The Toronto Sunday World

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RETROACTIVE LEGISLATION THE REMEDY

Something Must Be Done to Prevent Power and Other Companies Usurping Rights of Public on Highways, Says Sir James Whitney, and Attorney-General Agrees.

Some remedy must be found to prevent power and other companies usurping the rights of the public highways, was the declaration of Sir James Whitney to the North Toronto deputation at the parliament buildings on Saturday morning.

The deputation was received in the premier's office by Sir James and Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general. It included Alex. McCowan, M.L.A.; Mayor Brown, Councillors Reid, Ball, Howe, Baker and Acting Town Solicitor Ed. Gillies.

Presented the Case.

Mr. Gillies presented the case for the Town of North Toronto, giving a brief history of the contest between the council and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, leading up to the judgment of the court of appeal of Ontario, unanimously given by five judges, in favor of the municipality, as read by Chief Justice Charles Moss.

Mr. Gillies pointed out that the reversal of the judgment by the privy council was a serious public matter.

The point at issue was whether the company had the right to place poles and wires without getting the consent of the town.

Only Surmising.

Sir James Whitney said that he had the company's charter before him and had read the report in the press of the privy council's judgment. He was not prepared to discuss it till the full text of the judgment was received. He could only surmise as to what had led to the reversal of the judgment of the Ontario court of appeal.

Much as some people objected to the judgment of the privy council he was satisfied it was a body of great importance and protection to the people. Of course it would be intolerable to think that the power company or any other company could usurp the rights of the public highways.

Some Remedy.

Some remedy must be found. Just what the remedy was he was not prepared to say at present. Representations might have to be made by the Ontario Government to the federal government along these lines. He was anxious to have the full judgment placed before Hon. J. J. Foy on the return of the town solicitor, T. A. Gibson, who was expected back next Wednesday.

Hon. J. J. Foy suggested that the remedy might prove to be retroactive federal legislation.

Sir James stated to The World that the deputation would be received again after the receipt of the text of the judgment.

CIVIC WELCOME FOR GOULDING

World's Champion Walker Will Reach Toronto on Thursday, and Will Get Royal Reception.

Arrangements were completed at the city hall on Saturday afternoon for the reception to George Goulding, world's champion walker, when he returns home on Thursday evening.

No effort will be spared to make the reception one of the most spontaneous which have been accorded any returning champion in Toronto.

Goulding will arrive at the North Toronto station early in the evening, and will be met by representatives of all the athletic associations in the city, as well as two or more bands. Civic officials will be on hand, and after a parade to the city hall, speeches will be made from the steps, and Goulding will hear just what the people of Toronto think of his feat in winning the walking championship at Stockholm.

Armour Company Moves to Hamilton

Will Make New Location Their Canadian Headquarters—Plant Will Be Doubled.

HAMILTON, July 27.—It was announced to-day that Armour Company have taken over the Fowler Canadian Company's plant here, and will make Hamilton their Canadian headquarters. The plant will be doubled in size and eventually Hamilton, according to the head of the big concern, will have the biggest packing plant in Canada.

"What is This 'Bull Moose?'" Querries Morgan.

NEW YORK, July 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan, traveler, art connoisseur, ecclesiastician, music lover and—well, financier—is not acquainted with the new American, the "Bull Moose."

Brown as a berry and in bad humor, Mr. Morgan disembarked from the Olympic from Kaiserland. A reporter approached him.

"Is it true that you're to finance the Bull Moose movement?" asked the scribe.

"Now, what is a 'Bull Moose?'" roared the man of money.

"The Roosevelt independent party in politics—"

Morgan looked a growl.

"What do I know about Roosevelt?"

The reporter suggested that he could get his salary raised if he could get an interview from him.

"Then quit asking things and tell me the amount. I'll write you a cheque," said Morgan.

He didn't write the cheque.

JAPAN'S EMPEROR IS SINKING SLOWLY

His Condition Has Reached an Extremely Grave Crisis, and Artificial Means Are Being Used to Prolong His Life — Pulse Has Gone Down and End is Near.

TOKIO, July 27.—(Can. Press.)—The condition of Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, which was said by the court physicians yesterday morning to have reached an extremely grave crisis, has since fluctuated greatly and sometimes giving rise to hopes of recovery, and at others casting those around His Majesty into despair. Several cabinet ministers remain in constant attendance at the palace.

The bulletins issued in the course of to-day indicate that there has been little change in the imperial patient's condition, the announcement published in the early morning hinting that his strength was ebbing and that he was very restless. One of the state secretaries in attendance said that artificial methods of prolonging the emperor's life were being continued and that an injection of salt solution was to be tried to-day.

Later in the day the emperor was said to be resting easily and his temperature had been reduced, while his general condition had somewhat improved.

Growing Weaker.

Owing to the nature of his majesty's illness, which is described as consisting of a complication of diseases comprising nephritis, diabetes and uremic poisoning, he is unable to take nourishment and his strength diminishes daily. Since July 19 he has been in a very critical condition, and only his robust constitution has enabled him to maintain life.

The bulletins issued this evening showed that his condition remained practically the same as it was yesterday altho his pulse varied considerably.

At five o'clock this evening his pulse had gone down to 96 from 100 at noon. At 8 o'clock, however, it had risen again, but otherwise there was no change.

FAIR AVERAGE HARVEST OF 16 TO 20 BUSHELS

Straw Will Be Shorter Than Usual, Which Will Do Much To Solve Labor Problem and Also Help Limited Supply of Binder Twine to Go Around

WINNIPEG, July 27.—(Special.)—The past week has been one of scares, so far as the wheat crop of the Canadian prairie west is concerned. Black rust has been reported from scattered districts of southern Saskatchewan and southwest Manitoba, but on investigation these have proved either groundless or affecting but trifling areas.

Heavy rains and alternating spells of extreme heat make rust conditions, and there is rather more than the usual amount of red rust, which has about the same relation to the real thing that German measles has to black.

Hail has done a certain amount of local damage, but most farmers in districts subject to hail are insured, and with the crop distributed over so vast an area loss from hail is really negligable in effect on the total yield.

SOME FIELDS MAY SUFFER.

The most has been made of light frosts of a week ago by bear interests, and possibly threshing returns may show that some fields of spring wheat caught in the blossom suffered. Cool, wet weather characterized the week, and has set back the date of harvesting several days. It has now turned warm, and a continuation of present conditions for ten days or a fortnight will make the spring wheat crop over most of the country, with indications of a fair average harvest of 16 to 20 bushels, and a minimum of districts reporting anything like failure.

Straw will be shorter than usual, which will do much to solve the labor problem and also help the rather limited supply of binder twine to go round. Altogether, the crop promises to be economical to handle, and very profitable to the farmers.

BRITISH UNIONISTS WIN THREE CORNERED FIGHT

Intervention of Labor Candidate Was Responsible for Loss of Seat By Liberals—New Member Was Unsuccessful in Previous Fights.

CREWE, Eng., July 27.—The Unionist candidate, Ernest Y. Craig, was successful in the by-election held yesterday, in this division of the County of Cheshire, to fill the vacancy in the house of commons, caused by the death of the Liberal member, Walter S. B. McLaren. The counting of the votes was completed only to-day. The intervention of a Labor candidate was responsible for the loss of the seat by the government. The figures were: Ernest Y. Craig, Unionist, 6260; H. Murphy, Liberal, 5294; J. Holmes, Lafor, 2485.

Mr. Craig, the newly-elected Unionist member, was successful at the last election, when he was defeated by the late Walter McLaren, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1704.

OTTAWA DECIDES ON FILTRATION

Being forced to take immediate action owing to the acute typhoid epidemic now raging there, the authorities at Ottawa have at last decided to adopt Provinical Health Officer M'C llough's plans for a mechanical filtration plant on Lemieux Island. Pending the completion of the filtration plant, the City of Ottawa is obtaining drinkable water by chlorination. In spite of this, however, typhoid cases resulting from the impurity of the supply a few weeks ago are still developing. There are at least two hundred cases and all the hospitals are full and refusing new cases admission. An emergency hospital has been opened in a government building. No less than fifty cases were reported in one day this week.

The provincial health officer's proposition regarding a 3200-foot tunnel as a means of water supply is being held over pending investigation by an expert engineer.

One Dreadnought Every Year To British Navy, Says Roblin

"Canada Don't Want Navy Any More Than Scotland Does"—If We Are Part of Empire We Must Assume Responsibilities."

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 27.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—Premier Roblin of Mnitoba, who is here taking the baths, gave The Sunday World to-day an interview on the subject of the navy proposals. "As I indicated in a speech at Winnipeg two years ago," said Sir Rodmond, "I think Canada should give one dreadnought of the best type to the imperial navy every year. I have not the slightest idea what proposition Mr. Borden has made to the imperial authorities, but I have no doubt that he has taken a step in the direction of a substantial contribution, and that his policy will be favored by the people of Canada."

"What would you say about a Canadian navy?" he was asked.

"We don't want one any more than Scotland does," was his reply. "My stand is for one navy, one flag and one king. What earthly good would be a navy in Canadian waters with the British fleet engaged with Germany in the English Channel. If we are going to be a part of the empire we must assume our responsibilities, and to do this, in my opinion, we ought to pay our share in the empire's defence. And I believe that a substantial contribution every year would meet the situation better than frittering away our money on a navy that might be of no possible use to the empire in time of trouble."

Sir Rodmond took exception to an editorial in The World which indicated that the Manitoba ministers had no sympathy with progressive movements, and that the partial failure of the publicly-owned telephone system was due to their attitude. He showed The Sunday World a telegram he had just received from Hon. Colin Campbell, giving the new rates just put into force by the public service commission. He denied that the venture had been a failure, but, on the contrary, a great success. "Why," he said, "the people of Manitoba would not stand for the kind of service they have in this state, for instance. We are giving the people as good a service as experts can devise, and at rates as low as efficiency will warrant."

The Manitoba leader will be here with Lady Roblin for a week or ten days.

Deadlock in Garment Industry.

NEW YORK, July 27.—(Can. Press.)—After a series of conferences over the strike situation, the New York fur manufacturers have agreed to "stand together indefinitely until the employes come back under open shop conditions." Nearly 10,000 furriers have now been out on strike for two months. The strikers assert there has been no break in their ranks. The deadlock is one of the longest in the garment industry.

BRITAIN WILL REST PANAMA CANAL PROTEST

"Senate Will Continue to Discuss Bill Until Finally Disposed of," Says Len Brandegee—Britain Aims at Provision to Grant Free Passage to United States Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The British Government has decided to rest its protest against the pending Panama Canal bill, for the present at least, on the note submitted by Charge Innes on July 8. Mr. Innes to-day notified Secretary of State Knox that the British Government had nothing to add to that note.

The British protest was aimed at the provision to grant free passage in the canal to certain American ships. It was believed to have been made largely in the interests of Canada. The British Government's decision not to act further at this time is thought to have been brought about by the recent debates in the senate, which have developed considerable endorsement of the British contention.

Senator Brandegee, in charge of the Panama bill, to-day gave notice in the senate that he would call up the measure for further consideration Monday. He declared he would keep the bill before the senate until finally disposed of.

BORDEN ARRIVES AT PARIS.

PARIS, July 27.—Hon. Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, and his colleagues, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, arrived from London to-day and were met by Dr. Pariseau Roy, Canadian commissioner to France.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Southeasterly winds; Fine until night, then showers.

Seaman's Strike Ends.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The end of the seamen's strike in New York was officially recorded to-day in a statement from James Vidal, secretary of the marine firemen's union. The leader declared that the strike of seamen and longshoremen had failed, owing largely, he believed, to the bribery of a number of strike officials. The strike of the marine firemen will be continued.

GREAT RALLY OF BRITISH TORIES AT WOODSTOCK

20,000 Delegates Meet and Arrange for Re-organization to Compete Against Liberal-Labor Coalition, Which Has Weakened Considerably During Past Few Months.

WOODSTOCK, England, July 27.—A great rally of the Unionist party, which sees in the recent differences of opinion between the Liberal and Labor forces and the natural loss of strength to the government as a result of home rule, disestablishment, and other reform measures, an opportunity of regaining power, was held in the court yard of Blenheim palace to-day. Three thousand delegates representing the various Unionist organizations thruout the country and some 20,000 members of the party gathered for the occasion.

The Unionist workingmen's clubs, a new organization, started to offset the advance of the labor party, which usually supports the Liberals in parliament, sent delegates here, alongside the representatives of the Primrose League, the political association of the aristocracy, and the younger members of the party had an opportunity of conferring with the veterans.

The Duke of Mariborough received the delegates and guests at the entrance to the court yard, which accommodates at least 20,000, and they were escorted thru the palace and afterward served with luncheon on the broad lawns.

Speeches were delivered in the court-yard, which possesses excellent acoustic properties, being enclosed on three sides by the palace buildings. Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and F. E. Smith, another of the keen fighters of the party, delivered addresses which contained lots of fire. These men belong to the hard-hitting section of the Unionist party and those who took part with them in the demonstration were all ardent Unionists.

The immediate supporters of the speakers were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Midleton, Lady Carson, and Mrs. F. E. Smith, and a about a hundred members of parliament.

Many of those present recalled a similar rally held ten years ago at the same place. Arthur J. Balfour, former premier; Joseph Chamberlain, then the chief lieutenant of Mr. Balfour, and Winston Churchill, at present Liberal first lord of the admiralty, but then a Unionist, were the speakers.

The ten years have wrought many changes. Mr. Balfour was compelled to give up his position at the head of the party because he was not so ardent a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform policy as the majority of the party desired, and Mr. Churchill had entirely left the Unionists because of that same policy. At that meeting Mr. Chamberlain's speech was full of biting references to Lord Rosebery, now more of a Unionist than a Liberal.

The meeting closed with sectional conferences to enable the organizers to collect new ideas for the general election, which Unionists believe cannot be long delayed.

SENATE, HOUSE AND TAFT PULL DIFFERENT WAYS ON TARIFF QUESTIONS

Doubtful if Any Changes Will Be Made This Session—Wilson's Prospects Badly Blighted by Refusal of House Caucus to Sanction Dreadnoughts—Bull Moose Party Will Sweep Entire West.

Tariff Changes Run Many Chances

The tariff situation at Washington is in a ferment, as will be seen by the events of the last few days. But the reader must take nothing yet as settled, because the president may have a different policy from the senate and the senate may have a different policy from the house of representatives. So far anything done has been done by one of the three branches of the national legislature. For instance, the senate is in favor of repealing the reciprocity law, and making the duty on news print paper $2, in place of free paper from Canada, and a duty of $3.75 on paper from all other places. The senate is in favor of sweeping reductions in the duties on wool and woollen fabrics. The house of representatives has voted for a permanent tariff board, but no one thing has actually passed the whole three branches. For instance, the president last year vetoed this same wool schedule that has now passed the senate. What will he do this time? And will the house of representatives repeal the reciprocity law and agree with the senate as regards the print paper duties? You watch everything, but you ought not to count on anything until it has passed both houses and been signed by the president.

With congress about to adjourn and the presidential campaign about to open in earnest, the senate and the house are jockeying for position on the tariff question, seeking to embarrass the president. The tariff issue cuts across, rather than between, the two old parties, and local interest and local industries exert a great influence upon the individual members and even upon the party policy. This week the senate voted to repeal a section of the Canadian Reciprocity Act, under which the president last summer admitted pulp and paper from certain provinces in Canada, and from private lands in other provinces, free of duty and to impose a general duty of $2 per ton, in lieu of the present general tariff duty of $3.75 per ton. The senate, by the way, had already repealed the entire reciprocity statute, but the house did not agree to this, nor is it likely that the pulp duties will be changed at this session.

A more strategic move on the part of the low tariff men was the adoption by the senate this week of the bill reducing the woollen duties which Mr. Taft vetoed last August upon the ground that the subject had not yet been reported upon by the tariff board. Since then the findings of the board have justified this reduction, and the country has learned of the startling conditions prevailing among wretchedly paid operators in the woollen mills at Lawrence. The house will no doubt concur in the wool bill and the president will then be forced either to stultify himself by another veto or lose the confidence of the great tariff protected trusts and the standpat element generally upon which he is counting for re-election.

Col. Roosevelt has a marvelous facility for keeping out of each of that most dangerous buzz-saw, the tariff question. He probably came out of college an academic free trader, but found the country committed apparently for all time to the principle of protection, and accepted that principle himself as part of the Republican creed, without giving it a great deal of thought. For the matter of that, the underlying principles of protection and free trade have never greatly occupied the public men of the United States since the civil war. McKinley was an expert on schedules from the standpoint of the manufacturer, but assumed the principle of protection without much study or thought. "A cheap coat means a cheap man under the coat," was one of his favorite phrases. Cleveland led the fight and carried the country in 1892 for tariff reduction, but rested his argument on the embarrassment caused the country by a huge surplus in the national treasury.

Got Rid of the Surplus.

By an irony of fate, for which probably neither Cleveland nor his tariff views were responsible, the surplus melted away so rapidly that the U.S. Government during his second administration, for the first and last time since the close of the civil war, was compelled to borrow money in order to meet the ordinary expenses of the government and maintain a beggarly reserve of $100,000,000 of gold. When people now complain of the high cost of living and blame it on the tariff, the stand-patters remind them that living was never so cheap as it was during the days when Cleveland and the Democrats were reducing the tariff. To think of those days of bleak misery and sharp privation between 1893 and 1897, sends a cold chill down the spine of every voter over 35 years old in the United States to-day.

Roosevelt has the popular idea about the tariff and the trusts, if it can be worked out, and that is to control them both so firmly that the economies of the trust will mean cheaper goods for the consumer and a part of the big profits from the tariff will find its way into the pay envelope. Governmental regulations of prices and wages is a concrete platform of the new party.

The New Party.

The Republican candidates for the electoral college in Minnesota are to resign and be renominated as Progressives, and it seems to be understood that the Republican organization in that state will support Roosevelt for president in return for Progressive support of the Republican state ticket. A similar arrangement will be made in many western states and the bull-moose ticet bids fair to carry nearly all the country west of the Mississippi River. Interviewed yesterday at Oyster Bay, Col. Roosevelt said:

"The situation in Minnesota is the same as in California, Idaho, Kansas, and Washington, and the same plan will be followed out. The Republican organizations are all Progressive, and they are going to take the Republican party over bodily. South Dakota has already done that.

"Gordon is a candidate for governor in Minnesota. He is for me and

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You Can't Go Two Ways

What is the use of advocating clean bread, hygienic bakeries and bread wrapped up so as not to be exposed to dust and dirt and the city council trying to repeal the law against exposing fruit and vegetables to the dirt and dust of the streets and stores.

Clean bread wrapped in clean paper and unexposed fruit and vegetables wherever possible is the thing to seek.

SUPT. FERRIER AND HIS STAFF ABOUT TO LEAVE

Head of Victoria Industrial School Will Resign on His Return From Holidays, and Majority of Staff at Institution May Leave With Him, as Result of Disclosures.

Chester D. Ferrier, superintendent of the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, will resign his position shortly after he comes home from Bala, Muskoka. Mr. Ferrier intends to stay at the resort two months longer. His vacation will then be concluded.

It was stated exclusively in The World some weeks ago that the superintendent would take this action.

From friends who have discussed the situation with Mr. Ferrier, The World has learned that he decided soon after the school investigation to send in his resignation to the government.

Despite the evidence adduced at the inquiry, Mr. Ferrier still believes that he discharged his duties in the only manner possible. Altho he made up his mind at that time to give up the post at Mimico, he did not want to do it immediately as if admitting defeat.

Staff May Leave.

It would not be surprising if the majority of the staff at the institution resign with Mr. Ferrier. There has been more or less dissatisfaction existing since the complaint of the Spainboy's mother to the authorities alleging ill-treatment which was later proved to be true.

Who Plundered the Province

The municipal rights of which North Toronto and all Ontario have been robbed were taken away at Ottawa under direction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the whole Liberal party, and with the approval of The Toronto Globe.

The latter paper now pretends that Sir William Mackenzie stole them, and in Saturday's cartoon it represented Sir William as a disguised burglar sneaking off with the goods.

That is not the truth: the thief was the Liberal party, and they gave the stolen goods to Sir William and associates, who took them glady and openly.

The Star, in much the same fashion, tries to blame the privy council in England and then suggests that both parties in Ontario unite in order to force corporations to be content with such privileges as Ontario will give them!

Fudge! The thing to do is to stop the federal power invading the provincial sphere as Sir Wilfrid did. The federal power can invade provincial rights whenever it likes to declare that the invasion proposed is "for the general advantage of Canada," no matter how untruthful such declaration may be. It is not, therefore, up to Sir William Mackenzie, nor is it up to the two parties in Ontario, but it is up to the federal authority; and, as the Conservatives are in power, it is up to them, with or without the request of Sir James Whitney, to grant legislation remedial of wrongs inflicted by the Liberals.

But never forget that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the robber and invader and that The Globe was the friendly constable. Sir William Mackenzie was the recipient of goods that he may profess that he didn't even know they were stolen! There's nothing wrong with the law or the privy council.

Attorney-General Foy hit the nail on the head Saturday forenoon when he said that remedial legislation must come from Ottawa.

WOULD SELL HER DAUGHTER TO MORMONISM

Mother Held on Charge of Procuring Her Own Daughter for White Slave Purposes at Salt Lake City—Girl Commits Suicide.

LONDON, July 27.—(Special).—A mother's alleged attempt to sell her 17 year old daughter to a Mormon was described at Liverpool Police Court, when a middle-aged woman of respectable appearance, named Emily Doughty, was charged with attempting to procure for unlawful purposes the girl in question for a man named Samuel David Lee, of Salt Lake City, U. S. A.

The man Lee, it was brought out, first became acquainted with the family of which the accused was the head some seven years ago, just after her husband had died. Alice, an elder daughter of Mrs. Doughty, became acquainted with Lee and, after a few days, left Liverpool with him for London, en route for Salt Lake City. They were not married at the time.

The next development occurred some years later. In her letters to her mother, Alice mentioned a Mrs. Kelly who lived next door to Mr. Lee and herself in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Doughty wrote to Mrs. Kelly, asking after her daughter, and Mrs. Kelly wrote back enclosing a part of a paper which was called the "Salt Lake City Herald Republican." This paper gave an account of the suicide of the girl, Alice, owing, Mrs. Kelly suggested in her letter, to the man's cruelty and drinking habits; therefore Mrs. Doughty must have known in October of last year that her daughter had, by reason of Lee's conduct, committed suicide in Salt Lake City.

FALL FROM CHAIR PROVED FATAL

Mrs. Harmini Mei Missed Footing While Adjusting Curtains, and Was Fatally Injured.

While standing on a chair adjusting some curtains at her home at 215 University-avenue, Friday evening, Mrs. Harmini Mei, wife of G. Mei, fell and sustained serious injuies which resulted in her death. Her husband picked her up and summoned medical assistance, but from the first no hope was held out for her recovery.

The dead woman was exceedingly popular among the Italian residents of the city, and was well known for her charitable undertakings. The funeral took place Saturday morning from St. Patrick's Church to Mount Hope Cemetery.

Titanic Relief Fund Closed

Stock Exchange Committee Raise $21,150, of Which Only $10,600 Was Used.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The committee appointed last April to administer the funds raised by members of the New York Stock Exchange for the relief of survivors of the Titanic disaster, has just been discharged after making its final report to the subscribers. The amount received reached a total of $21,150, of which only $10,500 was used. The remainder was returned to the subscribers, each one receiving back half the amount of his original contribution.

The report says that "Because of the very prompt and thoro work of relief carried on by the other committees, the committee of the stock exchange became satisfied that all further demands could be fully met." The committee considered the advisability of presenting the balance not used to some organization for benevolent work. It was finally decided, however, that the money had been raised for a special purpose and that the committee was not empowered to dispose of the fund in any way but for this one use.

CIVIC HOSPITAL

Conference Will Be Held to Hear Opinions.

Acting Mayor Church stated yesterday that he had written to W. H. Banks, president of the Ward Two Ratepayers' Association, suggesting that a meeting of that organization be called with reference to ascertaining their opinion as to the government of the general hospital when that institution is taken over by the city. The acting mayor suggests that a board of trustees be appointed by the city council and that their actions be entirely free from any influence of municipal politics.

GIVEN CLUB BAG

Robert Wilson Remembered by Associates in City Hall.

In recognition of his services, Robert Wilson, who has for the past 25 years been in the employ of the medical health department, was presented with a club bag yesterday morning by his associates in the department. Dr. Hastings made the presentation, after a short speech, to which Mr. Wilson replied.

LOOMS HIGH IN THEATRICAL GAME

Fred W. Stair, Owner of Star Theatre, in Toronto, Leases Southern House for Five Years.

Toronto is getting more than one finger in the theatrical pie. Fred W. Stair, proprietor of the Star Theatre, besides owing one house and one show up north, has, with T. W. Dinkins, leased for five years the Greenwall Theatre in New Orleans, which will for the first time in history, serve up burlesque to the south. Sol. Meyers, who so successfully put on summer stock burlesque at The Star this season, will go down to repeat his triumph with stock burlesque and the south will be shown this branch of entertainment for the first time.

The Greenwall is a new fireproof theatre seating 2200 people so that burlesque gets off to a good start in the south.

STRONG CHARGES AGAINST KAISER BY GERMAN PRESS

Magazine Declares Stock Owned by Wilhelm in Dock Company Was Given in Return for "Services Rendered"—Sarcastic Comments on His Relations With Ballin.

BERLIN, July 27.—(Special).—An officer who accompanies the Kaiser on his annual Norway cruise relates that in conversations on board he repeatedly has come back to an unusually bitter attack which was made upon him in a clever German magazine "Die Zeitschrift" immediately before his departure, and which was the sequel to an article entitled "The Kaiser As An Advertisement," published by the same magazine some three or four months ago. In the first article much sarcastic comment was made on the Kaiser's friendship for Herr Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-American Line and the services he rendered the company by launching their ships.

In the second article, which appears under the heading "Kaiser and Hamburg versus Prussia" it is openly alleged that it was the kaiser who personally prevented a German dock company from getting a concession which would make Emden a port of departure for emigrant steamers, because such a concession would hurt the interests of Herr Ballin's Company. What makes the attack even more insulting is the fact that the writer says that the kaiser owns $3,000,000 worth of shares in his friend's company and alleges that these shares were probably turned over to his majesty in return for services rendered rather than in exchange for real coin.

It is characteristic of the change which has taken place in Germany during the last ten years that anyone dares publish an article of this kind, which under the old conditions would have meant years in prison for its author.

Tariff Congress In Paris, May, 1913

French Cabinet Decides to Convoke International Customs Duty Convention—Uniform Gross and Weights.

PARIS, July 27.—The French Cabinet decided to-day to convoke the International Customs Duty Congress in Paris in May, 1913. All the powers are to be represented at the congress, which is to discuss questions of tariff and questions of general economic interest, with the object of facilitating and developing the commercial relations of the nations of the world.

The outline of the program of the congress includes the discussion of the advisability of establishing an international bureau of customs statistics, the establishment of rules and regulations for commerce, and the desirability of reaching an international accord on the adoption of a uniform definition of "gross weight" and "net weight" in connection with the application of customs duties.

Danish Expedition Successful.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Capt. Fijmar Mikkelsen, the Danish Arctic explorer, with the Engineer Sversen accompanying him, both of whom started during the summer of 1910 to cross Greenland, have arrived at Aalesund. Capt. Mikkelsen and Engineer Sversen formed part of an expedition which was organized in 1909, to discover the depot left by Mylius Erichsen, who, with the companions, perished in Greenland in the previous year. On the completion of their original object, the two started to cross Greenland. The news of their return has been received by the expedition committee in Copenhagen.

Thaw to Matteawan Monday.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Harry K. Thaw, declared insane by Supreme Court Justice Keogh yesterday, is still in the Westchester County Jail. Supt. Russell of the Matteawan Insane Asylum, has not as yet made a demand for him, but he will probably be taken back Monday.

Miss Alice Thaw, formerly Countess of Yarmouth, and Mrs. George Carnegie, with her husband, paid a visit to their brother at the jail to-day, and Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of the prisoner, is expected to visit him to-morrow.

Honey Prices Advance

Reports received by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association from double the number of beekeepers reporting in 1911 indicate a still further decrease per colony over last year, the average being 48.7 lbs., as compared with 50.9 in 1911, a short year, and 58.3 in 1910. It is also noted that there is a decided shortage in the eastern counties, and many large beekeepers did not report, as the crop was a failure. The heavy loss is put down to the severity of last winter.

The following are the prices which will likely prevail in the honey market:

No. 1 light extracted (wholesale)..... 11½c to 12½c per lb.
No. 1 light extracted (retail) ..... 14c to 15c per lb.
No. 1 comb (wholesale) .....$2.25 to $3.00 per doz.
No. 2 comb (wholesale) .....$1.50 to $2.00 per doz.

A later report will be sent out on buckwheat honey.

WANT CONSENT CLAUSE IN ELECTRIC CONTRACTS

Canadian Municipal Union Will Ask Dominion Government to Take Steps to Prevent Infringement of Rights By Electrical Corporations.

Asking for a conference with reference to certain electrical companies which have been given franchises by the Dominion Government detrimental to provincial and municipal rights, Acting Mayor Church wrote to Sir Jas. Whitney on Saturday. The acting mayor is of the opinion that some action is necessary in view of the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council regarding the Niagara Power Company's rights in North Toronto. The letter read as follows:

"In view of the decision regarding the Toronto and Niagara Power Company appeal before the privy council, the Canadian Municipal Union is to take up with other municipalities thruout Canada, the subject of approaching the attorney-general of Canada with a view to having "a consent clause," so far as municipalities go, in all federal electrical companies charters.

"Some three years ago there was a conference at Ottawa between the provincial attorney-generals, municipalities and the federal government, regarding "municipal consent clauses," in steam railway matters. The Union of Canadian Municipalities thinks that too many companies are being incorporated at Ottawa in violation of the provincial and municipal rights, and that the said Dominion is trespassing too much on the jurisdiction of the provinces and of the municipalities in this matter.

"The City of Toronto feels personally that our case is safe in your hands, as happily you have been the custodian of the rights of the municipalities I am securing a copy of the judgment, which I shall be pleased to forward to you, and would like to take this matter up with you and learn your views on the subject.

"Thanking you in anticipation, and with many thanks for your kind help in our recent emergency matters regarding the cattle market and the waterworks, I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) T. L. Church,
Acting Mayor.

BURGLAR READ AND HAD SMOKE

Then Stole Valuable Jewelry and Chinaware From Residence of Mrs. Thos. Allison.

The police are searching for a thief among other points in whose description is the note that he is a lover of beautiful chinaware. Six weeks ago, while Mrs. Thomas Allison was enjoying a holiday at Atlantic City, her residence at 223 College-street was entered and jewelry to the value of $2500 was taken from her jewel case in her bedroom. There were four watches, two rings, one a diamond cluster with thirteen stones, which had cost $800, a diamond bracelet and other articles. From the dining-room a set of Crown Derby china and a valuable china tea set were taken. It appears from the shape in which things were found that the thief was a leisurely person who waited to read and smoke in the midst or at the conclusion of his job for books and cigaret ashes were found about.

The robbery was discovered ten days ago by Mrs. Allison's son who summoned his mother to the city in order that a list of the stolen property might be furnished to the police to whom he had reported the robbery. The entry was made by forcing a window in the rear and downstairs.

LABOR SCARCE IN NORTHWEST

Unusual Allurements Cannot Induce Men to Go West — Bumper Crop Expected All Over.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—The American northwest faces a serious scarcity of laborers. Thousands of men are needed to harvest bumper crops, work on railroads and help also in the development of Canada, but labor cannot be obtained at top wages and the unusual allurement of free fare. This is a composite statement of all the better known employment bureaus here and at other points north of Chicago.

To get the full meaning of the immensity of the crop in the Red River Valley and in Western Canada, alone, it need only be said that fifty thousand men are needed in those sections. rFee fare is being offered for men in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Canada also is holding out free fare, but men are hard to get.

All railroads northwest are short of men. For the last year men have been going to Canada and many remain there. It is figured that twice as many men will be required in the northwest this season as last year.

Boy Killed by Street Car.

MONTREAL, July 27.—Hesitating in front of a street car whether to go forward or go back, a little boy, Joan Graham, was struck and killed last night.

MURDERER NOW FOUND INSANE

Man Who Killed Fred McKenna of Toronto and Hamilton Will Go to the Asylum.

MONTREAL, July 27.—In view of the report received by Judge Leet yesterday, signed by Dr. F. E. Devlin and Dr. George Villeneuve, the two alienists appointed by the court to inquire into the sanity of John Steele Shephard, the man held for the murder of Fred McKenna of Hamilton and shooting of Dr. Noland Devlin in the Turkish bath hotel, a recommendation was forwarded to the attorney general this morning by the magistrate, asking for the removal of Shephard from the jail to the asylum.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to what would be done with Shepherd if he were declared insane, and whether or not in such case he could be sent back to Chicago or would be held here at the expense of this country.

Judge Gervais, in discussing the case this morning, said that he had not gone into it thoroly, but was of the opinion that Shephard would have to be kept in this country, as he was doubtful as to whether or not he was a naturalized American citizen. If it could be shown that he was, there would be no question but that he could be deported, but it would be impossible to send him back to Scotland, that being a part of the British Empire.

St. Andrew's Society have undertaken to send Shephard's wife and family to Scotland on the Victorian, sailing next Friday.

NEW BUILDINGS

Garage on Alexander and Warehouse on McCaul street.

A. S. Hamilton applied for a permit at the city architect's department yesterday for a two-storey brick garage to be situated at Nos. 10 to 14 Alexander-street. The structure will cost $20,000.

Application was made for a permit to erect a three-storey brick warehouse on McCaul-street near College by T. R. Cowan in trust. The estimated cost is $20,000.

IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

Some change from your settled custom will cause you anxiety and worry. Your wisest course is a quiet one, with especial care for your health and a strong endeavor not to become angry and excited.

Those born to-day will have disagreeable dispositions and must learn moderation and self-control. They will be rather successful and acquire wealth, which they will waste.

ENJOYABLE DAY FOR CHILDREN

Ward Three Picnic to Queenston on Wednesday Will Be Attended by Hundreds of Young People.

Much enthusiasm has been created in the ward, particularly among the poorer residents, over the coming picnic of the Ward Three Conservative Association, at Queenston Heights. Hundreds of women and children are delightfully anticipating next Wednesday for the fresh air outing and the fun and good things which are confidently promised by the picnic committee. It will doubtless be a great day. The gentlemen who are providing the treat will spare no trouble or expense to see that the anticipations of the guests of the association are fully realized.

The foreign element will likely be out in force, and they know how to picnic when they get the opportunity.

Capt. T. A. E. World of the picnic committee says it will be the most happy affair ever arranged in Toronto. He is looking after the transportation arrangements in the Niagara boats, and issues free tickets with every invitation.

Capt. Tom Hook, the chairman of the committee, is arranging a program of original sports. Big Jack Edworthy, Joseph Shane and the other enthusiastic members of the committee are putting all their spare time completing details. The band of the 48th Highlanders will be with the picnickers all day

SUGAR TARIFF BILL PASSED?

Agreement Between Republican Factions Reached for Fixing Rate at $1.60 Instead of $1.90.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An agreement between regular and progressive Republicans was reached to-day for the passage of a sugar tariff bill fixing a duty of $1.60 per hundred pounds in place of the present rate of $1.90. The pact, it was believed, would hold thruout the day, provided that the progressives should stand with the regular Republicans deserting their previous alliance with the Democrats.

COMPLAINT OFFICE

Acting Mayor Would Have One in the City Hall.

That the city should have a complaint department in charge of an officer and two or three assistants is a suggestion which comes from Acting Mayor Church. Mr. Church claims that the present system of receiving complaints involves long delays and often it is five or six days before they reach the head of the department who has authority to remedy them. It would also, he claims, be a great saving on the time and patience of the members of council who at present are bothered continually by people with grievances. In one night, he said, 25 complaints were phoned to him at his home.

The late Mrs. Harmini Mei.

NEW INSURANCE ACT IN FORCE

After Thursday Next Fire Insurance Policies Will Have to Be Issued in New Form.

The new Fire Insurance Act will came into effect all over the province next Thursday, Aug. 1. The new act, which will mean the reprinting and issuing of insurance forms, contains the following alterations to the old act: In future the insurance company will be liable for damages from lightning, whether or not the lightning causes an actual fire.

The insured will have a standing permit for workmen making repairs 15 days in year, instead of five as formerly.

Policies must not state authorized capital of company, unless full particulars of amount paid up and other retails are given.

In the cases of renewal receipts, if accepted by insured, they are an acceptance of renewal of policy. The company may sue for the amount of the premium unless receipt is returned immediately. On the other hand, the company is liable for the insurance, in case of loss, from the moment the receipt is sent out.

DARROW TO TESTIFY

Lawyer Charged With Jury Bribing Will Speak in Own Defence.

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—(Can. Press.)—Counsel in the defence in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with jury bribery, announced that when the trial was resumed Monday morning, the defendant himself probably would take the stand. If that procedure were not followed, there is a likelihood his appearance on the witness stand would be preceded by Mrs. Darrow who, according to former arrangements, was to have testified for her husband several days ago, but she did not do so because of illness.

Raiders Descend Upon J. D's Office.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Standard Oil Company's building at No. 26 Broadway bears evidence to-day of the power of the city bureau of incumbrances. Raiders from the bureau descended upon the building late yesterday and removed the steps leading from the sidewalk to the high front entrance of the building. The city engineers had decided that the steps protruded too far on the sidewalk. Some of the workmen and bystanders carried off pieces of the steps as souvenirs.

SEARCHING CITY FOR GAMBLER'S SLAYERS

Anticipated Breakdown of Men Under Arrest Has Failed to Materialize, and Attorney Whitman is Balked in Efforts to Show Who Actual Conspirators Are.

NEW YORK, July 27.—(Can. Press.)—The anticipated breadown and confession of one or more of the men now under arrest in connection with the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, has failed to materialize. The real slayers are still at large, and District Attorney Whitman is balked so far in his efforts to show who the actual conspirators were behind the plot to kill Rosenthal.

The proceedings of the grand jury have been adjourned until next week, and District Attorney Whitman has left the city until next Monday. In the meantime, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty is scouring the city to round up the slayers of Rosenthal. Commissioner Dougherty says the developments in the last few days have been very important but does not expect any more arrests for a day or so.

Waiter Threatened.

Threats have been received by Louis Cree, the waiter, who yesterday identified "Bridgie" Webber and Jack Sullivan as having been in front of the Hotel Metropole when the murder took place, and a guard of detectives has been given him to prevent him from being harmed or spirited away.

Jack Sullivan, whose arrest yesterday was one of the most sensational features of the murder investigation, will be given a chance to-day to tell Deputy Dougherty all he knows about the case.

Frank C. Cirofici, the "Dago" Frank under arrest, will get a hearing before the coroner Monday. He has given the police no information.

Freight Handlers' Strike is Spreading

Northern Pacific Railroad Has Six Hundred Men Out for Forty Cents Per Hour.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—The strike of freight handlers at the docks of the Northern Pacific Railroad is spreading. Six hundred men are said to be out to-day.

The men still refuse to consider anything less than their original demand of 35 cents an hour for straight work and 40 cents an hour for handling cement.

It is not a local question, according to railroad officials, but one that will affect the wages all along the line of the system if an increase is granted here.

Some boats have been taken to Superior to be unloaded. It is hinted that a boat load of workmen will soon arrive from Chicago and Milwaukee, but the men here claim there are no idle freight handlers at these points.

Astor's British Holdings $450,000.

NEW YORK, July 27.—It is learned that the probate in London of the will of John Jacob Astor, who was lost with the Titanic, shows that his personal estate in the United Kingdom is valued at approximately $450,000.

Lawrence's Home-made Bread

Is only sold direct from the Bakery and from the wagons—None of my Bread is sold to grocers or other stores for retail purposes. All my Bread is fresh, clean, and has never been exposed in any way before it is placed in the customer's hands

There is no cleaner method than that adopted by us. The bread is delivered in dust-proof wagons, and handled only once after leaving the bakery. No chance of the loaf becoming contaminated with dust and flies. If you want the best bread in the city, delivered in the cleanest way, order a trial loaf of my bread at once. My drivers deliver on nearly every street in the city and suburbs. Twelve thousand customers show their satisfaction with the excellent quality of the loaf by using it every day. Twenty-four ounces for five cents.

CASH OR 5c TICKETS

Telephone College 321

GEO. LAWRENCE - - Baker

Adams

AUGUST Furniture Sale

Fully Ready to Start Monday

Adams

The Greatest Furniture Selling Event of the Year. Bigger and Better Than Ever

AUGUST absorbs three days from July to start the great Annual Furniture Sale at the beginning of the week. The extra days will be needed for unfolding the greatest presentation of Furniture that any August Sale has yet known.

Those who eagerly await for the opening announcement of this great classic event will be immensely delighted with the extraordinary values we have to offer this year. Never before in our thirty-odd years of store keeping have trade conditions favored us so extensively in bringing together so vast a collection of furniture, in spite of the fact of unusual prosperity among manufacturers and the difficulty of transportation. Our buyers were earlier in the field this year than ever and secured all the choice plums the makers had to dispose of, and the bargain features told of below are but forerunners of the multitudes of good things we shall exploit each day throughout the month.

Those who watch our daily announcements will enjoy money savings such as the most ardent economist has never dreamed of.

A "Charge Account" Makes Buying Easier

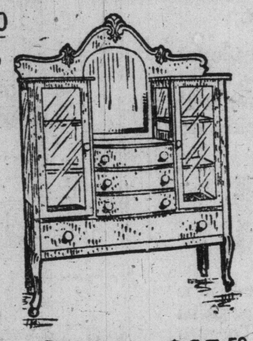
You can take advantage of any of the August Sale reductions by opening a "Charge Account" with us. You pay us only the advertised prices. Only a small amount down is required at time of purchase, and we arrange very convenient terms for payment of balance.

Some of August's Low Price Features in

Dining-Room Furniture

Buffets $25.90

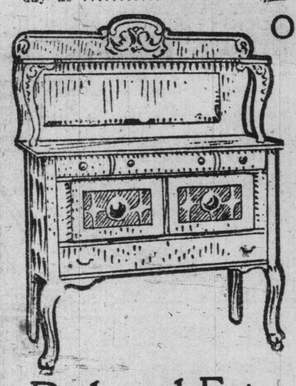
Some of them worth $35.00



Including combination buffet, as illustrated, in rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, lined cutlery drawers, shape front, long linen drawer—one design having china cabinets on either side—others having large display shelves, wood and brass trimmings, best quality locks, shaped British bevel mirrors, neatly carved pediment tops. Ranging regularly up to $35. Your choice Monday at 25.90

Others at $27.50

Worth up to $42.50



A range of four designs, in selected polished quarter-cut oak, golden, fumed or early English finish, 46-inch case, containing shaped cutlery drawers (1 lined), long linen drawer, double cupboard; some have leaded glass fronts; best quality plain brass trimmings and locks, full length British bevel mirrors, with neatly shaped display shelves, supported by turned standards, and has large pediment top. Priced regularly up to $42. Clearing on Monday at 27.95

Pedestal Extension Tables

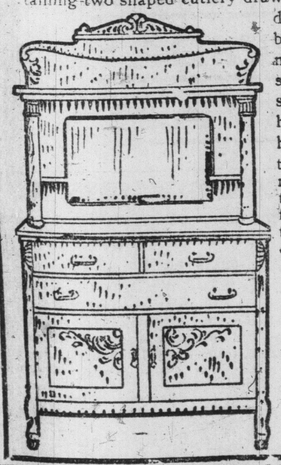
$16.95

In choice polished golden or fumed quarter-cut oak, 45-inch round top, with heavy rim, full 6 ft. extension, fitted with massive pedestal base and large spreading shaped feet. Regularly $25. On sale Monday for 16.95

Sideboards $30.90

Some that were $43.00

In choice polished quarter golden oak, 48-inch case, containing two shaped cutlery drawers, one lined, long linen drawer and double cupboard, large British bevel mirror, one long and two small shaped display shelves, supported by heavy colonial columns, heavily carved pediment top, heavy cast brass trimmings, best quality locks, three designs to choose from. Worth regularly up to $43. While they last on Monday for 30.90



August Values in Metal Beds

$8.95

Child's Cot—Extra height, 1 1-16 continuous posts, with upright fillers, fitted with high safety sliding sides, best quality all iron frame, woven wire spring; absolutely the best safety cot on the market. Regularly $18.50. Monday special for 8.95

Iron Bed 6.95

4-6 ft. size, 1 1-16 continuous posts, with heavy chills, ornamental centre, with brass filling head and foot, a solid, substantial, well made bed. Regular price $10. On Monday at 6.95

Brass Beds $17.95

Exactly as illustrated below. In bright or combination satin finish, all widths, two-inch continuous posts, with large husks, six ⅝-inch upright fillers in head and foot, which is full drop extension, mounted with heavy rod ends at top and foot, finished in best quality English lacquer, absolutely guaranteed; the biggest value ever placed on the market in a high-class bedstead. Regularly sold for $28.50. Monday 17.95

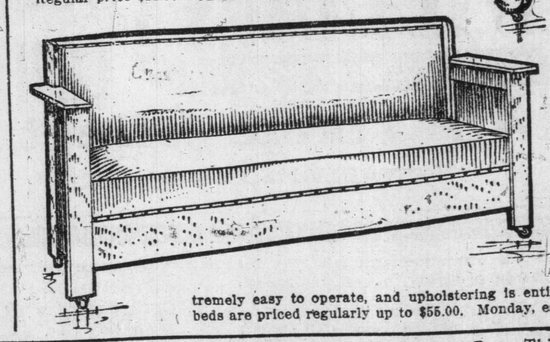
The July Carpet Sale—Semi-Annual Drapery Sale and the Sale of Electric Fixtures, each have but Three Days to Run. Special Inducements to wind these Sales up in a Notable Manner. No Thrifty Home Provider should Fail to Visit Us Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

Upholstered Furniture

Two Remarkable Reductions in Prices

Couches at $14.95

6 only of this large handsome design, exactly like cut, beautifully polished quarter-cut oak frame, mounted on massive ball feet, all steel construction, covered in best grade imitation leather. Regular price $22.00. On sale Monday at ... 14.95



Davenport Beds $34.75

Regularly Priced as High as $55.00

August clearance of sample Davenport Beds, in solid oak frames, fumed early English or golden finish; some upholstered in English verdure tapestries, some in imitation leathers and in velours; all these davenports are equipped with separate bed spring and all-felt mattress, and work on the Pullman and Unifold plan, consequently are extremely easy to operate, and upholstering is entirely separate from the bed. These beds are priced regularly up to $55.00. Monday, each 34.75

A Few Examples of August Pricing in

Bedroom Furniture

High Class Chiffoniers $18.65

In choice quartered oak or mahogany, a range of three designs similar to illustration, three long and two small shaped front drawers and cupboard, plain brass trimmings, best quality locks, solid ends, best British bevel shaped or oval mirrors, supported by neatly turned standards. Range regularly up to $27.50. All one price on Monday at only 18.65

Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Bedding in the Sale at Little Prices.

Dainty Dressers $12.65

You'd Pay $18.00 for Them Usually

In rich golden surface oak, 38-inch case, containing one long and two small drawers, plain brass trimmings, lock to each, 20 x 36 best British bevel oval mirror, supported by neatly shaped and heavily carved standards, good interior construction, solid posts, double tops. Regular price $18.00. Special Monday for 12.65

No Extra Charge for Credit to the Advertised Specials

Beautiful Dressers $21.95

Good Value at $31.50

In solid golden oak, with quarter-cut top and front, containing 2 long and 2 small shaped front drawers—lock to each—plain brass trimmings, extra large shaped British bevel mirror supported by neatly carved standards, solid posts, double tops; this is a large, roomy case, being 44 inches wide and is exceptionally well made. Regularly $31.50. On sale Monday for.. 21.95

Chiffoniers $15.95

Reduced from $25.00

In quarter-cut golden oak or mahogany, 30-inch case, containing 4 long and 2 small shaped front drawers, plain brass trimmings, best quality locks, good interior finish, shaped best British bevel mirror supported by neatly turned standards. Regularly worth $25.00. On sale Monday at 15.95

We Send Furniture All Over Canada This sale affords out-of-town residents the best opportunities for buying home furniture. Anyone, anywhere, can send in their order by mail or telegraph for anything contained in our advertisements, and be assured of prompt and careful attention.

We Prepay Freight On any of the goods advertised in this or any of our advertisements on orders of $25.00 or more to points within 200 miles of Toronto, and allow that proportion of charges to greater distances. Catalogue No. 31 sent to any address outside of Toronto Free.

THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED - CITY HALL SQUARE

S. H. BLAKE HAS SPLENDID TRIP

Informs G. T. R. of Benefits Derived From Taking Trip on SS. Hamonic Thru Great Lakes.

Hon. S. H. Blake recently took a holiday trip on the Grand Trunk Railway System's steamer "Hamonic." The result of his trip was so satisfactory that he had seen fit to congratulate the Grand Trunk for the inauguration of a steamship route from Sarnia thru Lake Superior to Duluth.

