown to the mother, who is still young and beautiful herself. Grant pretends to abuse his wife and Keith comforts her. A suit for alienation of affection is the result. Bourne settles for $40,000 rather than have his young wife misunderstand him. But the swindlers try to "follow-up" and when Keith refuses to be led further they telephone his wife and tell her the story. Thru the attorneys she asks her mother to come to her. Alys goes and hears her story. She is thunderstruck to learn that her victim is the husband of her daughter. She advises the younger woman to believe in her husband and disappears. She tells the police where to find "Python" Grant and next day the happy couple read in the paper that the woman accomplice of the swindler was found dead. It means nothing to them.

Fannie Ward, in "For the Defence," at the Madison.

Helen Holmes, featured member of the cast of signal railroad series, "The Girl and the Game," is mourning the death of her father, a well-known railroad official and for a number of years traffic manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, who died suddenly in his Chicago home recently.

BATTLE CRY OF PEACE HAS SENSATIONAL PLOT

Magnificent War Photo Drama Booked for Massey Hall May Eighth.

In treating of the "Battle Cry of Peace" it is almost impossible to avoid dealing with the superlative. This magnificent war photo-drama, which will be presented at Massey Hall by Mr. Robert S. Marvin for the entire week of May 8, is at once a strong story, the grandest of spectacles, and, above all, a production with an object. The plot is as strong as plot can well be. Foremost among the characters is an ardent advocate of disarmament, who is bamboozled by a foreign sympathizer with the peace propaganda, who is in reality a "Ruritanian Spy." The "Ruritanians"—the nation with which the United States is supposed to be at war, have, with a modified German helmet, adopted the full German moral code. When the finale comes, and the spy stands forth in his true colors, the spy who is in love with his dupe's daughter fires at a "Ruritanian regiment as it passes, and succeeds in placing the blame on his rival, a young American, who, with other civilians, is shot down by the troops. However, the young American escapes death, but only to meet it later, in attempting to rescue his fiancee from the brutal overtures of a "Ruritanian" officer. The girl slays the spy, but she speedily falls into worse peril at the hands of other "Ruritanian" officers. The most tragic part of the story comes when the mother, locked in a room with her two daughters, while invading officers are carousing in the next apartment, shoots her daughters sooner than allow them to submit to dishonor. The cast is a splendid one. Miss Nora Talmage, Miss Louise Beaudet, Mrs. Mary Morris, Mr. Charles Richman, Mr. L. Roger Lytton and Mr. James Morrison, take the princapal parts.

"THOU SHALT NOT COVET" WILL BE STRAND FEATURE

"As the great ship shivered and groaned, a live thing—I thought of My Neighbor's Wife. I rushed to her stateroom and there found her helpless. I gathered her into my arms and with her I leaped into the sea. When she awoke her mind was disarranged from the shock and she thought I was her husband. In her strange madness she called me by her husband's name, and gave me all the love she had for him. In the jungle we made our home and she came to me as she had always come to her husband, and I prayed for strength in my hour of dire temptation." And did the man who madly loved his neighbor's wife overcome temptation? Did the woman, who later came to a realization of her situation, again find the husband she so dearly loved, or did she succumb to fate? View this wonderful, this unusual drama, "Thou Shalt Not Covet," at the Strand Theatre the latter half of this week, and find the answer!

MARY MOORE PLAYS MR. BUSHMAN'S MOTHER

Mary Moore, of the illustrious Moore family, which includes Tom, Owen and Matt Moore, Mary Pickford and Alice Joyce, is working in the forthcoming quality play, "A Million a Minute," in which Francis X. Bushman and Beverley Bayne are starred. In one part Miss Moore, who is young and attractive, plays the role of Mr. Bushman's mother. But it is when Mr. Bushman is a baby in the photo-drama.

SCENE FROM THE ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF "CAMILLE" AT THE GLOBE MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.

Mutual Pictures

THIS WEEK'S -TWO- Mutual Master Pictures

Thanhouser Film Corporation Presents GLADYS HULETTE in THE FLIGHT OF THE DUCHESS

In Five Parts, From Robert Browning's Charming Poem.

GAUMONT CO. Presents MILDRED GREGORY and HOWARD HALL, in According to Law

A Sociological Drama in Five Parts.

THESE BEAUTIFUL MASTER-PICTURES DE LUXE EDITION CAN BE SEEN IN YOUR THEATRE.

ASK FOR THEM

Mutual Film Corporation of Canada 15 WILTON AVE. TORONTO

MON. TUES. WED Strand THURS. FRI. SAT.

Virginia Hammond in "THE DISCARD" by Charles Michelson

PATHE NEWS from the Front Page

Kathlyn Williams in "THOU SHALT NOT COVET" by James Oliver Curwood

A Swindler Mother,

A trusting and trustful daughter.

A millionaire husband for the daughter and one whom the mother and her confederate seek to dupe and victimize. There you have all the elements of Mystery. To these are added all the force of poignant pathos.

The Situations are tremendous. The plot is cogent and convincing. The story is well woven.

"The Discard" is the giant sensational success of the day. Human interest and heart interest, too, are abounding, and the denouement is startling and almost staggering.

"As the great ship shivered and groaned like a live thing—I thought of my Neighbor's wife. I rushed to her stateroom and there found her helpless. I gathered her into my arms and with her I leaped into the sea.

When she awoke her mind was disarranged from the shock and she thought it was her husband. In her strange madness, she called me by her husband's name, and gave me all the love she had for him. In the jungle we made our home and she came to me as she had always come to her husband and I prayed for strength in my hour of dire temptation.

And did the man who madly loved the neighbor's wife overcome temptation?

Did the woman, who later came to a realization of her situation, again find the husband she so dearly loved, or did she succumb to fate? View this wonderful, this unusual drama and find the answer.

Music By Luigi Romanelli and His Famous Strand Orchestra

Film Fans' Guide for This Week

MADISON

Fanny Ward, one of the most popular of photoplay stars, will be seen in her fourth Lasky production, "For the Defence," at the Madison Theatre for the first half of the week. In this production, Miss Ward will appear as a petite French girl who, coming to this country as a stranger, is suddenly thrown into the midst of a great tragedy. By an accident she becomes the sole witness to a murder for which a young man unknown to her until he later assist sher is accused. She is able to prove his innocence and the story is one of great suspense from beginning to end.

Dustin Farnuh in the western drama, Ben Blair," is billed for the latter half of the week. Mr. Faraum enacts the dual character of boy and man, the former a quivering, terror-stricken mite of humanity, and the later a strong personality who fights life's battles alone. The play is unusual in its contrasts of life on the prairie and on Broadway.

DORIC

The Doric Theatre for this week is offering a series of photoplays of exceptional distinction. The Monday-Tuesday bill will be Lillian Walker in "Green Stockings" the picture with the unusual plot in which a girl to save herself from the contempt of her relatives invents a fictitious sweetheart for herself, who strange to say as the result of a letter she has posted to nobody in particular makes his appearance in real life and confuses things terribly.

Wednesday and Thursday will present Francis X Bushman and Beverly Bayne in their most popular picture "Man and His Soul," a play with a purpose and a powerful moral. This is one of the masterpieces of "the king and queen of the screen," and its first showing at The Doric should command an immense amount of interest.

The week-end bill will be "The Destroying Angel," a drama of punch and power from the pen of Joseph Vance, the well-known novelist. It shows the kindling of love in a man's heart as apparently the signal for tragedy to stalk forth. None escape it and three pay the penalty with their lives.

GLOBE

The management of the Globe is determined to keep up the high standard of showing the best in photoplays. As an example, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the "Great Idol of Millions," and famous beauty, Clara Kimball Young will appear in the romantic drama of a woman's love, "Camille."

Camille has obtained her name by popular assignment—she was called the "lady with the camellias" after her fondness for those flowers—properly she was Marguerite Gautier, a girl with a bad reputation. But what mattered it? She was lovely and popular. There was a young count, with millions, at her feet. Yet she did not love him.

It was Armand, the young country lawyer who won her heart. For a time there was happiness between the pair. Then Armand's father persuaded her to give up the boy, Camille reverted to de Varville.

Armand and de Varville fought a duel; and Marguerite died of a broken heard, not however, before making it plain that she really loved Armand.

As an added attraction Harry Watson, Jr., of Watson and Beckie, will appear for the first time in the opening whirl of his big comic serial, "The Mishaps of Musty Suffer," which is breaking records all over.

For the last half of the week "some show" is to be presented, when three of the big movie stars will be seen on the same program: Mary Pickford will appear in a thriller, "A Beast at Bay"; Blanche Sweet, the fair madonna of films, is also shown in the great western play, "The Massacre," which was directed by D. W. Griffith, the producer of "A Birth of a Nation."

Charles Chaplin," the blues-chaser, will be seen in probably his best comedy, "Shanghied." "Keeping up With the Jones," the funny series of comedies, will appear for first time. "Piano Bill" and "Alcredo" are still strong with the fans in the rag line.

PARK

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Marie Doro, the star whose previous screen appearances have distinguished her as one of the most fascinating film favorites of the day, will be seen at the Park Theatre in the picturization of Sardou's great drama of foreign political intrigue, "Diplomacy." Suspected by her husband, a young diplomat, of stealing from his despatch box the plans of the Gibraltar fortification, Dora (the role assumed by Miss Doro) portrays with infinite skill and fear, anger, hate and despair which result from the accusation.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "He Fell in Love With his Wife," will be seen. It may sound like a queer title for a photoplay, but if you like a story well acted, well staged, and with popular players, you will not fail to see why and how "He Fell in Love With His Wife."

This production opens with a situation that grips your interest and holds it thru to the finish. The book has enjoyed such a large sale that it is now one of the standard works of English fiction.

NEW GRIFFIN

since Mr. Breeze played the role of tional actress, who is now playing the stellar role in "The Unchastened Woman," the most successful play of the season on Broadway, will be seen here on the screen at the Griffin Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in "The House of Tears," a five-part photoplay, produced by Rolfe Photoplays, Inc., for release in the Metro program. A strong cast is seen in support of Miss Stevens, including Henri Bergman, the noted dramatic star; Walter Hitchcock, Madge Tyrone, George Brennan, and other prominent artists of the stage and screen. Chapter ten of "The Girl and the Game" will also be shown on these days.

Edmund Breese, the eminent dramatic star, in "The Song of the Wage Slave," will be seen at the Griffin on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Not since Mr. Breese played the role of Emily Stevens, the wonderful emo- and the Mouse," has he had a part better suited for his unusual talents.

VARIETY

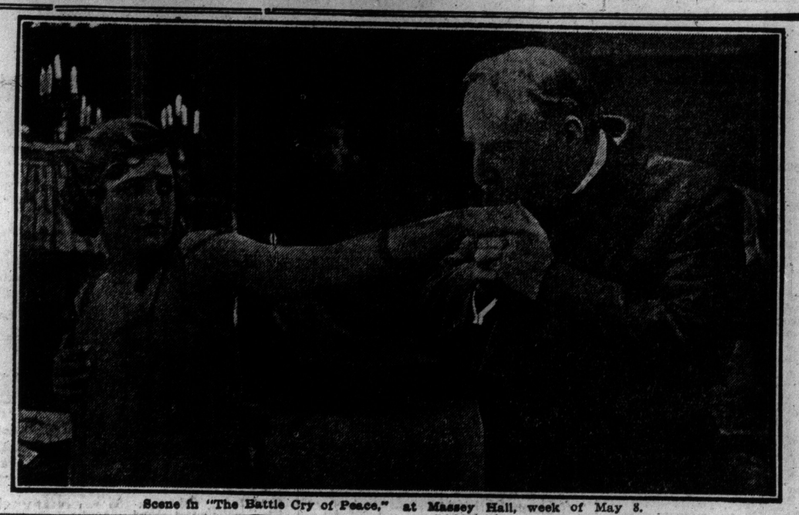
Mme. Petrova, in an original work entitled, "The Heart of a Painted Woman," will make her screen appearance at the Variety Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, under the banner of the Metro Pictures' Corporation.

Titled by New York play critics the most beautiful and versatile woman on the stage, Mme. Petrova, by reason of her classic features, magnificent stature and powerful emotional ability, constitutes a new vogue in pictures that is bound to strike a responsive chord among those who admire beauty and real acting.

"The Heart of a Painted Woman" is in five parts, contains two hundred scenes, and was staged in the exact locale of the original work.

For the week-end, chapter 3 of "The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be the special attraction. This serial has proven to be the most wonderful ever attempted probably owing to the fact that it features that well-known actor, Henry B. Westhall, leading man in "The Birth of a Nation."

Emily Stevens in "The House of Tears," Griffin Theatre.



Scene in "The Battle Cry of Peace," at Massey Hall, week of May 8.

CUNARD AND FORD HAVE RE-JOINED UNIVERSAL

Their Appearance in "Peg o' the Ring" Is an Assured Fact.

TORONTO, April 25.—Owing to the many rumors that have been flying about, concerning the departure of Miss Cunard and Francis Ford from the Universal organization, the local office of the Universal Company, which is the headquarters for Canada, declare positively that Grace Cunard and Francis Ford are now with the Universal Company. That they had left and were absent for a short time, they do not attempt to deny or confirm. At the present time Miss Cunard and her partner are hard at work on the new serial "Peg O' the Ring," and they will continue with its direction, Miss Cunard starring in the lead, as heretofore intended.

For Film Fans

Cleo Madison has had her little holiday, just a few days to rest up. She spent it with her sister Helen at home. They are good champions, these two, and find lots of comfort in each other's society. Helen is more or less of an invalid, but keeps house and they manage to get lots of fun out of life.

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That the old order of transforming stage successes into motion pictures is giving way to the adaptation of screen successes to the stage is proved by the fact that in New York arrangements have been completed for the dramatization in spoken form of "The Cheat," the well-known Lasky production. Sessue Hayakawa, the phenomenal young Japanese actor, is to be starred by Lasky in a new feature called "Alien Souls."

Francis X. Bushman in "Man and His Soul" at the Doric.

CHAPLIN ON ESCALATOR IS SCREEMINGLY FUNNY

Latest "Floorwalker" Picture Will Be Ready on May Fifteenth.

"The Floorwalker," first of the Mutual Chaplin comedies scheduled for release in Toronto from the local Mutual office, 15 Wilton avenue, May 15, is fast nearing completion at the Los Angeles studios.

In "The Floorwalker" the million-dollar comedian has worked in some of the most ludicrous stunts he has ever performed for the camera. His antics on the escalator, or moving stairway, are exceedingly novel and screamingly funny.

For these particular scenes, depicting the interior of a modern department store, an escalator, an exact replica of one used in one of New York's largest stores, was constructed. It is operated by electricity. The stunts pulled on this escalator by Chaplin furnish more laughs than there are feet of film.

Work on the new comedy had its serious as well as its funny side. This was demonstrated a few days ago when Chaplin, during the filming of one of the scenes on the escalator, had a narrow escape from painful injury. All that saved him, it was learned later, was one of his shoes, famous the world over for their length and width. On one of his trips up the moving stairway Chaplin tripped as he neared the top. The point of his shoes had caught between the steps. There was a sound ofr breaking wood and a gasp from those watching him work. Chaplin, however, managed to extricate himself. Then it was found that he was uninjured—all but the shoes, the toe of which was completely torn off.

"There ain't no reason why I shudn't be famous in the movies," says Sis Hopkins, "I have never played a Vampire."

Fannie Ward has begun work at the Lasky studio on a photoplay by Willard Mack entitled "The Gutter Magdalene." She will appear in this play as a Salvation Army lass who assuages the hurts and wrongs of society on the flotsam and jetsom of the Bowery.

THE GRIFFIN
YONGE and SHUTER
Continuous 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
EMILY STEVENS
in
"The House of Tears"
and
'The Girl and The Game'
Chapter Ten.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
EDMUND BREEZE
in
"The Song of The Wage Slave"
ORCHESTRA DAILY.

The VARIETY
10 Queen East
Continuous 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Mon., Tues., Wed.
MME. PETROVA
in
"THE HEART OF A PAINTED WOMAN"
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"
Chapter Three.
Matinee, 5c. Evening, 10c.

GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD
ARE STILL WITH THE
Universal Company
AND THEY WILL STAR IN AND DIRECT
"PEG O' the RING"
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN ANY CIRCUS
Canadian Universal
FILM CO., TORONTO

Auspicious Outlook Heralds Return of Robins' Favorites for Second Toronto Season

EDWARD H ROBINS

EMMA CAMPBELL

FRANK PRIESTLAND

JACK AMORY

JERRY RENNER

REINA CARUTHERS

THOS E JACKSON

FRANCES NEILSON

PERHAPS one of the most ambitious dramatic producers and leading men in America today is Edward H. Robins, who, with the company of players bearing his name, inaugurates his second summer season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night. Last season, Mr. Robins and his associates presented to the play going public of Toronto a series of productions which it would be unfair to designate by the common or garden term "stock." Prior to the advent of the Robins' organization last summer, Toronto had experienced numerous seasons of "stock" in which the entire repertoire of classic "dead ones" had been revived and revived again only to meet the inevitable end that forever relegated them to the discard of public favor.

Makeshift productions of "East Lynne," "Jane Eyre" and "The Two Orphans," are no longer accepted as summer diversion by intelligent audiences and being fed up on so many old, worn-out, poorly-done plays, Toronto began to cultivate a very healthy distaste for them.

When Mr. Robins got his chance, he found local appreciation at its lowest ebb. So he decided on a definite course of action—the one his predecessors had shied at because it was too expensive and they didn't think it would pay—he booked a whole season of "royalty" plays, of fresh, up-to-date, first-rate successes that had commanded not only the favor of New York but of all the other important theatrical centres in America. It required nerve, but he had it; and it required backing, which he got. He engaged a company in which youth, talent and intelligence were the predominating forces. That he was successful from the start is a matter of record and pleasant recollection.

It was hard work at first for he didn't get started till late but the result justified both the effort and the financial risk, which was a very heavy one. Few theatregoers realize the size of the royalties paid by the Robins' management last season. The word "royalty" in theatrical parlance means the cost for the use of the original script and the right of presentation only. Few plays are ever presented by a permanent company in any city without first undergoing a Broadway trial and later presentation on the road.

After a successful play has endured thru, perhaps two seasons of popularity, both in New York and on tour, it is "released for stock." Even after its road possibilities are practically exhausted, it will command a first "stock release" price of from $600 to $1000 for one week's showing. But Mr. Robins was not content to wait till the touring companies had got thru with some of the plays he had set his heart on doing in Toronto. At least four or five of them he rehearsed and directed within a few months after their titles had ceased to glow in the electric signs of Broadway. They came high but he paid the price. It is estimated that the royalty fees paid by the Robins' Players last year ran close to the sum of $20,000 on the entire season. Successes like "Seven Keys to Baldpate," and others that might be named commanded an initial expenditure of $1500 before the cast had a chance to study their parts or rehearsals could begin.

The result was a most successful season, both artistically and financially, and one which foretells even higher and worthier achievements in the weeks to come. Mr. Robins' aims to eclipse the precedent he has already established and present an even more elaborate and alluring array of plays, giving them productions that will vie in settings and general excellence with the best that mid-season sends us from New York. It is already known that he has contracted for numerous metropolitan successes, which will, without doubt, cost considerably more than the amount spent previously.

Mr. Robins came to Toronto direct from his very successful engagement with Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan," which has been playing at the Gaiety Theatre, New York, for the past six months. Playing opposite to Mrs. Fiske, he has gained an enviable reputation and indications are that New York will again have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Robins again next season. He is under contract to appear under the management of A. H. Woods.

Little needs to be said about the personnel of the company which is to entertain us during the warm days. Reina Caruthers, the charming ingenue, won her way into the hearts of local stock lovers, captivating them on her first appearance last season as Aggie Lynch, in "Within the Law," and her delightful portrayal of all parts thruout the season demanded her reappearance this year. Emma Campbell, with her beautiful flowing white hair, has more than once displayed her ability as a character woman. She has shown a very careful attention to detail and an understanding of histrionic art which can only come to an actress from a rich and varied experience. Helen Travers, also won many friends and admirers by her sangfroid characterizations, as did also Vivian Laidlaw. Miss Frances Neilson, magnetic and beautiful, is sure to become a prime favorite here. She has a wealth of auburn hair and promises to give some very useful hints to her admirers, this coming summer, on its upkeep. She will also display that comeliness and art can go hand in hand. She has gained a record playing in various companys and is at present under contract to H. H. Frazee to appear in an early New York production.

We all know of the ability of Eugene Frazier, Thomas McKnight, Frank Priestland and H. Webb Chamberlain. They are all actors of ability and rich in experience and their work during last season warranted them a place of high esteem among America's leading stock players. Then we have Jerry Renner, perhaps the most popular juvenile to appear in Toronto in a decade. His life-like acting ranked high among the pleasures bestowed upon us by the Robins Players. Next we must mention the "dear old man" of the company—Jack Amory. He has won the hearts of all patrons of this distinguished company, women, children and men. His wonderful versatility enables him to play almost any line of parts, from rugged youth to wintry old age, which makes him a most valuable asset to any stock company. Thomas Jackson, the new member, has a good record in stock circles and is eager to add Toronto to the list of places in which he has gained distinction.

Charles Dillingham has engaged Marie Dressler for the leading role of a new comedy called "Sweet Genevieve," by James Forbes.

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Marie Tempest, recently seen in "The Great Pursuit" is to appear immediately in a new play under the Shubert management.

Here's Stage Realism For You--Real Typewriting in "A Pair of Sixes"

Jane Moore, Who Plays the Stenographer at the Grand, Is No Imitation Stage Typist—She Produces the Real Educated Clicks From the Machine.

Probably thirty per cent. of the feminine part of the audience at each performance of "A Pair of Sixes," which will open for a week's engagement at the Grand Monday, May 1st, are, have been or hope to, be business women. Maybe a stenographer, telephone operator, bookkeeper, file clerk or something in an office. When the curtain rises they shudder.

The scene reveals Miss Jane Moore as "Sally Parker," seated before her typewriter and the business portion of the audience shudder because they know that the stage typist never knows how to type. She invariably taps the keys with the first finger of each hand, alternately and highly staccato. This method never did and never could produce a printed line. It gets on the nerves of the girl who knows—hence, the shudder.

But hold, "Miss Sally Parker" begins to hit the keys, and lo, she types. A great sigh of relief and surprise waft upwards past the balcony, where it gathers strength; past the peanut gallery where it reverberates hither and yon with pure enjoyment of the educated clicks from the stage and finally dies away up near the roof with a final yip of appreciation. You hazard the guess that Miss Moore used to be a typist and gradually graduated to the stage.

Wrong again: she never chewed a slab of gum or used a rubber eraser, or took a shorthand note or picked out the dirt with a hair-pin, or inserted a sheet of carbon paper or did the touch system in her life until a few weeks before rehearsals began for "A Pair of Sixes" at the Cort Theatre, in Chicago. The first thing she did when they cast her for the "stenog's" part was to make a "study from life," as she puts it. "I went straight down to mama's factory on the west side," she said with a triumphant beaming grin, "and told the stenographers that I had to learn to do their work."

Jane Moore, the stenographer in "A Pair of Sixes" at the Grand.

"They were perfectly lovely about it, but mercy on us, how they made me work. My fingers were all thumbs, and I found only one thumb was needed and that was to hit the space-key with. Those stenographers made me practice for hours every week. They made me use all my fingers. They made me understand every part of the old machine, how to oil it, clean it, fix it when it got a kink somewhere and acted funny. Honestly, I never knew how much a typist had to know, even to draw twelve a week and that's about my calibre in the play, I take it. These stenographers in my mother's brush factory, my mother managed the placed for father for a while, explained to me what torture it was to listen to a stage stenographer mistreat the key-board of a perfectly innocent typing machine. I determined to learn to do it right, for I believe in realism, not fanciful acting."

Thrilling Ride Thru Blazing Forest Will Be Seen at Shea's

Scenically, "The Forest Fire," the spectacular offering which will headline the bill at Shea's this week, is the most unusual attraction in vaudeville. In addition to its wonderful effects, it is a tense little drama, written by Langdon McCormick, and acted by the most capable company of players it was possible to secure. "The Forest Fire" is a London Drury Lane production in miniature excepting, of course, that it did not come from this famous playhouse, but from the English halls. It has to do with the wild ride of an engine thru a blazing forest without the use of fire of any sort, the effects being produced by electrical and scenic means.

The engine itself is full-sized, and a complete working model is seen in wild flight—its wheels revolving, its pistons churning into their steam condensors, hissing and groaning with a laborious task that the engineer is imposing upon them. The funnel belches fire and smoke and the door of the fire-box and every draft is wide open to compel a forced draft. All around the trembling mass of steel, trees from young shoots to giant oaks, are giving forth tongues of flame, and as the fire saps their blood, they creak, crackle, and literally fall with more or less deafening crashes, carrying everything before them.

Langdon McCormick, the well known author, wrote and staged "The Forest Fire." The Bidwell Producing Company, Inc., attended to the production, and Sylvia Bidwell is seen in the principal role, that of a telephone operator, a part she played during the presentation in London.

The story of the piece is that of a telephone operator, who receives the news of a fire in an engulfed community over her wire just before it is destroyed, and the girl's heroism prompts the rescued party which finally succeeds in saving the little entombed band from perishing.

STAR
Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK OF MAY 1

PICK We've got the pick of all burlesque shows this week at the STAR. THE STAR GIRLS BURLESQUERS are the real top-of-the-basket goods; every one perfect and no "seconds" in the whole bunch. Every one a beaut to gaze upon—not a platter face in the cluster. That's the kind of a group the boys like to see, and these babes are in a class by themselves as manufacturers of burlesque fun, so don't pass this show up, but be one of the first to get a seat in the marble-row. Girls who know how to toy, girls who know how to smile, girls who know how to pass the salve chatter will keep you good-natured, and they will find themselves as welcome as the sunshine on a cloudy day. So if you're a live one and know the pick of beauts who could cop in any kind of a "Baby Show," just head this way. Always something doing at the STAR.

