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The Toronto world

TUESDAY MORNING AUGUST 1 1916—TWELVE PAGES

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edit

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,047

WAR'S TIDE HAS TURNED RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND IN ADVANCE TOWARDS KOVEL VICTIMS OF NORTHERN ONTARIO FIRE MAY NUMBER 250

ALLIES OPEN NEW YEAR OF WAR WITH INITIATIVE EVERYWHERE

"Tide Has Turned," Declares Sir Douglas Haig
—Captured German Officers Now Admit That Germany is Beaten.

WITHE THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 31, via London.—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the allies on all fronts, while England, for the first time, was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerous resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this, as in other wars. Until this victory is won, it ill becomes a British soldier in France to talk of peace."

Those who had the freedom of the battle lines in the last four weeks had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas as a passing automobile or duster went by, the white moving cap, the moustache and signs of his athletic figure, alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But most of his time was spent in a quiet room in a small chateau in his personal headquarters. In the centre of this room, where he talked with the Associated Press correspondent today, was a raised platform on the edge of the offensive with every detail—roads, woods, villages, marshes, ridges and valleys; and all the contours revealed at a glance. There only other visible machine in the command were little sheets of reports pinned to the firing line thru the curtains of shellfire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

Fought to Gain Time.

"The problem of the first summer's campaign and the second is the allies," he said. "We must hold the Germans from forcing a decision with the numbers of men, guns and shells. Whether it was the able generalship and heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stout resistance of the Belgians to British, to the German effort for the channel ports, the Russian retreat last summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sacrifice, Italy's stone-walling against Austria's offensive, or the immortal defence of Verdun, the purpose was always to gain time for the powers of alliance to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days of Ypres in the fall of 1914 when the British had not battalions where they have divisions now and fought with flesh and blood again superior gunnery. And so too the members of the army, which he had to train and form, his friends word has been patient to his subordinates and callers.

Had to Build Army.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, no secret," he continued. "While no secret," he added, "the national army and universal service, was giving all her strength we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded, and each division, with the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers who were raw, but had the spirit that quickened, we undertook to create an army of millions, which must be officered largely by men of military experience to fight the Germans with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of civilian garb, to build plants before the manufacture of rifles, before we could arm our recruits, and to build guns and munition plants, before we had artillery."

Had to Stand Off Foe.

"Meanwhile, we had to keep on stone-walling France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe, whose blows were the sturdiest in this war, with its atmosphere of detachments. There was no change in his imperturbability in the half-hour suspense before the first definite information arrived out of the mantle

ULL ON BRITISH FRONT FOLLOWS FRESH GAINS

Infantry Fighting Has Temporarily Come to Halt,
Sir Douglas Haig Reports—British Flying
Corps Carries Out Successful
Bombing Raids.

LONDON, July 31.—The allies maintain unceasing pressure both on the western and eastern fronts, as well as the Italians on the Austrian front, and battles are being fought in all theatres.

The British and French, who started a fresh combined attack on Sunday from Delville Wood to the Somme, made dogged progress, which brought them near the village of Maurepas. The rainy weather, which had hindered the British, has given place to clear skies, with intense heat. The Germans are making the most determined counter-attacks and officially claim that the allies have not gained a foot of ground by Sunday's attack.

Successful Air Raids.

The official statement from British headquarters, issued tonight, reads:

"There was no infantry fighting on the British front today, but many moving patrols, transverse and diagonal, were driven to the ground in a damaged condition.

Three of our machines are missing."

Poste Advanced.

The afternoon statement reported that the number of British and their posts at some points on the plateau to the north of the Town of Bazein-le-Petit, as the result of local encounters in the region of the River Somme. The statement follows:

"Last night was spent in improving the positions gained yesterday. There were no further developments in the situation.

"As the result of local encounters we advanced our posts at some points on the plateau north of Bazein-le-Petit."

Bazein-le-Petit lies between Pozières and Foucaucourt Wood.

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humanity as those perpetrated in the present war, so I say. God speed you and give the world the words to speak and the wisdom to guide the people, who are, all over the country, awakening to the knowledge of what the nickel question really means, and also to the knowledge that they have the power to cast the traitors out of the nation's councils and pull down governments who fail to see what belongs to our national peace and prosperity.

Your paper is a great organ, independent, hated of those who are willing to sell our country's birthright.

What right has the government to sell what really belongs to the people? As you say Australia's premiers did the right thing and wise thing when the nickel trust of our country had any influence. Up to date Canada has failed to free her nickel trade from enemy influence because it is a fact, established upon many occasions, that International Nickel dominated by German influence and Americans lined up with German capital and power over-powered the Canadian Government. Not only is our nickel trade lost to Canada. Not only do those who represent the nickel trust have a way of putting their nominate jobs to governments at Toronto and Ottawa!

Ten years ago my son said to me: Mother, the government should take over our nickel mines so that no enemy country could buy warships to menace Britain's safety. Time and time has proved that right in what he said; for if at that time or before our government had had the eyes to see, the hearts to understand, Britain and her allies would not now be in this appalling war.

How is it that the men who get into power so seldom seem to be intent upon anything but getting in and keeping the power?

I have been thinking what a powerful agency it would be if you would print all these nickel articles daily appearing in your paper in a small pamphlet and we make an effort to get them to read and think over this big question; and in that very form the latest body of independent voters will boldly say they will vote for the man who stands for the nationalization of nickel and forces the government out. If they won't do what the people want, I had not intended to write more than a few words, but I am so anxious and determined that the people at large shall really know this question thoroughly; and you must accept that as my apology for writing you at such length. I wrote a badly composed letter and I had only moments to spare and had no time to express in more concise form my thoughts. My husband was in the last parliament and voted often the people's side of these issues. M.

Here's another letter that might burn into the minds of some of our politicians: W. F. Maclean, M.P.

Sir: You do not know me, never heard of me. I am just an ordinary. For many a day I have been wanting to write to you and tell you how much I admire your policy, both in your paper and in the house at Ottawa. I am bound to feel that you are a man who works for the people. Irrespective of personal results or party feelings, you stand out for a principle, and as a rule your deductions are not far from being right.

Now for the nickel question. I do not see why any one can help but admire your stand on this question. It is a question that is important. How can it be so important to stand and then use your paper and time and influence to help recruiting? To help to get our men to go away and be killed with their own Canadian products-nickel. I know that for you to advocate that recruiting should not be gone on with while the parades of the province and at Ottawa do not take a strong stand against the export of this ore would brand you as a traitor. But could you not fetch these people to their senses by asking the political question: why should they ask our young men to go away to be killed by the nickel they permit the Germans to obtain?

An Admirer.

And here is this letter from a working man:

W. F. Maclean, M.P.

Dear Sir: I have been following your articles re Canadian nickel and am entirely in accord with you on this issue. I am also much pleased to know that we yet have in our fair Dominion one man in public life who has the manhood and honor to publicly denounce in fitting terms so great an injustice to the Canadian people. In my opinion every true Canadian will back you on this campaign against the International Nickel Co., not because you are a Conservative or Liberal or an Independent, but because you have been the one man out of many a score having the same opportunity, to denounce the nickel trust in terms that the rank and file of our people could not mistake.

You have made it so plain that there is no excuse which can be brought forward that the people did not know. I think you'll find that the people will back you up in such a way that it will be an unpleasant surprise to our governments both at Ottawa, and at Toronto.

In your issue of the 27th inst. I see the income of the International Nickel Co. ran over \$12,000,000 for last year, the first year of our struggle for existence and democracy on the battlefields of Europe. Would this money not be a very acceptable income to the Province of Ontario under government ownership and control, as well as to our people that our fathers, sons and husbands are being killed and maimed by one of our own compatriots? The way it is now, it represents the voice of the International Nickel Co. has placed on the blood and bone of our soldiers, the anguish and heart-throbs of our grief-stricken mothers, daughters and wives.

The International Nickel Co. the betrayers of the innocent blood, along with those of our ministers who have aided them in doing it or at least have made it possible for them to do it. This is the company, who, after you have exposed their perfidious dealings, propose to establish a branch of their works here. The octopus that has become so deeply rooted in the United States that they are a menace to its national life, this is the baby that proposes we take it to our breasts in this country and allow it to become so deep-rooted that it will be impossible to eject it. I say, no! Let the Province of Ontario not only refine our nickel, but melt it also and have control of it absolutely. And now is the accepted time.

It may be a long time before we have another Mr. Maclean to stand up boldly for the rights of the people. I think I am voicing the sentiments of the working classes, of which I am one, when I say go ahead with your nickel policy, Mr. Maclean, and we are behind you. For a government of the people for the people and by the people and for people

and state control of our resources, I am for civil government.

W. H. Somers, 45 West St. Paul street,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Prime Minister Hughes of Australia, in a farewell statement leaving England, said:

In the resolutions of the Paris conference, which I have the honour of presenting to His Majesty's government, and I trust, of the government's allies, there is a provision that an unsatisfactory section of our troops should have no influence.

Up to date Canada has failed to free her nickel trade from enemy influence because it is a fact, established upon many occasions, that International Nickel dominated by German influence and Americans lined up with German capital and power over-powered the Canadian Government. Not only is our nickel trade lost to Canada. Not only do those who represent the nickel trust have a way of putting their nominal jobs to governments at Toronto and Ottawa!

Calgary Herald (Cont.): H. G. Howland and Ferguson, minister of mines and member of Parliament, had announced in the new future the nickel of Ontario will not be only crushed into the matte for refining purposes, but will be refined in the province where it is mined.