"My Dear Mr. Gildersleeve: I desire to tell you how much I enjoyed and what benefit I received from the trip last week from Sarnia to Duluth and return on the 'Hamonic.' I know of no other means whereby Toronto people could get in five days such a splendid feast of fresh air drawn in direct from heaven. The fine stretch from Sarnia thru Lake Huron to the Sault, with a visit to the Great Canal, then off thru the inland sea, Lake Superior to Port Arthur and Fort William, with their wonderful elevators, capable of holding twenty-three million bushels of wheat, growing every month; and then to the northwest portion of the lake to Duluth, a motor drive along the boulevards fronting the water and thence up the heights with its extended view of the river, bridges, Superior City and the far-off scene. Then another voyage thru the life-giving ozone of both these inland seas, on board the Hamonic, is a never-to-be-forgotten joy and a means of cutting down doctors' bills. She is a fine ocean-going vessel. I had no idea there was such a one on the inland waters of Canada—a fast boat and well equipped, well officered. The observation deck completely surrounded with glass, giving a perfect view and, when necessary, protecting against all attacks of the weather. The ordinary staterooms are good and the parlor staterooms are luxurious. The table service should satisfy all and the attendance much above par, all courteous and attentive to the comfort of the passengers. She is a splendid steamer, a credit to the shipbuilding capacity of Canada, well officered and well manned. May you long live to represent this line as general manager. With all best wishes.

Faithfully,
S. H. Blake.

Toronto, July 22, 1912.

The Welcome League An Appreciation

By Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

Late one Saturday night four years ago, I arrived in Toronto from England with a party of young girls destined to help in solving the domestic servant problem in Canada. It was nearly midnight as we sat in the Union Station, thoroly tired out after our long journey from Quebec. We had hoped to have arrived in time to catch the last boat to Niagara-on-the-Lake, which was our ultimate destination, and no arrangements had therefore been made for housing the party in Toronto. But alas! there was now no prospect of our proceeding on our journey till Monday. What was to be done? The railway officials were exceedingly kind and telephoned to many institutions in the hope that accommodation might be found for the party. Altho a few beds were offered in some of them, it was necessary not to allow the party to be broken up and scattered, as supervision would be difficult. When we were almost in despair and thinking of spending the night in the waiting-room, it occurred to some one that possibly the British Welcome League would take us in, and the telephone was again brought into requisition. Expecting the usual reply, "Very sorry, full up!" what was our joy to receive a cheery reply, "Send them along, we will do our best." Gladly we shouldered our baggage and were piloted to the British Welcome, where we received a warm welcome, completely justifying its title. After a wash and cup of tea we were soon enjoying a much-needed and refreshing sleep. My own thoughts were full of gratitude to those who had provided such a haven of rest for the maidens under my care.

About a month ago, I had again an exactly similar experience, except that we arrived in Toronto this time at six o'clock on Sunday morning. No time was spent in telephoning around the city as on the previous occasion, but remembering our warm welcome four years ago, I went at once to the British Welcome, on Spadina-avenue, and we were all at once taken in (nearly thirty of us), and received every kindness and attention, anything in the shape of payment or acknowledgment being refused.

As an Englishman who loves Canada, I feel that after such an experience, it is my bounden duty to publicly acknowledge the splendid work done by the British Welcome League in Toronto. Spending a week-end there on two occasions, I have had a good opportunity of seeing the inside of the work; I have also chatted with the immigrants who have found there just the help they needed on first arriving as strangers in a new country. The cheery way in which the caretaker's wife greets the men must make them feel at home the moment they set foot in the place. And then the kind and sympathetic talks which the energetic and zealous secretary, Mr. W. Chadwick, has with the men, shows at once that he is in real earnest in wishing to help them in getting employment. After finding out what work they have done in the old country, he does his very best in every case to put them in the way of getting work, and gives them valuable help and advice.

And what struck me more than anything else was the Christian spirit in which the work is carried on. On Sunday afternoons an adult Bible class is held, and a very enthusiastic service of praise and prayer on Sunday evenings. It was my privilege to give a short address at one of these services, and I noticed with pleasure that those who attended appeared to be of the class who were not attached to any church or chapel. The league is not intended in any sense to take the place of the Christian churches, and strongly recommends newcomers to associate themselves with the church nearest to their new homes.

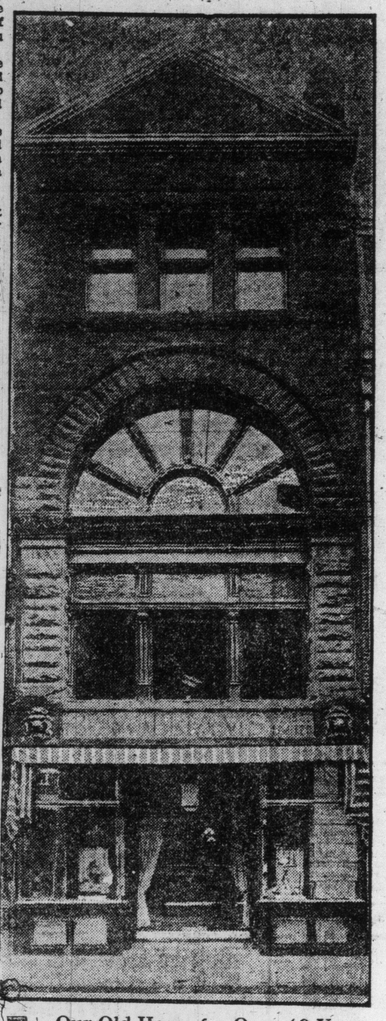
Seeing what an excellent work the British Wecome League is doing, I am a little surprised to notice in the annual report that a grant of only $400 is made by the Provincial government, whilst the donation from the city treasurer is represented by the remission of taxes. It would, in my opinion, be of great advantage to the province, and especially to the City of Toronto, if the work of the league could be largely developed, placed on a firmer footing, and not to have to depend so largely on voluntary contributions. The public authorities could safely entrust the directors and their capable secretary with a larger expenditure of public money for the furtherance of the cause of immigration.

Pending, however, any increase in the grants made by the Provincial and city authorities, may I appeal, as an outsider, with all the earnestness with which I am capable, to all who desire to foster the care of British immigrants, to support liberally the work of the British Wecome League. The secretary, Mr. W. Chadwick, 4 Spadina-avenue, Toronto, will gladly receive and acknowledge contributions.

Great Moving-Clearance Sale

Pianos and Other Musical Instruments

We Are Going to Move



Our Old Home for Over 40 Years

FROM HERE → TO HERE

And Must Sell

After mature consideration we have decided that we will not move one piano, or other musical instrument in our Retail Stock, or fixtures now in this building. Everything must be sold. THERE WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE, simply one end in view—that of turning this immense stock into cash. We can afford to do this at

Genuine Sacrifice Prices

and still fare better than were we to undergo the expense of breakage, damage, labor, depreciation and trouble of moving, etc.

Three Sections

Pianos---Other Instruments later---Fixtures last

We are dividing this sale into three sections; Pianos, including new and player-pianos and used pianos, miscellaneous instruments, which includes almost every kind of instrument made, from a Jew's Harp to a Bijou Orchestra, together with accessories; and lastly our fixtures, such as show cases, chairs, desks, racks, etc.

Pianos First

Pianos being bulky, difficult to move, and occupying space badly needed, it is **imperative that we make an absolute clearance of these,** consequently the bargains presented are, we believe, better than were ever before offered to the public in Toronto or elsewhere. This sale is primarily for clearance purposes, and **profit is not as important as prompt disposal** of the stock.

Square Pianos $10 up. Upright Pianos $90 up.

Used Pianos and Players

Our stock of used Pianos includes many makes and many prices. They have all passed through the third degree in our repair rooms, and some are as good as the day they were first sold, but the prices are about one-half to one-third their value. We have even reduced them from their former low prices for this sale, bringing some very attractive bargains to the surface. Square Pianos, $10.00 up. Upright, $90.00 up.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Edison Phonographs, Victor Victrolas, and their accessories, owing to manufacturer's price-maintenance agreements, cannot be included in our price-reductions, but these are the only exceptions.

Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings

New Pianos

Cut Out This List and Bring It With You.

New Pianos $198 up

Included in our stock of pianos are such makes as Weber, N.Y., New Scale Williams, Ennis, Everson, and others equally well known. Every instrument fully guaranteed, and each purchase includes stool to match, free city delivery, and one year's tuning. These few examples show a reduction in price of from $100 to $150, but do not begin to cover the list.

Krydner, colonial style, mahogany finish	198.00
New Scale Williams, colonial style, mahogany finish	298.00
New Scale Williams, Louis XV. style, mahogany finish	323.00
Weber, New York, colonial style, mahogany finish	450.00
Everson, colonial style, mahogany finish	268.00
Ennis & Co., colonial style, walnut finish	263.00
New Scale Williams, Grand, Louis XV., Circassian walnut	510.00

Player-Pianos $300 up

Players have become so popular and our sales so varied that we have had to carry a large representative stock, including the famous New Scale Williams, Preston, Arlington, Everson, etc., in 65 and 88-note models. Early comers will have a wide selection and big bargains to choose from. Each purchase includes stool to match, 12 rolls of music free delivery, a year's tuning, and is accompanied by our guarantee.

Arlington, new, only one	300.00
Everson, colonial design, mahogany finish	358.50
New Scale Williams, Louis XV., mahogany finish	503.00
New Scale Williams, colonial style, mahogany finish	583.00
New Scale Williams, Louis XV., mahogany finish	515.00
Arlington, colonial design, mahogany finish	335.00
Preston, colonial design, mahogany finish	498.00

Terms---Confidential

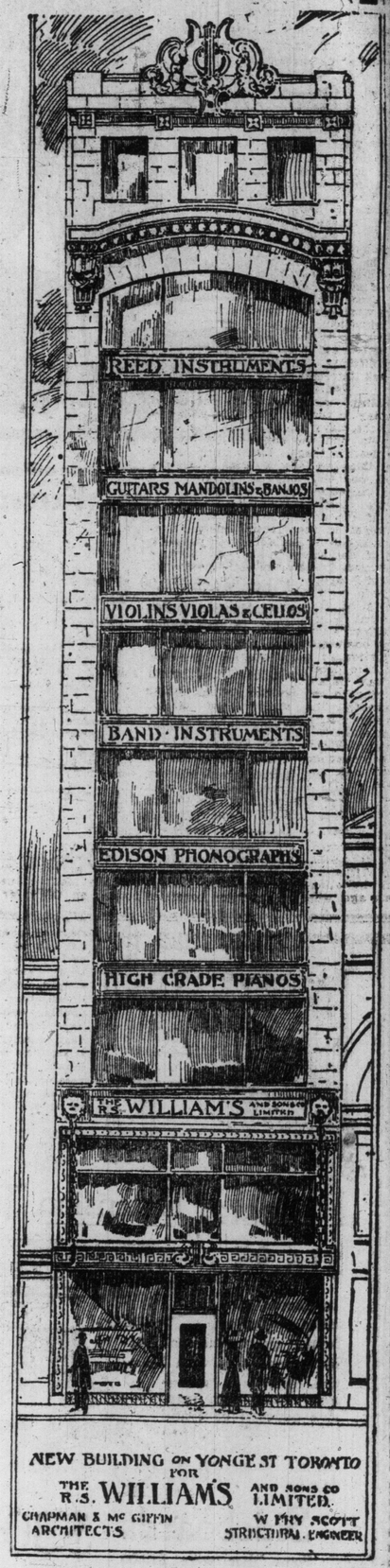
This Is One of the Special Features of the Sale to Encourage ACTION.

THE R.S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF QUALITY

143 Yonge Street

ESTABLISHED 1849



Sale Starts TUESDAY 8.30 A.M.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE.

Midsummer is the time for the clearing sales that afford the most favorable opportunity for thrifty buyers to secure high-class goods at bargain prices. Among those now in progress one of the most attractive is that of Crawfords, Limited, the well-known custom tailors of 211 Yonge-street. Their garments have a notable reputation for quality of material, excellence of fit and distinction of style and every man who wants to be well dressed at greatly cut prices ought not to miss the chance.

Crawfords have got to keep their big staff of tailors and cutters busy during the slack period of the next few weeks, and room must be made for later demands. Hence, the suitings on offer are not left-overs or remnants, but the remainder of the season's finest and newest products of standard looms. Intending customers are invited ta visit the store and inspect the varied stock and judge for themselves regarding the merits of this exceptional sale.

Attractive Olcott Beach and a Delightful Boat Trip.

For anyone desiring a refreshing lake trip to some attractive resort, nothing could be more pleasant than an outing, if only for a day, at Olcott Beach. Steamers leave Toronto at 7.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. daily, including Sundays. Full particulars and tickets at ticket office, 46 Yonge-street, or at dock office Sundays, Yonge-street wharf.

FORTY LEPERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—There are at the present time more than forty lepers living in apartments in New York City, according to a report from the Skin and Cancer Hospital. The report says that "There is no foolish dread of the disease in this city, such as is sometimes shown in other places," and declares that the disease is not contagious in this climate. "The dangers from tuberculosis and other diseases are far more to be dreaded than leprosy," it is added.

CANADIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 27.—(C. A. P.)—Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. J. C. Doherty arrive to-day to join Hon. Mr. Pelletier. Premier Borden will interview Premier Poincare this afternoon and Hon. Mr. Hazen is to see Hon. Mr. Delcasse, minister of marine.

Explosion Causes Two Deaths.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., July 27.—Mrs. Geo. Chanlett of this city is dead, and her husband is dying in the White Plains Hospital to-day from burns received when an alcohol stove on which Mrs. Chanlett was preparing food for her baby, exploded.

Britain Withdraws Ships From Mediterranean Sea

Admiralty Nonplussed By Questions Of Lord Selborne—One Test Of Naval Strategy Only, Namely, Destruction of Enemies' Fleets—"Sea All One, Navy All One."

(By W. B. Thompson.)

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Selborne, a former first lord of the admiralty, delivered a trenchant attack on the government's policy of abandoning the Mediterranean when he raised a discussion on the subject in the house of lords. Why have the battleships been withdrawn from the Mediterranean? he asked. He did not so much criticise the government as ask for information. But he put an awkward question and placed the admiralty in a dilemma. Either it was necessary to withdraw the battleships from the Mediterranean or it was not. If not, then the ships ought not to have been withdrawn. If it was necessary to withdraw them, then, he said, we are short of one whole squadron of modern battleships for the requirements of the empire. Lord Selborne agreed that naval policy should not be made a party question but a national policy. All the same there was, he said, grave anxiety as to the situation in the Mediterranean, and while it was not his intention to embarrass the government in a very difficult situation, he was bound to seek information on vital matters.

Sea One, Navy One.

Dealing with the basis of naval strategy in time of war, Lord Selborne said the navy should have one task only—to find the ships of the enemy and destroy them. There could be no such thing as local defence. The sea is all one and the navy must be all one. No attack could be made on the empire except by the enemy's ships, and if the ships of the enemy were destroyed in the Mediterranean, Australia and New Zealand would be safe, and if the ships of the enemy were destroyed in the Indian Ocean the United Kingdom and Canada would be as safe as South Africa and India. Where will the enemy be found? asked Lord Selborne. "He will endeavor to effect a temporary superiority in some one sea in the hope to overcome a portion of our fleet. He will attempt to deceive us, to make a feint to draw us away from his objective." Turning to our position in the Mediterranean, "the shortest and easiest connection with our Indian Empire and Australasian Dominions, and the only route to Egypt from Europe." Lord Selborne spoke of the danger which threatened our trade. Our volume of trade in the Mediterranean, he said, was immense, and a large proportion of the trade was food, food not only from the Mediterranean bases, but also from the Black Sea. What was being done to protect this trade? During the last eight years the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar had been reduced by four battalions of infantry. Eight years ago, when the garrison consisted of eleven battalions, we had in the Mediterranean twelve battleships, four armored cruisers, and twelve other cruisers. To-day there were no battleships of the line in the Mediterranean and only four amored cruisers, while the other cruisers had been reduced from twelve to three. Emphasis had been laid in certain quarters on available torpedo craft, but he reminded their lordships that torpedo craft were only a mere auxiliary of battleships. In the event of a sudden outbreak of war, Lord Selborne asked, what would be our chances with our present naval strength in the Mediterranean? If we were at war with a power who had no strength in the Mediterranean, and the Mediterranean powers remained neutral, all would be well. But suppose we were at war with the same power and also at war with a power in the Mediterranean, said Lord Selborne, but we ought not to be dependent on the loyalty and courage of some ally to protect our interests in the Mediterranean. Far beyond the Mediterranean, what must be the effect on the people of India and on the people of the Far East, if the might of Britain disappeared from the Mediterranean? Lord Selborne pressed upon the government three essential requirements: Co-operation in naval matters between the dominions and the mother country; increased garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar; a squadron of battleships in the Mediterranean.

Lord Crewe's Reply.

Lord Crewe, who replied for the government, frankly admitted that he would have preferred that the debate had been postponed. At a later date he would be in a better position to reply to the points made by Lord Selborne. Lord Crewe, however, recognised that in the immediate future we would have to "revise some of the old formulas." In 1912, he said, we had 16 battleships and battle cruisers on the Dreadnought type, as against 15 possessed by all other powers in European waters. In 1914 the British Empire would possess 30 Dreadnoughts against 39 of the other powers, and in 1915 we should possess 36 Dreadnoughts against 51 of the European powers. Nevertheless, Lord Crewe optimistically assured their lordships that "the government had not lost sight of our responsibilities in the Mediterranean." The Marquis of Bristol said we could not regard Gibraltar alone as sufficient for the base of our supplies for fleet and army in case of need. He quoted the saying of Nelson that there was no better negotiator for peace than a squadron of battleships, and that ought to be the policy of the government, as he was sure it was the policy of the nation. Lord Brassey contended that the laying down of ships was not resented by Germany, but that discussions and comparisons were, and if we steadly built the ships we required alarmists would be silenced and international relations improved.

Lord Lansdowne Hopeful.

Lord Lansdowne trusted the strong case presented by Lord Selborne, with all his exact knowledge, would receive some attention from the government before their minds were made up. If any battleships were sent back to the Mediterranean they would be based on Gibraltar and would hardly be available for Mediterranean waters. That, he suggested, was a complete departure from the old order; and they were making the change at a moment when other Mediterranean powers were stronger than ever. What impression, he asked, would be produced upon our allies in Japan, who were keen and quick to appreciate any failure of maritime strength on our part? And what would be the result on our diplomacy in the Near East? And what of our great interest in the Balkan Peninsula? By adding to the strength of the Mediterranean garrisons, by re-establishing the defences, and by adding to the strength of ships, the government might mitigate the blow which had been struck at the reputation of this country as a great naval power by the course which they had most unfortunately determined to adopt. The subject then dropped.

Lady Marjorie Manners, whose refusal to wed Prince Arthur of Connaught, is said to have caused the young nobleman to vow that he will always be a bachelor.

"Papa, what is a safety match?"

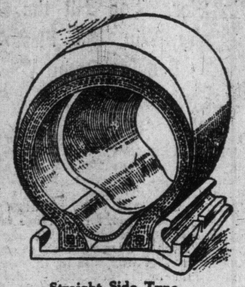
Mr. Henpeck (looking carefully to see if his wife is within hearing)—"A safety match, my son, is when a bald-headed man marries an armless woman."

Drummer (in wine) — "Have you tasted that sample of wine I left with you, madam?"

Madam—"No; I haven't, but I don't think it can be any great shakes, for it's been here three days and the servants have barely touched it."

TIRE TRUTHS

No. 6.—We Manufacture Tires—Not Arguments



Straight Side Type.
Dunlop was the first made in Canada.
Dunlop is the largest made in Canada.

Any Type of Tire You Want at Dunlop's

The question of the style of tire a motorist wants is generally decided by the type of rims he has on his car. No matter what those rims are, there is a Dunlop tire to fit them. Remember That. With the exception of the edges, the various types of tires are uniform in construction above the part that attaches the tire to the rim. This not only applies to the inter-relationship of each maker's different types of tires, but the application holds good with one maker's tires as against another maker's. The difference lies only in Materials, Methods and Treads.

Dunlop Quality Only Found in Dunlop Tires

DUNLOP TIRES — SEAL OF QUALITY — AUTOMOBILE

Solid-Rim Clincher Type.
Dunlop was the first made in Canada.
Dunlop is the largest made in Canada.

Dunlop Tires are LARGEST —by Actual Test
Dunlop Tires Never Rim-Cut—by Actual Experience
Dunlop Tires Outsell All Others—by Actual Count

Quick-Detachable Clincher Type.
Dunlop was the first made in Canada.
Dunlop is the largest made in Canada.

We Never Dictate What Tire You'll Take

We are in the business of making tires for the accommodation of the tire-using public. We repeat, a customer may have the tire his rims require from us—or, if his rims permit of his using a Quick-Detachable Clincher, or "Straight Side" tire, interchangeably, he may get a Dunlop tire of either types and suit his own ideas as to which is the best type. It is not our business to dictate to motorists which type of tire they shall take and which they shall reject. Beware of advertisers who talk one type only.

Pay For Service and Get It—That's the Point

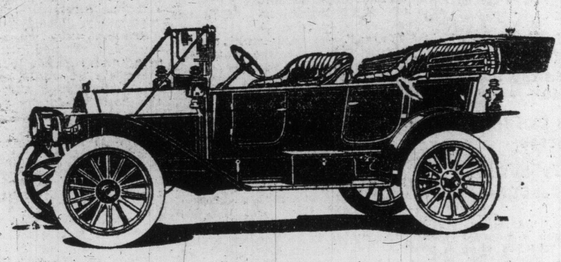
Remember the THREE STANDARD TYPES of Tires are These:
Straight Side Quick-Detachable Clincher Solid-Rim Clincher
We Were the First Company in Canada to Make All Three

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES - TORONTO
BRANCHES—Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Cobalt, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, N.B.

"Made up to a Standard—Not down to a Price"

Russell

RUSSELL MOTOR CARS lack no element which has been definitely proved of value. Every year there are modifications in details of chassis which make for greater efficiency, comfort and beauty. But the great principle of "RUSSELL" construction is the same—Made up to a Standard—Not down to a Price.



Ownership of a fine car carries with it a title to the best of equipment. The RUSSELL has introduced into all models those features which, by years of service and test, have proven worthy of a place on Canada's most beautiful car.

The Russell will do what is required of it easily, smoothly, and quietly. It will serve you for years with only gradual wear. The splendid Knight motor, the leading feature of the world's best cars, has reached its fullest development in the RUSSELL.

The RUSSELL is priced to suit all needs, for business or for pleasure. The RUSSELL is a car you can depend on.

The "RUSSELL" is ready for you, at our Toronto Showrooms. We have a few, fully equipped for your summer tour. You do not need to wait several weeks, for you can have the RUSSELL to-day.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED
100 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

Factory: West Toronto. Branches: Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne.

State Must Intervene In Industrial Conflicts

Events Of Last Twelve Months Indicate That Government's "Laissez Faire" Policy Must Cease—Labor Should Be Assisted To Secure a Share Of Wealth It Creates.

(By W. B. Thompson.)

LONDON, July 27.—The events of the last twelve months have surely taught us that this era of laissez faire has definitely passed away and that governments in future must be prepared to take a regular, tho not necessarily an arbitrary, part in all industrial conflicts.

Such is The Nation's comment on the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Asquith in his reply to the influential deputation of business men who waited upon him in regard to the industrial unrest.

"Promising that it was 'extremely undesirable that a government as a government should concern itself in industrial disputes,'" the writer goes on to say, the prime minister "endeavored to lay down the right limits of governmental intervention. The normal attitude was to be one of 'complete detachment and impartiality,' to be broken only as a last resort and then only in cases where the nature of the dispute was such as 'not merely to affect the particular trade, but to threaten the general interests of the community.'"

It is upon this doctrine that in modern times governments have generally proceeded in this country. The state must stand and look on until a really grave emergency has arisen, and then, with no preparatory inquiry, no proper machinery and no sufficient statutory powers, must intervene, arousing the deepest resentment in the breasts of the two contesting parties who wish to fight it out themselves, each confident of victory, and affording little satisfaction to the public by its tardy and irregular protection.

In every such industrial conflict the general interests of the community are directly and vitally engaged, alike in the conflict itself and in its sequel. . . . Wherever an industrial dispute takes place in which the weaker party is forced into accepting terms degrading and injurious to its standard of life, it is the manifest duty of the state to intervene.

"The board of trade and the new industrial council have already powers to hold inquiries into the issues of a conflict, not only on the application of the parties concerned, as is commonly supposed, but by a reference of the government without the invitation of the parties. When trouble is brewing in an important trade it ought to be the business of the government to set on foot a detailed inquiry so that they or their industrial council might be in a position to publish an authoritative report before war actually broke out.

The advantages of such a course are obvious. The impartial statement of the issue would, upon the one hand, greatly facilitate agreement between the disputants, while, on the other, it would bring all the weight of an informed public opinion to bear upon the side which had the best of the argument as tested by the inquiry. This right and duty of impartial inquiry might well be extended so as to conform to the conditions of the Canadian Act of 1907. This measure provides that no strike or lockout shall take place without a month's notice, during which a compulsory investigation shall be made by an impartial authority. Why should not powers of arresting the outbreak of war, pending the investigation of the cause of dispute, be given to an enlarged industrial council?"

Dealing particularly with the Port of London strike, the writer adds—"We look to the Government to secure that, if, as seems likely, the financial weakness of the transport workers forces them to yield, the employers shall not reap any benefit from their callous rejection of conciliation and organisation. For upon the successful application of these two principles the peace of our industrial life more and more depends. To this task the government will more and more be required to give direct assistance, whether by timely processes of inquiry, by insistence upon an attempt at conciliation preceding every stoppage of work, or by providing adequate legal penalties for definite proved breaches of agreement.

"If, as seems tolerably certain, labor cannot make good its claim to what it deems a satisfactory share (of the growing fund of wealth) by processes of bargaining and bickering, it will demand the assistance of the government as a regular instrument in enforcing that claim, and in proportion as the government is truly representative it will yield to that demand."

Caller (on the doorstep)—"Is the lady of the house in?"

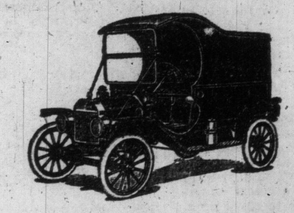
Housemaid (who has just received a month's notice)—"The mistress is in, but she's no lady!"

"But I doctor myself by the aid of medical books."

"Yes; and some fine day you'll die of a misprint."

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Now! Extend your territory and your profits. A Ford Delivery Car will bring you new business---keep you in closer touch with the old---increase your delivery efficiency---decrease your cost of doing business---advertise you as a modern merchant.



More than 75,000 new Fords into service this season—proof that they must be right. Three-passenger Roadster, $775—five-passenger Touring Car, $850—Delivery Car, $875—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, 106 Richmond Street West, Toronto, or direct from Walkerville factory.

Society.

Miss Bessie Colgan of North Bay has been spending a few weeks with Miss Olive Liddle, 92 Grace-street. The Misses Colgan and Liddle will return to the former's summer home "Uneeda Rest" on Lake Nipissing.

• • •

Sir William Mackenzie, Mrs. William Beardmore, Mrs. Scott Griffin and her children sailed for Canada on Wednesday last in the Royal Edward.

• • •

Canadians in London are beginning to realize that there is something wanting in the purely Canadian functions held there, viz., that the ladies should participate more than they do. Apart from a few gatherings at the Royal Colonial Institute, which are not, of course, entirely Canadian, and Lord and Lady Strathcona's receptions, there are few affairs which are not restricted to men. It is felt that Canadian functions lose much of the grace and distinction which the presence of ladies would bestow. Someone has said that the ladies do not care to participate in these gatherings, but this opinion is surely repudiated by their large attendance at the Dominion Day reception. This is now called the "Annual Canadian Crush," and of the two thousand odd present on July 1 last, the fair sex were nearly equal in numbers to the men.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Mary Ethel Gibbs, only daughter of the late Thomas G. and Mrs. Gibbs, Peterboro, to the Rev. T. H. Perry, M.A., rector of St. Matthias' Church, Halifax, N. S. The wedding will take place very quietly in All Saints' Church, Peterboro, the latter part of August.

• • •

The Ambassador for the United States and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's ball in London last week was notable on account of the number of beautiful American women present. The recognized belle of the night was Viscountess Maidstone (Margaretta Drexel of Philadelphia), who wore a beautiful gown of black and moonlight sequins far too old for her youthful looks, but none the less infinitely becoming. She also wore a fine necklace of cat's-eye stones set in diamonds and a wide diamond band around her hair.

• • •

"The Windmill," a painting by Geo. Chavignaud, has been purchased by Sir Edmund Walker for the National Art Gallery at Ottawa. It represents a Dutch landscape. Mr. Chavignaud left Toronto last night for Halifax, where he will assume the duties of director of the Victoria School of Art.

• • •

Mrs. Mossom Boyd is spending a couple of weeks at The Willows, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

• • •

Messrs. Norman and Frank McEachren have left Quebec on the Empress of Britain for England.

• • •

Princess Mary attended the annual juvenile party given by Lady Newton, recently at 6 Belgrave Square, where for several years past Her Royal Highness has always been a guest at the children's parties. The invitations were issued by Phyllis, youngest daughter of Lady Newton, who is in her seventeenth year, and no guests over that age were invited. The party began at half-past three o'clock and lasted until seven o'clock. Lord Newton and his two eldest daughters assisted in entertaining the youthful company, who included all their young friends. Among these were the young children of the Grand Duke Michel, Lady Salisbury, Lady Desborough, the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Shaftesbury.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. Spada announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Mr. Stanley M. Richardson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richardson, of Ingersoll. The wedding will take place quietly in September.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Edith Rutherford, niece of Major and Mrs. Nelles, St. John's, Que., and Lieut. Douglas Bain Bowie, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Sawtell, Bloor-street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel M§ to Mr. J. W. Miller of Chicago. Marriage to take place on the 31st of this month.

• • •

Mrs. William Tafts, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys, is paying an extended visit to her brother, Mr. James Lumsden, Vancouver.

• • •

Dr. William J. Defries of 223 Westmoreland-avenue, has returned, after holidaying at Lake Couchiching.

• • •

Mrs. W. J. McWhinney of Crescent-road, who has ben visiting Lady Boyle of London, England, during the London season, has left London with Mrs. George Arthurs on a motoring trip to the North of Scotland.

• • •

Mr. W. J. McWhinney of Crescent-road, left on Thursday to join Mrs. McWhinney in England and they will spend two months on the continent, returning to Toronto October 1.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gilverson announce the engagement of their second daughter, Frances Edna, (Frankie) to Dr. Wilfred Hugh Robertson, Toronto, eldest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Robertson.

• • •

Mr. Ken. G. Marshall of Calgary, Alta., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Marshall, 198 Sunnyside-avenue.

• • •

Miss Sproule and Miss Viola Sproule of Sackville-street are spending a few weeks with friends near Orr Lake.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of 99 Macdonell-avenue, left on Thursday on an extended tour thru England, France and Belgium.

• • •

Mrs. Arthur M. Adamson, of "Stone Croft," Erindale, gave a tennis party on Saturday afternoon in honor of her kinswoman, Miss Choate, of Arden, Manitoba, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edgar Adamson. The courts were laid on the spacious lawn and the play thruout the afternoon was spirited and interesting. Refreshments were served on the verandah and in the shade of the surrounding apple trees. Mrs. C. K. Sayers poured tea, and Miss Noami Harris, Miss Schreiber and Miss Betty Sayers waited upon the guests.

Mr W. J. Romaine of New York, the well-known vocalist, who is summering on his estate, Cherryhill, Coatsville, furnished a brief musical program in an excellent manner, assisted by Mr. Clarence Quarrington of Toronto, the accompanist being Miss Dixie of Erindale. "Stone Croft" is an ideal spot for a summer outing and the numbers who responded to Mrs. Adamson's invitations were charmed by their surroundings. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris and Miss Naomi Harris of Clarkson; Mrs. Sayers, Miss Betty Sayers, Mr. Egerton Sayers, the Misses Skynner, Sheridan; Mrs. H. H. Groff, Simcoe; Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Sayers, Clarkson; Miss Boulton, Toronto; Rev. H. V. and Mrs. Thompson, Master Jack Thompson, Miss Choate, Mrs. Edgar Adamson, Mrs. Harry Adamson, Miss Adamson, Mrs. and Miss Dixie, Miss Mona Kay, Misses Enid and Beatrice Schreiber, Mr. Vincent G. Hector, Erindale; T. A. Gregg, Toronto; W. J. Romaine of Cooksville, Mr. Clarence Quarrington, Toronto.

• • •

Mrs. Pauline Sheely of Baldwin-street, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Elmer Earls, Copper Cliff, (nee Miss Annie Cutler), is expected home this week.

• • •

St. Hilda's Auxiliary and Commandery Knights of St. John held an enjoyable and successful picnic at Centre Island on Saturday.

• • •

The feature of the day was a baseball match between Reddigan's Jiants and Lyon's Cubs.

• • •

The committee in charge was: Mrs. C. Dwyer, Mrs. A. Foley, Miss S. McGolderick, Mrs. W. Allen, Mr. Ed Foley, Mr. Bren, Mr. W. Allen and Mr. Jas. Foley.

• • •

Mrs. A. King, Edgewood-avenue, and her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Deeth and baby of Vancouver, B. C., are at Hotel Kress, Preston Springs.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Nixon announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Olive, to Mr. Erill Chester Ironside, Toronto. Marriage in August.

• • •

Miss Amy Haines of Riverdale has sailed on the Ionian for England where she will spend a few months with her relatives.

• • •

Mrs. George Bowering of 23 Munro-street, with her niece, Miss Marie Morren and Miss Louize Keech, are spending a three months' vacation with relatives in England and Ireland.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Darling and Miss Gwendolyn Darling, Rosedale, have left for Scarboro Beach, Maine.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burritt leave this week to spend August at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Society News

The Toronto Daily World is the only morning paper that is publishing and will continue to publish a full and complete column of society and summer social news, both of Toronto and its favorite resorts. All those interested in the doings of society should make a point of seeing The World every day.

MUSIC Taught Free

Home Instructions

Special Offer to Readers of the Toronto World

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Cornet, Banjo, 'Cello or Sight Singing. In return, they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others, and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the Free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 270 D, New York, N.Y.

A Beautiful Hair Switch

is the most useful of all hair goods, as it may be arranged in so many different styles.

DORENWEND'S SPECIAL HAIR GOODS SALE

Until August 3rd

We offer the finest quality Hair Switches and Braids at the following prices:

$25 Switches and Braids for $15
$12 Switches and Braids for $6
$7 Switches and Braids for $3.75

These are values which have never been offered before, and should be an inducement to all ladies requiring something extra fine in a Hair Switch, especially as the prices are exceptionally low.

It is a well known fact that the quality of our Hair Goods is of the highest standard. Our facilities for securing hair in Europe has been a special feature with us. All our Hair Switches are perfect in their construction and satisfaction is guaranteed.

We Advise an Early Visit

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"The House of Quality Hair Goods."
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TORONTO

Mrs. Helen C. Meyers and her son, Mr. A. Harry Meyers, have taken Dr. Pepler's house, 600 Spadina-avenue, for the summer.

• • •

Mrs. Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope, has been enjoying a three weeks' visit at the Welland, St. Catharines.

• • •

The ball given by Mrs. John Ferguson of Toronto, widow of the late Senator Ferguson, at the Clifton House last week was the social event of the season. The hostess wore a beautiful gown of black charmeuse with lace and diamond ornaments. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Wilson, who was looking very handsome in Dresden silk and lace.

• • •

Mrs. Allan Ramsay has returned from St. Catharines, accompanied by her sister, Miss D. Devany.

• • •

Mrs. E. R. Michie and her family are at Orchard Beach, Lake Simcoe.

• • •

Dr. Edmund E. King and family have gone to their summer home, The Pines, Hastings, Ont., for the month of August.

• • •

Mrs. William Hyslop has returned after spending a year abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Rom, Paris, who will be her guest for several weeks.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop intend returning to Europe in September.

• • •

A motor party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Williams, Mrs. Sturgeon and Mr. K. Sweeney, left Oakdene, Oakville, on Wednesday on an extended summer tour of the American lake cities—Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland and Detroit.

• • •

Mrs. Harlow A. Banks, Detroit, is in town. Mr. Banks will join her in about two weeks, and they will leave for their summer home in Bobcaygeon.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George Puddy and Miss McBurney have gone to the Pacific Coast.

• • •

Miss Isabell McLean, 1235 College-street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. F. Maher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

• • •

Miss Edna Thomson of Dovercourt-road and Miss Lillian Richardson of New York are visiting Mrs. J. D. Holtby and family at their island in Otter Lake.

• • •

Mrs. J. D. Holtby and family of Rusholme-road are at their summer cottage, Blue Bell Island, Otter Lake.

• • •

The Ladies' Aid Society of Dale Presbyterian Church held a most successful garden party Wednesday evening, July 24, at the residence of Mr. J. Lawrence, on Bathurst-street hill. The trees and spacious verandah were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and in all it was a beautiful sight. About 9 o'clock a fine program (arranged by Mr. Grant) was started, with Mr. Calhoun as chairman. Among those taking part were Mr. C. Davidson, Miss N. Calhoun, Mrs. West, Master McCloud in Scotch dances and Irish jigs. The Rev. J. D. Morrow was then asked to address the large audience, and brought many a laugh from them by his funny remarks. This brought the evening to a close, and the program was enjoyed very much, as was shown by the many encores the artists received. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Haines, Mr. R. Saunders, Mr. George Lawrence, Miss E. Lawrence, Miss R. Robinson, Mrs. E. Le Fever, Mrs. Grant, Mr. A. McCallister, Mrs. and Miss A. Pearson, Miss L. Hughes, Mr. H. Calhoun, Mr. B. Robb, Mr. J. Tudff, Mrs. Burritt and many other members of the church, and strangers.

EATONS TRIM THE ROYALS

Big Store Nine Hit the Ball and Win the First Beaches Game 9 to 3.

KEW GARDENS, July 27.—The opening of the Beaches League this afternoon brought together Eatons and Royals. Eatons had Hickey and Chandler in points, while Royals worked Sharpe and Brennan. A large crowd has put in appearance to witness the games. Royals were first to enter the run column, getting one in the second, and would have got more only for Johnston pulling off one of his long running catches. Dale's error started the fireworks for Eatons in the third, and before the dust settled Eatons had forged to the front with two runs. Eatons spread their quilt over the game when they collected six runs in the third. One of the features was O'Brien's steal of home. Eatons collected another run in the fifth. Sparks picked a nice one off the toes of his shoes,r etiring Beaume in the fifth. Royals collected two runs, Eatons winning 9—3.

Eatons—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Johnston, lf	3	2	0	1	0	0
Sparks, ss	2	0	1	1	0	0
Biffin, rf	3	0	2	0	0	0
Chandler, c	3	0	1	5	0	0
Graham, 1b	3	2	1	1	0	1
Hickey, p	3	1	2	2	0	0
Bellinger, 2b	3	1	1	3	0	0
Tiech, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, cf	3	2	1	2	0	0
Totals	25	9	10	15	0	1

Royals—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hett, 2b	2	0	0	2	3	0
Beatty, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	0
Adams, lf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dale, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	1
Russell, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cheatham, ss	3	0	1	1	2	2
Beaume, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brennan, c	2	1	0	3	3	1
Sharpe, p	2	0	1	1	2	1
Totals	20	3	3	15	10	5

Eatons ..... 0 0 2 6 1— 9
Royals ..... 0 1 0 0 2— 3

Sacrifice fly—Beatty. Stolen bases—O'Brien 2, Graham 2, Bellinger 2, Johnston, Hett. Bases on balls—Off Sharpe 3, off Hickey 3. Struck out—By Sharpe 3, by Hickey 5. Hit by pitched ball—Brennan. Left on bases—Eatons 3, Royals 7. Time—1.15. Umpire—O'Brien.

THOUSANDS SEE C. C. A. REGATTA ON GULL LAKE

GRAVENHURST, July 27.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Held on a rock locked Gull Lake at the edge of the Town of Gravenhurst the biggest aquatic event of Muskoka to-day attracted thousands who came from Toronto and the nearby resorts and thronged the wharfs and pretty park at the water's edge.

Over a hundred crack paddlers took a try for the three winning places, which would give them the right to compete at the big Dominion canoe meet next Saturday on Toronto Bay. Officially to-day's event was the annual regatta of the western division of the C.C.A. Gravenhurst, a new entry in the association this year, was chosen as the place for the elimination contests in honor of its joining with the big clubs and the five hundred Toronto folks, participants, fair friends and fans were delighted with the showing.

Gull Lake is set down in the free-clothed rocks of Muskoka ten minutes from the train, and because of its charming beauty, of a most popular boating place. The town itself was in gala dress, flags and bunting pennants and banners bedecked every post and tree and store and adorned every inhabitant, the streets were crowded with guests and citizens, everybody was multi-colored, everyone was happy, and the town's folk beamed radiant as the visitors passed compliments. Sir John Gibson, lieutenant-governor, and Lady Gibson, honorary patrons, graced the event with their presence, and keenly watched the fortunes of the contestants.

A steady wind that at times tore the tops from the waves it raised, blew down the course and made it harder for the paddlers coming back.

The races were slow in starting and the difficulty of lining up a dozen single paddlers with the wind pushing them out of line did not expedite matters. The juniors were badly bunched at the start and the outsiders had the best of it from the gun off. The winner went away to the other side of the course on the way back but got in a safe three or four lengths ahead of second. The results: 1, Jimmy Williams, Kew Beach; 2, Roy Levins, T. C. C.; 3, A. W. Fife, Gravenhurst. Time—5.03 3-5.

Walter Reed of T.C.C. entered a protest for third place claiming a foul on the turning, getting off to a magnificent start and maintaining even position to the turning and part way back.

The three paddlers in the senior singles gave a good exhibition of racing. A. McKenzie of T.C.C. led home easy, and Aubrey Ireland of Island Aquatics, close to him, had to be content with second. J. McGregor, also of Toronto, let the others do the fighting and strolled home. Time—4.53 2-5.

No Kingston Boat For the George Cup

KINGSTON, July 27.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—Kingston will not be represented for the George Cup races in Toronto next week. This will be the first time since the series started that a boat from the Limestone City has not taken part. The city yachtsmen have found it impossible to get away at this time, whereas in other years a number of the local cruisers went up.

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine, guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury, to the other 9 it is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, STOP RUINING YOUR LIFE heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy, neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, emaciation, inaptitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by sudden stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from the system, straighten the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days Method. Inexpensive, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another without his knowledge. Full particulars including my book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Don't delay. Know thine slave to others. This adv. may not appear again. Mention if you smoke or chew. Address:

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Famous Professor of Chemistry Offers Free, Secret How to Have Strong, Healthy, Beautiful Eyes

Many With Weak Eyes Can Throw Away Their Glasses

EYELASHES AND EYEBROWS Can Also Be Made Beautiful

Without beautiful eyes, no one is really beautiful, while even a homely face is made attractive by eyes that please or appear forceful.

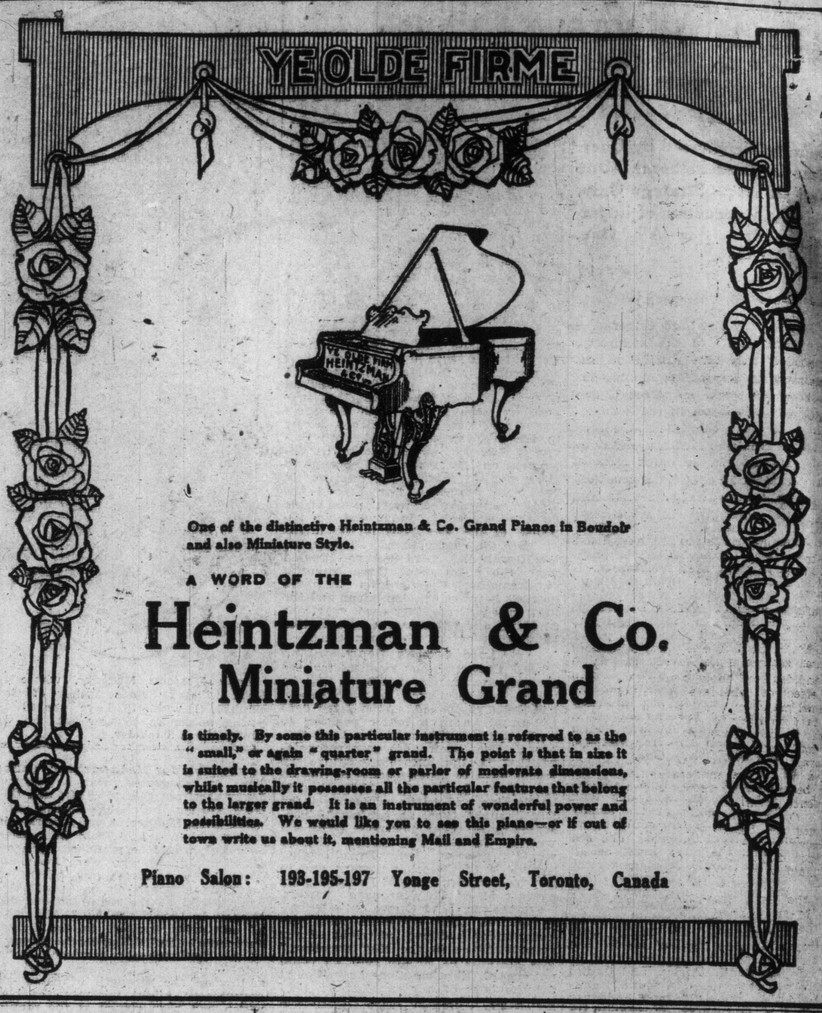
Without strong eyes no one can enjoy life to the utmost. Those whose eyes are weak and who have to wear glasses are greatly handicapped in life's race.

Through the wonderful discovery and free advice of a famous Professor of Chemistry at an English University, you may have eyes as radiant as the Evening Star—eyes that attract and fascinate—eyes that have the power to influence others—eyes that people call wonderful.

Better still, Prof. Smith's scientific discovery enables many with weak eyes to throw their glasses away and make their vision stronger and more capable. Neither operation nor dangerous drugs are necessary.

His secret will also enable you to secure long, silky eyelashes and thick, well-arched eyebrows, which are to a beautiful eye what a fine setting is to a brilliant diamond.

In addition, this remarkable discovery makes weak eyes strong, and quickly overcomes smarting effects of wind, dust and sun, besides clearing the eyes of "bloodshot" and yellow sear. If you wish to make your eyes bright, healthy and beautiful, write to-day, enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply, (please state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and address your letter to Prof. A. P. Smith, Dept. 897 B. P., Delta Street, Providence, R.I., and you will receive the secret free.



One of the distinctive Heintzman & Co. Grand Pianos in Boudoir and also Miniature Style.

A WORD OF THE

Heintzman & Co. Miniature Grand

is timely. By some this particular instrument is referred to as the "small," or again "quarter" grand. The point is that in size it is suited to the drawing-room or parlor of moderate dimensions, whilst musically it possesses all the particular features that belong to the larger grand. It is an instrument of wonderful power and possibilities. We would like you to see this piano—or if out of town write us about it, mentioning Mail and Empire.

Piano Salon: 193-195-197 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

The Hon. C. H. McIntosh and Mrs. McIntosh of Ottawa, the former being ex-Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, have taken "Ingersoll Cottage," opposite the Queens Royal for the season.

Among the recent arrivals from Toronto at the Queen's Royal are: Hon. J. J. Foy, the Misses Foy, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mr. Frank Johnson, Mrs. Irving Smith, Mrs. J. A. Miller, Miss Reba Miller, Miss Julia Hughes, Mr. Walter Beardmore, Mr. T. J. Miller, Mr. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elmore.

A bridge party took place at the Queen's Royal on Thursday evening, when the winners were: Mrs. Arthur Ingles, Mrs. J. W. Coffin, Mrs. Enger, Mrs. A. W. Barnard.

Great interest is being taken in the Ladies' Tennis Tournament which has been in progress in the Queen's Royal courts for the past few days. The final game takes place on Monday. A number of golf matches have been arranged for next week, among them being a mixed foursome, a ladies handicap, and a men's driving contest. The links are quite near the hotel and were never in finer condition.

WEDDING FAVORS.

A decidedly original idea in wedding souvenirs fas carried out by Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco, whose marriage to Mr. Malcolm D. Whitman of Boston, was celebrated on Tuesday last at St.ñ Matthew's Episcopal Church, San Mateo, on Tuesday. These souvenirs consisted of dainty hand-colored moving picture films d'art, showing the gowns of the bride and her attendants, the floral decorations and other details of the ceremony in the prismatic hues and tints of the originals. A reel of the film, together with the apparatus to show the pictures was presented to each of the wedding guests.

The series of scenes included in the reel consisted of the arrival of the bridal party at the church, the interior of the church, which was beautifully decorated; the wedding ceremony being pronounced by the officiating clergyman, the departure of the bridal paarty from the church, and the arrival by automobile of the bridal party at the beautiful Crocker estate. These pictures are designed to be used with the new cinematograph device for having moving pictures in the home.

Mrs. Whitman, nee Jennie Crocker, is the richest heiress in California, her fortune in her own right being estimated at over $60,000,000. She has a large connection in California, New York and Boston; Mr. Malcolm Whitman belongs to one of Boston's oldest families. He is a lawyer and a popular society and clubman, and former tennis champion.

Mrs. Borden's Praise for English Women.

Mrs. Borden, the wife of the Canadian premier, is perplexed by the problems of taking lunch and tea in ten different places at once.

