

GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME FLOODS CITY WITH CHEAP SILVER

Business Man Imports \$4,000 of Straits Settlements and Hong Kong Coins and Makes Profit of 60 Cents on the Dollar.

SECRET SERVICE INVESTIGATES

As a result of an original "get-rich-quick" game successfully played in this city, two Dominion secret service men have, for the past week, been investigating numerous complaints of those who have been "stung" in London. The game is a novel one, and has been worked with Hong Kong and Straits Settlement silver coins. Purchased in these colonies for 40 cents on the dollar, the money has been shipped in here and palmed off at face value, netting the operators 60 cents profit on every dollar's worth of coins unloaded on the credulous public.

Fail To Find "Bank."
The detectives unearthed the scheme here, but after a week's investigation failed to find the "bank" through which it was placed in circulation. It is known that the "bank" is a local business, but so far the detectives have been unable to "get the goods" on the operator of the neat money-making device.

A box containing \$4,000 (face value) of Straits Settlement and Hong Kong

silver was traced to Vancouver, and from the latter point to London, arriving here over two weeks ago, and from that time the city has been flooded with the cheap foreign coin.

The London operators, during the past two weeks, have palmed off hundreds of dollars of this money, until complaints were sent to Ottawa, and the secret service men detailed to the case.

Banks Refusing It.
A number of London banks are today refusing to take the cheap silver, and merchants are handing it back to their customers.

While the London detective department has not yet been called into assist the federal officers, it is expected that it will be asked to assist in clearing up the mystery of the "bank."

The money, if found, can be confiscated, and the promoters arrested on a charge of fraud. The authorities admit that the investigation is being made into the fraud scheme, but refuse to give out any statements.

KAGOSHIMA IS AGAIN IN DANGER FROM Eruptions

Sakura-Jima Burst Forth Twice More Razing Many More Buildings.

INHABITANTS IN TERROR

Ashes Falling Heavily Over the Whole Town and Intense Darkness Prevails.

[Canadian Press.]
Kagoshima, Japan, Jan. 17.—Two further violent eruptions of the volcano Sakura-Jima, accompanied by severe earthquakes occurred during last night, causing the collapse of many more buildings. Numbers of the inhabitants of Kagoshima, who had returned, fled again in terror from the city, over which ashes are falling thickly today.

SUN GAVE NO LIGHT.

The sun looked like a ball of blood over Kagoshima today, but it gave no light, and the darkness was such that night signals had to be employed on the railroads. The flying dust was so thick that pedestrians in the streets making their way to the city and the city had to cover their mouths and noses with towels and handkerchiefs to prevent suffocation.

A BOILING SEA.

The sea in the Gulf of Kagoshima seemed to be boiling, and the quantity of floating pumice stone was so great that it actually prevented navigation.

REFUGEES STARVING.

Bluejackets from the Japanese fleet today discovered a native craft containing sixteen refugees from Sakura, who were in a starving condition. They reported that owing to the floating masses of pumice stone, and the high seas they had been unable to steer their boat, and had spent three days drifting at the mercy of the elements and without a morsel of food. The bluejackets were able to reach them only by using a wedge-shaped raft, with which the refugees were rescued.

LAVA TODAY WAS FLOWING STEADILY

down the sides of the volcano to the sea, increasing the area of the island, as it solidified and the water was still impossible to give anything like an approximate estimate of the number of victims of the recent eruptions, earthquakes and tidal waves. Some officials here express the hope that almost all escaped from Sakura, but others are less optimistic.

ARE PEOPLE BURIED?

Professor Fusanichi Omori, the eminent seismologist referring today to the village of Tokokoma in Sakura, where 400 houses lie buried in lava, said: "Are the people buried there as in Pompeii?" and answered himself: "Only the future can reply."

A dozen refugees are reported to have become insane as a result of terror and ruin.

WAR GAME INTERESTING

Officers of London Garrison Play For Strategic Positions.

War, worked out in detail on a huge map of England, attracted a large number of interested spectators at the Armories Friday evening, where a number of the officers of the London garrison engaged in a war game under the direction of the divisional staff officer, Lieut. Colonel A. H. McDonnell. The game was not concluded, but will be continued to-night. At the conclusion of the preliminary manoeuvres Friday night, the rival Red and Blue Armies had not got into actual touch with each other, the officers on both sides being content with manoeuvring to secure good strategic positions.

INDUSTRIAL INSPECTOR VISITS LONDON AGAIN

Dr. Merchant Concludes Inspection of Art School—Will Address Board on Need of New School.

Dr. F. W. Merchant, inspector of industrial schools, paid another visit to the city Friday and looked over some classes in the London Industrial School, which he did not have an opportunity of observing on his former visit a week or so ago.

Dr. Merchant will address the local board and industrial advisory committee a week from Tuesday on the subject of technical education and will set forth the need of constructing a new industrial school in London.

It was rumored that Dr. Merchant's visit Friday was for the purpose of investigating complaints that have been made in some quarters regarding the appointment of the local advisory industrial committee, but Principal H. B. Beal, of the London Art and Industrial School, discredits this theory.

ORDERS NEW TRIAL OF STREET RAILWAY CASE

Appeal of Company Allowed and Duncan's Action Will be Tried Again.

The London Street Railway has entered an appeal in the Appellate Division of the High Court against the judgment of Justice Lechford at the fall assizes held in this city October 7th. In the case of John Duncan, a young colored man, who sued for \$400 damages for the loss of his right foot. Duncan was struck by a street car on the Hamilton Road, as he stood waiting for it to stop one night during the summer. He claimed that the car was travelling at an excessive rate of speed and did not slacken up as it approached the corner. At the trial judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$1250 and the case was allowed and a new trial ordered. The case will probably come to trial at the April assizes here. Meredith are representing the plaintiffs.

LORD STRATHCONA IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Aged High Commissioner Prostrated Following Attack of Catarrh.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Jan. 17.—Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner at London, is seriously ill suffering from great prostration, following on a sharp attack of catarrh. As he is 94 years of age this condition gives rise to considerable anxiety.

Lord Strathcona paid a short visit to Canada in August last year, to attend the meetings of the American Bar Association in Montreal, returning here in September.

OTTAWA OFFICIAL NEW C.P.R. FREIGHTMAN HERE

Appointed Successor to Larry Mulhern—Will Be Here Monday.

H. A. Plow, formerly of Ottawa, has been appointed district freight agent of the C. P. R. in this city. He took up the duties of his new position at the beginning of the year. Mr. Plow's predecessor, L. Mulhern, was promoted to a similar position at that which he held here in Toronto.

The new agent here has been connected with the C. P. R. for several years. He was stationed in Montreal for some time. He returned to the Dominion capital a few days ago in order to straighten up his affairs there, and move his family. He is expected at the office Monday morning. Mr. Plow's successor in Ottawa is A. O. Secord, travelling freight agent, Toronto.

At That, It's Only a Slight Attack of Gout



MERCADO NAMED "THE EVACUATOR"

Ez-Commndr In Black Books of Federal War Office.

[Canadian Press.]
Mexico City, Jan. 17.—The Federal war office today declared that if General Salvador Mercado, lately commander of the Federal troops at Ojinaga, returns to Mexico City, he will be court-martialed by the first Federal force he encounters.

JANUARY ASSIZES FINISHED TODAY

Last of Cases Disposed of at This Morning's Session—Trade Mark Case Transferred.

This morning saw the completion of the work of the January assize court in this city. The last of the jury cases, that of Swadding vs. the Grand Trunk, was settled Thursday, and the non-jury cases were then speedily disposed of. The case of Cook-Fitzgerald Company against Bachrack Bros., of Toronto, was adjourned to be fought out in the Toronto courts. The plaintiffs claim infringement of patent in the use of the word "Liberty" on shoes manufactured by the defendants.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London for the 12 hours preceding 8 a.m. today:
Highest, 34; lowest, 25.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILD.

Forecasts.
Northern winds and much colder to-night and on Sunday; local snowfalls near Lake Huron.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:
Stations. High. Low. Weather.
Victoria ... 46 ... 18 ... Rain.
Calgary ... 42 ... 10 ... Clear.
Winnipeg ... 16 ... 8 ... Clear.
Port Arthur ... 26 ... zero ... Clear.
Perry Sound ... 34 ... 12 ... Cloudy.
Toronto ... 35 ... 24 ... Cloudy.
Ottawa ... 18 ... 16 ... Snow.
Montreal ... 22 ... 20 ... Snow.
Quebec ... 20 ... 12 ... Cloudy.
Father Point ... 20 ... 12 ... Cloudy.

The low area which was over Ontario yesterday has been absorbed by an important storm off the Atlantic coast, and a pronounced high area with low temperature is now spreading southward over the Great Lakes. Very stormy weather is indicated for both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE PROVES INTERESTING CONTROVERSY

Arguments For and Against "Votes For Women"—Judges' Decision and Its Reversal by Audience Combine to Make Event an Unusual One.

A large and interested assemblage filled the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last evening, it being the occasion of a suffrage debate held under the auspices of the London Suffrage Society. "Resolved that it is in the best interests of home, city, and nation, that women vote." Mrs. Gordon Wright presided.

Each side of the argument was ably presented by the speakers of the evening, resulting in a decision in favor of the negative side.

A pleasant incident of the evening's program was the presentation by Rev. R. W. Norwood of a life membership in the London Suffrage Society to Mrs. E. M. Tilley, it being the gift of the Rev. S. R. Heakes, and also the gift of flowers, tied with the suffrage color, to Mrs. Gordon Wright, from the Suffrage Society. The singing of several songs by Mrs. Patterson was a highly appreciated feature.

Following is an account of the evening's proceedings as seen by an anti-suffragette, one in favor of enfranchising women; and one of the audience.

[By an Anti-Suffragette.]
The proper sphere of woman is the home; that she does not want the ballot; that the equal suffrage movement is undemocratic in that it seeks to force upon women something which they have not asked for, and which they do not want; these and many other arguments brought about the downfall of the suffragettes at the debate on women's suffrage held in the Auditorium Friday night under the auspices of the London Suffrage Society.

It is true that a standing vote of the audience in favor of those who under the leadership of Dr. W. H. Hill argued in favor of woman suffrage, but the calm judicial decision of the three judges, Rev. R. W. Norwood, M. D. Fraser, K.C., and Rev. W. J. Knox, was that the affirmative side had failed to make out its case against the strong arguments of E. R. Dennis, leader of the negative side, and the two ladies who supported him, Mrs. F. P. Betts and Mrs. Donald Campbell.

There was a hush of expectancy when Mr. Dennis arose at the conclusion of the opening speech by Dr. Hill, in which he submitted his reasons for giving women the vote.

Admits Compliments.
The leader of the negative side began by freely admitting many of the complimentary things which the first speaker had said regarding the general sex. He even went so far as to admit that women perhaps had the right to vote, but he contended that they did not want it. It was really only a small proportion of the women of this country, he said, who were agitating for the vote for their wanting justice, "the suffragettes of the old land should thank God that they don't get it."

"Back to Home" Movement.
In considering the effect of granting the franchise to women, he continued, one must consider its effect upon three things—the home, the city and the nation. The home was the basis of this sex. He even went so far as to say that the course of recent years, but the greatest of all these movements.

SIX CHILDREN MET DEATH WHEN HOME BURNED DOWN

Their Mother, Mrs. Weatherby, of Cobconk, Barely Escaped by Jumping From Window—Fire Started From Stove.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Cobconk, Ont., Jan. 17.—About one or two o'clock this morning the house of Mrs. Weatherby of this place was burned about its contents, and six bright intelligent children, two boys and four girls, between the ages of two and

twelve years, lost their lives. Mrs. Weatherby barely escaped in her night clothing by jumping through an upper window. She is considerably cut and burned about the hands especially. The fire apparently started from the kitchen

SWEEP BAY FOR SUBMARINE BUT FAIL TO FIND A TRACE

Destroyers With Weighted Cables Between Them Steamed Up and Down Searching for Boat and Crew.

Plymouth, Eng., Jan. 18.—Not a trace had been found up to late this afternoon of the British submarine A-7, lost in Whitland Bay on the shores of Plymouth Sound yesterday afternoon. Sweeping operations were started at daybreak and covered a wide area in the search for the missing boat and her crew, but no indication as to her whereabouts was found.

A destroyer kept watch through the night over the spot where the tiny vessel was supposed to have disappeared, after her dive during the manoeuvres yesterday morning. With the first streak of light at dawn, a number of destroyers, with weighted cables stretched between them, steamed up and down the bay, sweeping the bottom of the sea, but encountering no obstacles. The lifting craft specially fitted for raising sunken submarines cannot reach the scene of the disaster before Sunday night, and the authorities say that there is small chance of raising the boat before Monday even if she should be located.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES REPORT SAYS NO FOUNDATION FOR STATEMENT THAT PRECISE DEMAND HAD BEEN MADE ON NICARAGUA.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Jan. 17.—The British Foreign Office today says there is no foundation for yesterday's report from Managua, Nicaragua, stating that Great Britain had joined with Germany and Italy recently in lodging a precise demand for the payment by Nicaragua of the debts of their nationals amounting to over \$1,000,000. It was admitted that Nicaragua had been repeatedly urged to settle the claims of British creditors, but no special representations had been made recently. It was added that the British minister is now in Guatemala.

PREMIER SEEMS SLIGHTLY BETTER

Optimistic Report of Physicians—Message From Hon. R. L. Borden.

New York, Jan. 17.—"Sir James Whitney's condition in some respects seems slightly better. He had a fairly good night and is taking more nourishment."

This is the optimistic bulletin issued by Drs. Hermann Biggs and R. A. Payne shortly before 1 o'clock today, after a very long consultation and careful examination of the patient.

During the night the following message was received from the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada:

"Ottawa, Jan. 16, 1914.
"Glad to hear Sir James is making progress."
The message was communicated to Sir James this morning, and he seemed pleased at the latest tidings. The Prime Minister in the progress of his illness.

The results of the tests made by Dr. Hermann Biggs and Dr. R. A. Payne on Sir James Whitney's heart, which revealed the fact that the premier was slightly better, came as a great surprise to those attending him.

They had inferred from the fact that the patient spent a rather restless night that he was not improved.

In order that no false impression should be given out the latest report was the second examination confirming the first.

BRITISH OFFICERS FACE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

Employees of Lipton, Limited, Are Implicated—Offences Said by Prosecution To Have Continued For Ten Years in Connection With Canteens.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Jan. 17.—For many years no suit has aroused such widespread interest in the British Isles as the proceedings opened today at Bow street police court against eight officers of the British army and eight civilians on charges of wholesale corruption and bribery in connection with the supplies of British army canteens.

THIRTEEN APPEARED.
Thirteen of the accused appeared when the magistrate called the case today. Two of the officers, for some cause or other, had not answered the summonses, while one of the civilians was absent on account of illness.

The six officers and two non-commissioned officers involved are all connected with the quartermaster's department of the war office. All the officers have risen from the ranks. The civilians are all employees of Lipton, Limited, the firm of which Sir Thomas Lipton is managing director. They include John Cansfield, the general manager and director of the company; James Craig, general manager of the military department of the company, and the former and present manager of the company at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL, TOO.

The bribery and corruption, according to the opening speech of the prosecuting counsel, have been going on for upwards of ten years. He said it might be necessary to add other names to the list of those accused, and at the same time several officers are being dealt with by military tribunals.

The war office took the initiative in the investigation of reports in circulation as to the bribery and corruption going on in connection with army supplies. Some weeks ago it was announced that a general court-martial had been convened to try five quartermasters "with a view to testing the accuracy of statements made in various quarters as to the existence of a system of bribery and corruption in the conduct of canteens in the army."

TOO WIDE FOR COURT MARTIAL.
When the court martial was about to convene the law officers of the crown notified the war office authorities that the jurisdiction of such a court was too limited for the action that might be necessary, and the proceedings of the court martial were accordingly suspended.

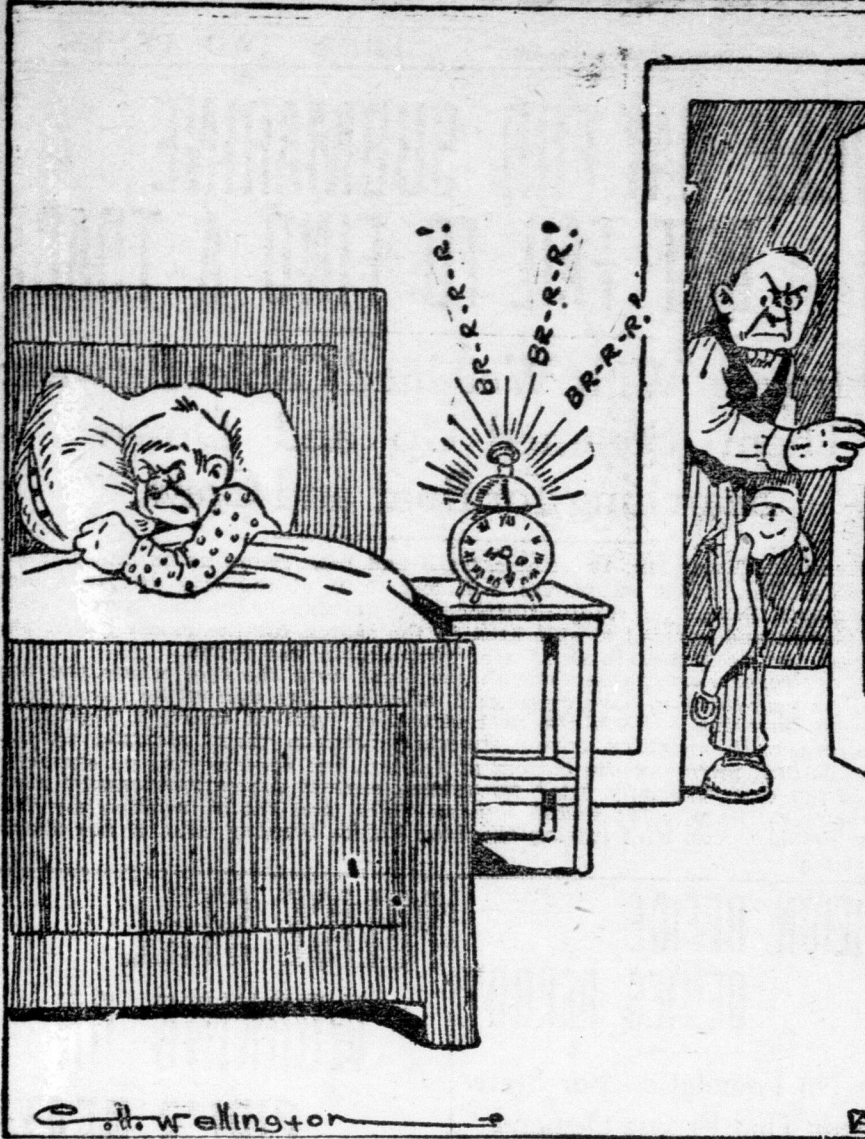
The war office committee then went into the matter and decided to apply to the police for summonses against the accused, as the investigation had shown that the bribery and corruption were more extensive than at first suspected.

NOT LIPTON FIRM.
R. D. Minto, the civilian defendant mentioned incidentally today that the main charge against the civilian defendants was directed at them individually rather than at the firm of Lipton, Limited, with which they were connected.

Archibald Minto, the civilian defendant, who was unable to appear owing to being in Paris, occupied, according to counsel, a anomalous position. He was not a director of the firm in the proper sense of the word, but took a very prominent part in its business. Mr. Minto said "this case would be rapid and he would see the advisability of co-operating in the jurisdiction of the court, that it should not be suggested he was a fugitive from justice."

(Continued on page 11.)

--and the Worst Is Yet to Come



HUGHES' MOTORING COST THE COUNTRY FIFTEEN THOUSAND

Minister of Militia Had a Pleasant Trip at the Country's Expense.

BORDEN PARTY CRITICISED

Failed to Live Up to Election Promises, Mr. Pardee Tells Sarnia Liberals.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Sarnia, Jan. 16.—That Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes spent \$15,000 in automobile trips about Europe watching army manoeuvres and charged the expense to the people was the statement made this evening at a meeting of the Liberal Association of Sarnia, by Fred P. Pardee, member for West Lambton. Mr. Pardee referred to the other enormous expenditures of the Militia Department, and aroused the meeting to a high pitch of enthusiasm by scoring the Borden administration for failure to live up to its campaign promises.

Cost of Living Going Up. "We all remember the promises of the Borden party when they were campaigning before the last general election," he said, "I want to state right here that they have not succeeded in carrying out one of these policies to any great extent. The cost of living today is 30 per cent higher than it was two or three years ago, and the only way to fight this condition is to cause more competition by allowing food stuffs to be exchanged between this country and the States on a free basis. The bars have been let down at the ports of the States, and as a result the food of Canada is going to the States, and when we wish anything they have we have to pay a high duty." Mr. Pardee said that something was going to happen at Ottawa before long. He added that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was getting younger every day, and had great hopes for the Liberal party.

New Officers Elected. The meeting was held in the K. of P. Hall, at which the officers for 1914 were elected, and at which Col. R. I. Towers, Dr. W. A. Henderson, Rev. John Morrison and J. Ross Geddes gave addresses, besides the member for West Lambton.

The first business, which was the election of officers, the following being put in by popular vote: Hon. Milne, president; Chester, Borden; first vice-president, Thomas Grace; second vice-president, George Galloway; secretary, Stewart Cowan; treasurer, Charles White.

To Keep Skin Healthy, Youthful, Wrinkleless

Now that the social season is here, be especially careful to keep your skin in fine condition. You know how conspicuous complexion defects appear under the bright light of the drawing or ball room. Also how very evident are some makeups when similarly illuminated. I have myself discarded cosmetics entirely, using a process which gives far better results, and which leaves no trace on the skin. At night I smear on a thin coat of ordinary mercurized wax, washing it off next morning. This gradually absorbs the dehydrated particles of surface skin, just as gradually the more youthful skin beneath comes forth, providing a complexion as clear, smooth and delicately tinted as a young girl's. Get an ounce of mercurized wax at your druggist's and try this remarkable treatment.

Remember, too, that wrinkles, even the finer lines, are not easily concealed in a brilliantly lighted room. You can quickly obliterate these hateful marks by bathing your face in a solution of powdered Biotin, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel, etc. And your face won't look sticky, using Biotin—Aunt Sally in Western.

Loops the Loop 2,000 Feet in Air

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 16.—Sergeant Samuel Katzman, an artilleryman stationed at West Point, looped the loop in an aeroplane today and established a record for this feat among military aviators in the United States.

Although the exploit was involuntary, Sergeant Katzman said he thought he could do it again without difficulty.

The aviator, who is a novice in training at an aviation school, was flying about 2,000 above Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, when his machine turned over and dropped 500 feet. Katzman stuck to his seat, and in righting the aeroplane made a complete loop. He landed unhurt, but considerably confused by his unexpected manoeuvre.

don man, and the new president of the local association, spoke a few words thanking the members present for the honor they gave him in electing him to the presidency. He stated that the position was only that of a figurehead unless all the other officers and the members backed him up in his efforts to advance the cause of Liberalism, as he knew they would. He predicted that the Liberals would soon again show the good old fighting spirit of past years.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Pardee.

Telegram to Sir Wilfrid.

A telegram expressing confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be forwarded from the association in the morning. Mr. Pardee announced before the meeting that he had arranged for Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, to come here and address a Liberal meeting in the near future.

Driver Knocked Out, Train Sped Along. President of Road and Other Officials Aboard—Engineer's Skull Fractured.

[Canadian Press.]

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—With the engineer unconscious in his seat from a fractured skull, the New York and St. Louis Express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sped over the rails for a brief time yesterday evening without a controlling hand on the throttle. President Willard and other high officials of the road were aboard the train.

The right of the engineer, G. H. Moxley, of Baltimore, was discovered by the foreman of locomotives, who was riding on the engine, and had his attention drawn to Moxley by the latter's failure to respond to a signal as the express was running through Brunswick, Md. The train was stopped at the Brunswick station, where a physician's examination disclosed the nature of the man's injury. It is believed he was struck on the head by a piece of ice or a rock falling from a cliff a short distance east of Brunswick.

Moxley was rushed to the hospital at Frederick in a special train, upon Mr. Willard's order. His condition today was critical.

NOTEHOLDERS GRANT AN EXTENSION OF TIME

Action Probably Saves Boston and Maine Railroad From a Receivership.

[Canadian Press.] Boston, Jan. 16.—An agreement by a majority of the holders of \$10,000,000 of the Boston and Maine Railroad, due Feb. 3 to an extension of four months, was announced here today. Directors of the company hope that the minority holders will make the same concessions. In any event, they say, the action of the majority has saved the company from possible bankruptcy or a receivership for the time being at least.

With \$11,000,000 in notes coming due on June 2, the company will have to take care of the entire \$27,000,000 on that date, but officials are hopeful that the balance sheet will then show improvement sufficient to encourage bankers to enter some sort of a general refunding plan.

BOAT TRAFFIC THE CAUSE OF IMPURE WATER

Otherwise Would Be Pure In Lower Lake Huron.

POLLUTION IN ST. CLAIR

Walkerville and Windsor Intake Pipes Dangerous.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Further details of the finding of the experts appointed by the International Waterways Commission to determine the extent of the sewage pollution of boundary waters were made public today by the Canadian section of the commission.

The report is the combined work of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. John W. S. McCullough, chief health officer of Toronto; Dr. John A. Amyot, provincial bacteriologist, and Mr. Frederick A. Dalyn, provincial secretary.

The point brought home by these experts is that the municipality along their great lakes and their streams that uses unfiltered water for domestic purposes is maintaining a menace to public health. In many cases the method of purification and sanitation is unsatisfactory, and constitutes a grave problem. In Toronto, so far as the water is concerned, that part of the difficulty has been, more or less, overcome, but the sewage question is still imminent.

Danger to Steamboat Traffic.

In going over the detailed reports, it is observed that the water at the lower end of Lake Huron would be practically pure were it not for the fact that steamboat traffic, while the concentration of boat traffic in the River St. Clair gave a decided increase in the bacteria count. Around the St. Clair River at Algonac there is gross pollution. At Walkerville and Windsor the intake pipes are in dangerous locations due to the pollution of the Detroit River water. In these towns, in spite of the efforts of chlorination, the typhoid rate runs too high. At the western end of Lake Erie there is gross pollution. The pollution at Port Stanley is due to local. Towards Buffalo, the main contamination is from steamboat traffic. In the Niagara there is pollution along both shores, due to the immense channel.

In Lake Ontario.

In Lake Ontario, at Niagara, the pollution may drift north, east or west, it is almost the International boundary in the lake. In the early part of the season Lake Ontario is practically sterile, but as the season advances the pollution becomes serious.

As conditions around Toronto are so well known, the investigation did not apply to this district.

Has He a Cure for Rheumatism?

Dear Editor.—

I suffered as only a man can suffer with rheumatism, but finally was fortunate enough to find something that enabled me to get rid of it. I believe for all time to come.

A few weeks ago I made a resolution to help others all I possibly could in the future to find relief from this awful disease that leads to helplessness so soon.

I realize that I will be able to help very few people in person, so I am asking you to help me. If the readers of this paper will write Mr. F. H. Deland, 234-G, Deland Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y., they will receive a free package of the same medicine that I used.

P. S.—Please insert this in some prominent place in your paper, giving my name if you wish to. It's Rev. J. L. Manley—Adv.

HEALTH FOR BABY

To keep the baby healthy and strong his little stomach must be kept sweet and his bowels working regularly—that is the secret of health in little ones. The mother who keeps a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house can feel reasonably sure that her little ones are going to escape the results of childhood ailments. The Tablets instantly relieve such troubles as constipation, indigestion, colds, colic and worms, by regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them, Mrs. Jas. Deroche, Cache Bay, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years and have always found them the best remedy for little ones." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 35 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MESSAGE TO THIN WEAK, SCRAWNY FOLKS

An Easy Way to Gain 10 to 30 Pounds of Solid, Healthy, Permanent Flesh. Thin, nervous, undeveloped men and women everywhere are heard to say, "I can't understand why I do not get fat. I eat plenty of good, nourishing food." The reason is just this: You cannot get fat, no matter how much you eat, unless your digestive organs assimilate the fat-making elements of your food instead of passing them out through the body as waste.

What is needed is a means of gently urging the assimilative functions of the stomach and intestines to absorb the oils and fats and hand them over to the blood, where they may reach the starved shrunken, run-down tissues and build them up. The thin person's body is like a dry sponge—eager and hungry for the fatty materials of which it is being deprived by the failure of the alimentary canal to take them from the food. The best way to overcome this sinful waste of flesh building elements and to stop the leakage of fats is to use Sargol, the recently discovered regenerative force that is recommended so highly by physicians here and abroad. Take a Sargol tablet with every meal and notice how quickly healthy flesh is deposited over your body, covering each bony angle and projecting point. Your druggist has Sargol, or can get it from his wholesaler, and will refund your money if you are not satisfied with the gain in weight it produces as stated on the guarantee in each package. It is inexpensive, easy to take and highly efficient.

Caution:—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in overcoming nervous dyspepsia and general stomach troubles, it should not be taken unless you are willing to gain ten pounds or more, for it is a wonderful flesh-builder.—Adv.

Phone Forty-Four Hundred | Smallman & Ingram, Limited | Store Closes at 6 p.m.

The Serious Problem of Buying Furniture

IN BUYING furniture you must consider its fitness for the place it is to occupy, its worthiness of construction, its honesty of wood, and its value to you in money and satisfaction. You must also remember that you buy furniture for a long time. Good furniture becomes part of your family—it is really what makes your home atmosphere. We feel it is a good deal of commendation for this furniture store to be chosen by such firms as Berkey & Gay Furniture Company to sell their products exclusively in London. The dining-room, bedroom, living-room, etc., furniture made by such people is of the highest standard, in both wood and workmanship. Every piece we sell is doubly guaranteed.

For the Dining-Room Fumed Finish Set \$80.50

A specially attractive well-made set for the dining-room complete at above price. See this.

BUFFET—48x20 inch, with beaded glass doors, lined silverware drawer and long linen drawer.

CHINA CABINET with two shelves, 60x38 inch, with two mirrors.