This is very good news, but it is a great pity that as a government has not done what it did many years ago and thus have saved untold millions in cash to Canada—millions that might have been spent in helping the people, but which have gone to make millionaires in other countries.

This episode of the nickel comes to show that there are and have been very few far-seeing men of the statesmen class in our provincial or federal government. Sir John A. Macdonald is concerned, there has never been a more important matter coming before the government, than the nickel trust and refining business of that province. It is a natural monopoly and the government has no right to pass to private interests in alien countries.

There is the chief weakness of all Canadian governments: instead of leading the people along right lines in great issues they too quickly give in to the tide of popular opinion forces them to move ahead. They lack the initiative to plan big things and lack the will to carry them off. This pointed criticism is from a paper owned by the Southam of Hamilton, who also own The Spectator of that city and the Citizen of Ottawa. The weakness of our governments, as pointed out by The Herald, is apparent to everyone; but how many people know that when that was written the government is caused by trusts like that of nickel being able to bar out of the government any progressive ideas? The interests which meet for our cabinets who lack ideas and are traceable to the welfare of the trusts.

On the British front yesterday no infantry action was fought, and the events noted were without importance. In the air the Royal Flying Corps spent an active day, dropping seven tons of bombs on German communications and billets. The high explosives blew up a train, set an ammunition depot on fire, and destroyed a German aeroplane lying on the ground. Members of the corps fought many aerial combats and drove several German aircraft to the ground damaged. Three British machines are missing.

* * * * *

The French were strongly attacked in the Hem Wood and the Monacu Farm, north of the Somme yesterday, but they repulsed every German attempt, inflicting heavy losses and maintaining the captured positions. The only other feature on the rest of the front was the continuance of violent artillery duels in the sectors of Thiaumont Wood and Flueroy, in the region of Verdun. Aerially, a French air squadron bombarded German military factories at Thionville and the railway stations at Thionville and Audin-le-Roman. It also shelled German bivouacs in the Etain region. In connection with the battle of the Somme, it is probable that the fact that the Germans were counter-attacking the French induced the British infantry to remain inactive yesterday till this matter was settled by our ally.

* * * * *

The Russians have greatly increased their pressure on Kovil and are giving the Germans the hardest work they have had to do the war, whole stretch between the Sarny-Kovil Railway and the Kovil-Roditchev.

Certain points the enemy is employing gouts of fire. West and south of Brody the Teutons are using heavy artillery against Brody and the crossings of the River Boudrovka, and desperate and sanguinary combat is continuing to be fought, with the enemy doing his utmost to maintain himself on the line of defence. To this end he has called up all his available reinforcements from every sector, even separate battalions.

* * * * *

The fact that the enemy has begun to call up separate battalions in the enemy's staff, in the organization of a modern army every battalion is attached to a brigade, every brigade is attached to a division, every division to an army corps and every army corps to an army, and every two and sometimes three divisions. Every unit is arranged in the proper order and reinforcements are sent up in the form of a corps and army corps. When battalions are detached from divisions and brigades and thrown into fighting individually it shows that the enemy is in a state for mixing up of troops by breaking up his strategic units. As there are twelve battalions in a German division and sixteen battalions in an army corps increases the staff work twelve or sixteen fold and therefore entails such a severe strain as to make a breakdown imminent.

* * * * *

British casualties in all the theatres of war during July totalled 7084 officers and 52,591 men. Considering that the British army has been fighting a furious battle since the first of the month on a fourteen-mile front on the Somme and has had great forces engaged, the losses have not been large. They probably do not exceed 15 per cent of the forces engaged.

* * * * *

The Arabs, under the Grand Sherif of Mecca, have captured the Turkish Town and Port of Yembo, the Port of Medina on the Red Sea. The Grand Sherif has started to organize his new state. He will publish a weekly journal for the information of the Arabs, he has nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army and he has named a competent police instructor. In view of the success attendant on the Arab revolt it may be said that the fall of Kut-el-Amara had no political effect on the east; however. It did not deter the Arabs from throwing off the Turkish yoke, home and abroad.

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Members of military police and soldiers engaged on home service duties were in the army for a three-year term, or th duration of the war.

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AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Five Bandits Who Crossed Into U.S. Territory Were Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, early today. There were five bandits in the party, all of them being killed, according to General Bell, commanding at El Paso.

Col. John Rooney, troop F, Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, and Robert Woods, a U. S. customs inspector, were killed.

* * * * *

BRITISH OCCUPY DODONA IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

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STATION AT COCHRANE ::



This fine structure, built by the T. N. O. commission, is reported to have escaped the flames.

WAR SUMMARY :: THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

In the allies' general offensive the Russians kept up their forward march against the Austrians and the Germans yesterday, and they were able to report progress at vital points. The way that events are developing leads to the strong conviction that Gen. Brusiloff now dominating the course of the campaign, and that his tactics of the "straight thrust" is outclassing the German "pinchers" formation. Good staff work and superior munition are among the leading factors contributing to the Russian successes, and evidence is gleanable from the Russian official reports that the nerves of the German and Austrian general staffs are verging on a break down. In the west the allied successes against strong and careful German preparations are so disconcerting that Berlin dare not acknowledge their Sunday gains. Instead, the German higher command is giving vent to petty fury and has sent zeppelins to raid England again.

On the British front yesterday no infantry action was fought, and the events noted were without importance. In the air the Royal Flying Corps spent an active day, dropping seven tons of bombs on German communications and billets. The high explosives blew up a train, set an ammunition depot on fire, and destroyed a German aeroplane lying on the ground. Members of the corps fought many aerial combats and drove several German aircraft to the ground damaged. Three British machines are missing.

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The fact that the enemy has begun to call up separate battalions in the enemy's staff, in the organization of a modern army every battalion is attached to a brigade, every brigade is attached to a division, every division to an army corps and every army corps to an army, and every two and sometimes three divisions. Every unit is arranged in the proper order and reinforcements are sent up in the form of a corps and army corps. When battalions are detached from divisions and brigades and thrown into fighting individually it shows that the enemy is in a state for mixing up of troops by breaking up his strategic units. As there are twelve battalions in a German division and sixteen battalions in an army corps increases the staff work twelve or sixteen fold and therefore entails such a severe strain as to make a breakdown imminent.

* * * * *

British casualties in all the theatres of war during July totalled 7084 officers and 52,591 men. Considering that the British army has been fighting a furious battle since the first of the month on a fourteen-mile front on the Somme and has had great forces engaged, the losses have not been large. They probably do not exceed 15 per cent of the forces engaged.

* * * * *

The Arabs, under the Grand Sherif of Mecca, have captured the Turkish Town and Port of Yembo, the Port of Medina on the Red Sea. The Grand Sherif has started to organize his new state. He will publish a weekly journal for the information of the Arabs, he has nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army and he has named a competent police instructor. In view of the success attendant on the Arab revolt it may be said that the fall of Kut-el-Amara had no political effect on the east; however. It did not deter the Arabs from throwing off the Turkish yoke, home and abroad.

* * * * *

Members of military police and soldiers engaged on home service duties were in the army for a three-year term, or th duration of the war.

* * * * *

AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Five Bandits Who Crossed Into U.S. Territory Were Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, early today. There were five bandits in the party, all of them being killed, according to General Bell, commanding at El Paso.

Col. John Rooney, troop F, Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, and Robert Woods, a U. S. customs inspector, were killed.

* * * * *

BRITISH OCCUPY DODONA IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

It may be a long time before we have another Mr. Maclean to stand up boldly for the rights of the people. I think I am voicing the sentiments of the working classes, of which I am one, when I say go ahead with your nickel policy, Mr. Maclean, and we are behind you. For a government of the people for the people and by the people and for people

TOLL OF BIG FIRE GROWS GREATER

Loss of Life May Reach Two Hundred and Fifty.

RELIEF WORK HURRIED

All Possible is Being Done for Survivors of Disaster.

(Continued from Page One.)

to the town from two sides, and despite the fact that the bush was about one-half mile from town, the flames spread so rapidly that a clearing was made through the bushes, and the houses were useless. When the blaze started in the buildings it was only a few minutes before the Town of Matheson was destroyed.

Saved by Train. According to the stories told by survivors there is nothing left of the Town of Matheson but three houses that are standing on the site. One is owned by John Hough, the mining recorder, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Cartwright. All the rest of the buildings have been destroyed, and the remains of the hydro system are becoming important as the failure to get water to Agincourt is causing the town to suffer. The fire approached the town from two sides, and despite the fact that the bush was about one-half mile from town, the flames spread so rapidly that a clearing was made through the bushes, and the houses were useless. When the blaze started in the buildings it was only a few minutes before the Town of Matheson was destroyed.

Probably if it had not been for a northbound freight train that was stalled at Matheson owing to a collision with a car, the toll of casualties would have been much greater. When all chances of saving the town and the lives of all the people had passed the fire spread to the box cars and about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon the train pulled out for the south. Before it reached Englehart many difficulties were encountered. The fire was raging on both sides of the train, and in many places the railway ties were burning, and the rails twisted so it was impossible to make but slow headway. At this time the refugees were closing a gap in the road to keep the smoke and flames, which the train was passing thru, from reaching the town. When the train arrived there was no sign of life, and the inhabitants were scattered over the ground. The fire had spread to the freight train, which was pulling out for Englehart.