"Of course," she said, smilingly, to an Express representative yesterday in her sitting room at the Savoy Hotel, "it can't be done, but we are simply deluged with invitations.

"When we arrived here the first thing we did was to sort out and tabulate the invitations to social gatherings. It took us hours, and then we had to decide which we could accept.

"We were able to accept only one out of every ten invitations, and even now every post brings the offer of fresh hospitality from our English friends."

She was up early yesterday to pay a visit to the dressmaker; then lunch where she met Prince Arthur of Connaught; back to the hotel for a brief rest, and tea with Lady Grizel Hamilton; once more back to the hotel for dinner, and a theatre wound up a comparatively easy day.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Borden is delightfully happy. She is a woman of charming personality, with smiles that mark every sentence she speaks.

"Where my trunk and my husband are, there is my home," she said. "And I love to be in London more than ever. It seems to get newer every time I come here.

"I am very much struck with the fine, healthy bearing of the English women, their frank faces, and their musical voices."

Mrs. Borden confesses happily that she is not a suffragette. "I haven't studied the question either for or against," she said.—London Express.

Cartier's Daughter Coming to Canada

MONTREAL, July 26.—(Special.)—An announcement will be made at the Cartier demonstration on Sunday to the effect that Miss Hortense Cartier, the one surviving daughter of Sir George Cartier, will return to Canada in 1914, after an absence of over forty years.

When Cartier died in London in 1873, he was only able to leave his wife and two daughters $1200 a year, which, however, was doubled by the Dominion granting $1200 per annum, but the grant expired at Lady Cartier's death in 1898.

Since the death of Lady Cartier, and her sister, Josephine Cartier, Miss Hortense has resided at Cannes, in the south of France.

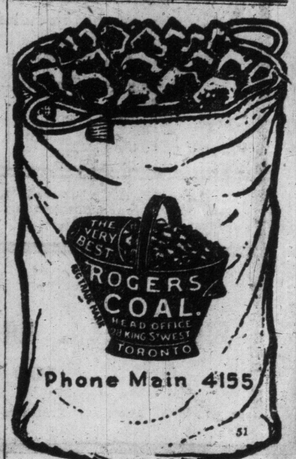
Readers of The World should not forget to have their favorite morning newspaper mailed to their vacation abode during their holidays. Send your name and address to The World Office, together with Twenty-five Cents for one month's subscription. ed7

A PLAIN MARRIAGE.

During last month, which saw so many picturesque and flowery weddings all set to the tune of O Perfect Love and the Lohengrin Bridal March, there was one marriage contract which was plainness itself. The bride was an English lady, an artist of note, and the bridgroom was the grandson of Longfellow and of that Dana who wrote Two Years Before the Mast. The wedding took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a justice of the peace officiated. All that was "sweet" about the proceeding—one could not call it a ceremony—says a writer on Harper's, was the garden back of the Longfellow house in which it took place. The New York journalist remarks: "Marriages without religion and without evidences of sentiment not likely ever to be popular." It may doubtless be legal, but they are.

The bride and the bridegroom, in this instance, were pronounced Socialists, who believed in no form of religious ceremony in connection with matrimony. Their example would be alarming, were we not assured that very few women will discard sentiment and religion in association with marriage. It would be a sad prospect for civilization if they were to regard the basis of family relationship as a mere contract, to be witnessed by an officer of the law. The newspaper humorists may have their fling at the solemnity of the church wedding, but the atheistical young woman who leaves "vows" out of her consideration is hardly the material of which a good housewife or a worthy mother is made. Never will the majority of women be found in the ranks of the Socialists, or any such order, which emphasizes the "community," at the expense of gracious and tender sentiments. But think of such a marriage contract in the garden of Longfellow—who loved all that was gentle and lovable and whose Hanging of the Crane remains one of the most sympathetic of modern bridal songs. The New England poet would hardly have sacrified the poetry and the fragrance of hymeneal sentiment, for his own song declares:

"The world is bright while ye remain,
And dark and dead when ye are lost."



Labor's Revolt Against The Liberal Government

"War To the Knife" Is Subterfuge of the Labor M.P's to Save Their Own Skins—Split Caused by Liberal Political Candidates Entering Labor Constituencies.

(By John Foster Fraser.)

LONDON, July 27.—Labor M. P's, proclaiming it is "war to the knife," have been wandering round Westminster during the last few days with rueful countenances. From their speeches the public might conclude that their valorous defiance of the Liberal party was dictated by principle. Those who are acquainted with the inner workings of politics know quite well that they have been obliged to kick up a row to save their own skins.

The situation is perfectly plain.

There has been a by-election in the Holmfirth division of Yorkshire, and there are two by-elections pending at Hanley and Crewe. Holmfirth was a Liberal seat; but the Labor men put up a candidate of their own, which had the effect of considerably reducing the Liberal majority. Mr. Enoch Edwards, the late member for Hanley, was what might be called a Labor-Liberal. Hanley had been a Liberal seat, but the Liberals supported Mr. Edwards because he was a moderate man, and also because they recognized his great influence with the Staffordshire miners. On his death, the Labor men claimed the right to choose the "progressive" candidate; but the Liberals at once disputed the claim, and chose a candidate of their own.

Crewe By-Election.

At the same time there comes along the by-election at Crewe, occasioned by the death of Mr. Walter McLaren. So far it has the right to be described as a Liberal seat, for when, two or three elections ago, a Labor candidate appeared on the field he did miserably.

By way of retaliation upon the Liberals for threatening to contest Hanley the Labor men threaten to put up a Labor candidate at Crewe, with the avowed object of dashing the Liberal chances in that town. Further, to mark their resentment they have declared that unless the Liberal candidate is withdrawn at Hanley the Labor vote will be removed from the house of commons, and then the government must get on as well as it can without the support of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his colleagues.

The Liberal party stands firm, and, so far, has refused to allow itself to be dictated to by the Labor party. Besides, they argue, if the Labor folk considered themselves justified in putting a Labor candidate up aaginst the Liberal candidate in a Liberal constituency like Holmfirth, the Liberals are within their rights to have a candidate of their own in Hanley, which they have never admitted to be a Labor seat.

Such is the situation—and the attitude of Mr. Macdonald and his supporters suggests that the Labor party has some backbone after all. The real circumstances, however, are that the Labor M. P's. have had to show fight, not because they want to fight, but because they are compelled. They are the Bob Acres among politicians.

Contempt for Labor Party.

The youngest elector in the land knows that for a long while Unionists in the house have regarded the Labor party with contempt and the Liberals have treated it with contempt. Coming into parliament as a new and independent force, the last year or two has shown, especially under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, that the Labor party has no independence whatever. He has never done anything intentionally to challenge the existence of the government, and when by accident his party has slipped into this position it has always ignominiously run away from its own principles. The most recent example of this was when, altho the labor men are in favor of single-chamber government and had amendments to the home rule bill against a second chamber being set up in Dublin, they actually voted for a second chamber because, if they had been true to their principles, there was just a prospect that the government would have been defeated.

Mr. Macdonald could put up with the sarcasms of the opposition. It went a little hard with him, however, when the government treated himself and his friends as tame underlings. Mr. Asquith was quick to take the measure of the gentlemen below the gangway. That explains why he has absolutely refused to give them a helping hand in bringing the Thames strike to a close except by the surrender of the strikers. His language has been amiable and sympathetic, but he will not interfere. Thousands of poor women and children are in dire distress in the east end of London as a consequence of the strike; but when Mr. Keir Hardie urged a treasury grant to feed them the prime minister refused.

People Disappointed.

There was worse than all this. Labor men in the country, who had placed high hopes upon what could be done in parliament by the Labor party, have for along time been in a dissatisfied state of mind. They cannot understand why their leaders, calling themselves an independent party in the house of commons, should have been servile to the government. The consequence has been that the leaders outside the house have ignored the leaders inside. The great railway strike of last year was engineered without any consultation with the Labor party. True, Mr. Macdonald, and one or two others, fussed round, but they had no authority. The representatives of the miners played an important part in the recent coal strike; but that was because they were miners' representatives and not because they were members of the Labor party. Again the Labor party, as such, was ignored. There was more fusing round by Mr. Macdonald; but he had no authority. Finally, there has been the strike of the transport workers, with Mr. Ben Tillett at its head—and he is a personal enemy of Mr. Macdonald—and the only part Mr. Macdonald took was to publicly declare that the point on which the men came out on strike was a bad card. As usual, and at the tail end of the dispute, he comes forward and taunts the unfortunate men who have been misled by their chiefs. Blank refusal by the prime minister has been the only answer he has got.

The great mass of workers in the country who place labor in the forefront of their politics are frankly disgusted with the impotence of those whom they have hailed as their spokesmen in the house of commons. Besides, they cannot shake off the distrust they have in Mr. Macdonald. They may be doing him an injury; but the feeling is undoubted that they look upon him as no better than a henchman of the Liberal party, and they are suspicious about his power to resist the invitation if he were asked to become a member of the Liberal government. Acute men in the Labor ranks, like Mr. Philip Snowden, perfectly well aware of how the Labor party is being resentfully regarded by working men, have for a long time urged that the Labor party should be really independent and vote on questions on their merits and not always make the retention of the Liberals in office as the final consideration.

Have Lost Confidence.

So fear has at last entered into the hearts of the leaders of the Labor party as to what their fate will be from their friends if they do not show they are worth their salt as an independent body. The quarrel which the Labor M. P.'s have picked with the Liberal party is to rehabilitate themselves in the minds of the working classes. Labor M. P.'s would have liked to jog along in the old, easy way, and spend very comfortable times in the house of commons, but they do not want decapitation from their supporters in the country. Accordingly, they treaten to severe their alliance with the Liberals. They want to go before their constituents and point to their independent action as proof how untrue is the gibe of Tory scribblers, like myself, that they are but the hanger-on of the Liberal party.

The proceeding, however, comes a little too late. A year or two ago the Liberals were in a serious fright about the growth of the Labor party. There is no such fright now. Let me frankly say that Liberals have due regard for the interests of the working classes, and, from their point of view are anxious to serve them. For the sake of peace, and considering Labor M. P.'s as colleagues rather than as independents, the government chief whip has allowed certain seats to be treated as Labor seats, and Liberal candidates have been kept out of the field. But they object, and very naturally, to the Labor leader, on finding themselves between the devil and the deep sea, raising claims to seats which are not Labor, and threatening to split the vote in constituencies which have always been regarded as Liberal, unless they can have their own way. The Master of Ellbank, chief government whip, a dour and canny Scotch politician, has worked it out that Labor M. P.'s are much more dependent upon Liberal votes for their return than are Liberal M. P.'s upon the votes of Labor men. Government majorities are dwindling—they are frequently down to the fifties, and have been down to twenty-two—and the withdrawl of Labor support from the division lobbies might very possibly put the government in a hole, if not lead to actual defeat.

To remain in office is the first necessity of the Liberal party. Under pressure the government may be willing to sell Liberal seats to the socialists in return for a continuation of the support of the Labor party. I have stated the exact position at the present time; but I know too much about the way things are done at Westminister to prophesy what will be the situation a week hence.

MONEY TO BURN BUT NO MATCHES

Some Consider it Enviable Position to Have Wealth, Others Satisfied With Small Income.

One man said he had money to burn, but he didn't like the smell of smoke, and another one believed if he had money to burn he would be so unfortunate as not to have any matches.

Some want wealth for position; they want the honors that money can buy, not realizing that such in reality are but empty honors. The really happy individual is the one that does not care for wealth, but is able to get the fullest enjoyment out of life without the so-called "money to burn."

Here is a quotation you have probably heard:

"Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished."

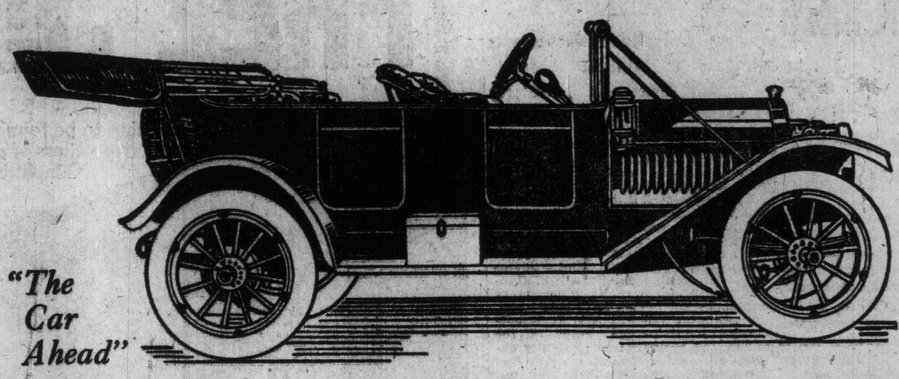
This is a Bible quotation and should be familiar to all. If you haven't got a Bible, The Toronto World can supply you with one. The Toronto World's Bible is illustrated in a "different way, all the pictures except the beautiful color plates being printed in with the type. So even if you have others, you will want this one, for these illustrations make plain the verses which they accompany.

Speaking of wealth, one need not be a millionaire to come into possession of one of these Bibles, for they are within the reach of all. Only six certificates are required, which, together with a small stated amount to cover the necessary items of expense, will give you your choice of the several bindings either in the Catholic or Protestant editions. See the certificate on another page of this issue.

Chicago's Drainage Plan Checked.

OTTAWA, July 26.—"The United States has decided against letting Chicago bring any more water thru its drainage canal. That was our recommendation in 1908 and it will be adhered to."

Such was the statement made by Mr. George Clinton of Buffalo, a member of the old International Waterways Commission, which is meeting in Ottawa to-day.



"The Car Ahead"

Another Tudhope Triumph

Model "K" - 4-Cylinder - 36 H. P.

This new Model comes in three types—5-passenger Touring Car—4-passenger Touring Car—2-passenger Roadster. It is built on a 115-inch chassis. $1,625 F. O. B. Orillia.

The Model "K" Motor is of improved long-stroke type and develops full 36-h.p. The 4-cylinders are in one casting, a guarantee of rigidity. To insure perfect alignment in machining, all four are simultaneously bored on our specially designed boring mill. The Motor is cooled by a honeycomb radiator of the same type as used on our 6-cylinder Cars.

The Lubricating System has been improved by casting the oil reservoir integral with the oil pan underneath the crank case. The valves are enclosed, deadening the sound and excluding dust and dirt.

Both Service and Emergency Brakes are enclosed in dust-proof case. Wherever special strength and toughness are essential in the construction, Chrome-nickel steel is used.

The Body of the Model "K" is long, with plain, ample sides, whose flush top line and graceful sweep give that appearance of superiority and distinction which makes a man proud of his Car. All handles are inside. The doors are full "U" shape. The long wheel base admits of a very ample tonneau—roomy and comfortable, and heavily upholstered in hand-buffed leather.

With the wheel-base of 115 inches and large wheels with 35 x 4 tires, jolting is reduced to a minimum. A double drop frame, too, contributes to the joy of riding in the Model "K." The weight centre being lowered, swaying is reduced without affecting the road clearance.

The Tudhope Special Equipment:— Extra Tire and Rim in Weatherproof case. Tire Holder carried at back of Car. Pressed steel Tool Box on Running Board. Speedometer. Clear Vision Plate Glass Windshield. Genuine English Mohair Top with Side Curtains and Mohair Envelope. Nickel Robe Rail and Foot Rest in tonneau. All bright metal parts nickel-plated.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

Should there be no Tudhope Dealer in your vicinity, write direct to:— 530

The TUDHOPE MOTOR COMPANY, Limited, ORILLIA, Canada

THE TUDHOPE MOTOR SALES, Limited
205-207 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

THE TUDHOPE MOTOR CO., Limited
280 KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON

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CANADA'S MOST FAMOUS BEER

From the time the selected malt and choice hops enter our plant until they leave brewed with pure sterilized water into sparkling "SALVADOR," cleanliness and sanitation prevail.

Modern methods, modern science, modern machinery combine to produce

SALVADOR

Try a bottle. It's good—it's light—it's pure. You will like it.

INSPECTION INVITED

Brewed and bottled by

REINHARDTS' OF TORONTO

The Lost Art Of Going to Church

"At the age of three I was led up the church aisle and lifted to the high-cushioned seat of the family pew. I have been there—generally speaking—ever since. I have no apology to offer, tho my contemporaries frequently make me feel that one is due," says a writer in The Atlantic Monthly.

"Of course, I realize that intellectually, socially, and even spiritually, it is not quite 'modern' to go to church. I grant that if I were intellectual I should be developed beyond superstition and oustom: if I were truly social I should join my kind at breakfasts; if I were modishly spiritual I should feel that a good book or a country walk is the common-sense way of salvation.

Every Sunday in the Pew.

"I appreciate and approve those views and yet each Sunday finds me in the corner of my church pew. High moral motives do not bring me there, but rather sheer enjoyment. I say it brazenly: I like, I have always liked, to go to church.

"Never have the moments dragged. In my early experience there was the female orphan asylum, which filled the cross-pews on each side the pulpit. It held me fascinated. The children dressed just alike, and I reasoned that each little girl on entering the home had her wardrobe duplicated by the orphans already there. Sunday after Sunday I sat enthralled by a vision of the artistic consequences of my becoming an orphan. Would twice six pews of my pink lawn be most effective? Or would the congregation prefer the same amount of white party dress and blue bows?

"With maturity, my subject-matter has changed, but not my frame of mind. Only this morning I sat in contented enjoyment of resources so broad that the hour of the service left many untouched. First of all, I was rested by the mere bigness of the fine old building. I do like space. I think the most soul-satisfying thing about foreign cathedrals is not style of architecture, not stained glass or carving, but rather length and breadth and height, and emptiness.

"After 'breathing deeply,' as it were, of the clear stretch between the arches, I glanced at my pew neighbors. I liked them all, but I prefer those whom I have not met; and I hope never to find out that my conjectures concerning them are misfits. Transients, too, are responsive to the slightest effort of imagination."

"What I really enjoy most about my conventional use of Sunday morning is the opportunity it offers for ruminating (a bovinee word that pleases me). For absolute safety from interruption, I know of no spot to equal a corner seat in a church pew. No door-bell can peal, no telephone gingle, no knock resound. Only catactysmic disaster could intrude upon me here. For at least an hour I am free to 'reminisce', to plan, to regret, to aspire. Why! often I have mapped out a month's work, or thought up and classified long past events and ideas, or I have dreamed dreams so high and fine that they almost came true; and the succeeding week found me obedient, in some degree at least, to the heavenly vision.

An Hour of Vision.

"Ah, the hope of the heavenly vision! Thru centuries past it has drawn men and women to church, it will draw them thru centuries to come. For our earthliness—which is of the spirit as of the flesh—craves an hour's surcease from struggle, an hour wherein, away from the shadows of our everyday world, we may dare hope to see, like the apostle of old, a light above the brightness of the sun, and to hear a Voice speaking unto us."

"Julius Caesar" Here in October

Contracte are Signed for All-Star Cast to Appear at Royal Alexandra.

Contracts were signed in New York yesterday by which the premiere of William Favershams all-star production of "Julius Caesar" will take place at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Monday, October 7. Following a week's engagement here, the attraction will be shown in Montreal and a few other Canadian cities after which it will go directly to New York for an extended engagement. This event further emphasizes the importance of Toronto as a theatrical centre ,and it is a matter of much local congratulation that the first performances of what promises to be the most sumptuous and commanding attraction of the coming season will occur here. Prominent in the cast will be Mr. Faversham, Tyrone Power, Frank Keenan, Fuller Mellish, Julie Opp, Suzanne Sheldon, Lionel Belmore, Berton Churchill, Arthur Elliott, and more than 200 others.

Mr. Faversham's company will not only be the largest and most expensive dramatic organization in America, but will constitute one of the most remarkable Shaksperian casts that has been assembled for a generation. Scenically the production will mark the high-water mark of stagecraft; seven sumptuous settings are being prepared in London by Joseph Harker, the celebrated artist who painted the world-famous production of "Kismet." Mr. Faversham is traveling in Europe searching for authoritative properties for use in the stage equipment. Van Horne of Philadelphia has been awarded a contract to make 437 costumes, and has dispatched an artist to Italy to make sketches of frescoes and paintings, and also from engravings in rare volumes in the Vatican library. Mr. Favershams representatives in New York are negotciating with sterling and experienced Shaksperian actors for the minor roles subejct to Mr. Faversham's final selection upon his return to America. In short, preparations of every sort are under active way, and the evening of October 7 promises to be a red-letter night long-remembered in the annals of local theatrical history.

Mrs. J. E. Thomson, Butte, Montana is visiting her mother Mrs. J. Mackenzie, 2 Hambly-avenue, Kew Beach.

Chalmers

1913 Models

We respectfully refer the public to the announcement of Chalmers Cars for 1913 in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. We believe Chalmers Cars for 1913 offer greater values than ever before. Read about the new cars in the Post; then let us show them to you at your convenience.

Ontario Distributors:

The Automobile & Supply Co., Ltd.
24 Temperance Street,
Toronto.

BOTTLED NOTE WAS RETURNED

Message Thrown From Chicora Floated to New York in Two Weeks and Was Picked Up.

Two weeks after he had thrown into the lake from the deck of the Chicaro a bottle with a note sealed inside, J. Gillespie of 90 Soudan-avenue, Davisville, received the following letter, dated at Kent, New York, July 22, 1912:

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed find note which was requested to be returned to No. 25 Church-street, Toronto. I found it on the beach about seven miles east of Oak Orchard Harbor, so I will do as the not requests,not knowing the meaning of it. Hoping it is for correspondence, I will close asking if the person or persons who receive this letter will answer in as good faith as the one who sends it. Hoping to receive an answer by return mail, I will close.

"Yours respectfully.

"Melvin Cass,

"Kent, Orleans County, N.Y."

Mr. Gillespie, whose city address is 25 Church-street, intends to answer the letter which has come into his hands in such an out of the way fashion. The original note was "posted" on Sunday, July 7.

MAKE SMALL CHARGE

Art Lovers Will Have Better Chance to See Paintings.

The board of directors of the Canadian National Exhibition announce that to give art lovers a chance to properly view this year's great display of paintings, a charge of ten cents will be made for admission to the art gallery on certain days of the fair. The free days will be school children's day, Labor Day, and both Saturdays; admission will also be free every evening after 6 o'clock. This has been done at the request of many lovers, who declare that the art gallery is becoming a rest room for the curious, and that there is no opportunity for careful study of the paintings.

FLOAT CITY BONDS

Citizens Could Purchase Them in Small Donations.

Many people have suggested of late that the city should make an attempt to float its bonds at four per cent. on the local market and Acting Mayor Church stated yesterday that in the event of City Treasurer Coady being unable to make satisfactory arrangements in England, he would take this matter up with him on his return. The acting mayor stated that the bonds could be split up into small denominations so that they could be an incentive to people who are at present receiving only three per cent. on their money from the banks.

Mrs. Proudman—Our Willy got meritorious commendations at school last week. Mrs. O'Bull—Well well! Ain't it awful the number of strange diseases that's ketched by school children? J 28

TO MOVE AFTER FORTY YEARS IN ONE SPOT

Famous Old Music Instruments House of Williams Soon to Occupy Their New Ten-Storey Concrete Buildings.

A few of the older residents of Toronto probably remember in 1849, when Mr. Robert S. Williams created the little musical instrument business, which has since developed into the greatest importing, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail musical instrument establishment in the country.

Over forty years ago, the Williams firm, anticipating the growth of Canada, moved into what was then a very imposing structure, at 143 Yonge-street.

By catering honestly and conscientiously to the musical needs of the nation, the business was gradually developed until the firm once again find it necessary to enlarge their premises.

This time it was decided to erect a structure that would stand for ages as a tribute to the love of music of the Canadian people, and a reminder to the coming generation what faithful, honest service accomplished. The new ten storey reinforced concrete building is the highest of this kind in Canada, and the third highest in the world. It is located at 145 Yonge-street, adjoining the building at present occupied by the company, and its tall, graceful lines towering above the old building it peculiarly emphasizes the public's growth in their love and demand for musical instruments.

After mature consideration, the company decided that they would not move a single piano, or other musical instrument in their retail department, but would sell the entire stock at a sacrifice, so that they might go into their new building fresh and clean, from basement to roof.

Accordingly they have announced a complete moving-clearance sale that will offer to the public of Toronto the opportunity to obtain a musical instrument of almost any kind from a newsharp to a grand piano, at real sacrifice prices. The only instruments not included in this sale will be the phonographs and Victrolas, the prices of which are maintained by a manufacturers' agreement, and Mr. Williams' famous selection of rare old violins. This selection is the envy and admiration of the most exclusive musical circles of London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and it is difficult to get Mr. Williams to part with any of them, even at their acknowledged value!

All other kinds of musical instruments, however, will be on sale at reduced prices, beginning with pianos, and ending with fixtures.

The sale of new pianos and player-pianos starts Tuesday, and anyone who contemplates purchasing one certainly should not miss this golden opportunity, because some of the most famous makes in the world will be included, at prices from $100 to $300 under their regular selling prices.

The showrooms will be open Wednesday and Friday evening for the convenience of the public, and an enlarged force of salesmen will insure prompt and careful attention to your every want. Needless to say the early comers will get the best choice.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on Aug. 4th are: Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark and Mr. James Scott.

FOUNDED

FOR THE SCIENTIFIC treatment and cure of all forms of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Blood Poison, Skin, Private and special diseases of Men and Women.

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the most MARVELOUS Specific for BLOOD POISON—SYPHILIS—in all its terrible complications. Sufferers from FITS, PREMATURE DECAY, VARICOCELE, LOST VITALITY, EMISSIONS, and all the effects of overstudy, EXCESSES and Indiscretions successfully treated. CONSULTATION FREE. Personal or by Letter. Medicine mailed to all parts of Canada.

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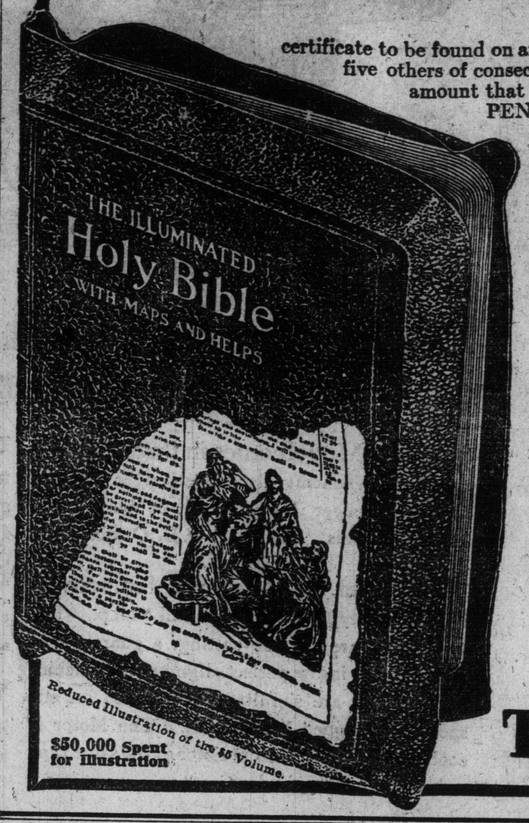
263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto. Postal Address: P. O. Box 428. 7tf

FREE $5.00 BIBLE



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It matters not how many other Bibles you have, this ILLUSTRATED Bible is the one you NEED, for the pictures are printed in with the type, and thus make clear the subjects illustrated.

Presented by

THE WORLD

Read the certificate on another page, and clip it

TO-DAY

SENATE, HOUSE, TAFT PULL DIFERENT WAYS

Continued From Page 1.

for the cause of the Progressives. In that event, three cheers! We want him with us. But we don't endorse the Republican ticket unless it is for us."

BATTLESHIPS.

The refusal of the Democratic house caucus to vote the money for the two dreadnoughts has aroused a storm of protest along the entire Atlantic seaboard, and will render Wilson's candidacy lamentably weak in New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The New York American denounces this action with vitriolic bitterness, and upon this issue the great influence of the Hearst Newspapers may be thrown to Roosevelt. The New York Sun reproaches the Democratic house with repudiating the navy plank of the Baltimore platform, and prints a cartoon showing the Democratic donkey kicking away a battleship with the legend under written:

"Once an ass, always an ass."

Nearly all the eastern newspapers, Democratic and Republican alike, perceive that the Democratic house caucus has inflicted all but a mortal blow upon Democratic chances this fall, and The New York Herald (Ind. Dem.) says:

The Democrats remind one of The Herald's "Mechanism Man," Percy. "Brains they have nix." In the present chaotic condition of the Republican party the nomination of a popular, "safe" Democrat such as Gov. Wilson made victory of the Democratic party at the next presidential elections seem well nigh a certainty.

But the Democrats never could stand success. Already they are beginning to blunder and arouse distrust in the minds of the people. The Democratic caucus in the house of representatives has stubbornly refused to relinquish its "no battleship" program.

This is the most unpopular move they could possibly make. The decision will certainly compromise their chances of winning the forthcoming elections. It shows that the emblem of the Democratic party, a donkey, was well chosen.

The New York Press sums up the political, municipal and weather situation in the following verses, which probably contain more truth than poetry:

The people want the Parcels Post,
And want it right away.
They want express moguls and lords
To work for smaller pay.
They want more first-class battleships,
To have in times of stress.
They want a straight, sound tariff law,
And not political mess.

Folk want the price of meat reduced
Along with other food,
And if they must put up with trusts,
They want them cheap and good.
New York wants none of Murphy's rule
In future in this town;
It wants police upon the force
To run gang gunmen down.

We want a fair, square nation's vote
To settle questions right.
We all would like to see the last
Of cats that yowl at night.
Oh, many things both great and small,
We'd like all times to see,
Among them more such weather cool
And no humidity.

CHURCH IS ANXIOUS

Wants to Know When Work on Viaduct Will Start.

Asking when the work at the new G. T. R. station and viaduct will commence, Acting Mayor Church has written to the Grand Trunk. If a satisfactory answer is not received, he will take further action in the matter, he said. The order from the Dominion Railway Commission demanding that the work should commence was issued two weeks ago.

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Andrew's College
Toronto, Ont.

AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 11th, 1912

A Residential and Day School for Boys. Preparation for the Universities, Royal Military College and Business. Upper and Lower Schools. Calendar sent on application.

Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster.

BUILD HOUSES FOR WORKMEN

One Hundred Model Dwellings to Be Erected on Waverley Road to Sell at $2900.

Another large real estate transaction was put thru in the east end last week by W. N. McEachren & Sons, Limited. Two thousand feet frontage on Waverley-road, opposite Glenmount Park, has been bought up by a Toronto syndicate, headed by H. J. Barron, on which they propose to erect 100 houses, to sell at approximately $2900 each. The price at which the property sold is said to be about $40,000.

In regard to east end real estate dealers state that never before has the demand equaled that of the last two months. The progress made on the Gerrard-street car line, concreting for which is completed as far as Coxwell-avenue, and other improvements, has, no doubt, had considerable to do with this feature.

BRITISH PRESS PESSIMISTIC

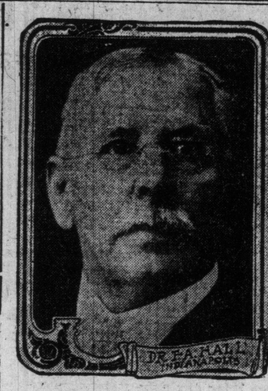
Morning Post Says Panama Canal Opening Will Signalize Formidable Attack by United States.

LONDON, July 27.—The Morning Post to-day says:

"The opening of the Panama Canal will signalize a formidable attack by the United States on the supremacy of the British mercantile marine and the endowment of American trade in British markets with an immense advantage. The prosperity that is due to our control of the sea-carrying trade will be challenged under the new conditions by a strong and enterprising nation inexorably determined to recover the carrying industry it lost in the war of 1812."

The Post then asks:

"In view of this situation what provision is being made by the admiralty for stationing an adequate cruiser squadron in the West Indies?" and concludes by declaring that the supremacy of the merchant service must be maintained and that English vessels must be well found, British manned and armed against the commerce destroying time of war.



"WHEN EDEN BLOOMS AND DEAD MEN LIVE AGAIN"

A Real Gospel Lecture.
Glad Tidings—Not—Bad Tidings.
—BY—
DR. F. A. HALL
People's Pulpit Association, N. Y.
SUNDAY, JULY 28TH, 3 P.M.
I. O. O. F. Hall, 404 Bathurst St.

Dr. Hall is not a Sunday newspaper, but he has a profoundly interesting Bible message.

Seats Free. No Collection.

BUILDING DOWN-TOWN STATIONS
Convenient Location of Canadian Northern Depot at Belleville.

This is an age of speed. Surely you have noticed how everybody rushes at the first street car. It doesn't seem to matter that it is crowded and that another only partly filled is following; the people want to get there. They rail at the straps, but attach themselves thereto just the same. It is habit.

Like the wise people they are, the men who are building new railways today consider as a first necessity the construction of a central station in every good-sized community. This is what the Canadian Northern Ontario is doing. Take the City of Belleville for instance. When the C. N. R. were building through to Ottawa and Montreal they decided to locate their Belleville station as close to the business, hotel and residential districts as possible. Accordingly, a modern and commodious edifice was reared down by the city park, within a stone's throw of the city's centre. It is a pleasure to travel to Belleville over this line. The passenger all the way from Toronto enjoys the comforts of cool, luxurious equipment. Every need of the traveler is supplied. He alights at the beautiful old city on a station platform where the cool lake breezes blow. The lake and bay are within easy view, and, after that, the short walk uptown is pure pleasure.

Toronto people who are going to Belleville in the near future would be well advised to inquire at the city ticket offices, corner King and Toronto-streets, about this route. There is a solid vestibuled train leaving Toronto Union Station at 9.30 a.h. and another at 5.40 in the evening every day except Sunday. On both of these a cafe-parlor car is carried. And there is a special train, which leaves the city at 2.00 o'clock on Saturday afternoon only. Surely a convenient service this.

There is new scenery on the way down, too, and if you want to enjoy your next trip to Belleville you had better go over the Canadian Northern Ontario. ed7

Have You Skin Disease?

Try Alexis Eczema Cure. When applied instantly stops all irritation and itching. It does not matter what the skin trouble is, how long it has lasted, or what has failed to cure you, "ALEXIS" is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Price 50c. For sale at 47 McCaul Street. Main 3200.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

CIVIC HOLIDAY RATES

NIAGARA-St.CATHARINES LINE

Canadian Northern Ontario Ry

FIVE DAY HOLIDAY

Single First-Class Fare

For the Round Trip.

The following Excursion Fares will be in effect from TORONTO on Aug. 3rd and 5th. Return limit, Aug. 6th:

PORT DALHOUSIE	$1.35
ST. CATHARINES	$1.35
MERRITTON	$1.45
THOROLD	$1.50
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.	$1.75
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	$1.75
PONTHILL	$1.75
WELLAND	$1.75
PORT COLBORNE	$2.15
BUFFALO, N.Y.	$2.25

BOATS LAVE FOOT OF YONGE ST. MONDAY, AUG. 5th
8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
LEAVE PORT DALHOUSIE
8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m.

Regular service in effect on other days.

Ticket Offices: Cor. King and Toronto Sts. and Yonge St. Wharf. Phone—M. 5179, M. 2553. 7123456

Tickets good going Aug. 2, 3 and 5; return limit, Aug. 6.

Excursion Fares apply to all stations on C. N. O., Cent. Ontario, and Bay of Quinte Railways; also Muskoka Lakes and Sparrow Lake points.

The 6.00 p.m. Sunday train from Parry Sound to Toronto will not run on Sunday, 4th August, but on Monday, 5th.

Ticket Offices cor. King and Toronto Sts., and Union Station. Phone M. 5179, M. 5600.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CHICAGO

Lv. Toronto, 8.00 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m.
Ar. Chicago, 9.45 p.m., 7.15 a.m., 9.50 a.m.

DAILY.
EQUIPMENT THE FINEST.

UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION
Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM
The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
Leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.
Parlor Cars and Coaches.

TO OTTAWA AND MONTREAL
Lv. West Toronto ..... 9.20 p.m.
Lv. North Toronto ..... 10.00 p.m.
Ar. Montreal ..... 7.00 a.m.
Lv. North Toronto ..... 11.40 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa ..... 7.55 a.m.
Electric Lighted Compartment Cars. Standard Sleeping Cars.

FROM UNION STATION.
Lv. Toronto ..9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m.
Ar. Montreal..6.20 p.m., 8.05 a.m.
Lv. Toronto ..9.00 a.m., 11.30 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa ..5.00 p.m., 7.50 a.m.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED STANDARD SLEEPING CARS.
Above Trains All Run Daily.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
JULY 23, AUG. 6 and 20.
And every Second Tuesday until SEPT. 17, inclusive.
WINNIPEG and RETURN ... $34.00
EDMONTON and RETURN ... $42.00
Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit, 60 days. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars. Ask nearest C. P. R. Agent for Homeseekers' Pamphlet.

COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS
are now operated on Trains 3 and 4 between TORONTO AND VANCOUVER

Tickets and full information at any C.P.R. Station or City Office, 16 King E.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SUMMER TOURIST SERVICE FROM TORONTO

MUSKOKA LAKES
2.30 a.m. daily, 10.45 a.m. and 12.20 noon daily except Sunday. Electric-lighted Pullman sleepers. Parlor-library-buffet car, and parlor-library-cafe car and dining car.

MONTREAL
—TRAINS DAILY—
7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.45 p.m. Electric-lighted Pullman sleepers. Only double-track route.

GEORGIAN BAY
10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday. Makes direct connection at Penetang with steamer "Waubic" for points on Georgian Bay and 30,000 Islands.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
August 6 and 20; September 3 and 17, via Sarnia or Chicago.
Winnipeg and return $34
Edmonton and return $42
Tickets good for 60 days. No change of cars.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton. New fast express service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora, and Regina. Smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, superb dining car service.

The Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets (Phone Main 4209) is the place to go for tickets, berth reservations, illustrated folders and information. ed7

INLAND NAVIGATION. INLAND NAVIGATION.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO LINES

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL U.S. POINTS

6 TRIPS WEEK DAYS—4 TRIPS SUNDAYS

Leave Toronto week days—7.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 5.15 p.m. Sundays—7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

TORONTO-HAMILTON ROUTE (Daily, Except Sunday).
Leave Toronto, 7.45 a.m., 9 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Returning, leave Hamilton 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m. Every Saturday special 8.45 p.m. trip from Toronto and Hamilton. No 9 a.m. trip from Toronto or 5.30 p.m. trip from Hamilton on Mondays.

TORONTO-OLCOTT ROUTE (Daily, including Sunday).
Leave Toronto, 7.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m. All steamers leave Yonge Street Wharf, East Side, terminals R. & O. Lines. Ticket Office, 46 Yonge Street and Wharf. Tel. Main 2626 and Main 5535. ed7tf

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL
Largest, best-appointed and most centrally located. $3 and up per day. American plan. ed7tf

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRANT
Canada's leading resort, adjoining Burlington Country Club; one hour from Toronto on Lake Ontario. Good boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf, lawn bowling, etc. Modern furnished bungalows for rent. Write or phone for booklet. Burlington, Ont. ed7

A. & S. NORDHEIMER BLACKBURN PIANOS 276 COLLEGE ST.

MICHIE'S
GLEN-ER-NAN
SCOTCH WHISKEY
—Bottled in Scotland—Exclusively—
for Michie & Co. Ltd.
7 King St. West, Toronto

NIAGARA RIVER TRIPS

Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo

VIA

THE POPULAR PEOPLE'S LINE

Daily Service, Sunday Included
Round trip Lewiston (daily) .75c
Afternoon trips 50c
Round trip, Sundays 75c
Niagara Falls, daily $1.25
(Via Gorge Route)

Ten-Trip Strip Tickets $2.50
Good for family or friends.
Steamer Frontier leaves Bay St. Wharf (east side) daily including Sunday, at 7.45 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. Connections at Lewiston Wharf with the New York Central and Great Gorge Route.
Main 7306-7986. 67

WHITE STAR DOMINION
LARGEST STEAMERS TO CANADA

MONTREAL—QUEBEC
LIVERPOOL
SAILING every SATURDAYS by the
"LAURENTIC" AND "MEGANTIC"
Fitted with every up-to-date device for comfort and safety. Elevators. Orchestra carried.
"TEUTONIC" & "CANADA"
One Class Cabin (II) $50 and $55
Third class passengers berthed in closed rooms only
THE ST. LAWRENCE IS THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE ONLY 4 DAYS AT SEA

Local Representative: H. G. Thorley, 41 King St. East, Toronto.

The quality goes in before the name goes on.

'Canada' Cream Loaf

When you are filling the picnic or outing hamper next time, have a "Canada" Cream Loaf cut thin and nicely buttered—and when it comes to lunch hour you'll find that the most relishable thing in the basket of eatables will be the Cream Loaf.

It's the best bread baked.

The finest ingredients.

A little malt extract — the freshest of butter — pure cream —the best of flavors —scientifically blended.

With the secret of its goodness in the skill of the bakerman — in applying the most modern of mechanical appliances.

At your grocer's or from the driver . . . 5c

We invite the public to visit our baking plants to satisfy themselves of the absolute cleanliness of them, as well as to see the greatest bread-baking plants in Canada in operation. It will be an object lesson of great interest to you.

The Canada Bread Co.
Limited
Mark Bredin, Mgr.
Hillcrest 760, Junction 2340, Main 829.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE ENDED, WORK MONDAY

Union Leader's Decision Was Brought About by Failure to Organize a General Strike of Transport Workers in Sympathy With the London Men.

LONDON, July 27.—The strike at the London docks, which started early in May, and has caused about 50,000 dock workers and their families to live in a state of semi-starvation for ten weeks, was declared at an end to-day by the strike committee. Work is to be resumed on Monday.

The dockers' strike, which involved dock laborers, carmen, lightermen and other branches of casual laborers, and has caused so much distress in the shipping district of London, was originally brought about by a dispute between the workmen and their employers over the engagement of a non-union workman. This man was a foreman, who refused to join the union, and the men refusing to work under his orders were locked out, upon which the committee of the men's union ordered several thousands of the men to strike.

Endeavors were made to get the transport workers and dockers at other ports in the British Isles to join in a national strike movement, but with very little success. The London dockers, however, continued obstinate and Lord Devonport, chairman of the port of London authority, and a leading employer, refused to give way. Several sharp conflicts occurred between the police and strikers, and indignation meetings were frequently held to protest against the action of Lord Devonport. On Wednesday of this week 50,000 of the strikers met on Tower Hill, and Ben Tillett, their leader, asked the men to bare their heads and join him in prayer. They then in unison prayed, "Oh, God, strike Lord Devonport dead."

Joseph Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union, this week tried to organize a national strike once more, but his efforts failed, and as a consequence the strike committee decided that work should be resumed.

The decision of the dockers' leaders to order the men to return to work was made as a result of their failure to organize a general strike of the transport workers of the country in sympathy with the London men.

The effort to secure a national stoppage was the last card of the leaders which they played in order to instil new fire into the strike. The movement had been waning for some time and had been kept up only thru the fear of many of the men that they would be subjected to rough treatment if they decided to give up their membership in the trade unions.

Altho large funds have been raised for the relief of the men's families, the assistance afforded has been slight as compared with the extent of the distress.

Some of the leaders, too, lost the sympathy of the public by uttering threats of violence.

Work at the docks which has been carried on to some extent by non-unionist laborers, has been seriously interfered with, and only this week, for the first time since the beginning of the strike, had some of the big steamship lines, including the Atlantic Transport Line, been able to dispatch steamers. Some of the employers who have thruout the dispute promised that the men's grievances would receive the most careful consideration after the resumption of work are to meet on Monday to discuss the men's demands.

The strike committee has issued a manifesto to the men declaring that all agreements between the employers and the employes existing prior to the dispute must be maintained in their entirety. The employers hitherto have refused this.

TWO MORE VICTIMS

Aviators Killed To-day While Giving Exhibitions at Munich.

MUNICH, Bavaria, July 27.—(Can. Press.)—Two further flying fatalities occurred here this morning, when a German aviator named Fischer, who was carrying as a passenger in his aeroplane a mechanic named Kugler, fell from a considerable height, causing the instantaneous death of both. The aeroplane was smashed, so that the cause of the accident could not be ascertained. Fischer had passed his aerial pilot's examination only a fortnight ago.

Bank President—But why do you wish to work in a bank?

Serious Youth—I believe there's money in it.

MAYOR INVITED

American Municipal League Wants Him to Speak at Buffalo.

E. R. Schrester, secretary of the League of American Municipalities, has written to Mayor Geary inviting him on behalf of the officers of the association to give an address at their next convention to be held in Buffalo on September 18, 19 and 20. The mayor will be permitted to speak upon any subject he chooses.

CREDIT GROVE
26 MINUTES FROM TORONTO

A HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE
26 minutes from the heart of the city.
GRADED STREETS CEMENT SIDEWALKS
ELECTRIC LIGHT PURE WATER

$8.00 PER FOOT

Overlooks the lake on the Lake Shore Road at Port Credit. Fine boating and bathing.
Many of Toronto's prominent professional and business men live in this district all the year round.
Let us take you out and show you Credit Grove.

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296 YONGE STREET.
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International Permanent Investments, Limited.
Gentlemen:
Without obligation on my part, kindly send me your Illustrated Booklet and full particulars of Credit Grove.
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Address .....
Sunday World.

DON'T GIVE YOUR MONEY A VACATION

TAKE ONE YOURSELF—BUT PUT YOUR DOLLARS TO WORK IN

MOOSE JAW

EVERYBODY who has worked hard this year deserves a vacation. Your holidays will be doubly pleasant if the money you have worked hard for will work for you while you are resting. We offer this suggestion because it is practical and opportune. If you have $50 or more of "idle" money, now is the time to put it to work in the West. This is a great year in the West. Sir Donald Mann forecasts the wheat crop to be 250,000,000 bushels. The railways are redoubling their activities and 70,000 men from the east will be required to help in the harvest. In the very heart of the great Saskatchewan wheat fields, Moose Jaw, an exceptional city, is growing like the wheat. Every month there is a big increase in every line of activity. The most significant item to the keen investor is the building of a street railway extension to serve "Council Crest." Here is your investment.

COUNCIL CREST

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SOUTH OF THE RIVER

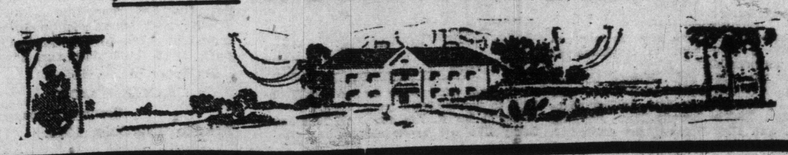
THE Supt. of Construction of the Moose Jaw Street Railway announces that the new street car extension, which has been under construction for a month, will be completed about the end of August, and will then be about 100 yards from "Council Crest." "Council Crest" residential sites will be about a ten-minute car ride southwest of the postoffice. The property is close-in, high, dry and level, with a delightful outlook on the winding river and enclosing hills. It will be the high-class, high-priced section of Moose Jaw's modern homes. Lots can be purchased by prompt action for $175 to $200 until further notice. TERMS: One-fourth down, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. This is an investment that we back with our judgment and reputation for getting results for customers. Get in ahead of the street cars. Write to-day for map of Moose Jaw, showing "Council Crest," accompanied by complete information. Do it now.

McCUTCHEON BROS., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE CALGARY, ALBERTA. 107 8th Ave., West

98 King St. West TORONTO

EDMONTON REGINA WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW FERNIE VICTORIA OTTAWA BRANTFORD LONDON, ENG.



BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE for a few more men to go in on the ground floor with syndicate to manufacture bricks. Box 34, World. 2345671

BIG MONEY made writing words or music to successful songs. Free booklet, with full particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 733, Washington, D.C. 7777

I WANT an associate with $100 cash in a little real estate deal, where we can double our money; replies confidential. Box 2, World. ed7

OPPORTUNITY to take over a growing automobile business. Box 33, World.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A, 21 Broughton-street, Victoria, British Columbia. 67

$5000 BUYS controlling interest in a prosperous automobile business; chance of a lifetime. Box 31, World.

LANDS FOR SALE.

BUY fruit land in British Columbia—You'll never find a better chance to become independent. "Lakeview Gardens," situated 71 miles south of Kamloops, in a proven fruit-growing district, offer you remarkable opportunities; soil is rich, light brown, loam; wonderfully fertile; pure water is plentiful for irrigation and domestic purposes; climate is delightful and extremely healthful; transportation facilities excellent; fine roads; important city nearby affords good market at high prices; land cleared and ready to plant; absolutely the choicest and cheapest fruit lands in British Columbia; full particulars sent to any address on request. Ross & Shaw, Vancouver, B.C. Reliable agents wanted.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SEND for our list of Ontario farms, improved and unimproved. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. ed-7

SUMMER RESORTS

ACCOMMODATION can be had at the Peninsula House, summer resort, near Orillia, at moderate rates. Send for booklet. R. A. Harris, Atherley P.O., Ont. ed7

MEDICAL.

MARLATT'S Gall Stone Remover and System Cleanser—Will cure appendicitis, indigestion, intestinal indigestion, jaundice, gall and kidney stones; relief in twenty-four hours, without ache or pain. Sold by Marlatt Medicine Co., Ltd., 147 Victoria street, Toronto. 1267

MASSAGE.

MRS. CUMMINGS, Facial Body Massage, 6 Carlton street.