Star Girls Burlesque

That's the title that covers the story, and when we toot that stately MILLIE LOVERIDGE trips in with this crowd, that's enough for the wise chap. It will seem like old times to see your friend LEW GOLDEN passing the wise talk and it sure will be a busy week for LEW giving the nod to old-time friends. LEW is Class A as a bright star, and shines as the leading light among all burlesque funmakers. LILLIAN ENGLISH is a thriller who will be extended the friendly palm and when GUSSIE WHITE comes to view, you'll say she's a winner. BERT SAUNDERS, GEORGE LEON and MAX ARMSTRONG are names familiar to every first nighter, and the chorus batch, old kick, scores with the boys the first time they step to the front. In fact, the entire show is one of real worth, and you'll say the girls look mighty good, and you'll make more than one trip to the STAR this week. Don't miss the series of beautiful living art studies.

THE ONLY BURLESQUE SHOW IN TOWN

NEXT WEEK--RADIUM GIRLS--NEXT WEEK

Ernest Evans and His Society Circus Company at Loew's.

Star
"The Star Girls"

Record-breaking is the singing and dancing pace set by the Star Girls who open a week's engagement at the Star Theatre Monday Matinee. The chorus of the Star Girls is one of the largest and most lavishly costumed ever sent out on the burlesque tour, and has won round after round of applause in every theatre in which they have appeared this season.

To lead this wonderful chorus in the many different ensembles, the management after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining Millie Loveridge, the well-known prima donna.

Bessie White is a very dainty soubrette with plenty of variety and shares the other feminine numbers with Lillian English, Lew Golden, Hebrew comedian, and Bert Saunders are a very clever pair of mirth provokers.

Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson took his final farewell of America last week and sailed for England, April 29.

CITY HALL SQUARE HIPPODROME 3 SHOWS DAILY 3
MATS. 10, 15c EVGS. 10, 15, 25c 1 PM to 11 PM

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

WEEK MONDAY, MAY 1

HEADLINE ATTRACTION
The Most Popular of All Singers
McINTOSH AND HIS MUSICAL MAIDS
Scotch Singers, Dancers and Instrumentalists.

WALTON BROS. and GREER
Juggling Comedians

FOUR JUVENILE KINGS
Celebrated Entertainers

SPECIAL FEATURE FILM
The Greatest of All Metro Wonder Plays
"The Price of Malice"
With the Greatest of All Emotional Stars
Barbara Tennant & Hamilton Revelle
An Intensely Gripping Five-Part Feature.

HARRAH and MILROY
Novelty Skaters

THE REYNOLDS
In a Variety Offering

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION
That Side-Splitting Comedy Playlet
"Miss Thanksgiving"

ALEXANDRA

GALA STOCK OPENING

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES!

CANADA'S GREATEST STOCK COMPANY

2nd Season

WATCH

The ROBINS PLAYERS

with EDWARD H. ROBINS AND A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY OF NEW YORK ARTISTS

US

GROW

If you were a young woman, born into the smartest set in New York society, if your younger sister had committed a crime, if in order to save her you were forced to become a secret agent of the United States to aid in the detection of a man who had smuggled a $200,000 pearl necklace into that country—if you fell in love with the smuggler you were compelled to pursue, if it became a choice between your sister and the man you loved—WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

THESE QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN

If you were a man who had smuggled a necklace through the customs, if you suspected that some of the government's agents were on your trail, if you learned that the girl you loved was trying to send you to prison, if you were compelled to fight her—WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING

UNDER COVER

FIRST TIME HERE

Rol Cooper Megrue's Exciting Melodrama of LOVE—LAUGHTER—MYSTERY—THRILLS.

—SUMMER PRICES—

Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c—Box Seats, $1—Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c—Wed. Mat., All Seats 25c.

Next Week—"BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE"—First Time Here.

Play Bills

Alexandra
The Robins Players

"Under Cover," the most recent dramatic sensation brought forth in New York, is the play secured by Edward H. Robins for presentation by the Robins Players, at the Alexandra Theatre, Monday night. It was only by paying an enormous royalty that Mr. Robins was able to secure this piece for the opening attraction after thirty-one weeks in Boston. "Under Cover" the past season proved the theatrical triumph of New York, playing for a whole year at the Cort Theatre, Chicago theatregoers also enthusiastically applauded it for over six months.

The first act of "Under Cover" takes place in the New York custom house and the remaining three in a home on Long Island. Customs officials have been notified by a secret agent in Paris that a necklace, valued at $200,000, has been purchased there and that probably an attempt will be made to evade paying duty on it. The purchaser takes passage on a ship with a well-known family and is apparently very intimate with them. The customs officials are reluctant to move in the case until they have certain proof of the crime. On this same steamer is a girl who has become a bridge victim and who has raised money to pay her debts by defrauding a jewelry insurance company. The secret service man used this as a club to force the girl's older sister to assist him as she is a friend of tthe family with whom the suspect has been traveling. She finds the suspect is a man whom she met in Paris and whom she is very nearly in love with and who is in love with her. She believes him innocent and endeavors to prove him so until she corners him and he calmly produces the necklace. Beyond this it would not be fair to the playgoers to relate the story as it culminates in a great surprise. Suffice to say that the story ends happily.

Grand
"A Pair of Sixes"

The familiar significance of the title, "A Pair of Sixes," to theatregoers, as well as its quaintness, has made it well known the country over, apart from the fact that the farce enjoyed a run of nearly a year at the Longacre Theatre, New York. It will be presented for the first time at popular prices at the Grand this week. It is by Edward Peple, the author of "The Littlest Rebel" and "The Prince Chap," and is in three acts.

The plot deals with the affairs of George B. Nettleton and T. Boggs John, partners in a pill manufacturing business, who are constantly at loggerheads, each longing to be rid of the other. They summon their lawyer but decline his various propositions for dissolution until, in despair, he suggests a contract with numerous conditions by which a hand of poker is to be played, with the penalty that the loser shall quit the business for a year and in the interval serve as a servant in the household of the winner. The lawyer is interested personally because he hopes to see T. Boggs John lose and with his lips sealed by the contract he will be humiliated before the girl with whom he is in love, and in whom the lawyer is also interested. The breaking of the contract means a forfeiture of $5000 and sacrifice of his share of the business. John loses and Nettleton and the lawyer both feel he will break the contract rather than stick it out for a year. But he grits his teeth and bravely enters upon his duties as butler in the Nettleton household. He is found here performing his menial duties by his sweetheart, who arrives as the guest of the Nettletons. He cannot explain his position to her, and there is more trouble for him thru the attentions of an eccentric English housemaid who pursues him for a husband. This comical complication is developed thru the rapid series of hilarious situations and the fun rattles along until the unfortunate partner's sweetheart takes a hand in the game and rescues him from the clutches of his partner. The latter, too, is glad to end the agreement, for he has mistaken the sympathy of his wife for the loser and believes that she is in love with him.

LOEW'S VAUDEVILLE

MAT·10·15¢ EVE·10·15·25¢

CONTINUOUS 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.

BOX SEATS CAN BE SECURED A WEEK IN ADVANCE

ENTIRE WEEK OF MAY 1 PHONE—M. 3600.

ERNEST EVANS

And His $5000 Costume Creation

"THE SOCIETY CIRCUS"

—AND—

"BALLROOM BALLET"

11 ——PEOPLE—— 11

Vaudeville's Greatest Dance Sensation

Louise BAUER & Pauline SAUNDERS
In a Popular Song Repertoire

BERT & LOTTIE WALTON
Lively Entertainers, in Smart Foolery and Original Dances.

Harry—TYLER & CROLIUS—Gladys
In Their Nonsensical Skit, "THE DIPPYISTS"

GORMLEY & CAFFREY
Eccentric Knockabout Funsters

DOUGLAS FLINT & CO.
In a One-Act Comedy
"The Merchant Prince"

HARRY CUTLER

The English Comedian, with American Ideas

The Fifth Week of "THE IRON CLAW"—Seats can be reserved for WINTER GARDEN for Saturday Night week in advance.

Shea's.

Langdon McCormick's spectacular scenic production, "The Forest Fire," will headline the bill at Shea's next week. It is a drama of the timberland in three scenes and two tableaux. There are fifteen people in the act. A wild ride on a racing engine thru a blazing forest is one of the thrilling scenes. There is no actual fire of any kind, the whole effect being produced by electricity. Miss Valerie Bergere, who will offer as a special feature of the bill the delightful Japanese comedy, "Little Cherry Blossom," is one of the most capable and well known legitimate stars appearing before the public. Each season Miss Bergere has presented vaudeville with a new, one-act gem and in each vehicle she has appeared in a character no way resembling any role previously played by her. Ralph Dunbar's Salon Singers are a quartet of splendid artists, possessing magnificent voices with a capable accompanist. They will provide a treat for music lovers. Julia Curtis is frequently called "The Girl With Many Voices," and she is a comedienne of merit. Belle Baker, a singer of character songs, puts her numbers "over" in an inimitable manner. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales have a pleasing song, dance and chatter melange and with Payton and Green, amusing acrobats, and the kinetograph, with new features, complete the bill.

An elaborate and decidedly novel headline feature at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre, the coming week, will be Ernest Evans and his Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet. Mr. Evans, favorite of New York's "400" recognized by metropolitan society as the leading exponent of the art of modern dancing, will present his famous Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet, which is really the most sumptuous and pretentious collection of dance numbers that has yet been staged before the theatre going public. Surrounded by his twelve beautiful society dancers, Mr. Evans offers an exhibition of grace and a spectacle of scenic and costume grandeur that is far ahead of anything of its kind that has ever appeared on the vaudeville or musical comedy stage. The costumes represent an outlay of over $5000 and as an exhibition of modish dress the offering is an exceptional treat. Evans and his associates execute the very latest ideas in several styles of tango, dips, glides, hesitations and other steps of light fantastic which society has pronounced as the correct dances of the period.

Another big feature on this program will be Douglas Flint and Company in a comedy playlet "The Merchant Prince."

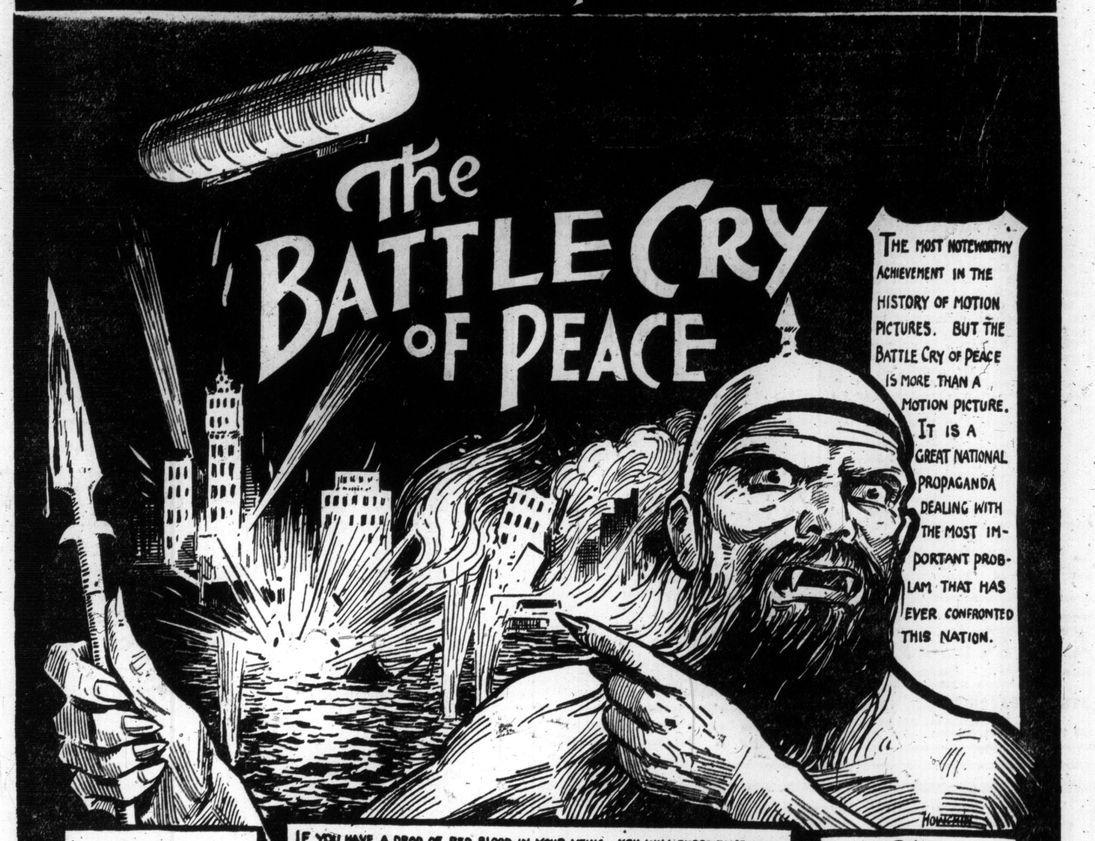
Others will include the king of monologists, Dave Ferguson in new songs, comedy and parodies; Harry Tyler and Gladys Crolius in "The Dippyist;" Burt and Lottie Walton in bits of musical comedy; Gormley and Caffery, pantomimic acrobats, Bauer and Saunders offering the latest New York song hits.

The Show Review :: :: :: By Lou Skuce

MASSEY HALL

ENTIRE WEEK MAY 8TH

Robert S. Marvin Presents



SEATS on Sale at MASSEY HALL Monday Morning

IF YOU HAVE A DROP OF RED BLOOD IN YOUR VEINS, YOU WILL EXPERIENCE IN WITNESSING THIS PRODUCTION A THRILL SUCH AS YOU HAVE NEVER KNOWN BEFORE. YOU WILL SEE THE ENEMY APPROACHING THE POWERLESSNESS OF NEW YORK, THE WEAKNESS OF ITS FORTS AND DEFENSES. YOU WILL SEE THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE ENEMY'S HOWITZERS, SUBMARINES, AIR SHIPS, SHELLS, SHRAPNELS AND BOMBS. YOU WILL SEE NEWYORK IN FLAMES; AND THE DESECRATION THAT FOLLOWS; EXACTLY AS IT HAPPENED IN BELGIUM.

Prices
MATINEES
Balcony .. 25¢
Orchestra .. 13¢
EVENINGS
Balcony .. 50¢
Orchestra .. 25¢
Rush Gallery .. 15¢

MRS. CASTLE WILL SEE VERNON OFF TO FRONT

Mrs. Vernon Castle, the dancer, will sail for England, May 19, on the Finland, to bid farewell to her husband, who is leaving for the war zone with the English troops. Mrs. Castle, according to her statements, will stay in England but five days. She will spend the summer acting for the "movies" at Los Angeles. Vernon Castle is in the air corps of the Allied armies.

SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEES DAILY 25c — WEEK OF MAY 1. — EVENINGS 25-50-75c

"THE HOME OF VAUDEVILLE"

HEADLINE ATTRACTION
The Wonderfully Spectacular Offering

SYLVIA BIDWELL & CO.

In Langdon McCormick's Thrilling Drama

"THE FOREST FIRE"

A Scenic Spectacle of the Timberlands

DOOLEY & SALES, "That's Silly" | PAYNTON & GREEN, "Falls and Falls"

SPECIAL FEATURES

RALPH DUNBAR'S SALON SINGERS | BELLE BAKER 'THE INCOMPARABLE'

JULIA CURTIS, "The Girl With Many Voices" | THE KINETOGRAPH, All New Pictures

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION
The Distinguished Legitimate Star

VALERIE BERGERE

And Her Company of Capable Artists in

"LITTLE CHERRY BLOSSOM"

S. G. Champlin's Delightful Japanese Comedy

Automobile Engineers Are Working on Fuel Problem

Russell Huff, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers States That the Engineers are Busily Engaged in Devising More Economic and Efficient Means of Using Gasoline and in Providing Satisfactory Substitutes.

WITH all the legislative and other measures being taken to lower the price of gasoline to the ultimate consumer the part taken by the automobile engineers in decreasing the cost of operating cars cannot be ignored. The work being done by the automobile engineers was explained by Russell Huff, president of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Mr. Huff shewed that the automobile engineer is keenly alive to the fuel situation and is busily engaged in devising means of making better use of gasoline or of using kerosene and other less expensive fuels.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "there is no fundamental reason why automobile engines will not operate satisfactorily on kerosene. If gasoline should cost so much that the user can be persuaded to give up his gasoline engine, which is naturally the favorite at present because of the universal familiarity with its operation and because of the high standard of development it has attained—then the engineering workers of the industry can be depended on to provide an engine that will operate efficiently on some other fuel.

"Gasoline, however, is only one out of many items of expense in running an automobile. Of course, it is an important item, and we all hope its price will soon stop increasing and fall back again to its former value. What the owner wants and what he should have is a car that will have a low total cost of maintenance. The Society of Automobile Engineers is endeavoring to reduce maintenance costs by promoting the principles of interchangeable manufacture. These principles are laid down by the standards committee of the society, the work of which has been far reaching in its effect on the industry.

"The work of standardization is never finished. The automobile industry is developing so rapidly that constant investigation and research work are required to keep not only pace with, but almost in advance of the art. The work of standardization is being constantly carried on by the brightest minds among automobile engineers, serving as members of the divisions of the Society of Automobile Engineers Standards Committee.

"Only last month the result of painstaking labor by these men was officially adopted by the Society of Engineers and is thus made available to the whole industry. The standards adopted include specifications for electric cable for gasoline automobiles, mileage and speed ratings for electric trucks, specifications for steel, covering the manufacture, purchase and methods of making chemical analyses and physical tests; standard sizes of license plates, standard location of engine and chassis numbers, rubber hose and hose fittings, and methods of ordering and testing leaf springs."

TRAFFIC SIGNALS TO BE STANDARDIZED

Safety First Federation Takes Important Action in Matter of Traffic Regulation.

A UNIFORM system of signs and signals that may become general thruout the country for the direction of street traffic was one of the important subjects considered at a meeting of the street traffic committee of the Safety First Federation of America, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently.

A standard code of traffic regulations was adopted by the committee in December last, and has met with general approval, many municipalities having taken advantage of the study which has been given to street traffic regulation by this committee, which is composed of the foremost traffic experts in this country.

It is now proposed to further eliminate the possibility of street accident by standardizing signs and signals which will be recommended to all municipalities in the United States and Canada for adoption in the belief that such action will tend to prevent confusion and complications on the part of travelers and tourists who find a wide variation in the system now in use in neighboring cities.

The favorable reception which has been accorded the standard code of traffic regulations as compiled by the street traffic committee leads to the belief that a uniform system of signs and signals will meet with equal favor from public officials having under their jurisdiction the regulation of street traffic, many of whom are members of the committee.

As indicating the results accomplished thus far to standardize traffic regulations, it is stated that the near side stop for street cars recommended by the Safety First Federation has been adopted in upward of sixty cities. This regualtion has been in effect in the City of New York for one year, and has resulted in a decrease of 17 per cent. in accidents involving the operation of street cars, with a decrease in the number of accidents totalling 6,867 as compared with the previous year.

The headlight glare regulations recommended by the federation has been adopted in many cities, including St. Louis, Boston, New Orleans, Cleveland and Indianapolis. An ordinance embodying similar provisions has been introduced in New York City.

The street traffic committee has not devoted all of its attention to the regulation of vehicles, but has concerned itself also with the necessity for better regulating pedestrians, particularly at congested street corners, urging the adoption of rules providing that pedestrians shall cross a street only at a regular crossing, and not in the middle of a block. To better safeguard persons at street crossings, it has been suggested that no vehicular traffic should be allowed to move until the way is clear. In several localities such rules are now in effect and have proven their value by a noteworthy decrease in the number of accidents and fatalities.

WITH THE BRITISH AT SALONIKI

A British army motor truck with its load of frozen meat and British Tommies leaving the docks at Saloniki for the British camp.

SPRING OVERHAULING SAVES REPAIR BILLS

By Personally Looking After Each Detail Motorists Avoid Future Expenses.

THOROLY CLEAN, OIL CAR

Old Oil Should Be Replaced by New to Provide Efficient Lubrication of Motor.

A thoro spring-time overhauling is one kind of motor car insurance that every automobile owner can afford to take out.

As the spring and summer wear on, the motorist who is running his car for the second season may discover that a rigid inspection at this time of the year will stand between long repair bills and perhaps costly accidents. Overhauling does not mean a superficial inspection of the chassis and body and the tightening of a few noticeably loose nuts. It includes a thoro and systematic job of putting the vehicle in the best possible condition.

It is a good plan to begin the overhauling with the motor and take in the details of the car one at a time. If nothing else is done the grease and grime from a year's running should be washed from the cylinders and motor base with gasoline. The interior parts of the motor, particularly where carbon deposits occur, should be swabbed out with a kerosene-soaked cloth.

The man who takes care of his own car can readily remove the lower part of the crank case, or oil reservoir, and clean this thoroly. It is good practice in connection with this operation to throw out all the black and used oil and fill the reservoir with new lubricant. At the time the lower part of the crank case is removed, the bearings of the connecting rods on the crankshaft can be easily inspected.

Lubrication is the one big item that the car owner can look after in his own garage, and every friction surface on the car from the steering gear to the rear axle should have attention. Tires, too, can be examined for bruises and cuts and their proper fitting to the rims seen to.

The overhauling may disclose conditions that necessitate the automobile being attended to by an expert mechanic, but the owner of one of the more carefully constructed makes of automobiles will find that he can do the major part of the overhauling work in his own gargae if he chooses.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ASS. PHOTO CONTEST

Twenty-six Hundred Dollars Offered in Cash Prizes for the Best Road Photo.

ROOSEVELT ACTS AS JUDGE

Contest Is in Interest of the Good Roads Everywhere Movement, Now Well Under Way.

A NATIONWIDE photographic contest in the interest of the Good Roads Everywhere movement, with cash prizes of $2600, open to everybody, is announced by the National Highways Association. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Ida Tarbell and Mr. Mark Sullivan will serve as judges in the contest.

The photographs in the competition will be used to establish in Washington a national exhibit on the good roads problem designed primarily to promote a nationally conceived scheme of highways.

In connection with the pending legislation in Congress to have the federal government shoulder a part of the task of good roads construction, the National Highways Association, it is explained, desires to have adopted a program for a system of national highways surveyed and located by expert engineers, so that federal funds will not be spent in a hit or miss "pork barrel" fashion.

By means of the photographic contest it is proposed to gather a complete picture of the good and bad road problem as it exists in every section of the country, and this the association will use in its effort to obtain scientific "non-pork" legislation from congress.

The cash prizes of $2600 were subscribed by General Coleman du Pont, chairman of the Board of National Councillors, and Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highways Association. The competition will be known as the Du Pont-Davis Road Photograph Prize Contest.

The first prize to be given for the most striking (good or bad) road photograph, will be a $500 cash award. In all there will be 166 cash prizes awarded.

There will be five second prizes of $100 each, twenty prizes of $25 each, forty fourth prizes of $15 each, and 100 fifth prizes of $5 each, making 166 chances in all for each person entering the contest.

The competition will be kept open for eight months, closing at noon, Tuesday, November 7. All photographs should be addressed to Good Roads Everywhere Photograph Contest, National Highways Association, Washington, D.C.

Photographs Desired

Discussing the contest General du Pont, of the National Highways Association, says:

"The purpose of our association in this matter is to see to it that, when Uncle Sam enters upon this work of road building, he starts off on the right road. The 'good roads' issue is a national problem as well as a state and county problem. Whatever the federal government does in this matter should be done on a national basis—upon a plan nationally conceived.

"Every member of cangress knows the 'good roads' problem in his district or state, of course, but we want to have him know it nationally.

"We have inaugurated this photographic contest as a first step in this direction, and we believe that with the assistance of all Americans interested in the good roads problem we can make it a very important step. An exhibit of photographs picturing the good roads problem as it exists in every section of the country will make a most graphic and forceful lesson.

"We want the subjects of the photographs in this contest to demonstrate not only how bad roads are, and how good they can be made, but also what it means to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States to have good roads. For instance, we all know that a country schoolhouse located in a district of good roads has a far better attendance of pupils, and for that reason can offer them better educational opportunities than a country school in a district of bad roads.

"Consequently it would be of great value in our contest to have photographs giving a picture lesson to the eyes of our law makers of what it means to children in our rural districts to have their school house located on good roads. This is only one idea that has come to me. There are hundreds of such lessons on the value of good roads which can be taught by photographs.

"Perhaps the best way to do this is thru photographs contrasting good and bad road conditions. We will arrange our exhibit to do that, but in order to allow individual competitors to take advantage of some such striking contrast as may have come to their attention, the association has not limited competitors to one photograph, or to one prize. Each competitor can send in as many photographs as he wishes, and he will get as many prizes as his work deserves.

"Photographs will be judged first upon their merit in strikingly emphasizing road conditions (good or bad), second in their pictorial interest, and third in their photographic excellence.

Tricorne hats, to be worn with the capes, are more severe in their line than any of the kind formerly produced. They are of navy blue hemp straw, faced with cloth of the same color as that of the braiding of the cape. At the left side they are finished with a smart black cockade.

Ford

Average first year depreciation of the Ford car is $125 as against $250 to $400 for practically any of the lower priced cars

It is difficult to set any definite figure for the depreciation of an automobile. So much depends on the condition of the individual car at the end of the season.

The average price paid for used cars in the $1000-or-less class at any time during the first year is about $250 to $400 less than the first cost. But the average used Ford sells very quickly for $125 less than the purchase price.

Compare the Ford depreciation cost of about $10 a month with the probable $30 or more a month that the other kind will cost you. Which is the better investment?

Ford Motor Company OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Ford Runabout $480
Ford Touring - 530
Ford Coupelet - 730
Ford Sedan - - 890
Ford Town Car 780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

13

CARBIDE

All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.