On the way down the car in which they were riding got stuck in the mud, and the passengers had to get out and walk to the next car. The engine was still running, and the passengers were carried on the train with the engine stopped

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in office.We prepay shipping charges on
all orders of \$10.00 or over to your
nearest station in Ontario and
Eastern Provinces on both Mail
Orders and City Purchases.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

At both Yonge Street and Queen
Street doors are order boxes where
orders or instructions may be
placed. These boxes are emptied
daily at 8:20 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m.
and 4 p.m.

The Great August Sale of Furniture and House Furnishings Offers The Opportune Occasion For The Saving of Many Dollars in Furnishing Your Home

House, Apartment, Club, Hotel, All Are Catered to in This Colossal Semi-annual Event, and For Each Individual Who is Thinking in Terms of Any Kind, of House Furnishings, Are Items of Interest Comprising a Bazaar of Selection and an Array of Values Unprecedented in the Notable Series of Similar Sales

Featured For Wednesday is a Special Purchase of Bedroom Furniture

A SYSTEM OF PREPAREDNESS by which we have always the ready money to secure an advantageous offer at short notice is the clue which will solve the mystery of how we have been enabled to secure this lot of high grade, up-to-date bedroom furniture at about one-third below the prices of to-day.

HANDSOME IN MATERIAL AND ATTRACTIVE IN DESIGN is a set in beautifully figured mahogany or Circassian walnut. The dresser has circular plate mirror 30 inches in diameter upheld by straight supports; the four roomy drawers open with plain wooden knobs. August Sale Price, \$29.50.

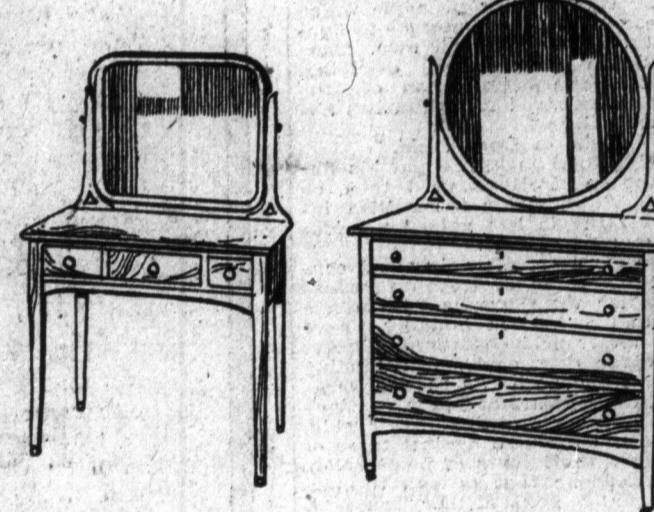
The chiffonier has three large drawers and five smaller ones at the top; similar 24-inch mirror. August Sale Price, \$26.50.

The Dressing Table of the same style has 24-inch mirror. August Sale Price, \$15.00.

MAHOGANY AND CIRCASSIAN wall nut are the materials in another set which differ only in having the heavy plate mirror rectangular with rounded corners; dimensions 24 in. x 30 in. in the dresser. August Sale Price, dresser, \$29.50.

Chiffonier to match with smaller mirror. August Sale price, \$26.50.

Dressing Table with three small drawers. August Sale Price, \$15.00.



The Arm Chair For Solid Comfort

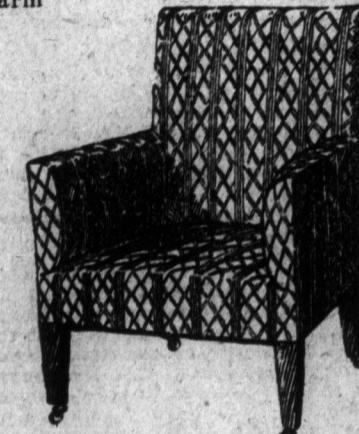
Waiting With Inviting Arms to Receive a New Owner it Stands; Who Will Learn Its Spell?

UPHOLSTERED ALL OVER IN GREEN DENIM is the arm chair (also rocker) illustrated; it has well-braced frame, deep spring seat, mahogany finished frame. An excellent chair for living-room, den or bedroom and one that is admirably adapted for having a chintz slip cover to harmonize with other furniture. August Sale Price, \$11.25.

Same upholstered in tapestry, \$14.75.

ENGLISH IN TYPE is an arm chair or rocker, all-over upholstered in denim. Price, \$22.00.

Same covered in figured tapestry, \$30.00.



Bedroom Chairs, Greatly Reduced, \$4.75.

WHITE OR IVORY ENAMEL is used for several side chairs and rockers; some are in plain style—but the majority have decoration often in the form of Louis Seize wreaths and garlands in raised effect.

IN MAHOGANY IS A SHERATON CHAIR with classic straight back and characteristic inlay line of lighter color.

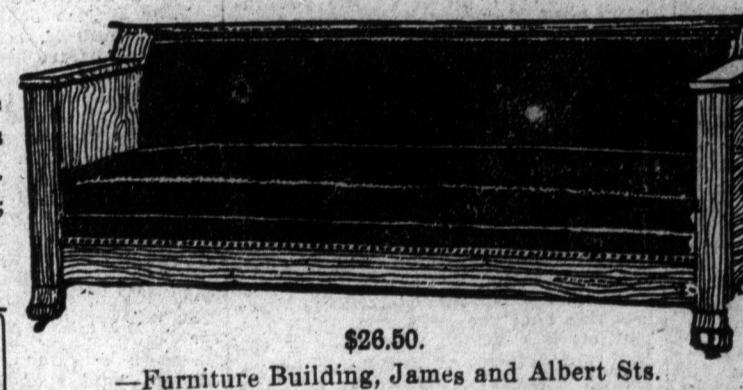
SATIN WALNUT is the handsome wood in an especially attractive chair which has a back ending in three low curves and a simple cut out design in the back splat.

All are charming; few duplicates; many selling below half price. August Sale Price, \$4.75.

Other House Furnishings Obtainable at Sales Prices This Week Include Curtains, Draperies, Cushions and Kitchen Utensils

French and English Antique Velours; Greatly Reduced to 95c Per Yard

One of the rarest draperies in the market at present is velours; this stock was purchased before prices advanced and most of it is in short lengths ranging from 7 to 40 yards of a color. The velours is plain in color and heavy in weight; with this is shown velvets in plain or "asper" weaves delightful for hangings in portieres or doorways. Colors include greens, gold, brown, crimson and mahogany, width 50 inches. August Sale Price, per yard, 95c.



\$26.50.

Furniture Building, James and Albert Sts.

—Fourth Floor.

MORE RECRUITS ENLIST IN BRANT BATTALION
Bantams and Construction Units Are Also Recruiting There.

Special to The Toronto World.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 31.—The campaign of the 21st to secure six hundred man before leaving camp some time this week, is progressing favorably.

In four days, thirteen recruits were secured, and it is reported that a number of Americans are headed this way to join the locals. But twenty more are needed for the desired strength before going to camp. The Bantams in the past week have secured eleven men in the district. Today the construction battalions opened an office, expecting to get twelve skilled construction men within a week.

Major P. A. Shultz, company commander of the 125th, unable to pass examination for overseas, will be given staff appointment at Camp Borden.

AUTOISTS HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., July 31.—In an automobile accident four miles from the city, a man was driven by Wm. Hastings, and having as occupants Geo. Scott and W. Kennedy, all of this city, in passing another vehicle turned turtle, burying one of the occupants. The auto was badly damaged, but miraculously outside of serious injury.

TENNIS SHOES.

Tennis footwear now comes in the shade of gray so popular for general street wear. The shoes are ties or high-laced styles. They are made of green cloth containing the soles and other trims of lace gray kid.

Premier Opposes Coercing Ulster

Mr. Asquith Does Not Propose to Restrain Nationalists Either.

NEEDS IRISH SUPPORT

John Redmond Cannot Run Risks of Suffering From Facts.

(Continued from Page One).

son for the breaking up of negotiations. Only after the Ulster Nationalists had accepted the terms, Lord Lansdowne publicly announced his party did not want there to be no coercion of Ulster. The game should be applied all around and there should be no coercion of the Nationalist portion of Ireland which was to be excluded from Home Rule.

Premier Asquith, taking up the subject, said that was the party's position and to the heads of the agreement but that John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, had been constantly informed that they were not plenipotentiaries and that the demands which were submitted to revision by the cabinet.

Reiterating his view that compilation not be brought without Ulster's assent and that home rule, based on the status quo, could not be taken off the table, he argued that the more it was insisted upon the less chance there was of getting a settlement.

Under existing circumstances, the premier admitted that the present military control in Ireland was a necessary evil, but it had succeeded in maintaining peace. It was not right to say that Lord Lansdowne was responsible for the insistence in the reduction of the representation in the Imperial parliament, as he was not the man who was responsible for the fact that he had adopted the same attitude. Dealing with the release of those arrested during the rebellion, Premier Asquith said that it must not be supposed there was any prima facie cause for the arrests of those liberated.

Blairns Lansdowne, continued the speaker, by remaining in the cabinet, the Nationalists should remain in their full number at Westminster, gave the first impression which was mainly the rea-

son from the treasury which would enable the undertaking of the arduous task of restoration.

Ireland is Prospering.

From one viewpoint the state of Ireland is very satisfactory, the premier said, but another viewpoint is that Ireland is a failing factory. The country was in a very prosperous state, and there was a remarkable absence of ordinary and agrarian crime. Among the unsatisfactory features was the recent Sinn Fein movement in most aggressive form in some districts.