MME. MURRAY, Massage, Baths, Vibratory and Special Treatments for Rheumatism, 606 Bathurst-st. ed-7

DRINK HABIT

THE Gatlin three-day treatment is an acknowledged success. Institute, 429 Jarvis-st., Toronto. Phone N. 4532. ed-7

CHIROPODY AND MANICURING.

FOR ladies and gentlemen. Stackhouse, 166 King West. ed7

DENTISTRY.

DR. ELLIOTT—SPECIALIST — Private diseases; pay when cured; consultation free. 51 Queen east, Toronto. 7

DR. KNIGHT, specializes painless tooth extraction exclusively. 250 Yonge street, over Sellers-Gough. 2457tf

PHRENOLOGY AND PALMISTRY.

ATTENTION — Consult Prof. O'Brien, Canada's greatest phrenologist and scientific palmist, whose methods were demonstrated in open court and approved by judge and jury at the Toronto General Sessions, March 14, 1901. 7

EVERYBODY knows Prof. O'Brien — Hours ten to ten, 229 Major, near Bloor. Telephone. Patronized by the elite. 7

HERBALISTS

O. F. ALVER'S Nerve Tonic—Pure herb. Sure Cure for Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Neuralgia; builds up the nerves and blood. Office 149 Bay-street, Toronto. ed-7

PALMISTRY

MRS. HOWELL, 418 Church street. Phone Main 5073. 2457tf

PATENTS.

HERBERT J. S. DENNISON, formerly of Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Co., Star Bldg., 18 King-street W., Toronto. Registered Patent Attorney, Ottawa, Washington. Write for information. ed7

BUSINESS CHANCES

An exceptional opportunity to secure practice of well known Chiropodist for terms.
ADDRESS BOX 33, WORLD OFFICE

E. PULLAN
Buys All Grades of
WASTE PAPER
ALSO RAGS, IRON, METALS, RUBBER
Phone Adel. 760 490 ADELAIDE WEST. 367

NEW CROWN ATTORNEY.

Robert R. McKessock, barrister, of Sudbury, has been appointed district crown attorney and clerk of the peace for the district of Sudbury, in the place of J. H. Clary, resigned. The appointment to take effect from Aug. 1.

CIVIC HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

Niagara-St. Catharines Line Making Fastest Passage Across Lake Ontario—Extra Service for the Holiday.

The most attractive lake trip ever the holiday undoubtedly is the one by the Niagara, St. Catharines Line to Port Dalhousie and points in the Niagara peninsula, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. This year tickets will be on sale from Friday, good for five days, at very low fares—Port Dalhousie, $1.25; St. Catharines, $1.35; Niagara Falls, $1.75; Buffalo, $2.25 for the round trip, and to other points in proportion.

Four boats leave Toronto every week day at 8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m., and from Port Dalhousie 8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. On Monday, Civic Holiday, there will be an extra boat from Port Dalhousie at 5.00 p.m.

Tickets and all information at Ticket Offices, corner King and Toronto Streets and Yonge Street Wharf.

HELP WANTED.

ANYBODY can earn $20 weekly raising mushrooms, entire year, in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc.; markets waiting. Free booklet. Hiram Barton, 29 West 42th St., New York.

CAPABLE salesman to cover Ontario with staple line; high commissions; $100 monthly advance and permanent position to right man. Jess H. Smith Co., Windsor, Ont.

DON'T work for others—Start mail order business at home. I made $3500 last year. Let me tell you how. Instructive booklet free. Veerhies, Desk 821, Omaha, Neb.

MAN WANTED — The undersigned wants an honest, ambitious man in each city and town where not already sufficiently represented. Previous experience unnecessary. We will teach you the business thoroughly by mail and assist you to start in business for yourself as our local representative. Splendid opportunity for a man without capital to get into big paying business for himself and become independent for life. The National Co-operative Realty Company, C1260 Marden Bldg., Washington, D.C. 7777

TURN your spare time to building a business of your own; we help you; "pointers" free. Acme Supply House, 409 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Energetic men and women to manage our branches, lucrative position, no money or experience necessary. Apply Box 642, Berlin, Ont. ed7

WANTED—Salesmen, calling on hardware, paint and manufacturing trade. Salary or commission. Give full details when replying. Replies treated confidentially. Box 34, World Office. 2345671

YOU'RE FIRED.—Or apt to be. Act now. Start in business for yourself; whole or spare time; successful brains show ten ways to make big money with little or no investment. Write for free descriptive circulars. Agents' Wholesale House, Milestone, Sask., Canada.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Bright young women to study nursing; good home and salary while training. Apply for particulars, Superintendent City Hospital, Binghamton, N.Y. ed7

WAITRESSES.

EXPERIENCED waitresses wanted by the Walker House, Toronto's leading hotel; salary, $30 a month, with room and meals provided; also a bonus of $3 a month extra for the summer months; permanent positions. Apply Walker House, Toronto. ed-7

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER—Normal, Protestant, S. S. 13, King; duties commence Sept. 3rd; state salary and experience. Geo. Atkinson, Linton, Ont. ed7

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PRINTING — Cards, envelopes, tags, billheads, statements, etc.; prices right. Barnard, 35 Dundas. Telephone. ed7

VETERAN LOTS WANTED.

WANTED — Hundred Ontario Veteran Lots. Kindly state price. Box 34, Brantford. ed-7

PERSONAL.

CUT THIS OUT for luck—Send birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 409 Lexington avenue, New York. 7tf

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics; mailed, sealed, free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. 7tf

MARRY FREE—many rich, congenial and anxious for companions; interesting particulars and photo free. The Messenger, Sta. D., Grand Rapids, Mich. 7

WEALTHY banker's widow, 50, would marry; confidential. A. Box 36, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

AT Remington Business College, corner College and Spadina; day school open all summer; night school begins Sept. 4. Catalogue free. ed7

MUSICAL.

WANTED use of piano evenings and week-ends. Address, stating terms, G, Box 94, World. 67

ARTS

ARTISTS using "Cambridge" Colors and materials, save money. Artists' Supply, Nordheimer Building, York street, Toronto. 7

BUTCHERS.

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 423 Queen West. John Goebel. College 804. ed7tf

FLORISTS.

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths, 554 Queen West; College 3739; 11 Queen East. Main 2754. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5794. ed-7

PARK, Florist—Artistic floral tributes, decorations. Park 2315. ed-7

SIGNS.

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

RUBBER STAMPS.

W. EVERETT IRONS, Rubber Stamps, 115 Bay-st., Toronto. ed-7

LIVE BIRDS.

CAMPION'S BIRD STORE, 175 Dundas street. Park 75. ed7

HOPE'S—Canada's leader and greatest bird store. 109 Queen-street West. Phone Main 4969. ed7

HATTERS.

LADIES' and gents' hats cleaned and remodelled. 17 Richmond St. East. 2467

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

ARTHUR FISHER, carpenter. Screen doors and windows. 114 Church St. Telephone. ed7

RICHARD G. KIRBY, carpenter, contractor, jobbing. 539 Yonge-st. ed-7

HOUSE MOVING

HOUSE MOVING and Raising done. J. Nelson, 108 Jarvis-street. ed-7

BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

LIME, cement, etc.—Crushed stone at cars, yards, bins or delivered; best quality, lowest prices, prompt service. The Contractors' Supply Co., Limited, Tel. M. 6859, M. 4224, Park 2474, Col. 1373. ed 7

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, Contractor, Expert Forester and Landscape Gardener. Estimates given. Mount Dennis P. O., Ont. 367

ROOFING.

GALVANIZED iron skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

MINING MARKETS | COMMERCIAL REPORTS AND COMMENT | GRAIN MARKETS

WHEAT MARKET RULED BY WESTERN CROP NEWS

Chicago Pit Subject to Variable Rumors Concerning Growing Crops—Wheat Closes at Irregular Prices—Corn and Oats Lower.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May	100⅜	100⅜	99⅞	100	100
July	96⅞	96½	96⅛	96½	96⅞
Sept.	94⅛	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Dec.	96⅛	96⅜	95⅝	95⅞	96
Corn—					
July	70½	72	70½	71⅛	71
Sept.	65⅛	65¼	64⅝	65¼	65½
Dec.	56⅛	56⅜	56	56⅜	56⅜
Oats—					
July	46	46	42½	44½	46¾
Sept.	33	33½	33⅞	33	33¼
Dec.	34⅛	34¼	34	34¼	34⅝
Pork—					
Sept.	18.45	18.45	18.22	18.27	18.20
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.65	10.66	10.62	10.62	10.57
Lard—					
Sept.	10.80	10.80	10.75	10.80	10.75
Dec.	10.50	10.50	10.45	10.50	10.40

Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
July	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	107b
Oct.	94¼	94½	94¼	94¾b	94¾b
Oats—					
Oct.	35½	35½	35¼	35½	35⅛b

WEST FEARS SHORTAGE IN HARVESTERS

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say business there has now begun to get back into normal condition after the excitement of exhibition weeks. A large number of country merchants were in and there is no doubt but that they placed considerable business before leaving. They generally seemed exceedingly confident regarding fall business conditions and crop prospects. The volume of fall and winter placing business has been heavy. The annual fear regarding the expected shortage of harvesting labor is already making itself felt, but the railways and other agencies are arranging to bring men into the country and it is likely that by the time the grain is ready to cut a sufficient amount of labor will be available. Collections continue to show some improvement.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade at these and all provincial points continues active. General mechandise is moving well both at retail and wholesale. The volume of business moving shows a steady increase over that of this time a year ago and indications point to continued activity for the balance of the season. Railway and industrial development is going forward rapidly. Collections are generally satisfactory.

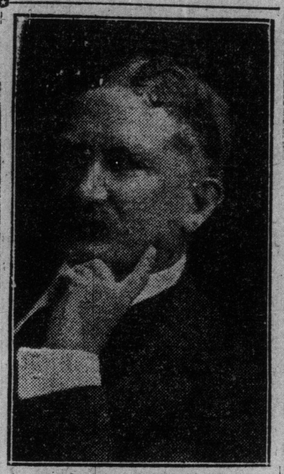
QUIET TRADE IS PASSING IN MONTREAL

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general business has shown little change there during the past week. Retail business in summer lines has been fairly active and wholesalers report a moderate demand for sorting lines. Summer holidays are having the usual effect upon general city trade but country business seems to be keeping up very well. Crop conditions have shown improvement during the past week or two. Cooler weather and rain has helped pasturage. Shipments of cheese are large while those of butter continue very light. Business in dry-goods is reasonably quiet altho the outlook for fall business is excellent. The hardware trade holds active with a brisk demand for all kinds of metals and heavy goods. A normal movement of staple groceries is reported. Most industries continue busy. Factories seem to have plenty of work on hand and all kinds of labor is generally well employed. Collections are fair to good.

"And don't forget to make the doors of my new house only sixty centimetres wide."

"Why so?"

"My mother-in-law measures ninety."



THOMAS W. LAWSON

of Boston, author of "Frenzied Finance, or the Great Crime of Amalgamated," etc., whose perennial vituperative attacks on Wall-street have brought him prominently before the public of recent years. Lawson is a millionaire many times over, and in financial circles is hailed as the "greatest manipulator of them all."

GOLD RESERVE OF BIG BANKS OF OLD WORLD

The gold holdings of the great banking countries of the old world, the European nations of the highest credit, the largest trade and the simplest monetary systems, were, with the exception of those of Austria-Hungary, increased during the twelvemonth ended June 30th, last. The increment, however, was remarkably small in most instances. The increase in the case of the Bank of England, for example, was less than a million sterling, the Reichsbank of Germany slightly over four millions, while the Bank of France, which showed the largest gain, improved its gold reserve by nearly six millions.

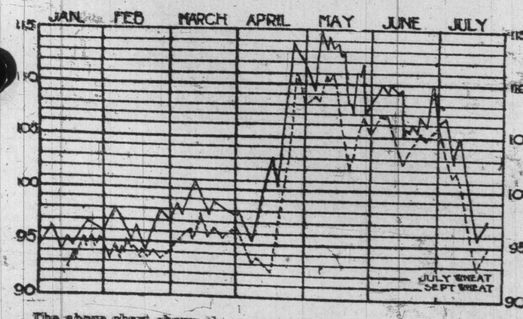
The following statement shows the stocks of gold and silver held by the principal European banks at the end of June, 1912, compared with the same date in 1911:

	—Gold—	
Bank of—	1911.	1912.
England	£39,952,861	£40,402,560
Germany	40,190,850	44,398,550
France	124,501,000	130,365,830
Foreign bills	322,640	627,500
Russia	125,537,000	130,190,000
Balance abroad	19,923,000	21,600,000
Austria-Hungary	55,963,875	51,586,250
Foreign bills	2,500,000	2,500,000
Italy (3 issue bks)	49,230,000	51,360,000
Foreign bills	2,750 000	2,742 000
Holland	11,640,000	11,959,680
Foreign bills	1,562,900	1,559,300
Belgium	7,514,040	7,619,360
Foreign bills	5,226,960	6,150,600
Spain	16,569,421	17,044,255
Foreign bills	5,537,156	5,558,738
	—Silver—	
Bank of—	1911.	1912.
Germany	£15,837,650	£16,985,750
France	34,061,000	32,595,160
Russia	7,715,000	7,999,000
Austria-Hungary	12,875,291	12,253,458
Italy (3 issue bnk)	4,960,000	3,868,000
Holland	1,883,161	1,012,160
Belgium	2,585,360	2,490,760
Spain	31,336,464	30,339,395

ITALIAN'S DEATH

Frank Romanvotich of 60 Mulock-avenue died under very peculiar circumstances last night at the Western Hospital. According to the story told by one of the attaches of the hospital nothing was known as to how the man came in. Whether he was suffering from a contagious disease or merely indisposed, or what was the trouble is apparently not known. Two hours later he was dead. His body was taken to the morgue. Nothing could be learned of his demise there. It is thought that he either was suddenly stricken with pneumonia, or some other fatal disease, and died before his real condition was known. An inquest will be opened this morning.

THE YEAR IN THE WHEAT PIT



The above chart shows the course of prices in the Chicago wheat market during the seven months from Jan. 1 to date. It will be noted that both the July and September options are used in the compilation, which illustrates in graphic manner the extent of the bulge of April last, and the drastic slump of recent weeks. The chart takes no notice of the lesser fluctuations, the larger swings only being utilized.

COST OF LIVING IN GT. BRITAIN

Prices Have Advanced 25 Per Cent. in 15 Years—Wages Do Not Keep Pace.

The chief interest of the 15th abstract of labor statistics for the United Kingdom lies in the evidence which it affords that the increase in the cost of living and the rise of prices in Great Britain are continuing. "The figures given for wholesale prices show that 109.3 pence were required in 1911 to buy the same quantity of articles wholesale that could be obtained for 100 pence in 1900, or for 88.2 pence in 1896. Thus in the last 15 years prices generally have advanced 25 per cent. What cost 1s in 1896 cost 1s 3d in 1911; or, to put it in another way, rather more than 2 1-2 pence by an invisible process was deducted from every shilling of wages paid.

Taking the figures for the wholesale prices of the chief articles consumed by man in that country, they were as follows:

1896 (lowest record)	88.2
1900	100.0
1905	97.6
1909	104.0
1910	108.7
1911	109.3

The board of trade figures stop with 1911. But from the calculations published by Mr. Sauerbeck, the statistician, it is known that the rise in prices has continued at an even more disquieting rate during the present year. Thus what 80 pence would buy in 1911 cost in May 86.3 pence, a further advance during the five months of nearly 8 per cent. Thus it is certain that the cost of living has risen since 1896 by about one-third, so that one shilling to-day only buys what could be obtained for 9 pence in 1896.

That wages have not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living is shown by the board of trade figures. Where 89.9 shillings were paid to the worker in 1896, the year of the lowest average prices, in 1911 100.5 shillings were paid. Thus in the 15 years 1896-1911 wages rose 11.5 per cent. and prices 25 per cent.

PREDICTS A GRAND BOOM IN BUSINESS

President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., is out with a straight statement on his idea of the present financial outlook. He predicts a "boom of great potency and duration." President Vail says in part:

"In my opinion the country is on the eve of one of those great fundamental upswings in general business which confound the skeptics and defy analysis. The improvement in business, which even the most superficial examination will detect, is genuine, and is merely waiting increased public recognition to expand into a boom of great potency and duration. Except for the depressing influence of politics, I believe we should be to-day well into one of the greatest booms in the history of our country."

NEW PROCESS TO PRESERVE ALL LUMBER

A revolution in the preservation of lumber is being worked by the Howard vulcanizing process which has been in use in the United States for several years and has been recently introduced into Canada. The process is entirely dissimilar to any other preservative or drying methods, being much more economical and also much quicker in its application. It is an exceedingly simple one and performs in twenty-four hours that which formerly took two years to accomplish.

Woods seasoned by the Howard process do not check as they would do under the ordinary drying process or by kiln drying. Besides this the vulcanizing practically converts soft into hard wood, and spruce or pine, after being given this treatment, will take a polish equal to the best hardwoods. The vulcanizing process is exceptionally valuable in preserving ties and will be more appreciated as the scarcity of these is experienced. A vulcanizing plant is now in operation at the Rosedale Lumber Company, and an inspection of the process will be instructive and interesting.

A company has been formed to forward the business in Canada, and following the success in the United States, should prove highly remunerative to investors. P. S. Hairston, 802 Traders' Bank Building, is handling the shares and will be pleased to supply further particulars of the company's affairs and its prospects.

Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Steamers Cayuga, Chippewa and Corona leave Toronto week days at 7.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 3.45 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Sundays 7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m. Through connection to all U. S. points from Lewiston. Ticket offices, 46 Yonge-street; Sundays at wharf office, R. and O. terminal, foot of Yonge-street.

Editor—"How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible."

Assistant—"He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea: 'Mrs. Lovely poured; Mrs. Jabber poured; Mrs. Duller bored; Mrs. Rampling gored, and Mrs. Embonpoint shored.'"

PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP WILL COME INTO ITS OWN

Record of Stamp Mill in Next Few Months Will Redeem Complex Situation — New Policy Necessary on Part of Mining Companies.

The Porcupine situation is in a rather peculiar state at the present time, and in consequence holders of the gold mining stocks are beginning to wonder where they are going to "get off." In the stock market everything is at sixes and sevens, and, in fact, prices have been dropping so rapidly of late in a great many instances that market values are fast going out of sight. In the camp itself conditions are decidedly mixed. A round half-dozen of the one-time much-heralded properties have been shut down, and some other companies are in the rather uncomfortable position of not being able to see their way clear to continue active development for any length of time. Meanwhile there are four stamp mills under operation, but up to this time no definite idea of the measure of production is obtainable, owing to the rather uncommendable policy on the part of the companies not making any reports as to the gold output. The inevitable result of the mix-up is that the public are not able to deduce, with any hope of even comparative accuracy, the true status of affairs, and thereby to apply the measuring stick of indicated merit to the many propositions presented for their approval.

In the mining markets during the week just closed a new range of low record levels has been established by many of the active issues. The liquidation has come in part from holders who have held on vainly for some time in the hope that conditions would become bettered, but who turned apprehensive by reason of the continued apathetic speculation and declining tendency. Added to this selling was what in all probability represented the efforts of the bear coterie to pound prices down further in the endeavor to amass profits on the short side. From the standpoint of the public and broker alike, the market has been a decided disappointment during the week, with, however, a redeeming feature in the belated recovery in the last day's trading.

There is one factor in connection with the present conditions which has received but little attention of late, but which in reality towers head and shoulders above others aspects of the situation. This is the evident effort on the part of the mining companies to keep the public in the dark regarding the internal conditions of their finances and other matters, which in the light of ordinary justice would seem the property of the shareholders. In fact there is to be found in this fact one of the main arguments brought forward to explain the present attitude of the public regarding the mining stocks. The purchaser of securities has no means of ascertaining in what condition the organization in which he is becoming a partner is situated, or that, at least, would seem to be the only deduction possible in view of recent events. If the affairs of the Porcupine mining companies were made as open as day, and market interests were given an opportunity of ganging with at least some degree of accuracy the intrinsic merits of the various propositions, it is more than probable that considerable of the present ill-feeling would be obviated.

There is one solution of the problem which would likely meet with the approval of the big majority of brokers and other interested in the mining markets, and that is that the Porcupine companies submit a quarterly report, stating the conditions of finances, and development work. This is done by many of the Cobalt companies, and the public can thereby judge for themselves the relation of stock market values to actual intrinsic worth. How different is the situation in relation to the gold mining concerns! Glancing down the list in the exchanges, there are at best not more than two companies which the brokers can discuss intelligently at the present time. The treasury reserves in most instances are jealously guarded secrets, and the most important factor in respect to any operating organization, whether or not it is in a position to continue development work, cannot be adjudged. How then is a broker to give reasonable advice to his clients, and in realization of this feature of the situation, how is the public to maintain any show of interest in a situation so complex?

In regard to the future it is to be said that everything points to the fact that the Porcupine camp will come into its own in the near future. During the next couple of months the stock market may show indications of acute depression, or on the other hand it may evidence a revival of confidence; in either case, the gold output of the stamp mills will prove an effective argument against the assertions of those who claim that Porcupine is to be classed as a "gold camp gone bad." Every property in the new field cannot make good; it is highly probable that many which have been put out to the public will be dormant for years, but the few which have lasted out the depression will in a measure redeem the situation. The record of the next few months will evidence the justification of the camp, and the inevitable return of confidence on the part of the public later on will be the reward of those whose faith has remained unshaken thru the time of adversity.

UPS AND DOWNS IN THE MINING STOCKS

The following tabulation shows the price range for the week on the Porcupine mining stocks in the local markets, and comparative figures showing the price movements since Jan. 1, 1912. It will be noted that in many instances the record low valuations for the year have been made during the week:

	Past wk.		Yr. to date	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apex	2	2	11¼	2
Crown Chart.	9¾	8	51¾	6½
Dome	22.00	22.00	37.00	22.00
Dome Ex	16	14	72	14
Foley - O'Brien	16½	16	50	15
Hollinger	12.70	12.05	14.40	9.25
Jupiter	29	27½	61	21
Moneta	5	5	20	5
North Dome	75	75	115	75
Pearl Lake	18	16¼	40	8
Plenaurum	90	85	120	85
Por. Imperial	2¼	1⅞	9¾	1⅞
Por. Tisdale	2	2	6	2
Preston	2¼	1⅝	13	1½
Rea	35	35	248	22
Standard	½	½	26	½
Swastika	11	8	27	8
United	1¼	1¼	4	4
Vipond	32½	29	60	24
West Dome	18	11	90	11

The Week's Sales

Heron & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, report Porcupine and Cobalt stocks, price range and sales for the week ending July 26, as follows:

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Clo.	Clo.	Sales.
				Prev.	
Bailey	2	2	2	2	500
Beaver	44½	43	44½	43	6,700
Cham.-Fer	17½	17	17	18	1,100
C. of Cobalt	21	19½	20½	20	6,950
Cobalt Lake	29	28½	28½	28¾	4,100
Conlagas	710	710	711	...	100
Cwn. Reserve	231	230	233	232	200
Gt. North	8½	8½	8½	...	1,000
Gn. - Meehan	1¼	1¼	...	1	1,000
Hud. Bay	7700	7600	7700	7700	15
La Rose	315	300	315	305	2,015
McKin. Dar.	177	176	177	177	200
Nipissing	785	775	780	747	520
Ophir	8¼	8¼	8	...	500
Otisse	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	3,500
Peter. Lake	7	7	7	7	2,000
Rochester	3¼	3	3½	3⅜	7,600
Silver Leaf	4¼	3¼	3⅜	4¼	4,500
Timiskaming	40	36	38½	36¼	9,175
Trethewey	47	46	47	48	150
Wettlaufer	61½	58	58½	60	4,500
Isl. Smelters	3½	3¼	3¼	3	9,750
Total sales					65,975
Porcupines—					
Apex	1½	1½	1½	2	2,500
Cwn. Chart.	10¼	8	9½	10½	39,700
Dome Ext	16	14	16	14½	37,100
Foley - O'B	16½	16½	16½	18	100
Hollinger	12.70	12.05	12.50	13.00	930
Imperial	2¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	10,100
Jupiter	29	27½	28	28½	5,100
Moneta	6	5	6	8	1,100
North Dome	75	75	75	...	100
Pearl Lake	18	16¼	18	17	2,200
Preston, E.D.	2¼	1⅞	2¼	2	32,800
Standard	½	½	½	1	1,000
Swastika	11	8	9	10½	64,500
Por. Tis	2	1¾	1¾	...	4,000
Vipond	32½	24½	28	32	72,000
West Dome	12	11	11	12	310
United Por.	1½	1¼	1¼	...	2,500
Total sales					278,240

"Do you think your father would object to my seeking your hand?"

"Don't know, I'm sure. If he's anything like me he would."

Cobalt Shipments

COBALT, July 27.—(Special.)—Cobalt ore shipments for the past week were as follows:

	Grade Cars.	Lbs.
Beaver	1 high.	77,719
Buffalo	1 high.	61,420
Cobalt Townsite	1 high.	54,000
La Rose	1 high.	92,540
McKinley	2 high.	145,780
O'Brien	2 high.	128,750
Timiskamnig	1 high.	61,593
Total		631,802

Bullion shipments for the week were as follows:

	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	70,471	$42,695 64
Cobalt Lake	4,156	2,266 00
Right-of-Way	606.5	273 00
Totals	75,232.6	$45,263 64

SILVER MARKETS.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 60⅝c oz.
Mexican dollars, 48c.

PENNY WISE.

John R. Stanton, the well-known copper mining expert, has a new 100 per cent. process for recovering copper, which he has not patented, however, and which he does not claim to have originated. On his desk stands a small metal bank which from day to day receives all the coppers which Mr. Stanton finds in the loose change in his pocket. When the bank is emptied, which it is about twice a year, it contains $30 to $40.

"And so you have sent Jamie off to school?"

"Yes; and he's doing so nicely. He is perfectly at home in algebra."

"Well; I hope it's a good moral town."

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st August, 1912, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday the 3rd September, 1912. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th July, 1912. 72

The Foundation of a Fortune
NORTHERN ONTARIO

CONTAINS 16,000,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST FARMING LAND IN CANADA

¶THE GREAT WORK of development of the Temiskaming Clay Belt is now actively under way.

¶THE GOVERNMENT is spending $5,000,000 in improvements and road building, and already has nine camps and over 400 men at work.

¶THE JACKSON SYNDICATE of Buffalo, which recently bought the entire Township of Haggart and Kendrey, has large gangs at work building roads and erecting a $70,000 sawmill.

¶A TORONTO SYNDICATE has bought up 100,000 acres and will build roads, clear land, build houses, subdivide into 50-acre farms and place them on the market.

¶A TRUNK ROAD with its base at Iroquois Falls will connect overland the great Northern Waterways:—the Abitibi, Frederickhouse and Mattagami Rivers.

¶A GREAT HYDRO ELECTRIC STATION will be installed at Iroquois Falls making it the centre of great industrial plants—20,000 horsepower.

¶A GREAT PULP MILL will be erected at Iroquois Falls.

¶THE T. & N. O. will build sidings, section houses, etc., at several points on its lines to handle increasing traffic.

¶THE G. T. P. is colonizing the Clay Belt aggressively. The settlements along its line are busy and thriving centres of optimism.

¶THE C. N. R. is grading its right-of-way just west of Porcupine through the Clay Belt.

¶RAILWAY EXTENSIONS to Hudson Bay running through the Eastern, Central and Western portions of the Clay Belt, North of the G. T. P. will soon be undertaken.

¶IN 1906 there were not 2,000 people north of Cobalt. To-day there are over 200,000 people in the Temiskaming Clay Belt alone, and we are only on the threshhold of its colonization and exploitation.

¶These are only a few items in to-days news of the great development now going on in Northern Ontario.

WE OFFER QUARTER SECTIONS, EACH 160 ACRES, IN THE FAMOUS TEMISKAMING CLAY BELT

At $5.00 AN ACRE

AND UP.
For Cash or in Convenient Instalments.

Patented titles from the Crown in fee simple, including all surface and mineral rights. No taxes. No homesteading or settlement duties.

With the rapid settling and developing of New Ontario through public and private enterprise, these lands will immediately increase in value.

BUY NOW WHILE LAND IS CHEAP, FOR BIG ADVANCES

Call or send for full particulars, maps, terms, etc., as well as our booklet

"NORTHERN ONTARIO AS AN INVESTMENT"

TRADERS BANK, TORONTO.

A. C. GOUDIE & CO.

LARGE DEMAND FOR MAHOGANY

The enormous increase in building operations throughout Canada has been instrumental in increasing imports into this country in products which some 15 or 20 years ago could hardly be noticed in the list of the trade and commerce reports. Mahogany, for instance, is one of these things which Canada half a generation ago had very little use for. One of the reasons for this is that when the country was growing, office buildings, houses and hotels were erected rather on a cheap scale. Mahogany in Canada has always been considered somewhat of a luxury, particularly for office fittings and decoration purposes. To-day this feeling has somewhat changed. Mahogany is very generally used. In fact, in almost every large banking house or commercial office one generally looks for the finely polished desk and comfortably upholstered mahogany chair.

That Canada is now commencing to build her own railway cars is another factor in the importation of mahogany. Although this is the greatest timber country in the world, the fact remains that no wood grown here can be used for manufacturing good cars. Hardwood in this country is short grained, and it is very difficult to get anything that will equal mahogany for durability and finish.

Automobiles also require mahogany to be properly finished, and in the last five years large amounts of this wood have been imported to the automobile manufacturers, who have opened their factories in Canada.

The wealth of this country, which has increased tremendously per capita, naturally calls for more luxuriousness in living. In the old days the best set of furniture in the house might be made of any hardwood, or even pine with a veneer finish; now everything must be solid, and, if possible, solid mahogany. The wood in the rough brings sufficiently high prices, selling in large lots from $140 to $115 per thousand feet. Although this wood has always been looked upon as more or less of a luxury, its use now is becoming general, because at last people are beginning more and more to feel the advantages which it has over other woods, but the supply has been decreasing during recent years, causing a corresponding increase in the price. Imports of Tabasco mahogany (recognized as the best wood) to Europe amounted to 15,597 tons in 1909, and in 1911 only 12,559. This indicates further rapid advances in prices, a pleasant prospect for holders of limits.

Tabasco mahogany comes from the southeastern part of Mexico, and there is a good deal of competition between New York and Boston firms and large dealers in England, for the shipments of the few companies operating in the Tabasco wood. One of the largest shipments from the territory was received into New Orleans during the last few months, and approximated 4000 tons.

JOSEPH P. CANNON
Member Dominion Stock Exchange
STOCK BROKER
14 KING STREET EAST.
Phones Main 648-649 od-1

FLEMING & MARVIN
Members Standard Stock Exchange.
810 LUMSDEN BUILDING.
Porcupine and Cobalt Stocks
Telephone M. 4028-9.
High and low quotations on Cobalt and Porcupine Stocks for 1911 mailed free on request. od7

Assessment Work
In All Sections of
NORTHERN ONTARIO
HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES
HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.
SOUTH PORCUPINE od7

Authentic Information

Not being engaged in promotions, but confining ourselves to

Commission Brokers

we are enabled to give unbiased opinions on all mining companies operating in Cobalt and Porcupine. Write before investing.

Accounts carried on marginal basis of 33 1-3 per cent.

Chas. A. Stoneham & Co.

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MINES FOR SALE.

MINES FOR SALE—Buck and Coleman patented; one thousand ounces to ton. Owner, Box 7, World Office. od7

STOCK MARKETS FINANCIAL NEWS AND STATISTICS STOCK MARKETS

UNCERTAIN ROAD AHEAD OF THE STOCK MARKET

Too Many Depressing Influences in Wall-street to Justify Bull Movement—Canadian Situation None Too Satisfactory—Prospects for Future.

Hudson's weekly review of the New York Stock Market is as follows:

We have had an illustration this week of good speculative chances in stocks, altho with nothing approaching broadness in the market. It is a trading position, pure and simple. We have advised purchases on breaks and selling out on bulges. We have had both. We get such chances often two or three times a week, and those who improve the opportunities and do not hold for too large a profit should do well.

When General Electric directors announced the 30 per cent. stock dividend plan and stocks ran up sharply, many at once assumed that we had started at last on a bull movement. They were not quite so certain later on. Bull markets are not created by any such developments. We have some basic factors, to be sure, which appear to justify higher prices. Prominent among these are the excellent crops and expanding business. People are in a mood to go ahead, after being kept down so long. But there are other considerations which make for caution and will not permit of much expansion in the stock market.

The political situation is the chief depressing influence. Probably no financier feels entirely sure in his mind as to what will come out of the complex political muddle. It is not alone the possibility of a change in the presidency, but changes in congress and probable legislation affecting many interests call for caution. We have in addition a mixed money situation; an overloaded condition of new bond issues in the hands of syndicates, together with calling for more money than ever to move the crops and for additional funds in business. Also, until the wage question approaches nearer a settlement on the eastern roads, it is idle to expect full-fledged bull markets.

On business expansion and general good feeling thruout the producing and manufacturing classes, who share in the benefits of reduced transportation expenses, a moderately good market may be built up, and that is all that we have reason to expect. But the fluctuations will be irregular. We have a budget of important happenings next week. On Tuesday we will get the U. S. Steel, June quarterly report, which should be good. Later in the week U P. and Southern Pacific will publish their June earnings. The following week we will get the Harriman dividends, the government report on cereals and other important news. It is perhaps not too early to predict that the cereal crop report will be distinctly favorable. Barring the unexpected, the Granger stocks may be carried somewhat higher on the strength of this news. But any such movement will be subject to occasional breaks. Buy only at such times.

HOW WEALTH OF BRITAIN HAS GROWN

A remarkable complication showing the progress of British wealth over a long term of years is given in the final chapter of "Porter's Progress of the Nation," a standard work which F. W. Hirst, editor of The London Economist, has recently brought up to date. The statistics trace the progress of British capital over the past 300 years. The more recent estimates are based on the figures of Sir R. Giffen for 1885, while the preceding ones were reckoned from the great economists of former days. the table follows:

Progress of British wealth:

Year	Population	Est. Wealth
1909	45,000,000	$88,725,000,000
1908	42,900,000	55,000,000,000
1907	41,200,000	70,000,000,000
1901	38,100,000	51,000,000,000
1885	37,500,000	50,135,000,000
1813	37,000,000	47,675,000,000
1811	35,000,000	46,231,000,000
1801	34,000,000	45,324,000,000
1861	32,700,000	42,740,000,000
1751	31,800,000	37,724,000,000
1701	30,500,000	30,500,000,000
1685	30,000,000	33,403,000,000
1641	23,300,000	31,512,000,000
1688	29,000,000	29,178,000,000
1687	27,300,000	23,564,000,000
1841	27,000,000	19,492,000,000
1833	24,300,000	17,196,000,000
1823	21,200,000	16,698,000,000
1815	19,200,000	10,400,000,000
1812	18,500,000	10,212,000,000
1814	18,000,000	13,850,000,000
1804	17,000,000	7,50,000,000
1800	16,000,000	8,753,000,000
1793	14,800,000	7,122,000,000
1688	7,700,000	3,000,000,000

MID-SUMMER QUIET RULES IN BUSINESS

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say business has pretty much of a mid-summer tone altho the volume is keeping up very well indeed for this time of the year. Considerable satisfaction is expressed with regard to Western crop conditions and prospects in Ontario have greatly improved since the recent rains. A moderate demand for wholesale lines is reported. Many retailers are endeavoring to clear lines of lightweight dry goods which they have on hand as the result of a cool season. Country produce is offering more freely and prices display an easier tendency. Fruits have been slow in coming forward and prices have held steady to firm. Collections are generally satisfactory.

BRITISH CONSOLS HELD IN FRANCE

In some banking quarters the belief prevails that while in the past few years English banking institutions have been liquidating consols, that security has been going into the hands of the French investor. The latter's buying was one of the results of the Anglo-French entente. The French investor does not demand a large return, but requires absolute security. This is something consols afford him. He buys but does not sell. At a period like the present, instead of throwing his holdings on the market, he takes on more. Those who expect a heavy wave of liquidation in consols as a result of the present low prices, will probably find that they are entertaining groundless expectations.

First Trooper Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer)—"Swears a bit, don't 'e, sometimes?"

Second Trooper—"'E's a masterpiece, 'e is: just open 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes!"

HOW RAILWAY TRAFFIC IS INCREASING

This table, taken from the Wall St. Journal, gives railway gross earnings in the United States, with the amount per capita of population and the percentage of change per capita:

	Gross earnings	Gross per capita	Inc per capita
1912	*$2,902,275,600	$30.474	0.58 pc
1911	2,841,190,638	30.292	v1.01
1910	2,817,721,726	30.569	11.98
1909	2,468,734,790	27.262	v1.23
1908	2,456,821,131	27.635	v8.50
1907	2,619,731,911	30.345	9.16
1906	2,386,283,473	27.844	9.62
1905	2,124,308,156	25.382	3.60
1904	2,024,851,060	24.560	1.37
1903	1,950,743,636	24.123	8.19
1902	1,769,447,408	22.333	6.85
1901	1,622,044,685	20.899	5.02
1900	1,515,570,830	19.896	11.03
1899	1,339,655,114	18.026	3.59
1898	1,269,263,237	17.399	9.43

*Estimated. vDecrease.

FINANCE IN TURKEY IS IN ITS INFANCY

On account of the imbroglio between Italy and Turkey, and the comparative ignorance of the world regarding the financial status of the Ottoman Empire, a good deal of attention is being paid to the resources of Turkey at the present time, particularly from a banking standpoint. The country offers excellent opportunities for the investment of foreign capital in public utilities and enterprises for the development of natural resources. French and German capital is largely employed because the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Deutsche Bank have trusted the Turks and have consistently supported the government when financial accommodations were desired.

British capitalists sought concessions in vain in Turkey until they organized in 1909 and secured an imperial firman for the National Bank of Turkey. It is significant that in 1911 a British firm, thru the medium of the National Bank of Turkey, obtained the valuable concessions for the construction and exploitation of protected harbors at Samsun and Trebizond, the two principal ports on the Turkish littoral of the Black Sea.

An agitation is at present under way in financial quarters across the border for an effort on the part of the United States to establish herself, along with the European nations, in finance in the Ottoman Empire. American official representatives in Constantinople have been assured by Turkish statesmen in authority that American capital and American co-operation in Turkey would be welcomed. American capitalists wishing to engage in enterprises in the Ottoman Empire compatible with the public interest and for which foreign capital is required, could count on a cordial reception and fair treatment. Before long Turkey will probably offer unequaled chances for bankers occupying themselves with real estate mortgage operations.

GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES

Bounties paid by the Canadian Government for industrial encouragement in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, are reported as follows: Crude petroleum, $141,935; manil'a twine, $50,556; lead, $178,288; wire rods, paid only during first three months of the fiscal year, $166,750. In 1911 bounties were paid the entire year on wire rods and amounted to $526,858.

An Ode in Time of Hesitation

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Everything is going to smash;
And the bull will bust that slumbers
Till the final, awful crash.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the short will get a shock
When he finds his wagon harnessed
To a swiftly rising stock.

Art is long and prices fleeting;
What looks like a bulge to-day
May become a deepening hollow
While your margins melt away.

Market tipsters tell us daily,
Buy and make a handsome pile,
And departing, leave our windows
Mourning in a splendid style.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
Gaily bluffing at the game;
Every baby starts by creeping—
And bull markets do the same.

THE WEEK'S RECORD IN TORONTO MARKET

The following tabulation shows the course of prices for the leading securities listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the past week, and for the period from Jan. 1 to date:

Stocks—	Past wk. High.	Past wk. Low.	Yr. to date High	Yr. to date Low.
B. C. Packers	106	94	105	65
Burt F. N.	112	112	117	108
do. pref	116	115½	119½	112⅝
Can. Bread	37	36½	38¼	36½
Canners	63¾	63¼	63¾	60
Cement	29¾	28⅞	31	26¼
do. preferred	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	88
City Dairy	50	50	61½	50
do. preferred	100½	100	102½	99¼
Consumers' Gas	192	191	196	190
Dom. Iron	45	42⅞	49¾	36⅝
Duluth Superior	78¾	76	80½	76
Gen. Electric	113½	112¼	119	107
Locomotive	41	40	41¼	28½
do. preferred	92¼	91½	94¾	83
Mackay	92	88½	92¼	76¼
do. preferred	80¾	68¾	71¼	69¾
Maple Leaf	70¼	70¾	72	61
do. preferred	99	98	103	95½
Mex. L. & P.	95¼	95¼	103½	80½
Monarch, pref	93	92¾	95	92¾
Pac. Burt	48	46	50	39⅝
do. preferred	92¾	92	94	88
Penman, preferred	88	88	88	78½
Porto Rico	78¾	78¾	84½	74
Richelieu	119	118¾	138½	115¾
Rio de Janeiro	149½	145	156¾	112
do. new stock	146	144¾	151½	116
Rogers	174	172	207	170
Sao Paulo	257	252	280	195½
Sawyer Massey	41¼	41¼	42	35¼
do. preferred	96	95	98¾	89
Spanish River	65	61	67	34
do. preferred	92½	92½	97	85
Steel Co. of Can	28¾	28	36¼	24½
do. preferred	88¾	88	90½	87
S. Wheat	77¼	76¾	81½	75½
Toronto Railway	146¼	141⅞	150¾	132⅝
Twin City	108	107	109½	104
Winnipeg	233	232	249	211
Mines—				
Conisgas	726	700	777	670
Crown Reserve	331	325	345	290
La Rose	315	300	410	300
Nipissing	780	772	840	575
Banks—				
Commerce	222	220	230½	214¼
Dominion	227	227	235¼	226½
Hamilton	201½	200	207½	198
Merchants	191	191	200½	189¾
Nova Scotia	277	276	278½	275
Standard	224½	219z	239	224¼
Toronto	210	210	213¾	204½
Traders'	167	166	171½	148½
Union	157½	157½	173½	149
Trust and Loan—				
Can. Perm	194½	194½	199	174
Col. Loan	71	71	80	68
Tor. Gen. Trusts	190	190	203¼	178
Bonds—				
Elec. Dev	94½	94¼	95⅜	90
Can. Bread	96¼	96½	97½	94½

*Since listed. zEx-dividend.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
—Railroads—					
Atchison	106¼	106½	106⅝	106½	500
Atl. Coast	140⅝	...	...	...	100
B. & Ohio	109⅜	...	...	...	300
B. R. T.	97⅜	...	...	...	200
C. P. R.	266¼	266⅝	264⅞	265½	2,800
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	500
Chic. & N.W.	139⅞	...	...	...	300
Erie	35¾	38⅜	35½	35⅝	1,300
Gt. Nor. pr.	140¾	140⅝	140¼	140¼	3,800
Ill. Central	132½	133	132½	133	800
Inter Met.	20½	...	...	...	200
do. pref.	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	800
Lehigh Val.	167⅛	...	...	...	200
L. & N.	158	...	...	...	100
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	148	148	147⅝	147⅝	200
Mo. Pac.	36½	...	...	...	100
N. & West.	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	117	900
North. Pac.	123½	123⅝	123	123	2,500
Reading	164¾	164¾	164⅜	164½	200
St. L. & S. F., 2nd pref.	35	...	...	...	300
South. Pac.	110	110¼	110	110¼	300
South. Ry.	29	...	...	...	100
Union Pac.	168¾	169½	168⅜	168¾	5,000
Wabash pr.	13⅜	...	...	...	200
Amal. Cop.	82⅜	82⅞	82⅝	82¾	1,300
Am. Ag. Ch.	60⅜	...	...	...	200
Am. Beet S.	72½	72½	72	72	300
Am. Cot. Oil.	53⅛	...	...	...	100
Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27⅝	26⅝	27	500
Am. Loco.	42¾	...	...	...	500
Am. Smelt.	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83½	600
Anaconda	41½	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	300
Gen. Elec.	182	183	181⅞	182½	100
Int. Harv.	120½	120½	120	120	200
North Am.	82¾	...	...	...	300
Peo. Gas	116¼	...	...	...	200
U. S. Rubber.	52¼	...	...	...	200
Utah Cop.	61⅜	...	...	...	200
Vir. Car Ch.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	100
W. U. Tel.	...	...	...	81⅜	200
West. Mfg.	80	80¼	79⅞	80	1,500
U. S. Steel.	70¼	70⅜	69⅝	70	9,300
do. pref.	113¼	...	...	...	100

Total sales, 49,200 shares.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, July 27.—Transactions up to 11.0 this morning follow:

Rails—104 at 142.
R. & O.—150 at 117¼.
Soo—100 at 148.
Que. Railway—30 at 31 to 32.
Scotia—10 at 93½.
Textile, pref.—5 at 102.
Montreal Cottons, pref.—15 at 105½.
Dominion Canners—25 at 66½.
Rio—105 at 148.
Detroit—65 at 70¾ to 71.
Sao Paulo—40 at 252 to 253½.
Coal bonds—$2000 at 90.

YOUR BUSINESS

Solicited by the undersigned because we can give you satisfaction.

DO YOU WANT

TO

Place your proposal before

English, Scotch, Irish or European

INVESTORS?

IF SO

We Know How and Where

Twelve years at one address, direct representation in London (the world's financial centre.) Every kind of proposition you can think of. References first-class. If this service appeals to you WRITE, PHONE OR CALL.

WE CAN SERVE YOU

Procure your charter, organize your company and place your securities before the people who can buy them. Is there anything else you want?

WE CAN

Sell your listed securities, insure your life, house or furniture, and dispose of your real estate; purchase securities or real estate; loan money or negotiate loans on first-class security. No limits to amounts.

WE WILL

Place your money on guaranteed investments, yielding fair interest, without any risk to yourself, substantially guaranteed, in addition to tangible security.

WE ALSO

Act as consulting and advisory financiers, COMPILE statements, reports, etc.; AUDIT corporation accounts, act as transfer agents, registrars, trustees, etc.

OUR SERVICES AT YOUR DISPOSAL

Industrial Financial Co.

WILLIAM C. BULLOCK, Manager.
(Member of Dominion Stock Exchange and Toronto Board of Trade).

18 Toronto St.
TORONTO, CAN.

BOND OFFERINGS

Our MIDSUMMER LIST of Municipal, Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds is ready for distribution.

We may be able to suggest satisfactory proposals of exchange for securities you now hold.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

26 KING ST EAST TORONTO. LONDON, ENG. CANADA LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL.

The Toronto Stock Exchange and the local mining markets were closed all day Saturday, in accordance with the customary mid-summer arrangement.

DOES IT PAY TO DISSOLVE THE TRUSTS?

In view of recent events in connection with the subsidiary concerns of the Standard Oil Co., in cluding higher prices for petroleum and its products, the public is beginning to seriously wonder whether dissolution of the "great American octupus" paid or not.

The effect of the dissolution has been entirely contrary to that predicted by lawyers and other interested parties both before and during the progress of the government suit. Dividend payments to stockholders have been practically doubled and a tremendous enhancement in the values of the shares of various susidiaries has occurred since the court decree was announced.

It was estimated recently that this enhancement was equivalent to an advance of over $250 a share in the price of the old Standard Oil Company. That is to say, that the Standard Oil holdings are worth approximately $250,000,000, a sum equal to 250 per cent more than the total capitalization of the old company, more at present than they were when the trust was dissolved.

It is estimated that, as a result of the dissolution the expenses of the Standard Oil Company are between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 greater than they were when the company was operating as a trust. A recent estimate made for this year of the subsidiary companies placed the total net earnings at about $90,000,000, the largest in the history of the combined companies.

Duing the seven years prior to its dissolution the trust paid to its stockholders dividends aggregating 40 per cent in each year. For the first half of this year, dividends made by companies in the Standard Oil system, as it was separated into constituent parts, in compliance with the dissolution decree, equal 24.28 per cent on the old stock, or 48.56 per cent per annum.

PLAIN PORTEND OF A DROP IN BRITISH CONSOLS

LONDON, July 27.—In attributing a reason for latest decline in British consols opposition lays all blame on Lloyd George's financial system, while Lloyd George retorts depreciation began more than a dozen years ago. Not only private banks, but Bank of England, which has hitherto been willing to lend up to very narrow margin on consols, must hesitate to accept this security, and foundation on which vast superstructure of credit has been reared is seriously injured. Suggestion is made that chancellor appoint body of men of competence to investigate causes and best means of checking movement.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 3 per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 3 3-16 per cent. New York call money, highest 3¼ p.c., lowest 2¾ per cent., ruling rate 2¾ per cent. Call money in Toronto, 6½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, James Building (Tel. Main 7517), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
—Between Banks—			
N. Y. funds	5-64 dis.	2-64 dis.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	5c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	8 31-32	9	9⅛
Ster., demand	9⅜	9 31-32	9⅞ 10
Cable trans.	9 23 32	9⅝	10 10⅛

—Rates in New York—	Actual	Posted
Sterling, 60 days sight	484.65	485½
Sterling, demand	487.60	488½

COTTON MARKETS.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following prices on the New York cotton market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.79	12.98	12.60	12 87	12.51
Aug.	12.60	12 88	12.60	12.83	12.52
Oct.	12.82	12 07	12.80	13.07	12.72
Dec.	12 93	13.08	12.82	13.06	12.74
Jan.	12.85	13.05	12.82	13.05	12.71

A new aerial ropeway of Potosi Department, Bolivia, reaches an altitude of 17,045 feet. It is somewhat more than two miles long and carries ore from tin mines to mills 2700 feet lower down, traversing a very rough region. The ore buckets, working by gravity, transport six to ten tons an hour.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE. TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

HERON & CO.