PEDESTAL TABLE—45-inch, extending 6 feet, and set of small chairs and arm chair with upholstered pad seat. Adams set, fumed finish, complete \$80.50

EXTENSION TABLES \$15.50 to \$28.50

Quartered oak, round Extension Table, double pedestal, 45-inch, extends 6 feet \$24.00

Quartered oak round Extension Table, pedestal claw foot, 45-inch, extends 6 feet \$18.50

Quartered oak Octagon Pedestal, colonial base, 45-inch, extends 6 feet \$21.00

Solid quartered oak Round Extension Table, five legs, 48-inch, extends 8 feet \$15.50

Solid quartered oak Square Extension Table, opens 8 feet, heavy pedestal \$22.00

Solid quartered oak Octagon Pedestal, fumed finish, colonial base, 48-inch top, extends 8 feet. Price \$28.50

DINING CHAIRS

1 only set, 5 small, 1 large, solid quartered oak, upholstered in genuine leather. Set \$19.00

1 only set, massive chairs, solid quartered oak, 5 small, 1 large, upholstered in genuine leather. Set \$20.00

1 only set solid oak, fumed finish, 5 small, 1 arm chair. Set \$18.00

BUFFETS

Solid quartered oak, golden finish, 46-inch case, with large cupboard, long linen drawer, 2 silverware drawers and 2 small drawers. Price \$28.50

Also pretty new design at \$30.00

Solid quartered oak, golden finish, 45-inch case, with long linen and two small drawers, one lined for silverware, large cupboard \$25.00

Third Floor.

Winter Bedding Sale Will Continue Next Week

For the benefit of those who yet have Winter Bedding to buy, we will give a list of prices on Blankets that will interest you. If you need Blankets, Comforters, Spreads, Pillows, etc., see specials now on sale in Bedding Section, Fourth Floor. The Blankets listed below are extraordinary values.

BLANKETS

SPECIAL \$2.75

White Wool Blankets, good quality, size 60x80, pink or blue borders, thoroughly bleached. Bedding Sale Special, pair \$2.75

SPECIAL \$3.45

Fine White Wool Blankets, soft, lofty finish, thoroughly scoured and bleached, pink or blue borders. \$4.25 value. Bedding Sale, pair \$3.45

SPECIAL \$6.95

Super quality fine Scotch Wool Blankets, very soft with pure white finish, highest grade blankets. Regular price \$9.00. Bedding Sale \$6.95

Flannelette Blankets

EXTRA LARGE, 12-4 SIZE, \$1.59 PR.

Fine white or gray Flannelette Blankets, best quality and largest size, 12-4. Bedding Sale, pair \$1.59

11-4 size, special, pair \$1.35

10-4 size, special, pair \$1.25

Still a few specials in Down and Cotton Filled Comforters.

Fourth Floor.

"Gurney-Oxford" Stoves.

See new models, with fuel-saving economizer.

MANY AT FUNERAL OF GEORGE HARRIS

The funeral of George Harris, who was found in a dying condition on the Pipe Line road, last Wednesday, was held from the residence of Mrs. Harriett Evans, Pipe Line, Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Services were conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. W. Walker of Wortley Road Baptist Church. The funeral was largely attended and was in charge of the

Boys' Life, No. 298 L.O.L. Many of his fellow employees of the McClary Manufacturing Company, also attended. There were flowers in profusion. The pallbearers were all members of the Boys' Lodge: Bros. Harry Wallace, William Bradshaw, E. Luck, R. Ward, J. Loug and Mr. McCormick. Wor. Bro. George Loney conducted the lodge ceremonies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

LOCKHARD'S BODY FOUND.

[Canadian Press.] Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 16.—The body of James Lockhardt, who has been missing from his home since Monday last, was found by a lad named Albert Connors at 8:45 o'clock this body was frozen stiff in the snow, and was clad only in a shirt.

1,200 UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED.

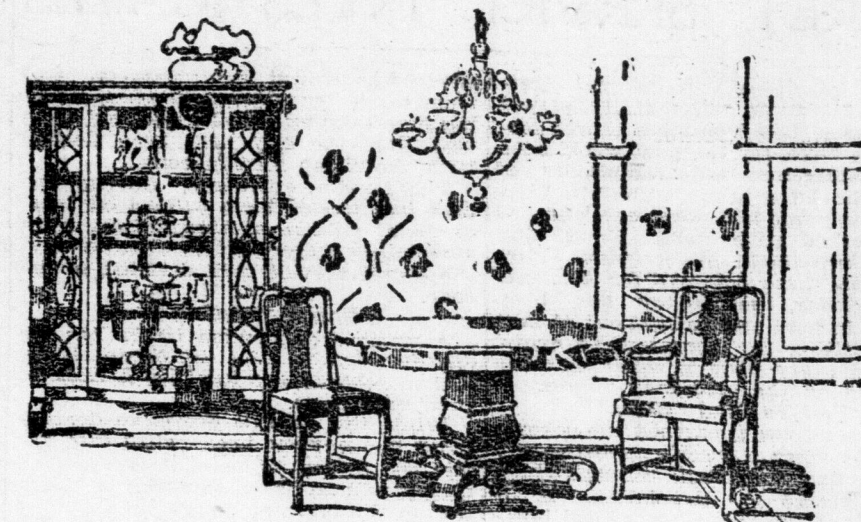
[Canadian Press.] Toronto, Jan. 16.—The social service commission has opened a bureau for the unemployed, but judging by the registration, the number of unemployed in this

city has been exaggerated. Only twelve hundred people have put down their names as seeking employment. The Salvation Army reports that since the first of the year they have looked after 116.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required.

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. Box a box all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Send no box free if you mention this paper and clip the coupon to pay postage.



Your Old Furniture Made New

Special Prices On Upholstering During January

We are prepared to take a few more orders next week at special reduced prices. We will make your old pieces of furniture look like brand new by renewing the scuffed or worn coverings. Don't lay aside your good frames or sell them at a sacrifice. You won't know them when they come home from our upholstery room.

Ends Upholstering Materials 1-3 to 1-2 Off Also

Besides special reductions on the work, we have a group of ends of good materials to clear before stock-taking. One-third to one-half off these.

INQUIRE—FOURTH FLOOR.

Axminster Carpets

... At Great ...

Reductions

Body, Border or Stairs; cut \$1.19 to order

All Remnants up to 16 yards Half Price 87½c yd

Many remnants have been added to the short length lot since this sale began, and a better assortment will be found now than at the beginning. These are all to go at half price, \$1.75, for yard. 87½c

Our Sale of Imported Axminster Carpets Continues Next Week

Hundreds of yards have been sold and delivered. There are still exceptional money-saving values; opportunities to save many dollars on each purchase. Carpets for every room in the home are included in this sale, and every yard is fully guaranteed, as it is all from our regular stock that sold for \$1.75 per yard up to the first day of this sale.

Measures taken free of charge.

Third Floor.

February Designer Now In.

Subscribers please call and get your copy.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "Graustark," "Truxton King," Etc.

"Arouse yourself, men!" she cried.

"Do you want to freeze to death?"

"He straightened up with an effort, and, after vainly seeking light in the darkness, fell back again with a grunt, but managed to wave his hand toward the left.

"She took the chance. In five minutes she brought the car to a standstill beside the station. Through the window she saw a man with his feet cocked high, leaning back in his seat in amazement as she entered the waiting-room.

"Are you the agent?" she demanded.

"No, ma'am. I'm simply staying here for the night. We're looking for a woman—say?"

"He stopped short and stared at the veiled face with wide, excited eyes. "Gee whizz! Maybe you're the one."

"No, I am not the woman you want. Do you know anything about the trains?"

"I guess I'll telephone to the agent before."

"If you will step outside you will find one of the agent's deputies in my automobile, helplessly intoxicated. I am Mrs. Randall."

"Oh," he gasped. "I heard 'em say 'you were coming tonight. Well, say! What do you think of—"

"Is there a train in before morning?"

"No, ma'am. The train leaves at 11 o'clock."

"She waited a moment. Then I shall have to ask you to come out and get your fellow-deputy. He is useless to me. I mean to go on in the machine. The sheriff understands."

"The fellow hesitated."

"I cannot take a man with me, and he will freeze to death if I leave him in the road. Will you come?"

"The man started up."

"Say, is it your husband?" he asked.

"She nodded her head."

"Well, I'll go out and have a look at the fellow you've got with you," said he, still doubtful.

"She stood in the door while he crossed over to the car and peered at the face of the sleeper."

"Shove Morley," he said. "Fuller'n a goat."

"Later on, as he stood looking down at the inert figure in the big rocking chair, and panting from his labors, he heard her say patiently:

"And now will you be so good as to direct me to the Post road?"

"He scratched his head. "This is mighty queer, the whole business," he declared, assailed by doubts. "Suppose you are not Mrs. Randall, but the other one. What then?"

"As if in answer to his question, the man Morley opened his eyes and tried to get to his feet."

"What—what are we doing here, Miss Randall?"

"Stay where you are, Steve," said the other. "It's all right. Then he went forth and pointed the way to her. "It's a long way to Columbus Circle," he said. "I don't envy you the trip. Keep straight ahead after you hit the Post road. He stood there listening until the wheels of the motor was lost in the distance. "She'll never make it," he said to himself. "It's more than a strong man could do on roads like these. She must be crazy."

"Coming to the Post road, she increased the speed of the car, with the sharp wind behind her, her eyes intent on the white stretch that leaped up in front of the jumps like a blank wall beyond which there was nothing but dense oblivion. But for the fact that she knew that this road ran straight and unobstructed into the outskirts of New York, she might have lost courage and decision. The natural confidence of an experienced driver was here. She had the daring of one who has never met with an accident, and who trusts to the instincts rather than to an actual understanding of conditions. With her, it was not a question of her own capacity and strength, but a belief in the fidelity of the engine that carried her forward. It had not occurred to her that the task of guiding that heavy, everything thing through the unbroken road was something beyond her powers of endurance. She often had driven it a hundred miles and more without resting, or without losing zest in the enterprise; then why should she fear the small matter of thirty miles, even under the most trying of conditions?"

"The restless, driving desire to be as far as possible from that horrid sight at the inn, with all that went to make it repellent, put strength into her arms. The car swung from one side of the road to the other, picking its way through the opaque desert, feeling from rut to rut, past hideous shadows and deeper into the black abyss that lay ahead. No friendly light gleamed by the wayside; the world was black and cold and dead. She alone was on the highway, the only human creature who defied the night. Off there on either side of the road, and slept, and were in darkness just as she was, but not in dreadful darkness. They were not pursued and shot at; they were not running away from a thing; they slept and were at peace, and their lights were out for they were not afraid in the dark. She thought of it; she was alone! No other creature was abroad—not one! Suddenly there came to her mind the question: was she the only one abroad in this black little world? What of the other woman? The one who was being hunted? Where was she? And what of the ghost at her heels?"

"The car bounded over a railroad crossing. She recalled the directions given by the man at the station and hastily applied the brake. There was another and more dangerous crossing a hundred yards ahead. She had been warned particularly to take care, and she was falling from her lips. Not twenty feet ahead, in the middle of the road and directly in line with the headlights, stood a black, motionless figure—the figure of a woman whose head was lowered and whose arms hung limply at her sides. The woman in the car bent forward over the wheel, straining hard. Many seconds passed. At last the forlorn object in the roadway lifted her face and look-

ed vacantly into the glare of the lamps. Her eyes were wide open, her face a ghastly white.

"God, God!" she struggled with, stifling lips of Sara Randall. Her fingers tightened on the wheel.

"She knew. This was the woman! The long brown hair, the limp, fluttering veil. "A woman about your size and figure," the sheriff had said.

"The figure swayed and then moved a few steps forward. Blinded by the lights, she bent her head and shielded her eyes with her hands the better to glimpse the occupant of the car."

"Are you looking for me?" she cried out shrilly, at the same time spreading her arms as if in surrender. It was almost a wall.

"Mrs. Randall caught her breath. Her heart began to beat once more."

"Who are you? What do you want?" she cried out, without knowing what she said.

"The girl started. She had not expected to hear the voice of a woman. She staggered to the side of the road, out of the line of the headlights."

"I beg your pardon," she cried—it was like a wall of disappointment—"I am sorry to have troubled you."

"Come here," commanded the other, still staring.

"The woman figure advanced. Halting beside the car, she leaned across the spare tires and gazed into the eyes of the driver. Their faces were not more than a foot apart, their eyes narrowed in tense scrutiny."

"What do you want?" repeated Mrs. Randall, her voice hoarse and tremulous.

"I am looking for an inn. It must be near by. I do."

"An inn?" with a start.

"I do not recall the name. It is not far from a village, in the hills."

"You mean Burton's?"

"Yes. That's it. Can you direct me?"

"The voice of the girl was faint; she seemed about to faint herself."

To Be Continued.

SCOTT'S NOTES IN BRITISH MUSEUM

Placed There By Lady Scott

They Were on View on Anniversary.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 17.—The original journals of Sir Robert Scott during his South Polar expedition have been placed in the British Museum by Lady Scott. By order of the trustees, they were placed on view today, the second anniversary of Scott's arrival at the South Pole. They are to remain on view for an indefinite period.

At the end of the last of these is a pencil-written book which Scott carried with him to the pole, and which were found on his dead body by the searching party in November, 1912.

A message to the public, which made so deep and lasting an impression on the heart of the nation.

THREX DYNAMITE AT RAILROAD OFFICIALS

Lisbon Strikers Killed Soldiers, But Several Were Arrested.

[Canadian Press.]

Lisbon, Jan. 17.—Strikers in ambush behind the parapet of a viaduct yesterday, threw three dynamite bombs and fired a volley at a train on which high railroad officials, guarded by soldiers, were inspecting the condition of the tracks. Three of the soldiers were wounded, but others of their party succeeded in arresting several of the strikers before they could make their escape in an automobile.

STILL PLANNING TO KILL CHERIF PASHA

Paris Police Think Another Plot Is Being Hatched.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Jan. 17.—The police say the associates of the man who on Wednesday attempted to assassinate General Mehmed Cherif Pasha, one of the chiefs of the radical Turkish party, undismayed by his tragic fate, already have planned another attempt to kill Cherif Pasha. Knowing there is no chance of getting into Cherif Pasha's apartment, the police say, the men design to follow him in an automobile and shoot him. They hope to escape in the confusion that will follow.

ASSESSOR ARRESTED.

Boston, Jan. 15.—Charles H. Bates, man, assessor of the town of Revere, was arrested today on indictments, charging alteration of tax abatement records and falsifying abatement taxes, amounting to \$80,000. He pleaded not guilty and was held for trial.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE FEARED FROM ERUPTION

Only 9,000 Out of Sakura's Population of 19,000 Accounted For.

FERVID APPEAL FOR HELP

Famine In North Causing Great Suffering—People Eating Straw and Leaves.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 17.—An indication that the loss of life on the island of Sakura, which was devastated by the eruption of the volcano, Sakura, may be much larger than has been supposed, is given in a report received today from an official of the interior department, who was sent to Kagoshima and its vicinity to investigate. He reports that 9,000 out of Sakura's estimated population of 19,000 had been accounted for, up to the evening of the sixteenth. Other refugees will be found in other directions, but the loss of life evidently was extremely heavy.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS FROM FAMINE IN THE NORTH AND ERUPTIONS IN THE SOUTH ARE RAPIDLY ASSUMING SHAPE NOW THAT THE EXTENT OF THE DISASTER IS MORE DEFINITELY KNOWN. A relief association, national in scope, has been organized here and has issued the following appeal for help: "Heaven has brought us disasters, one after another. While the suffering from famine in the northeast has not yet been relieved, another calamity has occurred in Kiushiu. The northeast, poorly favored by nature, has been afflicted in the past and is becoming impoverished. It is now suffering a great famine and its people are only eating wild fruits and herbs to stay the hunger. Snow covers the land, adding to the suffering. We were planning to relieve this district when news came of the eruption in the south, with people buried in lava or so scorched with fiery ashes that they had no time to save their nearest relatives. No greater calamity can be imagined." The statement ended with an appeal to sympathizers for donations.

EATING STRAW AND LEAVES.

Bishop Walker Andrews, of the English Church in Hok-Kaido, the famine stricken district, writes that the suffering everywhere is intense. The farmers, he says, are hit hardest and their families are eating soup made of chooped straw, leaves and rotten potatoes and meat from cats and dogs and fish. The more fortunate have a thin gruel made of rice or wheat.

GIRLS SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

The net results, he writes, are many deaths from cold and starvation, and an increase of crime and beggars. Many girls, he declares, have been sold into slavery. He knows of many children fainting in school, sick from lack of food.

HUGE PUMICE STONES.

The investigator of the department of the interior, who wired the Government this morning, regarding the number of survivors from the island of Sakura, reports that he saw pumice stones on the island three and five feet in diameter, that had been vomited from the bowels of the earth.

MEMBERS OF A PARTY RESCUED FROM A CAVE RECOUNTED HOW THEY SAVED THEMSELVES FROM BEING ROASTED ALIVE BY HOLDING THICK BOARDS ON THEIR HEADS. JAPANESE UMBRELLAS HAVING SURVIVED A FEW MILES AFTER THEIR FRIGHTFUL FLIGHT BEGAN. THEY WERE IN THE CAVE FOR THREE DAYS AND EXPECTED TO BE THROWN INTO ETERNITY EVERY MINUTE OF THE TIME. THEY HAD NO FOOD BUT FOUND SOME DRINKING WATER.

PHYSICAL CHANGES.

Kagoshima, Jan. 17.—Professor Omori, the Japanese seismologist, who arrived here yesterday, circled the island of Sakura today and found a pronounced physical change. Huge molten rocks formed a range into the sea, locking the bay across to Osumi. Many dwellings remain in perfect condition on the northern coast, but on the devastated eastern coast ashes and lava reach to the eaves of the houses. Many new hills have sprung into existence.

WOMAN FLED; INSANE.

The professor saw a woman on the shore, but when he called to her, she fled wildly into the interior. She was probably insane. The new craters formed on Sakura Jimare are still pouring volumes of smoke in the direction of Osumi. About seven-tenths of the island is a desert of lava and the remaining land is in shapeless condition that it must be abandoned as it is unfit for cultivation or habitation. Fifteen hundred of the 2,000 houses were burned, and the estimated damage is about ten million yen. How to deal with the islanders is a great problem, the professor says, but evidently they must migrate elsewhere for a livelihood.

Professor Omori thinks the volcanic range of Kiushiu has fled upon a period of activity that recurs every sixty years, and that the people must guard against eruptions at any time especially the unseen volcano, eight miles from Osumi in the prefecture of Nagasaki.

WANT TO HAVE ACCOUNT

Writ Issued Against Dr. Rufus Parent, of Ottawa.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 16.—An interesting suit was begun here today, when S. Washington, on behalf of Mrs. Olga Wood and her brother, Robert Baldwin Wood, issued a writ against Dr. Rufus Parent of Ottawa, asking for an accounting of all moneys of the estate of the late Dr. R. J. Wood and the payment to the children of their proportion. Dr. Wood in his will, gave his wife a life interest in his estate, the money to go to the children on her death. He had a proviso that should she marry, the money was to go to the children. Dr. Parent and Mrs. Wood were married and the woman died last year. The estate is said to amount to about \$16,000.

AUTO WAS TOO RAPID FOR THE DAIRYMEN

Inspector Was Able to Get Around Before They Could "Tidy Up" Things.

Dr. F. L. Burdon, chairman of the board of health, stated yesterday morning that it was his intention to continue as a member of the board that he might continue to support the reforms which he had initiated the past year. Dr. Burdon has been an active advocate of proper inspection of meat and good milk for London from properly-inspected sources. In previous year inspectors appointed by the board found it impossible to effect a proper inspection with a horse and vehicle, as the first dairyman they called upon at, once telephoned ahead to all the others, who, on the inspectors' arrival, were properly experienced in white cap and apron, and had everything in satisfactory condition. But last summer Dr. Burdon drove the inspector around in his car and made the round too rapidly for the dairymen to clean up before the inspector called. As a result unsatisfactory conditions were found in many instances, which would warrant condemning those dairies as sources of the city's milk supply.

STATE CONTROL URGED.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—State control of water taken from Niagara river here and the falls for power was urged before the house foreign affairs committee today by a joint legislative committee of the New York legislature. The committee deferred action to another hearing on Jan. 30.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

ALCURA WILL DO IT

ALCURA, the widely-known treatment for alcoholism, can now be obtained at our store. It is guaranteed to cure or benefit. It has been tried by thousands and found to do just as it claims. Those who are afflicted with the craving for liquor have to be helped to throw it off. Alcura No. 1 can be given secretly in coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Help your loved ones to restore themselves to lives of sobriety and usefulness, and to regain the respect of the community in which you live. Only \$1.00 per box. Ask for free booklet. Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street; E. L. Guillemont, 404 Richmond street; W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street; The Taylor Drug Company, four stores.

—3-in-One oil keeps rust off tools

BEFORE NOAH BUILT THE ARK

He spent years telling the people of impending doom, but they would not listen; surely one example should be enough. We warn you again that if you have backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, dizziness, swelling of the feet, darts, pains in your head and limbs, associate painful urination, you surely have kidney and bladder trouble. Sano! warns you again. Take the Sano! and be cured. Sano! will cure you. Sold at all druggists. Manufactured by the Sano! Manufacturing Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Canada. Special selling agents: Anderson & Nelles; W. T. Strong; Taylor Drug Company.

PANSHINE 10c

KITCHEN MAGIC CLEANER Large Sifter Top Tin

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN'S TEething, COLIC, and ALL PAINTS. CURES WINE COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

DRINK FRY'S COCOA

From St. John's, Winter Killings, from Bristol, Jan. 28—R.M.S. Royal Edward—Feb. 11. R.M.S. Royal George—Feb. 25. Feb. 25—R.M.S. Royal Edward—Mar. 11. "Worldwide for annual inspection."

Royal Line Steamships combine the 6 or 7 staterooms of club or hotel. A ship's man personally attends your travelling alone. His specially fitted book-lets write to 52 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Go to BERMUDA

S. S. "BERMUDIAN," twin screw, 10,518 tons displacement, sails from New York, 10 a.m., 21, 28, January, 4, 11, 18, February. Submarine signals, wireless, orchestra. Record trip, 30 hours 20 minutes; fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

WEST INDIES.

New S. S. "GUIANA," and other steamers from New York 2 p.m., 21 January, 7, 21 February, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara.

For full information apply to E. de la Houle, W. Fulton or R. E. Huse, ticket agents, London. Quebec Steamship Company, Limited, Quebec.

Bureau of Engraving

PROCESS ENGRAVERS LINE AND HALF-TONE ETCHINGS 444 RICHMOND STREET, PHONE 38

TO THE WEST

For WINNIPEG Leave Toronto 2:50 p.m. DAILY For VANCOUVER Leave Toronto 10:20 p.m. DAILY

Compartment Library Observation Car. Standard Sleeping Car. Tourist Sleeping Car. Dining Car. First-Class Coaches. Colonist Car on both trains. Particulars from W. Fulton, Agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

THE LOGICAL ROUTE

TO LIVERPOOL. St. John. 21 Jan. HESPERIAN ... 24 Jan. CORSIAN ... 31 Jan. GRAMPIAN ... 4 Feb.

TO GLASGOW. From Portland. 22 Jan. NUMIDIAN ... 5 Feb. PRETORIAN ... 12 Feb. SICILIAN ... 19 Feb. NUMIDIAN ... 26 Feb. St. John, N.B., to London & Havre POMERANIAN ... 5 Feb.

ALLAN LINE

95 King St. W., TORONTO

BARGAINS The Wm. Geddes Co., Limited BARGAINS

ESTABLISHED 1881

Our January Sale!

THE first week was a hummer, and now that we have the weather (long looked for) you can get into your winter needs at a big saving. Sixty-six times we have put on a Semi-Annual Sale. The policy of the store now and from the start—going with a swing—"making each season sell its own buying," giving our friends and customers what we call "A Big Benefit." Of course it works both sides. We want these goods out and your good money for them. It's your chance now to save from 20 per cent. to half price on your winter needs. The weather (both the weather) left us with a larger line of goods than usual; buying had been more liberal; plenty money in the county; good prices; everything cheerful—that's the story. And some of the goods you should have, are here. Buy them now. Make yourself comfortable. Don't freeze on 3 per cent. Get 25 per cent. and more for your money. It's your saving time, and our big selling days.

The Wm. Geddes Co. LIMITED

The Only Direct Importers

Strathroy's Best Store

The Wm. Geddes Co., Limited

Saturdays We Close at 8.30



EIGHT DAYS OF PERFECT COMFORT.

COMFORT reigns supreme on the Cunard-Canadian Steamships. They are operated to appeal to the great majority of the travelling public who demand comfort and safety above all else.

Dining Rooms, Lounges, Writing, Music, Reading and Smoking Rooms are attractively furnished. Staterooms contain 2, 3 and 4 berths, with large wardrobes, rectangular windows, electric lights and fans, and running water. Hot and cold water for both shower and tub baths.

Three days on the magnificent St. Lawrence and only five days at sea.

Cunard-Canadian Service means a delightful ocean voyage at a reasonable price. One cabin (II) passage, \$7.50 up. British third class, \$6.25 up. Look for sailing dates in other issues of this paper. Write for travel books, free, or consult Agent in your Town.

THE ROBERT REFORM CO. LIMITED, General Manager, TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WINTER TOURS

TO—CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA AND THE SUNNY SOUTH Return Tickets at Low Rates.

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and Other Steamships LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

London Advertiser

MORNING. NOON. EVENING.

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The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

SENATOR GEORGE A. COX.

Senator Cox, who died Friday at his home in Toronto, was an example of the possibilities that are before men of industry and intellect. A Canadian by birth, reared amidst humble surroundings, he commenced his career as a telegraph operator. For many years he was in the employ of the Great Northwestern Company in Peterboro. But his active brain found ample room for labor outside of the telegraph office. Without neglecting his business he had plenty of time to serve the municipality in various offices of trust, and for financial investments in his own interest. He grew in influence, and increased in wealth, and after a time naturally gravitated towards the commercial centre of the province. In Toronto greater facilities were afforded his busy brain, and he became a leading financier. Daring yet cautious, he operated with such success that he became a millionaire, and a list of the various schemes with which he was connected would be a list of most of the leading corporations in Canada. He was one of the men who when they handle money can make it grow, and who achieve success apparently without effort. But only apparently, for the capitalist does not succeed without effort, all the harder sometimes because the work is done behind closed doors.

Outside of business Mr. Cox was not inactive. Charitable and religious work had his sympathy and material aid. The Methodist Church and the Toronto Hospital were the principle recipients of his bounty. And while his public benefactions may not have seemed so large in proportion to his wealth, there is no doubt he, like many another capitalist, was an extensive contributor to private charities of which the world knew nothing.

In the business circles of the Dominion he was one of the great leaders—a man whose hands guided innumerable enterprises, and whose personal success helped to swell the wave of public prosperity. Such men are burdened with a grave responsibility for the right use of their opportunities, and the right use of their wealth. The history of his life will show that Senator Cox realized the important position he held, and that he honestly endeavored to make himself as useful as his conscience and his knowledge would allow.

THE CONSERVATIVE DILEMMA.

Even if Sir James Whitney should recover from his present unfortunate illness, it is doubtful if his dominating brusqueness will ever again make its influence felt in the Provincial Legislative halls. To the spectator, the situation is likely to prove interesting. Sir James would like Hon. J. J. Foy to continue at the helm. Mr. Foy does not wish to assume the onerous duties and, in fact, it is known to his friends, that he would prefer to retire from public life. Hon. W. J. Hanna would gladly accept the premiership honors, but he has not squared himself with either the party or the public for the acts which brought about the Proudfoot charges. There is no denying the fact that his conduct in this connection contributed to Sir James Whitney's breakdown. Mr. Hanna never can convince his colleagues otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Beck has assumed an attitude of independence in the management of his department that has not pleased the other cabinet ministers. Hon. Dr. Pyne was taken into the cabinet because of his chief's personal friendship and his pronounced failure in the management of the Department of Education, stamps him as weak timber. Hon. Dr. Reame and Hon. Messrs. Hearst and Lucas are not thought of seriously in connection with the premiership.

The Conservative party will miss its leader.

DIRTY HOCKEY.

Wednesday night at Montreal, Newy Lalonde and "Bad Man" Hall, two of the leading professional players, and between whom there has been bad blood for some time, came together in a clash that resulted in Lalonde being carried from the ice unconscious, his head split open by Hall's stick. As a result President Emmett Quinn, of the N. H. A., has announced that he is going to put an end to rowdiness in hockey regardless of how hard the punishment may fall on club or player. This is as it

should be, as it would be a pity if the finest of winter sports, and one that is eminently Canadian, should get into general disrepute, and lose the support of the public. And that is what will surely happen unless clean play is insisted upon by magistrate and official. It is particularly important that brutal tactics of professional stars should be nipped in the bud. The big league gets the very cream of the players, and on their method, much of the amateur playing is modelled. From the reports of N. H. A. matches it looks as if professional hockey was headed the way of unprofessional lacrosse, which bears an undeniable name for unsportsmanlike and rough tactics. If Mr. Quinn would use the drastic measures of the old country to curb rowdiness, clean games would quickly become the rule. It is really the club owner who is to blame. He can stop it if he will, but he is well aware that the prospect of a fight attracts a certain type of fan. However, let a couple of his stars be ruled out for the season, and he will quickly see to it that the rowdiness is eliminated. Organized baseball is one of the cleanest of sports, and a few rough players should not be permitted to spoil such a fine sport as hockey.

GENERAL OTTER OUGHTN'T.

"Unless our policy of drift is soon ended, the certain end is irreparable loss," said General Otter in a beat-the-war-drum address to the Empire Club. Who's going to gobble us up now, General? Everyone knows you to be one of the press agents of war, and we do not think the safe and sane yeomanry relishes any picture of your pointing, with lone horses standing over sabred masters nor women tilling the fields.

The century of perfect peace, a Christian brotherhood with our own blood-neighbors, the lack of military caste, the horror of slaughter, the fear of draining the country's resources—all these things cry back the answer, General Otter—What premier would dare permit a war in this nation?

What has war done for the world in the last two years? Has it not, though far removed, operated to drain Canada of its money, injured its credit, stopped factory wheels?