CANADA CARBIDE CO., LIMITED
T. D. WARDLAW, Agent,
29 Scott Street, Toronto—Tel. M. 897

No Matter If You Own a Packard or a Ford

We Can Make Your Gasoline **AUTO OWNER** Cost You Only 19c a Gal.

You can now buy a Compensating Vapor Plug at any garage or accessory house in Ontario. Sold on a money-back-without-argument guarantee.

You will never get all the power, speed or economy out of your car till you equip it with our C. V. Plug.

The conservative business man is the easiest man to sell a C. V. Plug. "There's a reason." 574 equipped to date on Toronto cars. Only 3 returned. We cheerfully refunded the money and asked no questions.

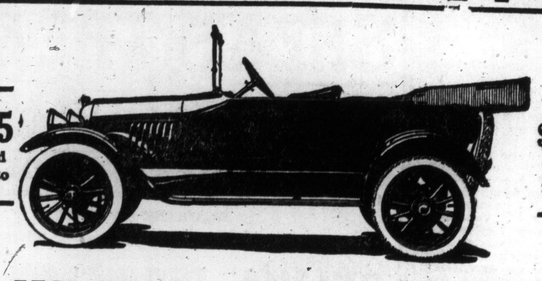
Ask Any Dealer Anywhere—Call and See Us for a Demonstration

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING CO.

M. 2731 205 VICTORIA ST.
OR
JOHN MILLEN & SONS, HYSLOP BROS., AUTO OWNER ASSOC.
UNITED RUBBER MFG. and RECLAIMING CO.

You Can't Afford to Drive Your Car Another Mile Without a C. V. Plug

$1115 Delivered in Toronto



$1115 Delivered in Toronto

Which is the Better--the "Assembled" or Specialized Car?

WHOLE libraries of argument, pro and con, have left the public still on the fence. There are big advantages in both. And that is why the Grant is the biggest value for the money in the whole history of Sixes. It is both an assembled and a specialized car in one—with the disadvantages of both kinds omitted.

GRANT SIX

Now the big point in favor of assembled cars is that each part is built by somebody who specializes on that part and perfects it. Many Grant parts are made that way—but the Grant car people own the tools used in making Grant parts, thus practically controlling the factories that do the specializing.

The Car that is made and put together all under one roof will not be hindered by the whims of other companies helping in its manufacture. Every jig and tool that works for the Grant could be called in on short notice. So you see, Grant Cars don't miss any advantages. Every part is specialized, yet under perfect control — a tremendous advance in Service.

The Grant Six is built by a four-million-dollar corporation. Its output for 1916 is no less than 16,000 cars. Grant Sixes are giving satisfaction all over the United States and in Canada.

No matter how much you have read or know about 1916 cars you have a revelation awaiting you when you take a spin with us in the luxurious Grant. Call up North 7800 and ask for demonstration.

Death and Watson, Limited

Bloor and Huntley Sts. (at the end of the bridge) - Toronto

The completeness of the new

PEERLESS EIGHT

is the natural outcome of long experience

Peerless Eight $2,600

THE first Peerless car was produced in 1902. Since that time a great many Peerless models have been developed, selling at a maximum price of $6,000 and an average price of over $4,000. *The value of the experience gained in this development cannot be over-estimated.*

The new Model 56 eight-cylinder car is the natural outcome of this experience and has received more careful and painstaking attention through a longer period of time than any other model developed in the Peerless Factories.

Developments in the metallurgical and manufacturing departments and *concentration on this single eight-cylinder chassis* have combined to effect economy in production, *which is reflected in the price of $1890 for the Touring Car and Roadster.*

Characteristics: PEERLESS V-Type Eight-Cylinder Motor, Cylinders 3½x5; Force Feed Oiling; 125-inch Wheelbase; 35x4½ Tires; Weight 3500 pounds; Complete Splendid Equipment, including Cord Tires, Extra Rim, Moto-meter and every needed accessory

Touring $2,600, Roadster $2,600

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited

146 to 150 Bay Street, Toronto.

Peerless

Solution of Motor Fuel Problem Will Be Kerosene

So States Professor Charles E. Lucke, Head of the Engineering Department of Columbia University — He Claims That the Only Permanent Relief Will Be Found in Use of the Heavier Oil.

PROFESSOR Charles E. Lucke, head of the engineering department of Columbia University, says that instead of looking for more gasoline for motor fuel the line of development for the automobile industry and for the oil industry should be the introduction of the kerosene automobile.

"The first step in such a development," said Professor Lucke, "would be the adoption of a satisfactory method or type of apparatus, and its design in a perfected form by a staff of engineers engaged for that purpose, and the acquirement of such patent rights as might be necessary to permit the manufacture and use of the accepted types of equipment for converting existing gasoline into kerosene automobiles.

"Considering the big gasoline market, which is the automobile field, and assuming that appliances can be made to use kerosene in the automobile engine, then the commercial development of these kerosene appliances is the logical thing to do. There are now large stocks of kerosene for which the demand is so small that the price is low. This kerosene is more widely distributed thruout the world than is gasoline. It can be obtained anywhere and it is kept in stock everywhere. It can never be withdrawn from the market because the same demands that originally were responsible for this perfect system of distribution still exist today, and will continue to exist no matter how far improved distillation for increased gasoline yield may be carried.

"By the introduction of the kerosene burning automobile an impress on can be made on the situation of measurable magnitude immediately, because every gallon of kerosene so used is a sale for a product now difficult to sell, and to an equal degree reduces the demand on the now overtaxed gasoline market."

In regard to the mechanical problems involved Professor Lucke said:

"The question boils down in the final analysis to what can be done to make an automobile operate on kerosene, and whether or not the results of such operation can be regarded as satisfactory. This subject is one to which a good deal of attention has been devoted, but in very few cases has this attention been systematic or thoro enough to produce any generally accepted results, and in no case has it been organized; in most cases it has resulted only in a socalled kerosene carburetor, vaporizer, or in some other form of attachment offered to the car owner as a purchaser. In no case has there been any adoption of these kerosene devices or attachments by the big automobile manufacturers. While in many cases successful demonstrations have been made, it is nevertheless true that sufficient numbers of unsatisfactory results have been reported to constitute discouragement and give kerosene a bad name. It must be admitted, even if such devices were entirely satisfactory in use, the method of introduction by sale to car owners by makers whose only profit is to be derived by the selling price could never make an adequate impression on the industry as a whole.

"Some sort of organization must get behind such sales in order that they may be properly installed, and the installations should be sufficiently numerous to affect an appreciable percentage of automobiles in use.

"It is believed from a study of the situation that not only is the sale of such kerosene carburetors or vaporizers alone unable to make an adequate impression on the situation by reason of the method involved, independent of their perfection, but also this is not the right method on technical grounds because a study of the situation indicates that a device or attachment alone will not suffice. On the contrary, it is equally important that the engine be suitable in certain respects, and the method of attachment and connection is just as important as the suitability of the engine or, the goodness of the device proper, all of which means that the equipment, to give satisfactory results, must be installed with due regard to the requirements of the engine by men trained for the purpose and skilled in the work, directed by engineers, and, of course, in the employ of the oil men, at any rate at first.

"The methods proposed for utilizing kerosene in internal combustion engines of all sorts, including stationary as well as automobile and marine, may be divided into two general classes as to the manner of making the working mixture of vapor and air. In the first class, oil is injected by a pump directly into the cylinder, the mixture is made therein by maintaining suitable internal temperature and air mixing means. In the second class the mixture is made external to the cylinder, and is distributed from the point where made to the several cylinders and introduced as a gaseous mixture.

"All injection systems are unsuitable for the automobile because the quantities of liquid required per stroke for the small cylinders in use are extremely small—only a few drops. At the high maximum and low minimum speeds at which automobile engines must operate in conjunction with the variable amounts of oil to meet the load conditions, the injection oil pump becomes almost hopeless mechanically, tho many attempts have been made to force its introduction. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that most stationary engines using this oil operate in this way, and these include all those engines known as Diesel or semi-Diesel and hot bulb, but normally these are constant speed engines, operating at speeds that are comparatively low and having materially larger cylinders, so that the conditions are more suitable for pump use.

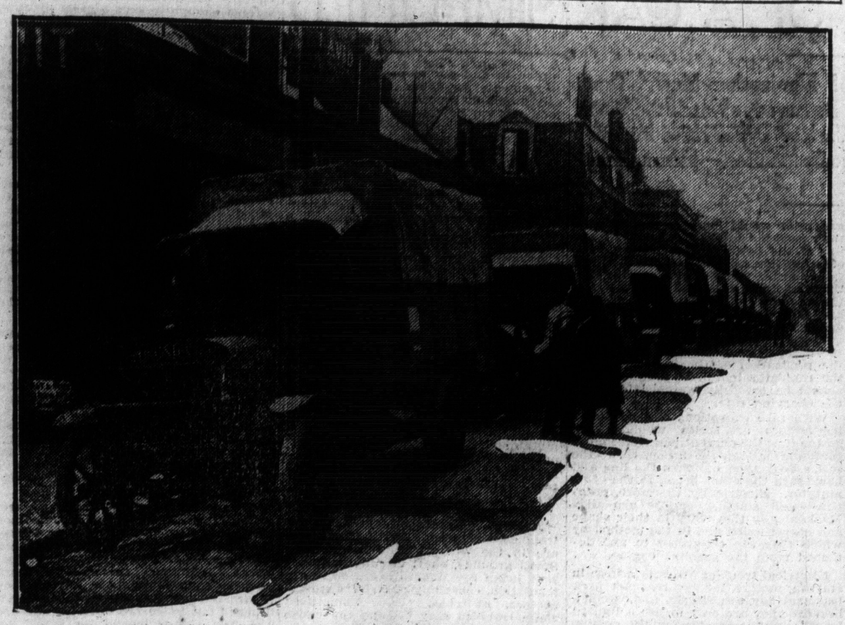
"In the class or externally made mixtures the first successful oil engines were those often known as the English type of engine, in which measured and constant qualities of oil and air are led over heated surfaces on the way to the cylinder, the metal temperature being maintained either by a constantly burning torch or by the internal combustion itself. Practically all of these engines, operating in this way, have no graduated oil feed for varying loads governing by missing instead, so their mixture making parts cannot be directly applied to engines of the automobile type. They have, however, demonstrated the complete and satisfactory vaporization of kerosene oil in the presence of air, passing over heated surfaces and without deposition of carbon, which is a common accomplishment of the injection type of engine with internal hot bulb or other form of hot surface.

"This class of stationary engine is ample practical evidence of the commercially successful operation of engines by the making of mixtures of kerosene and air externally to the cylinder, so it would seem as if such a plan might be adapted to the automobile engine. To do so there must be provided, means for proportioning the air to the oil that will permit of graduating the total quantity per stroke, and some means of applying heat to the mixture from the exhaust gases, for example, that does not involve the maintenance of the continuously burning lamp nor an internally heated part."

Regarding the organizattion needed for the introduction of the kerosene automobile, Professor Lucke said:

"While the kerosene car is not at the present date a commercial commodity in the sense that the gasoline car is, it is a reality in the experimental sense, and it needs only the same sort of mechanical perfection and commercial development that the gasoline equipment has received; in fact, very much less of the same order to make it a commercial reality. So simple, straightforward and clear are the steps to be taken that it is easily possible to complete them all within a period of six months with adequate working force and shop facilities. This, however, must be provided and operated in conjunction with some large interests as at present organized. These interests are the automobile manufacturer, on the one hand, and the oil men, on the other."

BRITISH TRUCKS IN THE FRENCH ARMY SERVICE



A motorcade of sixty British transport trucks in the service of the French army, photographed somewhere back of the lines in France.

SAYS GASOLINE HAS REACHED PEAK PRICE

War-time Conditions to Blame for High Cost of Gas, Says Reo Engineer.

GREAT EUROPEAN DEMAND

The Exhaustion of Supply Not Yet in Sight—Oil Wells Alleged to Be Plugged.

"I CAN'T see the reason for all this excitement about the price of gasoline," says Horace T. Thomas, chief engineer of the Reo Motor Car Company, "nor can I understand why some folk who ought to know better, take the matter so seriously. Of course if there were the slightest chance of '40 cent' gasoline in the near future, or even a chance that the present prices would continue, it would be different. But anyone with even the most superficial knowledge of conditions knows that is impossible.

"No one worries about the price of aluminum—though that is now twice its normal price. Nor brass, nor lead. The price of steel is high—but nobody supposes for a moment that those prices will obtain after the European war is over. War conditions and war prices is the answer to the gasoline situation as to the others.

"We are exporting tremendous quantities of gasoline to Europe. In fact, since the Galician, Romanian and Russian fields are inactive, we are supplying the world with gasoline as well as all other petroleum products. I noticed the other day that twelve big tank steamers had cleared on the same day—the biggest day's shipment ever made. And every available tank ship is in service. The Standard Oil Company is rushing work on 30 of the largest tank steamers ever built.

"Surely there's ample reason for the present shortage and for the present prices. They are war-time conditions that is all. And they will end with the war. In fact we are at the peak now—prices will go no higher and may be expected to come down any day.

"Incidentally I have it on pretty good authority that oil producers, like men in other lines, have been quick to take advantage of the situation and to temporarily advance prices just because they could. In fact I am told that in order to uphold prices and for speculation purposes, a very large proportion of the oil wells of this country are actually 'plugged'—they are not pumping. Nor are these wells controlled by 'Standard Oil.' They are independent for the most part. Right now there are 300,000 barrels of crude petroleum in the big reservoirs on the hill at Oil City, held for '3.00 per barrel,' and speculators are paying that and more. There's 'war brides' for you!

"Of course that condition cannot last. In fact there is evidence that it is about over. Producers have been taking the long prices of late at a rate that will surely readjust matters.

"But you say, could not the producers keep prices up by a continuation of those tactics? The answer is that in normal peace times, just as soon as gasoline in this country approaches 20 cents per gallon, Russian and Asiatic oils come in in floods. Oil, like water, soon finds its level—economically as well as physically.

"Some will recall that just before the war broke out, people on the Pacific coast became alarmed at the soaring prices and feared they would continue. A company was financed to bring Asiatic gasoline over—and immediately thereafter Pacific coast points got the cheapest gasoline they had had for years. In short, just as soon as the price of gasoline reaches a certain level it begins to flow back this way—and to stop competition before it gets serious, our distillers cut prices. That was the real reason for the various price cuttings in the past; not the supposed 'war' between the trust and independents. Only the war prevents that now.

"There is an impression abroad that the supply will some time run out. I can't see it that way. For example, just consider this: Whereas formerly only seven per cent. of the crude oil was available for gasoline, today, because of improved methods of distilling and improvements of carburetors and motors, sixty-five per cent. of all crude oil is rendered suitable for engine consumption! And new wells by hundreds are being opened up every day, and better processes of distillation. Oil experts tell me that the need for a 'kerosene carburetor' has passed—that they now know how, and it only remains to instal the equipment to break up the kerosene molecules into gasoline molecules, to render all that is now sold as kerosene available for power purposes.

"Bunk—that stuff about a shortage—pure bunk! It's like the tales of exhausted coal fields and timber forests. No generation now living will see that shortage. Time was when those commodities were wastefully used and sold for less than their value as compared with other commodities—but that is the whole story.

"Now let us consider it from another angle—that of the automobile user. He need feel no concern over the present condition if he was satisfied with that which obtained, say three years ago. He is getting more miles per dollar today than he got then, despite the difference in price—even at war-time prices. And it may be news to him, but it is a fact, that he is getting more miles per gallon out of the low-test fuel today than he got from his high-test gasoline then. And there is less waste from evaporation, etc.

"Reason of course is the tremendous improvement in carburetors, motors, and in automobiles generally. Why, we use to think nothing of it when our motors spit and coughed and backfired on starting in cold weather—with 'real gasoline' too. Who ever experiences that trouble now? Why cold weather is the same as warm to a good automobile motor nowadays.

"I wonder how many buyers consider another phase of the matter—that the maker has, as a matter of fact, donated all the gasoline he can hope to use in the next five or six years, when he sold him the car. Just credit against the 'temporarily high' cost of gasoline the 'permanently lower' cost of automobiles—and there is a large margin on the side of the user.

"For example, four years ago Reo the Fifth sold for practically $0 per cent. more than the price of the Reo the Fifth of 1916, and the new Reo is a vastly better car, because of improvements we have been able to work out in the meantime.

"Suffice it to say the condition is only of the moment anyway, and even if we knew it could be permanent, it still would not matter, for on the whole, the cost of motoring and of motor trucking is coming down."

Sunday World Garage Directory

BREAKEY SELLS 'EM
RELIABLE USED CARS, ALL TYPES.
Cars delivered by road in as good condition as purchased or money refunded.
SALES GARAGE AND YARD, 243 and 287 CHURCH ST., North of Wilton Avenue.

AUTO TIRES, 36 x 4½ CASINGS, $18.00
ALL SIZES AT CUT-RATE PRICES
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146-150 BAY STREET
Distributors for HUDSON-SUPERSIX—PEERLESS "EIGHT" Automobiles—Peerless and Auto Car Trucks.

TIRES, TUBES & CUSTOMERS
Given Proper Treatment at Our Hospital
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Most Up-to-Date Auto Livery—CADILLAC 8 and COLE 8
All New Cars—Touring and Limousines—Touring and Out-of-Town Trips Our Specialty—Special Prices Given to Shopping Parties.
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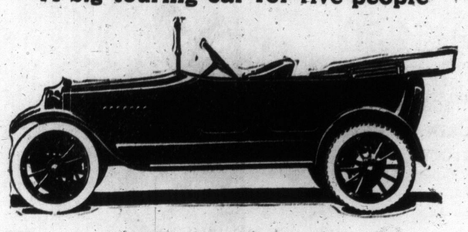
Auto Tire Steam Vulcanizing Co.
384 SPADINA AVENUE
VULCANIZING on All Makes of Tires. GASOLINE, OILS, FREE AIR.
COLLEGE 6118 Tires and Accessories in Stock.

SAXON SIX

A big touring car for five people



The evidence is this "Six" excels

The year past saw strenuous rivalry in the price class of Saxon "Six." "Fours" and "Sixes" filled the field. Long before many of each make were in road service the air was charged with claims and counter claims.

It remained for the test of actual performance to determine the class cars from the merely mediocre. Record after record—in speed, in power, in hill-climbing, in acceleration, in economy—fell before "Saxon" Six. It set a pace too hot for most.

And now—at the end of over a year in owners' hands—it seems clear that Saxon "Six" has fairly earned its place at the top of its price class. This fact should win a moment of your consideration, for the verdict of performance carries weight.

And the price of Saxon "Six"—a new price for a quality car—has caused critical buyers to question higher-priced cars. For they see in this "Six" what can be saved to them through modern methods, skilled engineering and big output. Let us show you the Saxon "Six" today.

SAXON Strength Economy Service

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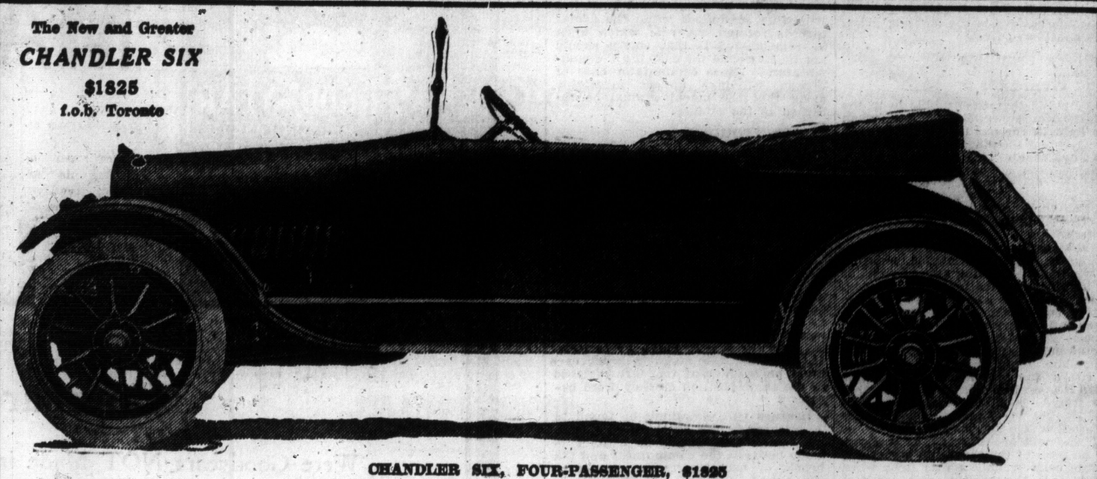
Touring Car $1115
Roadster 1115

"Fours"
Roadster $530
Delivery Car 530

Open Evenings Telephone North 5594

SAXON SALES Company Limited
YONGE & WELLESLEY . TORONTO

The New and Greater
CHANDLER SIX
$1825
f.o.b. Toronto



CHANDLER SIX, FOUR-PASSENGER, $1825

We Cannot Describe the Beauty of the Chummy Clover Leaf Chandler Roadster

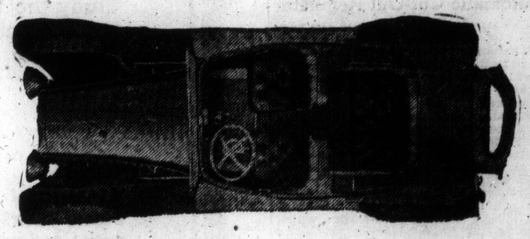
If you have seen the new Chandler Roadster you understand why we do not attempt to describe it. If you have not seen it come in today and get a new idea of motor car beauty.

This new roadster is the most beautiful car of the year. There can hardly be any argument as to that. Someone having reason to be biased might dispute this, but you are unprejudiced—you will look with open mind for grace of line and beauty of finish—and you will agree with what countless thousands at the automobile shows have said very positively. They have said the Chandler is the most beautiful car of the year. So come in and see.

There is an air of smartness and distinction about this roadster that is rare.

The graceful symmetrical lines remind one of a swift power boat. And that impression is heightened by the view of the body from the inside.

The commodious seats, the unusual depth of the body, the softly moulded curves all suggest the trim, tidy speedcraft. We believe this will prove one of the most popular Chandler models.



Come see the Chandler. You will be delighted with the style of the car and you know now that you can depend on it mechanically—depend on it for all the power, speed, flexible control and day-in-and-day-out service that you could ask for in a car at any price.

For the Chandler chassis, distinguished by the Marvelous Chandler Motor, has been proven right through three years of service in the hands of thousands of owners. It is free from any hint of experimentation, free from any hint of untried theory.

In spite of higher prices of all materials entering into it, the Chandler is still noted for high quality construction throughou and the finest equipment.

Seven-Passenger Touring Car $1825
Four-Passenger Roadster $1825

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The Chandler Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio

LOCATING AND CURING TROUBLES IN ELECTRIC SYSTEM OF A CAR SIMPLIFIED

By Following Simple Method of Elimination Much Time, Labor and Expense May Be Saved—Watch the Weak Spots of Your System—Various Types Have Inherent Weaknesses That Soon Become Manifest—Examine Battery First.

IN a large percentage of instances it will take only a minute's inspection to determine exactly in what unit an electrical trouble is located. For instance, if the trouble is in the starting motor there may be symptoms that render it impossible for one to come to the conclusion that the trouble was anywhere else. The next step would be generally to have the starting motor removed and brought into the shop, where the work could be done upon that unit. This article deals with troubles which are located in a definite unit, says J. Edward Schipper in the current issue of The Automobile.

The matter is simply one of elimination. It is a case of traveling from the known to the unknown, step by step, until finally the bad spot is reached. However, there are short cuts which can be employed on definite units which will greatly lessen the work and prevent the repair man from taking down the entire part in a search for some little defect which probably can be located by using simple tests. These cannot be classified under general heads, but will be suggested in taking up the troubles which occur under their particular heads.

Since all starting and lighting systems are manufactured to perform the same functions it is but natural that they should be made up of units which do the identical work. All systems are provided with a storage battery, all have generators to maintain the current supply, all have starting motors to crank the engine, regulators to govern the rate of charging, switches to control the action of the various units and wiring to connect these units and provide a path, the circle, over which the current shall flow.

Certain types of each of these units have certain inherent weaknesses, and these are naturally the points watched more closely by the man familiar with the business. Again, just as in cars it very frequently happens that the first run of a certain series will have certain weak spots which are corrected in the cars bearing a higher serial number, so in electric lighting and starting systems the earlier developments may be electrically correct but mechanically weak, or vice versa, causing certain troubles to develop in the earlier models which do not occur in the later, and it is only fair to state that the latest developments in starting and lighting systems show a remarkable amount of attention given to these little kinks which at first were the cause of most of the trouble.

Logically, the only method by which the troubles can be taken up in detail is to take up each unit singly and, since the battery is the starting point, it is considered first.

Battery Troubles And Remedies

Symptons that the trouble is in the battery are superficially given when the light in the car lamps burns but dimly, when the starting motor cannot turn over the engine rapidly or at all, or when the lamps turn on brightly and soon die down. Any one of these may be due to other causes, but when two or three of them come together the trouble is practically surely in the battery.

The common methods of testing the battery to find if it is in good condition or whether it is giving any current at all is to connect the terminals of a test lamp across the positive and negative battery terminals. When testing a three cell battery the six-volt lamp can be put across each cell and the light should burn dimly each time. When the test lamp lights across the terminals of two of the cells and not across the third it is an immediate indication that the trouble is in that definite locality and the battery should be immediately referred to the service station.

If the cells are all weak, as is shown by no glow of the test lamp across any of the cells or only a dim light when put across the positive and negative terminals of the entire battery, it indicates that the battery is partly exhausted and it should be charged. If the charging does not increase the electrolyte's specific gravity or the voltage up to the standard the trouble should be referred to a battery service station if possible.