Member Toronto Stock Exchange
ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL LEADING EXCHANGES
16 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

BONDS

GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, Limited
Dominion Bond Bldg., Toronto
Montreal Ottawa London, Eng.

7

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	July 26.	July 27.
Consols, for money	74⅛	74⅛
Consols, for account	74⅛	74⅛

J.P. BICKELL & CO.

Members Chicago Board of Trade, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

GRAIN

Correspondents of
FINLEY BARRELL & CO.
Members All Leading Exchanges.
802 STANDARD BANK BLDG.,
KING AND JORDAN STS.

JAMES McGANN STOCK BROKER

New York Stocks, Grain, Cobalts, Porcupines, Unlisted Securities. Room 209-210, McKinnon Bldg., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Phones Adelaide 820-821. ed7tf

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

(Incorporated Under the Dominion Companies Act)

Capitalization—$1,000,000. Shares—$100 Each

(All ordinary shares)

Head Office and Plant, Toronto, Ontario.

Owners of the Canadian Rights for "Howard" Vulcanizing Process for Drying and Preserving Lumber.

President—James H. Burton. | Vice-President—N. H. Stevens.
Secretary—Frederick A. Fish. | Treasurer—Frederick A. Fish.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES H. BURTON, Lumber Merchant, New York.
Director Florida Pile and Timber Company.
Director Mt. Vernon Trust Company.
President Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing Company, New York.

EDWARD G. BURGESS, New York.
President International Elevating Company.
Member of and Ex-President New York Produce Exchange.
Director Manhattan Steamship Company.
Director Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association.
Director Bank of Montclair, Montclair, N.J.
Director National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation.
Director Lumber Securities Corporation.

E. P. BACKUS, Newark, N.J.
President E. P. Backus Lumber Company, Newark, N.J.

CHARLES W. ENNIS, Morristown, N. J.
Lumber Merchant.
Director First National Bank, Morristown, N.J.
Director Hanover Brick Co., Whipanny, N.J.
Director Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing Company.
Director National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation.

N. H. STEVENS, Chatham, Ont.
President Canada Flour Mills Co., Chatham.
President Blonde Lumber and Mfg. Co.
Vice-President Sutherland-Innes Co.
Vice-President Reliance Loan & Savings Co. of Ontario.
Director Northern Life Assurance Co.
Director Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway.

Director Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing Co.

ELGIN R. L. GOULD, New York.
President City and Suburban Homes Company, New York.
Director United States Life Insurance Co.
Director Associate Lands Co.
Director Southern Improvement Co., New York.
Director Woodlawn Cemetery Co., New York.
Director Woodlawn Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.
President City Club Realty Co.
Director Lumber Securities Corporation.
Ex-Chamberlain of the City of New York.

F. W. GRIFFITHS, Barrister, Niagara Falls, Ont.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, New York.
President Lumber Securities Corporation.
Director National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation.

FRANK A. PALEN, Lumber Merchant, New York.
President H. W. Palen Sons' Co., New York.
Director Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing Co.

FRED G. RUMBALL, London, Ont.
Lumber Merchant.
President Columbia Handle & Lumber Co.
President Hourd & Co. (Furniture Mfrs.).
President Kensington Furniture Co., Goderich.
President Monarch Fire Insurance Co.
Director People's Loan & Savings Co.

LAMBERT H. FISH, New York.
Member New York Produce Exchange.
Vice-President National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation.
Director Lumber Securities Corporation.

I have recently become interested in the Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, and if you are in the market for a good, safe investment, call and see me, or write for information.

This is strictly a commercial and industrial proposition, and I invite the closest investigation before making investments.

I have only a limited amount of this stock for sale at which I consider a very attractive price to investors. Call and see me, or write at your earliest convenience. Do not let this opportunity escape.

57

P. S. HAIRSTON,
802-3 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

ROOSEVELT TO HELP WORKERS

His Doctrines to be Announced —Coming Convention May Be Called Socialistic, He Says.

OYSTER BAY, July 26.—(Can. Press).—The "Confession of Faith" of Col. Roosevelt is down in black and white, the finishing touches having been made to-day. When he has completed the recital of his doctrines in Chicago on the night of August 5 he probably will be called socialistic, or anarchistic, and may be both, he said to-night. But he insisted that the measures he advocated must come.

"They are corrective to socialism and an antidote to anarchy," he declared. Two of the more striking measures favored by Col. Roosevelt are the fixing by law of minimum wage scales for women workers and a guarantee by law to workmen employed in what he calls the "continuous industries" of eight hour shifts and one day's rest in every seven.

Business should be encouraged in every legitimate way, he said, but at the same time business prosperity should be made the "hand maiden of the people," and the tendency should be toward a diversification of the ownership of property.

Col. Roosevelt mentioned these two measures merely as illustrating the kind of legislation which he believes should be adopted to meet existing conditions.

MINISTERS MAY COME TO CANADA

Daily Mail Suggests That Visit on Battleship Would Help to Link Empire.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Mail this morning, anent the suggestion that members of the Imperial government should visit the Dominion on Borden's return in order to be present when the naval announcement is made, makes the following inspired comment:

"If Asquith and Churchill could be persuaded to make the voyage on board a British battleship they would not be merely discharging a public obligation but also paying a graceful compliment to fellow citizens on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Their visit might be made the occasion for a dramatic demonstration which would remove the impression to which certain envious critics still cling that a union between Britain and the dominions is a union of hearts and not heads; of sentiment and not effort.

"It is a great opportunity for the British ministers and they will bring back with them not only memories of enthusiasm but also inspiration and confidence to follow steadfastly the path of imperialism which Canada has opened to the whole empire."

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR ALL READERS

Some Say It Is Worth Its Weight In Gold and All Are More Than Pleased With It.

What is it?

What do you suppose it is?

There are many useful things, but not many of them are worth their weight in gold.

This is not intended to be a "guessing contest," so you are to be given the answer at once.

The one thing known to be useful to every family is the new kind of Bible which The Toronto World is presenting to its readers on the popular plan explained in the certificate printed elsewhere in this issue.

The reason for calling it a "new kind" is because it is entirely different from others in that something like six hundred "eye-teaching" pictures adorn its pages. These pictures have been made alone for this great work. They cost more than $50,000, and the publishers brought together the world's greatest artists for the purpose. Each picture brings out a point in the particular verse illustrated and makes it plain to the reader.

This explains why it is so useful. Some Bibles are said to be "illustrated" when they contain only a few meaningless pictures. But the illustrations in The Toronto World Bible are printed in with the type and accompany the subject illustrated. In addition to these text illustrations there are numerous full page color plates from the world famous Tissot collection, making this in all a useful gallery of art of the rarest educational value to everybody.

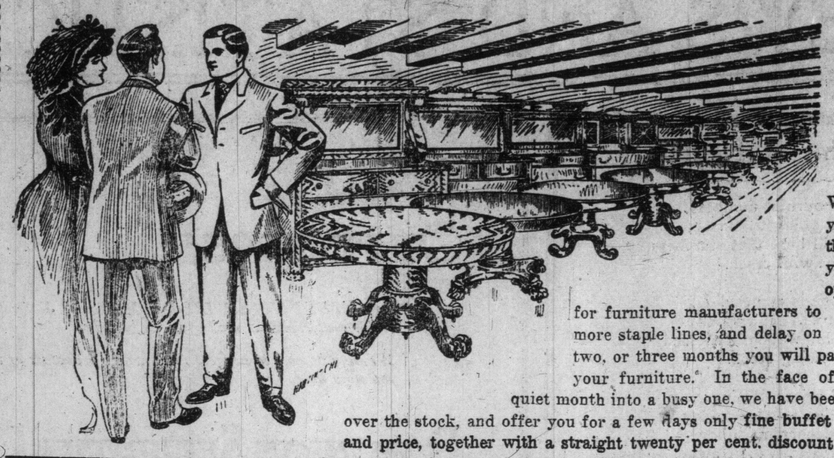
A reader who got it the other day says it is worth its weight in gold. Praises come from all sources and everybody that sees it is pleased with it. You can have it if you clip today's certificate and follow the directions explained therein.

TWO MOTORISTS KILLED.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 26.—(Can. Press).—William H. Rogers and E. P. Sutor, both of Merchantville, N. J., were killed to-night when the automobile in which they were driving was struck by a locomotive.

REV. GEORGE JACKSON HONORED

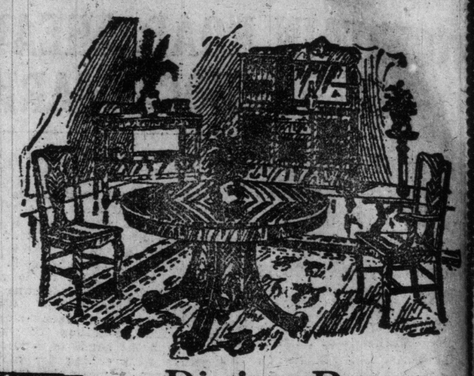
LONDON, July 27.—(C.A.P.).—Rev. George Jackson of Victoria University, Toronto, was yesterday elected tutor in pastoral theology at Didsbury [illegible] Manchester.

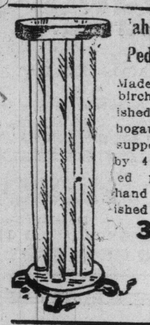


BURROUGHES

"Out of the High-Price District"

Why wait for the home of the future when you can take advantage of values such as these, and have right now, the home that you sometimes dream of? This is your big opportunity. There is a strong tendency for furniture manufacturers to raise their prices, particularly in the more staple lines, and delay on your part simply means that in one, two, or three months you will pay from ten to fifteen per cent. more for your furniture. In the face of this, to enable us to turn an otherwise quiet month into a busy one, we have been through our dining-room floor, culled over the stock, and offer you for a few days only fine buffet values that are unbeatable for design and price, together with a straight twenty per cent. discount on all extension tables.

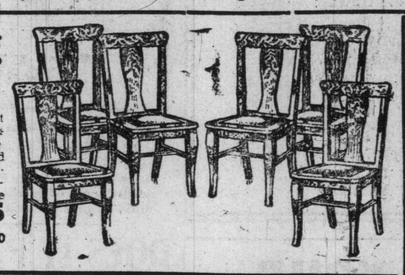




Mahogany Pedestal

Made birch, finished mahogany, top supported by 4 turned pillars, hand polished ... **3.60**

Dining Chairs



This is your last chance to get this diner at this price. Heavy quartered oak frame, polished. Seats covered in genuine leather **17.75**

$3.00 down; $1.00 weekly.

Store Closes Wednesday Afternoons during July and August.
OPEN EVENINGS

This massive mission design buffet. Finished in fumed oak only, solid quarter-cut oak and exactly like cut. Monday only ... **38.00**

$5.00 down; $1.00 weekly.

Dining-Room Suite $71.00

Complete Dining-room Suite in Fumed or Golden Finish, $71.00—Solid quarter-cut oak, buffet, table and 6 chairs, covered in genuine Spanish leather. Made by the foremost manufacturer of dining-room furniture in Canada ... **71.00**

$10.00 Down, $1.00 Per Week.

Kitchen Cutlery Outfit, 85c

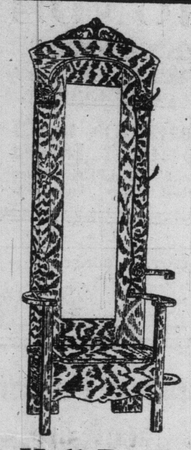
50 sets to clear at this price, splendid steelware and enameled, wood handles.

Verandah Chairs

We are offering a liberal discount on all verandah chairs many styles to choose from. Split reed chairs, frames finished in natural red or green. To clear ... **2.00**

Choice golden oak pattern buffet, solid quarter-cut hand polished, splendid value for Monday selling ... **27.75**

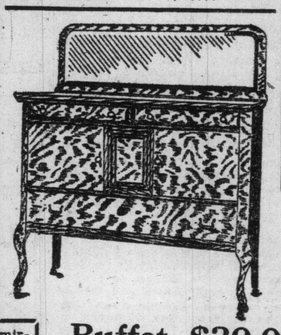
$4.00 down; $1.00 weekly.



Hall Rack

New design, large cheral mirror. Space under seat for rubbers, etc. Complete with brass hooks and umbrella attachment ... **12.00**

$2.00 down; $1.00 weekly.



Buffet $30.00

This splendid early English finished buffet. Solid quarter-cut oak, 2 cutlery drawers, large cupboard space and long linen drawer. Monday only ... **30.00**

$4.00 down; $1.00 weekly.

Colonial design buffet, built of solid quarter-cut oak, golden finish, 2 cutlery drawers, large cupboard space and long linen drawer. For Monday only at .. **29.00**

Iron Beds

Large full-sized iron bed, with heavy chills and well braced, complete with spring and mattress ... **6.95**

$1.00 down; $1.00 weekly.

Dressers

Six beautiful mahogany dressers, exactly like cut large case, British bevel glass, 30x24. Clearing at.. **17.95**

Roll Seat Rockers $3.50

Very massive and well constructed rocker, finished in genuine quarter-cut oak or mahogany polished ... **3.50**

This Beautiful Dining Room Table $11.20

Massive American oak dining table, 44-inch top, extends to 6 feet, large pillar pedestal, built unusually strong, without a doubt the best table value we can offer ... **11.20**

$2.00 Down, $1.00 Weekly.

$4.00 Down, $1.00 Weekly.

Choice quarter-cut oak Buffet, 2 cutlery drawers, large cupboard space and linen drawer, golden finish, hand polished. Monday only at ... **26.50**

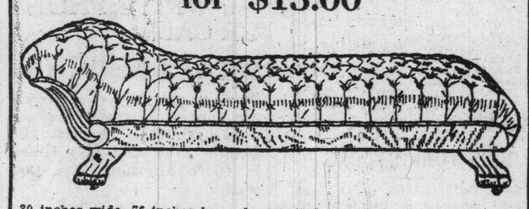
Camp Cots at $3.00

Complete with roll-up mattress.

$3.00

Heavy wood frame, woven wire spring, and soft, comfortable mattress.

This Massive Art Leather Couch for $13.00

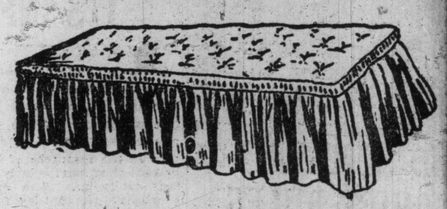


30 inches wide, 76 inches long, deep tufted top, spring edge, and quarter-cut oak frame. A big couch for little money.

$2.00 Down, $1.00 Weekly.

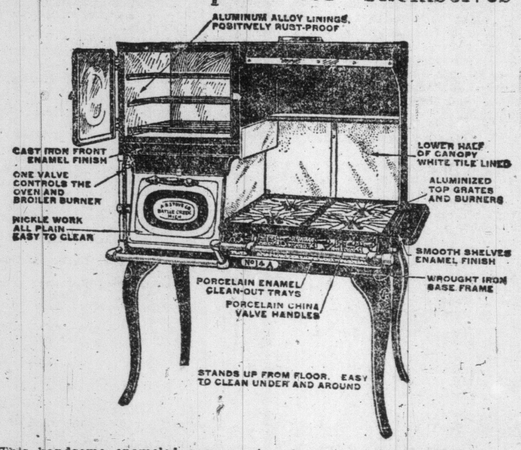
Your Credit Is Good Here

Steel Frame Adjustable Bed Couch, Monday, for $6.95



with reversible denim mattress, a splendid Davenport or couch by day, and easily opened to a full-sized bed at night **6.95**

Stoves That Speak for Themselves



This handsome enameled gas rang is only one of our many useful lines It has a large canopy high shelf, white tile back, clean-out tray and broiler, four Star burners and one simmering burner, positively rust-proof ovens. We have the only sanitary gas range manufactured.

Regular price of this stove, $45.75. Special ... **38.25**

Regular price same stove without the white enamel drip tray and broiler, or tile back. Regular $34.25. Special .. **28.50**

See our No. 61 Gas Range, has large 18-inch oven and large separate broiling oven, all enamel finish, has Patented Star Burners. Regular $20.00. Special ... **16.85**

Burroughes' Specials for Monday Shopping

97-piece Dinner Set, regular $10.75, Monday special ... **7.85**

Your initial in gold letters (old English design) put on each dish —no extra charge.

Refrigerators Refrigerators

Saturday night and Monday we will clear out our summer line of refrigerators. We offer a particularly good value at (Easy Terms) ... **7.95**

Go-Carts and Baby Carriages Clear at Half-Price

This is one sample of a specially choice line of carriages and go-carts that we offer for Monday selling:

English Baby Carriages, large and roomy, very easy riding, upholstered in leather cloth, fitted with heavy rubber tired wheels, and adjustable hood, highly polished body. Regular $26.00, special for Monday... **19.00**

Come and see our stove experts demonstrate the famous A. B. line of gas stoves and ranges. **Baked enamel finish.**

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

A Special Clearance of 18 Odd Parlor Fixtures

We have only 18 odd electric parlor fixtures in a variety of designs, pans fitting close to ceiling; showers, with fancy globes, others with crystals. These fixtures range in price from $15.00 to $22.00. Wired complete and put up within the city. Your choice,

One of the fixtures, all complete with lamps and cut ball, only

$12.85 **$12.85**

Out-of-town people write for Fixture Catalogue.

See our famous 7-room outfits of electric fixtures, consisting of eleven pieces, all wired and fitted with globes, only ... **35.00**

F. C. Burroughes Furniture Company, Limited, Queen St., at Bathurst St.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

32ND YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 28 1912 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS

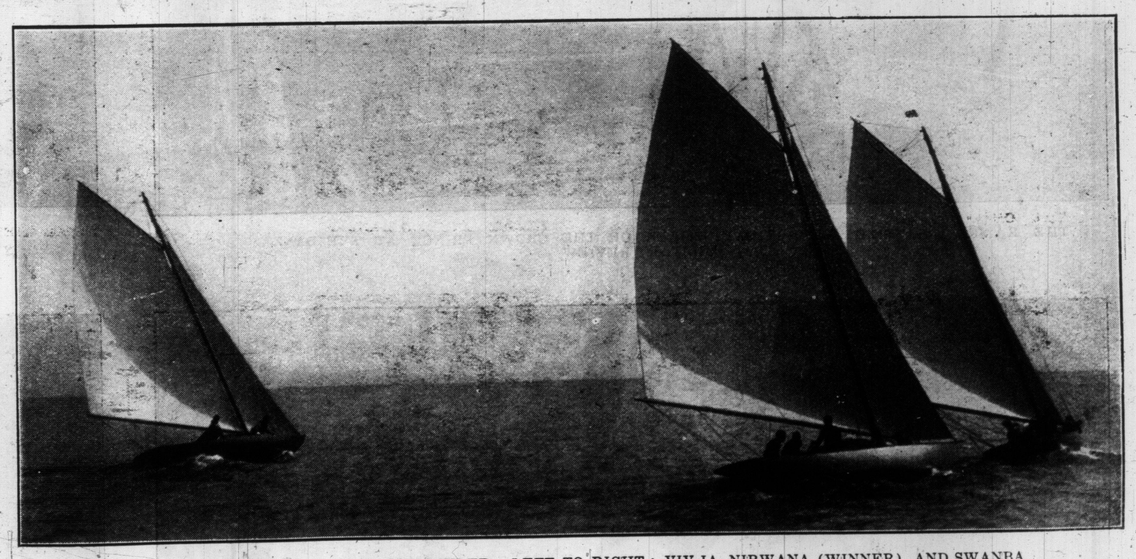
Hunt Club Polo---George Cup Defender Trials---Motor Racing, Exhibition Park

POLO AT THE HUNT CLUB. ALFRED BEARDMORE OUTPLAYS HIS OPPONENT.

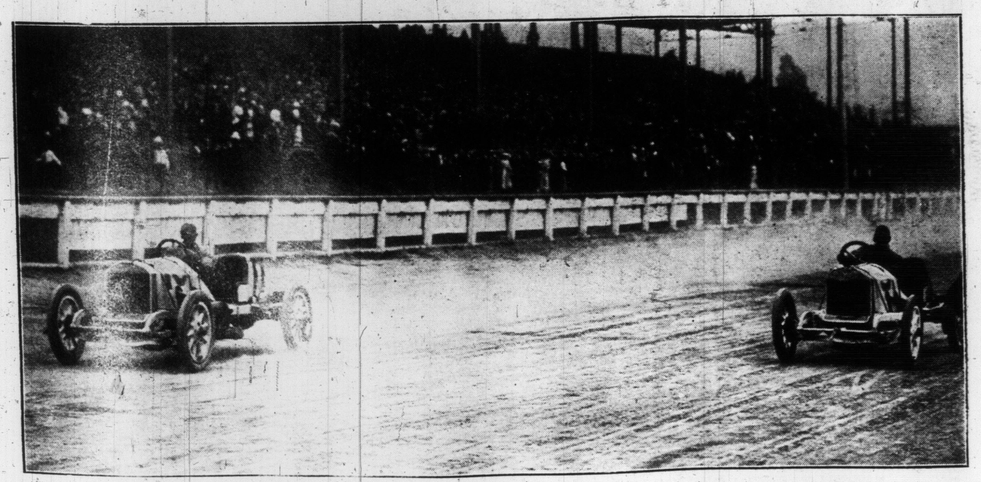
POLO AT THE TORONTO HUNT CLUB.

E. D. GOODERHAM'S NEW YACHT NIRWANA, SELECTED TO DEFEND THE GEORGE CUP.

GEORGE CUP TRIALS. CREW OF THE WINNING YACHT NIRWANA: LEFT TO RIGHT, J. W. BARTLETT, E. D. GOODERHAM, H. J. McADIE AND N. R. GOODERHAM.



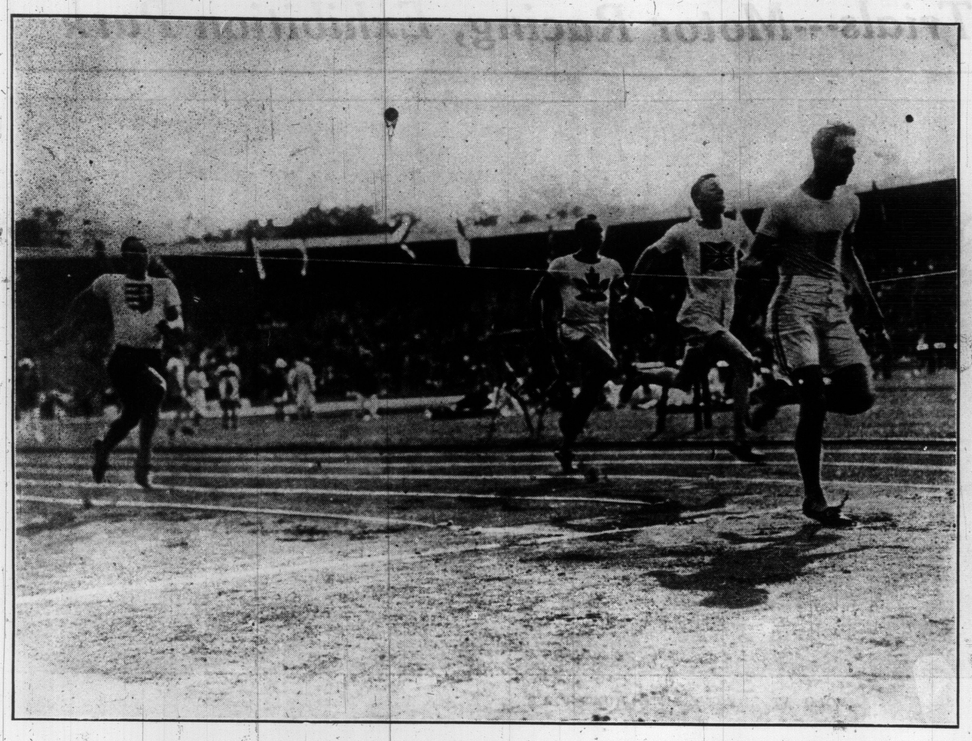
TRIALS FOR THE GEORGE CUP DEFENDER. LEFT TO RIGHT: VIV IA, NIRWANA (WINNER), AND SWANBA.



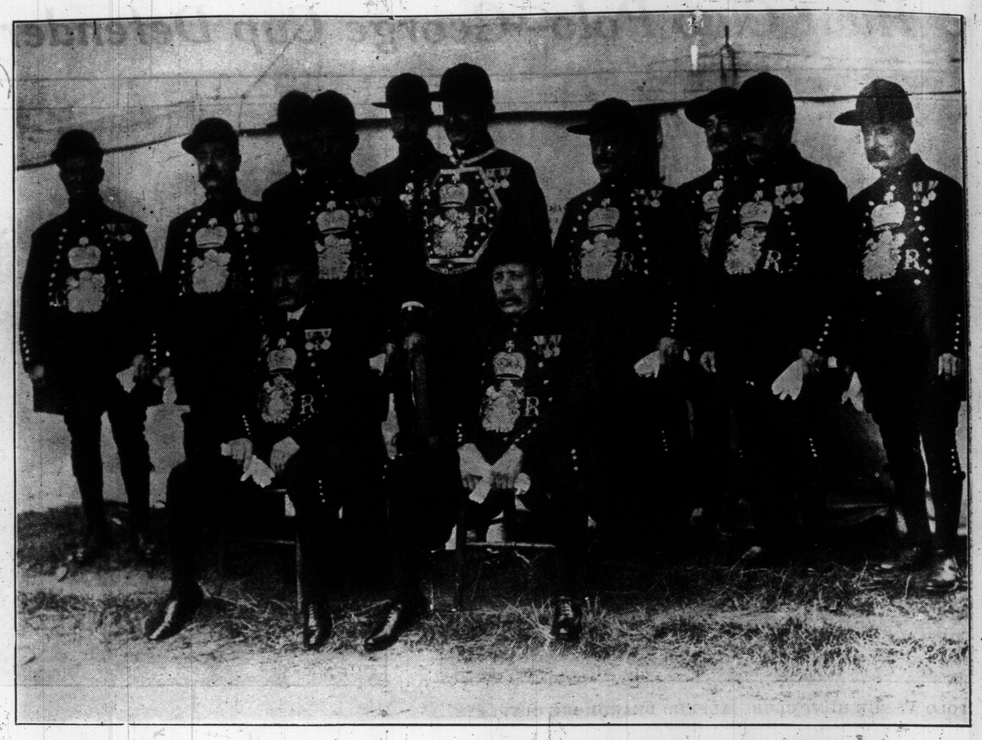
ENORMOUS CROWD AT THE MOTOR RACES. DISBROW AND ULBRICHT PASSING THE GRANDSTAND.

LOUIS DISBROW BREAKING TRACK RECORD AT EXHIBITION PARK.

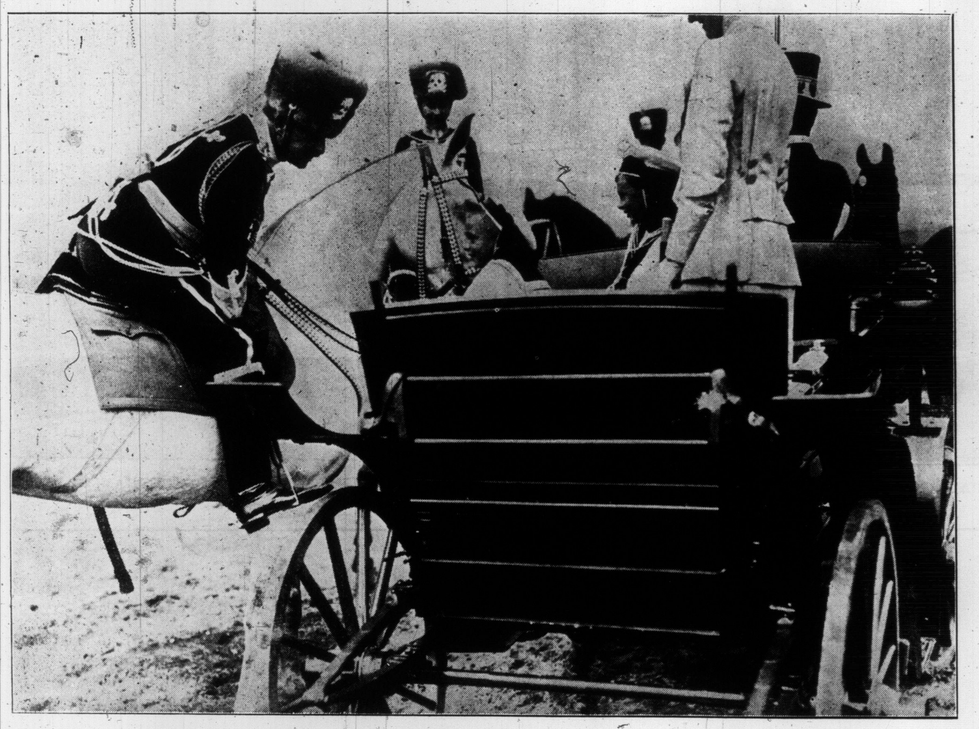
Olympic Games---The Kaiser's Grandchildren---Prince Arthur at Hurlingham



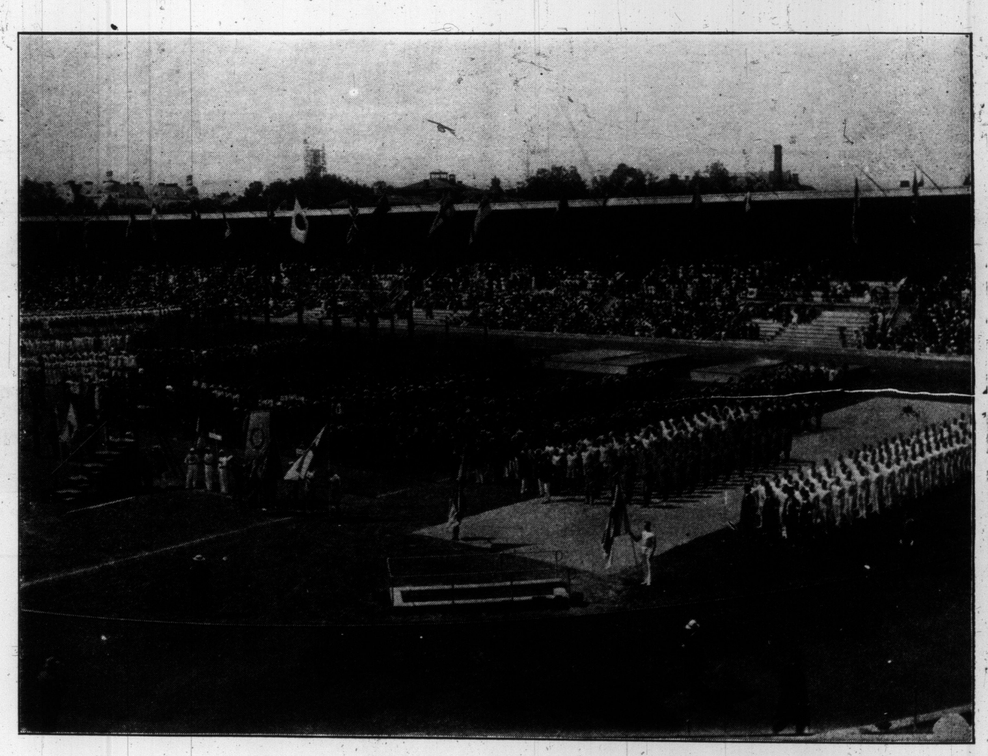
FINISH OF A HEAT AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES. GERARDT (AMERICA), 1st; LUKEMAN (CANADIAN), 2nd.



THE KING'S ROYAL BARGEMEN. THESE MEN ARE WELL-KNOWN IN THE ROWING WORLD.



THE KAISER CHATTING WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE CROWN PRINCE AT THE DANZIG MILITARY REVIEW.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, SHOWING PARADE OF ATHLETES BEFORE THE KING OF SWEDEN.

THE THEATRICAL GARDEN PARTY, LONDON, ENG. MISS MARIE LOER WITH THE DONKEY BARROW, WHICH SHE USED IN SELLING FLOWERS AND FRUIT.

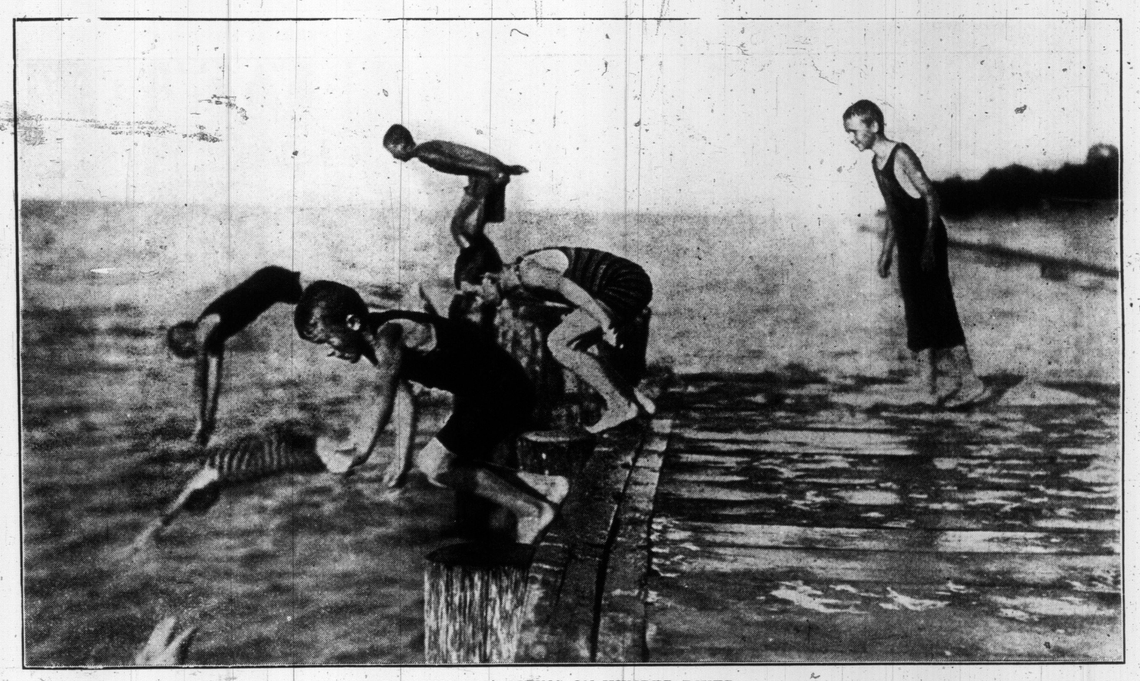
INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT FINAL AT HURLINGHAM, ENG., PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT TAKING A DRINK OUT OF THE CUP BEFORE PRESENTING IT TO THE WINNING TEAM, THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Joys and Pastimes at Toronto's Principal Summer Resort

FAIR GYMNASTS ON THE VERGE OF A FALL.

EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT.

GATHERING THE DAINTY WATER IRIS.



BATHING AND DIVING ON HUMBER RIVER.

LY WAY TO KEEP COOL. BATHING SUITS ARE IN ORDER AT THE ISLAND.

WATCHING DADDY BATHE.

WATER NYMPHS WHO ARE OF A GYMNASTIC TURN OF MIND.

A ROUGH SEA HAS NO TERRORS FOR THESE GIRLS.

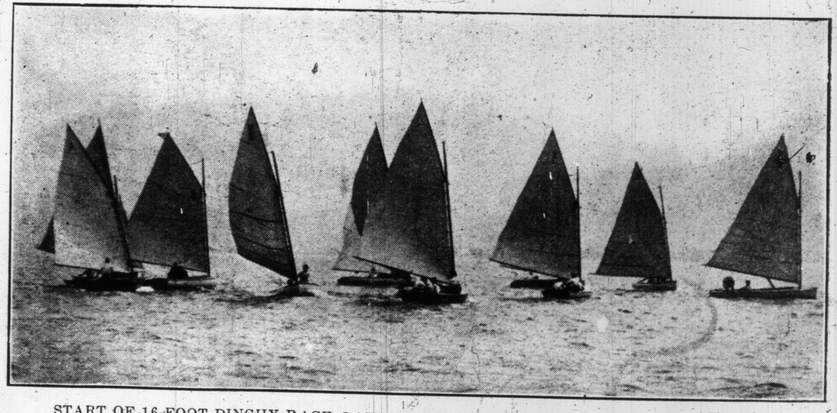
DAISY GATHERERS AT LONG BRANCH.

A POW-WOW AT THE BEACH.

THE KING AND QUEEN INSPECTING THE PIT PONIES AT THE LEWIS-MERTHYR COLLIERIES.

A STUDY IN FACIAL EXPRESSION.

THREE MAIDENS WHO REFUSED THE APPEAL TO "COME ON IN THE WATER'S FINE."



START OF 16-FOOT DINGHY RACE, LAKE SAILING ASSOCIATION RACES AT HAMILTON.

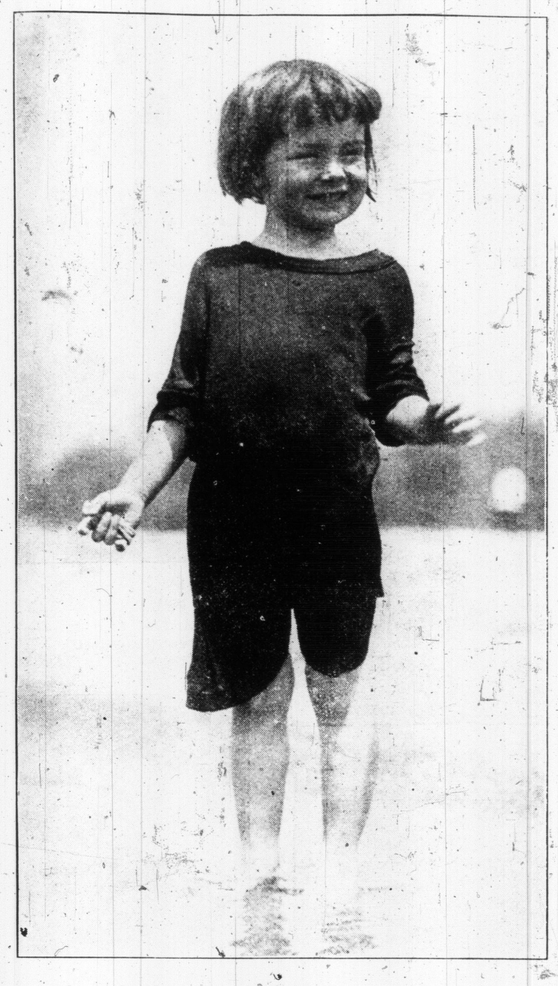
LOUIS DISBROW THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION OF A CURIOUS CROWD.

Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods
Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Made in Canada

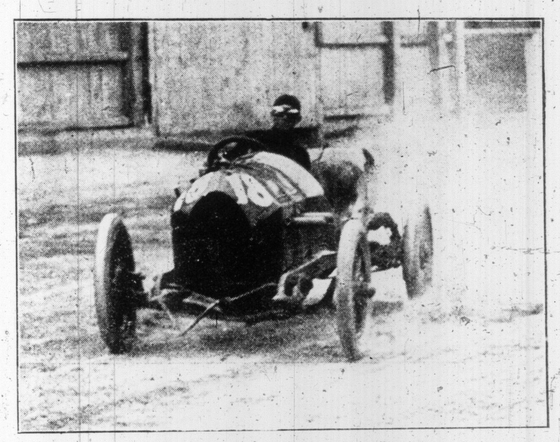
MISS ELORENCE MACKAY, PIANIST, A BRILLIANT PUPIL OF MR. W. E. PICKARD. PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT SIMPSON.



EXPECTATION.

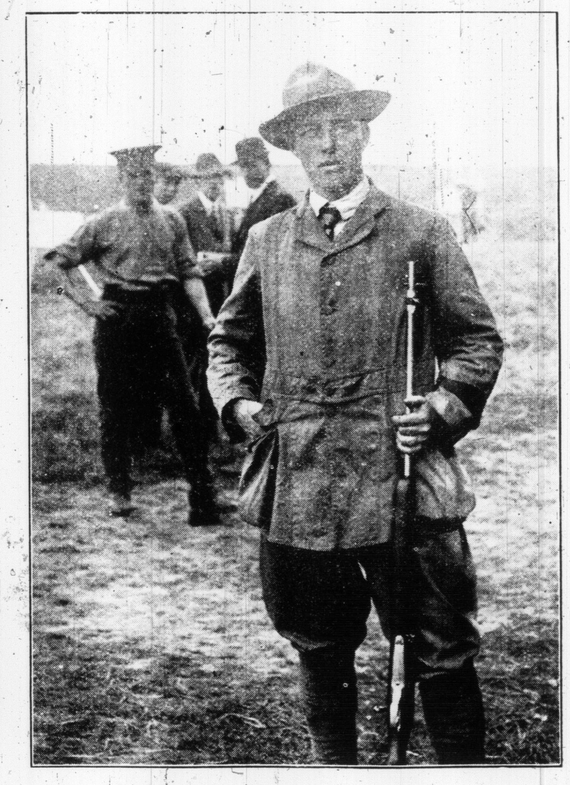
AN ISLAND BELLE.

DOROTHY AYLMER LANGLEY, LAKEFIELD.



"WILD BILL" ENDICOTE SKIDDING ROUND A SHARP TURN AT EXHIBITION PARK.

JUDGES WHO SUPERINTENDED THE TRIALS FOR THE GEORGE CUP DEFENDER: LEFT TO RIGHT—W. PEACOCK, E. MATTHEWS, NORMAN McRAE, J. J. WRIGHT, OWNER OF LAUNCH ELECTRIC; SIDNEY SMALL AND R. A. MOORE.

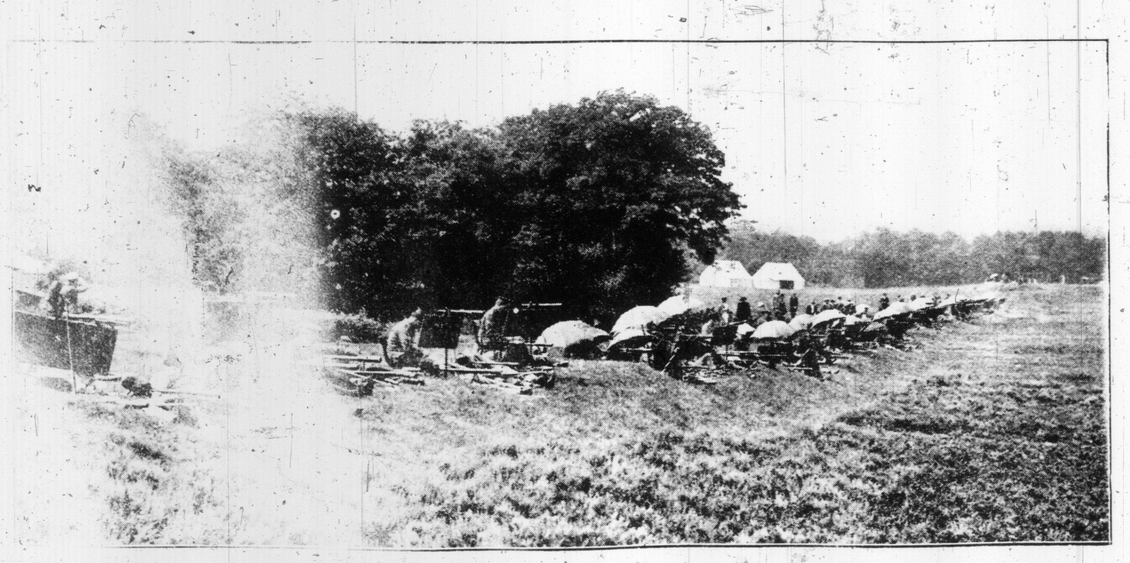


CORPL. MORTIMER, WHO CREATED A WORLD'S RECORD IN THE KING'S NORTON COMPETITION AT BISLEY.

THE PARISIAN LORADO'S WITH THE LADY BUCANEERS AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
Are You Satisfied?
You will be if you insist on
PEERLESS BRAND
Carbon Papers and Typewriter Ribbons being used in your office
Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

THE
High Park Sanitarium
(Affiliated with Battle Creek Sanitarium)
Canada's Leading Nature Cure Establishment
for the treatment of ... such as rheumatism, ... rasthenia, etc. ... ture address ... Junction 441
City Treatment ...
Fully ... all kinds ... ages ... fine ...
Suite 308 ... Phone ...



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONTESTANTS AT THE RANGES.

THE ROYAL BARGE PASSING ALONG THE HENLEY REGATTA COURSE, IN WHICH ARE THE KING, QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE AT CONVOCATION HALL.

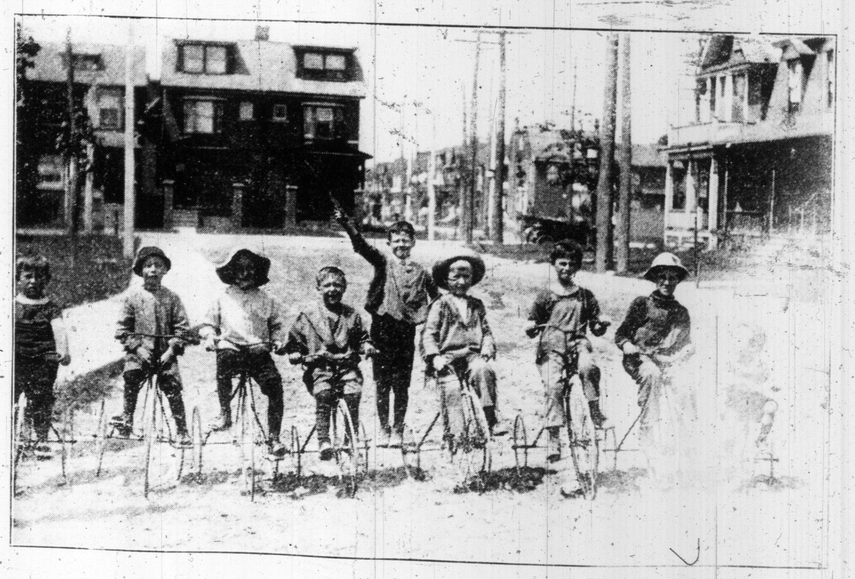
[illegible] SKY-SCRAPERS AS SEEN FROM THE CITY HALL TOWER.

THE FAMOUS CAMMORA TRIAL ENDED AT LAST. GENNARO, AVOLIO, CERRATO, FUCCIX, MATEO AND SALVI, SOME OF THE BRIGANDS BEING ESCORTED, CHAINED TOGETHER, TO THE PRISON.

LADY BOWLERS AT JACKSON'S POINT.

PARTY OF YOUNG MEN AND BOYS BROUGHT FROM ENGLISH CITIES AND PLACED ON ONTARIO FARMS BY DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION, H. A. MACDONELL.

FIRST GROUP OF GIRLS [illegible] FROM ENGLAND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A MATRON EMPLOYED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.



AN EAST-END ROAD RACE.

NORTH TORONTO'S NEW SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT APPROACHING COMPLETION.

MEN WHO PUT THE COPING ON THE C. P. R. SKYSCRAPER.

AN ABUNDANCE OF HAIR AT HANLAN'S POINT.

BOWLERS AT LONG BRANCH.

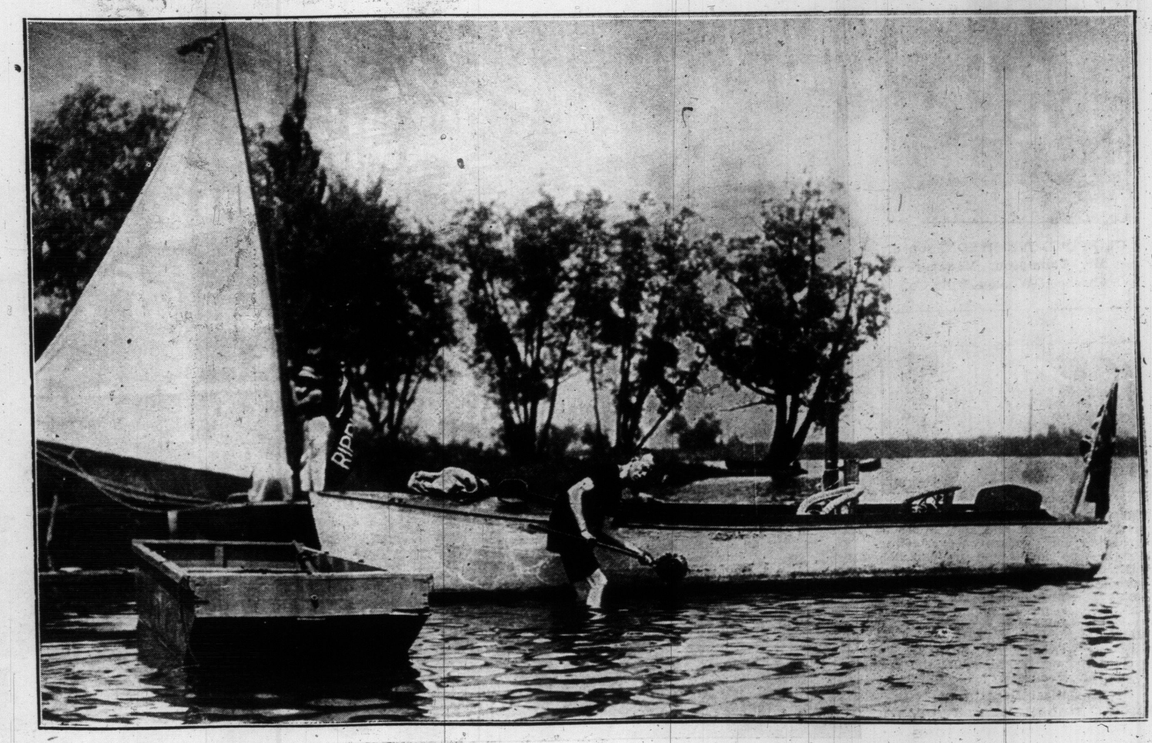
JOHANNA McGRAW, GRANDDAUGHTER OF MRS. O'DONNELL, 32 TRINITY-SQUARE.