Moreover, there had been deplorable manifestations of sympathy with Great Britain's enemies, the writer asserted, and he had no fear of armed rebellion. He believed the vast majority of the people were loyal, but there were anarchist forces which required vigilance.

The government would not tolerate, he said, a repetition of the recent events.

Martial law, not rigorous, had been in force. All proceedings had been taken under the Defence of the Realm Act. He hoped the form of martial law would be retained, and paid a warm tribute to the conduct of Gen. Maxwell, who had, always learned to the side of him.

Under existing circumstances, the premier asserted, it would not be right to reduce substantially the military force in Ireland which was put there for the protection of the population against the misguided action of irresponsible persons.

Premier Asquith said it was necessary to have the civil executive in Ireland responsible to parliament. The scheme of a national council to advise the chief secretary, he asserted, was impracticable. He reminded the house that they were dealing with a period of transition, for he had not abandoned hope that in a short time, shorter than some people imagined, stated his intention of setting up, only by convincing her or by coercion,

they would be able to arrive at a permanent arrangement.

Wanted Good Men.

They were thought, therefore, that during this period it would not be advisable to attempt ambitious experiments.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland, he said, would be maintained, but it was not urgently necessary to nominate him again. The important thing was to get an effective head of the civil executive. It was proposed to appoint a chief secretary in the cabinet who would spend the bulk of his time in Ireland. The government sought someone with broad mind and administrative capacity, sympathetic with the Irish people and a desire for a settlement. The premier thought those qualifications should be found in Henry E. Duke, member of parliament for Exeter.

Lord Hugh Surprised.

Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford University, contended that the government had not been aware of the fact that the die-hard Unionists opposing home rule.

Premier Asquith continued, saying he hoped Mr. Duke would start his duties with the good will of the house.

His first business would be carefully to survey the area of responsibility.

Both arrangements would be of a strictly provisional character for the duration of the war, and if an agreement were reached, it would be settled until after the war.

No Coercing Ulster.

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, followed. He said it was

Lord Lansdowne's personal opinion that the cabinet area should remain out unless it was prepared to go in and the secretary of state for colonies and the Nationalists meant he had told the premier that he could never agree to the retention of the Irish members in full strength.

Mr. Law Made Offer.

Robert Borden, secretary of state for foreign affairs, continued, were the real members of the cabinet. There was never any doubt that it was intended the excluded area should remain out unless it was prepared to go in and the secretary of state for colonies and the Nationalists meant he had told the premier that he could never agree to the retention of the Irish members in full strength.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by saying that he hoped from the bottom of his heart that every man in the cabinet would support whatever party that would support whatever party that would be chosen.

The Unionist members were willing to accept the home rule bill to end the long-standing dispute.

After a speech by John Devilin, the debate lost interest, and eventually Mr. Dillon's motion was formally agreed to without division.

LINEN HATS.

In this summer's outing costumes the hat matches the dress, whether of linen, cretonne, pongee or pique. The hat is usually of sailor shape, and if the skirt of the gown is in pink linen, striped, the cretonne and top brim of the hat are of the same color.

The hats contain the syste-

matic and the under brim is plain pink.

NORRIS REFUSED TO RUN IN SOUTHWEST TORONTO

Nomination Was Unanimously Tendered and Laudatory Speeches Followed, But Choice of Conservative Convention Sprung Surprise—Adjourned Without Making Selection.

The Conservatives of Southwest Toronto marched up the hill with great alacrity last evening, basked for an hour or two in the sunrise of impending victory and then went down the hill again like they were on a toboggan slide.

The convention, without waiting to hear any speeches, or the nomination of candidates, suspended the rules and at once nominated James A. Norris president of the central Liberal-Conservative organization as their candidate for the legislature to succeed the late Hon. J. J. Foy. Many speeches were made praising the nominee and prophesying a triumphant election. Some of the speakers were Conservative members of the legislature and one by one they extended the right of fellowship to Mr. Norris as the member elect. Then just as the crowd were getting ready to go home, Mr. Norris came forward and in a few faltering sentences declined to accept the nomination.

Applause With Thanks.

Business and personal reasons which had unexpectedly arisen prevented him, he said, from accepting the proffered nomination. Several delegates thought that Mr. Norris would be a good man and one or two suggested that the convention at once proceed to select another candidate. Tom Rooney of ward six, urged counsels of patience and suggested that the nomination be adjourned after all reconsideration and accept the nomination. The chairman, however, lost no time in putting the motion to adjourn and the convention thereupon adjourned without a vote.

A Large Gathering.

The convention was well attended and fairly filled the large Temples Hall at the corner of Queen and Dovercourt. The delegates for wards four and five were drawn from the ground floor, while the more turbulent delegations from ward three were seated in the gallery. J. R. L. Starr, vice-president of the central organization, presided. Mr. Norris, the president, who was slated to be the nominee, stayed in the background. Indeed, Mr. Norris was more or less in the background throughout the evening. He did not appear until some time after nomination was made, and after being escorted to the stage, bowed his acknowledgment and soon withdrew to the offing. He did not have time to speak. The chairman, however, lost no time in putting the motion to adjourn and the convention thereupon adjourned without a vote.

The Universal Grouch.

When the nominations were called for Fred Armstrong moved to have the rules be suspended and that Mr. Norris be declared the nominee of the convention. This motion was seconded by Mr. Somerville who said everybody seemed to have a grouch. Mr. Norris, he said, was grouchy on the weather, some on the hydro, some on prohibitory, some the Hearst government, but in his opinion, men entitled to have a grouch was the government in the bilingual section. The crowd cheered him to the echo. Conservatives, he said, stood for one language in Ontario, that was English.

Thomas H. W. D. McPherson predicted a larger majority for Mr. Norris than that accorded the late Hon. Mr. Foy.

Person in Politics.

Rev. Capt. Ward Waite, from Nova Scotia, said that all he was a parson was not one language in Canada, he deplored that and that Britain. He hoped within a few years the French would be wiped out of all Canadian schools. No creed had any right to demand of their language be a part of the curriculum of the schools.

In Relation to Our Own Issues.

Then followed the speeches of distinguished visitors. And it became evident from the start that a strong effort was to be made to unite the party on the bilingual issue. Rev. Waite struck the key not when he declared that not only should French be struck from the curriculum of the schools, but that it should not continue to be taught in the schools.

The motion was carried on a standing vote by an overwhelming majority, only perhaps a bare half dozen standing up to be voted the negative.

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The motion was carried on a standing vote by an overwhelming majority, only perhaps a bare half dozen standing up to be voted the negative.

Ovation for Norris.

Then, after the crowd had mad repeated calls for Mr. Norris, he advanced to the platform, and the crowd broke into the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." After thanking the kind for the honor bestowed upon him, he said that purely business reasons would prevent him from standing for election. He was very much to be held.

"Mr. Chairman," called a delegate, "we are entitled to some further explanation from Mr. Norris as to why he did not stand."

The delegate proceeded to argue the point and Tom Rooney interrupted, saying that Mr. Norris had given his reasons, which were entirely personal.

"I move that we adjourn without a vote," said Mr. Norris as he moved the adjournment.

Finch Repulse Attack.

PARIS, via London, July 31, 11.59 p.m.—The war office communiqué made public tonight says:

"At about 10 p.m. the Germans took their counter-attacks the Haute-Vallée and on the Monnaie Farm. All their attacks were repulsed with enemy losses, and we maintained the captured positions.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery duels continue violent in the sectors of the Thiaumont Wood and Flavion.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

"During Sunday night one of our air squadrons bombarded military factories at Thionville and the stations of Conflans and Audun-le-Roman as well as biavouacs in the region of Etain."

CASUALTIES IN JULY ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND.

LONDON, July 31.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas total 7,084 officers and 52,581 men.

DECLINED NOMINATION



ALLIES OPEN YEAR WITH INITIATIVE

"Tide Has Turned," Declares Sir Douglas Haig on Situation.

FOE ADMITS DEFEAT

Captured German Officers Confess Disillusionment Re British Army.

(Continued from Page One.)

of shell smoke and confusion into which the infantry charged over a six-mile front.

When night came he listened to the reports of his subordinates, made plans for the morrow and gave directions of customary brevity, and sometimes with pithy homily.

Characteristically Scotch, with the hardy constitution of the Scott, keeping up his exercises and insistent on a fair allowance of sleep, he seems as fresh at the end of a month's battle as when the war began.

Saint-Symphorien Test.

"However, we are trained in army, however able its general, however ample its artillery and munitions," he said, "the supreme test is in war of this kind is its capacity, unit by unit, for bearing heavy blows and recovery. Wherever sacrifice of life was necessary, to the end these new army men have borne it without wavering and with a manly spirit; the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, which it has had to fight for principles associated with its history, the world over.

When her navy held England safe from invasion, it was principle which these men will follow—to fight on soil which is not their own. They realized the preparedness, discipline and autocratic organization of the enemy, which stood for militarism abhorrent to them."

Fight in Open Field.

Turning to the map, he put his finger first on Pozières, and then on Delville Wood, where the British incessant shelling had gained precious high ground, and said:

"Here our men, after they had conquered the maze of trench fortifications which the Germans had been a year and a half building, have fought under field conditions, distinguishing themselves at Ypres, continuing to advance, putting in their courage and resources against those of an army with 40 years of preparation. Their confidence that as man to man with equally good artillery support, they are superior to the Germans, has been justified."