We will not withhold our admiration from General Otter as a brave man. But we do not admire him as a herald of the Hughes' propaganda. And the moment he uses the word "compulsory" in Canada he expresses his willingness to make of us a race of serfs, a caste-ruled herd. Does he not reflect upon the brave men he led through Africa in his proposal to force our sons to be soldiers? None of those men was a conscriptionist.

"War is firmly imbedded in human nature," is another of the general's aphorisms. Then has human nature been off the job in the last hundred years? Why didn't the general start something in 1911? The people had been worked into an ugly mood just then, but no one suggested war.

The day you try to make soldiers of our scholars will find the schools of Canada emptying of farmers' sons. We think that it will be many years before England has conscription, and Canada will never be asked to lead the way.

CALLER BACK.

Hark, the Herald's Angel Sings! The Montreal Herald's "angel" seems to have a sore throat or bronchial bustos or something, and to have almost ceased singing. Dr. Hugh Graham has been called in. When Mr. Brierly sold out to Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon it was a fight to the death between financial giants, something like four or five millions against six or eight. Pretty Journalism! Yes, and of a kind that does not last. When a newspaper becomes the mere plaything of a pair of big business politicians of the same stripe, of politics, something is going to happen. The Herald was too good a newspaper to become a Conservative, and fit for better uses than shuttlecock. Meanwhile we imagine that there are "angels" other than the Herald's singing out of tune in Montreal.

THE NEW SPELLBINDERS.

Some American spellbinder has been in Toronto telling the home-folks there how "to make this a whole of a town and a whole of a country," as Saturday Night puts it. The gentleman was Herbert N. Casson, of New York. He told Toronto that what it needed was to be head over heels in debt. Saturday Night doesn't take the same view. It says:

"Safety and four per cent, hosh! fun and forty per cent, is what we want, quoth the speaker; who then proceeded to tell the fellows who pay the taxes that Toronto's debt of forty odd millions was a mere nothing. We should borrow another forty odd millions. The mere fact that we could not borrow it if we wanted to, and that we are now getting a bump on our backs at the mere prospect of increased taxation in 1914 didn't bother this Byrnesque orator in the least."

There is too much talk about safety, quoth the gentleman, and he thereupon advised his audience to cut the "dirty snivelling word out of their dictionaries."

The vigorous weekly takes Mr. Casson to task, for this typical "booster" attitude to his audience. He seems to impress the paper as one of a variety of individuals too much mixed up in the control of municipalities these days. They try to make people think that a city's prosperity depends on the amount of money it spends, and that a heavy expenditure by the ratepayers is bound to advance the city. They would "boost" the city by "boosting" the assessment or tax-rate in order that the tax-rate should not be known

to outsiders. But if the argument that spending money is the thing that goes with citizens, why should it not be equally convincing to outsiders? Why not make the tax-rate a straight thirty mills this year, if such is the requirement? It would show that we are spending and that is the basis of the argument advanced—that spending is the best municipal medicine.

The proposal to increase London's assessment by five millions this year will do the city no good unless it be that the advance is along the lines of equalizing assessments and making the man with the mansion pay a larger share of the taxes than he does at present.

No one has yet remarked that Doc Reisinger should fill a long felt want.

No, gentle reader, we do not believe that N. H. A. means "Never Hurt Anybody."

We trust that the Federals of baseball will have better luck than the Feds of Mexico.

It's rough on Jimmy Duff not to have it even mildly rumored that he might stand a chance.

With the News, suing the Mail, and the Telegram constantly delicious, things are in a pretty way in Toronto.

We do not think it is good business for London to try to lure a factory from so near and dear a neighbor as Strathroy.

We know of one lady who has the dancing mania so bad this winter that she referred to three a.m. as the "sixth tango after midnight."

We found a local restaurant this morning with a burglar-proof vault in the middle of the dining room. We presume that it is there the eggs are kept.

Why are Hon. Adam Beck's alleged admirers talking of a berth for him in England at a time when the party is looking about for a new provincial leader?

The Kaiser is said to strongly favor the "Father and Son" movement. It might help some if he were to move toward the woodshed with the naughty crown prince.

"He had many millions, yet was not a snob." They said this of Senator Cox when he died, and meaner epitaphs have been written in more grandiose words.

Regina ladies have banded to repair clothing and darn socks of boarding-house bachelors. There is many a bachelor would be satisfied to have one look after him.

The thermometers cannot be numbered among the unemployed during the present week.—Hamilton Herald.

True, but for several days they were as low-spirited as if they were out of a job.

The fact that Mr. W. J. Moyes secured the search warrant that produced the missing papers in the West Shore Railway case, apparently shows that Mr. Moyes had a good idea as to their whereabouts.

THE GREATER HONOR.
[Toronto Mail and Empire.]
The Czar has conferred an unusual distinction upon the prosecutor of Bellis, the Jew accused of ritual murder. An even greater honor was done Bellis, however, when he was invited to become a citizen of London, Ont.

THANKS!
[Montreal Mail.]
The London Advertiser has again become a morning paper, as well as issuing an evening edition. The old "Tiser" was a good paper, the new one is better, and having a solid reputation to build upon, it probably became a great use to the people of Western Ontario. London is big enough to support two morning papers, and the Advertiser will give it no reason to regret its support.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.
[Yonkers Statesman.]
Patience—Do you call it bill of fare or menu?
Patience—Well, when I can read it I call it bill of fare; when I can't, I call it menu.

"A PLAN THAT PAYS."
[Ottawa Journal.]
"Two of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are getting back to Saskatoon after a two months' hunt in the northern wilds for a man who kidnapped a girl. They have the man. This is the sort of work which has always earned the respect for law and order throughout the vast West—and helped incidentally to maintain it in the East, too. Enforcement of justice may come high at times—but in every case, it pays."

JUST LIKE THE COLORS.
[Buffalo Express.]
"And I suppose like a brave soldier, you followed your colors?"
"Yes, whenever there was a battle. I noticed that the colors were flying, so I fled, too."

CHECK CHRONIC RHEUMATISM NOW

RHEUMA Thoroughly Drives out Deep-Seated Uric Acid Poison. There is only one way to be free from Rheumatism—the accumulated impurities caused by an excess of Uric Acid poison must be expelled from the body. That is what RHEUMA will do and do it thoroughly. If you suffer from any form of Rheumatism—Sciatica, Inflammatory Arthritis, Muscular, Lumbago, or Gout—get a bottle of RHEUMA from W. T. Strong & Co. for 50 cents—it is guaranteed.

"For years I suffered with Rheumatism in my arms and shoulders. My kidneys and bladder were affected, and I rapidly lost flesh. After five weeks' use of RHEUMA I was a well man."—William Fry, Fort Erie, Ont.

AN ALLEGED ROBIN

To the Editor of the Advertiser.—
Cheer up all you old timers who predicted an open winter! Take your feet out of the oven for a few seconds and listen to this. We are going to have an early spring. The first robin was seen in the vicinity of Ivan on this the fourteenth day of January by J. H. Henderson and J. D. Brown.

A SUBSCRIBER

AN ALSA CRAIG COMPLAINT

To the Editor of the Advertiser.—
I see by your valuable paper that the station at Theford has been burned down. The G.T.R. people put up a fine station house here about two or three years ago. It is well kept, but we have neither a road nor street to reach it. We have to go through private property to get there. We don't know how soon that may be closed. It was not built for the

On the Spur of the Moment

by Roy K. Moulton.

Pests.
The man with his first baby. The girl who monopolizes the drug store telephone. The gent who has "travelled," but not very much. The professional parlor car entertainer. Those who know how to cure your cold. The neighbor who borrows your newspaper and your phone. The lodge brother who can think of nothing else.

According to Uncle Abner, Hod Peters and Hank Tumm, are bitter friends. Hod has sent Hank's name to an anti-fur company and Hank's name is more'n he can carry home from the postoffice. Hank has sent Hod 200 pounds of bricks by express. C. O. D.

So many young gals are sure that they are going into grand op'ry it is some doubtful where the audiences is to come from in the future. It ain't no trick to write a comic op'ry. Anybody can do that, but it takes a genius to get it produced. It takes a mighty enterprisin' parent to live up to the ideas of his children these days.

No feller has got a right to complain about his looks. Supposin' his nose was upside down. Grandpa Robbins says he kin remember when everybody had eggs for breakfast. He is either the oldest man in this country or else he is a durned liar and we don't believe he is the oldest man in the country.

It used to be necessary for every man to have a little horse sense, but this is the age of automobiles. Miss Amy Stubbs says nothing will give her a case of cold feet quicker than a typewritten love letter.

The most embarrassin' thing is for some relative to show a feller a picture of himself taken during the era when his mother cut his hair. No amateur show ever really exceeded expectations.

Snide Talks With Girls.
Do not marry a man who bites his

Afterthoughts.
The packers say that the price of beef to retailers is 25 per cent lower than it was a year ago. Well, the retailers have been very close-mouthed about it. A Dejavu man has been arrested on the charge of habitual idleness. It begins to look dangerous for a lot of office holders.

Expert says it is hard to keep chickens. Yes, unless one sits in front of the coop all night with a shotgun. A legislator will introduce a bill to protect calves. This bears no reference to the alfalfa situation.

No matter how useless a man is in other lines of endeavor, he can always learn to run an automobile. It is gratifying to learn that radium will be cheaper, but it will never be the sort of a Christmas gift one gives to a casual acquaintance.

A Resolution.
From now until the new year ends, This my resolve, and naught can swerve it; I will not knock my various friends Unless my various friends deserve it.

Bad Form.
You have seen the latest fashion, How they wear the hobbles slit, And you can't deny this gash on Women's skirts has made a hit; Surely it relieves the tightness Style has caused mild in, But you're showing no politeness If you stand around and grin.

THE UNIVERSAL ENDING.

Wherever you tarry the neighborhood's merry with many a rollicking air;
The "rag" visitation has conquered the nation
And seized on the people for fair;
From ocean to ocean the feet are in motion;
Though many regard them askance,
By nighttime or daytime or worktime or playtime,
Everything ends in a dance!

When banqueters gather to feed and to blather
They end with the tango or trot;
While every convention you happen to mention
Will turn to a dance, like a not;
Bold anarchists, plotting, will finish by trotting,
Providing they find there's a chance
Wherever a gang goes you're certain of tangoes—
Everything ends in a dance!

From cheap bill collectors to pursy directors,
From burglars to Kings of the "Street,"
They one-step or two-step or practice a new step,
With eager and lyrical feet;
From breakfast or dinner each saint and each sinner
Arises to whirl and to prance,
And some day a sermon will end in a German—
Everything ends in a dance!

—BERTON BRALEY.

ABE MARTIN

convenience of the public, but for the convenience of private parties. It is on a par with Lucas Crossing. If the G.T.R. is going to build a new station at Theford it is to be hoped they will send a competent man to build it. —OLD TIMER.

VARIETY.
[Chicago News.]
"Tommy," said an irate mother to her incorrigible offspring, "if you don't behave, I'll give you a good whippings."

"Well, that'll be a change, anyway."

A HAPPY CHILD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs" because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour-bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tonight is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what little one—full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath—remember, gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

FOR COOKING AND CAKING

De Jong's "WINDMILL" Brand Unsweetened Cooking Chocolate

Delicious—Pure—Fine Flavor

replied the little fellow. "All the other whippings I ever got from you were bad."

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1874.



ROYAL YEAST

MOST PERFECT MADE

MAKES LIGHT WHOLESOME BREAD. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

MADE IN CANADA

Bald Men Should Wear a Dorenwend Toupee

The Dorenwend Company, of 105 Young Street, Toronto, announce the visit of their representative to the

CITY HOTEL, London, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 21, 22, 23

Every bald man should call and have a free demonstration to see the young expression that the Dorenwend Toupee will give to the face, and to let us show you where your health and comfort can be benefited. Over 500,000 now worn by men in all stations of life.

LADIES' QUALITY HAIR GOODS WILL ALSO BE DISPLAYED.

You are cordially invited to inspect these goods.

The Dorenwend Co., of Toronto, Ltd.

The House of Quality Hair Goods.

TORONTO. OTTAWA.

FEW MOMENTS! NO INDIGESTION OR SOUR STOMACH---PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Digests All Food, Absorbs Gases and Stops Fermentation at Once.

Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; your head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take Pape's Diapepsin, and in five minutes you will wonder what became of the indigestion and distress. Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps the stomach regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is astonishing. Please don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

NOTICE!

\$1,000.00 IN CASH!

If we can't make Wigs for ladies and gentlemen. Also Dolls' Wigs in all shades, shapes or forms. Don't pay fancy prices for same. We guarantee to manufacture any kind of work at least 40 per cent cheaper than any other house in the country.

WE TREAT HAIR BY HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTRICITY (Violet Ray). This machine does the most wonderful things.

WE MAKE UP COMBINGS.

PROF. MICHEEL

PHONE 2336. 221 DUNDAS STREET

RESORTS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Marlborough-Blenheim

CAPACITY 1500 ALWAYS OPEN

The Leading Resort House of the World. PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO CANADIANS During January to May

Atlantic's Great Winter-Spring Season. The proximity of the Gulf Stream and the Southern exposure contribute a climate delightfully mild without being enervating. Two blocks of ocean front. 400 private baths with hot and cold sea and fresh water. Golf, Rolling Chairs, Theatres and countless amusements.

JOSHUA WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FOR COOKING AND CAKING

De Jong's "WINDMILL" Brand

Unsweptened Cooking Chocolate

Delicious—Pure—Fine Flavor

replied the little fellow. "All the other whippings I ever got from you were bad."

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1874.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Every Reader Will Find
Cynthia Grey's Column
An Interesting Miscellany

FOR THE WOMAN OF TODAY

Follow the Horoscope.
Daily Pattern Service.
Women at Work and Play.

This Happens In The Best Families

So Don't Blame Father Ridgeway Too Much, or Ted Either!
By "OLIVE."

It was dinner time in the Ridgeway household, and as usual, Ted's ten-year-old appetite took the place of manners. Sister Anne looked unimpressed as he gulped down each bite in record time, and passed his plate for more. Finally, Father Ridgeway came to the front with "Say, look here, Ted, if you can eat decently you will please leave the table. I should think you would have more respect for the good old name of Ridgeway than to eat so carelessly."

Ted swallowed a mouthful in haste. Father never did stop to think how hungry a big boy is bound to become when he has raced and romped in the snow, filling his lungs with fresh air, and especially in zero weather you get so hungry.

Mother makes the best soup you ever tasted, you pass your plate stealthily to her for another serving. Dear little mother, she never scolds because you are hungry, and how her eyes glow with tenderness as she notes the disappearance of the soup. Then she sits in another spoonful.

Ill goes well till Father Ridgeway serves the meat. From the foot of the table, Ted eyes the next course with appreciation. But just as Mr. Ridgeway picks out the largest slice of the delicious sirloin, splash! it falls with a thud in the gravy, and a miniature Niagara and whirlpool combined, dashes in a spray upon the members of the family.

Mother does not say anything. A twinkle of mischief creeps about her mouth, and she takes a quick peep at Ted, who is pinching himself to stifle a whoop. Father looks sheepish, and as for Sister Anne, she is engaged in mopping the grease from the front of her clean blouse.

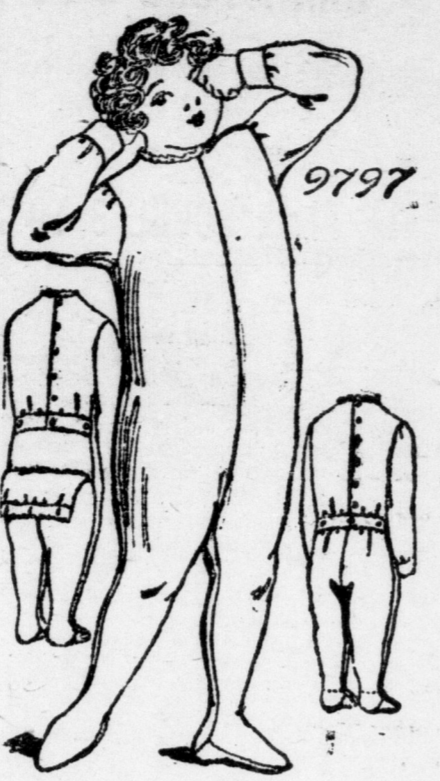
The rest of the meal is eaten in silence. Once or twice Ted's face becomes contorted, and he is seized with a severe spell of coughing, so bad in fact, that frequent visits to the kitchen tap are found necessary.

Mother tries to keep behind the tea tray, and gives her attention to her plate. The table conversation lags, the debate on home rule and Sunday street cars stops entirely. Now and then Anne glances ruefully at the spots ornamenting her waist, and she ponders on the clumsiness of men in general, and father in particular.

Ted waits till the meal is over, and just as he opens the door to dash off into the storm without to school, his saucy face appears through the crack in the door and, keeping at safe distance, he calls to dad: "You ought to have more regard for the good old name of Ridgeway, and some respect for your table manners." He closes the door abruptly and is gone.

Father looks as if things might happen, then he quietly subsides. Mother smoothes her laughter in the rattling of the dishes in the kitchen, and by the expression on her face I am sure she is thinking how much Ted resembles his dear old dad.

Advertiser Patterns



9797.—A Practical Comfortable Design—Child's Night Drawers.

Suitable for domet or canton, flannel, Hannelette, cambric, nainsook or muslin. The garment will be found very desirable, as it affords protection and covering, and is most comfortable. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires three yards of 36 inch material for a 6 year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Town

Province

Age (if child's or misses' patterns)

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to enclose above illustration, and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent, please send only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure skirt, give waist and length measure. Only the figure representing the age, or less than one week from the date of birth, is necessary to write "Inches" or "Years". Patterns cannot be sent to Presbyterian Church, performed the

cents in cash or in postage stamps.

With The Women's Clubs

ADDRESSES Y. W. C. A.

A most pleasant and profitable evening was spent on Thursday last in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Dundas street, when Miss Matthews, of Japan, was present and gave a descriptive talk of conditions in that country. She told of the request of the Japanese women for the protection afforded by a Young Women's Christian Association, of the founding of the first branch, and of the land of the Mikado, the society of her talk Miss Matthews met the girls present, and taught them a number of Japanese games, which everyone enjoyed to the utmost. Miss Matthews rendered a delightful piano selection, and Miss Torrey recited.

After the serving of refreshments those present enjoyed looking at a number of Japanese curios and pictures, which Miss Matthews had brought.

Miss Davis, who was to have given an account of her trip to Muskoka Summer School, postponed it in favor of Miss Matthews, and will give her talk on Thursday, Jan. 22.

Among those present last evening were Mrs. A. T. Edwards, president of the Y. W. C. A., a number of the members of the board of management, and Miss McBride, convener of the social committee.

UNION MOTHER'S CLUB

A meeting of the Union Mother's Clubs of the city will be held in the Alexandra school at 8 o'clock sharp on the evening of Thursday, January 22, when an address on "Christian Citizenship" will be given by the Rev. Mr. Knox. A good program is being arranged, and it is hoped that all members will be present.

VICTORIA MOTHER'S CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Mother's Club will be held in the school on Tuesday evening next, when a talk on "Effective means in case of accident" will be given, and routine business transacted.

SIMCOE STREET CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Simcoe Street Club was held Thursday evening in the kindergarten room. The subject, "Can Environment Overcome Poor Heredity," was taken by Rev. Mr. Hazen, who proved to all present that environment had much to do with the forming of character, and in a great many cases did overcome poor heredity.

The following program was rendered in exceptionally good style: Duet by the Misses Davis; dumbell exercise by three little girls, and a piano solo Little Helen Channer.

The meeting closed by singing "God Save the King."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

KOMOKA.

The Komoka branch of the Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Leslie Leckie, Tuesday afternoon Jan. 13. The attendance was good, visitors being present from Lobo, Mt. Bridges and Hyde Park branches.

Mrs. George Blanchard gave a paper on "Different Ways of Preparing Apples for the winter table," and Mrs. Leckie gave one on "What to do when unexpected company comes for dinner." Both were very helpful.

Miss Agnes Dalgleish rendered a solo and Miss Mary Parsons gave a reading which were enjoyed by all.

LOBO.

Lobo Women's Institute will meet next Wednesday afternoon Jan. 21, at the home of the President, Mrs. James G. Edwards. Roll call responded to by New Year's greetings or resolutions. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this meeting.

ART LOAN

The preparations being made by the exhibition which opens in the art studio 212 Dundas street, on Tuesday evening next, insure a very successful and interesting display. Sir Edmund Walker of Toronto, will be present and open the exhibition formally, on Tuesday night, and the studio will be open afternoon and night for some eight days.

A pleasant feature of the exhibition will be the showing of art work done by the children of the city, by students at the Collegiate, and at the Normal school. Without doubt parents will take a great interest in seeing the handwork of their children displayed, and will also enjoy seeing the curious, antiques, paintings, and other collections on view.

The local artists have donated generously to the exhibition, including paintings from Mr. E. R. Glen, J. P. Hunt, S. Davidson, Miss Farncombe, Miss Shaw, and others, china painting from Miss Burnett, wood-carving, burnt work, and so on. Mrs. Burns of the Normal is sending some samples of her clay modelling. And not the least interesting feature of the exhibition will be the painting by Princess Patricia, graciously loaned for the occasion.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The King's Daughters of St. George's Church will have a business meeting on Monday evening next at the home of their leader, when a paper on "Human Missions" will be given by Miss Gower.

ed company comes for dinner." Both were very helpful.

Miss Agnes Dalgleish rendered a solo and Miss Mary Parsons gave a reading which were enjoyed by all.

LOBO.

Lobo Women's Institute will meet next Wednesday afternoon Jan. 21, at the home of the President, Mrs. James G. Edwards. Roll call responded to by New Year's greetings or resolutions. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this meeting.

ART LOAN

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Songs of Ye Olden-Tyme

A Forest reader (V. A. P.) writes: Seeing in your column of the London Advertiser you ask for a poem called "Aunt Tabitha" and finding it in one of my old books of poems, I am sending it to you.

Hoping you will appreciate my effort, I remain, etc.

What ever I do, or whatever I say,

Aunt Tabitha tells me that isn't the way;

When she was a girl (forty summers ago),

Aunt Tabitha tells me they never did so.

Dear aunt! If I only would take her advice,

But I like my own way, and I find it so nice!

And, besides, I forget half the things I am told,

But they will all come back to me—when I am old.

If a youth passes by, it may happen, no doubt,

He may chance to look in as I chance to look out;

She would never endure an impudent stare,

It is horrid, she says, and I mustn't sit there.

A walk in the moonlight has pleasure, I own,

But it isn't quite safe to be walking alone.

So I take a lad's arm—just for safety, you know—

And Aunt Tabitha tells me, they didn't do so.

How wicked we are, and how good they were then!

They kept an arm's length, those detestable men!

What an era of virtue she lived in!—but stay!

Were the men such rogues in Aunt Tabitha's day?

If the men were so wicked—I'll ask my papa.

How he dared to propose to my darling mamma,

Was he like the rest of them? Goodness! who knows?

And what shall I say, if a wretch should propose?

I am thinking if aunt knew so little of sin,

What a wonder Aunt Tabitha's aunt would be!

And her grand-aunt!—it scares me—how shockingly sad,

That we girls of today are so frightfully bad!

A martyr will save us, and nothing else can;

Let us perish to rescue some wretched young man!

Though when to the altar a victim I go,

Aunt Tabitha'll tell me—she never did so.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The kindness of this reader in copying the poem is indeed appreciated. We are very glad to be able to reproduce it for the reader who made the request.

FASHIONABLE COLORS.

Green still continues as a winner in the color field. Emerald is particularly alluring in crepes and liberty satins for evening and afternoon gowns, while for tailor suits Bakst green, a peculiar shade, named after the artist fashion creator, is all the rage.

Browns are next in order of popularity and so rich are the many tones of tobacco, chocolate, café au lait, and "nigger" that you would choose wisely to be done brown this fall.

For the Blood

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

possesses the extracted values of the best vegetable remedies prescribed by leading physicians.

That its formula has proved wonderfully potent is proved by its record of great success. For your blood medicine get HOOD'S.

January Sale of
Whitewear.

Kingsmills

January Sale of
Linen.

Stock-Taking Sale

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! This sale is the most important event of the year. It is a quick clearing for us of many lines, and it is a money-saving opportunity for you.

Stock-Taking Sale of MILLINERY

UNTRIMMED HATS, 95c
168 Hats, in felt; latest styles and colors. Regular \$2.00 to \$5.00. All must go at 95c each
WINGS and MOUNTS, 25c
Were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 imported Wings and Mounts. A full table. On sale to clear 25c each

1.50 LADIES' KNITTED CAPS \$1.00

About 10 dozen, in all colors and combination colors; this season's most stylish Cap, for driving, skating or street wear.

75c and \$1.00 KNITTED CAPS 29c

Just 2 dozen ladies' and children's; mostly light colors and soiled. Several styles in Caps, Toques and Hoods.

Misses' and Women's Coats and Suits 1-4, 1-3, and 1-2 Off

Every Coat and Suit must be sold, and we've several hundred to choose from. Come.

Stock-Taking Sale of Dress Goods

\$1.50 yard Tweeds, 56 inches wide, clearing 75c
75c and \$1.00 yard Cheviots and Tweed at 59c
50c yard Cashmeres, pink and cream only, at 39c
60c yard Velvets (corded or plain) at 49c
Silk and Wool Crepe (king's blue, navy blue and black) 75c
New Plain Skirtings, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$1.85
56-inch Blanketcloth, all colors \$1.00 yard
Yard-wide Paillette Silks (all colors and black) 85c
One-piece Art Silk (gray shade), 40-inch 35c

WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

EXTRA.

Half-price on 100

dozen Embroidered

Linen Collars, all

sizes, two for 25c.

EXTRA.

Women's Wool

Vests and Drawers,

fine quality. Special

values at 75c and \$1.

OUR

ASTROLOGER

HOROSCOPE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914

While Uranus is kind

Luck is easy to find

Early in the day Uranus is in benefic aspect. Later Mars holds evil sway, while Saturn is friendly.

Astrologers find the conditions favorable for travelers who set out in the morning. Those who make business trips should profit greatly.

Self control is required under this configuration, which is held to increase irritability and to emphasize egotism. The sign is unfavorable for domestic conditions.

Increase of divorce is again foreshadowed. The seers declare that the new year will bring much agitation on this subject among lawmakers.

Activity in military affairs is prognosticated. Naval officers will acquire fame. Scandals are foretold in connection with movements for national defence.

Panama will continue to occupy much space in the newspapers, the seers forecast, because of differences among officials but although the stars foreshadow agitation, there is an indication of great prosperity.

Trouble for a British cabinet minister is read for this date. Uranus is in a position read as threatening to both Prussia and Russia. Increased mortality among children and young persons is prognosticated for St. Petersburg, where the next two months will be marked by terrible storms.

Jupiter and Venus are in a place beneficial to trade and commerce. Next month financial conditions will improve, the seers declare.

Speculators in San Francisco are under an unfortunate sign, and there is a probability of a shipping shipwreck on the Pacific Coast.

This day is lucky for agriculturists.

The stars incline, but do not compel.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

1.25 PAIR OF CORSETS 79c

Just 60 pairs Fine Corsets, new model, made of French coutil, 6 hose supporters attached. A stylish, comfortable, durable Corset. Regular \$1.25 pair value, to clear 79c

14c YARD FLANNEL-NEULETTES AT 12½c

600 yards of good English Flannel, in neat stripes, all colors. Our regular 14c yard line, to clear 12½c

75c HEAVY WOOL STOCKINGS 60c

21 pairs of Best All-Wool Stockings, fast black, unshrinkable and the best quality, soft, warm, durable. Regular 75c pair, to clear 60c pair

MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS 3 pairs \$1.00

The fineness of these imported Socks is well known to many. This is our best quality, and we will clear them at 35c, or 3 pairs for \$1.00

WOMEN'S FLANNEL-LINED SKIRTS 98c

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts, lined with red flannel. Good style. All sizes. TOBOGGAN MITTS 35c

Ladies', Misses' or Children's Toboggan Mitts, all wool, best makes, all colors. Clearing at 25c and 35c pair

\$2.00 SWEATER COATS \$1.25

Men's, Women's and Children's Sweater Coats ("Monarch Knit"), styles with or without collar, in all colors and sizes.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL-NEULETTES GOWNS \$1.00

Another 12 dozen, same as we sold last Saturday; extra values; several styles, white or pink.

\$1 to \$2 LACE COLLARS, 75c and \$1.00

Mostly Dutch Collar style, but some square-corner style and some pointed, Crocheted, Baby Irish and Silk Lace Collars. Regular \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, on sale. 75c and \$1.00

Stock-Taking Specials in Linens and Blankets

IRISH ALL-LINEN TABLECLOTHS.

7 only, 2x2 yards, clearing \$1.50

12 only, 2x2½ yards, clearing \$1.75

LINEN NAPKINS.

40 odd dozen, one dozen to a pattern, size 22x22 inches, all pure Irish linen; good patterns. Clearing at, dozen \$2.00

24-inch Linen Tea Towelling, 11 yards for \$1.00, or 10c yard

Wool Blankets, with a little cotton in the warp, size 60x80 inches \$3.25 pair

Eiderdown Comforters, size 6x5 feet, good art sateen coverings. Clearing at \$4.28

The Home Realm

One Egg Hint.

One cupful of sugar.

One tablespoon butter

One egg.

One teaspoonful preferred flavoring.

Three-fourths cupful cold water.

One and one-half cupfuls of flour.

Two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Cre in the butter and sugar, then add the egg and stir well. Add the water and flavoring. Sift baking powder and flour together; then add to the other ingredients and beat until smooth. Bake in a loaf. This makes an excellent cake if well beaten.

Baked Apple Sauce.

Pare and slice very thin as many apples as desired, then place in a pudding dish with enough sugar to sweeten; add a little water and bake in medium hot oven until soft.

The apples will turn a rich red and give a flavor far exceeding stewed apples. It may be served either hot or cold and is especially nice accompanying roasted pork or veal.

At a Luncheon.

It is correct when serving a luncheon to use either a tablecloth or to serve the meal on a polished table embellished with lace or embroidered centrepiece and doilies.