Lift Brush

One precaution must be observed: Do not run the engine with the generator in place and the battery removed without lifting a brush from the commutator. There are a few systems in which no damage will occur when this precaution is not taken, but unless you are positive the system you are working on is one of the exceptions it is far wiser to follow this rule.

With the hydrometer syringe measure the gravity of the electrolyte, and when charged the reading should be between 1275 and 1300, and when discharged never below 1150. The facilities of the ordinary car owner or repairman will not allow him to do any practical work in batteries, as far as the internal construction is concerned.

Sulphation of the battery lies within the scope of the repairman as it can be generally cured by giving a long, slow charge, or in other words by making the charging rate of the battery three times as slow as normal. The repairman, however, should go further than merely curing the sulphation; he should take up the inherent trouble or defect which is making the sulphation possible.

Remove Acid From Tops

Generally the causes of the oversulphation are over-discharge or rapid discharge either of the entire mass of active material due to some exterior short or more than normal ampere draw, or from some local short which quickly discharges certain portions of the active material. Dead shorts will more than sulphate the battery as a rule and will generally cause the cracking and shedding of the active material from the plates or cause them to buckle. Insufficient charging also causes sulphation.

Batteries should be cleaned from time to time so that the sediment does not rise up to the plates, cutting down their available surface. Battery repair, however, should be undertaken by those who have the necessary equipment and experience. One point of battery care which is important, however obvious, is that the exterior must be kept clean, and where acid has leaked out and collected on the top of the battery it must be cleaned off. It gives a slight short across the top of the battery which makes a material reduction in the supply of current after a time. In fact, acid on top of the battery will often fool an experienced repairman who knows that there is a slight short somewhere and will look for it in the wiring.

All trouble searching, or shooting, as it is often called, should start from the battery and work out, and before the battery is left the repairman should make sure that there is no leakage of electrolyte thru the sides or top, that the terminals are not bent over, touching the metal battery box, and that none of the insulation of the wires is soaked with acid. Tight terminals should also be the rule, altho, of course, this belongs more to the wiring than to the battery.

Repairs on the Generator

Generator troubles can be divided into two heads, mechanical and electrical. They are often combined, as a mechanical trouble will also set up an electrical interruption as a general rule. Probably the most frequent cause of generator trouble in the average type of machine is in neglect of the lubrication of the armature shaft bearings, altho it is true that a number of makes are free from this, due to the specific care taken to avoid this trouble.

If trouble has been traced to the generator, as it can be as a rule thru the fact that the ammeter reading indicates either no charge or weak charge, the first place to look is at the commutator. Removing the commutator housing, the commutator surface and brush mechanism will be exposed, giving access to what is generally the heart of any electrical troubles which might have occurred.

With the commutator housing removed, or any other housings possible on the particular make under consideration, the armature shaft is rotated slowly by hand, allowing the repairman to locate binding or worn out bearings. As the armature shaft is rotated the surface of the commutator is examined to see if it has become rough or blackened.

Since the brushes of the generator are constantly in contact with the commutator it is but natural that they should wear away, and they do so in the form of metallic powder or dust. If this is allowed to accumulate it will sometimes fill the ridges between the commutator bars, causing occasionally a short circut between the brush holders. A rough or blackened commutator should be cleaned and smoothed with fine sandpaper while the armature is rotated. A rule which must be remembered is that emery should not be employed for cleaning the commutator. Loose commutator bars or broken windings almost invariably mean that the machine must be returned to the factory.

Brush Troubles

A common trouble which can be cured in an ordinarily equipped shop is high mica, which protrudes between the commutator segments. These high mica parts must be cut down carefully so as to be below the surface of the commutator, and generally in doing this work it will be necessary to take the machine down. Little need be said about the work of taking a generator down except that in the case of permanent magnet types, where the permanent fields have to be removed, a keeper, or heavy piece of steel, should be put across the magnet poles in order to preserve the magnetism. In returning the magnets great care must be taken that they are replaced in the same position as they were before.

Brusnes will sometimes be found to be sticking in the brush holders, with the result that imperfect contact is made between the commutator and the brush, or occasionally no contact at all. Grease and dirt will generally be found to be the cause of sticking, and the cure is cleanliness. Should the trouble, however, be due to brushes, which are too large, they can be filed carefully to secure perfect fit in the holders. Sometimes the poor contact is due to bad spring tension which does not press the brush against the commutator. This trouble is overcome by a fresh adjustment of the spring, or a spring replacement. Too much pressure, however, between the brushes and the commutator should be guarded against as excessive pressure would cause the brushes to overheat and deteriorate.

It is not good economy to use any but the best brushes, and in making brush replacements the best policy is to secure the new brushes from the maker of the generator. Commutators naturally must be clean, free from grease and bright. It is also of great importance to have a clean complete contact between the brush and the commutator.

Automatic Cut-Out Regulator

The automatic cut-out and the regulator may be considered a part of the generator since they have so much to do with its action, and since as a growing practice they are mounted directly in unit with it. The automatic out-out prevents the battery from beginning discharged thru the generator when the engine is not running. It also connects the generator to the battery when it is time to change the latter or when the car speed reaches a fixed amount.

Troubles in the automatic cut-out are generally those of adjustment of the spring tension or weight which acts against the tendency of the relay magnet to close the contact between the generator and the battery. On some regulators it is impossible to make any adjustment on the spring controlling the automatic cut-out because the makers seal the regulators and avoid all guarantees when the seals are broken. Adjustment can be made on others by bending the flat spring carefully or by lengthening or shortening the coil spirngs. In general the further apart the cut-out points are separated the higher the cutting in speed of the generator. Therefore, if the cut-out closes at too low a speed this can generally be cured by separating the points.

Cars which are driven practically always at night require a different setting of the cut-in mechanism than on cars which are seldom driven after dark, and the charging rate of the generator on a car driven practically always at night is often changed by the service manager who happens to know exactly the conditions. If a battery does not receive sufficient charge or if it is continually in a run down condition it is generally considered evidence that the cut-out is not closing soon enough, provided there are no shorts anywhere on the line.

If some method of regulation were not employed the charging rate of a generator would increase rapidly with the speed, but in order to maintain the life of the battery the ampere flow entering it must not rise above a certain point. There are two basic methods of doing this, one by regulating the amperage of a quantity of current and the other by regulating the voltage or the pressure of the current. The voltage or pressure is what causes the current in amperes to flow. With the realization of the importance of the regulator in mind the ammeter should be carefully watched to check the charging rate.

With rare exceptions electric starting motors are series wound. This means that the current passes from the commutator thru the brush, thru the series field then out thru the line and back thru the other brush to the commutator. Electrically, therefore, practically all starting motors are alike. Mechanically they vary in their shape and construction and in the method by which they are connected to and detached from the gasoline engine.

Electrical troubles are very scarce in starting motors, for two reasons: first, because they are simple, and, second, because they are only in use a limited length of time in starting the engine. The mechanical troubles in the majority of instances are connected with the mechanism for throwing the starting pinion in and out of mesh. The arrangements for doing this are generally different, probably the most common method now being a magnetic scheme, or by the Bendix gear. Roller clutches also are used, and sometimes the starting pinion is engaged positively by pressure on the starting pedal.

Where motor generators are used constant mesh machines are sometimes employed in which the machine acts as a motor below certain speeds and a generator above a given speed. Cases where the meshing mechanism fails to work are easily detected, and generally the case is one which should be treated mechanically, altho in magnetic designs the solenoid should be examined to see if coils are in good condition and are pulling the starting pinion into place.

Armature, commutator and brush troubles may occur on the motor just as in the generator, and the detailed explanations and descriptions given under the generator head may be applied to the motor. A clean commutator and proper brushes in correct adjustment are necessary to the proper performance of the starting motor the same as they are to the generator.

Wiring and Connections

A large percentage of the minor troubles encountered by the car driver are in the wiring and connections. Small grounds, short circuits and current leaks are due to some defect in insulation, especially of terminals, connectors, switches, etc. Sometimes these troubles may become the cause of more serious difficulties if they are allowed to go without attention. A small ground in the battery circuit may result eventually in the sulphation of the storage battery. A worn starting switch has been known to caused a stripped flywheel gear, and thus, altho the trouble in itself may be only some little detail, it may be serious enough to give a great amount of annoyance if it is not looked after.

In a two-wire system in order to secure a ground, contact has to be made with both wires and some part of the frame of the car. In a single wire system any contact with the car frame gives a ground. In either system all wires should be insulated from each other except at points where contact is necessarily made, and there the connections should be soldered and taped.

Wires must be secured against chafing and therefore should be fastened securely in position. The installation should be made so that there is no possibility of sharp metal corners or edges cutting thru the insulation and eventually establishing a ground or short circuit. Wherever grease and water are to be found wires should be especially protected, because of the rotting action on the insulation.

With these points in mind repairs can be made after they have been found by the systematic method of search explained. Motor and car vibrations will often loosen the wiring and cause poor and intermittent contacts to be made. The connections to such units as the motor switch, dash instruments and switches, battery, generator, motor, etc., should all be so carefully made that a great factor of safety is given against possible disconnection.

The contact pieces and electric switches should break quickly, and not be in a position to cause arcs across the contacts, thereby burning them and quickly destroying their usefulness. Switches, connections, lamp sockets sometimes short circuit or wear out and should be replaced. Burned out bulbs are obvious, and are the first things looked for when the lamps do not light. They form one of the little detail parts which must be constantly watched in manufacturing the proper functioning of an electric lighting and starting system.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Future Possibilities

The care you take of your storage battery now will result in longer life and continued satisfaction. Come in, and get a few suggestions.

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Free inspection of any battery at any time

MOTOR CARS LOADED BY OWN POWER ON CARS

Saxon Motor Car Co. Drives Motor Cars to Position on Flat Cars From Runway.

IF it takes a day to load 17 cars of automobiles, how long does it take R. O. Gill to load the same number? Try this on your mathematics class, your adding machine or your slide rule.

The answer is one hour and 45 minutes.

R. O. Gill is factory manager of the Saxon Motor Car Company and he devised the plan that resulted in loading 54 Saxon motor cars onto 17 flat cars and gondolas in less than two hours.

Gill last week fixed up tarpaulin covers for automobiles that were waterproof and then started to ship them on flats and gondolas. This was a big help to the congested traffic conditions that were threatening to hold up Saxon orders. Still there was always the long time needed for loading the cars to be reckoned, and when it came to rush orders there wasn't sufficient place to load cars simultaneously in large numbers.

Somewhere Gill had seen a picture of artillery being loaded onto flat cars by a runway up the end and this gave him the big idea for Saxon shipments. He first gathered a train of 17 flats and gondolas on a Saxon siding. Then he took out the ends of the gondolas and bridged over the gap between the cars. Next he built a runway from the ground up to the floor of the last car and then he trotted out 54 Saxons.

Car number one was driven on its own power up the runway to the rear flat car and then driven along the length of the train to the front of the front car. It was followed by car No. 2, and so on, until the entire train was filled up.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.—of Canada—of the United States—of Great Britain—of South Africa—of Australasia—of South America—of Mexico—have you ever realized the tremendous ramifications of these world-wide institutions that are supplying better tires for every nation? All of these corporations do not manufacture, but purchase from The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada and The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron—tires being shipped continuously from Bowmanville, Ont., and Akron, Ohio.

MADE IN CANADA

Gives You Goodyear Superiority at a

LOWER PRICE

Compare These Prices

Were Goodyears NOT Made in Canada, They Would Cost You—			But Goodyears ARE Made in Canada, So They Cost You Only—		
SIZE	PLAIN	ALL-WEATHER	SIZE	PLAIN	ALL-WEATHER
30x3½ -	$19.02	$22.23	30x3½ -	$15.00	$18.00
32x3½ -	21.87	25.58	32x3½ -	18.95	22.75
34x4 -	31.92	37.34	34x4 -	28.10	33.80
36x4½ -	44.96	52.65	36x4½ -	39.35	47.20
37x5 -	52.44	65.55	37x5 -	45.45	54.50

Study the figures given here. You can see the actual saving to you in dollars and cents because Goodyear Tires are made in Canada. Only because Goodyear Tires are made in Canada can we sell them at these low prices.

Preferred Above All Others

A census of 71 principal cities of the United States shows that every fifth car is equipped with Goodyear Tires. This despite the fact that there are some two hundred other brands, most of which sell in the United States at a lower price than Goodyears. Were all tires equal dollar for dollar in the eyes of those motorists, only ½ of 1% of the tires in use there should be Goodyears, whereas the census showed 21% Goodyears.

This unusual preference extends to Canada also.

Yet many of those two hundred other brands not made in Canada are offered to you here in Canada.

You are usually asked to pay prices from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than the prices at which those brands are offered in their home markets.

You may be offered tires not made in Canada at a price, size for size, as low as Goodyear Made-in-Canada prices. But you know that in the markets from whence they are exported, they are offered at prices much lower in comparison to Goodyears, and yet do not acquire leadership.

Buying Goodyear Made-in-Canada products means more than keeping hundreds of workers employed. It means a direct, immediate saving to you on each purchase.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Interesting Happenings In the Motorcycle World

BY A. N. B.

THE VALVES.

The valves and their functions have been described in Chapter 1, but the times of opening and closing vary from those given, in actual practice, according to the speed of each particular motor. Mechanically-operated inlet valves are given a "lead" or advance in the instant of opening, so that the suction in the cylinder will act on the the carbureter immediately at the start of the suction stroke. This lead varies, but may be taken at 1-20 of the length of the piston stroke before the piston reaches the upper dead centre which marks the start of the suction stroke. This lead on a motor of 3 1-2-inch stroke would amount to 0.18 inches, and the inlet would be opened at the instant the piston had traveled upwards 3.32 inches on the exhaust stroke. The exhaust valve also is generally given a lead of about 1-10 of the stroke length, hence on a motor of the same stroke this valve would start to open after the piston had covered 3.15 inches on the firing stroke. The inlet valve will close at or slightly before the piston reaches the dead centre of the compression stroke, while the exhaust valve will close at the end of the exhaust stroke. Automatic valves, operated by suction only, naturally open as soon as the force of the suction is sufficient to lift them and close as soon as the suction power ceases. They naturally can be given no lead and the valves do not overlap, as in the case of mechanical inlet and exhaust valves.

Valve Arrangement.

Four different arrangements of the valves are found in motorcycle motors. These are: Side-by-side; inlet-over-exhaust; opposite sides and both-in-head. In the first arrangement, the inlet and exhaust valves are in separate chambers on one side of the cylinder, and are mechanically operated directly from the cams thru intermediate pieces called tappets or push-rods. These work up and down in guides formed in the distribution casing and contact with the ends of the valve stems at the proper times to operate the valves. In the inlet-over-exhaust arrangement, the inlet valve is in a dome and the exhaust valve is operated directly as in the side-by-side arrangement. The inlet may be either automatic or mechanical; in the latter case, there is a rocker formed on the dome which is operated by a rod leading from the inlet tappet, and the lifting of which pushes the valve downward to open it. This form of mechanical valve has a spring within the dome to ensure its closing, in addition to the springs fitted to the tappet to keep them from making contact with the ends of the valve stems or push-rods when the valves are to remain closed. In the automatic inlet, the spring is located inside the dome, and in both forms the valve has a cage in which it works, arranged in the dome but readily removable therefrom. In the direct-thrust valves (side-by-side and the exhaust valve of the inlet-over-exhaust type), the valve seats are formed in the cylinder casting itself. The guides are usually formed in the casting.

Opposite Side Valves.

In the opposite-sides arrangement, the inlet valve is on one side and the exhaust valve on the other, each in its own chamber. Both valves operate by direct-thrust, and are mechanical. In the valves-in-head arrangement, both valves are mechanical and are in cages formed in the head of the cylinder.

Every mechanical valve has a spring to close it and keep it closed when it is not to be operated to admit or exhaust the charge, as the case may be. The spring bears against the cage or guide at one end and against a collar on the stem at the other, it being compressed so as to act quickly in closing the instant it is released. On automatic inlets, the spring is very light, as the relatively weak suction at the beginning of the suction stroke must lift it, but on mechanical valves the spring is strong, and when needing removal involves the use of some appliance to assist the fingers.

Grinding the Valves.

Where the valves seat poorly they should be reground. Use fine emery flour or one of the special grinding compounds. Place some rag or cotton waste between the valve chamber and cylinder to prevent the entrance of emery into the latter. Use a round-handled screw-driver, giving the valve a to-and-fro motion between the palms of the hands, exerting a light downward pressure at the same time. Remove the valve and wipe its face and seat clean from time to time. When the valve is properly ground, both face and seat will be smooth, with no scores or pits showing. Don't be in a hurry, and don't use a continuous rotary motion; neither gives good results. An inlet valve in its cage can be tested for tightness by putting gasoline above the closed valve and letting it remain for some time. If the gasoline leaks thru, the grinding must be renewed until there are no leaks.

Reaming of the valve is necessary only when the seat or face is very deeply scored. Grind in rather than ream in 99 cases out of 100. Every grinding or reaming inreases the lift of the valve, and this increase must be taken up by adjusting the cap on th eend of the stem. There should be a clearance of from 5 to 10-1,000 of an inch between the tappet or rocker end in order that the valve may seat when not acted on by the gearing, and a variation of this lift involves disarrangement of the timing. If the clearance is too great, the valve is delayed in opening and closing; if too small, it is advanced in timing. If there is no clearance, the valve will remain partially open.

Cams.

The cams are driven by gearing from the motor shaft, and as they act only once every other revolution, the ratio of the cam-gear to the motor shaft gear is as 2 to 1. This means that if the gear on the motor shaft has 22 teeth, the cam-gear will have 44 teeth, To make timing easier, the gears are marked with punch-marks so that by setting together the marks on two gears, the valves can be properly timed. Similar marks are used for setting the ignition timing. To time a valve, the cam gear should be withdrawn from mesh with the shaft gear and turned on its spindle until the marks are together or until the valve is about to be opened by the cam. The gear should then be meshed again and secured from moving axially if any such means are provided.—The Motorcycle Manual.

IMPORTANT C. M. A. MATTERS.

President F. A. O Johnston of the Canada Motorcyclists' Association has devised a scheme which will, it is anticipated, bring great benefits to the motorcycle trade and sport in Canada and the idea is quite original. Because a number of motorcycle trade associations have been organized in different Canadian cities, President Johnston proposes to bring all the trade into close co-operation with the Canada Motorcyclists' Association. Letters have been sent out inviting the trade bodies to consider the idea of an associate affiliation with the C.M.A. and it is also suggested that the C. M. A. would lend assistance for the formation of a Dominion-wide motorcycle trade association.

Trade associations are already in existence at Ottawa, Hamilton, London, and Vancouver and Toronto. It these organizations get together on a proposition for the establishment of a trade body for the whole country, they would form a very substantial nucleus. The C. M. A. is very much in favor of organized trade arrangements, because much good is derived for both the motorcyclist and the dealer thru the existence of trade organizations. The C. M. A. does not wish to meddle in trade matters, it is pointed out, but the C. M. A. would welcome the united support of the dealers and manufacturers. This is nothing more than the C. M. A. deserves at any time.

It is believed that the Canada Motorcyclists' Association could act as a suitable "agent" for the organization of a Dominion trade body. The gain for the riders' association would be that the trade, as a whole, could support, and at times undertake, the holding of feature motorcycle events, such as endurance runs, relay rides, championships race meets, conventions, picnics and rallies. The idea has appealed to everyone to whom the subject has been broached so far, and it is probable that President Johnston has made a "ten-strike" with his proposal.

The Canada Motorcyclists' Association has undertaken a census of motorcycle riders in various cities in Canada. Prospects are that a comparatively large number of motorcycle race meets will be held this summer and the association has asked many prominent motorcycle officials and dealers to furnish a list of available racing men. The particulars are needed, because it is expected that races will be held in a number of outside centres and the C. M. A. would like to know what riders could arrange to participate in these events and others. Individual racing riders are asked to send their names, addresses, details as to make and size of motorcycle used, and classification, amateur or professional. Public announcement of coming meets may not be made and the C. M. A. officials are now extending an invitation to all racers to give particulars so that they will not be overlooked in the future. The details may be sent to the C.M.A. headquarters, 106 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

Several officers of the C. M. A. have received letters recently which contain expressions of appreciation of the work now being accomplished by the organization. An apparently minor feature which is being praised is the fact that all letters to the association are being answered promptly. In the past one or two important officers have been very negligent in this respect and the work of the association, in some respects, has not been effective on this account. This year's executive is able to say that every letter, enquiry or otherwise, receives prompt attention and that full information is given to questions in all cases. A prominent motorcycle man, outside of Toronto, wrote this week to say that in the past his letters were frequently not answered, but that now every letter is followed by a reply. The fact now is that some letters sent out by the association are not answered. This is particularly true of communications to motorcyclists in western Canada.

T. M. C. News.

A regular meting of the T. M. C. was held in the clubrooms, Wednesday night. It was decided to have a special meeting of all 1916 members on Wednesday evening, May 3, when very important business will come up for discussion. A letter from Mr. Johnston, president of C. M. A. was read, and laid over until the special meeting. Two new members were added to the roll.

Harold Armstrong has enlisted for overseas service.

The "Battery" model is for sale, including one speedometer, which will register all speeds above 25 1-2 miles per hour, also five shares in the "Dillon" sheet metal factory. Apply owner.

Some class to our friend with his new Reading, and also his new lady friend.

Toronto, April 25, 1916.
Motorcycle Editor, Sunday World:

Will you kindly publish the following in reply to Mr. Cutler of Hamilton?

"Mr. Cutler, Dear Sir—In answer to your letter and challenge of April 20, published in these columns recently, re-Reading - Standard motorcycles. First, I wish to correct your statement that I claimed the Reading-Standard could pull any three-speed Matchless backwards. I wish you to understand that I never made any such statement, or have I any knowledge who put same in The Sunday World, but I will admit that when I was selling Matchless motorcycles I claimed they could out pull any American machine, and I still say so, and I am prepared to show Mr. Cutler and his friends at Hamilton that the four makes of machines I have handled since I have been in business at Toronto are quite capable of holding their own against anything he can produce from Hamilton, and I hereby challenge him with each type of machine I have sold, as I feel pretty sure the Reading-Standard is capable of handling its unknown American brother from Hamilton. Contest as follows:

1914 Matchless, three-speed, against any 1914 or 1915 three-speed American machine.

1914 two-speed Douglas against any 1916 2 3-4 h.p., two-speed American machine. To let the new Indian in on this they can use their second gear on the three-speed machine.

1914 four h.p. Brough, two-speed, against any 1914 two-speed four h.p. American machines.

1916 Reading-Standard, three-speed, against any 1916 stock-motor three-seed American machine. Rules as follows

Fast and slow climb, with sidecar and passenger; which machine can carry the most weight up the hill from a standing start, and stop and restart in centre of hill with same low gears used for this.

Three or four miles on track for a burst of speed, high gears used.

Solo machines, Brough or Douglas, fast and slow climb on hill, one passenger, also test to learn which can carry the most weight up the hill.

Burst of speed, say three or five miles, no clutch used on solo machines.

To make this purely a sporting and friendly contest I would suggest a side bet of fifty dollars, and the money to be paid over to Mr. Jones, president of the Toronto Motorcycle Club, to be spent on comforts for the club members in France or elsewhere.

This contest to be held at Toronto on May 24, 1916. The winner to be counted on the combined points of the four machines. Mr. Cutler must accept the four machines or there will be no contest.

W. J. Porter,
3 Brunswick Avenue.

Popular Indian Climbs.

The wonderful power contained in the new powerplus Indian was again demonstrated recently in the San Juan-Capestiano hill-climb on April 16. The hill on which this climb was made had a grade of 65 to 71 per cent. and was 800 feet long. The machines had to be lowered to the starting point with ropes. The Powerplus outclassed all other makes in this competition, altho pitted against picked men and special motors. In another climb at San Jose on April 9, the Indian was victorious in both the professional and amateur classes, against all comers. This climb was on a 45 to 55 per cent. grade up the roadless mountain side.

KEEP A LOOKOUT FOR RUST.

Probably the first thing to be looked for and guarded against is rust, due to some control part or other having been overlooked the last time the machine was used in bad weather. The commonest places where rust occurs are at the junctions of the grips and the handlebars, and inside the grips and the first step is to operate the control and note any tendency toward hard turning. If this is found, dismount the grip and controls and clean off the rust with emery cloth, 00 size preferably; then oil the parts and reassemble. Dismounting is good, specially as the rider may have an internal breakage some time and be at a loss how to fix the damage, unless he knows the "innards" of the control.

Big Race Meet Is Promised for Montreal.

The directors of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association have taken in hand the arrangements for the holding of the greatest motorcycle race meet ever staged in Montreal. This will be held next July on the half-mile track at Delorimier Park, and will probably constitute the Quebec motorcycle championships.

According to the announced plans of the local association it is the intention to encourage amateur racing as much as possible. The Montreal promoters are in communication with the officers of the Canada Motorcyclists' Association in regard to the championship future.

Dunnville Wants the C. M. A. Championships.

The Dunnville Fall Fair board has sent a request to the Canada Motorcyclists' Association for the Ontario championship motorcycle races for 1916. The prime mover in the application for the contests is George H. Orme, a wealthy citizen of Dunnville, and he is so enthusiastic about the probable races that the C. M. A. will likely hold a tour from two or three different cities to this place for the occasion. The meet will probably be a two-day affair, and a great many valuable prizes will be hung up. Invitations will be extended to the racing riders of Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit to take part in the championships.

The plans of the Canada Motorcyclist' Association call for the holding of tours from London, Toronto, Hamilton and Bufffalo. These rides will not take more than one day, at the most, and other features of the carnival will be concerts, a business meeting, a reception by the local mayor and the fair itself. The carnival will probably be held in August.