"Had we gained less ground; had we not in conjunction with the French inflicted heavier losses on the enemy than our own and had we not given a vital blow to their morale, the offensive would have been worth while for benefit to ourselves. Our men ask only to keep on attacking. They feel that they have taken the measure of the Germans."

In relation to our own losses, which have been severe in the instance of some units, whose steadiness in the face of a most gallant fire has insured the safety of the others under a similar test. I may say that the total for the month of July to date, has consist of a continuous offensive, has been less than five times the total in June, when we were in our trenches.

Things for yourself, our correspondent. Your pass will take you into Pozières, at Pozieres or Delville wood, to any headquarters from that of a battalion, or of any army, or wherever you please."

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Then Sir Douglas Haig referred to the character of the German army and British army as revealed by the British in his obedience and taking his superior without question, was led to believe that the offensive of our army, which was not taught by their kind of discipline and was therefore inefficient, could not be supported.

When we followed the breach in their first line with a breach in their second, "The British army used to think," said Sir Douglas, "that the subduing task before him, but the Germans, in his obedience and taking his superior without question, was led to believe that the offensive of our army, which was not taught by their kind of discipline and was therefore inefficient, could not be supported.

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Finally, in examining the situation, Sir Douglas indulged in a Scotch phrase: "Facts are facts that winnae din."

"The third year of the war will be the last, unless that France, now that we are ready, will give us all the strength there is in us to defeat the invader from her soil and that of England will not achieve full success in hand, however, until next summer."

"All those who believe that our cause is the cause of civilization may be assured that this army has not thought except in terms of delivering blow after blow until we have won that victory by force of arms which will ensure an enduring peace."

Finch Repulse Attack.

Killed in action—Lieut. Egerton Baines, Royce avenue branch, B.N.A. Bank, Toronto; #67432, Harry Ross, 37 Parkway avenue, Toronto; #36098, Joseph Wright, Kenilworth, Hamilton, Ont.; #41672, Pioneer Wm. R. Whyley, Ashfield, N.S.

Died of wounds—#17129, Pioneer Albert Koen, Minotons, Man.

Previously reported wounded, now officially prisoner of war—#25570, Ernest Albert Koen, Minotons, Man.

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Previously reported missing, now on duty—Lieut. Sydney Herbert Griffin, 49 Queen's, 108757, James Cullen, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; #17102, Clarence C. Turner, Eng.; #40093, Sydney R. Turner, Eng.; #40093, Andrew Stevenson, Westminster, Eng.; #15654, Walter John Higgins, 1014 East Gerrard street, Toronto; #40093, George B. Martin, Saskatoon, Ont.; #4172, Wm. Martin, Ireland; #12070, T. J. Laffey, England.

Previously reported missing, now on duty—Lieut. Alfred Johnson, Truro, N.S.

Dangerous III—Lieut. Maurice A. Madsen, Vancouver, B.C.

Previously reported missing, now on duty—Lieut. Charles E. Davies, 101643, George W. Turner, Eng.; #40093, Sydney R. Turner, Eng.; #40093, Andrew Stevenson, Westminster, Eng.; #15654, Walter John Higgins, 1014 East Gerrard street, Toronto; #40093, George B. Martin, Saskatoon, Ont.; #4172, Wm. Martin, Ireland; #12070, T. J. Laffey, England.

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THIRTY-THREE MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

Latest Honor Roll Includes
Many Heroes From To-
ronto Units.

TWENTY WOUNDED

Three Others Killed—Many
Missing, Seriously Ill or
Taken Prisoners.

The latest casualty lists contain the names of 33 officers and men who went overseas with Toronto units. Three have been killed, two have died of wounds, two are seriously ill, two are prisoners, one is missing, one is wounded, believed missing, and twenty have been wounded.

Pte. P. McLaughlin of Toronto, who has been missing since the battle of Zillebeke, is now believed to have been killed in action. He was twenty years of age and was educated at the Labrador Institute and attended university last fall, but went overseas with the 3rd University Overseas Co.

Pte. B. Leland, whose wife lives at 25 Juniper avenue, is reported killed. He went overseas with the 75th Battalion a few months ago.

Lance-Corp. H. Longmire has been reported as missing. He enlisted with a second contingent unit of mounted infantry. He was born in Ireland, coming to Canada three years ago.

Corp. Thomas Cotton, 48 Dingwall, is reported to have died of wounds. He was with the 19th Battalion and, before enlisting, was a miner in Cobalt and Porcupine.

Was Varsity Graduate.

Lieut. W. H. Willard, 125 Evelyn avenue, is officially reported wounded in action on July 23, and has been admitted to a Guelph hospital with severely shrapnel wounds in the face. He was a Varsity graduate of 1915, and had articled at Osgoode Hall. He enlisted with the 83rd Battalion, and went into the firing line late in June with a group from that unit. He has two brothers in the service.

Pte. Peter Lyon, 21 1-2 Hastings avenue, is suffering from shell shock. He is a married man and has a son and three daughters. He enlisted in the 84th, but transferred to the 4th C.M.R.

Pte. W. G. Savage, 113 1-2 West King street, has been wounded. He enlisted with the 35th Battalion, and later went to reinforce another unit at the front.

Pte. E. H. Horwell is in a hospital at Wimereux, suffering from concussions. His wife lives at 10 William street. He went overseas in April with the 1st Battalion, but was transferred in England to another unit and had been in the trenches about six weeks.

Pte. Charles May, who is reported wounded, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Hilldale. He enlisted for active service with a second contingent battalion.

Corp. B. S. Jackson, 8 Oaklands avenue, is reported wounded. He has a wife and two children, and went overseas in May, 1915, and had been in the trenches since Christmas.

Lieut. T. L. Findley, son of Thomas Findley, vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company, has been wounded. He was an undergraduate of Toronto University, and was 21 years of age. He trained in Kingston with a medium battery. His home is at 88 Admiral road.

Missing. Now Killed.

Pte. F. A. Anderson, 210 East Blloor street, who was formerly wounded and missing, has now been reported killed in action. He enlisted in September, 1914, and went into the trenches one year later. He was a Canadian by birth.

Pte. H. Hill, 572 Lansdowne avenue, has been wounded with gunshells in the legs and arms, and is believed to be in the hospital at Bancroft road, London. He went overseas with the 1st Battalion and reached the front about the last of June.

**SEEKS TO RESTRAIN
BOARD OF EDUCATION**

Ross Cameron Has Filed An
Action at Osgoode Asking for
Injunction.

Ross Cameron, 153 Rose avenue, has filed an action at Osgoode Hall asking for an injunction against the board of education, restraining it from the use of the open grounds forming part of the school premises of E. Rogers Coal Company out of \$150. Restitution was made by the soldier.

SOLDIER'S CASE REMANDED.

Magistrate Denison remanded Pte. J. S. Smart for sentence yesterday morning on a charge of defrauding the E. Rogers Coal Company out of \$150. Restitution was made by the soldier.

THEFT CHARGES REMANDED.

Samuel Monkton and Frank Brown were remanded in the police court until Wednesday, on a charge of stealing \$35 and a flask of whiskey from Robert Thompson.

Off as it now stands, the crop is lost. The only outlook is despair. It is a serious situation, and the men have been most of whom to go to the harvest higher water east mate that people are.

It was a year ago that more than 100,000 people were being dictated to. The conditions have not been satis-

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FOUNDED 1880.
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The Circulation of THE TORONTO DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD is authenticated by the A.B.C. Audit Bureau of Circulations

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World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

The Sequel to Capt. Fryatt's Murder

It is clear from the mood of the house of commons in London, and the speech of Premier Asquith yesterday, that there is going to be no mushy sentiment in dealing with the crimes of German officials. War is war, but there are rules for the game of war as elsewhere, and those who violate the rules are going to suffer. It need not be feared that justice will not be tempered with mercy in all cases, but the German policy leaves little room in its repetitive brutality for clemency.

The cold-blooded murder of Capt. Fryatt, coming after the equally ruthless martyrdom of Nurse Cavell, creates such a state of indignation in the ordinarily constituted man that it requires a sense of the power and responsibility of the state and its duty to humanity, to curb it to civilized moderation and official expression. The state will not fail in its duty in this respect. Premier Asquith spoke with a full sense of the atrociousness of the crime when he declared that

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be, and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all."

This is a solemn announcement to the world that Kaiser Wilhelm is a criminal and a murderer, and that when the time comes, as Premier Asquith repeated "most emphatically," the British Government is resolved "that these crimes shall not go unpunished." If there has been any doubt, hitherto, that the war will end without the extinction of the House of Hohenzollern this is a definite intimation to the contrary.

There is a long list of crimes besides these two murders, and the deporation of the people of Lille and other places in Belgium now going on shows that the more we learn of German Kultur the more infamous it becomes. The men at the front are said to have fought with redoubled fury when they heard of this senseless and revolting assassination. The whole empire is condemned in its resolve to end a system of such iniquity.

Democratic Idea of Service

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Medical Association a strong plea for conscription was made by Dr. J. W. Good, based upon his recent experiences during a visit to France. The French recognize as real democrats that conscription merely gives them an opportunity for discharging their duties to the state, and to fight as is necessary on occasion to pay taxes, to attend school, to clean off the snow, to facilitate the collection of garbage and to perform other duties rendered compulsory by common consent. It is not undemocratic to require citizens to submit to conscription any more than to submit to taxation. Some people object to fight. Still more object to pay taxes. A large number evade their duty in the army. A still larger number, we believe, evade the payment of their fair share of the taxes. Both evasions are mean and cowardly.