At luncheon given exclusively to ladies, hostess leads the way to the dining-room, while at a mixed luncheon—a luncheon composed of an equal number of gentlemen and ladies—a host leads the way to the dining-room with the most distinguished lady; or lady for whom the luncheon is given on his arm, and is last of the hostess with the gentleman who sits on her right.

The lady on the right should be served first and the guests as they sit, first by and then a gentleman.

sep Hate On.

The servant at the door indicates the gentlemen, and for both ladies and wraps, but by ladies lay aside their hostess away from guests in the drawing-room, as they cordially and necessary. Another, if this be the waitress, after all have arrived drawing-room or steps to the luncheon.

It is unwise to wait more than fifteen minutes for a guest who is ill, for it is not fair to the hostess, or the other guests, to let the meal spoil for the

EIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

SKATING AT BOTH NORTH END
rink tonight. Good ice. b

WESTMINSTER RINK - HUSSARS
Band tonight, Monday, Wednesday
and Friday nights. Manufacturers' League
Tuesdays and Thursdays. b

BIMCOE RINK - SKATING THIS
afternoon, 2:30 to 5. Band at night.
Spend the ice. Rink phone 4461. b

PRINCESS MUSICAL SKATING MAT-
NEE this afternoon, admission 15c.
Seventh Regiment Band, and skating
tonight, admission 25c. b

WESTERN UNIVERSITY PLAY.
"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"
THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1914.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Tickets, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Plan opens at Matine's, 22nd January.
31u-1x

Prepaid Tickets

Now is the time to reserve accommodation
for friends and families sailing in
early spring from the old country. Immi-
gration papers obtained, so there will be
no trouble when they arrive in Canada.

All Ocean Lines

Tickets sold by all steamship lines, to
and from the old country, and all winter
resorts. All lines and routes.

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of
Commerce.

Auditorium Tonight

Dunbar Male Quartette
and Bell Ringers

America's Foremost Concert Company.
Seats, 25c and 50c. Y. M. C. A. office.
(Affiliated Society Course.)

Guilty Or Not Guilty?

What Will the Verdict Be?

This important question will be decided
at the great MOCK COURT TRIAL, under
the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in the
Auditorium, THURSDAY EVENING, JANU-
ARY 29, under the direction of Colonel
Newton, of Massachusetts.

One of our prominent citizens will be
charged with BREACH OF PROMISE.
A whole acre of fun. Let an acre of
people be present. Prices, 45c and 50c.
Tickets on sale at Y. M. C. A. office, Fri-
day, 9 a.m.

AGNES KNOX-BLACK,
Recital - Assisted by
Miss Beatrice Hunt, soprano; Miss Ger-
trude Rempe, pianist. Under auspices
of the Presbyterian Guild, First Presbyterian
Church.

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM, THURSDAY,
JAN. 29, 1914.
Tickets, 25c and 50c. Plan opens Mon-
day, Jan. 26, 1914.

EAST END RINK - HUSSARS' BAND
tonight and Saturday night. Skating
every afternoon and night. 29u-wt

Benevolent Ball

THE ARMORIES, FRIDAY, JAN. 23.
Tickets of committee at door, or of
Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, Drug-
gists, Dundas Street.

\$1.00, Lady and Gent; Extra Lady, 50c.
Proceeds to go to English Benevolent
Society. 29u-wt

MONDAY EVENING DANCES, PALACE
Academy, choice orchestra; special pro-
gramme, including tango and one-step.
Regular classes in tango. Private les-
sons. Information phone. Dayton &
McCormick.

BERMUDA

NAUSSAU, WEST INDIES,
MEDITERRANEAN.

Variety of tours and cruises. Booklets
information.

E. DE LA HOOKE,

Ocean and Tourist Ticket Agent,
422 Park Avenue (London Block)

ARDEN CONCERT COMPANY-SOLO-
IST, violinist, pianist, tenor, and
soprano accepted. 422 English street.
Phone 2733.

LONDON LADY HARBERS-ENGAGE-
MENTS accepted for concert and so-
cial events. Address Miss Ella Topping,
Tamblyn's Corners. Phone 81, Ring 3,
Byron. 521f

LONDON MINERAL BATHS - OPEN
every afternoon, Sundays in forenoon.
Phone 2138. George Haylock, proprie-
tor.

DANCING-STRICTLY PRIVATE LES-
SONS: satisfaction guaranteed. Learn
the "Tango." R. R. Hamilton, 346 Prin-
cess avenue. Phone 2431. 291f

TONY CORTESE & SONS' ORCHESTRA -
Original London Harpers. 181 Maple
street. Phone 1570. 151f

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES.
Ball, banquets, Phone 1255. Tony Vita's
Italian Harpers. 122 Queen's avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-COLLIE PUP, TAG 570. RE-
COVERABLE at 370 Princess avenue,
on paying expenses. b

LOST-GOLD BRACELET ON THURS-
DAY, afternoon between 1 and 2. Wm. H.
Company and postoffice. Finder kindly
return to 208 Dundas street. 30c

LOST-A BLACK WOLF STOLE IN
Majestic Theatre on Thursday after-
noon. Will find please return to 205
Worley road and receive a liberal re-
ward. 80u

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTELS IN CITIES AND TOWNS FOR
sale, doing large and profitable business,
where income is safe; price and terms
right. See me if you want the best in
Ontario, John A. Moody, London. b

POOLROOM, CIGAR AND TORRACO
business; returns larger profit with less
investment and risk than any business.
I have small and large propositions.
Write or call and investigate. John A.
Moody, broker, London. b

YOU WANT BUSINESS OF SOME KIND
Why not call and look over my list? I
cannot advertise many, as owners ob-
ject to publicity. They may want part-
ner or sell an interest, as changes go on
without customers knowing, and avoids
interruption. I have or can get anything
you fancy. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas
street, London. b

TO BUY OUT A BUSINESS, CALL
write or phone Sydney Smythe, Insur-
ance Agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone
1888. 28-1f

STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED-HURON AND ERIE LOAN
shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 100
Dominion Square, Building, London.
Ont. Phone 355.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

BIRTHS.
FEENEY-At St. Joseph's Hospital, on
Jan. 11, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. P. B.
Feeney, a daughter (Hannah Mary). b

MARRIAGES.
COPELAND-KELLY, Married, on
Wednesday, Jan. 14, Gertrude Maude
Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Kelley, Lambeth, to James Gordon
Copeland, Lambeth, by Rev. R. J. Gar-
butt. b

EDDY-At St. Joseph's Hospital, on
Jan. 15, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Eddy, a daughter (Hannah Mary). b

DEATHS.
BUCK-In Detroit, on Thursday, Jan. 15,
1914, Madeline, wife of George
Buck, and daughter of P. J. McCue, 892
Waterloo street.

GARSDALE-At Victoria Hospital, on Fri-
day, Jan. 16, 1914, Mabel, beloved wife
of James Garsdale, aged 30 years.

KENNEDY-In London Township, on Fri-
day, Jan. 16, 1914, Elizabeth, wife of
the late Halliburton Kennedy, in her 78th
year.

Funeral private from the residence
of her son, Bert Kennedy, lot 20, con.
12, London Township, on Sunday, Jan.
18, at 2:30 p.m. Service at 2 p.m. In-
terment at Littleton Cemetery. 30u

McINTOSH-At his late residence, 24
High street, St. Thomas, on Saturday,
Jan. 17, 1914, Mrs. Elizabeth, beloved
wife of Mary McIntosh, aged 55 years
and 5 days.

Funeral from above address on Mon-
day at 9 a.m.; services at 8:30 a.m. In-
terment at Kintore Cemetery. Friends
and acquaintances please re-
ceive this intimation. b

MEETINGS.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
of the London Children's Aid Society
will be held in the city hall on Monday,
19th inst. All welcome. J. Sanders,
secretary. 31u

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED - PAPERHANGERS: NONE
but first-class, and apply to J. A. Bu-
dick & Sons, 634 Dundas street. b

SPECIALTY MAN TO DEMONSTRATE
a sure seller to every businessman.
Box 13. Advertiser. 31c

BOILERMAKER, ACCUSTOMED TO AIR
tanks and general outside repair work;
experienced man only. R. Whitlaw,
Woodstock. b

100 MONTHLY MAY BE MADE MAIL-
ING 100 circulars. Particulars free. H.
Kraus, 905 Kraus Building, Milwa-
ukee, Wis. b

LET ME PAY YOU \$50 MONTHLY -
only ten minutes of your time daily
required. All work done in your home.
No. 10, Leinster, No. 10, Leinster, No. 10,
you how to start mail order home busi-
ness. Instructive booklet and literature
reputable business and experience.
Hines, Desk 814, Omaha, Neb. b

SALESMAN WANTED - EXPERIENCE
unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write
for large list of openings offering op-
portunities to earn \$100 to \$500 a month.
While you wait, position assured. Ad-
dress Dept. 541, National Salesmen's
Training Association, Chicago, New
York, Kansas City, San Francisco. b

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN,
and engine drivers, well remunerated.
Send age, postage. Railway, care
Advertiser. Jan 17-21-22

CANVASSERS WANTED, SALARY OR
commission. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355
Clarence street. b

Linotype Operators
WANTED

Good wages and steady work.
Apply immediately Foreman
Composing Room, London
Advertiser. u

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES WANTED.
Apply now. Aust. 110 Old Manon
Temple. 31c

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COOK.
Apply Mrs. C. S. Hymn, Grand avenue.
31c

GENERAL SERVANT - REFERENCES
required. Apply Mrs. M. G. Hueston, 701
Waterloo street. 31c

GIRL FOR BOTTLING - TO BEGIN
at 4. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence. 31c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED
- Apply 119 Richmond street. b

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED GEN-
eral maid, Mrs. Harley Brown, 664
Wellington street. 31c

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED IN FAMILY
of two; references required. Apply
Box 6. Advertiser. 30c

WANTED-BY THE 29TH JANUARY,
experienced cook. Highest wages paid. Apply
Mrs. N. Sterling, 414 Dufferin avenue.
29-1f

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR
small family. References required.
Wages \$25 per month. Apply Box 4.
Advertiser. 29-1f

WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT; NO
cooking. Apply 359 King street. 29c

WANTED-GIRL TO ASSIST WITH
housework. Apply 205 John street. 29c

WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT HOME FOR
a government position. Civil service
examinations a easy. We will retrain
you; all departments experienced in-
structor; information and terms free
on request. Petrolia. Correspondence
Schools, Petrolia, Ont. 29-1f

I WILL START YOU EARNING \$4
daily at home in spare time, selling
pills; no capital; free instructive
booklet, giving plans of operation. G.
F. Redmond, Dept. 356, Boston, Mass.
29-1f

\$2,500-\$10,000 YEARLY EASILY MADE -
simple system business; success unparallel-
ed opportunity; become established for
life; valuable book free. Interstate
 Realty-Brokerage Company, Pittsburg,
Pa. 13k-1f

MILLINERY APPRENTICES WANTED.
- Apply at once. Mrs. A. G. McLeod,
420 Park avenue. 29c

OLD MIRRORS MADE NEW-FORREST
City Glass Company, 74 Fallarton
street. Phone 3891.

GOOD GIRL WANTED AT ONCE FOR
light housework; references required.
Apply 575 Dundas street. 24-1f

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS
- Parties arriving twice monthly. Ap-
plications for promotion. Spare time may be
used. International Bible Press, 182 Spad-
ina avenue, Toronto. 24-Jan 11

WOMEN TO KNOW HUNT'S DIAMOND
Flour makes perfect bread. Residence,
121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

HELP WANTED.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10 TO DIS-
TRIBUTE religious literature in your
community; 60 days' work; experience
not required; man or woman. Opportu-
nity for promotion. Spare time may be
used. International Bible Press, 182 Spa-
dina avenue, Toronto. 24-Jan 11

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED - PROTESTANT NORMAL
teacher for junior room, Mount Bridges
public school. Salary \$500. Duties to
commence immediately. T. C. West,
secretary-treasurer. 24-1f

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

BOARDING, MEALS AND ROOMS. 214
Dundas street. Phone 3773. 16b-3

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TWO NEW COTTAGES ON THE
northeast corner of Quebec street, off
the C. P. R. station; can be bought
for \$25,000 and the remainder, \$11 a
month; includes interest and principal.
Box 1. Advertiser. 26b

NEW SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE FOR
sale. Apply 5 Rectory street. 27n

MUST BE SOLD-ELEGANT 2-STORY
residence, modern plumbing, electricity,
telephone, bath, furnace, large garage;
beautiful view overlooking Springbank
Park. Apply J. S. Wells, 90 1/2 Bruce
street. Phone 4449. 26n

NEW BRICK, SEVEN-ROOMED COT-
TAGE, on Laura street, two blocks
south of McCormick's new factory; 11-
1/2 on easy terms. Apply Bert W. 25-1f

IF YOU HAVE A LOT I WILL BUILD
you a cottage or bungalow. The rent
you are paying at present will pay for
your home. Box 40. Advertiser. Jan 17

BUSINESS CARDS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY

OLD PAPER

all kinds, books or magazines, phone 2792
W. Leff & Co., 555 Bathurst St.

AND HE WILL CALL FOR IT.

COMFORT

There is no chair, couch or parlor set
comfortable unless upholstered properly
with the best materials. See

SYME, 761 DUNDAS ST.
Estimates Given. t

ELECTROPLATING - NICKEL OUR
specialty. Special attention given auto-
mobile work. E. Beltz, 84 Carling
street. Phone 363.

SLIGHTS AND WAGONS FOR SALE,
and also repairing. Gould & Mohan,
Wellington street, opposite McLaughlin's.

One Second-Hand No. 3 Daisy
Hot Water Boiler For Sale.

A. GATECLIFF,
38 Charles St. Phone 4206
12x

SLIGHTS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,
slights and cutters put in good shape.
Monroe & Son, 555 Richmond street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE HITCH GO TO
Ernie & Son's Livery, 78 King. Phone
3568. First-class hacks in connection.

NOTICE - HEADLEY & WEIR, PRO-
fessional bookbinders, have opened
business at 170 Maple street. All work
guaranteed.

PRACTICAL NURSE - MATERNITY
nurse a specialty. 423 Pall Mall street.
Phone 4294.

TAKE NOTICE!

The Rapid Messenger Service and
Baggage Transfer removed to 392
Wellington street. Your parcels and mes-
sages delivered promptly.
WM. A. WALKER, PHONE 2845.

TOM AND JERRY, AND OYSTERS ON
the half-shell, at Jerry McDonald's.

OSTEOPATHY.

OSTEOPATHY-DR. R. C. BARKLEY,
graduate and postgraduate, largest,
best-equipped institution. Nine years'
druggish success. Electricity, all forms.
Corner Talbot and Maple streets. Phone
2449. 29c

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, DR. RE-
BECCA Harkins, Graduates American
School of Osteopathy, St. George
Apartments, Wellington. Phone 1560.

DR. DETWILER, GRADUATE AMERI-
CAN School of Osteopathy; office and
residence, 417 Colborne. Phone 2375.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE OSTE-
OPATH, Ten years and more in Lon-
don and St. George's. Telephone
1573.

DR. F. BROWN, GRADUATE AMERI-
CAN School of Osteopathy-Office and
residence, 169 1/2 Dundas (near corner
of York). Phone 2375.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG LADY WHO INQUIRED FOR
"Boots" on Clarence street, then went
to "Boots" about 3 p.m. Friday, 16th.
"Suitcase" would like to hear from you.
Box 11. Advertiser. 31c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF
elocution, concert singing, and piano.
Studio, 242 Dundas street. 29-1f

THOMAS MARTIN, PIANIST, TEACHER
of artistic piano playing. Studio, 429
Queen's avenue. Phone. 161f-ywt

JAMES CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR
Grand Opera House. Violin, band
and orchestral instruments. 498 King
street.

GWENDOLYN ANTHISTLE, TEACHER
of reading and dramatic art. Studio,
2416 Dundas street. Concerts accepted.
Phone 698.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, F. C. G. O.,
Instructor in organ, piano, singing, har-
monium and composition. Studio, 429
Waterloo. Phone. 17-1f

BERT WEIR, ORGANIST CENTENNIAL
Methodist Church, teaches piano and
organ. 403 Adelaide street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES -
Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker,
Room 6, Dominion Savings Building.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO
loan on farm and city property; lowest
rates; amount and terms to suit;
no commission charge. T. W. Scandrett,
collector, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN-LOWEST
rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot
and Carling.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORT-
GAGE. Real estate. Macpherson &
Perrin, 97 Dundas street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, VETERINARY
Horse and dog hospital, 41 King street.
Phone 188.

C. S. TAILIN, V. S.-OFFICE AND
Hospital, 463 Talbot. Phone 665, real-
estate. 24-Jan 11

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY
surgeon, 121 King street. Residence,
121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

GARMENT CUTTING.

CUTTERS WHO MEASURE, DESIGN
and mark material correctly, receive
intelligent assistance from staff. Learn
now, thus eliminating needless alter-
ations. Cutting School, 227 Dundas
street.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Adelaide St. Baptist Church
Rev. Jas. H. Boyd, Pastor.
Services (improvised) Morning at 11.
Evening at 7. Evening subject: "Shall
We Recognize Our Friends in Heaven?"
Fourth in series of Bible problems. Full
chorus choir and soloists. Organist, Mr.
Frank Weaver. Strangers always made
welcome.

Bible School and Adult Classes at 3.

ARKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. W. H. Heston, B.A., Pastor.
Morning, "Angels That Meet All in
Life's Pathway"; evening, "A Young
Man's Experiences Away From Home."
Excellent music. All invited.

UNION EVANGELISTIC MEETING
AT 7 P.M. IN

Unique Theatre
Dundas, Corner Clarence.
Speaker, REV. F. A. STEVEN, Violin
Soloist, MR. SIMPSON.
NO COLLECTION. b ALL WELCOME.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
Church, Rev. G. N. Hazen, Pastor. 11
a.m., Rev. W. J. Smith, Field Secretary of
Temperance and Moral Reform for the
Methodist Church. 7 p.m., the Pastor,
Subject, "The Power of a Great Name."
Mr. F. H. Harris will address Young Men's
Class at 10 a.m.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL -
Morning, 11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Smith, Field
Secretary of Temperance and Moral Reform
for the Methodist Church. 7 p.m., the
Pastor, Subject, "The Power of a Great Name."
Mr. F. H. Harris will address Young Men's
Class at 10 a.m.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS-A SPLENDID PROPOSITION;
the easiest and best selling article on
market; large profits; write at once,
Norwich Specialty Company, Box 116,
Norwich, Ont.

AGENTS-ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A
household article? Patented small de-
vice, quick seller, particulars free. A.
E. Smith, 31 Queen street west, Toronto,
Ont.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN. EAST
selling article. Start now. Large de-
mand. \$25 to \$50 weekly. Investigate
today. Howse and Ross, 185 Chestnut
St., Winnipeg, Man.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE AGENTS
to handle our household article. Every
family wants it. Write, The Mayfield
House, Co., 2215 7th Ave. W., Van-
couver, B. C.

AGENTS TO SELL ARTICLES IN CON-
STANT use in every home. Stuart &
Co., 207 St. James Chambers, Toronto.
b

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

HOUSES, \$5 TO \$15 PER MONTH. CAR-
LING, 11 a.m., Evening, 7 p.m. b

TO LET - LARGE STATION-HEATED
office room; light and central; rent \$8.
Box 9. Advertiser. 31u

WARM, BRIGHT ROOM TO RENT
with board; use of phone; private;
suitable for two nurses; private family.
Box 3. Advertiser. 30c

13-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NEWLY
finished, 8 rooms, central, lot 50x100;
five apple trees, large fowl house; rent,
\$11 in advance. J. Burrows, 78 Dun-
das street. 181f-1x

ONE STORY AND HALF HOUSE,
partly modern, one fully modern, 10
Barrington avenue, West London. 20c

TO LET-FRAME COTTAGE, CORNER
Alfred and Arthur streets; \$10 per
month. Apply The London & Western
Trusts Company, Limited.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, GAS, FUR-
NACE and water. Apply Western Real
Estate, or N. A. Roszell, 65 Cathcart
street. 29c

TO LET - VACANT LOT, CORNER



Be Proud Of It

Be Proud
of the
Carriage
You Own

At the same time be sure to consider the baby's health and comfort. Do not sacrifice them for appearance.

Our line of Carts and Carriages are not only attractive in appearance, but your physician will tell you that baby is in no danger of spinal trouble. Every possible improvement, every convenience, is embodied in the construction.

Bring the baby in. See for yourself that contented look.

Two Carloads of Carts and Carriages

We have just received and opened the largest and best assortment of Carriages we have ever had. Everything is here from Folding Carts at \$3.00 to Carriages at \$50.00.

Write for Carriage Catalogue.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

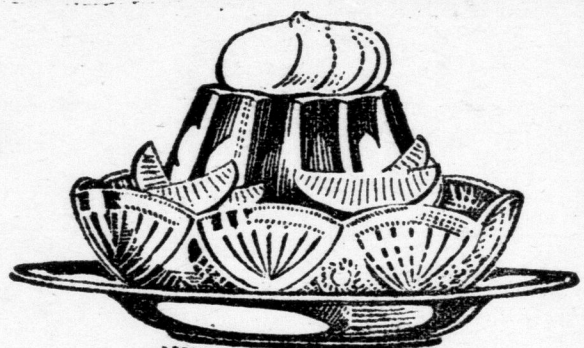
526-228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

LONDON'S LARGEST HOME FURNISHERS.

Dainty Desserts

FROM

DALTON'S JELLY POWDERS and Pudding Powders



Made from pure English
calf's foot gelatine.

JELLY POWDER FLAVORS

Vanilla
Raspberry
Strawberry
Cherry
Orange
Pineapple
Lemon

Pudding Powder Flavors

Chocolate
Lemon
Custard Powder
Nutmeg
Almond
Vanilla
Cocoanut

—and at little cost, for they now come in
Double-Size Packages at the same price.

Our package makes a quart—twice as much as any other ten-cent package on the market—enough to serve the whole family. The housewife now has at her command an infinite variety of delicious jellies and puddings at surprisingly little cost.

Jelly Moulds FREE

That every woman may be able to make the most attractive dishes, we are giving away free with EACH 10c. package an aluminium Jelly Mould.

Get a different shape with each package, and it won't take you long to get a full set.

Get the big double-size package and the free jelly mould to-day.

At your grocer's
A QUART, NOT A PINT.

10¢

Your Grocer Has the Moulds Now.

E. C. Killingsworth

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER.
491 Richmond Street, Phone 3971

GRIFFITH & WILLSIE

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
104 Dundas Street, London.
Residence on Premises, Phone 463.
Private ambulance service.
Delaware Branch, W. Acres, Mgr.

GEO. E. LOGAN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AND EMBALMER.
418 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.
Residence on Premises.
Phone 1948. Personal Attention.

3 SCHOONERS MISSING MAY HAVE BEEN LOST

Last Seen Monday Night and Not
Heard From Since—Had Thirty-
seven Men Aboard.

[Canadian Press.]
Boston, Jan. 16.—Considerable anxiety was felt in shipping circles today for the safety of the five-masted schooners Fuller Palmer and Prescott.

Smith, Son & Clarke
Undertakers
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 588.
622 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678.
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

FERGUSON & SONS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 548, 573, 2094.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Palmer, and the four-masted Northland, of which no tidings have been received since they were caught off the coast by the northwest gale on Monday night.

All were coal-laden from Norfolk. The Fuller Palmer was bound for this city, the Prescott Palmer for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Northland for Seaport, Me. Captain Herbert H. Wallace, of the schooner Grace A. Martin, which was abandoned off Matineux on Wednesday night, saw the three vessels at 7 o'clock Monday night. As they encountered the same weather conditions that caused the loss of the Martin, shipping men fear that disaster may have overtaken them.

The three schooners carried a total of 37 men.

WINTER RATES.
Winter rates are now in effect to California, Florida, Bermuda and all points in the West Indies. Use the Canadian Pacific, and you are sure of getting the very highest standard of equipment and service. Close connections are made at Detroit for Florida, and all winter resorts on the Gulf of Mexico; also at Chicago for California points. Call for rates and full information for tickets to Bermuda and West Indies, via New York or Halifax. W. Fulton, city passenger agent C. P. R., corner Dundas and Richmond streets, London, Ont.

NEW LIGHT ON THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Equivalent of Coal at \$3.50 Per Ton.

Fuel in this country during the winter months is an absolute necessity, and year by year the price gets higher and the consumer has to pay; he has no remedy. The prices are fixed and he has to abide by them. The only recourse is to burn less fuel. How to do this and still obtain sufficient heat is the problem that heating engineers and experts have been working on for years. At last, after years of patient work and experimenting, the problem has been solved, and today it is possible, by the aid of patented fuel saving device, to practically make one ton of coal do the work of two, which in itself is equivalent to buying coal at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per ton. Think of it; why would you jump at the chance if your coal dealer offered to supply you at that price. And yet that is the opportunity that is now presented to you. The devices that accomplish these wonderful results are known as oxygen burners, and they are designed in such a way as to cause your stove, furnace or boiler to burn more oxygen (air) and less fuel; coal costs money, air is free.

The oxygen fuel burners feed heated air to the gases of fires. The product of perfect combustion is carbon dioxide, made up of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen. In perfect combustion, therefore, oxygen forms 66 2-3 per cent of the fuel.

In addition to supplying the oxygen necessary for perfect combustion and at the proper temperature of ignition, the oxygen fuel burners enable the combustion, radiating a constant and sufficient heat, instead of at a white heat (cold air) combustion, as is the case under ordinary methods, and if detained much more quickly with our system than with cold air draught. White heat combustion burns out the life of the coal from two to five hours, while cherry-red combustion lengthens the life of the coal up to as much as 24 hours.

Let us prove the merits of our devices on your own stove, furnace or boiler, at our expense. Dominion Specialty Mfg. & Sales Co., 112 Dominion Savings Bldg. Phone 2093. Agents wanted.

Lodge Installations

Court Orient, C. O. F.

Court Orient, No. 331, C. O. F., held its installation of officers in their hall, corner Dundas and English streets, at the last regular meeting. The officers installed were: D. W. E. Hough, J. P. C. R.; W. M. Ruddick, C. R.; H. Miles, V. C. R.; G. A. Shaw, R. S. E.; W. Boyle, F. S.; T. J. May, treasurer; W. Torrains, chaplain; Alf. Wistow, S. W.; G. E. Pye, J. W.; C. J. Pierce, S. B.; J. Scott, J. B.; Dr. James MacArthur, court physician; J. B. James and C. Moorehead, auditors; C. E. Beaumont, conductor; C. E. Beaumont, A. J. Watson and A. E. Pierce, trustees.

The officers performing the installation were Edward Reid, district deputy high chief ranger, and George Bedgood, acting as high marshal. New robes were worn by officiating officers. Carpenters played and refreshments served.

One of the interesting features of the evening was the announcement that the court had passed a half year without being called on for sick or funeral benefit.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It is recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal who called it "the great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work! It is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant.
Halifax, N.S., Sept. 21, 1905.

R. J. Young & Co.

\$4.00 Children's Dresses for \$1.98

Three dozen only Children's Serge Dresses, sizes 8, 10 and 12 years, plain and pleated skirts trimmed with white and red braid, well made and finished. Regular \$4.00, for.....\$1.98

Brocade Silk Waists

They come in blue, green, tan and rose, with high and low neck; well worth \$5.00, special for.....\$2.98

Wrapperette House Dresses

We have just a few dozen of these dresses in stock. They are made of splendid quality wrapperette and are well made and perfect fitting. Regular \$1.75, for....98¢

Dress Goods Dept. Specials

One tableful of Dress Goods Remnants. This is about the best lot of Remnants we have had in a long time.

We have also a tableful of Tweeds, which we are selling off at Less Than Half-Price. Come and see them. There is sure to be something you will need.

R. J. Young & Co.

THE Imperial Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 94

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent (12 per cent.) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the three months ending 31st January, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February next.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, BOND AND DEBENTURE COUPONS, FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS AND CHECKS ON ALL POINTS IN CANADA, CASHED OR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AT LONDON BRANCH.

OFFICE: COR. RICHMOND AND KING STREETS.

A. J. GOODALL, Manager.

POTENTATE BANS ALLURING TANGO

Popular Dance Taboo at Arab Patrol Dance—Three Hundred Were Present.

'Twas a galaxy of youth and beauty, an outburst of joyousness and happy feeling, the dance given in the new Masonic Temple last night by the Arab patrol of Mocha Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Gaily-clad members of the patrol and nobles in sombre evening suits topped off with the flaring fez bowed and scraped, two-stepped and waltzed with beautiful women in all manner of lovely costumes.

With Cortese's Orchestra discoursing entrancing music beneath the British flag and the huge electric insignia of the temple, with dashing men and lovely women swinging to and fro in animated terpsichorean delight, the ballroom was bewitching, a perfect picture, perfect expression of the poetry of motion.

Three Hundred There. There were in the neighborhood of three hundred present, many of from outside points, and a very capable committee saw to it that everyone had a jolly good time. Twenty-two numbers composed the musical program, and dawn was beginning to break in the east when their footsteps towards the Mecca of home.

Several features marked the dance. One was the absence of the tango, the much-discussed diversification that is being received by some and shunned by others. Before the dancing was commenced, illustrious Potentate Henry Rose of St. Thomas, mounted the platform and announced that the tango and all its little brothers and sisters were strictly tabooed. This threw some members of the younger element into a sad mood, but did not seem to have any appreciable effect upon the success of the dance.

Patrol Gave Drill. Before the first square dance, the twenty-seven members of the patrol, under the command of Col. A. E. Somerville and Lieutenants Albert Barr and W. H. Darch, went through a fancy drill, which drew hearty applause from the many guests. The Arabs paraded like veterans, and in their dashing white uniforms cut a splendid figure.

The orchestra made a big hit with its rendition of "I Love You, California," a beautiful song, which was sung in the Sunshine State by Mary Garden, the grand opera star. The words were composed by a brother of A. E. Silverwood, of London, who is one of the big men in California shrine circles.