A coat made of tan "Khaki Kool" silk serves as a dust coat altho it is quite "dressy" enough to take the place of a top coat. The back forms an inverted box pleat, consisting of six wide, overlapping tucks that are stitched at the yoke line and held in place by a cording. The pleats are pressed tailor fashion, but swing loose. The fronts of the coat show six pleats straight across, held by the same yoke cord. The coat opens at the left side and has three very large mother of pearl buttons. The sleeves are drooping leg o' muttons, being buttoned to the elbows with small pearl buttons. The collar is the Chin-Chin type with three buttons. The coat is lined with tan brocaded pussy willow silk.

The Indian Featherweight is Here!

It's a beauty—a marvel of refined elegance and grace—chuck full of the *motorcycle ideals* that always go with the name

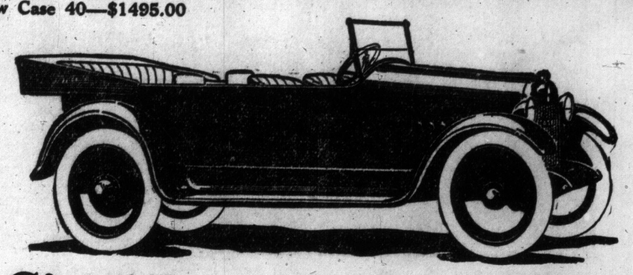
Indian

We don't want you to confuse the Featherweight with a *motorbicycle*, for the Featherweight is a real, true *motorcycle*—an *Indian* motorcycle—developed on *motorcycle* lines. We want to give you an actual demonstration of this perfected machine—want you to *handle* it—ask questions about it—*study it at close range!*

The Featherweight was made to meet the demand of you fellows who want *Indian* quality, but power and speed in modified form; who want mechanical simplicity; who want an easy-to-handle machine, comfort, convenience, lightness in weight, at a moderate price and low upkeep, linked with substantial design and building. That's the Featherweight—*Indian built* from start to finish! A world-winner whirlwind of *motorcycle* values!

THE H. M. KIPP CO. LIMITED
(Indian Agency). 447 Yonge Street.

The New Case 40—$1495.00



Significant Superiorities

***All* wiring in the new Case 40 is housed in waterproof, rustless, flexible conduits. The body and chassis wiring systems meet at a six-way connector plug. These *two* items illustrate the care used in planning the details of this car, and are strongly indicative of its numerous *other* superiorities.**

Such items as these prove that Case has put into the new Case 40 those qualities which we deem essential in building a car which will be of *continuous* satisfaction to the purchaser.

Such steadfastness to a 74-year-old principle has given Case cars their splendid reputation—*world-wide*. Owners throughout the country, yes, even the *world*, unite in proclaiming it a thoroughbred.

As you go over this car, *studying* its details, *checking* over its superiorities, you will find here a substantial sort of car which is bound to please you—good in line, finished in detail, worthy in construction. This car, we believe, is decidedly your opportunity. Where can you "come anywhere near it" at $1495.00, for comfort, power, endurance and beauty?

At your convenience we shall be delighted to point out in detail the significant superiorities in this new car. Or, if you wish, we will mail you an illustrated description.

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

Hall Motors, Limited
893-895 COLLEGE ST. Phone College 3108
Sales Room 596 Yonge Street. Phone North 596.

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

LIGHT WEIGHT MEANS GREATER STRENGTH

Metalurgists Have Evolved Lightweight Steels of Great Strength —Studebakers Illustrate This.

WITH the development of the modern automobile to its present state of perfection, there has come about a disproving of the old idea that a motor car had to be large and heavy to have strength," says Mr. Pattison of York Motors, the local Studebaker distributor.

"It is a fact today that cars of comparatively light weight may yet be made of steels of greater strength, toughness and shock-resisting qualities than the steels in cars weighing several hundred pounds more. The bulky, cumbersome cars of several years ago could not compare, pound for pound, in strength, with many of comparatively light weight which are manufactured today.

"The Studebaker car may serve as an example of the cars with which steels are chosen. To produce these high-grade cars to sell at moderate prices requires taking advantage of everything science can place at the disposal of the manufacturer.

"The story of how steel can be strengthened by alloys and by heat treatment is fascinating, and the results achieved are truly marvelous. The making of the higher grades of steel has been revolutionized, and in no other branch is it so evident as in the automobile industry.

"Nickel, chromium and vanadium are the principal alloys used in automobile steels. Nickel steel admits of cutting the weight of a certain part without sacrificing strength. Chromium added to steel increases the hardness and hardening power. Vanadium is employed in steels subjected to repeated shocks, and is generally used with chromium or nickel.

"In the Studebaker car chrome nickel steel is used for gears, axles and propeller shafts. Steering knuckles, on the other hand, are made of chrome vanadium steel, because it provides greater resistance to shock and vibration than can ever be required in the most unusual emergency.

"A few words about heat treatment belongs here, for it is as important to have the parts of an automobile heat-treated as it is to have them properly designed. With the invention of the pyrometer, heat can now be applied and measured with accuracy. An inspector at a pyrometer, or heat-gauge, watches the temperatures of all the furnaces, and signals to the furnace tenders when a change is noticeable.

"A certain steel of Studebaker specifications has, before heat treating, an elastic limit of 62,000 pounds. After it has been heat-treated and quenched in oil, its elastic limit is 90,000 pounds. Thus, by heat-treating alone, its strength is practically half again greater."

AVERAGE FARMER KNOWS HIS MOTOR

Is Close Observer of Performance and Is Much More of a Mechanic Than His City Cousin.

FARMERS, as a class, have in the last fifteen or twenty years depended more and more largely upon machinery to such an extent that the average farmer of today is well up in mechanics. He knows a husky motor when he tests its performance. He knows all about carburetion and ignition. He is fully competent to take down a motor, examine its insides, make necessary adjustments, and other stunts with his car that would stagger the city dweller, and by this token he is well able to pass an opinion upon any car which is offered to him by the automobile manufacturer.

The time has gone when the automobile owner placed his reliance on manufacturers. He does not believe the glittering statements or generalities of the manufacturer, but insists upon an inspection and a demonstration. This is becoming possible because the selling organization of the automobile industry has become so thoroly established that competent dealers are to be found in almost every village and town.

PREST-O-LITE CO. ARE BUILDING BATTERY

THE Prest-O-Lite Co., the pioneers in the automobile gas lighting field, recognizing that a vast field was rapidly opening up for the storage battery have recently entered the market with a new battery bearing their well known name—a name familar all over the American continent.

Realizing that the Canadian market is rapidly extending they have recently installed a battery manufacturing department at their plant, and have also appointed S. L. Pearson & Co., 559 Yonge street, as their distributors for Toronto and vicinity. To all users of Prest-O-Lite, Mr. S. L. Pearson, who was formerly with the Prest-O-Lite Co., is well known and he has associated with him in the company, Mr. A. Goulston, at one time with The Toronto Telegram.

The Prest-O-Line Battery appears to be rapidly finding favor with the Toronto automobile owners, a number of their batteries having been disposed of during the past month.

Just at present they are a little handicapped in obtaining delivery—owing to the plant not been fully at work, but this difficulty should shortly be overcome. A fully equipped repair and charging department has also been established at 559 Yonge street and any enquiries will receive prompt attention.

JOIN THE
CANADIAN AUTO CLUB

AND SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS ON TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

We supply members with a standard-made tire, built to compete with Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, etc., guaranteed 3500 miles, at these prices:

	Plain.	Non-Skid.
30x3½	$11.50	$12.75
34x4	20.25	22.00
36x4½	25.85	28.40
37x5	30.15	34.00

Other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Or we will supply you with any make of tire you desire at dealer's prices.

CANADIAN AUTO CLUB
Phone Main 402. 2 Trinity Square

CHANDLER "SIX" IN GREAT DEMAND

Nine Carloads on Way to Hall Motors, Limited—A Generous Guarantee and Service Plan.

THE Chandler "Six" has met with great success in the hands of Hall Motors, Limited. All cars on hand have already been placed, and nine carloads are at present on the way, somewhere between Cleveland and Toronto, and should be here within the next few days. It is quite evident that Torontonians appreciate the quality of Chandler cars, as orders have been placed ahead for immediate delivery.

Hall Motors, Limited, have a comprehensive and generous service guarantee, which is reproduced herewith:

GUARANTEE.

We, the Hall Motors, Limited, guarantee this.....automobile Number ..... Sold to .... Address .... as follows and under the following conditions and clauses:

Clause 1.—To keep the mechanism of the above car in first-class condition for the period of twelve months from date of purchase. That is, we will make all necessary adjustments and repairs absolutely "FREE OF CHARGE" to the owner of said automobile.

Clause 2.—We will replace any part or parts of said mechanism that fail to do the work required of them, satisfactorily, during the life of, and as specified in the manufacturer's guarantee.

Clause 3.—The owner of said automobile when accepting this guarantee agrees that he will bring his car into our service department aproximately every five hundred miles, for examination and adjustments. The only charges against the service will be for spark plugs cracked by heat or otherwise, and for lubricating materials.

Clause 4.—The owner of said automobile further agrees that this warranty will become void if said automobile enter any other repair shop than our own or those of our agents for repairs or alterations.

Clause 5.—It is further understood that our service guarantee (Clause 1) expires when the said automobile has exceeded the average year's running of 5000 miles. Also that in case of accident, fire or collision, or thru absolute negligence in lubricating any part of said mechanism we will not be responsible in as far as the damage goes.

HALL MOTORS, LIMITED,
Per .... Manager.

MOUTH ORGAN SOLOS FOR STRAP-HOLDERS

Popular Song Rendered on an Avenue Road Car Which Greatly Amused Crowd.

While homeward bound, on an Avenue road car one night recently, I noticed the conductor trying in vain to get information regarding street and number from a man who was absolutely imbecile from the effects of liquor. A few moments later he began fumbling stupidly in his pockets and finally produced a battered old mouth organ.

At first nothing was forthcoming but jerky, discordant sounds, but gradually the breezy strains of the old island favorite, "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," floated thru the car, not once, but over and over again. Broad amusement was depicted upon the faces of his fellow passengers.

Suddenly in the middle of the chorus he threw the organ in the aisle and said with a disgusted grunt, "To hell with the ball game! I'd rather go to the show!"

FRENCH MOTOR TRUCKS TRANSPORT THE SOLDIERS IN AND FROM THE LINES

When the period of duty in the trenches has come to an end, the French soldiers are marched a few hundred yards to the rear, where on a sheltered road they find motor trucks waiting for them. The men form in groups of half sections at the rear of each truck and wait the order to get aboard. Sufficient space is left at the rear of the trucks for the men to form. On a signal given by whistle, thirty-five mud-stained troopers scramble into each truck, place themselves on the temporary transverse seats, and a few seconds later, as the results of another call by whistle, the trucks move away to the rest zone miles back of the lines.

DODGE BROTHERS' CAR AS MILITARY SCOUT

State of Massachusetts Sends Car on Preparedness Trip Thru New England.

MASSACHUSETTS has stepped to the front in furthering military preparedness not only within its own borders but thruout New England.

Under the auspices of the Bay State, a Dodge Brothers motor car is now touring the New England states gathering information relative to the number of motor cars available for military duty, the condition of the roads, distance by roads between points, general topography of the region and such other material as would be of advantage in the event of war and the attempted invasion of this section of the nation by a foreign government.

Maps will be made and other data gathered together and turned over to the Fifth Division of the Organized Militia (the National Guard of the New England States).

The trip, which will cover several weeks, has the sanction and commendation of Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, and Brig.-Gen. C. H. Cole, head of the military department of the state.

The start of the car from Boston was a civic event. The Dodge Brothers car, which was selected because of its well known road ability, attracted a big crowd to the Beacon street entrance to the state house in Boston and it was accompanied by the cheers of thousands as Governor McCall shook hands with the crew and wished them God-speed on their trip.

The car is fully equipped for a rough journey as it is the intention of the party to thoroly cover the Canadian border as well as gather information in the more populous sections.

The Dodge Brothers car has already proven its worth in Mexico where five touring cars are in use with the first body of troops that went over the line. General Pershing made his personal entrance into Mexico in a Dodge Brothers car and all five of the cars negotiated roads that had to be blasted out later to allow the trucks and supply wagons thru.

Leather vests are smart additions to the touring suits this season. One suit, a navy blue, man-wear serge, has a short, cutaway coat that shows a red leather vest between the low lapels and a "V" below the last button of the coat. A white pleated shirtwaist, with stiff collar and cuffs, and a black satin square bow tie are worn with it. When the coat is open the vest, a fitted one, shows the usual leather buttons, flat stitched collar and four small pockets.

Natural Gas Gasoline Production Is Increased

The Production of "Case-Head" Gasoline Dates From 1904—Last Year the Output Nearly Doubled and Now, Owing to the Acute Shortage of the Natural Product the Manufacture of Gasoline by Artificial Means Is Rapidly Increasing.

WHILE gasoline obtained from natural gas, or "casing head" gasoline as it is known in the gas fields, has been produced for some time, the present high price of gasoline is giving much impetus to this industry and the big natural gas companies are busy installing plants to obtain this product.

The extraction of the gasoline does not affect the heating or lighting quality of the natural gas; in fact it is a benefit in some ways, as without the gasoline being taken out there is always in the case of "wet" gas, more or less condensation of gasoline in the mains and as a result joints become leaky from the destruction of the rubber packing, and there also are other disadvantages in the piping of "wet" gasoline.

Production of "casing head" gasoline goes back to 1904 when 4000 gallons were produced in a small plant at Titusville, Pa., and sold at 10 cents a gallon. It was not until 1909 that the industry became important. In 1911 there were 176 plants in the United States for the extraction of gasoline from natural gas and their total daily capacity was but 37,100 gallons. At the end of 1914 there were 386 plants with a total daily production of 179,358 gallons. In 1914 the total annual production of the plants was 42,652,632 gallons or 853,000 50-gallon barrels. It is estimated that in 1915 there were more than 1,500,000 barrels of "casing head" gasoline produced. As in 1914 the average price per gallon received for this gasoline was 7.28 cents, while at the close of 1915 the natural gas companies were receiving 16 1-2 cents a gallon and more for casing head gasoline, it may be seen why the big companies are so rapidly constructing plants for its manufacture.

The construction of these extraction plants, which are not expensive to build or operate, is being rushed rapidly by a number of companies and their operation will mean important additions to their revenues. The natural gas subsidiaries of Cities Service Co. are installing extraction plants in the Oklahoma and Kansas field. One at Cushing has been completed and is now averaging 4000 gallons of gasoline a day and this is being sold for 16 1-2 cents a gallon at the plant. Other plants are being constructed by the Doherty interests in these fields and the gasoline revenues bid fair to add largely to the already swollen revenues of Cities Service Co., in the Oklahoma and Kansas oil and gas fields.

The Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. has completed a 2000 gallon plant at Shamrock, Okla., the Hill Oil & Gas Co. is putting up a plant, and the Gipsy Oil Co., at Kiefer, Okla., has the largest "casing head" gasoline plant in the country with a daily production of from 10,000 gallons to 14,000 gallons a day. It is estimated that in 1915 Oklahoma produced 30,000,000 gallons of "casing head" gasoline, or almost double its 1914 production.

Companies operating in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia are also preparing to treat large quantities of gas for gasoline. United Fuel Gas Co., of West Virginia, has two plants in operation now and is erecting three additional plants, the new plants to have a total capacity of approximately 3000 gallons of gasoline a day. The Hope Natural Gas Co. and other Standard Oil natural gas companies are treating large amounts of gas for gasoline.

Natural gas men consider the gasoline secured from natural gas as practically "velvet," or all profit, as the gas is just as valuable for heating or lighting after the gasoline has been taken out as it was before. One high authority in the oil business said recently: "Gasoline from natural gas is one of the most interesting, most promising and least risky industries of the many allied with the production of petroleum and its products."

AN IRISH CONDUCTOR ON A DUNDAS ST. CAR

His Sunny Smile and Genial Disposition Is Winning Him Many Friends.

HE IS DOING HIS BIT

Every Passenger Treated on the Square and All Are Kept Happy.

By NELLIE GRAY.

The conductor in charge of a certain Dundas street car must be Irish. None other than an Irishman is apt to be blessed with so sunny a smile and disposition to match. He scattered seeds of kindness with such a lavish hand from Gladstone avenue to McCaul street that he must have an inexhaustible store, and distributed his transfers as genially as if he were Santa Claus handing cheques around to the family Christmas morning.

The car stopped at Dovercourt road and a little boy and girl, not more than four and five years of age, came blinking into the lighted crowded car from out of the mysterious night. It seemed but an instant until the conductor was strolling down the aisle with the little girl by the hand, chatting away as naturally and unconcernedly as if he were taking his favorite niece out for her Sunday morning walk, the little chap trudging confidently at his heels. He tucked her away snugly in a seat behind the stove, warning her companion to take care of her.

Again the car stopped and an old woman entered, looking timidly around for a seat. My Irish man didn't say, "There's a seat up at the front, madam," he took her by the arm and piloted her there. Two voluble rag and bone men boarded the car a little farther on; there was seating capacity for them but the passengers were too much engrossed reading advertisements and looking out of windows to bother sitting close for just likey and Mose.

All Look Alike.

My friend, however, being no respecter of persons, administered to their wants and their hand to hand interview was resumed with comfort and gratification. The next intruder was a red nosed man who looked as if he hadn't been in the temperance parade; his difficulty was in chasing an elusive nickel.

"Must 'ave slid down in my sock, boss," he said ruefully, after feeling in all his pockets. "I can get it easy 'no," beginning to tug at the long rubber boot which completely enveloped his trouser leg.

"Never mind old man," the conductor replied hurriedly, "I fix you up."

The men in khaki are not the only men who are doing "their bit."

TIME TO THINK?

YES—It's Time to THINK

When your BATTERY needs ATTENTION
When DISTILLED water is needed (It's FREE)
When you WANT a NEW BATTERY

THINK OF US

And Thinking COME

S. L PEARSON & CO.
559 Yonge (S. L. PEARSON—A. GOULSTON) North 6225
DISTRIBUTORS OF PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

FORD SECURES SITE FOR TRACTOR PLANT

The Eastern Plant for the Manufacture of the Much-Heralded Tractor to Be Near New York.

HENRY Ford, after months of negotiations and investigation of practically every industrial section within the bounds of the metropolitan district of the City of New York, has decided to locate an eastern automobile manufacturing plant to manufacture and assemble his latest invention, the "Ford Tractor."

The property purchased by Mr. Ford consisted of eighty acres located at the head of Newark Bay at the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, midway between Newark and New York City, within a radius of five miles of the city hall of Manhattan, and with a direct trolley service between Jersey City and Newark, connecting at Summit avenue, Jersey, with the Hudson and Manhattan tubes direct to Cortlandt street, New York, and Herald square.

The tract selected by Mr. Ford has a frontage of approximately 2300 feet in Lincoln highway (formerly the Plank road), where it crosses the Passaic River; also 1900 feet along the Passaic River and the same frontage in Central avenue, and is located in the Township of Kearney.

The government channel in the Passaic River has a present depth of 20 feet. It is contemplated to increase this depth to 25 feet, which is one of the features of the Newark Port project.

According to the tentative estimates already made, the first unit of the plant to be established by Mr. Ford will cost approximately one million dollars. The project as a whole will involve the construction of four other units and the ultimate investment of approximately five million dollars in a new industrial plant, which probably will give employment to not less than five thousand operatives.

The Passaic River frontage of the Ford Company will be bulk-headed and docked in accordance with plans especially prepared by the engineering department of the Ford Company for the economic handling of incoming and outgoing domestic and foreign shipments of freight.

Tomato cushions, the latest foot rest, are enlarged editions of those familiar to grandmother's work baskets. They are made of red leather, seamed with green cording, and have a green, stem-like tassel in the centre which does duty as a handle. They are lined with green suede which keeps them from "pushing away."

John D. Williams has severed his connection with the Charles Froham office, and several of the best known Froham stars are to appear under his management next season. He is a member of the new firm of Coroy, Williams and Riter.

The New Stromberg Carburetor

SPEED WHEN YOU NEED SPEED

WHENEVER you drive you may need quick action any minute—and you want it when you need it. If your car takes its time in getting away, that's an important warning to equip it with the New Stromberg Carburetor. Then you can throttle down in high to a slow walk, give it the gas suddenly and feel it shoot away without even a hint of knocking. And, besides that, you get more miles per gallon.

DON'T make this mistake—don't be deceived—don't think that because your engine is hitting on all cylinders you are getting maximum service.

Let us prove to you conclusively that you can get more miles per gallon than you are getting now. Not only more mileage but more speed—more power, more flexibility, more acceleration—remember, whether your car is new or old.

New Stromberg Carburetor Saves it!

R. C. TODD
Distributor for Ontario.
Garage and Service Station, Rear 254-6-8 Sherbourne Street. Main 3128.
Show Rooms, 740 Yonge Street

See for yourself if it isn't a BIGGER value

THAT'S all we hope you'll do—make comparisons of this new Studebaker SERIES 17 FOUR with any and every other 4-cylinder car on the market—and then, buy the one that gives you the BIGGEST value.

If you do that, we KNOW you'll be driving a Studebaker very shortly for the simple reason that when you come to study and compare this car with any other, it very readily and completely displays its superiority.

At $1225 it gives MORE actual value, the tangible, visible value that can be measured, than any other car of the year. It has FORTY horse power—ROOM for seven passengers—112-inch wheelbase—34 x 4 tires—genuine straight-grain, semiglazed, leather upholstery.

This Studebaker is the most powerful 4-cylinder car on the Canadian market within hundreds of dollars of its price—the biggest car that any such price as $1225 ever bought—but on COMFORT alone it stands as the GREAT value of the year. Come in and see this splendid "Made in Canada" Car and see for yourself what Studebaker VALUE means.

Four-Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-passenger $1225
Roadster, 3-passenger - 1200
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass. 1500

Six-Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-passenger $1450
Roadster, 3-passenger - 1425
Landau-Roadster, 3 pass. 1700
F. O. B. Walkerville

STUDEBAKER
Walkerville, Ont.

YORK MOTORS, 543 Yonge St., Toronto
Opening Evenings, 10 p.m. Phone North 6600.

DETROIT "MOTOR-COP" DRIVE ROADSTERS

They are Plainclothesmen—The Commissioner of Police Is Determined to Stop Violations of Motor Law.

TRAFFIC laws in Detroit are now riding along in a roadster and their guardian is a detective in plain clothes.

John Gillespie, commissioner of police, has determined, in abandoning the belief that "courtesy first" might operate to check the activities of careless drivers, to enforce traffic ordinances with an aggressiveness sufficient to make up for the leniency that has charscterized the police department's attitude toward offending motorists heretofore.

The boulevards and traffic streets are declared to be dotted with the detectives in their roadsters, and if you are careless or ignorant of the laws, this is what may happen to you:

One speeder, checked in at the first precinct police station by one of the roadster detectives, was denied the right to again drive a car in Detroit for a period of one year, while he was given a fine as well, one dollar of which he must pay each Friday.

Speed regulations of Detroit are as follows:

In the business district, 10 miles per hour, in other streets, 15 miles per hour; in parks and boulevards, 15 miles per hour; at all crossings, half the speed limit described.

STOLEN OVERLANDS QUICKLY RECOVERED

Willys-Overland Company Has Established Simple and Effective Service for Overland Owners.

IN these days when the "Bertillion," the "finger print" and the numerous other "systems" of running down criminals of all kinds are at the command of our police and detective departments, it is rather unusual to discover an establishment with a real live, thoroly organized "gum shoe" department of its own.

Yet that is what the Willys-Overland Company maintains for users of its cars, who suffer from thefts of their automobiles. It is a simple system, but well-nigh infallible in its ability to find the missing machines, and often to apprehend the thieves.

As soon as an Overland car is stolen its owner notifies the Overland dealer in his district. The dealer in turn notifies the factory. At once a description of the stolen car, and the facts of the case, are despatched to all Overland dealers in the United States. These are posted in conspicuous places and the dealer and his employes are instructed to be on the lookout for a car answering the description. As it is a certainty that sooner or later the car will turn up at an Overland garage, the owner stands a good chance of getting his property back in short order. Several have, and now auto thieves leave Overlands alone.

FADS AND FANCIES FOR FAIR MOTORISTS

New Modish, Hats, Wraps and Accessories for Use in the Motor Appear in Variety.

TROPIC cloth is new and is going to be very popular for touring suits, as well as for dust coats. The cloth has all of the good qualities of the mohair without its lustre and stiffness. One very smart dust coat made of this material is in full raglan model. The double-breasted front is caught with three straps between the buttons and two straps on the sleeves are used to draw them in. The collar is covered with duvetyn in old rose and turns up like a wide Chin Chin collar. A soft stitched hat faced with the old rose is worn with the coat.

Among the most popular extra wraps for spring and summer touring are military capes. Some are of heavy broadcloth and lend themselves to braided military trimmings better than do the capes of lighter materials. Navy blue, trimmed with black braiding or with gold and silver braiding with a line of color in between, is popular. Two lengths are supplied, one cape falling just below the hip line and the other within four inches of the bottom of the dress. The capes fit smoothly over the shoulders, but are very full at the bottom.

WORKING AMONG BOYS NEEDING BIG BROTHER

Workings of the Juvenile Act and Relation of Movement to the Court.

Continued From Page 1.

years ago, the idea has grown until today it holds an important place in the social work of the city. The ideal aimed at thru the Brotherhood Movement is to provide each small, wandering or troublesome boy with a big, sympathetic elder brother, one who will understand him, share in his joys and pursuits, and help to lead him to the best in life. Social workers who have to deal with the problems of boyhood have long realized that the best way in which to cure a boy of evil habits, the love of association with bad companions, etc., is not to use argument, scolding, or force, but to provide some counter attraction.

Few of the boys that land in the juvenile court are possessed of really criminal tendencies, their "crimes" are more often the result of misdirected energy, and unsympathetic environment.

For such Mr. Noble appealed when he asked for volunteers among the young business men of Toronto, who would take such lads and give up a certain part of their time to cultivating friendship with them, in fact, to be in every way a real brother.