The volunteer system, if applied to taxpaying, would probably be less successful than in military matters. The mean spirited people always leave to bear the common burdens. In military matters the best and bravest under a voluntary system go first, and consequently a greater proportion of them are lost to the nation, while the bader sort survive.

Similarly if taxation were voluntary the bader sort would strive to preserve their hordes and give as little as they could manage to the public service. In fact, they adopt this plan at present under compulsion

tortion and by misrepresentation evade their just contribution.

All this probably comes of the old idea that there should be privileged classes in the community, and that those belonging to these classes should be excused from paying and from fighting. Canada, while professing to be democratic, possesses a large number of people who deem themselves members of the privileged class, and believe that others should fight for them and pay for them. When this is clearly understood an end will be made of the privileged class, and service will be required from each according to his ability.

Scolding the People

A contemporary scolds the Canadian people because they are buying automobiles, going to the theatre and treating themselves to a little fresh air on the lakes at excursion rates. We are reminded that the government needs a great deal of money, and that many people in Europe are destitute.

We are not inclined to encourage extravagance, neither are we inclined to tell people how they should spend the money they have earned by their own exertions. The man who imports an automobile pays for the privilege 42½ per cent. duty. That is if he imports a machine worth \$2000, he pays for the privilege \$840 to the minister of finance. Even so he buys a machine made in Canada. He indirectly pays much the same duty and in addition contributes to the upbuilding of the country.

True, he might lose his money in a safety deposit vault or loan it to the government at 6 per cent., but we think he is contributing pretty liberally to the war chest when he buys an automobile.

As for theatre going, we think more would be lost than gained by arbitrarily closing the theatres during the war, and if the government permits the theatres to be open it should not complain if the people attend them. Indeed a provincial war tax is levied upon theatre tickets. As to excursion trips on boats, we would say that people who wait for excursion rates must be inclined to economy rather than extravagance.

People who work at home are entitled to some recreation and so are the boys who are fighting at the front. Hardship, suffering and peril are not unknown to the soldiers in the industrial army. At any rate it is unlikely that the soldiers at the front would be cheered up by knowing that everyone at home was plunged into unending gloom. A whole nation cannot be kept for years at a time strung up to concert pitch. To say that buying a saucer of ice cream in Canada is to wrest a loaf of bread from the hand of a starving child in Belgium, is yielding to hysteria and we must not become hysterical over Belgium.

When the war broke out the Dominion Government received many hysterical telegrams, which will be amusing reading some day if they are ever published. Everyone keenly saw the problem to be faced at the front, but few were able to look all round the subject and see the problems at home. It is idle to enlist soldiers unless we can feed, clothe and sustain them and their dependents.

A financial panic among us in Canada would be almost as serious to the cause as a military panic among our boys at the front. We must not mistake sentimentality for sentiment, hysteria for energy, miserliness for thrift, and pompous gloom for intensity of purpose. Sir Thomas White has done a great deal to keep this country sane and prosperous. He has been resourceful and confident, and has calmed the public mind from time to time by his sensible words, quietly spoken yet with the tone of authority. A competent man can easily a burning school building in five minutes without a child being hurt. He knows there is great danger, but that disaster is inevitable. He desires the children to be scared enough to mind him implicitly, but not enough to start screaming or running amuck.

But perhaps we are beginning ourselves to scold. This hot weather is none too good for nerves or temper. That so prolonged heat wave has not been accompanied by many crimes of violence, how steady and sensible our people must be. Let us recall that eccentric but kind-hearted testator, who left small legacies to a number of poor relations coupled with the advice that they spend it foolishly. He probably did more good than the he had couped up the legacies with a sermon or a scolding.

JOINS FLYING CORPS.

Appointment of Lieut. C. E. F. Sutton Announced.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—Lieut. C. E. F. Sutton, 8th, joined the Royal Flying Corps as observer.

Second-Lieut. Rickman, Field Artillery, was living at Calgary when the war broke out. He obtained a commission last year. His brother, Sir Alfred Rickman, bart., 4th Dragoons, is a prisoner of war in Germany, and a younger brother is in the hands of the Turks.

Lieut. Kyle Jones, killed, came to England with the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, and obtained a commission in the South Lancashires last year.

WAS IN NEW YORK STUDYING DISEASE

Dr. F. P. Millard Advocates Dietetic Measures for Infantile Paralysis.

CAUSE OF EPIDEMIC

Breeding of Germs Was Result of Bad Sewage System.

Dr. F. P. Millard, osteopathic physician, and an authority on infantile paralysis, has returned to Toronto after several days personal investigation of New York City's epidemic of the disease which has so far claimed more than 700 victims, leaving 3500 cases of illness to be treated by government, state and city health officials.

Dr. Millard, whose visit to New York, and whose discussions with physicians there, disclosed to him remarkable features in connection with the plague, advocates the adoption of sanitary and dietetic measures by the United States Government as a remedy. These measures, he believes, should be similar to those instituted in the Panama Canal zone, Cuba, and other places where governmental action was necessary to eliminate yellow fever, malaria, and other tropical diseases.

Dr. Millard learned that the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York appeared first practically in the shadow of Rockefeller Institute, in which Dr. Flexner, a noted physician, has a machine made in Canada. He indirectly pays much the same duty and in addition contributes to the upbuilding of the country.

True, he might lose his money in a safety deposit vault or loan it to the government at 6 per cent., but we think he is contributing pretty liberally to the war chest when he buys an automobile.

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Silk-Knit Sports Coats
Magnificent display of this popular
garment in great variety of styles,
showing every new feature in collar,
bands and shoulders. Splendid range
of handwovens in light and dark
shades, including White, Ivory, Black;
Navy, Sky, Pink, Rose, Plum, Camby;
Mauve, Gray, Red, Green, etc. A
wide range of sizes and range
from \$6.00 to \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$10.50,
\$12.00 to \$15.00 each.

White Wash Skirts

Splendid variety of styles in Ladies'
White Wash Skirts, in materials of
Cotton, Gabardine, Cordeline, etc. The
Palm Beach Cut, Low Cut, etc. The
style is exceptionally good, showing
the full figure lines, and with
trimmings of fancy belt and
pearl buttons. This skirt is beauti-
fully made. Prices range from \$2.50,
\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.

Vivella Flannels

Immaculate range of this popular un-
shrinkable flannel in great range of
plain colors, including Black, Navy,
White, Cream, Brown, Grey, Red,
Blue, Green, Mauve, etc. Also fine
range of correct shades in Khaki, as
well as splendid showing of tones in
every shade. Vivella flannel is
in weight and designs suitable for all
kinds of day and night wear. Samples
on request.

**Automobile and
Steamer Rugs**

Grand display of fine Wool Reversible
Rugs, including Family Tartans. Splendid
values are being shown at \$4.00, \$5.00,
\$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 to \$18.00 each.

LETTER ORDERS PROMPTLY
FILLED.

JOHN CATTO & SON
55 TO 61 KING ST. EAST
TORONTO

**YOUTH FOUND DEAD
POLICE TO INQUIRE**

**Body of John Glover Taken
From Shallow
Water.**

HAD GONE IN BATHING

**Face Bears Marks of Bruises
Was Not
Drowned.**

DEATHS.
John Glover, 19, of 23 Bolton Avenue,
was found dead on the beach at Sun-
nyside, about 2.30 o'clock yesterday
morning, under such conditions that
an inquest will be held by the police.
Altho the body was lying in about
three inches of water, face downward,
when discovered, it has been ascer-
tained that death was due to
drowning, for there was no water in
the lungs. An examination revealed
the presence of several bruises on
the face.

Glover, who is a drug clerk, left the
store where he was employed about 11
o'clock on Sunday night after closing.
He was accompanied by a friend, Rus-
sell Cameron, of the King Edward
Hotel, who had two sons, Mr. and Mrs.
Saunders, 241 Sherbourne Street, and
Miss Chalmers, 140 Seaton Street.
When at Sunnyside, Glover proposed to
Cameron that they should leave the
girl waiting for them on the beach
and go bathing. After swimming
from the girls who sat down on the
beach and went to sleep owing to the
intense heat, Glover and Cameron went
into the water. Cameron soon came
out, dressed and called out to his
friend that he would wait for him
the best opportunity. They were
drowning. This was about 11.30 o'clock.

Cameron says that he went to sleep
and did not wake up till about 3.30
o'clock. Noticing that Glover had not
returned, he went to search for him and
found the body face down in the
shallow water, at 3.45. The police were
notified. They are holding Cameron
and the two girls as material witness-
es and an inquest will be held to as-
certain the cause of death.

AN ADDED ATTRACTION.

**Some of Hickey's Clever Models
in Men's Suits Selling for Fifteen
Dollars.**

Hickey's, 97 Yonge street, well-re-
puted for its grade and price of men's
clothing and haberdashery, have an
added attraction involving some clever
models in men's suits at \$15 each. The
models are in two and three-piece suits
in plain and belted back, and formerly
sold from \$18 to \$22.