Some of the Guests. Among the Masons who came from outside points along with their wives and sweethearts were illustrious Potentate Henry Rose, St. Thomas; F. E. Tobias, Temple Lodge, Hamilton; F. W. Simpson, Dubuque Lodge, Hamilton; August D. Sharon, Simcoe; W. Gen. Angus Taylor, W. C. Forbes, E. R. Wilton, G. A. Hutchinson, S. Brickell, Geo. A. Stewart and F. Fitzgerald, St. Thomas; W. McLennan, Seaford; H. B. Stoneham, Ingersoll; G. Parr, Inwood; William Heath, King George Lodge, Woodstock; R. J. Spry, Nelson Lodge; Chalmers, C. B. Furness, St. Marys; F. A. Taylor, Havelock Lodge, Watford; Dr. McFadden, Thorncliffe; S. Holmes, Victoria Lodge, Sarnia; T. A. Chapman, Wadena Lodge, Sask.; L. Bickerton, Woodstock; D. Stoenie, Dorle Lodge, Lobo, and very many others.

The committee in charge consisted of A. B. Barr, chairman; H. J. Bennett, secretary; Bert Penateton, Arthur Nobbs, Thomas Pawkes, J. E. Steele, Ed. Hayden and Jack Moran.

CONTROLLERS MAY GET PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE

Possibility of Benzine Buggies For New Board and Other Civic Departments Likely.

There is a possibility that the four new controllers may put through a recommendation to have themselves supplied with motor cars. At the meeting of the board Friday, when the question of a municipal garage was being discussed, the mayor jokingly referred to a proposal to fit the controllers out in this manner, and to many people, it would be no surprise to see a recommendation to this effect go through.

Automobiles for the building inspector, and another for the city engineer, are also possible recommendations. The superintendent of the garbage collection system, Walter C. Dodd, Assistant City Engineer H. A. Brazier, General Manager H. J. Glaubitz of the waterworks hydro department and Fire Chief John Aitken are now supplied with machines, and from the appearance of things at present there may be a great demand for municipal gasoline buggies.

The city engineer, building inspector, relief officer, school inspector, city clerk, industrial commissioner, wiring inspector, assessment commissioner, to say nothing of the city hall supervisor and other officials, are said to be in line for machines.

MEDALS FOR HEROIC SEAMEN.

New York, Jan. 16. — The Life-Saving Benevolent Association today presented gold medals to Capt. Wm. F. Aspinwall and the three officers of the Booth Line steamship Gregory for their bravery in rescuing five men from a lifeboat of the tank steamer Oklahoma, which broke in two off Barnegat on Jan. 4.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

ON box 23-

Peel's will offer for sale Monday 200 only Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold-Filled Rings, worth \$1.50 and \$2.50 each for 69¢ each. Peel's, Richmond street.

FRANK EDY, PHOTOGRAPHER.
Fine portraiture, in platinum and etchings. Newest designs in folders and mountings.
Two entrances—Dundas street and Park avenue, London Loan Block, Phone 3691.

Palace Livery

Carriages for funerals and all other occasions. Automobile service.
619 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 838.

Sole Agents for GURNEY OXFORD RANGES Smallman & Ingram

SALE OF SILK AND CLOTH DRESSES

FROM \$3.95 AND UPWARDS.
LONDON READY-TO-WEAR
256 DUNDAS ST.

Eat More Bread It is the most nutritious and most economical of all foods. The best bread is made with Fleischmann's Yeast

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COAL COMPANY'S

SCRANTON COAL

EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT AND PEA.
The best coal, carefully handled, and delivered promptly.

John M. Daly

Koalman.
Phone 348. 19 York St.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE Gurney Oxyd Stoves

A better stove has yet to be built. See the Economizer, which saves a ton of coal in every seven, the only stove made with this attachment. We are having a special display of these stoves this week. Come in and see them.

Dominion House Furnishing Co.

258 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

EAST END FLORAL STORE

J. H. TAYLOR, PHONE 719.

CUT FLOWERS AND FERNS

613 Dundas Street

Gold Cuff Links made to order at factory prices.

S. K. MILROY & CO.

Manufacturing Jewellers,
260 DUNDAS STREET.

TWENTY-FOUR PAIR PURE LEAF LARD, \$3.00, AT

Jackson's Meat Markets

Stalls 10, 11, 12, Market House, Phone 2686,
87 Wellington Street. Phone 1057.

RINGWORM ABOUT CHILD'S HEAD

In Several Places. Blister Raised Up, Swollen and Scaly. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Four Weeks.

Lorne, Que. — "My little son, aged nine years, was afflicted with ringworm in several places about his head. The ringworm began with a few pimples and as it grew worse it was one dark colored blister raised up and swelled. It was kind of scaly. The worst place was behind his right ear. It was about the size of a silver dollar, dark and swelled, the worst kind I ever saw. It used to pain so he could not rest. It looked very badly. His hair fell out gradually.

"Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used to take real hot water and the Cuticura Soap and that used to clean it off. Then I would put the Cuticura Ointment on the affected part. There was pus in the sores and the Cuticura Ointment drew that out and healed at the same time. We saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment were very good. I got some more and it was four weeks from the time I started using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment till he was completely cured."

(Signed) Mrs. Thos. Bagley, May 26, 1913.

FOR RED, ROUGH HANDS

Chapped and bleeding hands, with itching, burning palms, shapeless nails and painful finger-ends, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear old, loose gloves during the night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

Drink Habit

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT.

Thousands of wives, mothers and sisters are enthusiastic in their praise of ORRINE, because it has cured their loved ones of the "Drink Habit" and thereby brought happiness to their homes. Can be given secretly. ORRINE costs only \$1 per box. Ask for free booklet.

For sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 144 Dundas street.

SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

PRICE OF EGGS
IS COMING DOWNMarket Brisk With Large Offerings In All Lines—
Poultry Firm.

The local market was brisk this morning with trading active and prices firm. Offerings in all lines were large, and the attendance was the largest in some time.

Eggs are easier today at 40 cents per dozen. There was a larger offering than usual. The demand, as always, was keen. Butter is firm, and as listed. The supply was an average one.

Potatoes are selling steadily at 90 cents per bag, wholesale, and \$1, retail. Other vegetables are firm, and as listed.

There will probably be a change in the price of live hogs today, but up to the time of going to press, the big buyers could not be located. Other live stock is firm and high.

Dressed hogs are selling at \$12.50 to \$13, which is a slight easing. The offering was brisker than usual. Other dressed meats are firm.

Hay is selling at \$12 to \$15. Straw is firm at \$8 to \$8.50. The supply is small.

Poultry prices are firm, and are not expected to change for some time.

Wheat per cwt. \$1.45 to \$1.45
Oats per cwt. \$1.00 to \$1.00
Barley per cwt. \$1.00 to \$1.00

Wheat per bushel. \$1.45 to \$1.45
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Barley per bushel. \$1.00 to \$1.00

DEATHS.
In Detroit, on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1914: Mrs. George Book, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McCue, of 823 Waterloo street.

Funeral from her parents' residence on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p.m. to St. Michael's Church, Requiem high mass at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery.

COBALT.
At his late residence, 933 Dundas street, on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1914: Orval Frank, dearly beloved husband of Nellie Rowcliffe, and youngest son of George and Mary Rowcliffe, aged 24 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the above address on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p.m. Services at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
J. H. Young, broker, 18 Dominion Savings Building, reports fluctuations in New York stocks as follows:

Trunk Lines.
And Grangers—Open, High, Low, Close
Baltimore and Ohio 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Atlantic Coast 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Erie 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Gt. Nor. 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Ill. Cent. 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
New Haven 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
New York Central 91 90 91 91
N. York & N. J. 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Rock Island 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
St. Paul 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Southern 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Tallmadge 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Union Pacific 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2

Grain.
Wheat per cwt. \$1.45 to \$1.45
Oats per cwt. \$1.00 to \$1.00
Barley per cwt. \$1.00 to \$1.00

Vegetables.
Potatoes, wholesale, bag 90 to 100
Potatoes, retail, bag 90 to 100
Turnips, per bu. 30 to 40
Carrots, per bu. 30 to 40
Onions, per bu. 30 to 40
Parsnips, per bu. 30 to 40
Squash, per bu. 30 to 40
Cauliflower, per doz. 75 to 100
Lettuce, per doz. 30 to 40
Celery, per doz. 30 to 40
Pumpkins, each 5 to 15

Fruits.
Apples, per bu. 50 to 80
Apples, per bl. 1.75 to 3.00
Hickory nuts, bu. 1.50 to 1.60

Hay and Straw.
Hay, per ton 12.00 to 15.00
Straw, per ton 8.00 to 10.00

Poultry.
Old fowl, per lb. 8 to 10
Young chickens, lb. 10 to 12
Ducks, per lb. 10 to 12
Turkeys, per lb. 10 to 12

Poultry, Dressed.
Old fowl, per lb. 8 to 10
Young chickens, lb. 10 to 12
Ducks, per lb. 10 to 12
Turkeys, per lb. 10 to 12

Butchers' Meats.
Lamb, per lb. 10 to 12
Dressed hogs, choice, 12 to 15
Veal, per cwt. 10 to 12
Beef, young, 10 to 12
Mutton, per cwt. 10 to 12
Beef Cows, per cwt. 10 to 12
Hog hides, 1 lb. 11 to 12
Cow hides, 2 lb. 10 to 11

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Texas steers, \$5.60 to \$5.70; western steers, \$5.50 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$5.50; calves, \$5.50 to \$5.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market strong; light, \$8.00 to \$8.10; mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.90; heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.70; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market weak; native, \$4.50 to \$4.60; mixed, \$4.40 to \$4.50; heavy, \$4.30 to \$4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

East Buffalo, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady; prices unchanged. Veal—Receipts, 35 active, and 25 cents lower; \$5.00 to \$5.10; mixed, \$4.80 to \$4.90; heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; rough, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; fairly active and steady; cents higher; heavy and mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.60; rough, \$5.30 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.50; calves, \$5.50 to \$5.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; slow; ewes the lambs are lower; lambs \$5.50 to \$5.60; rough, \$5.30 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO FARM OPTIONS.
[Special to J. M. Young, Broker.]
Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close
May 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
July 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Corn—Open, High, Low, Close
May 65 1/2 66 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2
July 65 1/2 66 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2
Oats—Open, High, Low, Close
May 39 1/2 40 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
July 39 1/2 40 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
Rye—Open, High, Low, Close
May 11 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
July 11 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—(Closing.)
Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 2 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 3 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 4 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 5 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 6 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 7 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 8 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 9 Manitoba, 78 1/2; No. 10 Manitoba, 78 1/2.

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Around the
City Hall

Conc. Are Real Busy.
The board of control has only had two regular meetings, but already City Clerk Samuel Baker has filled 22 complete pages of typewritten minutes, and single-spaced, at that.

Annual L. and P. S. R. Meeting.
The annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the London and Port Stanley Railway will be held in the mayor's office on Monday morning, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock.

Organization Meeting.
The organization meeting of the industrial advisory committee of the board of education will be held on Monday evening at 8:30 in Alexandra School.

No Control Meeting.
The board of control, which has held sessions "regular" and otherwise so far, has decided to hold a meeting on Monday morning, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, while the members, presumably, attended to their own business.

SLIPPED DOWN STAIRS.
St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—Barnum House, a middle-aged man, fell down a stairway at the corner of New and Talbot streets this evening, and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Amasa Wood Hospital.

DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.
[Canadian Press.]
Flume, Austria, Jan. 17.—Austria's fourth Dreadnought was launched here today, and christened the Szent Istvan by the Archduchess Maria Theresa, representing the Emperor Franz Josef.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE PROVES INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.
By an Anti-Suffragette. Continued From Page One.

was the "back to the home" movement. The individual is not the unit of the nation," said the leader. "The unit is the home, and the greatest menace of the day is the disintegration of the home, through the multiplication of societies and guilds which take women away from the home."

Ballot No Remedy.
The remedy for this condition lay not in the ballot box, he declared, but in the "back to the home" movement. He said that the idea of a woman suffrage was a wrong one, tending to accelerate women away from the home.

Women Detrimental to Progress.
Efficiency was the big word in the world today, Mr. Dennis continued. It was what was being demanded and sought for in every phase of human life. The movement in England has been to the sphere of business is detrimental to progress and efficiency, he submitted. Besides this, he declared that women are already overburdened, and should not be saddled with the responsibility of government.

Not Qualified for Office.
Equally strong were the arguments brought forward by Mrs. P. E. Betts. If a candidate was proposed for office, he said, due qualification for the office was the first consideration.

Constant Anarchy.
Women in the minority in Parliament would probably resort to the same methods to gain their ends, with the result that a constant state of anarchy would exist.

No Responsibility.
Mrs. Donald Campbell held that while women were demanding power they were not prepared to accept responsibility.

Taylor's Stomach and Liver Cure is sold on our printed guarantee to cure constipation, sour stomach, indigestion, bloating, and weak & aching. This remedy is entirely herbal, and acts as a safe, powerful system tonic. Price, 25c bottle, only at TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, 399 TALBOT STREET.

Our Double-Vision Glasses

Are ground out of one solid piece of glass, AND HAVE NO LINES IN THE LENSES.

The Brown Optical Co.

Eyeglass Specialists,
237 DUNDAS ST. Phone 1877.

USE CONNELL'S COAL

\$7.00 PER TON.
CHESTNUT, STOVE AND EGG,
\$5.75 PER TON.
Large, Clean Pea Coal.
Phones 773 and 1098.

Office:
Dundas and Richmond Sts. Phone 770
Colborne St. a C. P. R. Phone 1098

LONDON'S LARGEST JEWELRY.

Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing.

Our Motto: "One Price the Year Round."

234 Dundas Street.

Roberts Engraving Co.

Engravers by all processes. Line and Half-tone Engravers.

London - Canada
Phone 514

SAME CUT PRICES ALWAYS AT BOTH STORES.

252 Dundas Street.
344 Richmond Street
STANDARD DRUG, LIMITED.

Ask ONLY and ALWAYS for

Neilson's Chocolates

"The Chocolates that are Different."

Mitchell's Cough Syrup

GUARANTEED TO CURE.
Only 25 cents a Bottle.

B. A. Mitchell

DRUG STORE,
114 DUNDAS STREET.

CLOCKS

We have in stock almost every variety and style.

When purchasing, look them over. See our large mantle clock at \$5.00.

GEO. H. ZWICKER
650 DUNDAS STREET.

The Coal Bills

are big items in household expenses. A saving of a ton or two a year is worth considering. A customer of ours who started using D. L. and W. a year ago declares he has saved two tons in that brief time.

D. L. AND W. IS ALL COAL.

W. H. Winnett
Office, Horton and William. Phone 481

OUR Wallpaper Sale

Continues with many bargains being offered.

Hundreds of rolls of paper, worth from 50c to 75c, clearing at 15c and 20c.

15c, 20c and 25c Papers at 10c.
5c and 10c Paper at 5c.

See Our Window for Bargains.

COLERICK BROS

212 DUNDAS ST.

The London Loan and Savings Company

Invest Your Money With

"The Double Safety Company"

HAMILTON'S Ale and Porter

Cannot be excelled. It's a favorite drink with many, and will suit you if you try it.

SPECIAL VALUE

\$10 This thin model, 15-jewel, high-grade movement in gold filled case complete, very special, fully guaranteed. **\$10**

W. G. YOUNG
Official watch Inspector C. P. R. and G. T. R.
214 Dundas St. 874 Dundas St.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

A multitude of consumers every day sound the praises of

Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

The bread for everybody.
Phone 944, Johnston Bros.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Lunch Will Be Served. — After the "Breach of Promise" case in the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening next, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements to serve tea and coffee, with sandwiches and cake, between the hours of 9 and 10:30 p.m.

Great Interest in War Game. — Great interest is being taken in the War Game which takes place tonight in the Armories between officers of the London Garrison. Lieut.-Col. Macdonnell, of the headquarters staff, will conduct the game, and the officer commanding the Red side will be Capt. Gordon Ingram, while Capt. W. J. Taylor will be in command of the Blue forces.

"House Next Door." — "The House Next Door" will be played by the students of the Western University at the Grand, Thursday, Jan. 23, for one performance only. The play is a feast of wit, lines and amusing situations, together with some moments of pathos, which are by no means the least impressive part of the little drama. The beautiful Hoffman music is used most effectively in this production.

Will Be Out in Few Days. — F. Producers and James Wilson, of 450 Simcoe street, and William Healey, of 66 Front street, who were injured at the new plant of the McCormick Manufacturing Company in East London, on Thursday, and who are now in Victoria Hospital suffering from internal injuries, were resting easily last night. From information given out at the institution it was learned that unless serious complications set in they would be able to return to their homes in a few days.

Secure Mrs. Knox Black. — The Presbyterian Church of the First Presbyterian Church has secured the well-known elocutionist, Mrs. Agnes Knox Black for a concert at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to be given Jan. 23. This artist is known in many parts of Canada, who she has given recitals to large audiences. Londoners will have the opportunity of hearing a lady who has achieved no slight celebrity.

Applaud Electors' Action. — The Real Estate Association of this city recently passed a resolution commending the electorate in marking their ballots against the introduction of natural gas, and so helping to hasten the adoption of Niagara power, which the association considers to be better for the utility of cooking and lighting and various other uses.

Robert W. Scott Back. — Robert W. Scott, former freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, and at present the company's warehouse representative at Montreal, arrived in London last evening, from the eastern city. Mr. Scott is well-known in London having been in the employ of the Grand Trunk for many years at the freight sheds here. About ten years ago he was appointed to be general superintendent of terminals in Montreal. He occupied this position for some years, when he was placed in charge of the railway's business at the ocean wharves in that city. The trip to London is not of a business nature he informed The Advertiser, but merely a visit to friends.

If you are not drinking "SALADA" Tea why not try it? A postal card will bring you by mail a free sample lead packet. We know if you once try it you will not be satisfied with the ordinary teas you are drinking. State on the postal card if you drink Black, Mixed or Green Tea, and the price you usually pay. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

Coal Bill High?

Perhaps you have not tried our

D. L. and W.

It burns to an ash, and gives a greater percentage of heat than any other coal. You Ought to Try It.

Heaman & Son

Office and Yard, Burwell St. Phone 312.

J. H. Back & Co.

210 DUNDAS STREET.

Phone 470.

For Best COAL

John Mann & Sons
ON MONEY BACK.
425 York St.

CHWARD CO.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK.
8/4 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1084

Parnell's Bread

Is Real Food Therefore You Should "Eat More Bread."

Delivered Daily to Your Home.

Phones: 929-1390

Extra Special DODD'S PILLS, 28c

YOUR WINTER COMPLEXION

To keep the skin in its natural soft, clear, fresh condition, use

HAZEL-ROSE

Apply just enough to moisten the skin and repeat the application night and morning.

25 Cents

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists.
218 Dundas St. London, Ont.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Funeral of Hugh Taggart.
Hugh Taggart, who died on the staff of the Hospital for the Insane, and who died on Wednesday, was buried Friday at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral was a Scotchman, and had resided in Canada for only a few years. A sister, Miss Taggart, of Philadelphia, had been attending him during the last few weeks of his illness, and was the only relative present.

The following members of the asylum staff acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. C. Cunningham, I. McDougall, A. Thrower, H. Marshall, I. Seale and J. Young. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hosie, of St. George's Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy Dead.
The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, widow of Halliburton Kennedy, in his 78th year. The funeral will be held from the residence of her son, Bert Kennedy, lot 20, con. 12, London Township, on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock, at Littlewood Cemetery. Services will be conducted at 2 o'clock.

DIES OF PNEUMONIA.
F. O. Rowell, of 933 Kensington avenue, died last night at his late residence, after a week's illness from pneumonia.

Closed, heated carriages for every occasion. "Phone Hueston's Livery."

FINAL TEST FOR LONDON CONSERVATORY STUDENTS.
On Monday evening the final test in pianoforte playing for the students of the London Conservatory of Music will be held at a public recital in the Auditorium, Monday evening next, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hesselberg, who recently appeared in a wonderful program here, will act as adjudicator. After the recital the presentation of prizes will take place, followed by a reception to Mr. Hesselberg, who is to become a member of the London Conservatory staff. Everyone interested in Mr. Hesselberg's art is cordially invited to meet him in the Y. M. C. A. parlors after the recital.

The following pupils having qualified in the eliminating trial, will compete for first place at Monday's concert: Grade 1—Jean Allinson, Mildred Chantler, Dorothy O'Meara; Grade 2—Dorothy Collier, Norma Dickson, Audrey Webster; Grade 3—Evelyn Hayman, Beth Pennington, Gwendolyn Scandrett; Grade 4—Marjorie Branson, Frieda Daly, Maud Jupp; Grade 5—Ruth Robinson, Vonda Warren, Mary Weston; Grade 7—Geraldine Bindner, Annie Brock, Florence Woolley, Mr. H. R. J. Sawyer, and Miss Marjorie Talbot. Vocalists will assist.

ROWAT'S Please people who are particular.

COFFEE 45c per pound.

T. A. ROWAT & CO.
250 Dundas St., also South London.
PHONES: 3051, 3052, 989.

WANTS ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL HEADS

Inspector Requests Aid Be Given Principals.

THEY ARE OVERWORKED

Says They Have Not Sufficient Time to Handle Executive Work—Action on Collegiate Salaries Postponed.

The finance committee of the board of education laid over the Collegiate salaries' question at its meeting on Friday afternoon, and devoted its time to a discussion of C. B. Edwards' request that the principals of five large public schools be given some assistance in order to allow them sufficient time to devote to their classes and at the same time look after the necessary executive work. No definite action was taken, however.

The question of Collegiate salaries is one that has been agitating trustees for some time, and was handed down as a legacy by last year's board. At the present time the principal is paid \$2,500 the year, the six heads of departments a maximum of \$1,800, the male assistants a maximum of \$1,700, and the women teachers a maximum of \$1,400. The proposal is to give all the assistants a raise.

The finance committee of last year's board recommended that the heads of departments be given a minimum of \$1,800 and a maximum of \$2,000, the latter to be reached in annual increases of \$100. Under the recommendation, the maximum salary of honor graduates and other specialists was placed at \$1,800. This recommendation was laid over by the board, however, and was brought to the attention of the committee yesterday.

For Special Meeting.
However, in the unavoidable absence of Trustee Dr. R. W. Shaw, the chairman of the committee, and others, it was decided to leave the whole question over for a special meeting.

Two hundred extra copies of the inspector's annual report were ordered printed to be distributed among the teachers, but action was deferred on the suggestion to charge outside pupils on the basis of enrolment cost. There are about forty non-resident pupils at the present time, and they pay one dollar per month in tuition fees.

Assisting the Principals.
The inspector's suggestion to provide assistance for the principals of the five large schools whom, he claimed, the only means for doing the work were overworked, provided practically no assistance, and suggested, as the easiest way out of the difficulty, that a teacher be engaged who could devote one day a week to each one of the schools, on a regular schedule, thus giving the principal time for his executive and clerical work. The inspector explained that the method in Toronto was to give every principal an assistant who looked after the clerical work and in the absence of the principal, instructed the class.

Trustee Dr. W. J. Teasdale gave it as his opinion that the public school teachers at the present time were loaded up with so much that they could hardly bear up under the strain, which provoked a request for the inspector that the children were never happier nor were conditions ever better than at the present time.

The Inspector's Handicap.
"I have to do simply what the board of education and the education department tell me to do," was Inspector Edwards' reply to this.

Dr. Teasdale came back with the assertion that the "little things" were being loaded with so much that they could hardly bear up under the strain, which provoked a request for the inspector that the children were never happier nor were conditions ever better than at the present time.

Chairman A. M. Hunt thought that the male assistants in the schools should be given a little more money, and be instructed to assist the principals to a greater extent.

Temporary Principal Appointed.
Norman Stansell, of the Normal School, has been appointed temporary principal of St. George's school to relieve Principal Edwards, who is away on sick leave. It is not a side line with us, and we have no side lines with it. All day long we sit at the desk that fit.

G. R. GRICE

Optical Specialist.
Parlors, 180 Dundas Street, Upstairs.

NEW ST. JAMES HAD SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The annual meeting of the New St. James' Presbyterian Church was held last night in the schoolroom of the church, A. Greenleaf acting as chairman.

The reports submitted were gratifying to the officers and members of the church, and showed that the past year has been the best in the church's history.

Sunday school report was most encouraging, there being a considerable increase in attendance. The superintendent was Messrs. G. M. Miller, W. D. Beemer and J. Omond.

The Bible class also have had a successful year under the leadership of J. H. Cameron.

The sessional report showed that considerable progress is being made. The net increase in membership was 39 during the year. The total amount raised by the congregation for missions and philanthropy was \$2,361.47, and this amount was considerably increased through the Kent estate bequests. This is the best report ever submitted.

The choir reported a satisfactory year under the capable leadership of F. L. Willgoose.

The church officers elected last night follow:
Board of Management—W. D. Beemer, J. Stephen, D. Cameron, A. Bryan, S. B. Gorwill, C. S. Smallman.
Treasurer—J. A. Campbell.
Financial Secretary—J. A. McNaughton.
Pew Steward—W. T. Brown.
Auditors—George M. Miller and J. S. Moore.

Wallpaper and Picture Sale

COMMENCES JANUARY 17th.

Thousands of rolls of Wall Papers to be cleared to make room for new stock.

At a Reduction of From 1/4 to 1/2 Off.

Papers suitable for all rooms in the home. Even if you do not intend to paper now it will pay you to take advantage of the great bargains we are offering.

FRAMED PICTURES

One-quarter off on any Framed Picture in our stock. The same discount on all Fancy Photo Frames. If you are open for bargains, come and see for yourself.

A. E. JOLLY & Co., 190 Dundas St.

THREATENS ACTION AGAINST POLICE

Liberated Prisoner Says He Served Too Long.

WANTS \$5,000 DAMAGES

Claims Magistrate Only Sent Him Down for Ten Days and He Was Incarcerated for Fifteen Instead.

Alexander Stewart, who has just completed a term of fifteen days at the county jail for drunkenness, threatens to take action for \$5,000 damages against the London police department. He claims that he was sentenced to only ten days' imprisonment, and through an error fifteen days was put in the commitment.

Stewart told his story to the governor of the jail when he was first sent down, but little attention was paid to it. At the end of the ten days, however, the prisoner became so insistent that he had served his term and should be released, that Governor Carter called up the police station to verify the sentence. The entry in the police court blotter on Dec. 31 records his sentence as 15 or fifteen days.

Stewart insists that Magistrate Judd said ten days when sentencing him, and further states that a fellow-prisoner, Edward Fountain, is willing to swear that ten days was the term named.

For the reception or afternoon tea, Peters can supply you with the necessary "Good things to eat." Fancy sandwiches, salads, small dainty cakes and ices.

DINNERS

Complete change in our dining-room. Special attention given to dinners. Full Three-course Dinner, Soup, Meats, Vegetables and Dessert, 25c. Breakfast served at 8 to 3:30. Supper served 6 to 7:30. Give us a trial. We are open for business.

DINNER TICKETS, 6 FOR \$1.15.

J. M. CHIVAS
Confectioner and Restaurant,
117 Dundas Street.

G. R. GRICE

Optical Specialist.
Parlors, 180 Dundas Street, Upstairs.

The O O Duplex Oxypathor

Formerly sold by Mr. George Beach, is now sold by the Forest City Oxypathor Company, Room

215 Dominion Savings Building

With an Oxypathor in the house, ready for instant use, day or night, sickness and disease can be checked in the first stages and a cure promptly effected.

Call or write for explanation of treatment.

Phone 1546. Agents Wanted

The Manor Tea Room

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING.
Luncheon, 12 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Businessmen's Luncheon.
Tea, 4 to 7 p.m.
Private rooms reserved for special occasions.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Ltd.

Write or phone for particulars regarding scholarships, prizes, etc. Lottie L. Armstrong, registrar; F. Linforth Willgoose, Mus. Bac, principal.

NEW WALKERVILLE COMPANY.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The Northern Electric Company, with a capital of ten million dollars, has been incorporated by the State Department. The company's headquarters are in Montreal. Other companies incorporated during the week include the St. Clair Beach, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., capital \$200,000.

MONTREAL HERALD TO BE SOLD.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The Montreal Herald, which a few months ago was sold by J. B. Briery to J. Lotrine McGibbon, and left the Liberals without an English paper in Montreal, is to be transferred again. Negotiations for the transfer are practically completed.

ROSS' LIMITED.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

As previously announced Our Whole Magnificent Stock of

Made-Up Furs and Dressed Fur Skins

Is Now Being Offered at CLEARING PRICES

Our prices at all times are based on manufacturer's cost, and consequently very low; but now they are such that

Competition Is Out of the Running

Our reasons, as before stated, are too much stock, mild season and tight money. We may not have another such sale in many years.

Clearing Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists and Neckwear.

This department must be cleared up for new spring goods.

Phone 1319 196 Dundas Street

The Cost of Living

Has increased at least 50 per cent in the past few years. Has the return from the money you have saved increased in the same ratio? If not, you are growing poorer each year. Perhaps we can help you. For instance, if you have moneys on deposit at 3 per cent interest, we offer you an increased return of half as much again upon as good—perhaps better—security.

4 1/2%

Per annum, is paid for sums of \$100 and over left in our Debenture Department for a short term of years. Don't be afraid to call in and ask questions.

The Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.

Incorporated 1864.

Two Offices in London:

4-5 MARKET SQUARE. 442 RICHMOND STREET

T. G. MEREDITH, K.C., HUME CRONYN, President, General Manager.

51st Year.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS

London Liberal Club Prosperous and Progressive; Reorganized and On a Sound Financial Basis

Board of Trustees Formed to Handle Affairs of the Popular Institution--What The Liberal Club Offers in Recreation and Education to the Young Men of the City.

The London Liberal Club passes today into the hands of a new board of trustees, the final transfer of the valuable property at the corner of Queens Avenue and Park Avenue being consummated this week. At the same time the putting of the institution on a sound financial basis has also been accomplished and the future of the club is assuredly bright.

No city of its size in Canada has such commodious quarters for a political club as London and the advantage is one in which all parties share to some extent, the fine big auditorium providing frequent accommodation for public gatherings, non-political as well as Liberal, and for this reason the building is well-known to all citizens. It is, in fact, a public building that is a credit to London, and its excellent location makes it a most valuable property and one that is calculated to increase in value with the progress of the Forest City.