EATON'S BUTCHERS' PICNICING AT VICTORIA PARK, BALMY BEACH.

R. W. BRO. R. L. DUNN, Grand Secretary of Grand Masonic Lodge.

R. W. BRO. W. D. McPHERSON, K.C., M.L.A., Deputy Grand Master of Masonic Grand Lodge in Ontario.

M. W. BRO. A. T. FREED, of Hamilton, Past Grand Master of Masonic Grand Lodge in Ontario.



THE EARLY MORNING CLEAN-UP.

As small as your note book and tells the story better

The Vest Pocket KODAK

Actual Size

A miniature Kodak, so capable that it will convince the experienced amateur, so simple that it will appeal to the novice. So flat and smooth and small that it will go readily into a vest pocket, yes, and dainty enough for milady's hand bag.

And the Vest Pocket Kodak is efficient. It is small, almost tiny, but the carefully selected meniscus achromatic lens insures good work; the Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter with iris diaphragm stops and Auto-time Scale give it a scope and range not found except in the highest grade cameras. Loads in daylight with Kodak film cartridges for eight exposures. Having a fixed focus it is always ready for quick work. Has reversible brilliant finder. Made of metal with lustrous black finish. Right in every detail of design and construction. Pictures 1⅝ x 2½ inches. Price, $7.00.

An important feature is that the quality of the work is so fine, the definition of the lens so perfect that enlargements may be easily made to any reasonable size, and at small cost—to postcard size (3¼ x 5½), for instance, at 15 cents.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

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On All Suits and Dresses

G. L. MacKay Limited

495 YONGE N. 4324

DIAMONDS

If you particularly desire to be certain that the diamond you buy is flawless, of good color, and of certain value, you will allow us to serve you. Many years' experience and our guarantee are your safeguards. We ask no fancy profits, and need none, as we do business under small expense.

R. A. Gledhill,
21 Yonge Street Arcade.
Marriage Licenses Issued.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative will positively restore gray hair to its natural color and keep it so. It is not a hair dye and will not injure the scalp. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price, one dollar. On sale at Bond Bros.' Drug Store, 458 Yonge Street, or sent postpaid by addressing The Tremain Supply Co., Box 697, Toronto.

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
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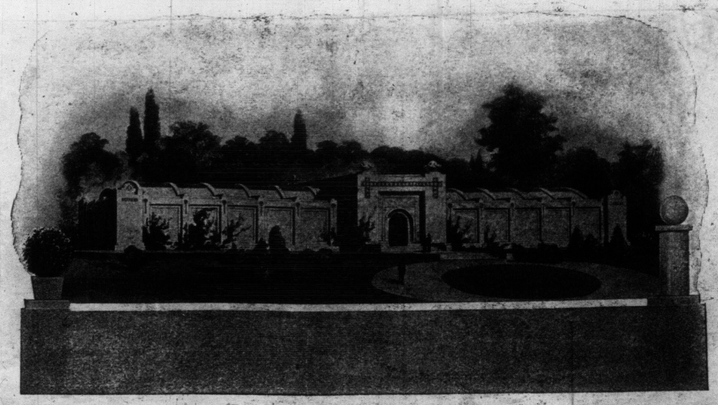
Phone Adelaide 2024.

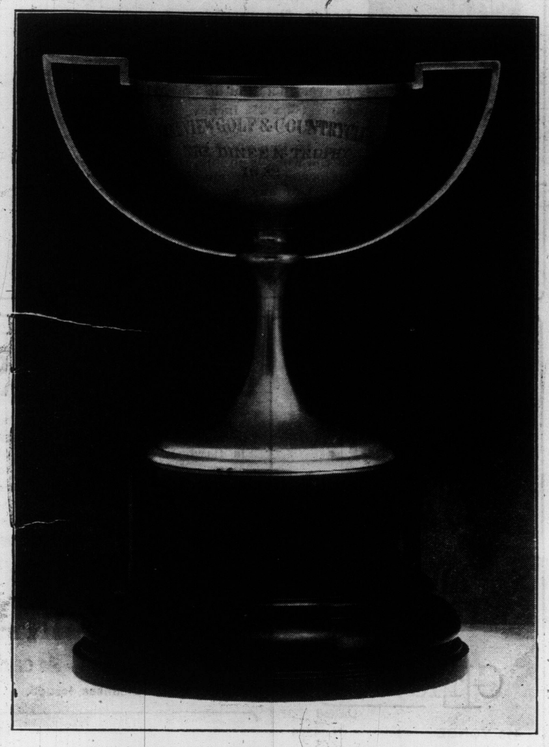
Hats Cleaned Hats Dyed
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
NEW YORK HAT WORKS
566 Yonge St. Phone N. 5165

MISS PERCY HASWELL, WHO WITH HER COMPANY WILL PRESENT "DOROTHY VERNON, OF HADDON HALL," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE THIS WEEK.

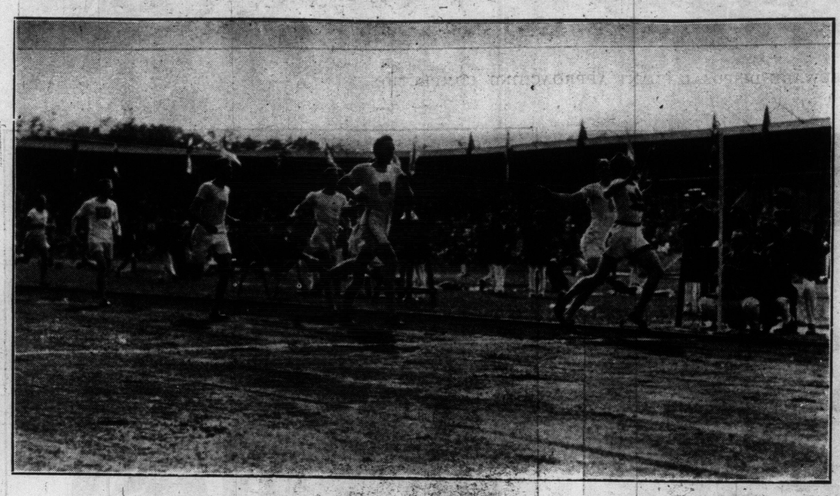


FIRST MAUSOLEUM RECENTLY COMPLETED AT FOREST LAWN MAUSOLEUM CEMETERY, NOW OPEN AND READY FOR INSPECTION DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT HEAD OFFICE, 36 EAST KING STREET. TELEPHONE MAIN 7057 AND MAIN 5710.

MEDITATION.



LAKEVIEW GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB DINEEN TROPHY.
Donated by the President, W. F. Dineen, Esq. To be played for on Civic Holiday. Qualifying round, 36 holes. Followed by match play. A gold medal will be presented each year to the winner. The trophy becomes the property of any player winning it three years in succession.



FINISH OF 800 METRE SEMI-FINAL AT OLMYPIC GAMES. BROCK (CANADA), 1st; EDMUNDSON, 2nd; PARK, 3rd, AND DAVENPORT, 4th.

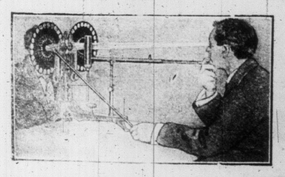
AQUATIC GYMNASTICS ON THE HUMBER RIVER.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, PHOTOGRAPHED AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.

CLIFFORD THOMPSON, son of Mr. Thompson, Manager of Aberdeen Woolen Mills Co.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK OF O'KEEFE'S NEW BREWERY, WHICH WILL BREW 1500 BARRELS OF BEER PER DAY.

GRAND MASTER AUBREY WHITE, GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.



This illustration will tell the tale. We have all the latest and most approved apparatus for accurate eye-testing. Mistakes are impossible, we can help you in any case of eye-trouble. Our way of diagnosing each case is thoroughly scientific. There is no guess work with us, for we employ an expert eyesight specialist.

Don't let the matter of expense keep you from visiting us. Sight is as precious to you as life itself, and our charges are moderate.

Optical Department
H. W. TISDALL'S FACTORY-TO-POCKET JEWELRY STORE
150 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

COMIC SECTION
OF THE
Toronto World
July 28, 1912

Der Captain Crosses a Canyon.

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1
NO SIR! YOU KIDS GO HOME! I HAFF TO GO TO DER INDIANS UND GET SOME GENUINE INDIAN POTTERY UND MIT YOU SKALLYVAGS ALONG SUMPN HAPPENS ALVAYS UND IT GETS BUSTED! I GOT INOUGH OF YOUR MONKEY SHINERS!
AW PLEASE CAP CAN'T WE GO ALONG MIT YOU IF WE 195 GOOD BOYS?

2
FINE POTTERY FRESH ASPARAGUS GINGERALE ETC.
LEETLE BOYS ALL THE TIME MAKE UM QUEEK HURRY!
UND FOR TWO BITS WORTH OF OATS, UND CHARGE IT DOWN ON DER CAPTAIN'S BILL PLEASE!
QUICK PEDRO - GIFF US A BOX OF YOUR BEST SNUFF!
FINE SPONGES
BLOATERS
CIGARETTES

3
OH DER LIFE BOAT CREW ISS ME. UND I PLOW DER RAGING SEA-
JIGGERS FRITZ, HERE COMES DER OLD FELLER! WE BETTER MOSEY HOME
I BET SOME OF DEM GENUINE INDIAN POTS GET A KNICK ANYHOW!
OATS
SNUFF

4
HA-HA-VON'T MRS. KATZENJAMMER GET STUCK UP VEN SHE SEES ALL DISS WOIK FROM DER GENUINE INDIANS - MY!
SNIFF

5
HEY! GIDDAP!
A-A-A-A-A-

6
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! IT'S DEEP!
CHOO!

7
WHOA!
I-A-A-A-A-A-

8
CHOO!

9
A-A-A-A-
A-A-A-A-
CRACK
BANG

10
AH-
CHOW!
AH-
CHOO!
A-AA-
CHOO!
CHOO!
CHOO
CHOO!
CHOO!
CHOO!

11
PEDRO, SELL ME FOR SIXTY CENTS VORTH OF DEM IMITATIONS UND TOMORROW I COME UND PAY YOU—A-A-ACHOO!!
HEEM IS GRAND SNUFF LEETLE BOY BUY FOR YOU SENOR CAPITAN, IS HE NOT SO?
STORE
IMITATION INJUN POTTERY
AH-CHEE!

12
HERE YOU ISS MRS. KATZENJAMMER - GENUINE INDIANERS VOT I BRUNG MY-SELF OVER DER EXPENSION BRIDGE! UND I VISH TO SPEAK FOR A MINUTE ALONE MIT HANS UND FRITZ!
ACH, SUCH FINE CHENUINE VUNS!
BIRKS

The Great Hooligan Duel Is Still On.

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1
WALK TO THE END OF THE ROPE, THEN TURN AND FIRE!
I WILL GIVE AN AUTOMOBILE PARTY AFTER THE DUEL, MY DEAR GASTON.
LET ME DO IT, MY DEAR ALPHONSE

2
THERE GOES MY HAT!
I'LL GET YOUR HAT FOR YOUSE!

3

4
HERE IT IS;- IT AIN'T HOIT!
YOURE VERY KIND
CUB

5
SCOUNDREL! I SHALL PULVERIZE YOU!

6
HOW UNFORTUNATE!
HOW SAD!

7
OH, IF I CAN ONLY GET HIM ASHORE!
JOY!
HE IS SAVED!

8
I'VE STOOD THIS LONG ENOUGH!
BUT ADMIRAL I DIDN'T DO IT ON POIPOSE!
POLICE BOAT

9
TAKE THAT!
ADMIRAL BE CALM!
POLICE BOAT

10
POLICE BOAT

11
IT'S AGIN THE LAW TO BATHE HERE!
DON'T YOU KNOW THIS IS A PRIVATE DOCK?

12
JUDGE THEY WAS BATHING OFF A PRIVATE DOCK!
THEY WAS SWIMMIN' TANDEM!
JUDGE I ASSURE YOUSE IT WAS POIFECTLY ACCIDENTAL!
HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.
K. Opper

Jimmy Sees a Desperate Man!

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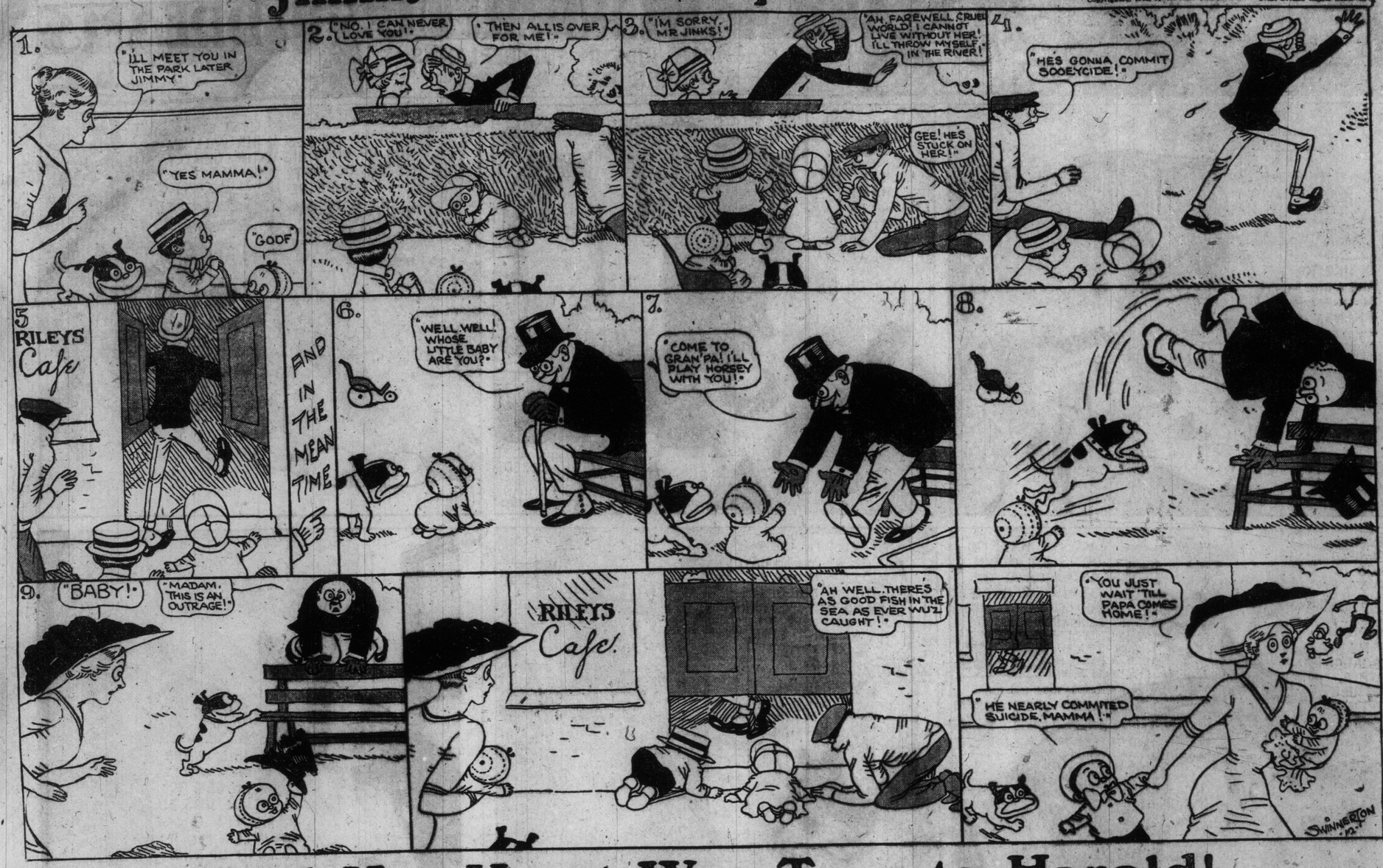

And Her Heart Was True to Harold!

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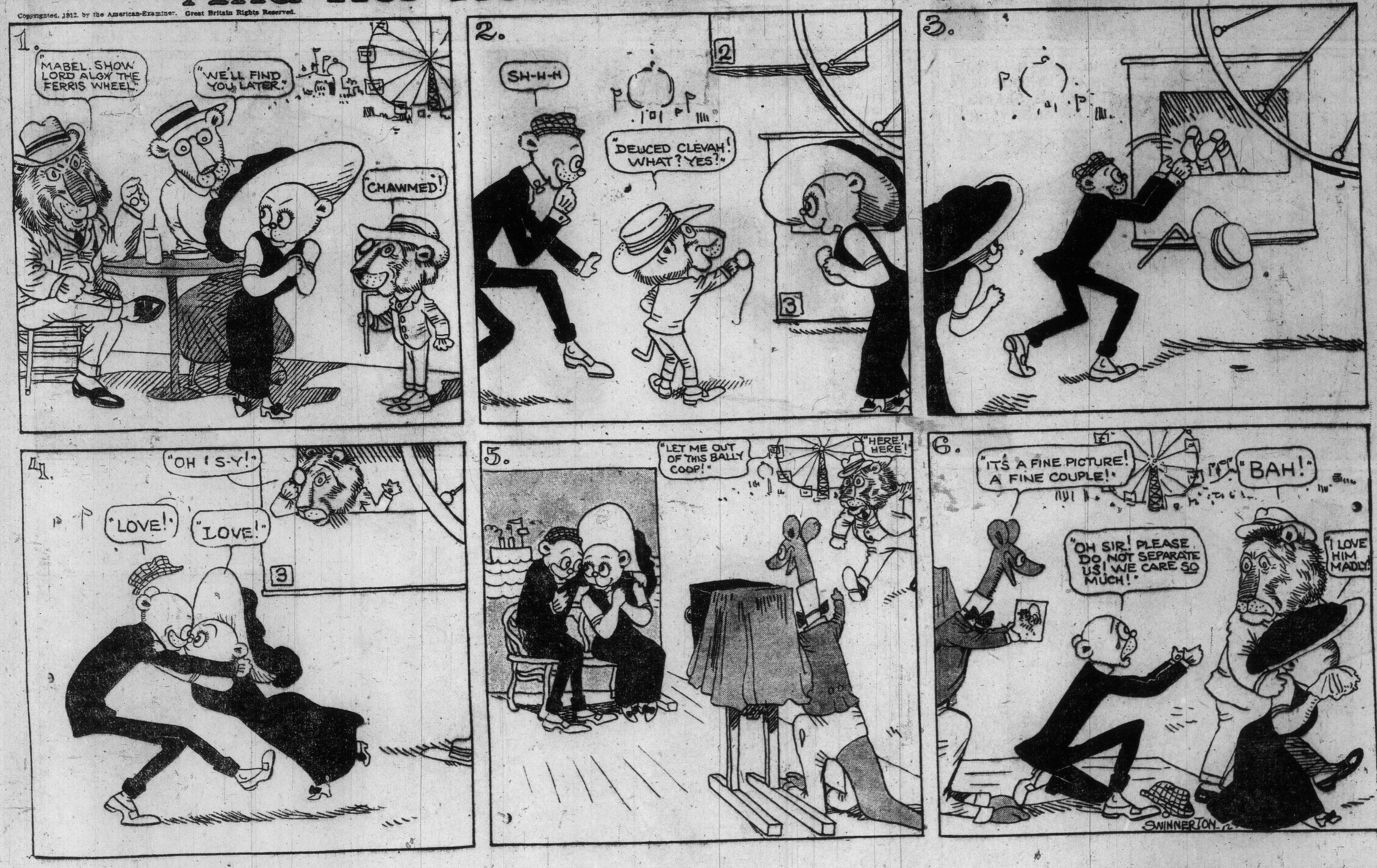

IN THE LAND OF WONDERFUL DREAMS

AN ELEPHANT RIDE IN SLUMBERLAND'S SUMMER RESORT

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1
DO YOU SEE THAT ELEPHANT GOING BY? WELL, IT HAS MADE ME THINK OF SOMETHING!
I'D LIKE TO TAKE A RIDE ON AN ELE-PHANT!

2
HERE IS THE LARGEST ELEPHANT LIVING! HE IS EIGHT STORIES IN HEIGHT. WE WILL TAKE A RIDE ON HIS BACK!
HE'S A HUNDRED TIMES BIG-GER THAN JUMBO

3
OH! HE RAISES US UP ONTO HIS BACK DOESN'T HE? I HOPE HE ISN'T A MEAN FELLOW! HUH! THIS IS FUNNY!
JUST STAND STILL! HE WILL RAISE US UP GENTLY, BUT, SWIFTLY TO WHERE FLIP CAN'T COME!

4
THIS IS ONE OF THE HAP-PIEST MOMENTS OF MY LIFE BECAUSE FLIP IS NOT HERE!
ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS SIT DOWN AND LOOK AT THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF SLUMBERLAND'S SUMMER RESORT!

5
WELL! I'LL BE SWIZ-ZLED! WE'LL HAVE GO UP IN ONE OF THESE BUILDINGS AND GET THROUGH A WINDOW TO REACH THEM!

6
THIS IS THE ONLY WAY I CAN SEE TO GET ON THIS ELE-PHANT'S BACK! WE'LL HAVE TO CLIMB UP HIS TAIL! GO AHEAD!

7
HO! HO! EH? WHAT IS THE TROUBLE? LOOK! HE SEEMS TO BE ANGRY' OH!

8
WELL! I DECLARE IF THAT MISERABLE FLIP IS NOT HANG-ING TO HIS TAIL! ISN'T THIS AWFUL?

9
OH! AND OUR ELEPHANT IS RUNNING AWAY! WHAT WILL WE DO?
WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY CONTINUE ANNOYING US YOU BRAT?

10
HEY! CAN'T YOU STOP THIS BRUTE TILL WE GET ON!

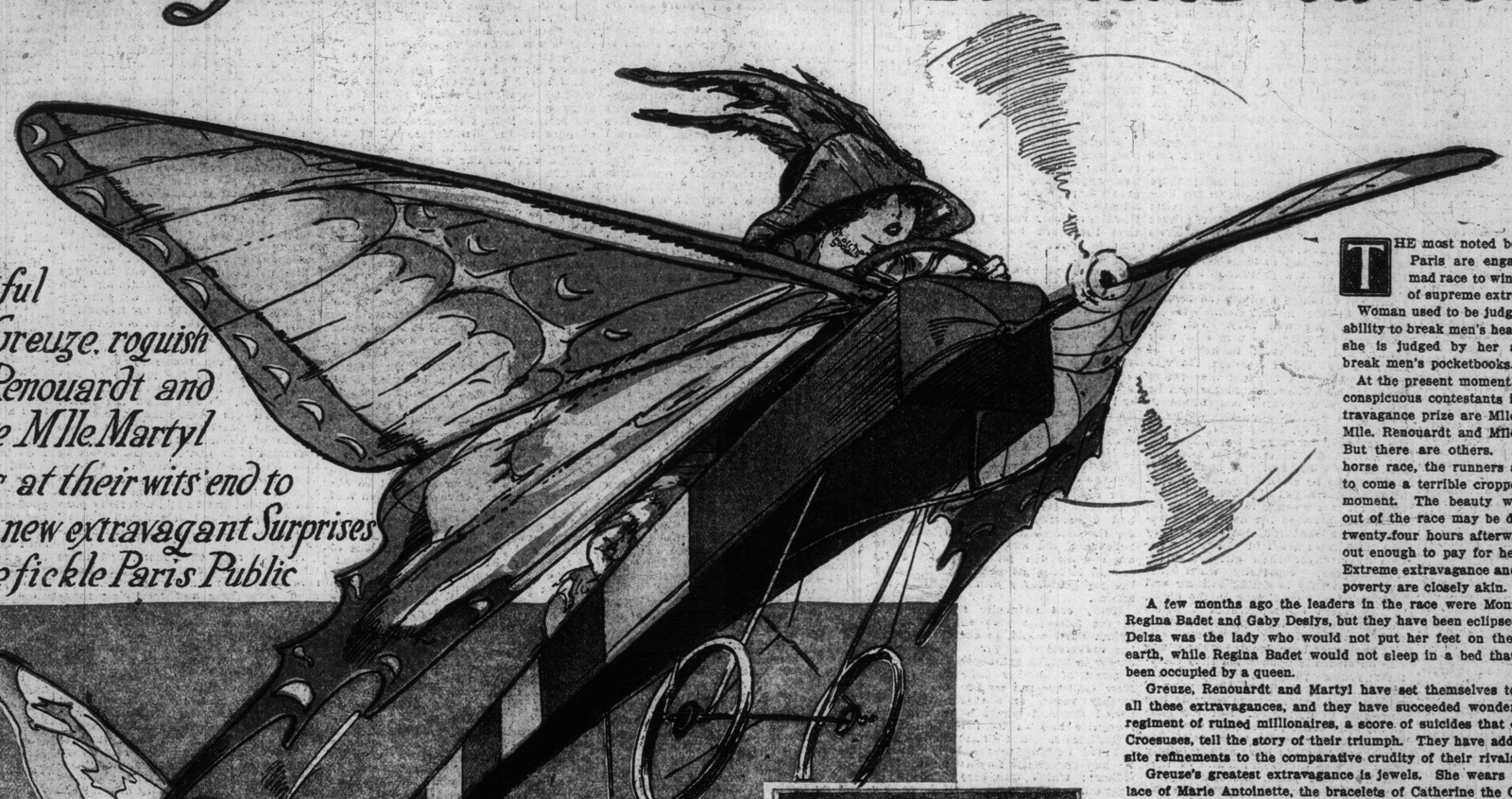
11
WHOA! WHOA! GRACIOUS! HOW CAN I STOP HIM? WHOA! WHOA!
SAY! IF YOU DON'T STOP HIM SOON HE'LL RUIN THE WHOLE TOWN!

12
OH! HUH! I'M GLAD I WAS ONLY DREAM-ING! WHEO!

WINSOR McCAY

Magazine Section of The Toronto Sunday World

The Folly Race of Three French Beauties



How Wistful Mlle. Greuze, roguish Mlle. Renouardt and demure Mlle. Martyl always at their wits' end to invent new extravagant Surprises for the fickle Paris Public

THE most noted beauties of Paris are engaged in a mad race to win the prize of supreme extravagance.

Woman used to be judged by her ability to break men's hearts. Now she is judged by her ability to break men's pocketbooks.

At the present moment the most conspicuous contestants in the extravagance prize are Mlle. Greuze, Mlle. Renouardt and Mlle. Martyl. But there are others. As in a horse race, the runners are liable to come a terrible cropper at any moment. The beauty who drops out of the race may be discovered twenty-four hours afterward without enough to pay for her supper. Extreme extravagance and extreme poverty are closely akin.

A few months ago the leaders in the race were Monna Delza, Regina Badet and Gaby Deslys, but they have been eclipsed. Monna Delza was the lady who would not put her feet on the common earth, while Regina Badet would not sleep in a bed that had not been occupied by a queen.

Greuze, Renouardt and Martyl have set themselves to surpass all these extravagances, and they have succeeded wonderfully. A regiment of ruined millionaires, a score of suicides that once were Croesuses, tell the story of their triumph. They have added exquisite refinements to the comparative crudity of their rivals.

Greuze's greatest extravagance is jewels. She wears the necklace of Marie Antoinette, the bracelets of Catherine the Great and the earrings of Cleopatra. Though she is supremely extravagant, she has perfect taste.

Renouardt's extravagance lies chiefly in dresses. She never wears one twice, and she only wears the costliest creations of the Rue de la Paix, costing $1,000 apiece. Though they are costly, they are also very beautiful. Her specially woven Korean silk stockings cost $500 a pair.

Martyl, the brilliant singer of the Opera Comique, is even more refined in her extravagances than the other two. She would not hang the wealth of Golconda about her neck. Her extravagances are confined to her bibelots.

A hundred art treasures of almost inestimable price adorn her mansion. She possesses the scent bowl of Lucrezia Borgia and the writing desk, with a hundred secret drawers, of Catherine de Medicis.

Where will their extravagance end? A Parisian wit has compared them to daring aeroplanists winging their way toward an unattainable aerial goal on aircraft of gold adorned by inconceivably costly jewels. Some time, sooner rather than later, the daring of the aeroplanists, raised so high above the common herd, must falter, and one after another they will fall to the earth, poor, crushed human things.

Mlle Martyl who writes frivolous notes on the desk of Catherine de Medicis

Mlle Greuze who sports the jewels of many Queens from Cleopatra to Marie Antoinette

Mlle Renouardt who wears stockings at $500 a pair and only wears them once

BURIED ALIVE - - - A Serial Story by Arnold Bennett

CHAPTER I.

The Puce Dressing-gown.

The peculiar angle of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic—that angle which is chiefly responsible for our geography and therefore for our history—had caused the phenomenon known in London as summer. The whizzing globe happened to have turned its most civilized face away from the sun, thus producing night in Selwood Terrace, South Kensington. In No. 91 Selwood Terrace two lights, on the ground-floor and on the first-floor, were silently proving that man's ingenuity can outwit nature's. No. 91 was one of about ten thousand similar houses between South Kensington Station and North End Road. With its grimy stucco front, its cellar kitchen, its hundred stairs and steps, its perfect inconvenience, and its conscience heavy with the doing to death of sundry general servants, it uplifted tin chimney-cowls to heaven and gloomily awaited the day of judgment for London houses, sublimely ignoring the axial and orbital velocities of the earth and even the reckless flight of the whole solar system thru space. You felt that No. 91 was unhappy, and that it could only be rendered happy by a "To let" standard in its front patch and a "No bottles" card in its cellar-windows. It possessed neither of these specifics. Tho of late generally empty, it was never untenanted. In the satire course of its genteel and commodious career it had never once been to let.

Go inside, and breathe its atmosphere of a bored house that is generally empty yet never untenanted. All its twelve rooms dark and folorn, save two; its cellar kitchen dark and folorn; just these two rooms, one on the top of the other like boxes, pitifully struggling against the inveterate gloom of the remaining ten! Stand in the dark hall and get this atmosphere into your lungs.

The principal, the startling thing in the illuminated room on the ground-floor was a dressing-gown, of the color, between heliotrope and purple, known to a previous generation as puce; a quilted garment stuffed with swans down, light as hydrogen — nearly, — and warm as the smile of a kind heart; old, perhaps, possibly worn in its outlying regions and allowing fluffs of feathery white to escape thru its satin pores; but a dressing-gown to dream of. It dominated the unkempt, naked apartment, its voluptuous folds glittering crudely under the sun-replacing oil lamp which was set on a cigar-box on the stained deal table. The oil lamp had a glass reservoir, a chipped chimney, and a cardboard shade, and had probably cost less than a florin; five florins would have purchased the table; and all the rest of the furniture, including the arm-chair in which the dressing-gown reclined, a stool, an easel, three packets of cigarets and a trouser-stretcher, might have been replaced for another ten florins. Up in the corners of the ceiling, obscure in the eclipse of the cardboard shade, was a complicated system of cobwebs to match the dust on the bare floor.

Within the dressing-gown there was a man. This man had reached the interesting age, I mean the age when you think you have shed all the illusions of infancy, when you think you understand life, and when you are often occupied in speculating upon the delicious surprises which existence may hold for you; the age, in sum, that is the most romantic and tender of all ages—for a male. I mean the age of fifty. An age absurdly misunderstood by all those who have not reached it! A thrilling age! Appearances are tragically deceptive.

The inhabitant of the puce dressing-gown had a short greying beard and moustache; his plenteous hair was passing from pepper into salt; there were many minute wrinkles in the hollows between his eyes and the fresh crimson of his cheeks; and the eyes were sad; they were very sad. Had he stood erect and looked perpendicularly down, he would have perceived, not his slippers, but a protuberant button of the dressing-gown. Understand me: I conceal nothing; I admit the figures written in the measurement-book of his tailor. He was fifty. Yet, like most men of fifty, he was still very young, and, like most bachelors of fifty, he was rather helpless. He was quite sure he had not had the best of luck. If he had excavated his soul he would have discovered somewhere in its deeps a wistful, appealing desire to be taken care of, to be sheltered from the inconveniences and harshness of the world. But he would not have admitted the discovery. A bachelor of fifty cannot be expected to admit that he resembles a girl of nineteen. Nevertheless it is a strange fact that the resemblance between the heart of an experienced, adventurous bachelor of fifty and the simple heart of a girl of nineteen is stronger than girls of nineteen imagine; especially when the bachelor of fifty is sitting solitary and unfriended at two o'clock in the night, in the folorn atmosphere of a house that has outlived its hopes. Bachelors of fifty alone will comprhend me.

It has never been decided what young girls do meditate upon when they meditate; young girls themselves cannot decide. As a rule the lonely fancies of middle-aged bachelors are scarcely less amenable to definition. But the case of the inhabitant of the puce dressing-gown was an exception to the rule. He knew, and he could have said, precisely what he was thinking about. In that sad hour and place, his melancholy thoughts were centred upon the resplendent, unique success in life of a gifted and glorious being known to nations and newspapers as Priam Farll.

Riches and Renown.

In the days when the New Gallery was new, a picture, signed by the unknown name of Priam Farll, was exhibited there, and aroused such terrific interest that for several months no conversation among cultured persons was regarded as complete without some reference to it. That the artist was a very great painter indeed was admitted by every one; the only question which cultured persons felt it their duty to settle was whether he was the greatest painter that ever lived or merely the greatest painter since Velasquez. Cultured persons might have continued to discuss that nice point to the present hour, had it not leaked out that the picture had been refused by the Royal Academy. The culture of London then at once healed up its strife and combined to fall on the Royal Academy as an institution which had no right to exist. The affair even got into parliament and occupied three minutes of the imperial legislature. Useless for the Royal Academy to argue that it had overlooked the canvas, for its dimensions were seven feet by five; it represented a policeman, a simple policeman, life-size, and it was not merely the most striking portrait imaginable, but the first appearance of the policeman in great art; criminals, one heard, instinctively fled before it. No! The Royal Academy really could not argue that the work had been overlooked. And in truth the Royal Academy did not argue accidental negligence. It did not argue about its own right to exist. It did not argue at all. It blindly went on existing, and taking about a hundred and fifty pounds a day in shillings at its polished turnstiles. No details were obtainable concerning Priam Farll, whose address was Poste Restante, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Various collectors, animated by deep faith in their own judgment and a sincere desire to encourage British art, were anxious to purchase the picture for a few pounds, and these enthusiasts were astonished and pained to learn that Priam Farll had marked a figure of £1000—the price of a rare postage stamp.

In consequence the picture was not sold; and after an enterprising journal had unsuccessfully offered a reward for the identification of the portrayed policeman, the matter went gently to sleep while the public employed its annual holiday as usual in discussing the big gooseberry of matrimonial relations.

Every one naturally expected that in the following year the mysterious Priam Farll would, in accordance with the universal rule for a successful career in British art, contribute another portrait of another policeman to the New Gallery—and so on for about twenty years, at the end of which period England would have learnt to recognize him as its favorite painter of policemen. But Priam Farll contributed nothing to the New Gallery. He had apparently forgotten the New Gallery: which was considered to be ungracious, if not ungrateful, on his part. Instead, he adorned the Paris salon with a large seascape showing penguins in the foreground. Now these penguins became the penguins of the continental year; they made penguins the fashionable bird in Paris, and also (twelve months later) in London. The French government offered to buy the picture on behalf of the republic at its customary price of five hundred francs, but Priam Farll sold it to the American connoisseur, Whitney C. Whitt, for five thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold the policeman, whom he had kept by him, to the same connoisseur for ten thousand dollars. Whitney C. Whitt was the expert who had paid two hundred thousand dollars for a Madonna and St. Joseph, with donor, of Raphael. The enterprising journal before mentioned calculated that, counting the space actually occupied on the canvas by the policeman, the daring connoisseur had expended two guineas per square inch on the policeman.

At which stage the vast newspaper public suddenly woke up and demanded with one voice:

"Who is this Priam Farll?"

Tho the query remained unanswered, Priam Farll's reputation was henceforward absolutely assured, and this in spite of the fact that he omitted to comply with the regulations ordained by English society for the conduct of successful painters. He ought, first, to have taken the elementary precaution of being born in the United States. He ought, after having refused all interviews for months, to have ultimately granted a special one to a newspaper with the largest circulation. He ought to have returned to England, grown a mane and a tufted tail, and become the king of beasts; or at least to have made a speech at a banquet about the noble and purifying mission of art. Assuredly he ought to have painted the portrait of his father or grandfather as an artisan, to prove that he was not a snob. But no! Not content with making each of his pictures utterly different from all the others, he neglected all the above formalities—and yet managed to pile triumph on triumph. There are some men of whom it may be said that, like a punter on a good day, they can't do wrong. Priam Farll was one such. In a few years he had become a legend, a standing side-dish of a riddle. No one knew him; no one saw him; no one married him. Constantly abroad, he was ever the subject of conflicting rumors. Parfitts themselves, his London agents, knew naught of him but his handwriting—on the back of cheques in four figures. They sold an average of five large and five small pictures for him every year. These pictures arrived out of the unknown and the cheques went into the unknown.

Young artists, mute in admiration before the masterpieces from his brush which enriched all the national galleries of Europe (save, of course, that in Trafalgar Square), dreamt of him, worshipped him, and quarrelled fiercely about him, as the very symbol of glory, luxury and flawless accomplishment, never conceiving him as a man like themselves, with boots to lace up, a palette to clean, a beating heart, and an instinctive fear of solitude.

Finally there came to him the paramount distinction, the last proof that he was appreciated. The press actually fell into the habit of mentioning his name without explanatory comment. Exactly as it does not write "Mr. A. J. Balfour, the eminent statesman," or "Sarah Bernhardt, the renowned actress," or "Charles Peace, the historic murderer," but simply "Mr. A. J. Balfour," "Sarah Bernhardt," or "Charles Peace"; so it wrote simply Mr. Priam Farll." And no occupant of a smoker in a morning train ever took his pipe out of his mouth to ask, "What is the Johnny?" Greater honor in England hath no man. Priam Farll was the first English painter to enjoy this supreme social reward.

And now he was inhabiting the puce dressing-gown.

The Dreadful Secret.

A bell startled the forlorn house; its loud old-fashioned jangle came echoingly up the basement stairs and struck the ear of Priam Farll, who half rose and then sat down again. He knew that it was an urgent summons to the front door, and that none but he could answer it; and yet he hesitated.

Leaving Priam Farll, the great and wealthy artist, we return to that far more interesting person, Priam Farll the private human creature; and come at once to the dreadful secret of his character, the trait in him which explained the peculiar circumstances of his life.

As a private human creature, he happened to be shy.

He was quite different from you or me. We never feel secret qualms at the prospect of meeting strangers, or of taking quarters at a grand hotel, or of entering a large house for the first time, or of walking across a room full of seated people, or of dismissing a servant, or of arguing with a haughty female aristocrat behind a post-office counter, or of passing a shop where we owe money. As for blushing or hanging back, or even looking awkward, when faced with any such simple, everyday acts, the idea of conduct so childish would not occur to us. We behave naturally under all circumstances—for why should a sane man behave otherwise? Priam Farll was different. To call the world's attention visually to the fact of his own existence was anguish to him. But in a letter he could be absolutely brazen. Give him a pen and he was fearless.

Now he knew that he would have to go and open the front door. Both humanity and self-interest urged him to go instantly. For the visitant was assuredly the doctor, come at last to see the sick man lying upstairs. The sick man was Henry Leek, and Henry Leek was Priam Farll's bad habit. While somewhat of a rascal (as his master guessed), Leek was a very perfect valet. Like you and me, he was never shy. He always did the natural thing naturally. He had become, little by little, indispensable to Priam Farll, the sole means of living communication between Priam Farll and the universe of men. The master's shyness, resembling a deer's, kept the pair almost entirely out of England, and, on their continuous travels, the servant invariably stood between that sensitive diffidence and the world. Leek saw every one who had to be seen, and did everything that involved personal contacts. And, being a bad habit, he had, of course, grown on Priam Farll, and thus, year after year, for a quarter of a century, Farll's shyness, with his riches and his glory, had increased. Happily Leek was never ill. That is to say, he never had been ill, until this day of their sudden incognito arrival in London for a brief sojourn. He could hardly have chosen a more inconvenient moment; for in London of all places, in that inherited house in Selwood Terrace which he so seldom used, Priam Farll could not carry on daily life without him. It really was unpleasant and disturbing in the highest degree, this illness of Leek's. The fellow had apparently caught cold on the night-boat. He had fought the approaches of insidious disease for several hours, going forth to make purchases and incidentally consulting a doctor; and then, without warning, in the very act of making up Farll's couch, he had abandoned the struggle, and since his own bed was not ready, he had taken to his master's. He always did the natural thing naturally. And Farll had been forced to help him undress!

From this point onwards Priam Farll, opulent tho he was and illustrious, had sunk to a tragic impotence. He could do nothing for himself; and he could do nothing for Leek, because Leek refused both brandy and sandwiches and the larder consisted solely of brandy and sandwiches. The man lay upstairs there, comatose, still, silent, waiting for the doctor who had promised to pay an evening visit. And the summer day had darkened into the summer night.

The notion of issuing out into the world and personally obtaining food for himself or aid for Leek, did genuinely seem to Priam Farll an impossible notion; he had never done such things. For him a shop was an impregnable fort garrisoned by ogres. Besides, it would have been necessary to "ask," and "asking" was the torture of tortures. So he had wandered, solicitous and helpless, up and down the stairs, until at length Leek, ceasing to be a valet and deteriorating into a mere human organism, had feebly yet curtly requested to be just let alone, asserting that he was right enough. Whereupon the envied of all painters, the symbol of artistic glory and triumph, had assumed the valet's notorious puce dressing-gown and established himself in a hard chair for a night of discomfort.

The bell rang once more, and there was a sharp impressive knock that reverberated thru the forlorn house in a most portentous and terrifying manner. It might have been death knocking. It engendered the horrible suspicion, "Suppose he's seriously ill?" Priam Farll sprang up nervously, braced to meet ringers and knockers.

Cure for Shyness.

On the other side of the door, dressed in frock coat and silk hat, there stood hesitating a tall, thin, weary man who had been afoot for exactly twenty hours, in pursuit of his usual business of curing imaginary ailments by means of medicine and suggestion, and leaving real ailments to nature, aided by colored water. His attitude toward the medical profession was somewhat sardonic, partly because he was convinced that only the gluttony of South Kensington provided him with a livelihood, but more because his wife and two fully-developed daughters spent too much on their frocks. For years, losing sight of the fact that he was an immortal soul, they had been treating him as a breakfast-in-the-slot machine: they put a breakfast in the slot, pushed a button of his waistcoat, and drew out banknotes. For this, he had neither partner, nor assistant, nor carriage, nor holiday: his wife and daughters could not afford him these luxuries. He was able, conscientious, chronically tired, bald and fifty. He was also, strange as it may seem, shy; tho indeed he had grown used to it, as a man gets used to a hollow tooth or an eel to skinning. No qualities of the young girl's heart about the heart of Dr. Cashmore. He really did not know human nature, and he never dreamt of anything more paradisiacal than a Sunday Pullman escapade to Brighton.

Priam Farll opened the door which divided these two hesitating men, and they saw each other by the light of the gas lamp (for the hall was in darkness).

"This Mr. Farll's?" asked Dr. Cashmore, with the unintentional asperity of shyness.

As for Priam, the revelation of his name by Leek shocked him almost into a sweat. Surely the number of the house should have sufficed.

"Yes," he admitted, half shy and half vexed. "Are you the doctor?"

"Yes."

Dr. Cashmore stepped into the obscurity of the hall.

"How's the invalid going on?"

"I can scarcely tell you," said Priam. "He's in bed, very quiet."

"That's right," said the doctor. "When he came to my surgery this morning I advised him to go to bed."

Then followed a brief awkward pause, during which Priam Farll coughed and the doctor rubbed his hands and hummed a fragment of melody.

"By Jove!" the thought flashed thru the mind of Farll. "This chap's shy, I do believe!"

And thru the mind of the doctor, "And here's another of 'em, all nerves!"

They both instantly, from sheer good-natured condescension the one to the other, became at ease. It was as if a spring had been loosed. Priam shut the door and shut out the ray of the street lamp.

"I'm afraid there's no light here, said he.

"I'll strike a match," said the doctor.

"Thanks very much," said Priam.

The flare of a wax vesta illumined the splendors of the puce dressing-gown. But Dr. Cashmore did not blench. He could flatter himself that in the matter of dressing-gowns he had nothing to learn.

"By the way, what's wrong with him, do you think?" Priam Farll inquired in his most boyish voice.

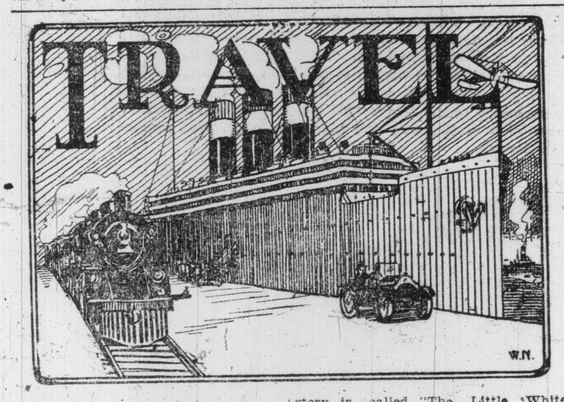
"Don't know. Chill! He had a loud cardiac murmur. Might be anything. That's why I said I'd call anyhow tonight. Couldn't come any sooner. Been on my feet since six o'clock this morning. You know what it is—G. P's. day."

He smiled grimly in his fatigue.

"It's very good of you to come," said Priam Farll with warm, vivacious sympathy. He had an astonishing gift for imaginatively putting himself in the place of other people.

"Not at all!" the doctor muttered. He was quite touched. To hide the fact that he was touched he struck a second match. "Shall we go upstairs?"

Continued Next Week.



TOPICS OF THE TIME

Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens

Everyone knows the delightful story of Peter Pan and I suppose everyone also knows that the scenes are laid in Kensington Gardens and the Serpentine in London. I remember being in London soon after this lovely English story became so popular on the stage, and seeing the children digging with their little shovels under a certain tree in the well-kept park, asked a friendly policeman why they were allowed to do so. "Sure," said he in a musical Irish voice, "Mr. Barrie has burried some treasure under this tree and, lord bless ye, the childer be trying to foind it."

Passers-by throw pennies in the sand for the wee adventurers to find. Imagine, if you can, the joy of these children to be playing in the park one day recently and to discover the beautiful statue of their hero, Peter Pan, playing his flute. The statue is a tribute to the genius of the man who could conceive a story that has held the entire world. In book form the story is called "The Little White Bird," by J. M. Barrie.

Captain Bernier is leaving this week on an expedition to the north, in search of gold, diamonds and other valuables. Capt. Bernier has made three cruises to the far north, when he asserted Canada's sovereignty and compelled the American whalers to pay tribute.

TRAVEL BUREAU

1. G. G. P., Toronto. You ask where to spend your holidays and, under the circumstances you mention, I would suggest Muskoka Lakes. There you will find plenty of young life, dancing, canoeing and a round of sports. Write ahead for accommodation as this is a crowded season.

2. Wanderer, Rosedale. Have you ever been east thru the Maritime Provinces? This is a lovely summer trip by land, since you prefer terra firma to the rolling deep, and the Canadian Government Railways, office in the King Edward block, will be glad to furnish most interesting reading matter to you. Ask for "Storied Halifax," "St. John, the City of the Loyalists," "Prince Edward Island, the Garden of the Gulf" and "Quebec, the Ancient Capital." If I can assist you further, please let me know.

3. Lit., Ont. St. Vincent, one of the delightful West India Islands which has ratified the treaty with Canada, lies west of Barbados and is reached by either the Pickford and Black Line from Halifax or by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service from New York. You will find the trip thru the West Indies, visiting the Panama Canal, a very interesting one, but at this time of year secure your state room on the windward side of the ship. Trinidad is now the chief calling station and here you will transfer to the Inter-Island steamer taking you to St. Vincent. Boom Canadian trade.

4. W. H. L. Your question scarcely comes under the heading of travel. I will say, however, that neither ladies nor gentlemen in any country chew gum.

5. Daniel P. Will answer next week, as I am obtaining special information for you.

H. E. P. It is a pity you did not write to this department of The Sunday World before you left for the trolley trip. The Brantford to Galt electric, known as the Grand Valley, suffered serious damage by floods early in the spring, and since went into liquidation. I understand it has been taken over and will probably become a part of another system, in operation next year. Hamilton is an excellent radial centre. You might try a trip another time thru the fruit district to Grimsby or in the other direction to Oakville.