Helps Juvenile Court.

Toronto's Juvenile Court has for some time been somewhat undermanned, and for this reason the Big Brother Movement is a matter of greater effort here than in any other city. While there are a certain number of paid workers attached to the children's courts, much of the outside work of supervision and visiting must be taken up by others. Into this department the voluntary work of the Big Brother's comes with a spirit of kindly sympathy, adding that human touch, without which all social work must prove more or less a failure; in fact, in the words of Commissioner Boyd of the Juvenile Court, "But for the presence of such voluntary and helpful workers, the work of this court could not be a success."

Interdenominational.

Men from every church and denomination are represented in this work, it is purely interdenominational. Working along the latest and most approved lines of a similar movement in the United States, a system of charting has been adopted whereby each boy's record and family history is gathered as nearly as possible, and his physical, intellectual and religious features are graded, and noted by means of the standard efficiency test.

Canada cannot lay claim to having originated the first idea of such a movement. The first "Big Brotherhood" was organized in Brooklyn and New York City some ten years ago. It would not be possible in the space allowed for this article to describe fully the kind of work which is actually being done thru this movement in co-operation with the juvenile court, but next week a further short account will be given showing the methods of general work and some of the cases covered.

THE AUTOMOBILE IS AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY

Its Range of Commercial and Social Service Is Increasing Rapidly.

The automobile has solved many problems. The growth of the industry during the past year has been beyond expectations. The future no one can predict. Automobile manufacturers have laid their plans for the coming year on huge production figures.

The motor car occupies a unique position in the mechanical locomotion family today, because it largely counteracts the ill effects that followed the introduction of other forms of transportation. It has given to municipalities the biggest problem they ever tackled—the solution of street traffic regulations. There is not a city in the country where this problem is not serious and the subject of great thought.

No one now regards the motor car as a mere fad. The world knows it has fulfilled its mission. That it is a real necessity for comfort, health and business progress. The automobile industry is counted upon as advancing the business of the country generally. For the automobile today is a financial investment.

With all different types to choose from—small or large, from two to seven passenger capacity, with either four, six, eight or twelve cylinders—overhead expense cut down, simplicity the keynot of construction, the field for the automobile is larger today than ever before. The fact that the public has money, the banks have let down the bars for the purchase of automobiles, gives to the automobile manufacturer every opportunity to market big production.

The motor car has many missions. It first gives to the public the healthful and stimulating pleasure of flying thru beautiful country scenes and delightfully fresh air. Second it furnishes a perfect flexible means of transportation that is exactly adaptable to the public's wishes, that is, to go and come when and where one likes. Third, it relieves the burden from the horse, and, finally, to banish him entirely from the city streets, enlarges the radius of commercial operations and makes two engagements grow for the busy public when but one grew before.

Black crepe de Chine four-in-hand ties are finished at the ends with quarter-inch, hemstitched hems of colored taffeta; they are designed for wear with the black and white shirts so popular with the light tweed touring suits. The shaded chiffon veils, white or delicate gray over the face and shading toward the ends into the color of the suit, are finished with narrow hemstitched silk hems like the ties.

Stewart

Vacuum System

$13.50

Cut Your Gas Bills

A Stewart Vacuum System on your car will cut your gas bills from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. That's an item of considerable importance nowadays.

Any car lacking this system is a waster of gasoline, out of date and cannot be depended on to supply gasoline to your carburetor under all conditions.

The Stewart Vacuum System is a small tank, about 4" x 10", located under the hood, connected to the carburetor, manifold and to the gas reservoir in the rear of the car. The suction from the engine through the manifold sucks the gas into the Stewart Tank and it flows from tank to carburetor.

This means no more forcing of gas through the carburetor causing a waste of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Above all, if you are buying a new car be sure that it is equipped with the Stewart Vacuum System. It will cost you nothing extra.

Over 60 per cent. of all automobile manufacturers have adopted it as regular equipment.

If you are not going to buy a new car this spring bring your old car up to date and cut down unnecessary gasoline expense.

Can be readily installed on any car now in use.

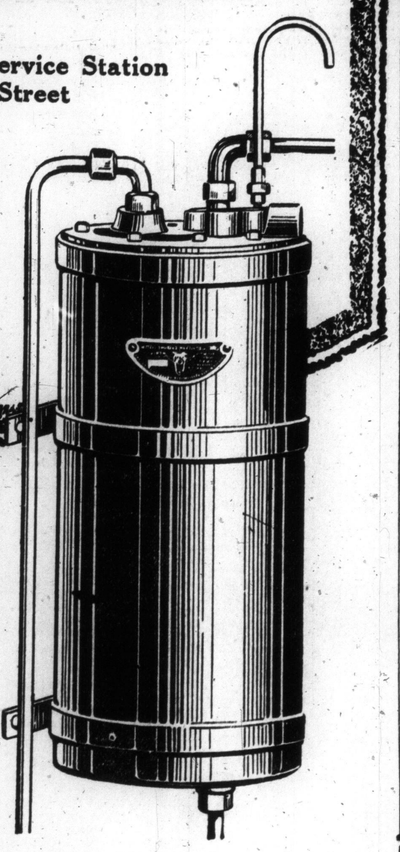
Price $13.50—complete.

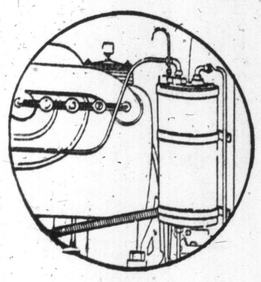
Stewart Products on a car are the safest guide as to the quality of the car as a whole. In selecting your next car be sure it is fully equipped with a Stewart Speedometer; Stewart Tire Pump; Stewart Warning Signal and Stewart Vacuum System. It will cost you nothing extra, for most cars are so equipped.

Stewart Products Service Station
486 Yonge Street

For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere.

No car is better than its accessories.





Matchless Feats

Are Being Performed For Thousands by the

Hudson Super-Six

Patented by Hudson December 26, 1911 Patent No. 1165861

THOUSANDS of people every day are riding in the Super-Six. They are watching performance such as no other car can render.

They are enjoying such smoothness, such luxury of motion, as they never before have known. If you doubt the Super-Six supremacy, come and take a ride.

80% MORE EFFICIENT

The Super-Six is a light-weight motor, same size as the Hudson Six-40. But a new invention—a patented principle—gives to that motor 80 per cent more efficiency.

The Super-Six yields 76 horsepower, where like-size motors heretofore yielded 42.

That fact is beyond any question.

And it all comes about through ending vibration. Wear and friction in the motor is reduced almost to nil.

A Super-Six stock car was driven 7000 miles, over mountains and deserts, at top speed. But not a part or bearing showed discoverable wear. The motor's endurance has been nearly doubled by the Super-Six invention.

All Other Cars Outrivaled

At Sheepshead Bay, under A. A. A. supervision, a 7-passenger Super-Six stock car excelled all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

During these tests the car was driven 1350 miles at top capacity, at speed exceeding 70 miles per hour, without discoverable wear on any part.

NO RIVAL HAS IT

The Super-Six is a Hudson invention, controlled by Hudson patents. So rivals, of course, don't concede its importance.

But no stock motor has ever matched the Super-Six performance. No like-size motor ever yielded such power.

Such smoothness—such bird-like motion—has never before been attained.

Convince yourself of these facts. You can do it in 30 minutes. To buy a car without this knowledge is bound to cause regrets.

If you do this now, you can get a Super-Six by the time the roads are ready. That is as soon as you'll want it.

Then you will have the greatest car that's built, and a car that looks its supremacy.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1,900 f. o. b. Windsor, Duty Paid. Five Other Body Styles

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Michigan

Dominion Automobile Co., Limited

146-150 BAY ST., TORONTO. PHONE ADEL. 2715-2716-2717

PIKEY'S BIG BLUFF STAGED AT A BANK

How He Secured Some Writing Material, Much to the Surprise of His Friend.

Continued From Page 1.

built door that seemed positively airtight.

Other Objects of Interest.

Apart from the permanent exhibits there were other objects of interest in the bank. There were quite a number of visitors around, for the most part silent, absorbed men either clustered about the cages, or else busily engaged at the writing stands. Near to me was a big man writing out little cheques, and by my side stood a sober individual filling in what appeared to be a slip containing a half-completed multiplication table. It puzzled me to read:

X 1—
X 2—
X 4—

and so on until 100, when the thought occurred to me that doubtless this was one of those business codes that I had heard about.

In my absorption of the curiosities to be observed in a bank, I had lost sight of the fact that had brought me there, but Pikey's touch upon my shoulder recalled the whole affair.

"Well, Pikey," I said, "prove to me that you are acquainted with the captains of finance. Proceed with the million-dollar deal that you are consummating—let me see what you are goin gto do."

"I'm going home," he answered. "C'mahn, let's beat it."

He took me by the arm and led me outside.

"Pikey," I observed bitingly, "your sense of humor has eloped. Your idea of a joke is as morbid as a vaudeville show."

"Wha' d'ye mean?" he protested. He took a small object from his pocket.

"I WENT TO GET A PEN."

SOME YOUNG COLONELS WERE THESE TWO BOYS

When Full-Grown Privates Started by Saluting, They Got a Surprise.

"As the street car stopped at Lisgar street last Sunday morning I spied two little chaps about five years of age dressed so immaculately in officers' uniforms that they looked like miniature colonels. Not a detail was lacking from tiny tan kid gloves to dapper canes. Three or four privates drew their attention by tapping on the window and saluting their superior officers elaborately. The salute was returned with solemn, dignified hauteur. For a minute the boys inside were a trifle taken aback.

"Gosh, what'll them kids be when they grow up?" remarked the man beside me.

OH, WHAT A SURPRISE CAME IN THE MORNING

The Toronto Man Who Got a Bill for Dancing at a Patriotic Affair With Mrs. Castle.

A Toronto dentist happened to be in his home town the very night a ball was given in honor of Mrs. Vernon Castle, who was visiting in the neighborhood. Upon being introduced to the celebrated artist he was not a little elated when she graciously permitted him to scribble his name three different places on her program, and more than that, in response to a trivial question in reference to the new dances, she even taught a couple of them.

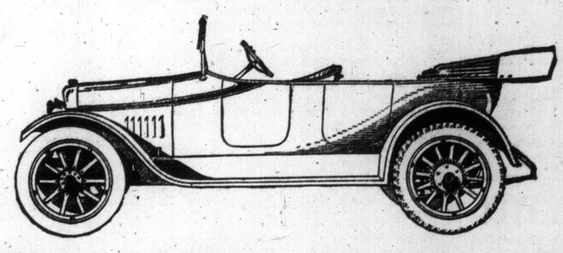
"Gee," he said to himself, "I bet those other fellows are green with envy."

Next morning he received an itemized bill from Mrs. Castle.

1 Fox Trot	$5.00
1 One Step	5.00
1 Hesitation	5.00
Instruction	5.00
Total	$20.00

Why didn't they tell him in the first place that it was a patriotic affair? And that every man who tripped the light fantastic with Mrs. Castle was expected to contribute to the fund. He doesn't try to cultivate celebrities any more!

THE ALLEN



$1100 f.o.b. Toronto

A LEADER IN THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

Full five-passenger body, ample leg room, wide seats, deep upholstering.
112 inch wheelbase.
Light weight—2300 pounds.
Unit Power Plant.
Long stroke Allen-Sommer Motor, perfectly balanced—full 37 h.p., 3¼ x 5 in.
Full floating rear axle, pressed steel housing.
55 inch underslung rear springs.
Tires 32 x 3½, non-skid in rear.
Firestone demountable rims (one extra).
Westinghouse starting, lighting and ignition.

Sells on the Strength of its Specifications and Performances.

Sub Agents Wanted in Canada.

See This Car at Our Show Rooms, 740-742 Yonge Street. Phone North 6061.

R. C. TODD, Distributor

Garage and Service Station—Rear of 254-6-8 Sherbourne Street

ALSO DISTRIBUTOR FOR STROMBERG CARBURETORS.

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MR. W. K. GEORGE. }
A. S. VOGT, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.

Examinations June 20, 21, 22 and 23

APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN ON OR BEFORE MAY 15th

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SPECIAL CALENDAR. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal.
Public Reading, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature.

GRACE SMITH
Concert Pianist
Illustrated Musical Lectures. Weekly Concert Classes.
116 ISABELLA

H. ETHEL SHEPHERD
Soprano, Concert and Oratorio
Pupil of Oscar Saenger, New York; Frank King Clark, Paris; Jean de Reszke, Paris.
Voice Instruction
Studio: Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Ruthven McDonald
CONCERT VOCALIST
Basso and Manager of Famous Adanac Quartette, and Teacher of Singing
For terms, dates, etc., address 284 Avenue Road. Phone Hillcrest 217

HOPE MORGAN
Teacher of Singing (Marchesi Method)
Operatic and Concert Repertoire a Specialty—Concert Engagements Accepted.
Studio: 63 Lowther Ave., Tel. Coll. 4895.

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REFINED HUMOROUS ENTERTAINER
Songs, Recitations and Sketches.
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Conductor of the National Chorus.
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TEACHER OF ARTISTIC SINGING
Beautiful Tone. Distinct Enunciation.
NEW STUDIOS
607 SHERBOURNE ST. PHONE N. 1480

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ENSEMBLE RECITAL
VERA INGS and FLORENCE McKAY
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MUSIC

TORONTO SOPRANO IN FINE RECITAL

Mabel Manley-Pickard Charms by her Singing, Diction and Temperamental Expression.

Mabel Manley-Pickard, who has been recognized for some time as one of the leading sopranos of the city, during the past year has made considerable advance toward the artistic goal for which she was aiming. Her voice has grown in power and its range has been noticeably extended, while the quality has become even more lovely and she uses it in a manner that at once suggests operatic caliber. This was especially marked in her singing of the "Lia" aria from Debussy's "Enfant Prodigue"; "Ave Maria," from Verdi's "Otello"; "Bel raggio" from Rossini's "Semiramide"; Aria "Les Lettres," Massenet, all being given with dramatic intensity, satisfying vocal technic and pure well-rounded tones. She also sang a number of French and English songs with exquisite sweetness and felicity. Her singing of the difficult program was a revelation even to those who have heretofore been among her most ardent admirers, and she gave an evening of unalloyed pleasure to those who made up her audience. Boris Hambourg, cellist, now of New York, played a Bacharia, the "Ave Maria" of Max Bruch, a Nocturne by Trowell, and his own "Danse Russe." With regard to this one might say with The New York World that "his tone is lovely, his technic is impeccable and his interpretations are full of understanding and sentiment." It was altogether a most satisfying recital. Signor Carboni was at the piano.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE BANTAMS

Toronto Artists Give Program at Convocational Hall for Popular Battalion.

The concert in aid of the Bantam Battalion which took place at Convocation Hall on Wednesday evening, April 19th, was a great artistic success and merited a larger attendance. Richard Tattersall played the concert overture in C. by Hollins; Broadus Farmer, violinist gave a group of short pieces by Handel, Dvorak and Kreisler with attractive sincerity and fluent technic; Marjorie Gray, the possessor of an excellent contralto voice, sang two songs by Ronald and "At Parting," by Rogers; Eva Galloway, a brilliant young pianiste, played the Verdi-Liszt "Rigoletto"; Leonora James-Kennedy, the well-known soprano, sang with beautiful voice and appropriate coloring the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," Spross, "The Wren," Lehman, and as an encore "The Land of the Sky-Blue Water," Cadman; Owen A. Smily entertained with original sketches and habitant poems; Harold Hollinshead's deep and rich baritone voice was heard to advantage in "Up from Somerset," later joining with his brother Redferne Hollinshead in "Del Tempio Limitar," Bizet; Boris Hambourg played two groups of short pieces for the cello, with his accustomed elegant suavity; Ruthven McDonald gave the "Song of the Bow," by Aylward, and "The Horn," by Elegies, giving supreme delight to the audience; Redferne Hollinshead sang "Lolita"; George Boyce, the clever pianist, played the Liszt Rhapsodie No. VI. Encores started with the first number and continued thru the entire program.

Seventy-eight citizens of Pittsburg have guaranteed the Philadelphia Orchestra $15,000 for five pairs of concerts next season.

The Walmer Road Baptist Church Choir and Orchestra have perhaps never given a work which proved a greater success than Fisher's dramatic cantata, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," as rendered by this organization under the direction of its leader, W. F. Pickard, on January 28, 29st. The program will be repeated on Tuesday evening, May 2, with Arthur Blight and J. H. Cameron assisting, the proceeds to be given in aid of the Bantam Battalion.

* * *

Music lovers of Toronto are interested in the announcement of Mary Morley's Piano Recital which takes place Wednesday evening, May 3, at the Conservatory of Music Hall. Miss Morley is well and favorably known to the Toronto public, and for this recital has chosen a delightful program which includes works of MacDowell, Chopin, Glazunow and the great Brahms F. Minor Quintet. In the latter number, Miss Morley will have the assistance of the Toronto String Quartet.

* * *

Arthur George gave one of the most enjoyable pupils' recitals of the season in the concert hall of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, on Wednesday evening, April 19. Gerald Moore was the assistant pianist, and played with excellent taste and expression. Margaret Bradley never special praise for her artistic singing of two very difficult arias. She has a beautiful lyric soprano voice of great sweetness.

Mrs. Thos. Conlon sang the Santuzza Aria from Cavalleria Rusticana, with much dramatic expression. James Farley has a baritone voice of promise, and Mr. Connors, another baritone, also has an excellent voice. Others on the program included Ruby Fisk, Edna Guest, Margaret White and Chas. Coles. Miss Fisk played the accompaniments with good effect.

* * *

Despite the war the venerable Philharmonic Society of London, has just completed another financially satisfactory season—its 104th—and there is some sign of a Drury Lane or Covent Garden season during the summer months.

EDOUARD Hesselburg has arranged an Ensemble Pianoforte Recital by his students at Foresters' Hall on May 4, in aid of the Canadian Red Cross. The program is a very excellent one and includes the Beethoven Serenade, the Mendelssohn Concerto in D minor, Weber's Concertstuck, F minor, Somervell's Variations Symphoniques, Hesselberg's Prelude Militaire, and two Hesselberg songs. The performers are Vera Ings and Florence McKay, pianiste, and Mary Catherine Manser, contralto.; Mr. Hesselberg will play the orchestral parts on a second piano. The affair is under the patronage of Lady Hendrie and others well known in the musical world, and the object is a most worthy one. The house should be filled to its capacity so that the contribution to the Red Cross fund will be of generous dimensions.

* * *

At the Sothern-Marlowe recruiting mest ing at Royal Alexandra last week a very excellent musical program was given by pupils of Ethel Shepherd, singing teacher of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Among the soloists were Sydney Aird, Aileen Kemp and Mrs. Carl Ahrens, others singing in ensemble "Dear Lad of Mine," by Branscombe; "Pretty Polly Oliver," Somervell, with Miss Shepherd at the piano.

* * *

Pearl Burford, a talented pupil of Ernest Seitz, will be heard in recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Monday evening, May 8. Altho this is only her first season with Mr. Seitz, Miss Burford has gained tremendously under the guidance of this brilliant artist, and a great treat is assured her friends on this occasion. A few others of Mr. Seitz's more talented pupils will be heard also in recital in the near future, and in the series of "commencement recitals" held annually by the Conservatory.

* * *

James Quarrington, the Toronto baritone and vocal teacher, was the soloist at the symphony concert in Buffalo, April 16, at the auditorium, given by the Buffalo Orchestra under the direction of Professor John Lund. Mr. Quarrington was given a very enthusiastic reception, and sings a return engagement April 30.

* * *

Some credence has been given to a report that Signor Carboni, the noted singing teacher, operatic coach and writer of Paris, died some time ago. Signor Carboni, who left Paris shortly after the outbreak of the war and is now in Toronto, wishes to state that he is very much alive and is at this moment director of the vocal department of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music. He also wishes to state that he is neither Austria, Spanish or Serbian, but an Italian, born in Venice; that he taught singing in Paris for twenty years, at his studio, 77 rue d'Amsterdam, and at his home, 7 rue Printemps; that he is an Officier d'Academie, and Officier d'Instruction Publique, and that his card of identity, signed by the French minister of war, shows that at the beginning of the war he was attached to the Red Cross auxiliary hospital, No. 148, at 20 Place Vendome, Paris. A testimonial from Henry Weldon, the well-known opera singer, says: "I have known Signor Carboni for many years in his Paris home, where he enjoys an excellent and well-merited reputation socially and artistically. I have worked with him for many years and personally know that the following artists have worked with him: Alvarez, tenor, Paris opera; Lafitte, tenor, Paris opera; La Monnaie, Brussels, Covent Garden, London, and Boston, and Montreal Opera Companies; Allard, Nivette, Edmund Burke, Sybil Sanderson, Mme. Beriza, Mme. d'Alveres, and many others in the leading opera houses of Europe.

* * *

A graduating recital by Clara L. Teetzel, pupil of Louise Hillman, Chatham, Ontario, was given at the Toronto College of Music on Tuesday afternoon. In a well arranged program Miss Teetzel played with ease and accuracy of technique: Bach, Prelude and Fugue, No. 1; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2; Staub, Sous Bois, Op. 6; Moszkowski, Serenata, Op. 15, No. 1, Mendelssohn, Andante and Rondo, Capriccioso, Op. 14; Chopin, Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2; Liszt, Liebestraume, No. 3; Mendelssohn, Caprice Brillante, Op. 22. Cecile Pearson, mezzo-soprano, pupil of Olive Lloyd Cusey, A. T., Coll. M., assisted with the selections: Handel, Pious Orgies (Judas Maccabaeus) and Donizetti "O luce di quest anima," (Linda). Marion Porter, A. T. Coll. M., played the orchestral accompaniment on second piano in the concerto. The pension fund of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor, has now reached the handsome sum of $237,500, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., having recently contributed $200,000 to the fund.

* * *

In the Canadian Academy Hall Alfred Bruce gave a lecture recital in which he was splendidly assisted by Stanley Adams and pupils of Signor Morando. The evening's entertainment was one of singular charm, especially to those present who are interested in the development of the folk-songs of the various nations. Dividing the lecture into three parts, Mr. Bruce began with the Jacobite songs, inspired by the life and trials of Prince Charlie: "Cam' Ye By Atholl," "Johnnie Cope," "Culloden Moir" and "Wee Sic for Prince Charlie." The second part included songs of the Highlands and islands: "A Fairy Lullaby," "My Brown Maid," "Turn Ye to Me," and "Aye, Waukin' O." The closing section consisted of Lowland songs, including "My Love, She's But a Lassie Yet," "Jock O' Hazeldean" and "The Hundred Pipers." The lecturer gave explanatory comments on the different songs, which aided the audience to a better understanding of the atmosphere and general thoughts expressed in the words and music. The songs were demonstrated by Marjorie Dennis, soprano; Lenor Ivey, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. Alfred Bruce, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone, and Stanley Adams, tenor. In the interpretation of the quickly changing moods of the songs the singers amazed and delighted the listeners, singing as they did with a soulful directness and sincerity that was strangely moving. Mrs. Alfred Bruce, at the piano, greatly helped her husband by the unaffected and charming accompaniments that created just the color necessary to make the whole evening one not easily forgotten.

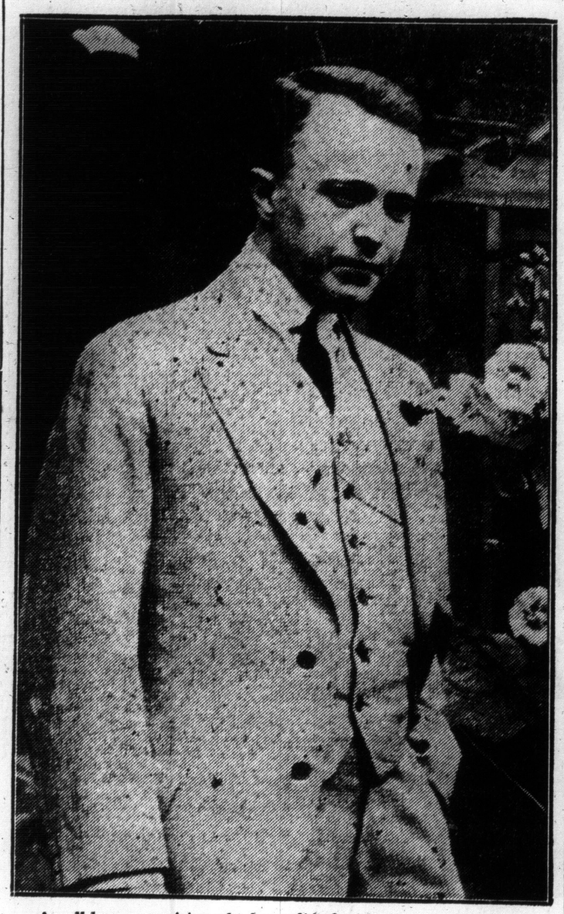
* * *

Mon. Gheusi, director of the Opera Comique, Paris, has received a number of manuscripts from the trenches, the score of one in particular being so dignified and masterly that he and his colleagues have agreed that "a new masterpiece had been created for the glory of French music."

* * *

Gordon Cameron has been appointed baritone soloist and choirmaster of Barton Street Methodist Church, Hamilton. Mr. Cameron is a pupil of James Quarrington.

THOMAS H. GEORGE



A well-known musician who has enlisted with the Irish Fusiliers.

The competition for one year's free tuition under Professor Hambourg himself, wil take place on June 15. The competition pieces are; Fugue and Prelude in C minor No. 3, from the Wohltemperirten Klavier, Bach; First Sonata in F minor, Beethoven, first and last parts. The competitors are requested to apply for particulars to the secretary of the Hambourg Conservatory.

* * *

The London Opera House has again been sold for about one-quarter of what the building cost Oscar Hammerstein. The purchaser is Oswald Stoll, who will make it a permanent variety theatre.

* * *

Wagner's English son-in-law, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, has become a Bavarian subject.