**MRS. KATE S. MCLEAN
PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY**

**Well Known as Writer of Short
Poems—Contributor to
Sunday World.**

Mrs. Kate Seymour McLean, the well-
known writer of verse, died at 337 St.
Clarens Avenue, Toronto, on Monday
morning, at the age of 57 years. Mrs.
McLean, whose genius as a writer of short
poems is well known, continued to
produce her work till shortly before
her death. One of her latest poems, "The
Highland Brigade," appeared in The
Sunday World only a few weeks ago. She
was born in Pultney, New York, and on
coming to Canada, resided at Peterborough
and afterwards at Kingston, where her
husband, Allan McLean, was an official
of the Hospital for the Insane.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, ETC.
\$2.3 THE PILL

THE WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO,
July 31.—(8 p.m.)—The western area of
high pressure is now passing eastward to
the northward of the Great Lakes, and
the cool air is moving down the lakes and
Quebec. The weather continues cool
and showery in the Maritime Provinces
and fine and warm in the west.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Dawson, 78, 74; Victoria, 54, 62; Van-

couver, 68, 74; Kamloops, 58, 68; Calgary,

44, 52; Medicine Hat, 58, 78; Moose Jaw, 60, 76;

Regina, 62; Port Arthur, 60, 76; Parry Sound,

72, 84; Toronto, 74, 88; Kingston, 74, 86;

Ottawa, 74, 84; Montreal, 68, 86; Quebec,

68, 78; St. John, 68, 86; Halifax, 64, 84.

—Probabilities:

LOWE'S LAKES AND GARDINER BAY—North-

ern Ontario—Fine and cool.

Lower St. Lawrence Gulf and North Shore—Fresh northwesterly winds; fine and moderately warm.

Maritime Provinces—Great northwesterly winds; fine and moderately warm.

Lake Superior—Light winds; fine and moderately warm.

Western Provinces—Fine and very warm.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Therm.	Bar.	Wind.
9 a.m.	68	29.54	17 N. W.
Noon.	68	29.57	12 N. W.
2 p.m.	65	29.57	12 N. W.
4 p.m.	64	29.54	15 N. W.
6 p.m.	64	29.54	15 N. W.
Mean of day, 61.	difference from average, 12 above; highest, 68; lowest, 74.		

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

July 31.	At	From
Cambrai.	New York	Glasgow
Rochefort.	Bordeaux	Helsingfors
Kirkwall.	New York	New York
N.Y.	Rotterdam	New York
La Touraine.	Bordeaux	New York
Regina d'Italia.	Bordeaux	New York

STREET CAR DELAYS

Monday, July 31, 1916.
Spadina cars, westbound, at
8.25 a.m., delayed 7 minutes at
King and Charlotte streets
by auto stuck on track.
Winchester car, eastbound,
at 8.18 a.m., delayed 12 minutes
at Backville street, by fire.

MARRIAGES.

SURRELL—At St. Anne's
Parish House, Toronto, on July 29th,
by the Rev. C. H. P. Owen, Min-
ister, Mrs. Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Chas. H. Burrell, to Bertram C.
Campion, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. T. Campion, Toronto.

DEATHS.

FOGARTY—On Monday, July 31st, at her
son's residence, 173 Carlaw Avenue,
Mary Ann Pape, widow of the late Fa-
ther Fogarty.

FRANIEL—Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 8.30
a.m. to St. Michael's Church. Inter-
ment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

GORDON—On Sunday, July 30th, 1916, at
Concord, Edna Irene, eldest daughter of
Edgar Gordon, in his 23rd year.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, to
Thornhill Cemetery.

GRAY—On July 29, 1916, at her late
residence, 100 Bolton Avenue, Anna, wife of
John G. Vincent, youngest son of John J.
Glover, aged 19 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 8.30 a.m., from
the above address Tues-
day, at 2.30 p.m., to Norway Cemetery.
Please omit flowers.

GLOVER—On Monday, July 31st, John J.
Glover, youngest son of John J.
Glover, aged 19 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 8.30 a.m., from his
residence, 100 Bolton Avenue, to St. Anne's
Church, in Mount Hope Cemetery.

KNIGHT—At Unionville, on Monday,
July 31st, Samuel Knight, aged 70 years
7 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 1.30 p.m., at Zion Church Cemetery,
York Township. Friends and acquain-
tances kindly accept this intimation.

LITTLE—On Monday, July 31, 1916, Arthur
Little, aged 51 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 10 a.m., from E.
Y. Hutchison's chapel, 854 Bathurst
Street. Interment Prospect Cemetery.

LE ROY—At Chicago, July 31, John A.
Le Roy, formerly of Toronto.

Interment will take place at Clarks-
burg, Ont., Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, on
arrival morning train from Toronto.

BRANDON and **VANCOUVER** papers
please copy.

MCLEAN—On Monday, July 31st, at the
residence of his niece (Mrs. A. Street),
437 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto, Mrs.
Kate Seymour McLean, in her 88th
year, widow of the late Allan McLean.
Funeral from above address Wednes-
day, 2 p.m. Interment in Necropolis,
England.

SPENCE—At Weston, on July 31, 1916.
John Joseph Spence, beloved husband
of Isabella Spence, in his 45th year.
Funeral service at his late residence,
184 Macdonald Avenue, on Wednesday,
Aug. 2, at 2 p.m. Interment in Pros-
pect Cemetery.

SUMBLED—On July 31st, at her late
residence, 255 Davenport road, Mary,
widow of the late William Sumbled,
in her 84th year.

Funeral at 255 Davenport road, Aug.
3, 8.30 p.m. Aug. 1st. Interment at
Georgetown, Aug. 2nd.

CARD OF THANKS.

MRS. E. C. STOUTENBURG of Sutton
West desires to offer her sincere thanks
for the kind expression of sympathy and many
floral tributes received during her recent
bereavement.

IRENE KELLY—Appeared in "The
Sunday World" only a few weeks ago. She
was born in Pultney, New York, and on
coming to Canada, resided at Peterborough
and afterwards at Kingston, where her
husband, Allan McLean, was an official
of the Hospital for the Insane.

**THREE MORE CASES
OF DREAD DISEASE**

**Provincial Board of Health An-
nounces Hot Weather Re-
sponsible for Paralysis.**

Three more cases of infantile para-
lysis were reported to the provincial
board of health yesterday. Two of
them were from Ontario, which is
badly affected with 11 cases. The
third was from St. Thomas. According
to provincial health officials, the
continued hot weather is responsible
for the spread of the disease. Cooler
weather will make the disease easier
to control.

Harper, customs broker, 49 Wellington
St. corner Bay St.

HAD SKULL FRACTURED.

Charles Hardy, aged 40, an employee

in the ice house of the Lake Simcoe

Ice Company, Don Edwards, his
head, was at \$7000. The second floor was

occupied by the Reliance Weather Strip

Company, and the third floor by the

JOCKY ROBINSON SIX TIMES IN THE MONEY

Two Firsts and Four Thirds — Water Lady Won the Brantford Handicap.

HAMILTON, July 31.—Water Lady won the Brantford Handicap, the feature race of today's card, with Squealer second and Sands of Pleasure third. The steeplechase was a chapter of accidents. Only two horses completed the course without falling. Jack Winston eventually won thru Antisepic's rider running past the other two competitors, the quarter of a mile in front. Dishman rode three winners. Robinson was placed in every flat race, two firsts and four thirds, and one year-old and up, foaled in Canada 8 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$600, maiden 3-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada 8 furlongs.

1. Sir Arthur, 107 (Dishman), \$12.60.

2. Torn Silk, 110 (Fowler), \$4.50, \$3.40.

3. Thoroughbred, 107 (Eckert), \$3.50.

Time 1.02 4-5. Horse Mart, Twixled and Johnny Austin also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$600, International Steeplechase, selling, all two miles, 4-year-olds and up:

1. Jack Winston, 129 (Brooks), \$17.80.

\$7.50. \$5.10.

2. Antisepic, 122 (Ward), \$5.10.

3. Cottonop, 129 (Beaman), \$5.50.

Time 1.30 3-5. Joe Gately, Jim O.

Nick, Lady Butterly and Sarollo also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$600, 2-year-olds, selling, all one mile:

1. Granite, 105 (Robinson), \$5.30.

\$4.30. \$3.10.

2. Cherry Belle, 110 (Williams), \$10.80.

\$8.30.

3. Little Wonder, 101 (Farrington), \$8.30.

Time 1.02 4-5. Belle C., May Book, Commonwealth, Wedonia and Little Spider also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Brantford Selling Handicap, 5-year-olds and up, purse, \$4.50 added, one mile on the turf:

1. Water Lady, 110 (Robinson), \$5.20.

\$4.20. \$3.00.

2. Obolus, 107 (Cooper), \$4.70, \$3.20.

3. Rye O' Light, 110 (Robinson), \$3.20.

Time 1.13 2-4. Buzz Around and Goldy also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Toronto Selling Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, \$600 added, 6 furlongs:

1. Pontefract, 104 (Ward), \$9.80, \$4.50.

\$8.30.

2. Private Petal, 111 (Robinson), \$2.90.

Time 1.13 2-4. Reduce, Vixen, Red Rover, Enver Bay and Miss Gayle also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Shoreline Plate, 3-year-olds and up, purse \$700, 1 1/2 miles:

1. Fels, 105 (Dishman), \$8.50, \$4.40.

\$7.50.

2. Christie, 110 (Gately), \$2.90.

3. All Star, 111 (Robinson), \$2.90.

Time 1.12 3-5. Cadenza, Ast Ma and Stir Up ran.

AT MAISONNEUVE.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Entries for the last day, tomorrow:

PREMIER RACE—Purse \$250, for two-year-olds, five furlongs:

Old Drury, 99 Mad Tour, 102.