But, while it is gratifying to the Liberal Club to have such enviable quarters, still such a large property requires a greater amount of money to meet fixed charges, such as taxes and heating, and in the past, it was not possible to conduct the financial side with sufficient system to get the maximum amount of good out of the club. The desire of the present executive being to establish a system, whereby membership subscriptions should finance the club, the idea of transferring the title to a board of

trustees, which would assure perpetuity, was adopted, and the result of energetic work during the past couple of months, the club is now on a sounder basis than ever.

The Board of Trustees.

The proposals met with unanimous approval and henceforth a board of trustees will administer the affairs of the club, so far as the property is concerned, the officers of the club carrying out the various plans of interesting young men in the political life of the country. The bylaws provide for the election of successors to trustees retiring so that the board will be perpetual.

The first board consists of the following:

Sir George C. Gibbons, K.C.
Lt. Col. T. S. Hobbs, ex-M.P.P.
Hon. C. S. Hyman, ex-M.P.
Mr. F. E. Leonard.
Mr. Philip Pocock.
Mr. T. H. Purdom, K.C.
Mr. George M. Reid.

At the inaugural meeting of the board, Mr. George M. Reid was appointed chairman, and Mr. Claude Sanagan, president, of the Liberal Club, was appointed secretary-treasurer of the trust. The president of the Liberal Club, the immediate past president, Mr. George S. Gibbons and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Chesnut Butler, constitute the present advisory committee, acting with the board.

Arrangements were made for redecorating the interior and the executive of the club are now planning to increase the attractiveness of the club, both by developing the present features and by introducing new ones during the rest of the present season.

A Splendid Property.

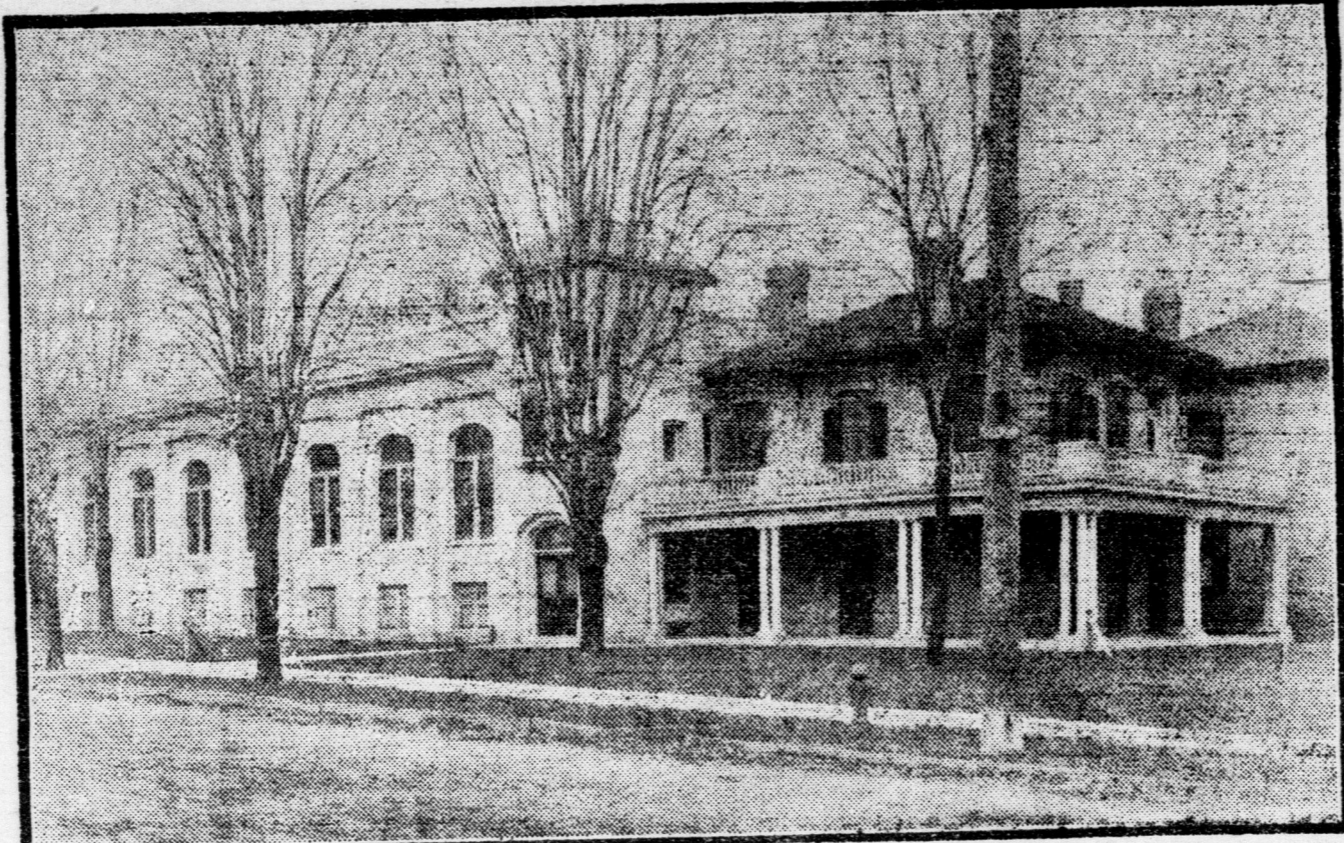
To those who have never been inside the Liberal Club it will be of interest to mention that the quarters are such that membership in the club is most desirable from the young man's standpoint. On the ground floor of the original building at the front is a handsome, large reading and card room, comfortably furnished, where a man may spend an evening of pleasure in healthy surroundings. The furnishings of this room all make for comfort, while the political environment is not lost sight of, numerous large paintings and engravings of the Liberal Club are hung on the walls as an inspiration to the young Canadians who use the club.

In the large annex at the Park Avenue side are several comfortable rooms with desks and telephone, and then the auditorium of Hyman Hall, a fine big room accommodating four to five hundred of an audience. At the front is the platform of meetings and facing the room is the splendid oil painting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with Canadian and British flags on either side. Below are the bowling alleys and the billiard rooms and a satisfactory while in the balance of the building, at the front, are the janitor's quarters.



MR. GEORGE M. REID,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of
London Liberal Club.

THE LONDON LIBERAL CLUB



The Social Features.

Most prominent among the social features of the club are the weekly euchre parties and the bowling. Last winter the euchre parties became so popular that it was not an unusual thing to see the entire auditorium more than filled with tables of progressive euchre. A prize was always given to the player receiving the most points during the evening and frequently, interest would be taken in the play-off. Occasionally the players would find that the executive had decided to surprise them with an invitation to the billiard room below where refreshments would be served.

When the present season opened in October, a tournament was started and ran simultaneously with the euchre parties. Those who came for an evening now and then did not interfere at all with the tournament because the points were kept for the whole season. At the close of the tournament there was a distribution of a number of prizes. So successful was the experiment that the executive decided this month to have another tournament and it will start a week from next Wednesday, the same evening that the nomination of officers will be held and it is hoped that there will be a record attendance that night.

The club has several billiard tables and these promise to be an added attraction as the executive is having them put into first class shape.

The other big social feature of the club is the bowling and the club is fortunate in possessing two splendid alleys. Last year they were used so much that at the opening of the present season it was deemed advisable to have them scraped and shelled and now they are in fine condition. As the alleys are open from 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon they are becoming a popular resort for a number of businessmen who take exercise knocking over the pins.

The floor of the auditorium was recently fixed for dancing and although there are a couple of nights a week on which that portion of the building is occupied by another organization, the large reading room at the front is always reserved for the Liberal Club members and will accommodate a number of tables of cards.

The Educational Side.

In the lounge room will also be found magazines and newspapers for the education of those who drop in to wait for a friend or to spend an hour or so. Besides The Advertiser, The Globe, The Canadian Courier, and other Canadian publications, the club is putting in the reading room such leading British journals as the Westminster Gazette and the Manchester Guardian.

However, the educational side of the club does not end with providing current publications for the members but all who express a desire to receive them, either for themselves or for friends of any political persuasion, may receive political pamphlets that will keep readers abreast of the times.

Then several times each year, meetings open to the public are held and a general invitation extended to citizens to hear national questions discussed by able speakers. So far this season only a couple of such meetings have been held, the first being that at which Rev. Dr. Spurgeon, of England, addressed a large gathering on "Lord George and his position in the community upon the level to which he is accustomed. Men who go home brain tired and who bring their troubles with them, have little time for interest in public affairs. We must try to do something for the political education of the young men of the country before they are caught in the mesh of business so that when this business does get a grip of them they will know something of the political problems of the Province and of the Dominion.

In regard to the larger public meetings the London Liberal Club will benefit along with other Liberal clubs throughout the province from the work undertaken by the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario, the "Lord George and his position in the community upon the level to which he is accustomed. Men who go home brain tired and who bring their troubles with them, have little time for interest in public affairs. We must try to do something for the political education of the young men of the country before they are caught in the mesh of business so that when this business does get a grip of them they will know something of the political problems of the Province and of the Dominion.

Work of the Federation
As the London Liberal Club is affiliated with the Federation, it may be of interest to review briefly the work of the largest organization. It was founded at a meeting held in Toronto in March of last year and already boasts of forty flourishing clubs in cities, towns, villages,

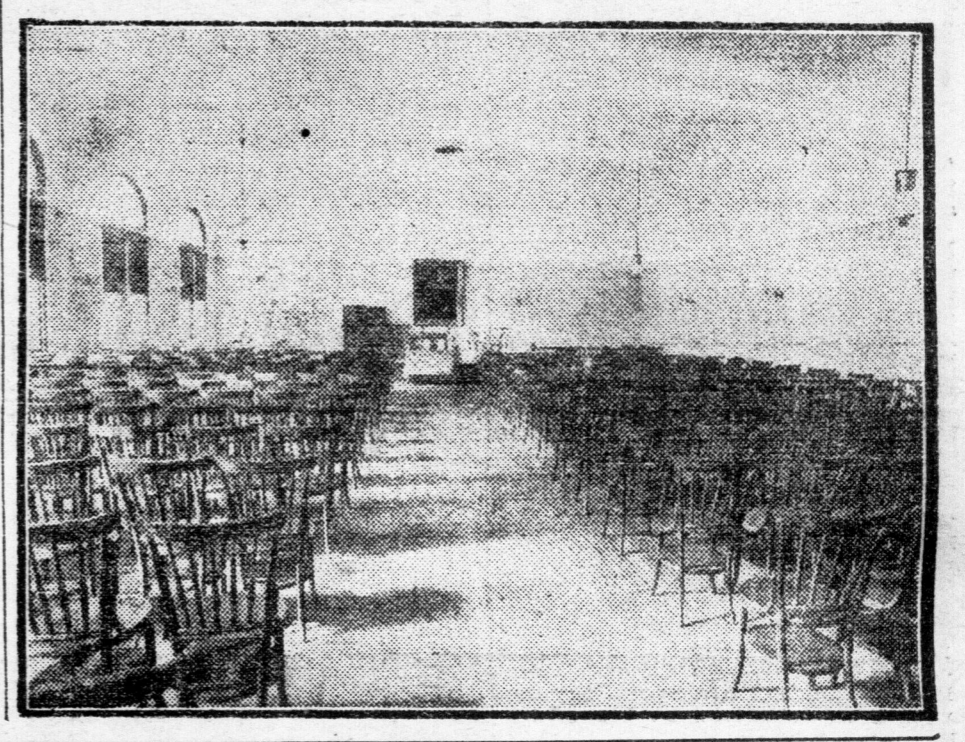
and rural districts. The Federation has no connection with the general organization of the party but aims to encourage belief in Liberal principles. It aims, too, to give young men interested in politics a chance to talk about politics and hear them discussed on broad, fundamental issues, free from offensive and narrow partisanship. At the organization, London was represented by the president and Mr. F. H. Greenleaf, and since then the local club has offered to assist in the organization of clubs in the towns and rural districts of Middlesex. As an incentive to greater work in political education, every body remembers the mammoth banquet given by the young men of Ontario to the Liberal leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. N. W. Howell, K.C., at Hamilton last November. It was on that occasion that Sir Wilfrid took the forward stand of tax-free food. Mr. W. B. Preston, of the Bantford Examiner, is the capable and energetic president of the Federation and Mr. Stanley Kerr, of Toronto, the secretary-treasurer. Recently the Federation issued a pamphlet in which it declared:

"There is more reason for the inauguration of a system of political education in Canada than ever before, since Confederation. The haste to be rich, so characteristic of the age, has turned away the young Canadian from his former interest in public affairs. A greater part of his time as well as a greater concentration of his thought is needed to enable him to maintain his position in the community upon the level to which he is accustomed. Men who go home brain tired and who bring their troubles with them, have little time for interest in public affairs. We must try to do something for the political education of the young men of the country before they are caught in the mesh of business so that when this business does get a grip of them they will know something of the political problems of the Province and of the Dominion.

"Another reason why political education is more necessary today than ever before, is that the proportion of newcomers to the country is greater than at any other time since settlement began. We received during the past year over 400,000 new arrivals. This means that within twelve months one in every twenty of our population came to Canada either from Europe or from the United States. These newcomers should know, and many of them are anxious to know the history of Canada, the struggle for responsible Government, the conditions that preceded Confederation, the historic attitude of the two parties upon trade issues, the opening up of the great North West and its attendant problems, the agitation for social reforms and advanced legislation in Ontario. The mission of Liberal Clubs throughout the country where the spoken words will influence when the written word often falls unheeded should be to gather the young men of Canadian birth as well as those from abroad, and by means of debates, addresses, lectures and social talks, give them an understanding of our political problems and an interest in their solution."

This work is the mission of the London Liberal Club and now that the new basis has been worked out with the financial future for a number of years assured, the club will make new advances that were not possible before. The executive will meet next week to complete arrangements for the annual nomination and election of officers. In the meantime, officers will receive applications for membership and judging by the increasing interest taken during the present season with large additions every Wednesday evening, the prospects are that the present year will be a most successful one in the history of the London Liberal Club.

AUDITORIUM AT HYMAN HALL



How the Muncey Indians Select Their Chief; The Indian Women Hold Big Power With Vote

Original tribal customs still adhered to by the Indians of the Muncey reservations are interesting studies in themselves. Each of the three tribes have national customs of their own and distinctive manners of electing their councils, chiefs or other governing bodies. Among the Oneidas, for instance, the ancient Oneida custom of the women of the tribe selecting the chiefs is still adhered to, although the men of the tribe are largely responsible for the election of these chiefs to positions of special prominence or head chieftainship. The oldest woman in each clan has, however, the strongest voice in the original selection or dedication of these chiefs. If in the opinion of the women of the clan, a young man promises to be an especially strong, sturdy, upright and honorable representative of the clan, one of the elder women will come to him and say that he is to come before the tribal council on such a day. He is not supposed to know for what purpose his presence is desired, but in reality he does know and if he is not desirous of the honor about to be conferred upon him, he will not attend. If he attends and the other women do not object to his selection or if by reason of her age, the woman who nominates him is bound to have her selection accepted by the tribe in any case, he grows up to be a chief, and on becoming of age, takes his place in the tribal council.

Select Their Own.
Not infrequently the older women of the tribe will take advantage of their age and position to select their own nephews, grandsons or other relatives for chiefs. When it comes to selecting a chief for the whole tribe, the oldest chief usually is given the preference if he happens to belong to the Wolf clan. At present the Oneidas are without a head chief. The late Jacob Cornelius held that position for many years. At present the oldest chief of the Oneidas is John Danford, who is eighty or more years of age. He belongs to the Turtle clan, however, which is not as high a clan as the Wolf clan.

Three Sets of Chiefs.
Each clan has three sets of two chiefs or six in all, making eighteen for the tribe. The alternatives in each position are called second chiefs. The chiefs of the wolf clan are Jacob Cornelius (deceased), whose successor has not yet been appointed, and John Cornelius; William Ireland and David W. Williams; Frank Nicholas and Abraham Schuyler. The chiefs of the Bear clan are: Isaiah Stokes and Jacob Ireland; Henry Nicholas and Patterson Cornelius; Enoch Hill and Isaac Schuyler. It will be observed that two descendants of Moses Schuyler, who was instrumental in the Oneidas settling in Middlesex, are the chiefs of the present tribe. The chiefs of the Turtles are: John Danford and Jameson Cornelius; Nicodemus Elm and James Farmer, Daniel John and Willie John. In addition to the eighteen chiefs already enumerated there are three honorary chiefs, one from each clan. They are William K. Cornelius, of the Wolf clan, Joshua Williams of the Bears and Jacob Elm of the Turtles. Although there are three distinct clans, they always emphasize the claim that they are a united nation and intermarriage between the different clans is encouraged. In such cases the children belong to the mother's clan and the husband on marrying outside of his clan, becomes a member of his wife's clan. When however, Oneidas marry outside of their clan, the common Indian custom holds good and the wife becomes one of her husband's people. If an Indian woman marries a white man or an Indian of another tribe, she and her husband must leave the reservation. But an

Indian man may marry a woman of any color or of any tribe and she is received into the tribe to which her husband belongs.

The Muncey Chief.
The chief of the Munceys is John Lawrence Case. Although a young man, he has done much for his people, whom he ably represents. He is a grandson of the late Isaac Dolson, Linoworvishas, who fought in the war of 1812 and whose father, Olyogon was killed at Queenston Heights along with Sir Isaac Brock. The Muncey council consists of a chief and two councillors, the latter being Nelles Timothy and George Dolson. The Muncey and Chippewa councils are elective. The chiefs of the Oneidas on the other hand, are hereditary chiefs.

Wilfrid Riley is the new chief of the Chippewas. He was recently elected to this position held for many years by the late Joseph Fisher, who was a member of the Chippewa council for 43 years. Joseph Fisher's immediate successor, Sam French, held office for one term previous to Mr. Riley's election. The Chippewa councillors are Job Fisher, George Fisher, senior, Johnston Grosbeck, Elijah Burch, and William Simon.

Marriage Laws.

When an Indian woman marries outside her tribe in the case of most tribes, she may return to it when her husband dies or she becomes separated from him, unless she has drawn her commutation money, which some of the Chippewas for instance, pay to a woman who leaves their tribe. It is partly optional with the tribe to do so and usually the woman is advised not to sell her rights, in case she would wish to return to the tribe at some future time. After once drawing her commutation money, an Indian woman has no more rights in her tribe and if she returns to it, is usually regarded as a trespasser. Every year the Chippewas lose a number of women by marriage and usually there are several who draw their commutation money. Some tribes pay only a small part of the value of land holdings in commutation and there is said to be a case of an Oneida woman who has entered into a common law marriage with a Chippewa but dares not become legally married, because she would then be a Chippewa and could not hold her present farm of 200 acres of improved land. The couple have a family of several children. Should the mother die, the father would not likely be allowed to continue to occupy his wife's land, nor is it likely that the children, who are of course regarded as Chippewas, would be recognized as in any way entitled to their mother's land. Not infrequently similar situations arise out of the strict Indian adherence to the ancient order of things by which the wife invariably becomes one of the husband's people. It recalls to mind the words of the Hebrew maiden, Ruth, to her husband, "Thy people shall be my people and where thou goest, there will I follow."



PAUL LAWRENCE CASE, head of
ancient tribesmen at Muncey Reservation.

proved land. The couple have a family of several children. Should the mother die, the father would not likely be allowed to continue to occupy his wife's land, nor is it likely that the children, who are of course regarded as Chippewas, would be recognized as in any way entitled to their mother's land. Not infrequently similar situations arise out of the strict Indian adherence to the ancient order of things by which the wife invariably becomes one of the husband's people. It recalls to mind the words of the Hebrew maiden, Ruth, to her husband, "Thy people shall be my people and where thou goest, there will I follow."

pewas, 18 acres. Probably the Chippewas are the wealthiest, however, since various moneys are held in trust for them by the Canadian Government. The Oneidas were recently enriched by large payments from the United States Government for the land which they vacated in New York State, but some of them sold their claims for very little.

It is perhaps regrettable that the Indians do not perpetuate their Indian names to a greater extent. In the summer time baseball is a favorite recreation.

Losing Their Language.

What many of the thoughtful Chippewas look upon with strong regret is the gradual loss of their language. In the government schools the children readily learn to speak English and frequently forget their native language which they learned in the first few years of their lives. Even those who understand it rarely speak it. Mothers speak to their children in the Chippewa tongue and the children invariably reply in English. Only the oldest men of the tribes have Indian names. It is possible that a movement to preserve the Chippewa language may be set on foot. The Oneidas, although the majority know English fairly well, are preserving their native language to a much greater extent.

It may be that there are some who still think that the Indians live in a more or less uncivilized state. They would be quite disillusioned by a visit to Indian homes, where organs, pianos, sewing machines, gramophones and kitchen cabinets are common articles of furniture. Here and there one may find, however, a primitive mill, consisting of a stump hewed out and a long stick, blunt rounded and heavy at each end, but whittled down to a convenient handle in the middle. In this rude mill, some of the Indian women still grind corn to make soup and Indian bread. Mat weaving out of corn husks is one of the ways the Indian women earn their money. They also make Indian goods and novelties. In the winter, hunting and trapping is still followed to a considerable extent by the men, and the swamps of the Muncey reserves yield an annual harvest of muskrat skins. Agriculture, and fruit-growing on the reserve, and flax-pulling away from home, are other principal occupations.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOON NEAREST OF OUR NEIGHBORS NEVER A PART OF EARTH

[From the London Nation.]

The moon is very companionable of winter nights. It is a pure luxury in June, but in December, when the frost is knitting its white crystals on the road and the sun is far away on the other side of the earth, we are very glad of a mirror in the sky to remind us of our existence and to give us a little of his light. On nights when we have the phenomenon of "the young moon" with the old moon in her arms, we are reminded that even this black old earth is a star. Within the bright crescent of once-reflected sunlight, the rest of the moon is faintly shown in greenish glimmer. There we see the earth itself, and know that the sun strikes brightly on our tropical jungles what time our latitudes are in the grip of winter night. If our earth at first reflection shines as green as brother Mars is red (there he is running past the unchangeable Twins), what a sight we must be for any other human beings inhabiting the solar system!

A NEAR NEIGHBOR.

The moon is such a handy neighbor when we consider the tenacity of the universe. She is so near that a flash of light could pass between us in little more than a second, whereas it would take a hundred and sixteen years to pass the space between us and Betelgeuse, that red-and-purple star at one corner of the frame round Orion's belt. If the moon came towards us as quickly as Vega has been doing for probably ten million years to get out of the way. We don't understand figures like this in the least down in the country, but when we look at the night sky, like a very crowded city of lamps, where people far out of reach are enjoying themselves round their own fires, we feel intensely lonely and glad of the company of our own dowdy but near-by moon. She seems to us a little nearer than Russia, a bit of England detached for a convenient reason, and as important in its crop of light as though it had been put under turnips.

The townspeople, too, who scout the idea of making any use of the stars, and will not even hear of messages between us and Mars, do sometimes dream of a trip to the moon, and read the books of Jules Verne and others on the subject as not altogether impossible romances. They are not much worried about theories relating to the stars. They do not wonder whether some of those that shine so brightly tonight really ceased to exist about a hundred years ago, and may therefore cease to be visible tomorrow. They will not quarrel on the subject of their life-history, whether, as Professor Eickertson says, they are rejuvenated by collision, or whether in some billions of years our own sun and all the rest of them will grow cold. But we can quarrel about the moon almost as easily as about Uster. The moon sticks has defective vision, or is blinded by party prejudice; we will argue as to whether she turns round or not, because she always shows us the same face, and as to whether the back, which we never see, can be inhabited or not. And though we have long given up worrying about the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

SHACKLETON'S NEW ANTARTIC DASH BOLDEST IN SOUTH POLE FEATS IF DOGS GIVE OUT MEN ARE LOST

The most surprising feature of Sir Ernest Shackleton's plan to cross the South Polar continent is that he proposes to march at least 1,500 miles and possibly 1,700 without the aid of depots of food. So daring a scheme has never been attempted before. The usual plan has been to make a depot every 70 miles or so. No other Polar explorer has ever tried to carry enough food for the whole journey. Is it possible?

"I don't care," said Sir Ernest yesterday, "how many people say it isn't possible. I say it is, and I'm going to show that it is. For the last two years I have been working it out, down to the last ounce of food, and as far as I can see there is no reason why we should not do it. We shall start with 120 dogs and about 12,000 pounds of food. As we go along the dogs will eat each other, and by the time we reach the Pole, or thereabouts, we shall probably be reduced to 50 dogs and six sledges. That equipment should see us

through the 700 miles or so still in front of us. In working out the equipment I allowed ten days for delay by blizzards."

"Dog Eat Dog" System.

The astonishing boldness of the scheme becomes still more apparent when compared with Amundsen's. The Norwegian depended on the "dog eat dog" system now adopted by Sir Ernest Shackleton, but he made the usual depots as well. That is to say, the load on the march out was lightened about every 70 miles, and on the way back food could be picked up, both for the men and the surviving dogs. Sir Ernest's expedition will only be able to lighten the load by what they eat and there will be no food for them to pick up. The scheme marks a revolution in Polar work.

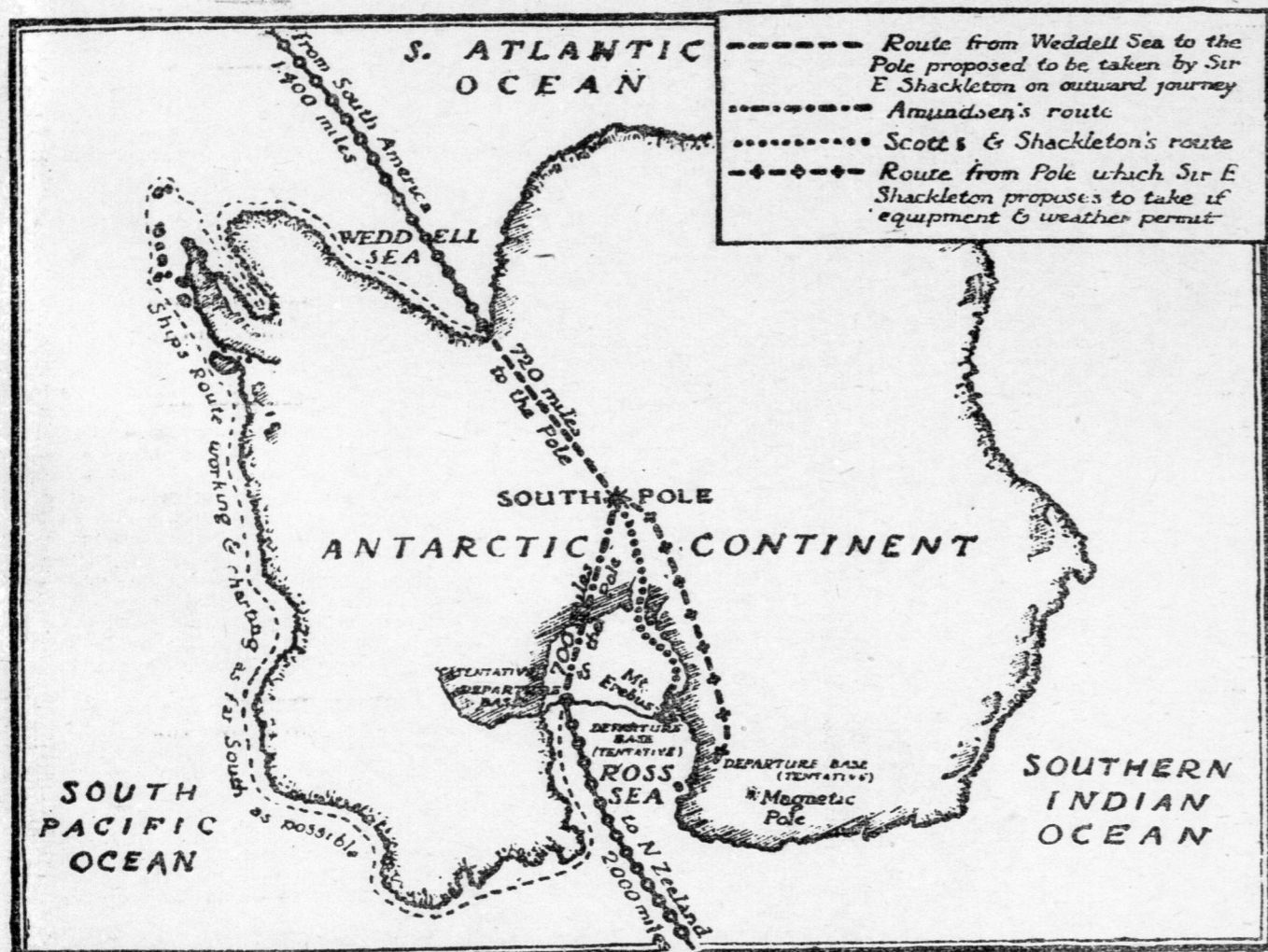
Whether the great march will be 1,500 miles without depots, or only 1,700, will depend on the time of the arrival of the ship at the Weddell Sea landing place. If the ship arrives

if the conditions are suitable it should be able to carry 200 pounds at 20 miles an hour. It will, of course, be more strongly made than an ordinary aeroplane, and I see no reason why it should not succeed on a pretty hard surface, considering that most of the weight will be carried by the wings. If we cannot start the first season we shall use the aeroplane for making the few depots, and it is possible that it will escort us a little way on the great march."

"Do you expect much help from the motor sledges?"

"They should do better than those used by Scott. The advantage of using an air screw to drive them will be that there will be less risk of breaking parts of the engine. When the sledge comes to a bad piece of ground there will be no sudden stop to throw a strain on the engine. The engine will still go on working the screw as if the sledge were moving. It was engine breakages that disabled Scott's sledges."

THE RECORD POLAR EXPEDITION



The above map explains Sir Ernest Shackleton's bold plan for crossing the Antarctic Continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea, via the South Pole.

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early enough in the season Sir Ernest and five companions will at once start without any depots," said Sir Ernest. "Whether we start straight away or not, the McMurdo Sound party will not be troubled about depots at all. But if the ship cannot land then till the summer is further advanced they will make depots for about 100 miles both from the Weddell Sea base and from McMurdo Sound."