* * *

In the general policy of war-time economy that is being enforced almost ruthlessly in England just now, municipal orchestras have been under fire, especially at the seaside resorts recently opposition has been urged in Torquay to retaining the Municipal Orchestra of that picturesque Devonshire town while the war continues, but the town council has decided by a large majority not to do away with it. The orchestra costs the city over $20,000 a year. In the discussion of the question the point was dilated upon that the orchestra is one of the finest assets and advertisements that the town has and that in these days, when continental spas are closed to English people, it is more than ever advisable and necessary to maintain the local watering-places' special attractions at their highest level. Here, then, by way of a welcome exception, is a case of music's being recognized as a necessity, and not a mere luxury, even in war-time.

* * *

The concert given by the advanced pupils of the Hambourg Conservatory at the Howard Park Church in aid of the Sanitarium of the Weston Tuberculosis Hospital realized $167.75, the entire amount being handed over to the committee of that institution.

* * *

The Margaret Eaton Hall was filled on Thursday, April 13, when pupils of Beatrice M. Drake were heard in a piano recital, each one revealing marked musical ability. Miss Drake was assisted by Ethel M. Drake, pupil of Owen Smiley, James Jones, pupil of Paul Brandeis, gave violin selections, and Mr. Edmundson also assisted in a very creditable manner.

* * *

The Ontario Chapter American Guild of Organists gave an open recital at Parkdale Methodist Church on Wednesday evening. The program consisted of a short address by the Rev. Vernon H. Emery, on "Music in Relation to the Church." The choir sang three numbers under the direction of E. R. Bowles, and organ solos were played by Dr. T. Alexander Davies, C. T. Legge, G. F. Liddle and F. L. Plant.

* * *

Heinz Fiessen, a Danish composer, has written an extensive work for the piano, which he calls a "Nature" Trilogy.

* * *

Marcia Boasi will give a recital at Forsters' Hall on Tuesday evening, May 2, and is preparing a program embracing operatic and oratorio selections, as well as songs. She will be assisted by Maude Scruby, the English 'cellist, and Ethel E. Dever will be at the piano.

* * *

Mary Catherine Manser who sang the contralto solos in High Park Presbyterian Church so beautifully on Easter Sunday, will continue there as soloist until the end of June.

* * *

The Adanac Quartet is exceptionally busy this month in and out of the city, and present indications are that this organization will be more popular this coming season than ever before. It is now known from Halifax to Vancouver, and inquiries are coming in from all parts of the Dominion. This month's bookings include Owen Sound, Hamilton, Whitby, Bond Street Church, A flying tour of the west commencing at Winnipeg, and taking in the principal cities to the coast is also being considered, and if satisfactory arrangements can be concluded the quartet will open the fall season in this manner the first week of September. An offer has been received from England asking the quartet to visit the British Isles when hostilities are ended. Toronto's well known tenor, Albert Downing, has been invited to take the place of Percy Redferne Hollinshead, and comes to the quartet with a reputation gained by good musicianship and artistic ability.

* * *

Eight historical recitals given by Mark Hambourg in London this season met with sensational success. The halls were sold out to subscribers, and were crowded to overflowing. Extra concerts were given and the Chopin recital was repeated during the same week before an immense and appreciative audience.

* * *

A pianiste whose future is most promising is Myrtle Wright, A.T.C.M., pupil of Mona Bates, who gave a recital at the Conservatory of Music on Saturday evening. Miss Wright is highly gifted. Her work is characterized by a fine rhythm, keen poetic sense, and an unusual facility, which showed to advantage in the intricacies of the brilliant Tarantelle of Liszt and the Mendelssohn Concerto in G minor, both enthusiastically received by the audience. Notable also was the intelligent reading of Beethoven Sonata, Opus 27 No. 2, the delicacy of shading in the Chopin Berceuse and the fine interpretive sense displayed in the Scherzo in B flat minor by the same composer. Other numbers were Polonaise Opus 26 and Valse Opus 64 of Chopin, Danze Negre of Cyrill Scott and the "Forest Sounds" and "Sprites of the Glenn," from Mountain Scenes of Bennee. Miss Wright was assisted by the clever violinist, Erland Missener, pupil of Frank Blachford, who played several numbers most artistically, the Mazurka of Musin winning hearty plaudit.

* * *

Ruth Coryell, an accomplished pupil of Frank Converse Smith, gave a violin recital at the Nordheimer Hall on Tuesday evening, assisted by Norma Cumming, pianiste, pupil of W. O. Forsyth. The program opened with the Sonata Op. 8, Grieg, for violin and piano, in which both young ladies displayed excellent musicianship and technical skill. The most ambitious number for the violin was the Ballade and Polonaise by Vieuxtemps. Miss Coryell played the slow movement with fine quality of tone and good intonation, and put plenty of spirit and rhythm into the brilliant Polonaise. Other numbers were a Rondino, Beethoven-Kreisler, Poem—Fibich, a Chopin Valse, arranged for violin by Maude Lowell; Ave Marie, Schubert-Wilhelmj, and a Hungarian Dance by Haesche. Miss Cumming, who is one of the best of the younger pianistes in this city, played the Rubinstein Barcarolle, and a Prelude Op. 23, Rachmaninoff, with fine tone and technical skill. Mr. Smith accompanied Miss Coryell very ably, and also assisted in the Suite for two violins and piano by Moszkowski. Both young ladies were recipients of many flowers.

* * *

Staid musical Londoners to whom the "grand seasons" of opera at Covent Garden in ante-bellum days represented the last word in operatic art, with the possible exception of that spoken, or sung, at a certain Metropolitan Opera House on the other side of the big pond, must have sat up very straight and felt serious doubts as to the infallibility of their eyesight the other day when they saw their beloved Covent Garden characterized as "an unspeakable institution" in The English Review. The writer was none other than Dr. Ethel Smyth, who will never be accused, at any rate, of having been an inarticulate British composer. The militant suffragette, who is the composer of "The Boatswain's Mate," recently produced by Thomas Beecham at the Shaftesbury in London, may be responsible for her growing tendency to take the reading public into her confidence as to her personal views on certain subjects. In this article she complains of the British Government's neglect of native musical talent. The result she sees of the state's failure to subsidize music is that "we get what we deserve, namely, Covent Garden!" And she expressed her devout hope that the war has finally killed "that unspeakable institution!" But, she adds, "How like it to have achieved the unmerited honor of a military funeral!" Yet both of Dr. Smyth's first operas, "The Forest" and "The Wreckers" have been heard at Covent Garden, the former in the same year as that which brought it to the Metropolitan a year after its Berlin premiere. In the course of this outpouring of her views this most noteworthy of women composers refers once more to a concert given once in Vienna by Arnold Schonberg which she attended and at which yells drowned the music, blows were exchanged, arrests made and finally the lights were turned down and the audience ordered to disperse. And she is frank to confess that she enjoyed this rough-house concert better than any other she ever attended.

The emergency work department of the Women's Patriotic League will be glad to receive orders for making ladies' underwear and shirtwaists. Many Red Cross aprons are still being turned out every week and now veils to cover the head are also being made. Shopping bags, for carrying one's own small parcels and thus helping out the shops in the shortage of men, thru war conditions, can be procured in the emergency work rooms. They are made of khaki drill with two handles and are of ample size and neat and carry on their surface the red, white and blue.

* * *

A most enjoyable evening of song was given by pupils of Stuart Barker in Nordheimer recital hall on Tuesday evening last. Such a splendid array of voices is seldom heard in an amateur program. Indeed, some of the numbers rendered would have been strong features on a professional program. Among the selections of special interest were "Ave Maria," by Kahn, with violin obligato, and "One Fine Day," from "Madame Butterfly," sung with power and beauty of voice by Mrs. Stuart Barker; also "Because Jocelyn," by Goddard, which was sung beautifully by Gladys Martin, assisted by the violin. Essie Bizer displayed an exceptional soprano voice in her singing of "Bid Me to Love," by Barnard, and Pte. J. S. Clark, 92nd Battalion, delighted his audience with his superb tenor in the aria "Spirto Gentil" from "La Favorita," and also in "Eleanor" by Mallinson and "Matlinata" by Tosti. Others who sang were Gordon Mitchell, basso; Jennie Sugden, contralto, and Ada Shields, soprano, each of whom sang beautifully their respective numbers. The program closed with a stirring rendition of the sextet from "Lucia," sung by Mrs. Barker and Messrs. Clark, Mitchell and Stuart Barker. Lillian Vise, pupil of Zusman Caplan, ably assisted with the violin, and Dr. Russell Marshall as accompanist again demonstrated his ability in that capacity.

MODERN ORCHESTRA AS A CIVIC ASSET

The following is clipped from Musical America and is from an address made by Theodore Spiering before the Music Teachers' National Association:

In looking up recent statistics of population I noticed that there are fifty-five cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or over. Of this number there are at least twenty in which not even visiting orchestras are heard. Buffalo, with a population of 450,000, has no orchestra of importance of its own, and seems content to satisfy its higher orchestral needs by having a few concerts each season by visiting organizations. Minneapolis, having 100,000 less population, has built up an orchestral body of the first rank, due, in no small degree, to the executive qualities of its conductor, Emil Oberhoffer. Not only has the orchestra placed Minneapolis very much on the map—musically speaking—but it has demonstrated conclusively the great commercial value which an important symphony orchestra gives to its home city. St. Louis, also, seems to be awakening to the fact that great mercantile advantages are indirectly to be derived from the maintenance of its orchestra as a public institution. In the case of Chicago, its orchestra has for years been a civic asset of the first order—and today the Chicago Orchestra is a self-supporting artistic institution which has a sphere of influence that extends far beyond the territory of the great Middle West.

We have in the past almost exclusively appealed to a few public-spirited men and women for the establishment and maintenance of our symphony concerts. These patrons generally belong to a restricted social set. In Philadelphia alone a deficit of three-quarters of a million within a period of fourteen years was paid. I am sure that like conditions confronted the guarantors of the orchestras in other cities. These great financial difficulties with which our orchestras have had to contend, and the inertia which exists in many communities in which civic pride—at least as far as music is concerned—is not strongly developed, make it imperative to advocate municipal support of certain musical institutions (symphony orchestras, opera, above all else on the most liberal basis.

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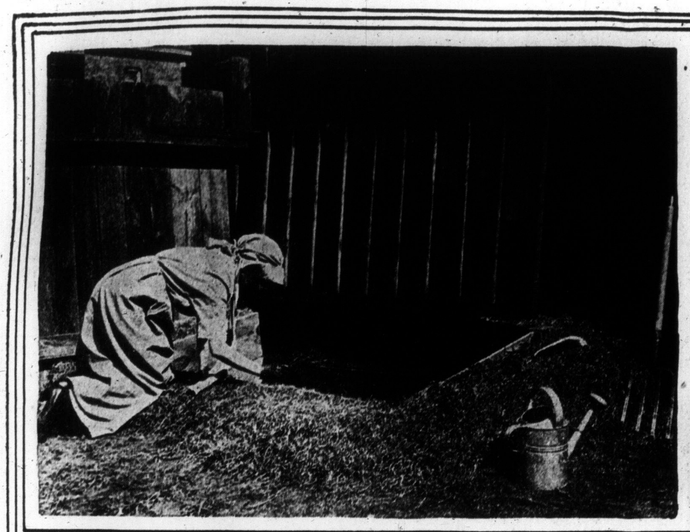
The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

EIGHT PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 30 1916 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

MAKING NATURE WORK IN THE CITY BACKYARD

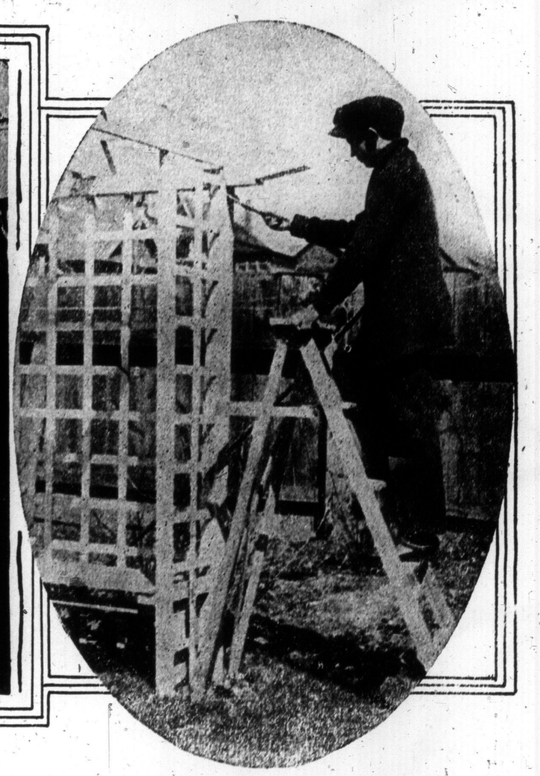


Early radishes and lettuce, tenderly nursed under the cold frame, are the pride of the housewife and the result of her labor.

Burning up the straw that has protected the shrubs and plants during the cold days of winter.

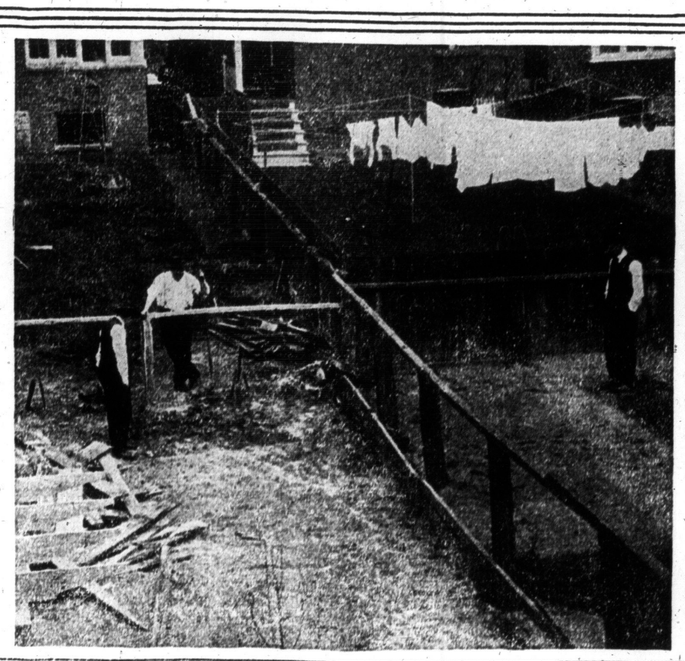
Digging is the finest exercise in the world, and it must be done every spring.

Men from the park commissioner's department pruning shade trees in High Park.



Giving the pergola a coat of paint before the climbers start their summer journey upward.

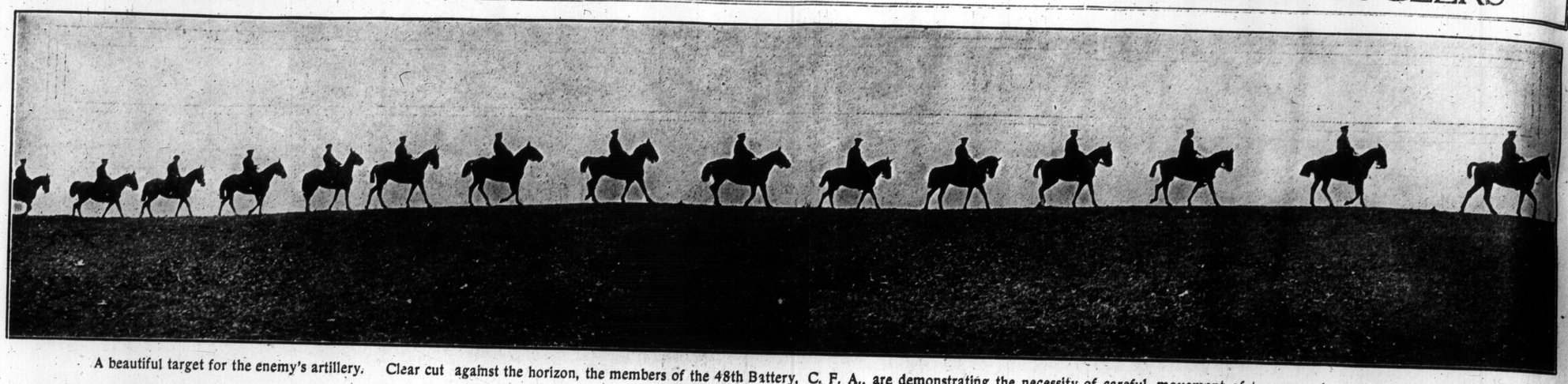
Assistance from the neighbors is always welcome. He is here giving a little advice on the pruning of young grapevines.



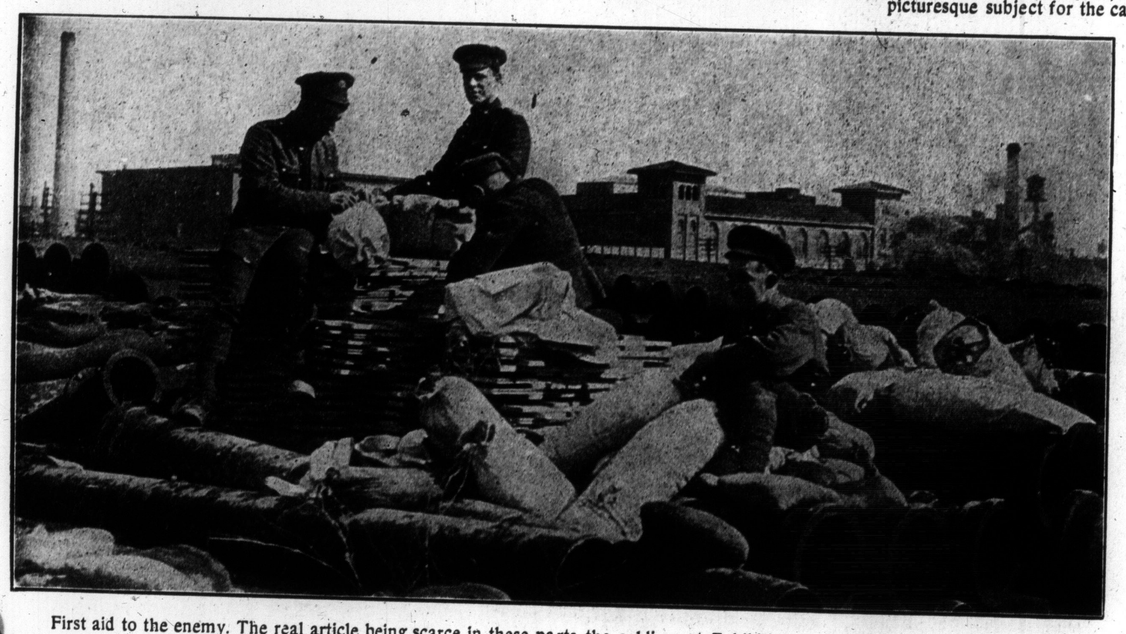
A campaign for the removal of the unsightly board fence and the use of shrubs or wire fences is a worthy one and has been adopted by these gardeners.

This black loam is the result of much hard work and careful blending of sods and manure. It is something to be proud of.

TRAINING ARTILLERYMEN :-: FIGHTING BUGLERS



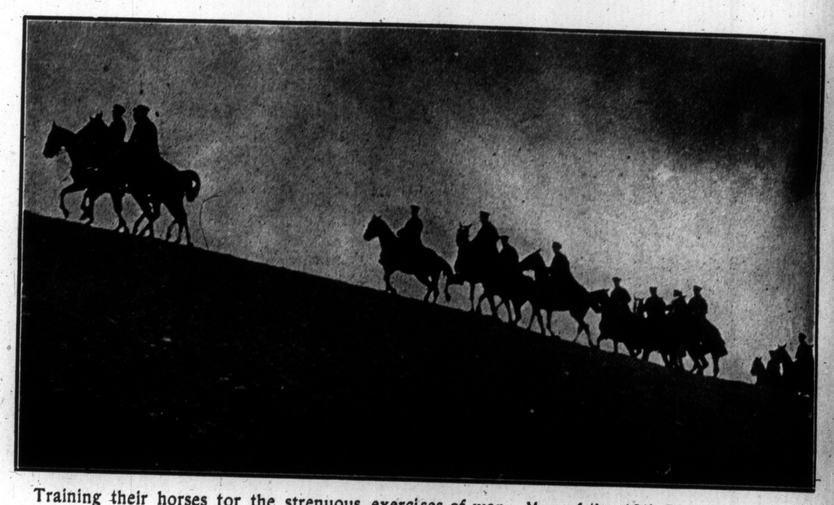
A beautiful target for the enemy's artillery. Clear cut against the horizon, the members of the 48th Battery, C. F. A., are demonstrating the necessity of careful movement of troops, and at the same time making a picturesque subject for the camera.



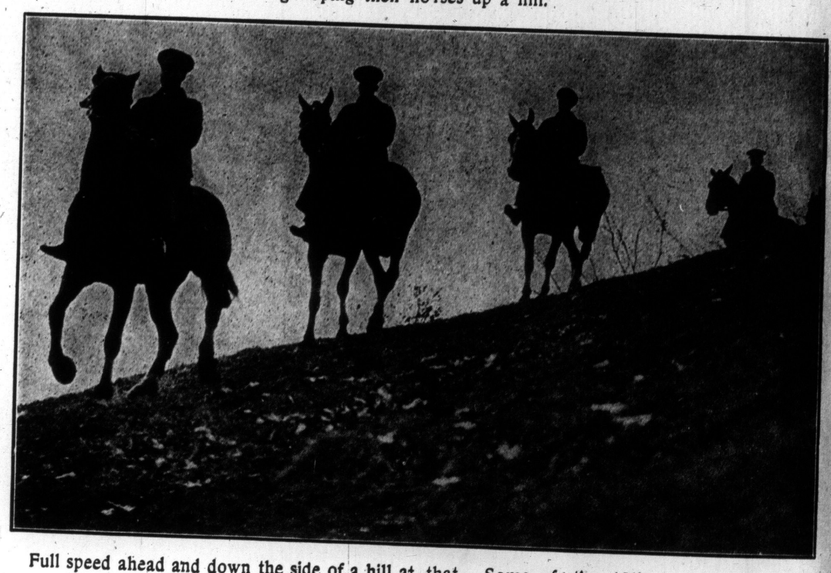
First aid to the enemy. The real article being scarce in these parts the soldiers at Exhibition have to practice bayonet drill against stuffed bags, which need a periodical overhauling so strenuous is the work.

"B" Company of the American Legion at roll call with spruced uniforms and rolled great coats.

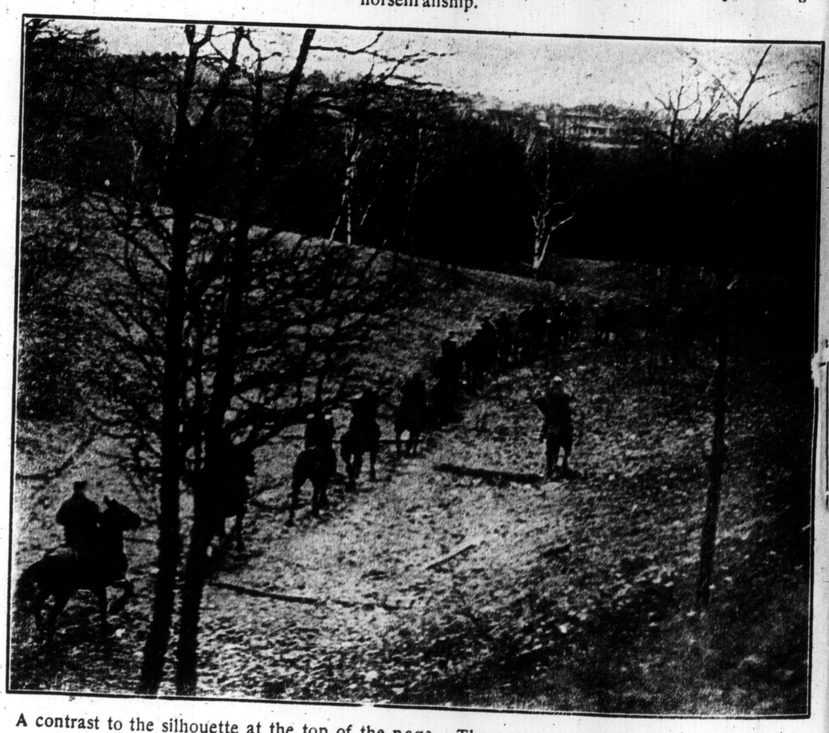
This is the Bugle Band of the 2nd Canadian Pioneers, a unit which was mentioned in despatches for the good work it did in preparing for the attacks against the Germans at St. Eloi, early in April.



Training their horses for the strenuous exercises of war. Men of the 48th Battery, C. F. A., galloping their horses up a hill.

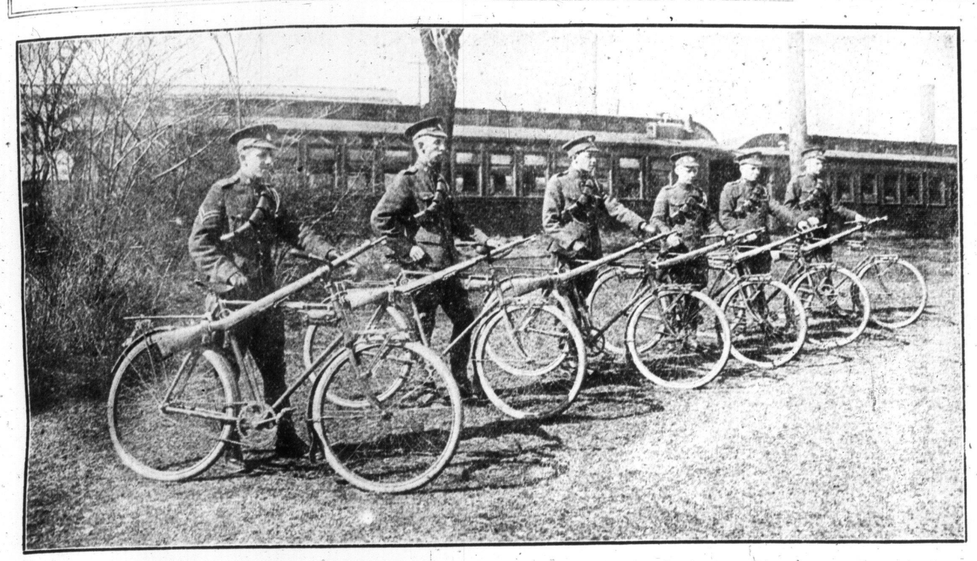


Full speed ahead and down the side of a hill at that. Some of the 48th Battery learning horsemanship.