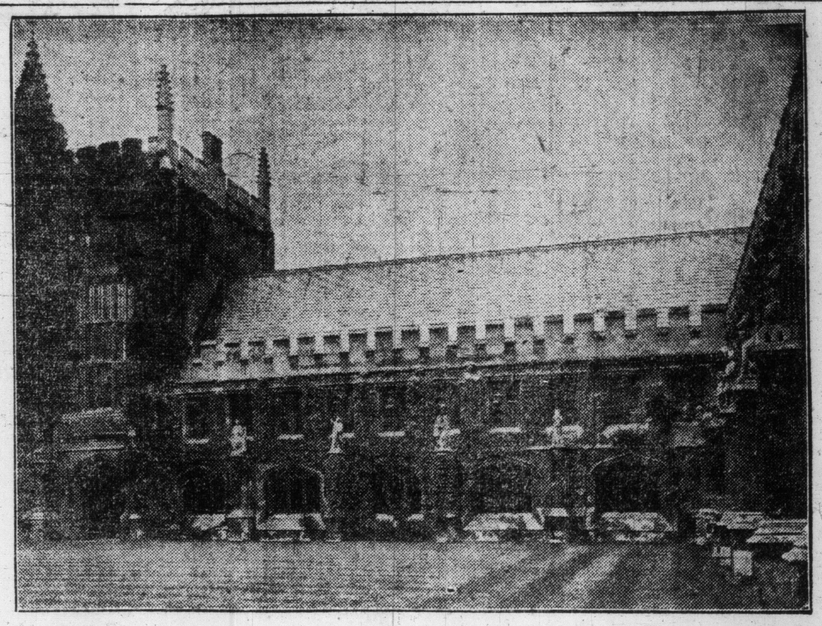
7. L. R. I. Our medical knowledge is very limited but, from practical experience and from the experience of friends, I would say that there is no positive way to avoid sea-sickness. Mother Sill's Sea Sick Remedy is highly spoken of by many, but if one is somewhat careful of their diet for several days before sailing, one is not likely to suffer too severely from mal de mer.

8. Jack. Under those circumstances do not make any definite arrangements until you reach London. It is not generally known this side of the water by those who have not been abroad, that the railways in England are continually offering the most tempting rates to the most interesting places along their lines. Not only do they include the rail fare but in many cases motor cars are provided to take you miles thru the beautiful green country. Details may be had from the Great Western Railway, 35 Adelaide-street east, and from the London and North Western Railway, 19 Adelaide street east, or the Midland Railway, 65 Yonge-street. These are the Toronto agencies for the above great railways running from London. The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway also offer special rates to various seaside places, but I am not aware that they have any agency here.

Embroidery Contest Closes Monday, July 29

The Sunday World's Embroidery contest closes to-morrow, Monday, the 29th, and no entries post marked later than that day will be accepted. The competition has aroused a great deal of interest amongst women readers of The World, as many beautiful pieces of work have already been submitted.

The editor has met with a little difficulty in arranging for the judges owing to the fact that this is the holiday season, and so many people are out of town. However, two of the experts whom we have selected to judge the embroidery will return shortly, and next week we will be able to make a definite announcement as to who the judges are, and as to when the names of the prize-winners will be given out.



FOUNDER'S TOWER, OXFORD. THE ROSEDALE TRAVEL CLUB ENJOYED A VISIT TO THE HISTORIC COLLEGES LAST WEEK.

another month; her mother, Mrs. Carleton, has returned.

A wedding of interest to the Canadian Colony in London was that of Eleanor May, daughter of Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Ponton, to the Rev. Robert Charles Blagrave, rector of Christ Church, Belleville. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

The christening service of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude G. Bryan took place on June 28, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-st., Grosvenor square, London. The child was named Claude Gilbert Furness Bryan, his godparents being Lady Furness, Lord Furness, Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., and Dr. George W. Badgerow, F. R. C. S. After the ceremony Lady Furness held a reception at the residence, 21 Grosvenor square. Mr. Claude Bryan is a son of Canon and Mrs. Bryan, of Parkdale, and was private secretary to Sir Gilbert Parker for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Strathy have left for a five-weeks' trip to Brittany.

Dr. Franklin Dawson is in England and will return early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ridout sailed yesterday to visit relatives in England.

Lord and Lady Strathcona gave their usual reception in London in honor of Dominion Day. This year there are so many Canadians abroad that it was unusually well attended. There were also many prominent English people present.

Sir William Mulock and Sir Charles Moss attended Lord and Lady Strathcona's reception.

Mr. J. M. Clark, K. C., is in England.

Hon. Mr. Hazen lunched with Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, at the former's home.

The Senate of Glasgow University conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Dr. Robert Alexander Falconer, C. M. G., President of Toronto University. Dr. Falconer has been attending the Imperial University Conference in Scotland and England.

Mr. and Miss Neale will leave for an extended visit to England in September.

Dr. A. S. Vogt is in Munich. Communications should be addressed to his permanent European address, care of Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard-st., London, E. C., England, from where they will be forwarded to him.

On June 26 Miss Elizabeth B. Ladd, daughter of the Hon. Herbert B. Ladd, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was married in Masuka, Uganda, to Dr. Robt. Ernest McConnell, of Montreal, who has attained distinction in research work, and is now employed by the British Government on important work in British East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Guest are spending a few weeks in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvey are in Europe.

Canadians On the Go.

Mrs. Ethel Brodie Staunton and her little daughter, Jessie, had a delightful visit with Lord and Lady Harris, at their beautiful old country seat—Belmont in Kent. Lord Harris is an equerry to His Majesty, King George, and has only recently returned from India, where he was Governor of Madras and Mysore for several years.

Miss Carleton will remain in London

Putnam's Corn Extractor
DOES EASE YOUR CORNS

Takes the sting right out—cleans 'em right off without pain. Thousands say it's the surest thing to rid the feet of calloused, sore lumps or corns. Don't suffer—that's foolish—buy a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, it does the trick quickly, and is invariably satisfactory.

The Field of Art

Miss Clara Hagarty is sketching in Italy this summer.

Mr. Homer Watson, R. C. A., President of the Canadian Art Club, has returned to Canada after a most successful visit to England. Mr. Watson's strong interpretation of Canada was much praised by the qualified critics of London. At the International Exhibition, Knightsbridge, were exhibited "Early Summer," "The Stumpers" and "The Smugglers Cove." At the Goupil Gallery Summer Exhibition, were four others including the "Saw Mill" and "The Cottage." While Mr. Watson was in England he received an invitation from the Duke of Argyll, an old patron, to visit him at Kensington Palace.

Madame Innes-Taylor, of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, was the recipient of a pearl and diamond brooch from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in recognition of her services at the musicale they gave during their stay at Benvenuto.

Margaret: They say that Mrs. Baker makes a fortune out of a cure for obesity.

Katharine: Yes. She lives on the fat of the land.

Midsummer Superstitions

Some Quaint Beliefs and Customs.

Summer, despite its long hours of sunshine and cheery atmosphere, is not free from supernatural influences. As a protection against the latter resource is had to trees and flowers.

In Strathspey, it used to be the custom on Midsummer's Day to make a hoop with wood from the rowan-tree, and in the morning and evening, cause the sheep and lambs to pass thru it. This was deemed a preventive against the machination of badly-disposed spirits.

So firm was the belief in the psychic properties of this tree, that no one in the county ever went without a sprig of it when traveling; and dairymaids, armed with one of its branches, used to drive the cattle to and from the shealings, or to the summer pastures.

If anyone wanted to do their neighbor a bad turn, no surer method was found than by placing a yellow rose-leaf in their bed on Midsummer's Eve. This invariably brought the person who slept in the bed bad luck.

On Midsummer's night a very wide berth used to be given to churchyards and cross-roads, as that was one of the occasions when the spirits of the dead walked abroad.

On Midsummer's Eve forests were thought to be alive with all kinds of fairies, and to sleep in them on that night was believed to be incurring the risk of enchantment. The oak-tree was specially patronized by satyrs and fauns; the silver and copper beeches, time popular, chestnut and may-tree by nymphs, and the more charming and frivolous of the sprites that loved dancing, and used to form circles and dance around to the tunes played by fairy pipers. Pixies preferred elm-trees; goblins, firs.

On Midsummer Eve the ash-tree was allowed a rest, and ceased from uttering its harrowing cries. On that night, too, the mandrake omitted to groan, the willow to shed tears, and the night-shade to be deadly.

The moonlight on Midsummer's night was regarded as being particularly auspicious to children, and mothers would place their infants in the moonbeams in order to insure them having a lucky year. On that night the moon was said to have a very soothing effect on the insane and idiots, and on all those suffering from mental troubles.

To see a black cat out of doors on Midsummer's Night was thought to predict a legacy; a white cat, a year of prosperity; a tortoise-shell cat, illness.

An Antidote to Cancer.

To be born on Midsummer's Day was regarded as very propitious; whilst to die on Midsummer's Day was thought to be a sure sign the deceased had gone to heaven.

Just as violet-leaves are still thought by some to be an antidote to cancer, so in olden times other flowers—summer flowers—were regarded as preventives of other diseases, ailments, etc. The smell of roses on Midsummer's Day cured diphtheria, biliousness, and headaches; dock-leaves cured ulcers; pansy-leaves stopped neuralgia.

Kit's Column

A Weekly Letter of Comment & Opinion

Shot for the Suffragettes

Some heavy shot has been thrown into the Suffragette ranks by the famous biologist, Sir Almroth Wright, in the columns of The London Times. He contends that since the character of woman alters at different stages of her life, she is on this account unfit, because of the upset of her mental equilibrium, to govern, or to have the franchise. He alludes frankly to these disabilities of women during the time of reproduction, and when that function ceases at "the Dangerous Age." He declares that it is the tendency of woman to "morally warp when nervously ill," and points to the alteration of character in a woman about to assume the offices of maternity. He finds the sex, therefore, not to be depended on at certain times; to be unreasonable, capricious and unbalanced at various seasons, and he judges that there is great peril for everybody in giving women the vote.

Sir Almroth goes minutely into the matter. He classes women into the physically violent who feel that they may indulge in window smashing, and other like fancies whenever the mood takes them; into those who have all their lives been strangers to joy, and whose long repressed natures burst into flame at the first chance—the sexually embittered—he terms these—in whom everything has turned to gall, and bitterness of heart and hatred of men. Next, he places what he terms the "incomplete" women—one side of whose nature is atrophied. Their program is side by side work with men and equal pay. Finally we come to Sir Almroth's intellectual woman who, he affirms, is poisoned by her own self-esteem and flies out at every man who does not pay homage to her intellect. She is the woman—a common type these days—who is insulted when some meek little man avers that the woman for him is the old-fashioned-type of wife, and mother, and queen and maker of the home.

When the Storm Broke

You may imagine the thrill that ran thru the British Suffragist camp when the stately Times came out with columns of matter of this sort. With a clash and a clang the storm broke above Sir Almroth's top hat. Not only women, but men of his own profession raged at the far-famed biologist. He was told that as a medical man his opinion was prejudiced; that his observations being solely turned upon abnormal women, the sick, the hysterical, the diseased, were of little account. He was informed bluntly that women's hysteria was caused by man's attitude towards woman. He forced her to lead an unnatural life in the house in occupations—(such as dish-washing, no doubt) which have never seriously interested her mind. He was likewise made aware of the fact that the unbalanced mind is not common only to the female, and that more men than women commit suicide, and other little things of that kind.

Then a medical brother figuratively jumped on his altogether too-well advertised rival. He also wrote to The Times deploring the "terrible" ignorance of Sir Almroth Wright as to the class of women, rank and file, who work in the suffrage movement. Sir Victor Horsely, the celebrated London surgeon, likewise put in his oar for the women. He considered Sir Almroth's statements to be "most repulsive in the debased picture they present of woman in her relation to man." He further—and mightily—scores one remark of his learned brother, who said that medical women—popularly termed "lady doctors," are never on the side of modesty, or in favor of any reticences. This Sir Victor calls unpardonable, and says that Sir Almroth Wright by this one statement alone "has insulted his profession and his sex."

Finally the organ of the Suffragette cause—"Votes for Women"—insists that statistics vindicate the suffragist contention and "disprove every point alleged by the famed biologist."

A Great Truth

All the same Sir Almroth Wright nails a great truth when he says that in permitting herself to indulge in physical violence woman is offending against the unwritten law which brands it as an ignominy when a man leaves a woman in the lurch to save his own life, and which makes it an outrage for a man to do violence to a woman. The most uneducated man in the street would resent as an outrage to civilization the sight of a man striking a blow at a woman. "The militant suffragist"—says the great biologist—"cannot understand why anyone should think civilization is outraged when she scuffles in the street mud with a policeman." Very soon no one will think it an outrage for a man to strike back the woman who hits him, and since woman's strength is in no way equal to that of man, it is she who will meet with punishment and degradation. We must not break that unwritten law—that truce of God between the sexes, for if we do, with that breakage goes every bit of our femininity, much of our decency, and all of our privileges.

White Suits for Men

When will Canadian men agree to dress in biazing hot weather in light or white garments? How absurd it is for men to go about carrying their coats over their arms when they might be fitly and sensibly clothed in raw silk, white flannel, or duck suits. The odd man whom you do meet so dressed on a hot day, looks more ashamed of himself than anything else. He thinks he cuts a singular figure, when he is really the only man on the street who is suitably appareled. The fat man plodding along hugging his coat, or the dripping youth in tweeds who stands on the corner mopping his brow, does not make a pleasant picture. There is no law that I ever heard of to prevent a man wearing a linen or duck suit on a hot day. Look at the Jamaicans, or the men in Barbadoes, or even in mild Bermuda, or any other hot country. They wear white clothes. And there are weeks together when it is hotter in Canada than I ever knew the weather to be during six months' sojourn in the tropics. Down there it is a different sort of heat, lighter and airier somehow—not humid and clinging and breathless. One man whom I asked about this said that it made a fellow look so singular to do that sort of thing, that he, for one, fought shy of it. Surely the average man is not as timid a creature as all that? Surely some men have a little horse sense! As I write I am watching them—during short rests—from my window. There goes a stout, large man toiling along carrying hat and coat. He is vestless, and his braces are on crooked, and altogether he is a humiliating spectacle, poor, foolish fellow! And there goes another and another—a whole string of men—all clothed in tweeds, gray, or blue, or black—all hot looking, and tired, and perspiring. Not one walking lightly as if he had any ambition, or inspiration in the world. And this when in a white or tan linen suit and straw hat—a man might look almost as well as we women do.

A Seasonable Cocktail

This is the Marquis of Queensberry's recipe for a sea-side cocktail: Mix a pretty girl with a holiday boy, and soak them in moonlight till midnight. Squeeze into a tiny corner of the pier. Stir well with love-waltz music. Serve with an engagement ring. Who would ever think the man who invented the Queensberry ring rules would thing of concocting a cocktail like this?

A Smart Tailor

One day, three tailors, English, Scotch and Irish, were bragging about what each one could do in the way of making clothes.

Said the Englishman:

"If I saw a man walking down the street I could make a suit of clothes for him."

The Scot thought he would go the Englishman one better, so he said:

"If I only caught a glimpse of a man going around a corner I could make a suit of clothes for him."

Said Paddy:

"Shure, if I could only lay me eye on the man wint round Imfwanvakoff on the corner the man wint round I could make a shoot of clothes for him."

Kit

THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN SCOTLAND.

The annual report of the fishery board for Scotland states that the sea-fish (exclusive of shellfish) taken by Scotch fishermen in 1911 amounted to 8,175,731 hundredweight, valued at $14,492,437. The value of shellfish was $326,787, thus bringing the total value of all kinds of fish landed to $14,818,224, a decrease from 1910 of $267,763, but an excess of $582,473 over the average catch of the previous five years.

The number of persons employed in the fisheries and various subsidiary industries in 1911 was 89,153, of whom 38,626 made up the crews of the 9543 vessels engaged.

A notable feature of the industry was the continued development of the fleet of mechanical power boats. Last year there were 1486 steam vessels and 233 motor vessels in the sea fisheries, against 1393 steam and 156 motor vessels in 1910. The transition which has been taking place from sailing to power-propelled boats is shown by the statement that of the catch of herrings in 1906, sailing vessels took 69 per cent. and steam vessels 31 per cent., while in 1911 sailing vessels took 36 per cent., steam vessels 59 per cent., and motor vessels 5 per cent.

The employment of steam trawlers in herring fishing has been rapidly extending in the North Sea. Most of these rrawlers had a very lucrative season last year, and it is expected that herring trawling will still further develop in the near future.

Blobbs: If you were going in for music, which instrument would you choose?

Slobbs: Well, I've always thought I would like to be a soloist on a cash register.—Philadephia Record.

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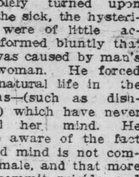

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The Queen of Hearts — By Nell Brinkley

She Broke Some Hearts All of a Summer's Day

KIT'S CORRESPONDENCE

RULES: Please write on one side of the paper only. Do not send articles for insertion or criticism. Queries on etiquet or toilet not answered. Correspondence on topics of general interest invited. Address KIT, P. O. Box, 183, Hamilton, Ont.

AN IRISH CANADIAN (Toronto).—No, I never read the book you mention. Where can I get it? I am sorry to hear you join in the chorus that Canadians turn the cold shoulder to old-country-men—Scotch and Irish as well as English. I thought the two former, anyway, were always well treated over here. I am taking the liberty of quoting a little of your letter on this very interesting topic: "You did not overcolor the picture in describing the treatment meted out to the stranger who takes up his task here, in your remarks on 'No old-countrymen need apply,' the other day. Canada has many allurements; her greatness only dawns on one after he is brought in contact with it. I, too, have felt the iron, and the stories I hear of how some are treated are not of the kind to make me advise any of my friends to make the plunge unconcernedly. I had the best references, but they were of very little import when I landed here. My personality was rugged enough to bear contumely without altering a hair, but really if the Canadian does not want the man from the old country, if he has nothing for him but insult and patronizing churlishness, he might let it be known before he arrives." Not long since I made it my business to ask a Canadian who has interests in the west about this thing. He answered that it was quite true Canadians did not care about Englishmen; that the latter put on superior airs, were not accommodating, wanted things run as in the old country, and were generally unyielding and disturbers. He said he would not employ an Englishman (as is a man who gives employment to many) while he could get a Canadian or a Yankee. Asked if his strictures applied to the Scotch and Irish, he said, no. These were more adaptable, especially the Irishman, whom he found pliable, the most always reliable. He spoke with great warmth, and assured me the English were not liked in our westerrn provinces. An English lady, just arrived here, said to me, rather sadly, in a tone not a little astonished: "I am afraid they don't like us here. I thought, at home, that Canadians preferred us, as immigrants to any others; but I find that it is not so, and I do not quite understand it." So, you see, there is a good deal of—shall we call it "unrest"?—over the whole question. By the way, have you read Arthur Hawkes' report? If not, get it—write to him for it at British Weekly office, Manning Chambers, Toronto—it is full of meat along this line. Regarding your remarks on Socialism. I know there is a very sane and very powerful sort of Socialism being taught now—very different from that of the old, ungoverned, jingo sort—and it is mighty dangerous to the old order. Regarding the fruit farm possibilities, I have made inquiries, but no answers as yet. Send me an address that will get you any time. I know all about the Spirit of the Nation, too. What is there about Ireland that I do not know, having had her story told and re-told since I had little ears to listen? But, brother, aren't you glad to know they are stopping at home at last? You have seen the latest figures, haven't you? Not only their love, but they themselves, are coming back to our beautiful grey-eyed Erin, sitting there by the sea. Banagh lath, aroon! Write sometimes.

DITTIMUS (Toronto).—What's in a name? Besides, you would not see the answer, did I not name the place. I know the preparation you mention well—I brought pounds of it over when I last was home. I imagine you will have to take it for a long time before you notice the effect. There are phosphates and phosphates; you must not buy everything with that name. What I meant does everybody good. Is the trouble T. B.? Or anything approaching to tuberculosis? About books: Your best plan will be to buy any books you want, (or that they publish) in the Everyman's Library edition. They are cheap and good. You could get a nice Shakspere for a few dollars. So you like the story which ends happily. So do all the editors. That is why so many of my stories come back to me. I find happy endings difficult to write, since life is by no means all H. E's. You could not get Kipling's "Mother o' Mine" by itself unless as a newspaper cutting. There is all the difference in the world between the climate in Victoria or Vancouver and that of Montreal or Toronto. There is perhaps more rain in B. C.—what a friend of mine calls "all-at-once rain"—but there are not such extremes of heat and cold as we in the east suffer from, I thought, the B. C. climate more like that of England—with less rain—a mild, delightful, springlike climate. But I never lived there the round of the year. Why should I try to hurt the feelings of the Orange party, tho I am a Home Ruler? I have too much respect, I hope, for every man's individual opinions in politics or religion to be offensive to anybody. I believe in great liberality of thought and outlook. I detest bigotry of any and every sort. The man had a fine Twelfth, hadn't they? And I saw a long and gorgeous procession. As to Barrie, I know and admire that beautiful little lake city. No, the weather was not cooler in Hamilton. It never is.

PERPLEXED HUBBY (Toronto).—You did not overstep any bounds. I have a modicum of common sense, I hope. The lady is making a grievous mistake—nor is she just. It is that sort of thing that alienates affection and is the cause of most marital unhappiness and infidelity. I am surprised to hear of anyone so normal, sensible, good woman acting in so foolish a manner. I thoroly understand the situation, and say, without hesitation, that she is not justified. Moreover, you would have the sympathy of any sensible wife and mother.

R. (Vancouver).—Thank you. I, too, am glad that we meet every week. As to your trouble, I am sorry to have to tell you that there is no immediate remedy. You have the power to coerce that person by means of the law, but in this case to take that step would be, I feel, impossible to you. The situation is a sad one. I can offer you understanding and sympathy.

L. S. T. (Hamilton).—But don't you know that love is service? Why quibble? The one religion is loving service to others. That was what Christ gave and taught. I sometimes think that we who call ourselves Christians are farthest of all from Him.

GLADYS (Calgary).—How often has it been written that to walk open-eyed into a loveless marriage is to challenge misery! And that needs no invoking, little girl. Too often it arrives almost immediately, takes off its hat and sits down to stay. Of course you should not marry him. And very well you know it without asking me.

E. DAVIS (Hamilton).—1. The quotation—

"A tear so limpid and so meek
It would not stain an angel's cheek,"

is from Scott's Lady of the Lake, canto II. 2. Write to the New Thought Publishing Co., Chicago. 3. No, I am not a man, nor—strange to say—do I wish I were a man. I am quite satisfied with my sex as it is. 4. No, I am not a suffraget. 5. Nor a centenarian. Anything more?

GIRL (Calgary).—A Mrs. Crawford wrote the words of Kathleen Mavourneen; Professor Crouch the music. As to the other matter, why, I do not know. Better consult your friend.

HELENA S. (Vancouver).—Indeed, I envy you your garden. You should see my tiny patch of grass! The charm of a real big garden like yours is as varied as the seasons. The grass, the trees, the shrubs and flowers, all have a story to tell. Thank you for the invitation to tea. Will you take me in paper form, and believe that I send a little message of gratitude for your delightful message and kindly words.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN (Toronto).—What a long way you have come! It is ages since I last met you, and then you were plump and brown, and done to a turn, and served with bread sauce. O you little Celtic ghostie, don't you know that the fairies are real? Why, just the other day a scientific treatise was written on them proving them by rule, so to say. Of course, I know how a girl feels about things and looks at things, since I have never ceased to be a girl deep inside of me. I know all their little moods and tenses, their morbid views and blue—dark blue—moments. I should think a sedate girl of 19, set in her ways, had something the matter with her, and I should give her a dose of something. Why should we shake our heads over youth and talk about 'old heads on young shoulders,' and say musty things of that sort? Who wants an old head on a young body or an old heart inside it? I love young people! Listen, little girl, you have not "lost" your old friend. She has only gone on ahead where you, too, will go in a minute. Do not think about death that way. Indeed, there is no death, only a shedding of a tired material body, a mere shell—a thing that hampers the spirit. Will you understand me and believe me when I say that I look on death—I think of it very often—as a joyful thing that will one day happen me? I do indeed. And I am the most imperfect of mortals; but I know I shall go on and learn more and more when this door closes and the wider door opens, and be learning until I am permitted, perhaps, to enter the humblest of the "many mansions." Your old friend is very close to you at times, and you will meet again. Somehow of late I have had perfect assurance of that. This world and this life is but a passage-way to a greater and fuller. You must not ween out lonesome hours for the happy dead. I am most interested in your Irish stories. I, too, have heard many strange old Celtic tales from my people in the old days. The race is a most spiritual one—the veil is thinner, the sight clearer, to a true Celt than any other. Your letter did not "tire" me. How could it? But I want to comfort you and "mother" you, poor little motherless bird. You end with "Acushia machree"—So I send you another word: "Banagh lath, mo chroidhe."

K I T.

Panama and It's Canal

BY SIDNEY A. GIBSON.

When that portion of Central America, known now as the Isthmus of Panama, was first discovered by the Spaniards, but few could have dreamt that after some four hundred years that narrow strip of land would become the scene of the most stupendous engineering feat the world will, in all probability, ever witness.

History credits Panama with being the area of some of the greatest of Drake's exploits and from it Pizarro set out for the conquest of the Empire of the Incas. In more modern times the revolutionary forces of Colombia used it as their battleground and to it came also Ferdinand de Lessepe, tho not to conquer. Notwithstanding the numerous specimens of diseased, rusting engines and out-of-date machinery, which, at the present time, meet the eye on every side and are melancholy reminders of a tremendous undertaking which failed, it must always be remembered that tho the French squandered a heap of money in extravagance they still did a very great amount of work "which might have been carried thru to a successful result had they been able to draw upon the public treasury and also been content to sacrifice thousand of lives." It remained for the Americans to come with their modern sanitary and scientific methods, and with, of course, "the sinews of war," first of all to convert a veritable hot-bed of yellow fever and other tropical disease into a salubrious country and then to tackle in desperate earnestness the gigantic task of connecting two oceans. And so it is that at th epresent time one finds on the canal zone a labor army of 40,000 men working every day, Sundays not excepted. There, too, may be found "the largest collection of engineering implements ever yet concentrated on one spot devoted to one single undertaking." And yet, notwithstanding all this, Panama is still a country of forests, swamps and undeveloped plains with uncivilized Indians in the interior.

A distance of about forty miles separates the Atlantic from the Pacific, and when the United States took over this territory they found it in an almost chaotic state. Machinery and rolling stock scattered everywhere and overgrown by a wilderness of vegetation; the equipment of the railway, out-of-date and rapidly deteriorating, and, as if such conditions were not sufficiently bad, the entire zone fully ripe for the propagation of disease. The cities of Colon and Panama, especially the latter, were "a reproach to civilization." To-day "Panama rivals Havana in cleanliness, has several new and very handsome buildings, and is better paved than any "B. W. I." city. What mght have been a serious setback to the construction of the canal occurred in 1906 when there was an outbreak of yellow fever amongst the employes, but the commission was equal to the situation: Some 4000 men were promptly engaged to fumigate houses and pave the streets of Panama. A reservoir had been built by the French some miles from the city. This was now cleaned and repaired and the water supply of the town purified. A new quarantine station was also established, as well as a new system of inspection instituted. As regards Colon, similar transformations have been effected, and where seven years ago waterpipes were unknown, 70,000 feet of pipes have been laid, and 15,000 houses connected with them; the streets have all been paved and widened and at present the commission is busily engaged with the construction of a handsome sea wall, besides important street extensions. The hospitals at Colon and Ancon, the former having been originally built by the French, are models of what institutions of their kind should be. Each is an extensive collection of detached buildings erected on piles and standing in well-kept grounds; in the case of Colon the hospital, or at least a portion of it, is directly on the sea itself! While that at Ancon occupies a commanding situation on the hills overlooking the City and Bay of Panama. All the buildings have wire-enclosed verandas, which present rather a cage-like appearance, but must be a tremendous disappointment to any enterprising and industrious mosquito. There is also an establishment at Culebra which is run more on the lines of a dispensary, and the beautiful Island of Tobago has a sanatorium which is a favorite pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Panama City. The improvements of both Colon and Panama have cost a considerable sum and the republic is expected to pay for them all within the next fifty years, but it is the United States government which will actually control the sanitary administration of the two cities. Immediately beside Colon, and separated but by a narrow street, comes Cristobal, which is at the Atlantic entrance of the canal, and is the first of the zone towns, whereas Colon is the property of the Republic. Any one of these zone towns may fairly be taken as a sample of all the rest. Each has been made mosquito proof, with the result of reducing by three-fourths a death rate which seven years ago stood at forty per thousand. Of course the wire enclosed verandas are not altogether responsible for this happy state of affairs, for in 1910 the sanitary department spent 43,000 dollars in the purchase of crude oil and the pay of laborers to distribute it by spraying it in the ditches to exterminate the mosquitoes. The canal zone itself is a strip of land some forty-seven miles long and ten miles wide. On this over 100,000 persons live, and over it the Panama Government has no authority. The department of the commissariat is, as may be supposed, on a huge scale. To give some idea, "Each day the manufacturing, cold storage, and laundry plants turn out about 90 tons of ice, 14,000 loaves of bread, 2400 rolls, 250 gallons of ice cream, 1000 pounds of roasted coffee and 7500 pieces of laundry. Four to five refrigerator cars loaded with meats, vegetables and such fruits as can be obtained, are sent to distant points on the night freight, and every morning a supply train of about 16 cars, of which number six to eight are refrigerator cars, leaves Cristobal at 4.30 to distribute food stuffs and laundry to the local commissaries along the line, a van being consigned to each camp or station." At every station there is a large commissary store where anything "from a needle to an anchor" may be bought on the coupon system and at these several stores the canal employees make their purchases. There are two entrances at each store, the one for "gold employes" and the other for "silver employes." To avoid the color question the authorities have adopted the plan of dividing all the men into two classes; the "gold roll" is composed of Americans and Europeans, while the West Indians and Panamans are paid in silver and from the "silver roll."

But to return to the canal. Here statistics give but a poor idea of the work itself. It is only when one decends to the depths of, say, one of the Gatun locks that some faint conception of the magnitude of the understanding may be obtained. An apparently interminable staircase takes the visitor down to what might be likened to "Vulcan's workshop" and thru this, at the time of writing, a delightful little railway journey may be enjoyed with almost the excitement, if one happens to be riding on the engine, of a toboggan slide! Immense as the locks are they can be filled or emptied in eight minutes; they have been made in pairs so that navigation will not be interrupted if any lock should be out of service. They are 110 feet wide with usable lengths of 1000 feet, built of concrete. They had, in the case of those at Gatun, to be constructed in a cutting made thru a hill; the excavation consisted of upwards of 5,000,000 cubic yards, mostly rock. The filling of these huge waterways will be by means of culverts, built in each side, as well as middle or separating walls. But a visit to the locks at Gatun by no means exhausts the wonders to be seen in that region. The waters of the Chagres River will be used to supply the great Gatun Lake and it and the Spillway Dam are, in their way, quite as impressive sights as the locks. The lake will cover so large an area that it is believed that even the overflowing of the Chagres will not cause damage to the canal itself. It will impound the waters of a basin comprising 1320 square miles and when the surface of the water is at 85 feet about sea level the lake will have an area of about 164 square miles and contain about 200 billion cubic feet of water. From Colon to Culebra there is a steady rise of ground and on Culebra Hill the highest elevation occurs. The French had cut away nearly one-half of this hill but an immense amount of excavation is still being carried on by the Americans. At Culebra and Empire, a next-door station, are some twenty thousand people, and the chief offices of the administration. One of the most interesting features at the "great cut" is the operating of the "steam shovels." These consist of engines, each fitted with a long crane, at the end of which is an iron box with an oblique side covered with a lid, which opens on the crane being swung round and lowered and then the edge of the box, being thrust into the side of the hill, scrapes the dirt and rock until full; the lid then closes, the crane swings round to where the dumping cars wait on the opposite side, and are dragged off by train to perhaps 20 miles away. To the visitor looking on from the observation points there is something half human in the mechanical work of these great steam shovels. As the material is very largely rock, it is necessary before the shovels handle it, to have recourse to blasting, which is accomplished by means of dynamite. The use of blasting powder is prevented by the excess of moisture and water in the holes, so when any section of these is ready there are from four to six sticks of dynamite lowered to the bottom and exploded. These form a sufficient space for the reception of the charge, which varies from twenty-five to two hundred pounds, according to local conditions. The explosion is carried out by an electric current from one of the lighting plants. It is just as well for the visitor descending into the "great cut" to find out befor doing so if there is one of these explosions due, as otherwise he may have to take refuge under a waggon on one of the tracks, if he has gone too far from the exceedingly high staircase by which he may return to the upper regions. A task, not very much behind in difficulty, the construction of the canal itself, is the the relocating and rebuilding of the Panama Railway. To do this without interfering with the tremendous traffic across the isthmus is a fairly stiff undertaking, but it is an imperative necessity, as the great lake at Gatun will eventually completely submerge the present railway for the greater part of its length, and there is a depression across which it is necessary to build an embankment nearly a mile long and containing 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth and rock so as to hold the railway above the level of the lake. Before closing this very meagre account of a stupendous combination of labor it would be well to add that the "Y. M. C. A." conducts the club work for the men on the canal zone. This great organization has seven magnificent institutions, located as follows: Porto Bello, some twenty miles down the Caribbean Coast from Colon, where is the great rock-crushing plant which furnishes rock for the Gatun locks and the Toro Point breakwater. Cristobal, the American port on the Caribbean where the quartermaster's stores, subsistence department offices and offices of the Panama R. R. Co. are; Gatun, famous for its great dam and the three locks at the Atlantic end of the canal; Gorgona, where the large shops are located; Empire, the town of shops, headquarters of the central division engineer, and where the examiner of accounts and disbursing officer are placed; Culebra, the headquarters of the chairman and chief engineer, as well as for designing engineering work and quartermaster's department, and, lastly, Corozal, the headquarters of the Pacific division engineer. The Isthmian Canal Commission has constructed and fully equipped there seven clubhouses; they have been specially designed and built for the tropics and are entirely secured and surrounded by wide and airy verandos. They have libraries of from 500 to 1000 volumes, reading rooms where can be found from fifty to seventy-five of the latest and best newspapers, magazines and periodicals. It was estimated some six or seven years ago that the work on the Isthmus should be completed by January 1, 1915, and this is still retained as the date, for the official opening, but it is stated that ships will pass thru in August or September, 1913. The "one doubtful factor" in the whole undertaking has been the recurrence of the slides in Calebra Cut.—Sidney A. Gibson.

LITERATURE SCIENCE EDUCATION

Edited By Donald G. French

The Strangling of Persia; Weakness of the Oriental

Morgan Shuster, Ex-Treasurer General of Persia, Tells the Story of His Attempt to Systematize Persian Taxation and Finances—Difficult Task—Rendered Helpless by Russian Influence.

When, some few months ago, the newspapers informed us of a disturbance in Persia, at the core of which appeared to be a Mr. Morgan Shuster, an United States citizen, acting in the capacity of treasurer-general of the Persian Empire, there were probably few of us who knew either how or why it came about that a comparatively unknown young man from the United States should hold so responsible a position in a foreign nation. In his book ("The Strangling of Persia"), Mr. Shuster makes clear the events leading up to his appointment and also tells us what he attempted to do during his short career of eight months as chief financier of this oriental country.

Typical Despotism.

As one of the leading despotic governments of the world, Persia has held the first place in our imaginations for years and indeed generations. The famous (perhaps notorious) Shah of Persia, Nasiru'd—Din, for nearly fifty years held the life of his millions of subjects under the control of his slightest caprice. Can we realize that it is now over 16 years since this despot, associated in our minds with the splendor and barbarity of the "Arabian Night's Entertainments," feel at the hand of the assassin? Time records the inevitable fact. And since his death there has been none so great. Indeed, for a time, the rule of the despot, seemed about to depart from Persia, for in 1906 the people of Persia were granted an elective assembly or "Medjlis." The method of attaining this revolutionary measure, as described by Mr. Shuster, seems to us almost absurd in its simplicity. Here is his account of it:

"Some 16,000 people of Teheran, from all walks in life, after being exhorted by the mullahs or priests, took refuge or sanctuary—bast, as it is called in Persia—in the vast compound of the British Legation, and in the mosques and other sacred places. The crowds gathered there in the utmost good order; they established their commissariat and sanitary arrangements, and by these purely passive measures succeeded in compelling the Shah to dismiss an obnoxious minister and to grant them a code of laws or constitution. After various attempts to break up this peculiar form of resistance, the Shah and his government were compelled to yield, partly thru the strange humiliation which the adoption of this course by the people conveys to the mind of the Persian governing class against whom it may be directed, and partly thru fear of further and more active measures of opposition."

Passive Revolution.

This form of revolution might possibly be recommended to the militant suffragettes. It amounts to saying, "We want a certain thing, and we simply intend to sit down and do nothing until we get it."

The establishment of the Medjlis or national assembly brings us to the appointment of Mr. Shuster as treasurer-general. It would appear that the Persians, altho many of them are highly educated, intelligent men, lack entirely the faculty of organization. The finances of the country for years back had been in the hands of Belgian, French or other foreigners. Since it seemed difficult for these Europeans to keep clear of the influence of Russia (Persia's greatest ogre) the national assembly bethought themselves of the United States as a country who had no special interests in Persia and communicated to its legation at Washington the desire to secure a disinterested American expert as treasurer-general, with an accountant and inspector and other officials to organize and conduct the taxation of the country. Thru the assistant secretary of state the appointment was tendered to Mr. Shuster. Together with his assistants, he arrived in Teheran, the Persian capital, on May 12, 1911.

Creditable Career.

Taking into consideration the fact that the new treasurer-general had no previous acquaintance with Persia or Persian affairs, and also taking for granted that what he tells us in his book is true, we feel impelled to say that he showed tact, courage and splendid organizing and executive ability in the few months of his Persian career.

The customs of Persia were in charge of Mons. Mornard and his staff of Belgians and had its own books and records, but the collection of the "malia" or internal taxes had no semblance of organization. There was no national budget and it seemed next to impossible to gather any definite record of national expenditures. To put it in terse, if not classic English, "the whole bupch of Persian officials were unscrupulous grafters." When, with the backing of the assembly, the treasurer-general undertook to control the expenditures, or at least act somewhat in the capacity of an auditor-general, he asked the minister of finance to turn over to him the bank balances and cash belonging to the public treasury. Said His Excellency, "I am ready at once to transfer these important matters to you. Our current account is kept with the Imperial Bank of Persia. I believe that at present it consists of a deficit or overdraft of 440,000 tumans (about $400,000)."

The treasurer-general, nothing daunted by this rather unfavorable beginning, made arrangements for the placing to his credit of all collections on behalf of the government and notified the banks that no checks, drafts, etc., were valid without his signature.

Utter Disorganization.

Not to go into the details of petty intrigue, some of which seem to us peculiarly ludicrous and childish, we may note here that Mr. Shuster's mind must have been kept active with preventing raids on the treasury by the hungry hordes of officials, following the punctilious ceremonies of calls, dinners and afternoon teas, steering clear of entanglements with one or other of the foreign interests, and grappling with the big problem of organizing an efficient taxation system for the country.

Altho Mr. Shuster's book deals with many matters relative to his stay in Persia and his enforced departure, what interested me most was what he had before him to do and how he planned and even partly accomplished it—that is, the systematizing of the taxation system of Persia.

The general system of levying taxes in Persia, he tells us is practically the same to-day as it was in Bible times. The basis of land taxation is the tithe, or tenth part of the product or crop. The revenues are not all collected in cash but a large part of them in kind; that is, the government demands and receives from the landowners and peasants in Persia wheat, barley straw, cotton, oats, rice and other agricultural produce. Since this produce has to be transported, stored, and converted into money, or used for paying out again in kind, it will be seen that the process is quite cumbersome and that there is likely to be a decided shrinkage in quantity and value as the produce passes from hand to hand.

The difficulty of taxation is increased by the fact that Persia has never had any "Doomsday Book" or tax register, imagine the collection of taxes with no assessment valuation and you have the situation.

Reform Program.

The treasurer-general advised rigid economies in all branches of the government, the establishment of certain new tax laws such as an increase of the tax on opium, liquors, tobacco, and the substitution of a money tax for certain taxes in kind. Of course provision was to be made for a proper census for taxation purposes, also a survey of forests and mines, construction of roads, building of railroads.

This progressive program did not seem to meet with the favor of the Russians whose interests in Northern Persia were considerable, and as Great Britain was under agreement with Russia regarding their action in their respective spheres of influence, Britain remained passive in the events which led to the overthrow of the national assembly and the withdrawal of Mr. Shuster from Persia.

The book contains considerable information of a political and diplomatic nature upon which we have not touched. It is handsomely embellished with numerous photographs. Those of nobles and officials show the Uersians to be men of handsome appearance and fine physique, indeed, one wonders that such intelligent looking men should not develop a courage, resourcefulness and patriotism which would deliver them from their dependence upon the foreigner.—F.

MR. W. MORGAN SHUSTER, LATE TREASURER-GENERAL OF PERSIA.

FAVORITE AUTHORS CONTEST.

Six favorite authors:

1. Shakspere: "Hamlet." Hamlet is the longest and one of the most popular of Shakspere's plays.
2. Sir Walter Scott: "Ivanhoe,' a romantic tale of love and chivalry.
3. Thackeray: "Vanity Fair." Becky Sharp, the heroine, struggling for a fashionable existence. It is a wonderful book.
4. Richard Blackmore: "Lorna Doone." A poetic love story of the rescue of a beautiful girl from a band of robbers.
5. Dickens: "David Copperfield." Dickens said, "Of all my books I love 'David Copperfield' the best."
6. Ellen Thoreycroft Fowler: "Concerning Isabel Carnaby."

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler is the daughter of Sir Henry Fowler, at one time secretary of state for India. She has written several books, but "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," published in 1898, attained very great success.

On several occasions she was honored by our beloved Queen Victoria.

Concerning Isabel Carnaby.

Many books are soon forgotten, but "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" leaves a can be enjoyed over again.

Before Isabel is introduced Martha, the old nurse, amuses the reader.

Martha has the care of the minister's children, Joanna and Paul.

Joanna informs Martha: "I am not pretty enough to be married."

"Bless you, my dear, if Providence ordains you to be married, married you'll be if you have a face like a turnip and a figure like a bolster," said Martha. Martha was a good Methodist and Martha's sister, Eliza, was such a saint she was ordered to do the cutting for the congregation, and her head was so full of the last sermon, she cut all the trousers for the same leg."

Martha had no patience with men. She said they were "feckless folk," "always in a tantrum" and "no ornament."

The minister loses his money and altho a Methodist, he has to "sit down" after some years.

Martha is able to help them but their poverty is described as being harder on the minister's wife, not because she was less spiritual, but because poverty "waylays a woman, lurking in her wardrobe and jumping out upon her kitchen and storeroom." Isabel is not pretty, but very witty. She captivates Paul, the minister's son. Isabel loves Paul, but she has a secret hankering for wealth. She leaves Paul and accepts the attention of Lord Drexham.

After being bored with Lord Drexham Isabel's heart goes out to Paul. She writes and asks Paul's forgiveness.

At last they meet and "Paul's heart beat like a regimental drum and Isabel felt as if a little bird was fluttering in her throat." They attend church and Isabel and Paul sing together, "There is a Land of Pure Delight." Isabel is "thrilled thru and thru" and she "felt everlasting spring had come and never-ending flowers were theirs because they loved each other."

The book a joy to an invalid, full of keen humor and interesting, without beautiful, wicked women, trifling with the affections of men.—Pauline Fielding.

SEA POETRY.

Apart from Swinburne, who is the greatest sea poet? Shakspere, preeminent on land, as befitted a son of Warwick, does not stand out ahead of all. In The Milligate Monthly the subject is discussed, and among the great sea poets, according to the author of this admirable article, is he who perished in the sea. In Shelley—democracy's poet—we come nearest to an attempt to fathom the spirit of the sea. Measureless, unresting, tremendous, false, are some of Shelley's impressions of the ocean. The "dead sea," the "homeless sea," the "abandoned sea," are a few descriptions of the power which was to claim him at last. Savage, weary, quiet, unquiet, waste, barren, restless, sullen—these and like impressions of the sea were formed by Shelley. His imagery is well-nigh perfect; we can hear the sea as his lines attack our memory. Here is his terrible verse addressed to Time:

Unfathomable Sea! whose waves are years,
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears!
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspest the limits of mortality!
And sick of prey, yet howling on for more,
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore;
Treacherous in calm, and terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea?

The inveterate pessimism of Shelley lurks in these dreadful lines, but the significance of the poem is the terrible analogy of the sea. Where is the swimmer that does not remember "the quick, faint kisses of the sea," or the dreamer who denies "the sleepless billows on the ocean's breast"? This characteristic of eternal unrest is Shelley's basic conception of the sea. It is the unpastured sea hungering for calm,

says Ocean, as he hears the waves, in "Prometheus Unbound."

Byron did not like it:

Lovely seemed any object that should sweep
Away the vast, salt, dread, eternal deep.

And few will recognize the following:

I miss that voice of waves—the first
That woke my childhood's glee.

It is by Mrs. Hemans. Better will they remember Jeremiah: "There is sorrow on the sea. It cannot be quiet." One remembers Hawker's vision of Dundagel and the sea in "The Holy Graal." "But," says the writer, "none even of our Victorian poets have taken us further than Homer, Shakspere and Shelley had already brought us. It is to men of our own time that we must incline our ear for the soul language of the sea, and for its imagery, too. Walt Whitman confesses that all of his attempts to picture a ship in full sail have failed, and his readers will regretfully agree with him. But in his 'Sea and the Hills' who shall say that Rudyard Kipling has not succeeded in giving us what the giants of the past have withheld?"

Who hath desired the Sea—the sight of salt water unbounded—
The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber wind-hounded?
The sleek-barrelled swell before storm, grey, foamless, enormous, and growing—
Stark calm on the lap of the Line or the crazy-eyed hurricane blowing—
His Sea is no showing the same—
His Sea and the same in each showing—
His Sea as she slackens and thrills?
So and no otherwise, so and no otherwise
Hillmen desire their hills.
Who hath desired the Sea—the immense and contemptuous surges?
The shudder, the stumble, the swerve, ere the star-stabbing bowsprit emerges—
The orderly clouds of the trades and the ridg'd roaring sapphire thereunder—
Unheralded cliff-haunting flaws and the head-sail's low-volleying thunder?
His Sea in no wonder the same—His Sea and the same in each wonder.
Perhaps music alone can give us the sea.

"What's your business?" asked the kind gent of the loafer.

"I'm a professional picker," was the reply.

"What's that?"

"In spring I pick strawberries, in summer I pick oops, in autumn I picks pockets, and the rest of the year I picks oakum."

Pathology In Fiction

By Frederic Taber Cooper

Not infrequently we hear some novel stigmatized as "too pathological," branded as unwholesome, abnormal, morbid, because the plot hinges upon the mental or physical deficiencies of one or more of its characters. In some cases, the reproach is merited, in others it is not; and the interesting question arises: is the element of disease a legitimate theme for fiction, and if so, is there any general principle that may be laid down to distinguish its legitimate use from its abuse?

The answer to the first of these inquiries is a good deal simpler than that to the second. If an author wishes to tell the truth about life, disease can no more be ignored than sin or sorrow or death itself. If only as a matter of contrasting light and shade, as the element which teaches us the value of good health, or reveals the beauty of a patient spirit in a tortured body, disease and pain must always find a place in novels of the first magnitude. But they must be structurally justified,—that is the crucial test. Malaria and typhoid germs often strike blindly and when least expected, in real life,—like lightning and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. But that is no reason for killing off a superfluous wife or husband with some unforeseen germ disease, that is in no way a direct consequence of a deliberate act on the part of the victim. In Daisy Miller, Mr. James kills his heroine by Roman fever, but it is the consequence of her foolhardy obstinacy in visiting the Colosseum by moonlight. Similarly, in Mr. Isaacs, it is jungle fever that causes the death of Miss Weston, tho but Mr. Crawford is careful to foreshadow the tragedy,—Isaacs is warned that he should not "take the yellow-haired lady into the tiger's jaws."

Perhaps a better way to get at the distinction between the proper and the improper use of disease in fiction is to demand that it shall be used very sparingly if it is not clearly either the cause or the consequence of character and temperament. A soul that year by years grows stronger and more patient and self-sacrificing, because of a bed-ridden body, is a pretty good excuse for inflicting the details of crippled limbs or a twisted spine upon the reader's attention; and similarly, the slow but pitiless ravages of gout, claiming a human body joint by joint, because the will power was to weak to resist a gluttonous appetite, is another good case of disease that is structurally justifiable. In all these cases, it is to be noted that the interest lies, not in the disease itself, but in its effect upon the victim, and less directly upon those whose lives are interwoven with his own. It is when a novelist makes the mistake of being interested in illness for its own sake, as a physician is interested, seeing the patient not as a man but simply as a "case," that his novel becomes pathological in the wrong sense, and ceases to be good art.