Curtis, 104 Kao, 106 Eden Park, 104.

Other entries, 120.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$350, for three-year-olds and up, selling, \$1 1/2 miles:

Caribou, 102 Rock Steady, 105 Palm Leaf, 109 Marie O'Brien, 109 Odd Cross, 109 Marvelous, 111 Tolson D', 111 Turkey Trot, 114 Joe, 111.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$350, for three-year-olds and up, selling, \$1 1/2 miles:

Megaphone, 115 Elizabeth Lee, 115 Gout, 115 Caribou, 102 Rock Steady, 105 Dr. Zabb, 117 Caravelrock, 121 Dewdrop, 121 Miss Jean, 122 Captain, 122 E. White, 123 M. B. Eubanks, 123 FOURTH RACE—Purse \$400, for three-year-olds and up, selling, five furlongs:

Marmet Ellen, 108 B. Marshall, 108 Old Goat, 108 Devility A., 109 Regular, 111 Quick, 113 Thesiores, 113.

FIFTH RACE—Purse \$350, for three-year-olds and up, selling, 6 1/2 furlongs:

Belle of Kitchen, 103 Ella, 111 Castara, 111 Ponson, 111 Andrew O'Day, 113 Big Lorry, 111 Johnny Harris, 113 G. Kisker, 113 Cesar Michael, 113 Nini Muchacho, 113 J. Mag, 113 Star, 113 R.E., 113 Purse \$350, for three-year-olds and up, selling, 6 1/2 furlongs:

Undaunted, 102 Kedron, 105 Makarika, 105 Otero, 106 Lehalo, 106 Frosty Face, 111 Dromi, 111 Ohio, 111.

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$400, for three-year-olds and up, 1 1/2 miles:

Love Day, 94 Page White, 96 Mayne W., 100.

McMillan, 122.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$400, for three-year-olds and up, selling, 6 1/2 furlongs:

Bobo, 105 Louise May, 110 Easter Boy, 112 Be, 113 Phil Mohr, 113 Afterglow, 113 Bill Uncas, 113 Luke VanSandt, 114 Fastoso.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

STEWART AND WIGGINS WIN CENTRAL HANDICAP

The Central Y. boys' handicaps last night at the Victoria Stadium resulted as follows: 100 yards sprint—Heat 1—W. Wells; 2. W. Stewart. Time 6.2-5. Heat 2—1. R. Simon; 2. T. Guthrie. Time 7 secas. Heat 3—1. A. Sampson; 2. T. Compton. Time 7.1-5 seconds. Final—Heat 2—2. Wells; 3. R. Simon. Time 6.1-5 seconds. Shot-put—1. J. Wiggins (10 feet); 2. R. Simon (2 feet); 28 feet 1 inch; 3. A. Bratke (8 feet); 28 feet 10 inches; 4. S. A. Bratke (8 feet); 25 feet 8 inches.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's

Copyright, 1916, by Newspaper Feature Service.

GOSH! WHAT A MARK THAT SON-IN-LAW GOT! HE GAVE ME NINETEEN \$100'S! I GAVE HIM \$500 BILL BECAUSE TH' NINETEEN HUNDRED BULGED TH' POCKET OUT O' SHAPE.

I WONDER IF HE'S GOT ANY MORE OF 'EM? I MIGHT AS WELL GET ALL O' THIS SOFT COIN THAT'S GETTABLE!

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THE TORONTO WORLD

Today's Entries

The World's Selections

BY CENTAUR.

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Entries for

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs:

Bottles Baby, 108 Old Miss, 109

Queenie, 108 Silver Sandals, 108

Stalwart, 108 King, 108

Tootsie, 113 Kathryn Gray, 104

Spinner, 107 107

Bonnie Lassie, 107 Het Lager, 108

Syrilla, 103 Alimes T., 104

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, 4-year-olds, up, selling, three miles:

Racebrook, 140 Stonebreaker, 139

Dixon Park, 146 Abdon, 140

Webb Carter, 130 Carter, 130

Rhino, 140 Archdale, 140

Sandow, 130

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

Kittens, 112 Grand Baggage, 112

Grump, 118 Pavour, 108

Success, 118 Hyde, 111

Princess, 118 Garbage, 121

Prince of Conn., 112 King, 108

Old T. Johnson, 107 Old Koeng, 107

Philly Whack, 116 Mustard, 108

Dixie, 116 Old King, 107

Dixie, 116 Old King, 107

FOURTH RACE—King K., Erin, Bendel, Rath, 107

SIXTH RACE—King K., Erin, Bendel, Rath, 107

SEVENTH RACE—Hawley, Lauder, Trout Fly, Col. Gutierrez,

HAMILTON.

FIRST RACE—Silk Rustle, Isabelle H., Javato, 107

OFFICE, Avon Aventine.

SECOND RACE—Yellow Sally, Fox Trot, Savilla, 107

POURTH RACE—Top o' the Morning, Sheridan entry, The Masquerader.

FIFTH RACE—Marlanae, Ethan Allen, Rain, 107

SIXTH RACE—King K., Erin, Bendel, Rath, 107

SEVENTH RACE—Hawley, Lauder, Trout Fly, Col. Gutierrez,

SARATOGA.

FIRST RACE—Kathryn Gray, Tootsie, Alises T.

SECOND RACE—Abdon, Racebrook, Stonebreaker.

THIRD RACE—Blind Baggage, Prince of Conn., Old Koenig.

FOURTH RACE—Favor, Murphy, Bonita, Tess.

FIFTH RACE—Ambrose, Dervish, Ninety Simplex.

SIXTH RACE—Crank, Jock Scot, Felicia.

Inland Navigation

Inland Navigation

Inland Navigation

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE PIONEER LINE

TO

Camp Borden

THE LINE OF FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE

By Coach and Dining and Parlor Cars.

Camp Borden Station opposite Headquarters.

Canadian Express Service on all Trains.

For full information and rates apply to City Ticket Office, Northwest Corner King and Yonge Streets, or Union Station.

Most conveniently located.

Through Coaches and Dining and Parlor Cars.

Camp Borden Station opposite Headquarters.

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Through Coaches and Dining and Parlor Cars.

Camp Borden Station opposite Headquarters

The SIMPSON Company Limited

Tourists

Are especially welcome to the Simpson store. You'll find much to interest you, and though no one goes holidaying with the idea of shopping much, there are many departments here that will afford delightful souvenirs of your Toronto visit.

We might call special attention to the China Department—which features many odd and pretty pieces of English China; the Leather Goods section; the fine table linens on the Fourth Floor; the Jewellery Department; the Book Corner, where you may replenish your stock of summer reading matter.

Middy Blouses at \$1
100 from regular stock; a little more from special designs; perfect; many styles. Sizes 24 to 42. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.95. Tuesday 1.00

TUB SILK WAISTS.

A range of pretty stripes, on white ground; open front; ocean blue, mauve, light pink, etc.; all long sleeves. Sizes 24 to 42 bust. 1.95
Regular \$2.00. Tuesday 1.95

1,308 Yds. White Wash Fabrics

Just for Tuesday
For waists or dresses plain crepes, fine and heavy wavers, etc. Various striped musettes, all perfect goods. In sizes 24 to 42 bust after stocktaking widths 36 to 45 inches. Regularly 30c, 50c, 65c and 75c. Just for Tuesday 29

Dark Ground Voiles for warm weather dresses, not easily soiled, 40 in wide, ground, blue, black, mauve, light pink, brown, champagne, etc. Regular price 35c. Tuesday 19

Plain Beach Suitings, plain fabric for skirts and suits, in various widths. 39

White Snowflake Voile, 45 inches wide, very sheer, for summer waists and dresses 25

Black and White Suitings 48c

Just for Tuesday
1,100 yards English Shepherd Checks, 42 inches wide. Regular 75c. Tuesday 48
Black Crepe de Chine, wool, guaranteed blacks, 42 inches wide. Worth \$1.50. Tuesday 1.00

950 Yards English Suiting, Serge, navy and black, fine twill 85

A Sale of Black Silks and Satins

Just for Tuesday
Black Duchesse Satins, 20 to 38 inches wide, regular \$1.50. Per yard 1.24

300 Yards Black Silk-Satin, for shirred effects. Special 1.38

Black Drap Satins, three different kinds. Regular \$1.55. Tuesday 1.55

Black Sutins and Coat Satins. Regular \$2.00. On sale 1.69

Black Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse Brocades. Regular \$2.00 and \$3.00. Yards 2.44

Summer Underwear

Just for Tuesday
Women's Vests, fine ribbed white cotton, low neck, wide lace binding and draw tape. Sizes 24 to 42 bust. 1.25

Regulation 50c. Women's Brassieres, fine white percale, wide fine linen, lace top and bottom, back and front, crossed back style. Sizes 24 to 42 bust. Tuesday special 1.00

INFANTS DRESSES AT CLEARING PRICES.

Just for Tuesday
Infants' Short Dresses, first quality lawn trimmed with exquisite embroidery, a beautiful design. 1.00

Regulation 50c. Women's Brasieres, fine white percale, wide fine linen, lace top and bottom, back and front, crossed back style. Sizes 24 to 42 bust. Tuesday special 1.00

Regulation 50c. Women's Brasieres, fine white percale, wide fine linen, lace top and bottom, back and front, crossed back style. Sizes 24 to 42 bust. Tuesday special 1.00

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