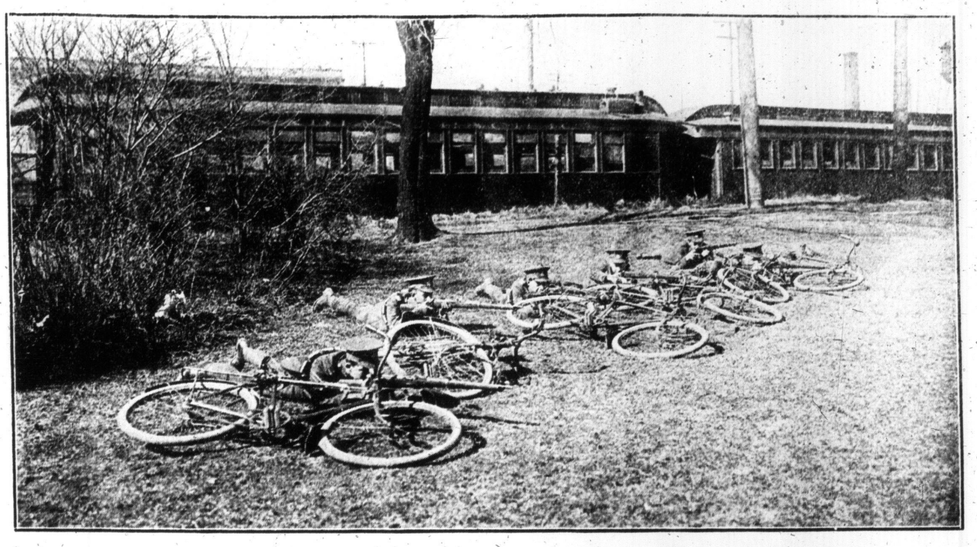


A contrast to the silhouette at the top of the page. These men are riding down a High Park ravine, giving the enemy a very poor target for their guns. The 48th Battery at an open air class.

FOURTH DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS LEARN TO PLAY THE WAR GAME



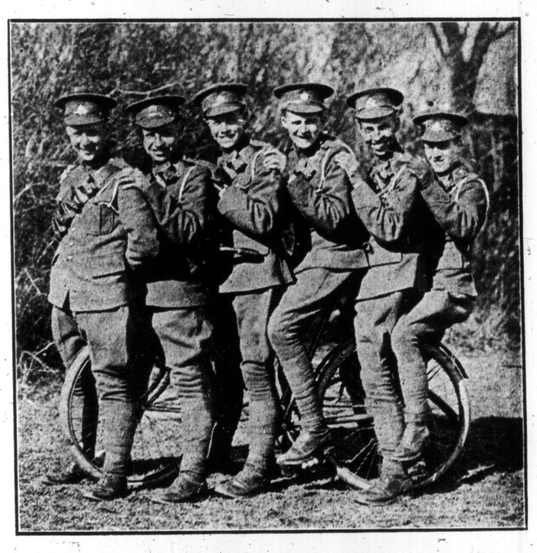
Ready to mount. Having detrained, the scouts get ready to look for the enemy.



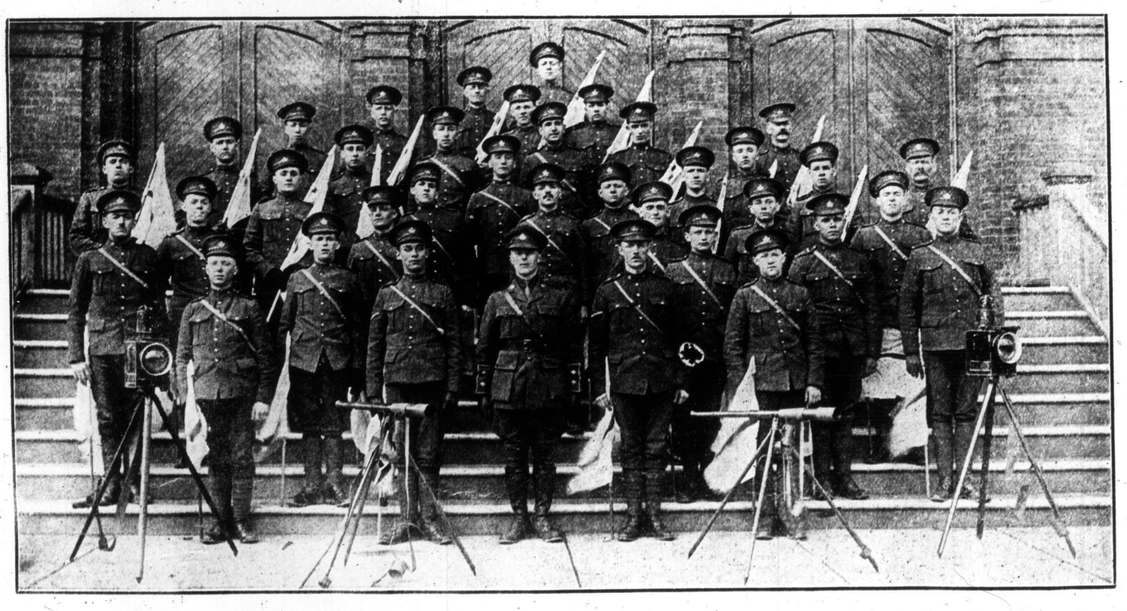
Ready for danger. In a second they are in a firing position in extended order.

A good emergency ambulance. The cyclists find all kinds of work for their trusty wheels.

"Wounded." A sniper has nailed this man, but his pal is ready with first aid, after dragging him to a secluded spot.



Even this load isn't too much for the 'bike.' Perhaps it is smiling too.



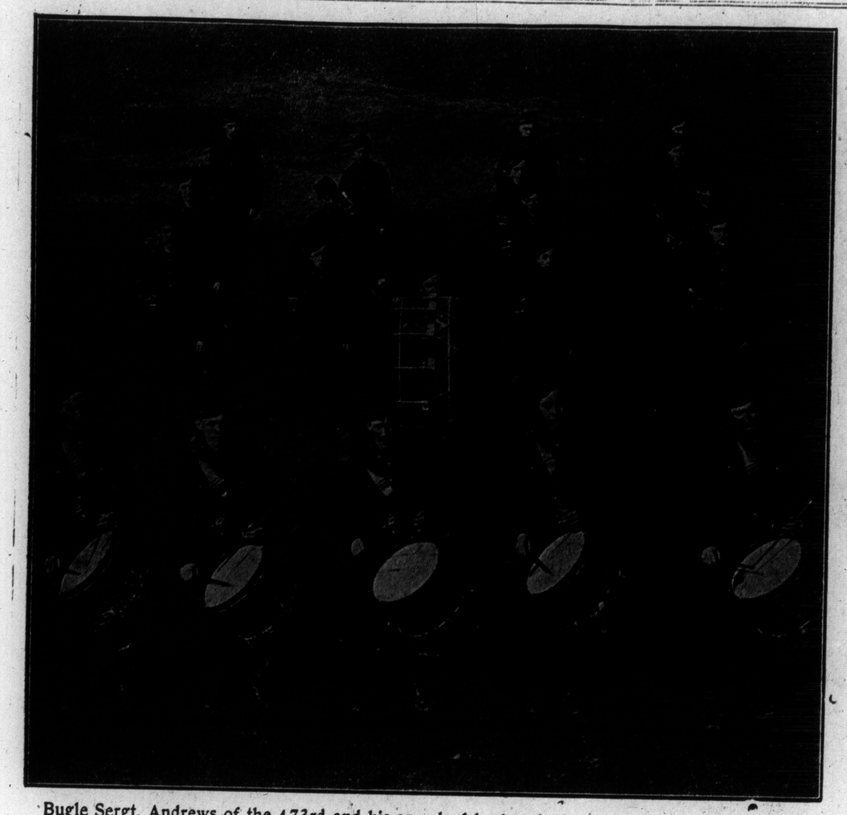
This is the signal section of the 116th Battalion of Uxbridge, in charge of Lieut. Walls.

An enemy patrol is sighted and the Cyclists must hold fast, while they send one of their number back for further aid.

Some of the Canadian Indians from the Caughnawaga Reserve, Que., now forming a platoon with the 114th, "Brock's Rangers," Cayuga, under Lieut. J. R. Stacey.

Even the inevitable puncture does not nonplus the boys, for they make short work and light work of these jobs.

ANOTHER PAGE OF ACTIVE SERVICE MEN FROM HAMILTON



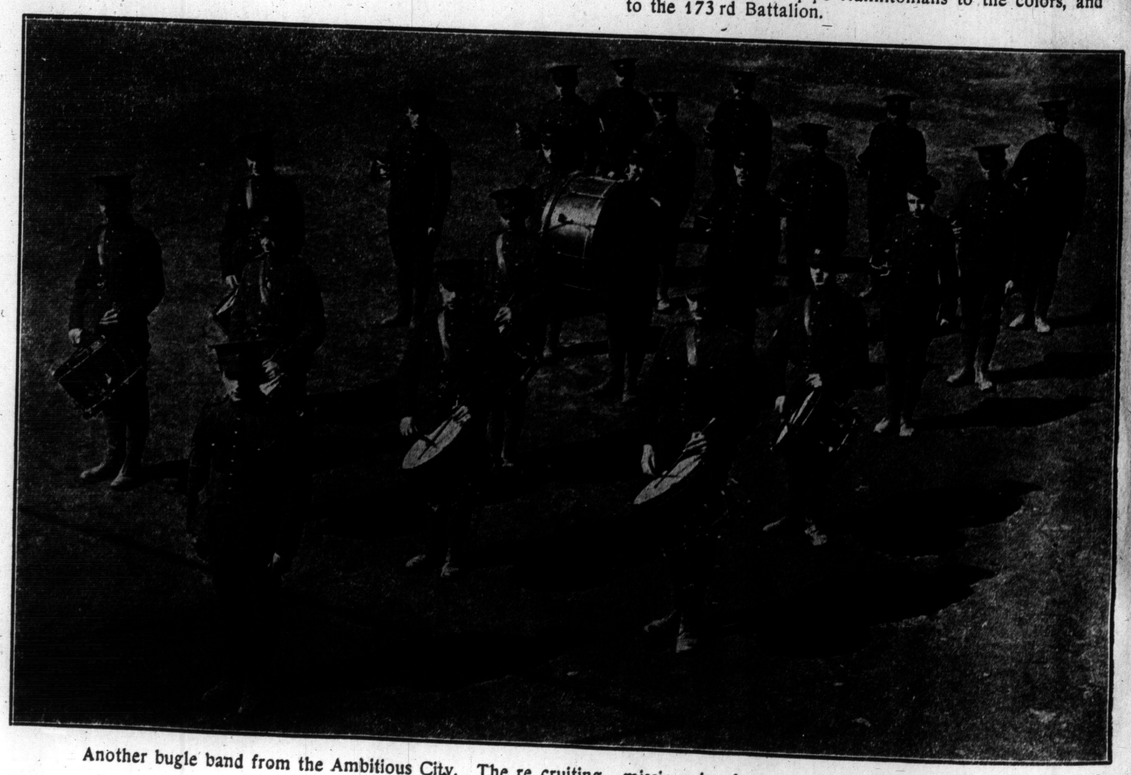
Bugle Sergt. Andrews of the 173rd and his squad of husky double-lungers, who help Hamilton keep up its martial spirit.

First aid section and stretcher bearers of the 86th Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Hamilton, with Capt. Fleck Graham and Lieut. Cameron Anderson.

Some of the non-commissioned officers of Hamilton's Highlanders, the 173rd Battalion.

Pipe Major Pollock has collected these burly Scots to pipe Hamiltonians to the colors, and to the 173rd Battalion.

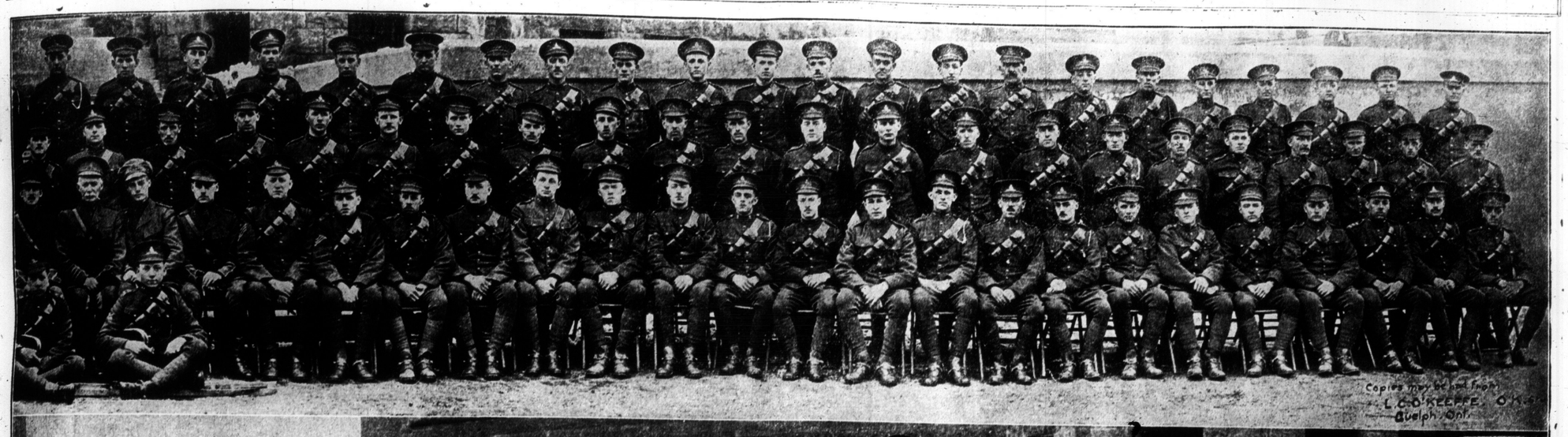
This "Made in Canada" ambulance is part of the splendid equipment of the 173rd Battalion at Hamilton.



Another bugle band from the Ambitious City. The recruiting missionaries from the 120th Battalion, in charge of Corp. Louzon.

—Photos by Alex. J. McLean.

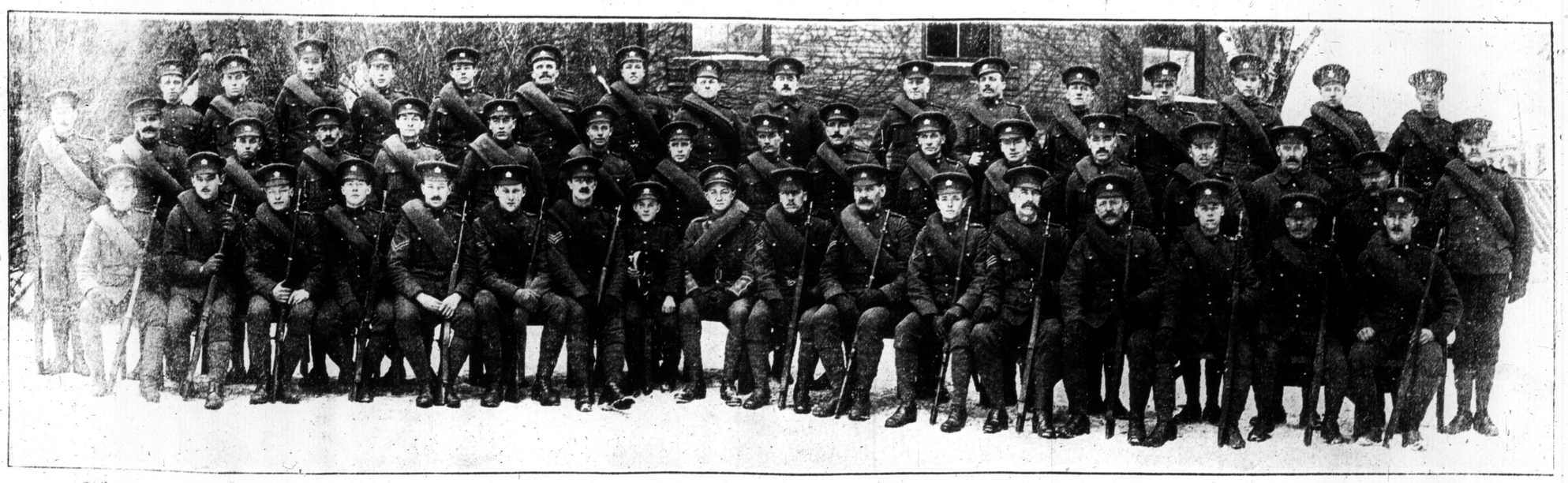
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY UNITS FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT



The 43rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery is Guelph's contribution to Canada's big field guns and is now in England attached to the Eleventh Howitzer Brigade. This picture was taken just before the departure of the battery for England, with Lieut.-Col. D. McCrea, O. C.

Do you know any of these men? We don't. But we do know that this picture was taken somewhere in France and that the men left Toronto with the Cyclists.

"C" Company, 176th Battalion, stationed at Thorold, in charge of Captain Speck, Lieut. G. P. Ecclestone, and Lieut. Battle. This company is fast reaching full strength.

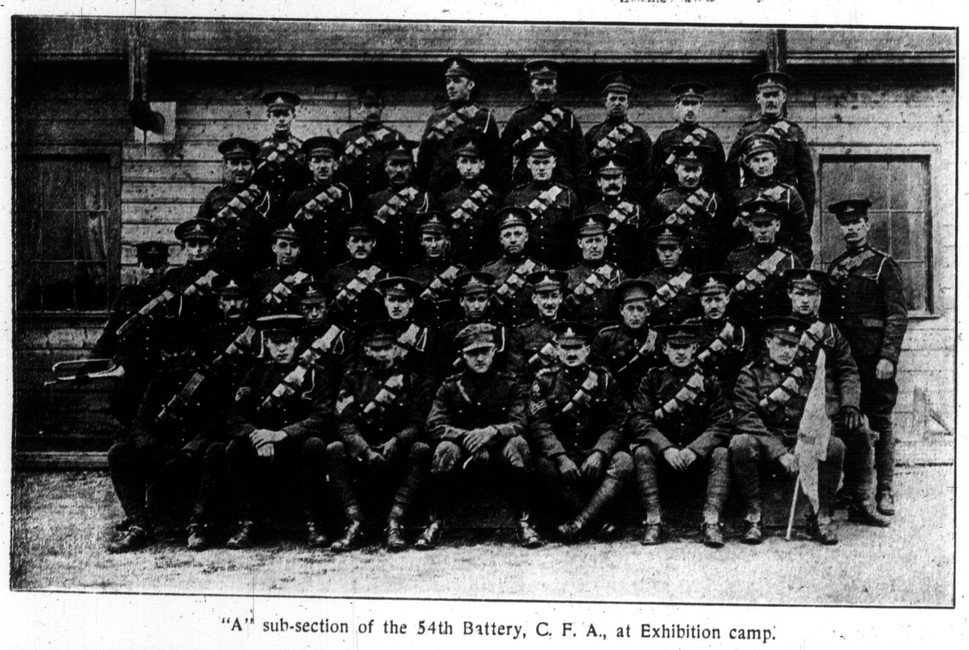


This is the Seventh Platoon, B Company, 83rd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, which spent the winter at Riverdale Barracks. The 83rd expect to be one of the first Toronto battalions to leave for England. The Seventh Platoon is in command of Lieut. MacDonald.

MEMBERS OF VARIOUS CANADIAN UNITS WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THE EMPIRE

Sergt. Killarney, Ptes. Hogan and Sweeney and Bugler Miller, with No. 12 plat., "C" Co., 38th Bat., now in Bermuda.

Some of the headquarters staff of the 126th Peel Battalion, starting out for a ride in the new motor truck, presented to the battalion by John Gray of Port Credit.



"A" sub-section of the 54th Battery, C. F. A., at Exhibition camp.

"D" sub-section of the 54th Battery, C. F. A., under Lieut. Gooch. A Brantford unit at Exhibition camp.

Machine gun section of the 116th Battalion, stationed at Uxbridge.

Pte. Percy Taylor, a Kew Beach boy with the 35th Battalion, in England.

The paymaster and his staff at the Canadian camp at Aldershot. Several of the men are Torontonians.

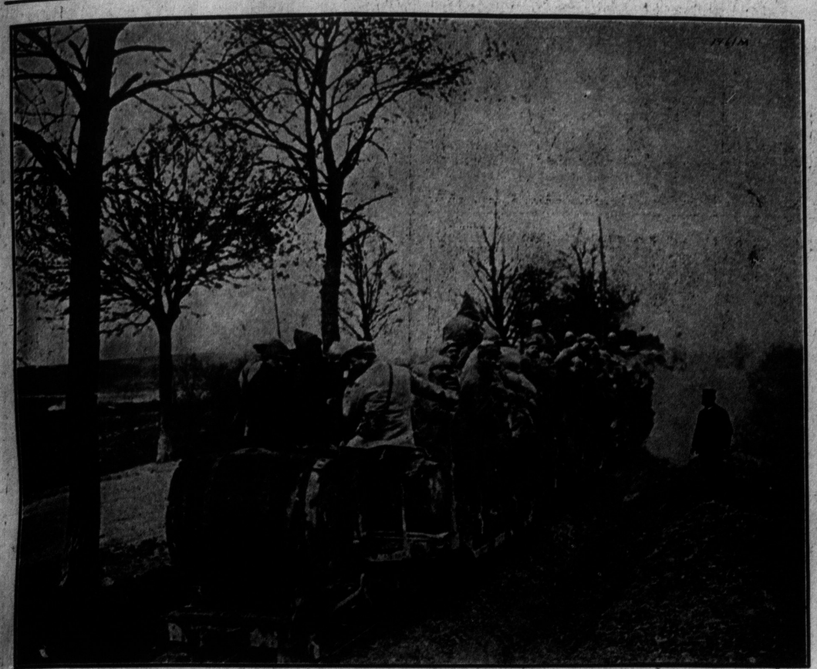
Some of the boys of the 58th Battalion, snapped on board the transport, en route to England. Note the life belts.

Pte. N. H. Wilson (standing), with the 35th Battalion.

Ernie H. Norrie, the I. A. A. champion paddler, now with the 48th Battery, C. F. A.

Pte. Lester Lewis, a bomb-thrower, with the 1st C. M. R.

Pte. Alvin Clarke, 258 Main street, East Toronto, and Fred Canon, 95 Marion street, with the Mechanical Transport in German East Africa.



This official photograph shows a company of French soldiers being rushed to the front near Verdun on one of the miniature railways that h oneycomb behind the lines.

Some of the Serbian orphans which have been adopted by the French and are enjoying the care of kind matrons in the sunny south.

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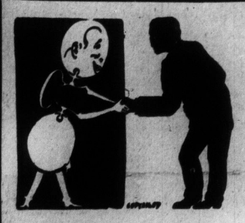
We have the measles—Pte. J. Raines (with card in hand) and group of 35 Battalion at Shorncliffe. They are all better and are in the trenches.

Part of orderly room and pay office staff just before retiring.



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Sergt. T. H. Bennet, with some of the officers of the 41st Battery.

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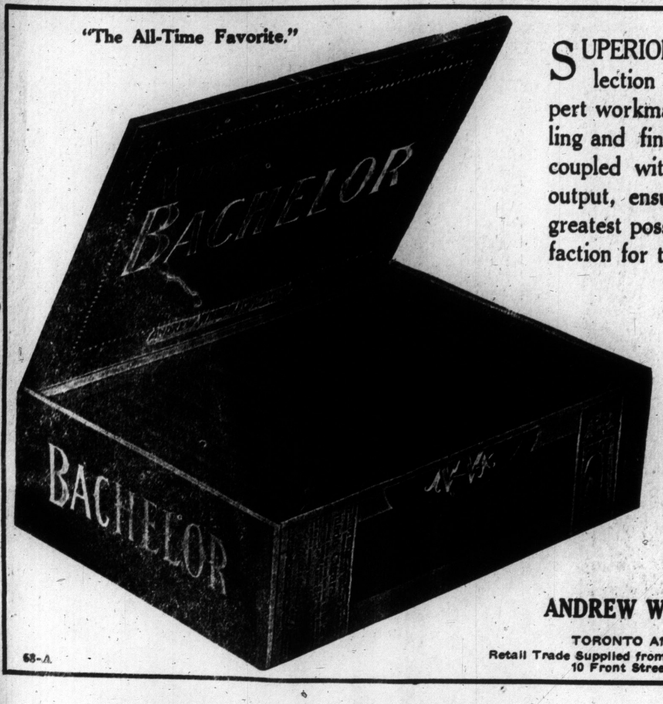

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Some of the transport men with the 92nd Hig hlanders.

Pte. Arthur R. Armstrong, with C. F. A.

Gunner A. R. Lambert, 32nd Battery, C.F.A. now at Shorncliffe, taken on board the transport Missanabie, while travelling thru the warzone.

A box-boat joy-ride. British "Tommies" crossing stream on home-made raft.

A quiet game of cards during lunch hour. Men of the 97th Battalion at work in High Park.

Private Frank Riddell, 372 Walmer road, in England with the 37th Battalion.

Private Alfred G. Price, with the 34th Battery, C.F.A., at Bramshott Camp.