The Long March.

"I would rather go straight through without any depots," said Sir Ernest. "Whether we start straight away or not, the McMurdo Sound party will not be troubled about depots at all. But if the ship cannot land then till the summer is further advanced they will make depots for about 100 miles both from the Weddell Sea base and from McMurdo Sound."

"Presumably you are carrying very concentrated food?"

"Not at all. Highly concentrated food is no use in the Antarctic. I discovered that on my last expedition. We shall take a special nourishing food which is being prepared for us, but it will not be the kind of food which makes you feel as if you had eaten nothing."

The Aero-Sledge.

"Only for carrying stores on the ground. The wings will be too small to allow the machine to fly, but they will be set at an angle which will take practically all the weight off the wheels. Whether the machine will be really useful will depend on the surface, but

But I shall not depend on the motor. We shall have the dogs we can get, and we shall depend on them."

"And if the dogs fail?"

"Then we shall be done," said Sir Ernest cheerfully.

BATTLE OF BISHOPS MAY DIVIDE THE ANGELICAN CHURCH

Controversy Over the Kikuyu Affair May Bring On a Great Schism.

WRITES A. G. GARDINER

Brilliant Summing Up of the Present Situation by Editor of London News.

When the heather is dry a small spark will set it alight, and the flames will travel far. That is the explanation of the fierce conflagration that is raging in the Anglican Church today. The spark that fell at Kikuyu in June dropped innocently enough, upon a train that led straight to the powder magazines of the church. That the story should have come from Africa is in accordance with precedent. The desert, we have been told, is the home of the heresy. And yet it would be difficult to conceive a people less likely to be concerned about orthodoxy or heterodoxy than the simple pagans who dwell in the highlands of the Kikuyu country, east of Victoria Nyanza and a little south of the Equator. They are an innocent folk, living primitive lives under their chiefs, wearing scarlet ornaments, and subject to the magic of the artful medicine man.

The Two Bishops.

To them, enter the missionaries. They represent many churches, but all of them are inspired by the desire to win the people from paganism to Christianity. When missionaries are brought face to face with a primitive people they discover the virtues of a primitive faith. The refinements of the theologians, who will erect their faith upon a diphthong, are found to have no relevance—to be, indeed, hindrances. The fact has been realized in British East Africa, and the missionaries like sensible men have sought to save their converts from the sectarian wrangles of more sophisticated lands. They have aimed at a working unity which, while it did not compromise their loyalty to their own special creeds, would enable them to build up a united native church at peace with itself. They were stimulated in this purpose by the fact that there is a rival to Christianity in the field. It is the Cross against the Crescent. Mohammedanism is, as it has always been, the most virile and powerful opponent of Christianity in the world, and nowhere has its challenge been more triumphant than in Africa. To go into battle against such a foe with civil war in the ranks would be to go to defeat. When, therefore, the missionaries of the various churches met at Kikuyu in June to discuss a scheme of federation they were con-

cerned not only to avoid a wasteful and unchristian sectarian strife, but to present a solid front to a powerful opponent. The conference arrived at certain proposals as to common forms of worship, allocation of territory to the churches in possession and recognition of each other's members. At the close a communion service was held in the Presbyterian Church, the only place of worship available. At this service, at which the Bishop of Mombasa officiated and the Bishop of Uganda was present, members of various non-episcopal churches, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and others, received the communion.

The Bishop of Zanzibar.

These are the facts around which the battle rages. The first attack was not made in England. It came in the form of a letter from Dr. Weston, the Bishop of Zanzibar, who represents the Catholic and exclusive movement in the Church of England. In this letter, written to the Bishop of St. Albans, he acknowledged the good intentions of the "Protestantizing party" in British East Africa and Uganda, but he practically impeached the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda of heresy. He attacked the proposed scheme for a new African Church on the ground that it did not contain the Athanasian Creed, nor the Rites of Confirmation and Absolution, that it provided no priest for the celebration of holy communion, and did not acknowledge the episcopacy as fundamental. He concluded by claiming "that the matter of the Kikuyu conference be heard and judged in our provincial court, before our metropolitan and his comprovincial bishops, according to Catholic precedent."

The publication of this letter precipitated the crisis. It was a challenge to the Protestant section of the church which could not be ignored. Dr. Moule, the Bishop of Durham, in a letter to the Times, declared that if the two bishops in Africa were arraigned for heresy for their share of responsibility for a program which he thought to be true to the mind of their Master, and full of promise for His work, he for one would willingly, if it might be, take his place beside them. Dr. Tucker, the former bishop of Uganda, strongly supported the Kikuyu scheme, and Christian unity, and declared that "if any blame attaches to Bishop Willis (the present Bishop of Uganda) in these matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him."

"No Bishop, No Church."

The immediate struggle centres round the place of the bishops in the Christian church. The Bishop of Zanzibar, as Dean Henson has pointed out, has publicly accused two Anglican bishops of heresy (a) because they assumed that episcopacy was not essential to a Christian church; and (b) because they joined in communion with the ministers of non-episcopal churches. In other words, his position is "No bishop, no church." This position summarizes the issue between the two sections of the church. If it is maintained, then inter-communion with Rome is permissible; but inter-communion with Protestant bodies outside the church is impossible. The issue, in short, involves the question whether the Church of England is a comprehensive and national church of every citizen, or, in fact, a member, or an exclusive church, with an open door to Rome and a closed door to Protestantism.

On this issue there seems no room for compromise. The one school asserts that the church is a society, and the episcopal channel; the other asserts that spiritual grace is independent of bishops and may flow through any channel. Both sides claim to have the authority of the Bible on their side.

Dr. Wace, Dr. Henson, and the Bishop of Durham declare that the greatest and most representative divines of the "Reformed Church of England" intended that the episcopate be necessary to a church. The episcopate was retained in England for political and religious reasons. They trace the contrary view to the Tractarian movement which was intended to be a deliberate subversion of Protestantism. Canon Knox Little, on the other hand, claims that the Prayer Book teaches that "Without a bishop no priest, without a bishop no confirmation, without a bishop no confirmation, no right of admission to the communion; without a priest, no communion to receive."

Catholic or Protestant?

The battle about the bishops is really a battle for the possession of the Church of England. Is the church Catholic or Protestant? Does it ignore the reformation, and issue organically from the Roman Church, or does it spring from the reformation and repudiate the Roman Catholic Church? All this is the controversy. There are evidences that some of the high Catholics regret the action of the Bishop of Zanzibar in forcing the quarrel, but the Bishop of Oxford declares that unless the Anglican Church today stands its principles in such a way as will "pull it together again in a unity comprehensive and intelligible. . . it will go the certain way to disruption."

This seems to be not only the courageous but the only sensible course to pursue. Whether, when taken, it will prevent disruption is very doubtful. The church must decide where it stands—whether it is Catholic or Protestant. The idea that it can permanently compromise on this vital issue collapses directly a real test is applied; there is little doubt where the sympathies of the public are. The Catholic party in the church has made remarkable progress of late years. It has been conspicuous alike for its intellectual qualities and its social enthusiasm, and this fact has widened the area of its apparent victory. Prayers which would have aroused a national protest twenty years ago have become the commonplace incidents of the church's ritual.

The Public and the Quarrel.

But, despite of all this, the Catholic movement in the church is still very largely confined to the clergy. The general body of church-going people remain, as they have always been, fundamentally and ineradicably Protestant. They may like the nonconformist, and they may dislike him they dislike him as one who is nearest to their communion and who for some perverse reason has set up a tabernacle of his own. They are not remote from him as they are from the Roman Catholic. They want a plain religion, and distrust the pretensions of the priest. They know that their church claims to be a national church, and that as a national church, controlled by Parliament, every British subject is, ipso facto, a member of it. As to the question of the necessity of bishops and of confirmation as a preliminary to receiving the communion, they do not forget that many royalists who have married into our royal family were never confirmed as members of the Church of England and yet had the holy communion administered to them. Nor do they forget that in Scotland, our own King and Queen are members of a non-episcopal church, and are members of it because it is the official representative in Scotland of the Protestant faith.

But it is the situation abroad even more than that at home which makes it necessary that the church should decide where it stands. There can hardly be any doubt that if Kikuyu or any other mission



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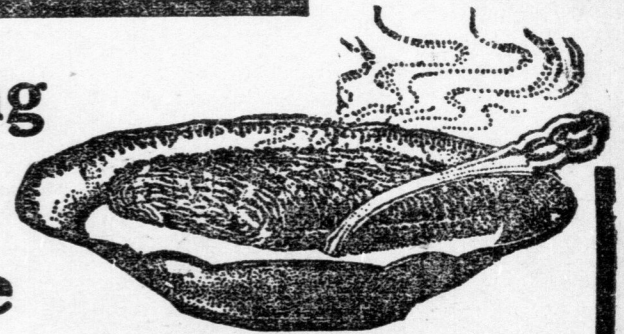


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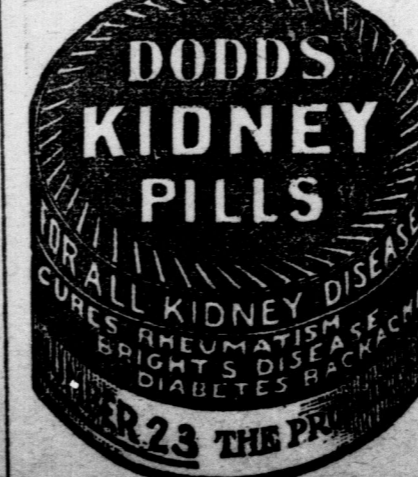
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ARMS AND THE WOMAN

[BY REX E. BEACH.]

Illustrated By George Gibbs.

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"Here's the point," said Hoffmeister. "If we send a messenger they'll know there's trouble aboard. The stage has been stuck up so often it's getting habitual. We've got to use ingenuity. I've wired to Horn for two Wells-Fargo men. They'll meet you at the second relay, so you pull out alone, as usual, and pick 'em up there."

Shorty nodded acquiescence. "All the same, I ain't weighed down with suppressed grief at being duenna for thirty thousand dollars, even for twenty miles—that is, not in the immoral vicinities of this neighborhood."

"Oh, there's no danger this side of Number Two. I'll be on the Big Grade if it's anywhere."

"Let me impress on you once and forever that there ain't no danger to me in neither place—I'm the driver. Black Bart knows that the olive wreaths of peace and concord is grained on to me, and sproutin' like a sparrowgrass. It's the messenger that fills the exactin' duties of imitatin' the back end of a shootin' gallery."

Hoffmeister and his companion drank; the large man wetting the bottom of his glass with the vitriol, and tossing it off wryly; the other filling his to the brim, and rolling it in his mouth like a toothbrush.

"If suppose," said the independent, having coughed the paralysis from his vocal cords, "you saw the girl that came up yesterday with Newcomb?"

"What! Girl here? In this camp?" Shorty showed extreme trepidation. "Why, I got off up here on purpose to get chide of 'em."

"Yes, I only caught a glimpse of her myself, but what I saw looked mighty pretty."

"The driver groaned. 'I'll be just my internal luck to run slap into her, an' if I do, I'll stampee like a buffalo calf, see if I stampee!'"

"What's the matter with you?" "Well, it's this way. The minute I see skirts, I go plumb dizzy—my eyes hang out like loose uster buttons, an' them little red springs in my mouth goes drrr till my throat feels like I was beatin' carpets in a closet. My speech splinters up and sticks in my lilk. I was eatin' sun perch in the dark."

A man inserted his head through the door and yelled: "All aboard!"

The two men carried the messenger box from the rear room, lifting it on to the boot. The postmaster tossed a dyspeptic mailbag into the stage body, and the driver scrambled to his throne with dignity. The heel of his gathered his reins, the voice of "Peg-Leg," the landlord, came to him.

"Hey! Wait a minute—passenger fer you, Shorty."

There was a rustle and scurry, and the Jehu's widening gaze beheld a flashing, white-clad, feminine figure, petite and pie-resque. It launched itself upon him, more dreadful than a plague, and he froze in his seat.

"Oh! I want to ride up there," she cried brightly, and Shorty's heart turned to water. He slid dumbly along till he crowded the edge, while she was lifted by willing hands, settling beside him like a bit of thistle-down.

"All right, Shorty!" said "Peg-Leg." "Good-bye, Miss. Cooie again," and the populace of Forest Hill doffed felt and fur to sweep the ground in a Chesterfieldian salute. The men at the rearing horses' heads watched the driver vainly waiting the signal to let go, but his eyes were roving helplessly. He licked his lips and opened his mouth. There issued—silence, broken only by the tramp of the dancing animals.

Theatricality, it was a stagewait, silent, awaiting a great—perhaps with a delighted audience grinning its approval. He swallowed desperately, the precipice of his esophagus like an ore-skip diving into a shaft. His body doubled convulsively, and there came a cough, unheeded and sharp—as sudden, metallic, and loud as the exhaust of a switch engine on a frosty morning. Men and horses leaped together, and they were snatched clattering into full flight. Simultaneously there was a jolting crash and a muffled squeak from the girl. Oh, lasting disgrace! Shorty had taken out the corner post of the hotel porch.

Under her taciturn loquacity the dust dissolved in Shorty's mouth, the constricted paralysis left his larynx, and sounds born of intellect began to issue, hoarse and unintelligible at first, but approximating rhetoric of a kind.

Never in his life had the little man been so long in the company of the unknown sex, and now this unwanted intimacy with its most lovely member, together with the sense of being in a measure her protector, stimulated him strangely. His chest swelled round and full and he thought:

"Grand! If the boys could only see me now! I ain't sweatin' a bit."

Occasionally he stole furtive sideways glances, then stared fixedly at the thrifty road ahead, planting the impression in his memory that they

might later grow and bloom into marvelous reminiscence.

"Do you always carry a gun?" she inquired, gazing doubtfully at his holster, from which protruded a curved ivory pistol butt smoothed by much usage.

"Yep I learned the habit as a baby."

"It's an awfully big one, isn't it?" "Sure, an' she jumps like a goat, too. First time I shot her, she bucked me through a fence an' then kicked at me twice under the bottom rail. We've got acquainted now, though. Want to try her?"

"No! no!" she hastily disclaimed the girl. "It might frighten the horses."

"Not on your life—they're used to it. 'Tain't over two weeks ago that Black Bart shot up the Auburn Kid."

live quite a time, as much in some cases as two weeks, if the water is very pure. But if the water is full of other kinds of germs, especially sewage germs, the typhoid bacilli seem to die out much faster; again because of the greater competition they have to face. Now, please don't interpret this as an argument for contamination of our water with sewage to make it safer.

The only way to keep water supplies really safe is to keep all sewage out of them.

With meat, because meat is solid, not a liquid, like milk and water, the germs that get on it from the butcher's hands and mouthspray, from the knives, the air of the room, from flies, from the paper used to wrap it in, from everything it comes in contact with, lie at first on the surface. Because the meat is only partially solid, however, these germs grow in after a time and reach deeper and deeper into the meat. Just as in the case of water and milk, etc., the exact changes that may be produced depend on the exact kinds and combinations of the germs that may fall upon the meat; sometimes, on germs present in the animal's body when it was killed. Whether the meat is good or worse or better for these changes depends on the kinds and number. No one likes perfectly fresh meat; it is not very digestible then; and usually meat must be hung some time to become palatable and reach the best point for consumption; one week to several weeks according to temperature and other things. Meantime bacterial decomposition is going on, ripening the meat. This ripening process, these changes of the more delicate kinds, if present, tend to die out, just as they do in standing water or in souring milk. Some few spore-formers, again, may survive just as they may in water or in milk.

But here is the very important distinction between water and milk on the one hand and meat on the other: If there is an outbreak of typhoid due to water, the health department, very properly, urges the public to boil the water, assuring them that this way they will kill the germs, and those who drink only boiled water escape any danger of infection through the water. If there is the outbreak of typhoid due to meat, the health department very properly recommends pasteurization to kill the germs of tuberculosis. Pasteurization heating the milk, not to the boiling point (212 degrees Fahrenheit) but only to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, for 20 to 30 minutes.

In the case of meat, however, there is no need to urge that it should be cooked, for we nearly all do that anyway; sometimes boiling it, sometimes roasting or frying it, and only those few persons who eat raw meat (not merely rare) run any risk of the ordinary infectious diseases from meat.

It is true that very occasionally there are disease germs present in meat that boiling, roasting or frying will not kill. But these are not the germs of our ordinary diseases at all; and most of them cannot be recognized by meat inspection either. The meat inspection to prevent tuberculosis was abandoned in the United States, because it could not be carried to the point of

turning now to water: If typhoid germs are present in the water they will

be often carried by milk. It was not carried by sour milk, even if the milk was only slightly sour, and the explanation is the souring, that is, the acid production by the regular lactic acid germs, killed off the very delicate typhoid germs. Only fresh milk is really dangerous so far as disease germs are concerned, because in old, sour milk they have been killed by the regular acid germs, but do not produce any special disease, but can affect the milk. The benefits of sour milk as a diet have been advocated, based on this principle, for it was proposed that by killing off the great deal of sour milk, the intestinal bacteria we usually have might be replaced by the lactic acid bacilli; and these would make so much acid in our intestines that the disease germs we swallow would be killed out before they could do us harm, just as they are killed out in sour milk. However, it is quite difficult to get the sour milk bacteria (or germs) to replace those in our intestines completely; and they do not kill all the germs in milk, especially certain very tough germs, known as spore-formers. These germs lie dormant while the lactic acid germs are growing, but if the latter are killed off (as by boiling or long standing) the spore-formers grow and putrefy the milk.

Turning now to water: If typhoid germs are present in the water they will

chiefly on account of germs growing in it, just as in the case of meat or milk, but to a far smaller extent, because the organic matter is so very much smaller in amount.

Now can these germs get into meat and milk and water. If the "surroundings are healthy?" The fact is that germs of some kind are present almost everywhere in the world, even in deep wells that draw their waters from 1,000 feet below the surface, although usually such waters are very free of them compared with things upon the surface of the earth. Milk in the cows' udder is often free from germs; but the moment it passes from the udder, it picks up germs; squirreling through the air to the milk pail, it gets them from the air; in the milk pail it gets them from the milk pail; from the strainer, if a strainer is used; from the mouthspray of the milkman, unless he wears a mouth-strainer, as surgeons do now when they are operating; from the milkman's hands; from the outside of the teats and udder which shed a continual rain of germs into the milk; in short, from everything the milk comes into contact with.

Just so with water, and meat; only the precautions taken in a major surgical operation, or in a bacteriological laboratory, are quite impossible in a dairy or an abattoir or a pumping station, would prevent such germs reaching them. They do not always succeed even in surgery. It is true that great care may reduce the number of germs, as carelessness may increase them, but it is not a practical thing to abolish them. This is shown by the best standards set for the best filtered water; that it shall not contain more than (about) 5,000,000 germs to the pint. (Even these standards do not include all the germs, but only those that will grow on our ordinary laboratory culture material under ordinary conditions. There are in addition large numbers of dead germs, moulds, yeasts, and germs that will grow only under special conditions, that are not counted as a rule at all.)

So the most carefully obtained and cared for food products almost always contain plenty of germs. Moreover, these germs are usually the germs that are living in dust and "dirt"; therefore they are hardy germs, the kinds that can grow at ordinary temperatures and compete for a living with other kinds of germs that are present also.

In milk, there is almost always a germ or several varieties of germs, that makes acid from the lactose (milk sugar) of the milk. These germs, derived from the cow's mouth or intestine, get into the milk almost invariably from the cow itself when it snorts, or from the cow's hide, or manure, etc. So invariably this acid-forming germ present that the householder expects all milk to sour, and thinks it has been doctored unless it does sour, and this is usually true.

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TWO FIGURES HAD ARISEN—ARMED, MASKED.

might later grow and bloom into marvelous reminiscence.

"Do you always carry a gun?" she inquired, gazing doubtfully at his holster, from which protruded a curved ivory pistol butt smoothed by much usage.

"Yep I learned the habit as a baby."

"It's an awfully big one, isn't it?" "Sure, an' she jumps like a goat, too. First time I shot her, she bucked me through a fence an' then kicked at me twice under the bottom rail. We've got acquainted now, though. Want to try her?"

"No! no!" she hastily disclaimed the girl. "It might frighten the horses."

"Not on your life—they're used to it. 'Tain't over two weeks ago that Black Bart shot up the Auburn Kid."

live quite a time, as much in some cases as two weeks, if the water is very pure. But if the water is full of other kinds of germs, especially sewage germs, the typhoid bacilli seem to die out much faster; again because of the greater competition they have to face. Now, please don't interpret this as an argument for contamination of our water with sewage to make it safer.

The only way to keep water supplies really safe is to keep all sewage out of them.

With meat, because meat is solid, not a liquid, like milk and water, the germs that get on it from the butcher's hands and mouthspray, from the knives, the air of the room, from flies, from the paper used to wrap it in, from everything it comes in contact with, lie at first on the surface. Because the meat is only partially solid, however, these germs grow in after a time and reach deeper and deeper into the meat. Just as in the case of water and milk, etc., the exact changes that may be produced depend on the exact kinds and combinations of the germs that may fall upon the meat; sometimes, on germs present in the animal's body when it was killed. Whether the meat is good or worse or better for these changes depends on the kinds and number. No one likes perfectly fresh meat; it is not very digestible then; and usually meat must be hung some time to become palatable and reach the best point for consumption; one week to several weeks according to temperature and other things. Meantime bacterial decomposition is going on, ripening the meat. This ripening process, these changes of the more delicate kinds, if present, tend to die out, just as they do in standing water or in souring milk. Some few spore-formers, again, may survive just as they may in water or in milk.

But here is the very important distinction between water and milk on the one hand and meat on the other: If there is an outbreak of typhoid due to water, the health department, very properly, urges the public to boil the water, assuring them that this way they will kill the germs, and those who drink only boiled water escape any danger of infection through the water. If there is the outbreak of typhoid due to meat, the health department very properly recommends pasteurization to kill the germs of tuberculosis. Pasteurization heating the milk, not to the boiling point (212 degrees Fahrenheit) but only to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, for 20 to 30 minutes.

In the case of meat, however, there is no need to urge that it should be cooked, for we nearly all do that anyway; sometimes boiling it, sometimes roasting or frying it, and only those few persons who eat raw meat (not merely rare) run any risk of the ordinary infectious diseases from meat.

It is true that very occasionally there are disease germs present in meat that boiling, roasting or frying will not kill. But these are not the germs of our ordinary diseases at all; and most of them cannot be recognized by meat inspection either. The meat inspection to prevent tuberculosis was abandoned in the United States, because it could not be carried to the point of

turning now to water: If typhoid germs are present in the water they will

be often carried by milk. It was not carried by sour milk, even if the milk was only slightly sour, and the explanation is the souring, that is, the acid production by the regular lactic acid germs, killed off the very delicate typhoid germs. Only fresh milk is really dangerous so far as disease germs are concerned, because in old, sour milk they have been killed by the regular acid germs, but do not produce any special disease, but can affect the milk. The benefits of sour milk as a diet have been advocated, based on this principle, for it was proposed that by killing off the great deal of sour milk, the intestinal bacteria we usually have might be replaced by the lactic acid bacilli; and these would make so much acid in our intestines that the disease germs we swallow would be killed out before they could do us harm, just as they are killed out in sour milk. However, it is quite difficult to get the sour milk bacteria (or germs) to replace those in our intestines completely; and they do not kill all the germs in milk, especially certain very tough germs, known as spore-formers. These germs lie dormant while the lactic acid germs are growing, but if the latter are killed off (as by boiling or long standing) the spore-formers grow and putrefy the milk.

Turning now to water: If typhoid germs are present in the water they will

chiefly on account of germs growing in it, just as in the case of meat or milk, but to a far smaller extent, because the organic matter is so very much smaller in amount.

Now can these germs get into meat and milk and water. If the "surroundings are healthy?" The fact is that germs of some kind are present almost everywhere in the world, even in deep wells that draw their waters from 1,000 feet below the surface, although usually such waters are very free of them compared with things upon the surface of the earth. Milk in the cows' udder is often free from germs; but the moment it passes from the udder, it picks up germs; squirreling through the air to the milk pail, it gets them from the air; in the milk pail it gets them from the milk pail; from the strainer, if a strainer is used; from the mouthspray of the milkman, unless he wears a mouth-strainer, as surgeons do now when they are operating; from the milkman's hands; from the outside of the teats and udder which shed a continual rain of germs into the milk; in short, from everything the milk comes into contact with.

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"Go on, please."

"Nobody's ever seen his face, though some people claim hankerins' for a sight of it, such bein' mostly sheriffs an' Wells-Fargo directors. He works alone, an' shot-gun messengers sort of rile him. They must be associated with something in his past, for he's acquired such a mild aversion to 'em that he's laid out five in eight months."

"What a horrible creature," said the lady with heat.

"Oh! he might be considerable worse. S'posin' he couldn't shoot straight? He'd puncture me some day."

"I'd kill him!" said the passenger with emphasis.

"I couldn't. It wouldn't be regular. I'm the driver, and drivers ain't supposed to draw cards in the game. Besides, I ain't a fightin' man."

The young lady studied for some moments.

"I hate to think about robberies, for all the money I have in the world is in that box."

"What?" Shorty squared around.

"Yes! Two thousand dollars. It's the first payment for my brother's claim. Perhaps you know him. Lincoln Cushing?" He was a trifle wild, I'm afraid.

Shorty guessed maybe he was, and recalled only too well how the young rascal had jumped camp owing him a hundred dollars.

The lady leaned over confidentially.

"That's not the worst, though. I've heard he drank!" She said it breathlessly, with open-mouthed horror.

"Well, he et, too, as I recall it now."

"Yes, yes! I don't mean that way. He drank whisky—think of it!"

"I often do," said Shorty, licking his lips.

"We heard he was dead," she continued sadly. "I nearly killed mother, and as soon as my school closed I came out to sell the mine."

Swinging past an elbow in the trail, they sagged rattling down across a gully, thence up a gentle rise where the horses slowed. As they topped this, the girl shrieked muffledly.

Two figures had risen from the top of the bank, armed, masked and sinister. One, the familiar form of Black Bart, all colorful, mocking. The other, a stranger whom Shorty had never seen before. Each carried a Winchester; the elder man holding his loosely in his hollowed arm; the other, half leveled in the position for quick action.

Before the horses had reared at the back pull, the little man had grasped these points and swore again at the luck which sent two men against him on this of all days.

It had come too suddenly for him to formulate a plan of action. Moreover, it was contrary to all precedent for a driver to assume other than passive

duties; he doubted whether road etiquette permitted it. Still, it was quite impossible that the little lady should lose her fortune.

As these thoughts hurried through his brain he likewise weighed the odds against him. Even though he got one the other would kill him witer he sat. Bart knew for a deadly shot, whereas the stranger seemed oddly shaken—regular buck-fever apparently, from his trembling. Also, rage had flashed blindingly over him at the mocking words of the desperado. "Oh! Better cargo that bulks for this trip, Shorty. You've brought me a sweetheart, eh?"

He had cooled even before his weight on the brake brought them to a stand. As the reins eased, his hand cild suddenly to hoister, and the overgrown man leaped forth, roaring as it came. Bart's Winchester rang whirling from his grasp.

As the driver fled, he writhed in his seat, expecting the blow of the other's ball. It did not come. Swinging, he leaped again, and the stranger swung

gropingly out over the bank and aid limply down into the road, amid a rattle of gravel and stones. Bart snatched at his rifle and leaped to cover behind the boulder, watching the man, moving with the quick liteness of a panther.

As the bandit dodged out of range Shorty leaped down.

"Here! get inside, quick!" and the girl flung herself into his arms.

Oh! the indescribable sweetness of that moment! He had held a woman—a real, regular, woman—on his breast! The boys would swear he was a liar if he ever told.

Thrusting her inside, he ran forward to the figure that lay in the road by the heels of the snoring groans. As he did so, the man raised uncertainly upon one elbow, the mask, a bandanna kerchief, still hiding his features. Blood trickled out of his hair from a gash over one ear.

He snatched the long neckcloth from his own throat, and, rolling the man roughly on his face, drew his arms together, knotting his wrists at the back. He worked with fury, glancing up the mountainside, where, on the bare ridge, he saw the figure of Black Bart running westward along its crest, paralyzing the direction they would take.

Disregarding his victim's groans, the dwarf swung him over his great shoulders and rushed at the stage. Hurling him abruptly in upon the girl, he slumped the door.

He lashed the horses down the dizzy trail, while above and far to the right he saw the vanishing outlaw flickering through the scattered pines.

As they rocked around the nose of the last bluff he yelled again, for ahead of him and midway down the zigzag sheep trail was Black Bart, literally dropping off the vertical cliff, from crag to crag.

"Hope he gets me 'stead of a horse," thought the driver. "If he drops one of them we'll go over the mountainside like a rocket."

finding the disease even with the microscope, successfully.

H. W. HILL.

Announcements—Institute public lecture No. 3 will be given by Dr. H. W. Hill, director, at 8:15 p.m., January 21, 1914, on "What Kills Babies" (The Factors of Infant Mortality).

Lord Ballyrot in Slangland

My slumber was marred one night, old chap, by the pestiferous yowling of two cats perched upon the fence in the rear of the dwelling. A fellow lodger proceeded to thrust valuable pictures and chinaware out at the distubbers, and when our landlady protested he replied as follows:

"Say, how do you expect me to kip in peace when those ashtan tigers are doing a catnip yodle on the fence? I guess I've got a right to pelt 'em with a few clocks and chair limbs and bum statuary. I've got to pull the curtains on that bum serenade some way. Say, I'm going to queer that mowest if I have to tip the whole shack over on those alley nightgales."

MY WORD!

WHEN A TRAIN'S LATE.

"What's the matter with the train?" asked the grouchy passenger, vexed with the speed they were making.

"If you don't like this train," the brakeman retorted, "you can get out and walk."

"By Jove!" said the grouchy, "I'd like to do it; but a reception committee is to meet me at my destination, and I don't want to get in ahead of time."

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 57 Windsor, Ont.

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This Is War! Deadly Conflict Shown By Pictures From Scene

SPECIAL WAR-PHOTOGRAPHER DURBOROUGH HAS BEEN AT FRONT WITH MEXICAN FEDERAL AND REBEL FORCES, AND SECURED MANY FINE PICTURES FOR THE ADVERTISER.



©NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.
The above picturesque scene was taken inside the rebel lines besieging Ojinaga. Cavalry and artillery behind a hill, but under fire. Newspaper photographer in foreground trying for dangerous snapshot around a curve of the hill.

The tremendous deserts and stupendous mountain ranges of Mexico are especially useful to the manner of fighting of the Mexican rebels, who are in the main bandits pure and simple. They are so equipped as to move with great speed from point to point. They can deliver an attack one day, and by the next be hidden in some niche of the hills safe from pursuit. Huerta's soldiers are in many cases low-grade greasers, or men taken from the cities, to whom the exposure of guerilla warfare comes hard. On the other hand Villa's men have been outlaws for years, with a price on their head in many instances, knowing no home save the wilds. They are crack shots, perfect horsemen, and able to stand any kind of hardship. Also they are ruthless, and should Villa carry out his threat of devastating the country, his men will not stop short of making a thorough job of it.



Indians have proven themselves splendid fighters as officers in the Mexican federal forces throughout the campaign. A number of those fighting for Huerta were educated at American universities, and in some instances in European military schools.



A DESERT BATTLE—Part of a line of rebels who had quickly thrown up a shallow trench in the desert to meet attack.



RED CROSS AT CHIHUAHUA—Receiving the wounded. Delivery wagons as ambulances.



FEDERAL ARTILLERY IN ACTION IN SIX-DAY OJINAGA SIEGE

WILL UNITED STATES INTERVENE?

How long before the United States Government will be compelled to intervene in Mexico is the question ever before the diplomats gathered at the American capital. With Huerta's downfall drawing near, it is not likely that President Wilson will make any move until Huerta has been removed. But what then? Villa and Zapata may fall out over the spoils, and the situation would be worse than ever. It is presumed that the United States would do as much for Mexico as it has for Cuba. However, it is not surprising that President Wilson hesitates at the big price in the lives of American soldiers that would be entailed. There is little doubt but that all Mexican factions would unite against the United States, and a prolonged and bitter war would ensue.

A significant feature of the present situation is the gathering of strong fleets by all the powers at different points along the coast of Mexico. This has occurred simultaneously with General Villa's success, and while it is officially given out as due to the necessity of furnishing protection to foreigners in Mexican ports it is believed that all the powers expect some big move when Huerta is forced out. The general impression is that there will be a concerted action on the part of all the powers to prevent scenes of assassination and loot, such as marked the downfall of the Madero administration.

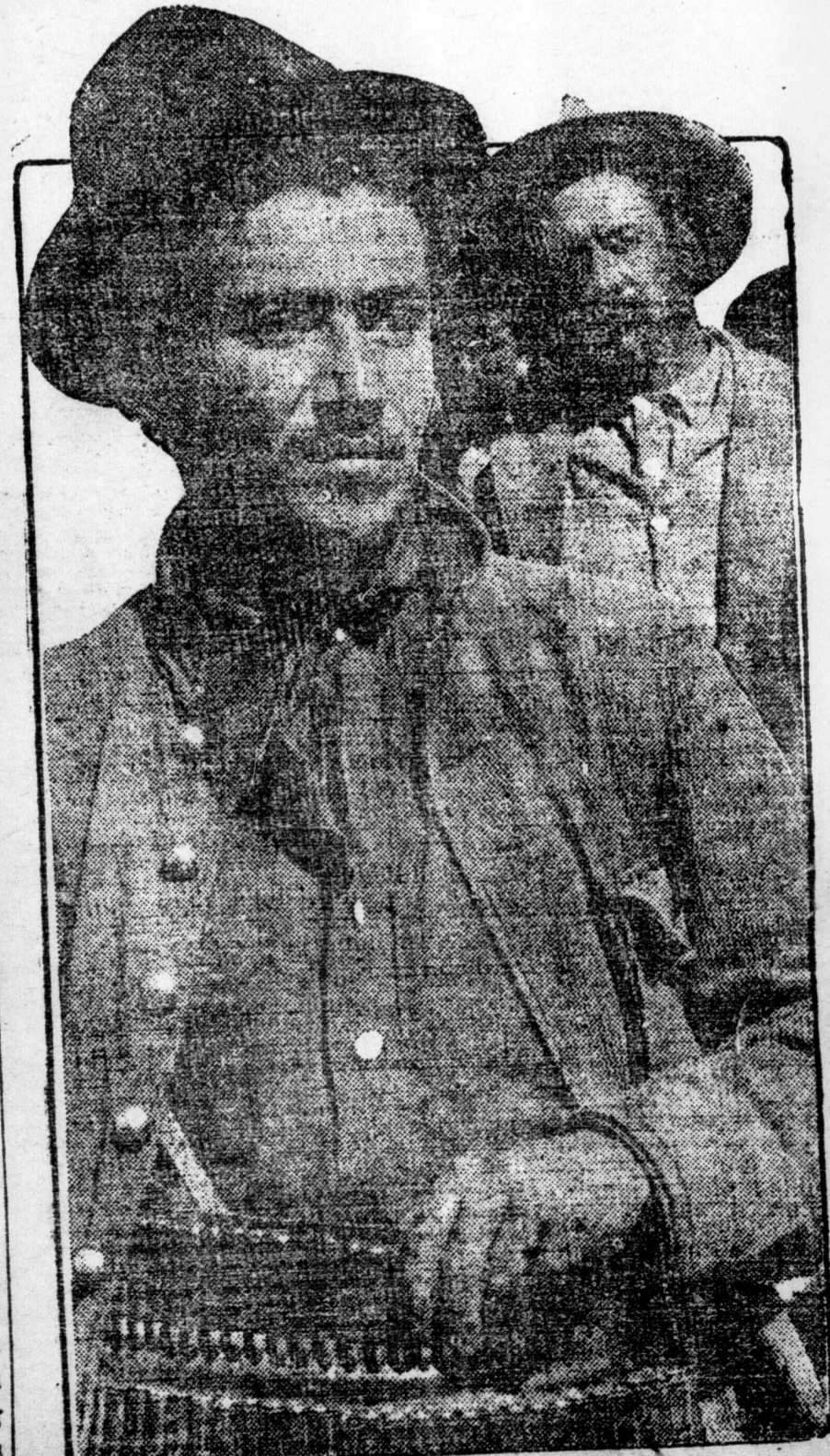


A REAL GENERAL

This is Gen. Castro, one of Huerta's few successful generals. He dresses almost like a tramp.



AN AMERICAN DOCTOR ON THE FIRING LINE—Dr. Charles A. Pryor, an American doctor, binding up the wounds of a rebel at the siege of Ojinaga. When this six-day battle began Dr. Pryor crossed the Rio Grande at Presidio, Tex., to help.



On right General Salazar, commander of federal troops in Ojinaga. On left, Don Luis Terrazas II., grandson of the richest Mexican. He is a major in the federal army.

IN THE FEDERAL TRENCHES AT THE SIEGE OF OJINAGA.

In the above the officer is Major Pedro Hernandez, almost a full-blooded Indian. It was hot work at this point. Nobody had time to remove the dead soldier.

HOW DAYTON SOLVED GREAT PROBLEM OF MANAGING A BIG CITY'S BUSINESS; AND IMPROVED ON THE COMMISSION PLAN

Board of Control That Decides Upon Work To Be Done, and Then Passes It Along to the Experts, Who Must Make Good.

Less than twelve months ago the heart of the nation leaped in sympathy to flood-swept Dayton in her hour of travail; today the eyes of the country are turned on that once stricken area to watch a kindling spectacle of civic rebirth and reconstruction. Out of ruin has come leadership. Such is the resource and the resiliency of the American city.

The new year has brought to the whole American people no more cheering or significant gift than the example of the new form of strictly business government just instituted in the city of Dayton.

Under the most radical commission plan, providing for a city-manager administration, she leaps to the fore in the march of the municipality toward freedom and efficiency.

Another Step Forward.

Clearly to understand the peculiar importance which attaches to Dayton's position it is first necessary to refer briefly to the institution of commission government. Most people are familiar with the straight commission plan, developed by Des Moines, and now employed by only three limited places. Its main features are the election of a non-partisan commission by the short ballot, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall; in short, an agency for real popular government without the aid of political machinery.

Under this form each commissioner or there are usually five—becomes head of one of the operating branches of city work.

But Dayton has taken a distinct and progressive step forward in the development of the whole commission idea, and because of this really epochal innovation, combined with the dramatic fact that for it, the procedure becomes invested with value for every citizen no matter how poor or under what kind of city government he happens to live.

The Commission-Manager Plan.

Why should there be any change in a proved antidote for the ills that have so long assailed municipal life? Simply because the former—pure commission plan, admirable as it is, is neither flexible nor completely businesslike. The chief objection has been the combination in the commissioners of the legislative and administrative functions. Running a city is purely an expert job. Yet everywhere, under old and new systems, men without experience or necessary technical training are being called to it, and especially those in city matters, do not usually run for office, and when they do run, they are not likely to be good vote getters.

Hence came the inspiration to modify the stereotyped commission plan along the line of a business corporation; that is, to elect commissioners whose sole task is to create policy and then have a hired expert manager to carry it out.

The little town of Lockport, up New York State, was really the pioneer in devising a charter that divorced the representative and legislative wings and called for a hired city operator.

It was an adaptation of the German professional mayor process, but an unsympathetic legislature prevented action on the scheme.

The idea bore fruit, and, strangely enough, in the heart of an ancient conservatism. Down in South Carolina was the bustling town of Sumter with less than ten years of experience to take hold. He proved the efficacy of the project by saving half of his salary the first year on two items of expenditure. Other southern communities took up this plan. They were small and obscure, however, and attracted little attention.

The Dayton Upheaval.

But Dayton was shaping to give the new freedom from partisan inefficiency its fullest and largest scope. In Dayton, where the smoke curls from a thousand factories, lay the opportunity.

Dayton was no better or no worse than the average city with the old-time elective mayor and council system. The hand of the "machine" lay heavy on the public service; city hall inadequacy and greed knew no party line. The treasury was always empty; government was by deficit.

In ten years the public debt had grown from \$26,377 to \$1,413,131. The city was a single year, meant the issue of bonds running for thirty years. The approach to the Dayton character was along the path of remarkable preparedness, and it is well worth explaining. It is the business prelude to a business era.

Along the fall of 1912 the Chamber of Commerce, appalled by the failure of city government, appointed a committee headed by Leopold Raab and including John H. Patterson, E. A. Deeds, Frederick H. Pike, and E. C. Hardy—five representative business men with widely differing interests and experience—to investigate and recommend some new plan.

ing its defects. They knew nothing about politics, but they were schooled in commerce. They saw the city as a sick business patient for remedy. So they set about finding a cure.

The committee understood from long contact that all there was to the conduct of a corporation was to select the right kind of trained men and then to direct them. They reasoned that what was true of a big business was equally true of a community, whether large or small, and what was good for one was good for the other. If the city was to be run efficiently, then it was necessary to get an expert administrator and watch him from a nonpartisan side line.

On a big sheet of paper these men of affairs sketched out a commission-manager plan that carried the Sumter scheme far beyond that first real vision of expert municipal conduct. It adapted the process to all the needs of a large municipality. When they showed it to a city expert he said: "It's ideal, but you cannot carry it out."

"Very well," was the reply. "We will fall with this ideal, but before we fall we are going to let you know what progressive government ought to be."

At that time scarcely a dozen persons in Dayton had ever heard of commission government. So the committee said: "If we are going to break the old bondage, then we must first educate the people. Education lies at the root of all permanent progress."

The New Civil Creed.

The idea of the small unit for education was kept up almost to the end. At all the meetings, then, and thereafter, the idea of the voters pledged themselves to the project, were circulated for signature. Typical sections of this new civil creed were:

"I want the commission to pick out for Dayton the best man that can be found anywhere for manager."

"I want this manager to be subject to recall and able to get one hundred per cent of service for every dollar expended."

This civil catalogue became the roster of the militant charter host. It placed a majority of the voters definitely on record on a specific issue, and they could not well repudiate their signed bond. It enabled the managers to realize that when the opportunity came to vote, the voter would know just what he wanted. There was plenty of opposition to the commission project. The old "machine" and the Socialists fought it tooth and nail. The former saw in it the destruction of seasonal privilege; the latter a menace to their party solidarity.

What the Flood Did.

Then destiny took a hand in the charter campaign. In March the angry waters swept down the Miami Valley inundating Dayton. When the muddy waters subsided, and even amid the stark desolation that such devastation leaves in its wake, the people turned resolutely to the task that confronted them. For now town task that confronted them as well as physically. They knew what to demand, too. The brotherhood of the bread line, kindred amid common need and danger, found expedients for a common end against the larger city peril.

With the mud and debris still clinging to their houses, the Daytonians circulated a petition for an election to determine the charter question. So admirably had the

campaign done its work that over 3,000 signatures (more than enough) were secured overnight.

The charter election ordered had to be carried. But this could only be done with organized effort. At this point the spectacle of the reviving Dayton assumes heroic proportions. It was a situation that would have staggered everything but a dauntless optimism.

People have been compelled to leave their homes; the street-car service was paralyzed; elevators in tall buildings were not running; the entire telephone system was out of order. The city was a chaos, and men who by personal visit, how, then, was civic pride to be stirred when there was a pressing problem to get three meals a day and a dry bed to sleep in?

Choosing a City Manager.

The very personnel of the commission—men who stood shoulder to shoulder amid flood and famine—typified the spirit of this new working democracy. Four are self-made merchants and the fifth a printer, who still works at the case.

The way they went about their first and most important task—the selection of a city manager—shows their appreciation of high responsibility. They had no choice was Colonel George W. Goethals, the master builder. They felt that he incarnated the ideal of what a city builder should be. When the nation's invitation to lead the country suddenly arose to the seriousness and significance of this bloodless municipal revolution.

After Colonel Goethals declined the place, the commission systematically about filling it. They had, indeed, set a lofty standard. On the theory that home rule did not necessarily mean home talent, they secured the services of a number of eligibles, including chief engineers and general superintendents of railroads; men with military training and experience; managers of great corporations; university presidents (the White House was the cue here); experts in budget making and budget saving; even ex-mayors of proved worth and wide technical opportunity.

Expert administration in Dayton is to be a tradition, not a novelty. The list of eligibles appeared by invitation at the bar of the commission. It was an event that might have been a great coronation. The commissioners sat as directors, and to all intents, they were quizzing a possibility for general manager. When the commissioners entered the assembly room they left their politics, their business interests, their prejudices, and their personal ambitions outside. The amazing thing about the whole session was that the word politics was never mentioned. The commissioners probed into their guest's experience, grasp of civic affairs, method of handling men, and, last, but not least, his vision of the city's future.

So, with all the rest of those who seemed to measure up to this epoch-making test, Pinot was the best consideration.

After many such meetings and a month's careful sifting of the field, the commission selected Henry Ford, of Chittenden, to take up the duties which will doubtless set a new mark in the conduct of the American city.

Mr. Ford is a trained engineer who has constructed and operated railroads, developed coal fields, and built a great city. His most recent activity fits him peculiarly for the Dayton job. He has been one of Mayor Hunt's chief aids in the physical rehabilitation of Cincinnati under the reform which ended all too soon. He has built streets and sewers, handled large groups of men, and built up an organization that is a model. He knows nothing of politics, but he has a keen eye, he looks as if the terrific task would be bread and meat to him.

This stocky, spectacled man who now sits as city manager in the gray and weather-beaten city hall down Main street in Dayton is in reality the general superintendent of a humming and far-flung corporation of 25,000 stockholders. It is up to him to produce the dividends of service.

How are these dividends to be earned? By the most businesslike system of city government yet devised for an important community in this country. The key-note is centralization of administrative authority. One man—the city manager—is head and front of city operation, and, what is more, he is responsible for it. He can appoint, discharge, and fix the salaries of all his immediate subordinates, including the heads of the five principal departments of law, finance, public safety, and public welfare. He can choose them wherever he pleases. Their one qualification must be training.

This unification of power not only enables the city to have a permanent and professional administrator, but permits him to name a cabinet that will be sympathetic as well as efficient. If a new street is to be built, the commission, to regard, he can proceed with one idea—to get the largest service for the least cost.

Why concentrate so much power in one man, you ask? Simply because business experience proves that centralization of authority in one man and the subsequent decentralization in his chief aids is the best formula for efficiency. The city manager can never mislead the commission, like the commission, he is subject to recall.

The commission, therefore, sits as a legislative body. It decides what the community job is, and the city manager sees that it is done. For example, if a new street is to be built, the commission, to regard, he can proceed with one idea—to get the largest service for the least cost.

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The whole purpose of the financial system is to do two things—spend money scientifically and account for it scientifically. It is the adaptation of private science to public affairs.

You will be able to step into the city hall any time and find out just what the state of municipal finance is. There is a continuous audit of accounts. Dayton has a knotted the bottom out of the municipal "pork barrel."

Graft Proof Methods.

The charter framers went on the theory that the corrupt government is due to the badness of methods than to the badness of men. Hence they devised complete methods of management, so specific that officials cannot go wrong even if they try. In brief, the methods are fool and graft proof. The city's financial record, old stamping ground of manipulation, is as simple as an elementary lesson in arithmetic.

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English tweeds are used to make man's country coats. These are made in three-quarter length, with raglan shoulders, loose full backs, and a wide waistline, patch pockets, manly labels and collars and turnback cuffs.

The age for the ugly knitted muffler is gone, and there are many delightful substitutes for it. There is, for one thing, the little shield-like chest protector made of quilted satin and edged daintily at the top with fur. There is the velvet or satin and silk scarves, to match the sweaters, called "cachenez," in France where they came from. And there are many other suitable neck and chest protectors that are as good looking as they are warm.

Henry Ford, Poor Farmer Boy, Who Earns \$100 a Minute and Is Going to Share Profits With His Workmen.

Henry Ford, who has just announced that he will give 22 employees in his great motor car factory at Detroit will hereafter receive at least \$5 a day—himself earning, they say, the enormous salary of \$100 a minute! Except John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford has the biggest income of any man in the world, being perhaps a score of millions a year!

Yet, only a few years ago, Ford arrived in Detroit a penniless farmer boy, seeking a job. He had worked for several years on a farm near Dearborn, Mich.; where he was born 50 years ago. But farm work offered no field to his restless and inventive genius.

In Detroit he found employment under another and, even now, more famous genius. It was with the Edison Electric Company that young Ford spent the early years of his city life. There he learned what hardships and struggles a young man must go through, when he is earning only a salary weekly wage. Today he is trying to alleviate these struggles—for his employees, at least.

He stayed with the Edison Company until his mechanical genius produced an automobile model which he was persuaded could be made more cheaply and profitably than any machine on the market. That first Ford machine was made in 1893.

Ford quit the Edison Company then, though he was earning \$150 a month, and began to raise money to manufacture his machine. One thousand dollars was all he had himself. And then he talked to called him a fool for dropping a good position to make a "horseless carriage."

The city council of Detroit passed a law to the effect that he could not drive his little puffing machine through the streets of the city except between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. Whether this was because the machine was considered a nuisance or a peril to pedestrians, Ford doesn't say.

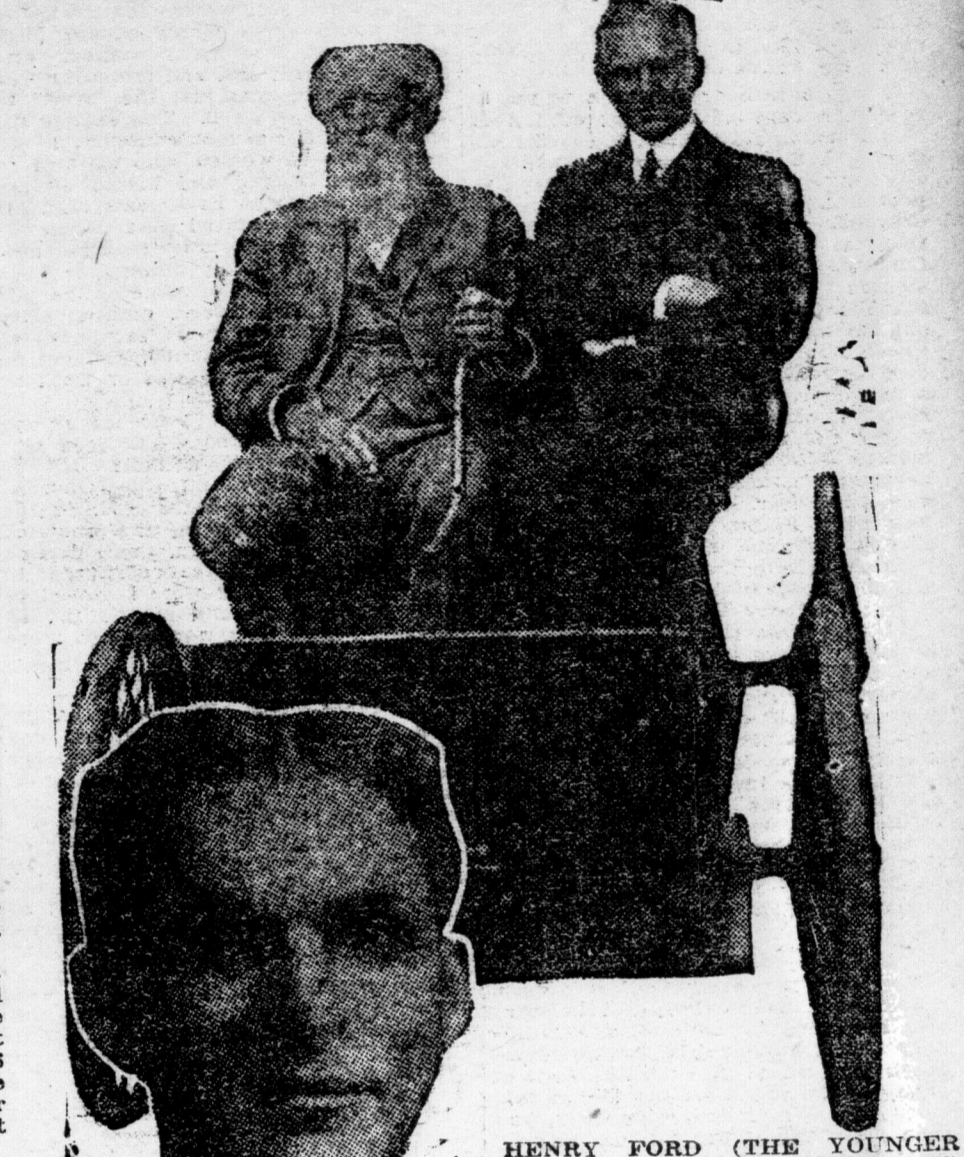
But finally he persuaded a few friends to invest several thousands each in his enterprise. Today those friends who had faith are millionaires.

He was so poor when he organized his company that he couldn't pay his lawyer's fee of \$1,000. The lawyer took stock instead—and today has an income of many thousands a year!

The Ford Motor Company was organized in 1903 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The phenomenal growth of the Ford Motor Car Company since that time is a by-word throughout the country. But few people know how completely the success of the \$2,500,000 corporation (that is, the figure today) is due to the personal personality and enterprise of one man alone—its founder, Henry Ford.

Henry Ford is one of the most contented business men our country has produced. But, just as a plain man, he is also one of the finest products of the country. His employees fairly worship him.

As just as likely as not to come into my office, pound me on the back and begin a wrestling match, before he talks business," exclaimed one of his



HENRY FORD (THE YOUNGER MAN) AND JOHN BURROUGHS, THE FAMOUS NATURALIST SEATED IN THE FIRST FORD AUTOMOBILE, MADE IN 1893.

salesmen. Ford is perfectly democratic in every way.

At home he works about the garden, raises flowers, and studies farming. He loves children. He doesn't smoke or drink—simply because he is temperate by nature, and doesn't care for excitements.

But when it comes to building automobiles, he calls nothing excessive—nothing can be done on too big a scale to please him. Two miles of machine a day are turned out of his factory. Sixteen thousand employees work in it.

Henry Ford, at 50 years of age, is still doing new and startling things on the biggest scale ever!

EVERY RACE AND CREED IS AT HOME IN JERUSALEM CITY FASCINATING AT EASTER TIDE

[From T. P.'s Weekly.]

My home is in Jerusalem—a place about which people at home appear to have the widest misconceptions. We have been asked if we speak Greek or Latin, if we live in caves, if we have any shops; and postmen (in London, at least) have actually refused to register letters out to Jerusalem, declaring that it exists only in the brain of the imagination. All this is distinctly upsetting to the amour propre of the Jew, for our houses are extremely nice ones, built of white stone, the effect of which in the brilliant sunshine and the hardly less brilliant moonlight, is very beautiful. The walls are several feet thick in many houses, to keep out the heat; but unfortunately the picturesque domes of the older dwellings, for they are cheaper. Our shops, too, are excellent, though in eastern cities no display is made in the windows for excellent reasons; but treat them as you will, they are not unattractive. Embroideries, and china are brought out from tin boxes and queer safe places when the owner has satisfied himself that you are worth the trouble.

Every Race and Creed.

Every race and creed is at home in Jerusalem, which is a sacred city to Christians, Moslems, and Jews alike. Arabic is the language of the country, but you will hear every tongue spoken from French, English, French, German, Russian, and Turkish, being perhaps the most common. It is said that forty-eight languages and dialects are in use in Jerusalem; and to look at the multitudes of people who fill the streets tells you this is true. Jerusalem is a city of sacred associations; she has no trade or commerce as we understand the words here, and she depends for her year's prosperity upon the short season of between three and four months. If it is a bad season she suffers proportionately. Quarantine, storms—which prevent travellers from landing at Jaffa—and war scares are the chief causes of a bad season, the latter are both foolish and unnecessary, considering the distance of Jerusalem from the scenes of war, and the difficulty of transit. You might just as well consider Canada "unsafe" if England was at war. During the two years that Turkey has been at war we in Jerusalem have been absolutely safe.

Major Greeks and Italians had to leave in more haste than comfort, but other Christian foreigners were undisturbed. Surely this speaks well for the Turkish Government, which stands out as a model of a religious one, though the Christian combatants raised that most dangerous cry, with no regard to the awful solemnity of real crusade. Had that plea been used by Turkey, it might have had some cause for uneasiness.

At Easter Jerusalem is at her fullest. Most fascinating are her narrow, uneven streets and picturesque ways, filled with strangers from all parts of the world, of all creeds and colors. It is a panorama of life in miniature. Glorious weather, skies of deepest blue, and at night the moon of unclouded brilliance—soon at a time. Would you were there to occupy our tongues. But it is by no means all small beer that we chronicle here. Big questions of religion and politics are always seething here—questions which tread close upon European interests. There can be no lack of interest in your life (no matter how humdrum in actual detail) where such big things are the daily bread of the place. Perhaps that is the trouble; such big things make life somewhat strenuous in a high, dry, and nerve-straining atmosphere, so that we are often in danger of forgetting how to play.

I could not describe Jerusalem in twelve million words, let alone the twelve hundred which is our present limit. If only I could throw some faint shadow of her wonderful self upon the sheet! It is true that not every eye is her beauty manifest. I have believed it. I tell you, a certain general who said, "If these old walls were knocked down, and a fine new city like Chicago built, then there would be something worth coming to see." Or the American, young on you, is never broken—Jerusalem abides their questionings and still is free. About her lie the little hills that history has made famous: the Mount of Olives; Scopus, where the Mount of the Crucifixion, whence Richard I. saw Jerusalem; the Frank Mountain, still showing traces of Herod's palace; and beyond Jordan, the Mount of the Cross, the Mount of the Ascension, and the Mount of the Virgin Mary. She is built upon hills herself, and girt round by the Valleys of Hinnom and Jehoshaphat, while the Tyropean Valley pierces like a sword-cut through her very midst. Within the narrow compass of her walls (which were built in the sixteenth century by Suleiman the Magnificent) are two of the world's chief shrines—the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock. It were almost sacrilege to try and describe either in just a few words, so in reverence we forbear.

Strenuous Life.

Jerusalem has been well-nigh buried under the mass of books written about her, but it is unavoidable. She is like the ocean, changeless, yet ever-changing. You cannot write about Jerusalem, you can only take an aspect of her, and research is only aspects of her; her secret no one as yet has touched. Let me not belittle her by rhapsody. In one way, we live a very humdrum, quiet life in Jerusalem. Tennis, football, and basketball are the sum total of our recreation; sport is practically nil. Donkey rides and picnics are the order of the long summer months. The travelling season provides us with plenty of small local affairs to occupy our tongues. But it is by no means all small beer that we chronicle here. Big questions of religion and politics are always seething here—questions which tread close upon European interests. There can be no lack of interest in your life (no matter how humdrum in actual detail) where such big things are the daily bread of the place. Perhaps that is the trouble; such big things make life somewhat strenuous in a high, dry, and nerve-straining atmosphere, so that we are often in danger of forgetting how to play.

TO OUR STENOGRAPHER.

Who else knows us half so well? She has heard all that we have said and then made notes on it. She has read our incoming letters. She knows who pleads with us for help and what we do about it. By do write frankly or evasively, she follows the straight-lined line or the curve of our deviousness. Are we courteous only to the powerful, or is our treatment even to all who come seeking? The woman who has a clear-eyed witness. Over the telephone voices drift in from the world, and the tone of each is caught and judged before our presence is acknowledged. She knows whether our friends are worthy. Is the home happy? She knows it. She notes all our tricks of person. Our good temper, our clean speech, fly further from a woman's eyes. She is familiar with the stale phrases we scatter over the thousand routine letters, and is glad when we light upon the languid page with an unspiced turn. She is aware of a laden desk to a World's Series ball game. She, too, would enjoy Mr. Baker's versatility, but she wades through our debris till twilight. Would we keep our tardy correspondence up to the minute, but she has to time her efficiency to our limitations. Never outpacing us, she is as loyal in the background as our shadow.

Mere Boy Becomes Menelik's Successor



Along the fall of 1912 the Chamber of Commerce, appalled by the failure of city government, appointed a committee headed by Leopold Raab and including John H. Patterson, E. A. Deeds, Frederick H. Pike, and E. C. Hardy—five representative business men with widely differing interests and experience—to investigate and recommend some new plan.

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