Secondly, there is no merit in rare, curious, recondite diseases, monstrous deformities, secret and nameless obsessions,—maladies of which our own experience furnishes no fragmentary flashes of memory to help us understand and sympathize. However minutely a writer might describe his hero's death from the sleeping sickness or the bubonic plague, he could never strike quite the same responsive chord that he might have set vibrating if the cause of death had been the same as in the case of your own Uncle Henry or Cousin Kate. Rare diseases, like rare vices, require too much effort of the imagination to visualize them. The commoner ailments, those that we have constantly before our notice, need no such effort, even tho we personally never suffered from them. We do not need to have lost an arm, in order to imagine with painful vividness what it means to go thru life with an empty sleeve. But altho the dime museums occasionally show such monstrosities as three-legged men and two-headed children, no novelist has thought it worth his while to try to describe their inner psychology, for it would lie too far outside of normal human experience, or for the sake of one more example: a story dealing with an abnormal appetite, such as that of the Digger Indians or the clay eaters of the Southern States, would be not only pathological but futile. But on the other hand, a story of cannibalism, like Mr. Conrad's "Falk," in which a shipwrecked sailor saves himself by feeding on human flesh, is not pathological, but normal and perfectly comprehensible, even tho the comprehension has a shudder in it,—because the sailor in question was simply obeying one of the primeval and fundamental laws of life, the struggle for existence.

Accordingly, when any one tells you that a certain book is "pathological" do not condemn it unheard, but first ask yourself whether the disease or deformity or obsession is structurally necessary; whether, because of it, the author has been able to tell a stronger, better, more convincing story than if he had dealt only with sound minds in sound bodies. And if you are forced to answer in the affirmative, then the book is one to be commended even if it is redolent of ether and todoform.—From "The Bookman."

UPTON SINCLAIR'S LATEST.

It seems that Mr. Upton Sinclair submitted his recently written "revolutionary drama," entitled "The Nature Woman," to Mr. George Bernard Shaw as a sort of consulting expert in audacity, and that Mr. Shaw's decision was exceedingly disappointing. It was in brief that Mr. Sinclair's "main thesis, which is that a woman with the habits and ideas of a porpoise is superior to a woman with the habits of Madame Roland, will not wash." Mr. Sinclair's answer to this is that for fifteen ears he himself had sought only the things of the mind and soul and that then he suddenly awakened to the fact that he could not digest his food.

Now I have come to the conviction that it is better to have "the habits and ideas of a porpoise"—with a porpoise's digestion—than it is to have "the habits and ideas of Madame Roland"—plus the headaches and backaches which most of the Madame Rolands of my knowledge are obliged to contend with.

We have this from the preface to Mr. Sinclair's "Plays of Protest," now published, comprising "The Nature Woman" and three others. The reader will soon guess why Mr. Shaw compared Mr. Sinclair's heroine to a porpoise. She calls herself Oceana. She has lived all her life on a beautiful South Sea island among the most charming and innocent savages known to eighteenth century fiction. There she has swum several miles every day, run several more, hunted, fished and danced naked on the beach.

Suddenly she finds herself in Boston at the home of her aunt, a woman of extreme propriety and a mean soul. A bit of the dialog, accompanied by the stage directions, will indicate her general attitude toward an overheated, indoor Boston civilization:

(Oceana takes deep breaths, expelling them in short, sharp puffs.)

Letitia. What in the world are you doing?

Oceana. That's one of the Yogi exercises. Haven't any of you studied the Vedantas?

Letitia. We are all Episcopalians here.

Oceana. Oh, I see!

(She takes a deep breath and than pounds her chest like a gorilla.)

Mrs. Masterson. And pray, what is that?

Oceana. I'm just getting some of the civilization out of my lungs.

(A furious gale blows.)

Her love affair begins with a due regard to the importance of digestion as a condition of a happy union. She falls in love with Henry at the first sight of Henry's tongue. Henry is already married, but his wife has not a good digestion, and the state of Henry's tongue marks him as Oceana's soul mate.

Henry (opens door centre and enters. Sees Oceana and halts). Oh!

Oceana (turns and sees him). Why! Here's a man! (They gaze at each other, transfixed). Ethel! Who is he?

Ethel. Why, this is Henry. Letitia's husband.

Oceana. Oh! Letitia's husband! (With a sudden frank gesture of her hand.) Henry!

Henry. Oceana!

(As their hands meet, they stand looking into each other's faces.)

Oceana (gripping his hand tightly). And you do not smoke, either! Let me see your eyes.

Henry (perplexed). My eyes?

Oceana. Your eyes. (Turns him toward the light; studies his eyes.) They dosed you with quinine! Malaria, I suppose?

Henry. Why . . . yes. But how can you tell?

Oceana. I can tell many things. Let me see your tongue.

Henry (bewildered). My tongue?

Oceana. Your tongue.

Henry. But what for?

Oceana. I can tell more about a man by looking at his tongue for a minute than by listening to it for a week.

Nevertheless, his civilized wife in the end retains him, and the nature woman returns to the white beach shining in the moonlight with the breakers coming in.

FRANCIS BACON.

Bacon was not a bad man. He was not a mean man. I believe he loved justice. And yet, tho all that be true, I do not think it was Bacon's character as a man immersed in affairs nor even his domestic character which really repays us, or will give pleasure to any impartial student. Much worse men than Bacon have had more interesting characters. They have committed great crimes—it may be in obedience to great temptations: we condemn them, but we are interested in them. I do not think that Bacon's relations either to Essex, or to Salisbury, or to Buckingham, to Queen Elizabeth or to James I. put him, however we look at it, in a very interesting or agreeable light. And on that I do not care to dwell. But do not let us talk of Bacon, as some people do, as tho his life were a great tragedy. It was nothing of the sort. Bacon was, broadly speaking, an extremely successful man, tried by any standard you like, except perhaps the highest ethical and moral standard. He was a philosopher, and he was a statesman, and in the age in which he lived there were no two professions which gave you the certainty of a more uneasy life or a chance of a more disagreeable death. His first patron, Essex, died on the scaffold. His second patron, the Duke of Buckingham, was stabbed by Felton; and if you turn from the statesman to the philosopher, how uneasy was the life of Descartes, how unhappy the career of Galileo, how tragic the end of Giordano Bruno, who was burnt, if I remember, just about the time when Bacon was in the middle of all his difficulties about the treason of Lord Essex. These were Bacon's contemporaries—those were the great men, statesmen and philosophers, living during his period; and how much more fortunate was his career than theirs. He had not to fly from place to place for fear of persecution. He never ran any risk of the executioner's axe or the assassin's dagger. He was not burnt at the stake; and however dark may be our view of hereditary honors, everybody will, I think, admit that it is better to be made a viscount than to be burnt.—Arthur James Balfour, at the unveiling of the Gray's Inn Memorial.

The Wizard Who Ends All Corns

Some years ago a chemist invented the now famous B & B wax.

To apply it we invented the Blue-jay plaster.

Since then, fifty million corns have been ended forever by this little application.

It is applied in a jiffy. The pain instantly ends. Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In two days the whole corn, root and all, comes out.

No soreness, no discomfort. You simply forget the corn.

Why pare corns when this thing is possible?

Paring simply removes the top layers. It is exceedingly dangerous, for a slip of the blade may mean infection.

Why trifle with corns—treat them over and over—when a Blue-jay removes them completely, and in 48 hours. Prove it today.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters (151)

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of B & B Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.

WITH THE GOSSIRS

To sum him up in a few words, we have in Mr. Hichens a man who has covered much paper to small purpose, who has given us a few books that are fairly innocuous, and one book that deserves to live. And the great danger in according the full measure of praise to "The Garden of Allah" lies in this: that by granting its greatness, we seem to put the stamp of approval upon the other works of its author, so many of which, unfortunately, are mentally and morally unclean.—Frederic Taber Cooper in The Bookman.

There died recently in England a man who, four years ago, calculated that he had reviewed forty thousand books. This was the Rev. Alfred John Church, whose work was to be found in The Spectator and The Westminster Gazette. He became a member of the staff of the former paper in 1868 and remained with it until his death.

Toronto's "best sellers" as given by The Bookman are:

1. "Tante," Sedgwick.
2. "A Hoosier Chronicle," Nicholson.
3. "The Mountain Girl," Erskine.
4. "The Harvester," Stratton-Porter.
5. "Thru the Postern Gate," Barclay.
6. "Stover at Yale," Johnson.

It is learned on very good authority that Mary Grant, the heroine of the latest novel of C. N. & A. M. Williamson, "The Guests of Hercules" has a prototype in real life.

The young woman from whom the character was taken was a young relative of a very well-known Catholic peer of Great Britain—went to a convent school as a child, and remained as a novice, as "Mary" did. But she took her final vows, which Mary did not. Then, as in Mary's case, a large legacy came. She regretted her vows, and was released. With all her money, and her ignorance of life—and not even a maid to take care of her—she made straight for the Riviera, where she became the sensation of the season, as Mary did. Mary stayed at Monte Carlo, and she at Mentone, but otherwise they did many of the same things, making themselves innocently conspicuous in the same ways.

For several years almost a fetich with a certain class of readers Joseph Conrad suddenly seems about to come into such widespread popularity, as Arnold Bennett and a number of other authors, whose work only became generally known after the publication of several volumes. Within the last year the small Conrad cult has grown to enormous proportions and his books are now being read all over America. "Lord Jim" has been called "the biggest man's novel ever written," while "Youth," "Romance" and "Falk" are all being read with avidity for their interest as well as for their superb style. This has necessitated Doubleday, Page & Company, the publishers of "Lord Jim," "Youth," "Romance" and "Falk" to prepare new editions of these books, which will be ready within a short time. Other publishing houses also have felt the Conrad popularity, for Harper's have bought out his "Personal Recollections" and the Macmillans have reprinted "Almayer's Folly."

Another series of letters and extracts selected from the diaries of Queen Victoria are soon to be published. These will form a continuation of the letters of the late Queen that were published in 1907 with the authority of Edward VII. This first collection covered scenes from the political life of the Queen during the first thirty-five years of her reign and were highly appreciated by English people, who were given a chance to study the life and thoughts of royalty intimately and at first hand. King George has now given the publishers of the first collection permission to publish a second series of extracts, these from the journals extending over the early part of the Queen's life—a period about which the public really knows nothing. These journals from the time of her girlhood up to the period of her marriage will be published by Murray in two illustrated volumes entitled "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria." They will contain an introduction by Lord Esher. The records begin with the first of August, 1832 in the Queen's thirteenth year, and continue up to her marriage in 1840. They include accounts of conversations with the late King Leopold, Lord Palmerston and others, particularly Lord Melbourne.

NEW BOOKS

Of all the twaddle written in modern fiction there is no more "utter not" than that which passes itself off as the psychology of feminity, the "revelations of the female soul." Stripped bare of all its literary polish, flowers of rhetoric, and descriptive coloring, such stuff is nothing more or less than pandering to the animalism that is down at the bottom of the make-up of every normal healthy human being. It is not to be purified by being written about and talked about. Do these authors (men, and so often women) employ their talents upon this stuff because they think they have a mission to reveal soul psychology to mankind? Not they. Their hope is to write something "spicy" which can bring a big sale and yet escape the censor. In "Phrynette Married" we have nothing more or better than the unabashed tale of a young woman filled with the vigor of life all but turning to solace herself with a dandified foreigner, simply because her husband goes tiger hunting and is not present to tell her fifty times a day that he still loves her. Don't mistake me. She did nothing "morally" wrong, even if she did run away with the Frenchman. But it's a pity Marthe Troly-Curtin doesn't use her talents to better advantage. ("Phrynette Married," by Marthe Troly-Curtin; Macmillan Co.)

* * * * * *

Sharrow was an ancient English family dating back to the time of King John and the French Provinces. Our story is chiefly of Sandy Sharrow, grand-nephew to Baron Sparrow, a sinister old sentimentalist. Tho fond of his nephew he plots against him to prevent his marriage with Viola Wymondham, because forsooth, her grandmother had jilted him. Sandy becomes a drunkard and for nine years wallows in dissipation. But he becomes Lord Sparrow himself at last and is a transformed "Prince Hal." Rather a gloomy tale, "Sharrow" by Bellina Von Hutten; Copp, Clark & Co.)

* * * * * *

The name of Lord Selkirk is associated chiefly with the founding of the Red River Settlement, which became the nucleus of the Province of Manitoba. It is fitting, therefore, that on the occasion of the centennial of the Selkirk settlement a book on his life should be placed in the hands of Canadian readers.

* * *

Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg who is an authority on matters of Western Canada's history has given us a very readable account of the life of this great coloniser, whose efforts contributed not only to the populating of Manitoba, but to the establishment of settlements in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. The book is attractively bound, well illustrated, and printed in a distinctive, neat, bold-faced type that gives it a very striking appearance. ("Life of Lord Selkirk," by Dr. George Bryce; Musson Book Co.)

DR. FRANK CRANE, AUTHOR OF HUMAN CONFESSIONS.

For Musical People

By FRAULEIN VAN

Convention National Association Organists

Many Important Questions to be Discussed at Firth Avenue Gathering

The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Organists will be held this year at Ocean Grove. The possibilities of the organ as a concert instrument will be considered and ways for promoting its more extended use will be devised. Discussions with organ builders as to a partial standardization of the diverging types of console accessories will also assume considerable importance.

There will be a daily recital on the big Ocean Grove organ and a performance of "Elijah," with soloists, orchestra, organ and a chorus of 700 voices on the closing night.

The president of the organization is Clarence Eddy. The membership reaches every state in the Union, every border province in Canada, and extends into South America and England.

The convention will begin on August 5, and continue for six days.

Constantino Disbands His Opera Company

Tenor, Unnerved by Deplorable Accident, Decides to Cancel Engagements.

The recovery of Gravina, the basso, who was accidently wounded by Constantino about two weeks ago in New Orleans during a performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," is now assured. Despite this fact, Constantino, finding himself completely unnerved by the unfortunate accident, has decided to cancel his engagements in Central America, and to disband his opera company.

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Columbian Conservatory and Metropolitan Unite

Two Prominent Local Musical Institutions Now Under One Management.

The interesting announcement is made that the Columbian Conservatory and Metropolitan School of Music have joined forces. The Metropolitan will henceforth be known as the West End or Parkdale Branch of the Columbian Conservatory and will be under the direct control of the musical director Mr. Peter C. Kennedy. The staff of the new branch will be practically the same as last season with the exception of Mr. W. O. Forsyth who has decided to do private teaching only.

The fusion of two such well-known institutions should prove a benefit to music and musicians in this city.

It is another step toward the central idea, which is to make the Columbian Conservatory of Music one of the finest institutions of its kind on the American Continent.

Recent notable additions to the staff include Mr. Richard Tattersall, whose brilliant work as an organ recitalist and accompanist has brought him into such well deserved prominence, also Mr. Francis Coombs, the well-known teacher of singing. His success with his pupils has been remarkable, one of them winning the gold medal for solo singing in the Governor-General's Competition of 1910.

Julia Culp.

When Julia Culp, the famous Dutch lieder singer, first appeared in Edinburgh, Scotland, a writer in The Edinburgh Evening News, in his review of the recital, stated. "She has the daring to conceive her tone and phrasing on a grand scale, and has the power and skill to achieve her own conceptions. She combines all that is best in different schools—has the Carusolike quality, quantity and duration of tone, with all the grace and seeming simplicity of a French artist. Her art, like all great art, is symbolic."

Madame Culp is to begin her first American tour early in January, 1913. She has already been booked with the prominent orchestras and will give recitals in nearly every large city between the Golden Gate on the Pacific, and Sandy Hook on the Atlantic.

In Europe, particularly in Germany and England, Julia Culp stands unrivalled as a singer and interpreter of every school of singing.

Born in Holland, she became as a young girl, the special protege of Queen Emma, the mother of Queen Wilhelmina, or "Mother Queen," as the loyal Hollanders prefer to call her. Madame Culp's phenomenal voice and still more phenomenal talents have attracted the sympathetic friendship of many royal and noble-born personages.

Germany was truly startled when the people in that country first heard Julia Culp; the beauty of her voice, and those mysterious interpretative powers which the Germans value even more than voice or personal beauty, simply aroused the music lover and philosophic Germans to crowd every concert hall when she was announced to appear. This adulation made some of the Hollanders jealous, for they feared that the Germans were preparing to claim Madame Culp as their own; but, as the more sensible persons have declared, "it's all for art sake." However, no Dutchman or Dutchwoman ever losses any time informing the world that Julia Culp is "Dutch" and not German; nevertheless, she sings the German lieder in the uplifting style, that has not been surpassed and in but one case equalled since the classic song has moved the nations by its beauty and soul.

MISS AILEEN BARR, THE CANADIAN ACTRESS, PRINCIPAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAMATIC ART, HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Permanent Opera For San Francisco

Impressario Lombardi Provides a Strong Repertoire for Coast City.

Mario Lambardi, the well-known impressario, has decided to centre his operatic interests hereafter in San Francisco, where he has settled permanently, and has organized a corporation to be known as the Pacific Coast Opera Company, with chorus and orchestra made up of home talent, the leading artists being brought from Europe.

The season will open at the Cort Theatre on September 22 and the local season will continue for five weeks. Ettore Patrizi, the general manager of the organization, is at present in Italy, where he has secured several artists of high rank for the first season, as well as a number of operatic novelties.

The repertoire will include "Salome," Strauss; "Conchita" and "Il Grillo del Focolare," Zandonai; "Isabeau," Mascagni; "Boheme," Puccini; "Tosca," "Manon Lescaut," "Madame Butterfly," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Lucia," "Favorita," "Mignon," "Amico Fritz," "Fedora," "Thais," and "Orefice." Amongst the singers is the prima donna, Tarquina Tarquini, who has been singing with such success at Covent Garden during the past season, and who will make her initial appearance in "Conchita."

M. Lambardi's operatic enterprises have for the last twenty years extended thruout the United States and Central America.

Carl Muck Conducts 1,701 Performances

Famous Orchestral Conductor Returns to Boston After Absence of Twenty Years.

Dr. Carl Muck, under whose baton the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play at Massey Hall next season, during his twenty years' conductorship of the Berlin Royal Opera led 1701 performances, including 103 different operas of which thirty-five were novelties. On his programs "Cavalleria Rusticana" appeared 112 times; "Lohengrin," 103; "Tannhauser," 75; "Gotterdammerung," 61; "Walkure," 66; "Evangelmann," 60; "The Magic Flute," 59; "Siegfried," 59; "Freischutz," 53; "Rheingold," 51; "Fidelio," 49; "Carmen," 48; "Rosenkavalier," 44, and "Flying Dutchman," 42.

BEAUTY IN COMMON THINGS

Gutson Borglum, probably the foremost sculptor of America, says that we turn our art schools into craft schools, where aspiring students could learn how to do the common things in a beautiful way.

He holds that such a training would at least make the student a self-supporting member of society; and that those who had the genius to paint great pictures or carve great statues would find in the work of the craft school precisely the foundation they need.

Leaving aside this second claim, as one to be argued with authority only by experts, it is plain that some very desirable results would follow the Borglum plan.

For example, it could hardly fail to work wondrous improvement in the grace and beauty of the common things which make so much of our daily life—chairs, tables, beds, bookcases, china and silver.

Historians tell us that in Greece in the fourth century before Christ there was no article of domestic use so commonplace that it did not have a form of beauty.

Students of the orient claim that the same thing was true of the 17th and 18th centuries in Japan.

To a lesser degree, and speaking always of the favored classes, it was partly true of France before the revolution.

There is no reason why it should not be true again. But it can become true only, if the lovers of beauty learn to use their hands and brains on common things; and this they can do only in some such craft schools as have been indicated.

Surely, the home which has beautiful chairs, bookcases, tables and all other furniture is an artistic home, tho it contain not a single picture or statue.

Made Him Too Happy.

Willis: "What was the cause of his death?"

Gillis: "The doctors said it was an excess of pure joy. He had just shaved himself with a razor that made his face feel like the advertisement, put on a suit of clothes that made him look like the advertisement, and was smoking a brand of tobacco that smoked like the advertisement."

Men rush in where summer angels fear to wet their bathing suits.

Going to Europe?
Lady, experienced traveler, who intends spending a month or six weeks in England and on continent, would like to hear of another for company, or would chaperon two young ladies. Cost of trip $300.00. References—Box 22, World Office.

MISS R. E. KEITH, PUPIL OF MISS E. M. ROBINSON, WHO TOOK FIRST CLASS HONORS IN SENIOR PIANO EXAMINATION, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND WHO IS AN ASSOCIATE TEACHER AT THE APOLLO SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS
A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

Mr. Ernest J. Seitz, the talented pianist, who has spent the past year in Europe and who is spending his holidays at his home in this city, is leaving for New York, August 8, from whence he sails for Germany where he will continue his studies under Lhevinne until about the middle of December, when he will accompany the celebrated pianist to New York where he will make his headquarters until the following June, when both teacher and pupil will again return to Berlin. By this arrangement Mr. Seitz's studies will continue without interruption. Mme. Lhevinne, who, as a teacher, is almost as famous as her husband, will accompany him in his forthcoming tour. Mr. Seitz is very enthusiastic about his progress under Lhevinnes, and does not fail to appreciate the fact that much inspiration is gained by the unlimited opportunities afforded in Berlin of listening to and associating with the great artists, who spend much of their time in the German capital.

Dr. Fisher, director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and Mrs. Fisher are holidaying in Vermont.

Miss Julia O'Sullivan, the violinist, is staying at Centre Island, Georgian Bay. Miss O'Sullivan is leaving for Russia early in September to study with Leopold Auer, the teacher of Elman, Zimbalist and Parlow.

Mr. Thomas McKnight has gone to Chicago to stage "Prince of To-Night," and before returning will go to New York to meet his sister, who is coming from London.

Barnaby Nelson, the tenor, has just completed arrangements to appear in song recital in a number of American cities, opening at the Music Teachers' Association of Peoria, Ill., the first week in November.

At one of the concerts given in "Music Week" in Vienna recently, Arthur Nikisch was the conductor. For his program he chose Beethoven's "Leonore," No. 3, Brahms Symphony in E Minor, and Bruckner's Ninth. At the close the applause was tempestuous and it was not until the lights were turned down that the enthusiasm gradually subsided.

Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden," has just been sung for the first time in Hong-Kong, China. During one week in June there were three performances of it given in Paris—for the American ambassador, for the Infanta of Spain and for a prominent American resident of Paris. On the latter occasion it was given before an invited audience of over a hundred Parisian seamstresses employed in establishments patronized by the concert-giver. The composer played the accompaniments and the singers, on all three occasions, were specially imported from England.

Miss Marion Ferguson, registrar of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who is spending her vacation in Great Britain, is at present enjoying the scenic grandeur of Scotland.

Mr. James Trethewey, the violinist, who has been studying in London and Prague for the past two years, spent a few days in town last week, going on to Halifax to join Mr. W. G. Trethewey and a party of friends who are, by this time, cruising in the St. Lawrence Gulf, Newfoundland, with its numerous lakes and island-studded bays of surpassing beauty, being the scene of special exploration.

Puccini's pseudo-Japanese opera, "Madama Butterfly," is to be staged for the first time at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, early this autumn.

Mme. Lillian Nordica has won her appeal suit against the Southern Railway Company to recover $50,000 for injuries received in 1902.

Viola Tree, daughter of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, was married recently to Alan Parsons, the son of an English clergyman. Miss Tree gained most of her vocal training in Milan, where she made a most successful operatic debut.

Mrs. Arthur Nikisch, who divides her time as a singing teacher in Berlin, Leipsic and Erfurt, has composed one Christmas opera and two operettas on books written by herself and her friend, Ilse Friedlander, also of Liepsic.

The Hambourg Concert Society promises to be a great success next season. There are already about one hundred and fifty members, amongst whom are many of the most prominent in social and musical circles. The concerts are to be given next autumn at the Foresters' Hall, and there are already three hundred seats booked, and as there is an increasing demand for tickets, those who wish to join should send in their application early. The allotment of tickets will be made by ballot. In connection with this series the Messrs. Hambourg have instituted a competition for Canadian composers, the best piece sent in to be performed at one of the concerts. Many enquiries from intending competitors from all parts of the Dominion have already been received.

The eighteenth season of the promenade concerts of the Queen's Hall Orchestra under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, will begin August 17 and continue for sixty-one nights, ending October 26. Forty-seven vocal and forty-one instrumental soloists have been engaged for the series.

The sudden death of Dr. Pearce, the city organist, Liverpool, at the age of sixty-eight, has removed a genial personality and a brilliant executant. Dr. Pearce succeeded the late W. T. Best, and during his fifteen years' service at St. George's Hall he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The attendance at the Toronto Conservatory of Music last year, its 25th anniversary, was the largest in its history, the actual enrollment of pupils in all grades and classes being 2,040, which, with its large staff of teachers makes it the second largest Conservatory on the continent. During the holidays many improvements are being made in the Conservatory building, and the residence is being greatly enlarged and splendidly fitted up for the greater convenience and comfort of the students. A number of new teachers are being added to the staff, amongst whom are Edouard Hesselberg, the noted pianist, and Mme. Le Mar, the teacher of singing. It is interesting to know that out of seven scholarships awarded at the close of last term, three were won by young ladies from the Northwest, Lethbridge, Morden and Medicine Hat carrying off the honors.

Miss May Boase, a pupil of Mr. Cehuch will fill the position of soprano soloist at the Simpson-avenue Methodist Church during the absence of Miss Jean Brown.

The presence of Queen Alexandra in the Royal box at the Crystal Palace, when the Handel Festival ended with a performance of the "Messiah," was greeted with cheers from the immense audience. The mammoth choir and orchestra of four thousand performers under Sir Frederic Cowen did wonders with the noble choruses. The soloists were Mme. Clara Butt, Ben Davis and Robert Radford.

Miss Rachelle Copeland, the talented violin pupil of Mr. Frank E. Blachford, will soon leave town for an extended course of study in Europe. Miss Copeland will spend a few weeks in London and later will go on to St. Petersburg where she will continue her studies with Prof. Auer.

Dr. Torrington and Mrs. Torrington are spending their vacation very happily at Cushing Island, Me.

Letters from Miss Marie C. Strong, who is touring Europe and Great Britain, are full of interesting news about her trip and about prominent European teachers whom she has visited. Miss Strong will reopen her studio the first week in September.

Mr. Peter C. Kennedy, director of the Columbian Conservatory of Music, came down from Lake Couchiching last Saturday, to attend to important business in connection with the reopening of the Conservatory on Sept 1.

A young singer in whom much interest is centered at present is Miss Edythe Law. Miss Law is favored with a dramatic soprano voice of exceptional quality and range and wherever she appears is highly commended for her refined and artistic interpretation of song. This talented young lady will make her debut in song recital at the "Margaret Eaton" early in November. Miss Law is a pupil of Barnaby Nelson.

Alfred L. Seligman, the retired banker, and amateur musician, of New York City, who was recently killed in an automobile accident, bequeathed $20,000 to the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra of that city. Mr. Seligman founded the orchestra and since its inception has been its president and first 'cello. He also left to the orchestra his valuable collection of musical instruments.

Andreas Dipple, director of the Chicago Opera Company, who has been spending his vacation in lower Austria, sailed for New York on July 18. He has engaged several artists who will sing with the Boston Opera Company and also with the Montreal Opera Company.

While Mr. Richard Tattersall was touring the west as examiner for the Toronto Conservatory of Music, he gave a number of piano and organ recitals which are very highly spoken of by the press.

Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, who is visiting at his home in Italy, is overwhelmed with offers to sing in opera. St. Petersburg, Madrid, Milan, Naples and London operatic managers are offering liberal inducements, but the king of bel canto remains firm in his decision to undertake another concert tour in America. In November, Bonci is due in the City of Mexico where he is to fill an engagement at the Teatro Arbeu, singing in "Rigoletto," "La Boheme," "Lucia," Faust," "Tosca" and "Manon." For each of these performances he will receive $2,000.

Owing to the great demand for their pianos and sheet music the Nordheimer Piano Company have found it necessary to make extensive alterations and additions to their premises and are also disposing of their small goods' stock.

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A PAGE of the BEST HUMOR OF THE WEEK

THE CURRANT BUN.

I asked for a bun with some currants in, miss,
But I seedy currants have gone astray.
You say there is really no raisin for this,
Which is a floury remark, I might say.
This will not suet me, that I dough confess;
And, to be candid, there's just two in this bun.
You take the cake, and what your manners express
Dough-nut and cannot appeal to everyone.

The Impoliteness of Curiosity.

The goose had been carved, and everybody had tasted it. It was excellent. The negro minister, who was the guest of honor, could not restrain his enthusiasm.

"Dats as fine a goose as I evah see, Bruddah Williams," he said to his host.

"Whar did you git such a fine goose?"

"Well, now, pahson," replied the carver of the goose, exhibiting great dignity and reticence, "when you preaches a speshul good sermon, I never axes you whar you got it. I hopes you will show me de same consideration."

THE DREAM AND THE REALITY.
—Life.

THE QUEER LIMERICK.

A silly young fellow named Vaughan,
Who treated his boss with much scaughan,
Now belongs to the clique
Who earn nothing per wique,
And his best clothes are resting in paughan.

The Old School.

The old "'fore de wah" darky had asked a young attorney to write him a letter on his typewriter.

"And is that all you want to say, Rastus?" queried the man of law at the close of the epistle.

"Yas, sah, 'ceptin' you might say, please 'scuse pooh spellin' an' a bad pen.'"

What He Needed.

The amateur golfer had not been doing very well, and toward the close of the round he turned to the caddie and said:

"Let me see; is that one hundred and ninety-five or one hundred and ninety-six strokes?"

"I don't know, sir," was the reply. "What you need is an adding machine, not a caddie."

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Impossible.

Friendly Critic: "This will never do. You must make your characters true to life. Why, man, in your description of the scene at the Dorcas Club you say, 'For some minutes they sewed in silence.'"

OH, YOU REVOLVING DOOR!

Attendant (as lady comes around the eighth time)—"This ain't no merry-go-round lady!"

Lady—"I know; but I can't remember whether I was going in or coming out."

Mean Man.

It was a sleepy little village, with but one claim to fame. It had been the scene of a big battle centuries ago, and every now and then strangers would come to gaze on the field of war, and dig furtively for relics—which the canny natives had carefully buried in readiness for them.

As one old gentleman approached the village, he saw a lad sitting on a stile.

"My lad," he asked, politely, "is this the field upon which the great battle was fought?"

"Naw, zur," replied the youth; "that be at the top o' that 'ill."

"Dear, dear!" replied the old gentleman, playfully. "That hill must be quite a mile away. Why ever didn't they fight it in this field?"

The lad looked at him dully as he shook his head.

"Dunno, zur," he said slowly, "'less it be as this yer vield belongs ter Varmer Johnson, 'oo never will lend his vield for anything; not even for the village sports!"

Young Lady: "Please show me some ties."

Shop Assistant: "A gentleman's tie?"

Young Lady: "Oh, no; it's for my brother!"

STILL SINGING!

The Cat: "Gee-whiz! I'm sorry I swallowed that nightingale whole! He's getting his own back now! I can't get a wink of sleep!"

O'KEEFE'S SPECIAL ALE
O'K
TORONTO

O'Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE

—the original and genuine "extra" Mild.

265

"I Give You My Word Three Seventy-Five Is All I Have in the House."
"Well, Say! When Ye Figure Me Time An' Me Tools, How D'ye Expect Me to Make Any Profit at That Rate?"

In One Minute You Can.

Propose to a girl.
Fall overboard.
Miss the boat to Europe.
Be hanged.
Lose a fortune in the market.
Kiss a girl from one to sixty times.
Be kissed as many.
Acquire a fatal disease.
Drop from a ten-story building.
Take a cold bath.
Run a hundred yards.
Lose your job.
Have your pocket picked.
Write a check for a million.
Make a good after dinner speech.
Make a bad one.
See the point of a joke.
Be born.
Die.
Have a tooth pulled.
Meet your affinity.
Say the wrong thing.
Lose a twosome.
Say the Lord's Prayer.
Swear a blue streak.
Buy a gold brick.
Sell one.
Be led into words with your wife.
Be run over at a grade crossing.
Read this.

THE WRONG HORSE.

Waiter (at speaking tube): "Wild duck, one."

Voice (from below): "Just my luck. I've backed Sweeper II.!"

Couldn't Get Up.

It was married men's night at the revival meeting.

"Let all you husbands who have troubles stand up," shouted the preacher. Instantly every man rose, except one.

"Ah!" exclaimed the preacher, peering at this lone individual; "you are one in a million."

"It ain't that," piped back the one hopelessly, as the rest of the congregation gazed suspiciously at him. "My wife is here with me."

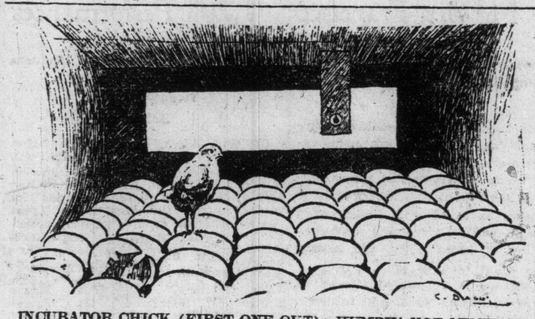
"Is this the latest in dolls?"

"Oh, yes, madam! It says 'Votes for Women.'"

"I saved that girl's life once."

"You don't say so! How?"

"Why, she said she'd rather die than marry me, and I let it go at that."



INCUBATOR CHICK (FIRST ONE OUT): HUMPH! NOT MUCH OF A SOCIAL OUTLOOK HERE!

Cheap At the Price.

Eventide on the village green. A wandering auctioneer had gathered round him a merry throng of villagers. He held up a battered violin.

"What am I offered for this ancient fiddle?" he inquired pathetically. "Look it over. Notice the blurred finger-marks of remorseless time. Observe the stains of hurrying years. To the merry notes of this fine old instrument the brocaded dames of fair France may have danced the minuet."

By this time the crowd was becoming exceedingly interested.

"Ha," continued the auctioneer, "it bears an abrasion—perhaps a touch of fire. It may be the very fiddle on which Nero played whilst Rome burned. Now, what offers?"

From the back of the crowd came a mournful answer.

"Ten cents!"

"It's yours, sir!" replied the auctioneer cheerily.

Awful.

Dr. Cuttem: What do you know about this agitation for a new law that will cut down our business and profits ninety per cent.?

Dr. Sawem: Great Scott, what is it?

Dr. Cuttem: Somebody wants to pass a bill whereby a doctor must have the consent of the patient before going on with the operation.

—Life.

Every Little Helps.

No sooner had the master builder arrived at the works than he was accosted by a slovenly, hulking person, who was supporting himself comfortably against a stack of bricks.

"Got a job, guv'nor?" the might-be laborer inquired in sleepy tones.

"I'm extremely sorry, my man," replied the employer, "but I'm full up just now."

The weary toiler did not bestir himself.

"You see," continued the boss, "I engaged fifty-six fresh hands only yesterday——"

"Take me on, guv'nor," pleaded the applicant, "the little work I shall do won't make much difference!"

READY MADE

A Dreadful Mistake.

One of the most eloquent lawyers that ever pleaded in a court of law had a cork leg. None but the most intimate of his acquaintances knew for certain which was the sham limb. One day he was engaged in a case when a young lawyer sought to utilize his knowledge for his personal benefit.

The celebrated counsel was pleasing in his most earnest manner when the young lawyer whispered to a stranger near him: "You see how earnest old Rusty is. I'll bet you a pound that I can run a pin in his leg right up to the head and he will never know it."

The bet was booked. The wag took a long pin from his vest and, leaning forward, drove it up to the head in the lawyer's leg.

A yell, bloodcurdling and more awful than that of an Indian, made the hair of the jury stand on end and the judge to jump from the bench.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the wag, "it was the wrong leg, and I've lost my bet."

Planning a Home.

"I want you to build me a fashionable home."

"Have you any special ideas as to the style of house you want?" asked the architect.

"Not exactly. I want one of those modern places. You know the kind I mean—one with a living room too big to keep warm and a kitchen too small to cook in."

A Big Family.

Sir William Treloar, ex-Lord Mayor of London, has been telling us a story to show how quickly a man is forgotten.

Not long after the expiration of his term of office as Lord Mayor he took a number of crippled children to one of his shops on Ludgate Hill to view a procession that was to pass thru the city. He was assisting some of the children across the cleared street when a police sergeant came up to him.

"You can't cross this street here, you know," he said.

"But don't you know who I am?" asked Sir William.

The policeman looked at him unconcernedly. "I suppose you're the father of them there kids."

Lottie: "How does that candidate on the suffragette ticket get so many votes?"

Hattie: "She addresses her eighty-year-old constituents as 'Girls.'"

"What Horse Is There For Me This Morning, Pat?"

"Well, Sor, the One You Rode Yesterday Is Lame and the One You Rode the Day Before Is At the Vet'inary's."

"What Did Your Master Say I Was to Ride To-day?"

"He Said You Was to Ride a Strate Car, Sor.'"

—Life.

Why They Went.

As the Sunday-school teacher entered her classroom, she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Pleathe, Mith Anne, we've got to go," was the distressed reply. "Jimmy 'th thwallowed hith collection."

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND

STOREKEEPERS' EXPENSES ABOLISHED. The MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT CUT AWAY. Wearers can now import their own boots direct from England, thus saving all intermediate and unnecessary dealers' profits. By this means you can obtain your boots at the same price that the local storekeeper himself has to pay, and you keep the profit in your own pocket instead of putting it into his. Expressions of delight at the marvellous value of our goods are reaching us from all parts of Canada.

ASTOUNDING SAMPLE OFFER

By England's Leading "Boots-by-Post" Experts

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY for CANADIAN Residents.

On receipt of Postal Order for value of goods and cost of postage, we will send a "Sample" pair of our famous "Footshape" boots direct from the Factory at factory prices.

Every pair is a triumph of the bootmaker's art, and a revelation in the matter of downright solid value.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Each pair of boots sent from our factory carries our Guarantee—that every coin of your money shall be immediately returned if you are not fully satisfied that they are 50 per cent. better value than you can obtain locally.

Our 144 page BOOT CATALOGUE will be sent free on receipt of 4c. (to cover cost of postage only). This is far and away the best "Boots-by-Post" List published.

DESCRIPTIONS.

No. 1617.—BOX CALF BOOT. $2·05 Splendid box Calf Uppers, straight goloshs, no outside seam, unbreakable jockey back, 5 capped (as illus.), best linen lined, specially selected, hard wearing solid leather sole, sewn. Best make and finish throughout.

No. 1717.—GLACE KID BOOT. $2·05 Exactly same style and quality as above, but slightly lighter in weight.

No. 1617.—BROWN WILLOW CALF. $2·30 A magnificent boot. Rich nut brown shade and warranted real "Willow" Calf.

PRICE OF BOOTS $2·05
POSTAGE TO CANADA ·50
TOTAL COST DELIVERED FREE $2·55
(Amount necessary to remit, $2·55).

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths. Gentlemen's "Footshape" boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12, 25c. extra). Each size is made in four different widths: No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

Altogether you have 32 different sizes and widths to select from.

COUPON for sample pair of boots on distinct understanding that if not entirely satisfactory the $2·05 to be immediately refunded in full.

No..... Size..... Width..... Price.....
Name.....
Address.....
(Brown Willow Calf 25c. extra.)

W. BARRATT & CO., Ltd.,
"FOOTSHAPE" BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
(Desk 104)
Sterling Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SARCASTIC, VERY:

New Neighbor—"Hallo! What Are You Building a New Chicken House For?"

Mr. Nettled—"For a Flock of Pink Elephants of Course. You Don't Suppose I'd Put Chickens in It Do You?"

FAITH.

Minister: What Are You Doing This Morning, Children?

Little Girl: SH—Tommy's Praying For an Automobile and I'm Going After Gasoline.

Affairs of the Day

By H. J. P. Good

Pastimes of the People

Good Work of Playground Systems In the United States

Not Original But Still of Undoubted Value—A Trio of Olympic Winners Who Started on Public Playgrounds.

Naturally enough the American papers write in a very bouyant spirit of the success of their athletes at Stockholm. Generously forgetting that many years ago they were successful in winning athletic championships both at home and abroad. As a matter of fact, American prowess in this direction has become a fairly old story. It is, interesting, however especially to promoters of playgrounds and gymnasiums for the people to know that the success is very generally attributed to the encouragement which the youth of to-day receive in schools, universities, and by the play-ground system which has come into general adoption. The majority of the writers speak of these things as if they were something new and had their birth in the United States. As a matter of fact, in Great Britain not only have athletics and games of various descriptions been encouraged in all the large schools and colleges but for centuries there has never been a village, town or city without its play or recreation ground. This system is much more common to-day in the old country than it is in any state of America. The success of athletics from this part of the world is largely due not alone to encouragement received in educational institutions and by the playground system, but by the more free, open and democratic life that is spent all over this continent. Class distinction in England is suppressive of youthful ambition in the commoner classes. Yet for all, Great Britain with half the population of the United States maintains her own in the majority of the sports of the day.

Value of the Playground Syste.

That the playground system deserves every encouragement goes without saying. It is also well that athletic games should be conducted in schools and elsewhere on an organized basis. That this is productive of high-class talent of track and field is beyond question. Therefore, while undoubtedly American athletic success is due to early encouragement, there are other contributary causes. Quoting the authority to whom reference is here made it is worth while noting that Melvin Sheppard, who ruled king of the middle distance runners in America for many years, and won two events at the Olympic games of 1908 at London, is a product of the playground system. He learned to run on the cinder paths of the New York playgrounds and first attracted attention by running a half-mile in 2.01 in a Bible class meet. His work improved so fast that he was induced to join the New York Irish-American A. C. Since that time he has been one of the foremost middle distance runners of the world. Ralph Craig, who won the 100 metres final, is a product of the Detroit University School. He first attracted attention when he competed in one of the University of Michigan interscholastics. In this meeting he won the century in .10 flat and the 220 in 22 3-5. He afterwards went to the Wolverine Institution and improved so rapidly that he equaled the eastern intercollegiate record of 9 4-5 for the century and equalled the world's record of 21 3-5 for the furlong. Frank Irons, the versatile athlete of the Chicago Athletic Association, who holds the Olympic record for the running broad jump, learned to jump and run in the Chicago playgrounds. He acquired his skill thru hard and conscientious work and always has been a reliable and consistent performer in all meetings. Frank Belote, also of the C. A. A., is another athlete whose sterling ability must be attributed to the playground system. Most of the men selected for the American Olympic team from the colleges were star performers before they entered the universities.

The playground systems in large cities are being extended every year to meet the demands of the youthful athletes who will have to uphold the athletic reputation oftheir country in future Olympic games.

City Affairs

Toronto's aldermen have of late been doing good work. They have been excellently active in well-doing. It is easy to carp, criticize and treat with scorn the perpetual buzz-buzz of Acting Mayor Church and Long-Time Alderman Samuel McBride, but they keep things moving and prevent their brethren from drowsing. They may not tackle big problems with unerring directness and promptness or with unfailing decisiveness, but they at least show courage in everlastingly figuring in the forefront and by adopting, in the interests of the city, that most excellent motto, "nunquam dormio."

Sol Alderman Chisholm has secured his position. He is a good man, an excellent man for the property commissionership, but at the same time a policy that justifies every employe in believing he can aspire with confidence to the highest office in his department is the only true policy both in theory and in fact. A veteran city employe is usually good for little else and that little else is his by right of service and fidelity.

Dr. Hastings has been refused an increase of $1000. His zeal shows that he is well worth $6000 a year, but the business course in all appointments would be to have a definite understanding as to the length of service and increases of wage at the time of engagement.

* * * * * *

An Imperial Navy

While it is right that Canada should desire to take an active part in imperial affairs and should contribute to the defence of imperial interests, it is terrible to think that the two most advanced nations in the world are preparing for the time when they will feel it necessary to spring at each other's throats. If there was any real bottom to the peace agitation all that would be required would be an international police to patrol the ocean and to protect the shores of the weak.

Toronto's Police Force

That Toronto has an excellent police force, a superior force in fact, and that there is little or no chance of New York conditions prevailing here, even in the century, of which The World recently spoke, will not be doubted, but all the same we must not either blow or expect too much. Evil is insidious and oftentimes at least temporarily profitable. Unhappily, Chistain teaching to the contrary notwithstanding, many a fortune and the foundation of ultimately proud families have been laid in ways doubtful in point of law and of certainty in antagonism to the tenets of social or commerical morality. At present the force is of generally good character, but evidence not wanting that, just as good trees have their knots, so has the Toronto police force its flaws. Time was when to be a member of the New York police was to be known as "One of the Finest."

* * * * * *

Skyscrapers

The World's Yonge-st. contemporary is out against skyscrapers. It would have a limitation put upon the height of these structures. If the big corporations want "to jump so high that they touch the sky" it seems to "yours benevolently" that it would be wise to let them have their way. They will advertise themselves, the the city and perhaps their own folly—this later is mindful of the buildings in London the Great, known as Queen Anne's folly. History does not tell us that with proper precautions there is greater danger to human life from fire, accident or disease in these aspiring buildings than in squat structures. On the contrary the higher you get the better the atmospaere and the clearer the view. But the building inspectors need to be extra busy.

* * * * * *

Hotel Accommodation

The unwisest move that Toronto ever made was to reduce the number of liquor licenses as was done a few years ago. It has created a monopoly and increased drunkenness. It has also driven capital from the city and to a certain extent placed a check upon the growth of the interior population. The word "interior" is used here to indicate the older portions of the city in distinction from the annexed districts. Unless something is done, some enterprising capitalists become busy, hotel accommodation in Toronto will get to be so scarce and the price of licenses will soar so high thatunited they will constitute a grave and serious scandal.

* * * * * *

Toronto's Board of Trade

Another membership campaign is contemplated by the Toronto Board of Trade. The last campaign increased the membership, not by five or six hundred as a morning paper puts it, but by upwards of a thousand. The next campaign is expected to at least add ten centuries more. So it should. Everybody who wishes the city good should join the Board of Trade. It is at once a great boost club and the beneficent head of a family of five hundred thousand people. Nor are its offices confined to the city. Its wisely exercised and liberal influence extends thruout the province. The city council is abundantly justified in taking its cues from the Board of Trade; so, too, in a large measure would be the provincial government. About all that is needed to perfect the work of the Board under the presidency of such men of might as Messrs. R. S. Gourlay, W. P. Gundy, W. K. George, Noell Marshall, W. J. Gage, George H. Gooderham, and others of that ilk, is direct nomination for, and direct representation in, the city council. Their influence has been marked on the success of the world's best advertising medium, The Canadian National Exhibition, and it should be more immediately so in the government of the city.

Practical Effort to Deal With Marriage of the Mentally Unfit

Most Important Clause of the Mental Deficiency Bill Which the Imperial Government Proposes to Pass This Year.

London, England, has some 50,000 persons who will be included within the scope of the Mental Deficiency Bill, a government measure which the county council of the great metropolis understand is going to be passed this year. In the circumstances the council are anxious that their recommendations may be incorporated in the proposed legislation, of which the council generally express approval. The measure contains the following clause, by which, for the first time, an effort is to be made to eliminate the unfit:

"If any person intermarries with, or attempts to intermarry with, any person whom he knows to be defective within the meaning of the act, or if any person solemnizes or procures or connives at any marriage, knowing that one of the parties thereto is defective, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The county councils, which will have to administer this new legislation, will thus have the duty of deciding what persons are marriageable and who are not.

Apart from the people who are declared to be lunatics, and who are maintained in the asylums, the London County Council alone now maintain 90 schools for mentally deficient children and at present there are 7000 such children on the roll. These children cost the ratepayers of London $500,000 a year.

When the new legislation comes into operation there will necessarily be an augmentation of the numbers, and tho the government proposes to make grants for maintenance an additional burden will be placed upon the ratepayers.

Lord Rosebery on Medical Students Past and Present

When Dickens Slandered the Budding Disciples of Esculapius—What the World Owes to the Medical Profession—Remarkably Graceful Address.

The Earl of Rosebery recently delivered an address to the successful students at London Hospital Medical College, of which Queen Alexandra is president, that while transcendent in interest, is worth preserving for its remarkable grace, erudition and human sympathy. He said:

"We have had read to us a report which is one, I think, of unmitigated success. Some of it, of course, does not appeal so much to an ignorant laymain as it does to the learned man of medicine whom I see arbund me. But there is one part of it which appeals to us all, and that is those many athletic victories which the students here have managed to achieve, and of which a tangible result is seen in the rows of prizes visible on that bookcase. Now, people of my generation knew very little about medical students, and what they did know was all wrong. We were all brought up on 'Pickwick,' and I expect a hollow groan to proceed from this assembly when I recall to them the medical students who were commemorated in that immortal work. (Laughter.) We grew up to manhood under the impression that medical students were composed of people like Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen, who are, I think, the vilest specimens of the human race that even fiction represents to us. They were dirty, they were drunken, they were unscrupulous, and yet they pretended to heal the ills and sorrows of mankind. I myself do not believe that they, or anything like them, ever existed. I think our immortal humorist took some germ of a medical student of that kind and expanded it until it became those two horrible figures that we recollect. I think, indeed, that he produced them as antediluvian animals to the classic conception of the great peripatetic philosopher, Mr. Pickwick. (Laughter). But, at any rate, suppose there was a vestige of truth in those portraits: is it not gratifying to-day to feel how absolutely, how hopelessly, untrue they seem to us in the light of our present experience?

Benjamin Allen and Bob Sawyer.

"Can anybody imagine Mr. Benjamin Allen under any circumstances winning that cup? And, if he had won it, it certainly would not have been on that bookcase, but in the care of a relation who would have advanced him money on it. (Laughter.) Can anyone imagine Mr. Robert Sawyer winning in a mile swimming race like our student of to-day, Mr. Morris? No doubt it would have done him a great deal of good to swim a mile, for more reasons than one—(laughter)—but the idea is so hopelessly out of character with such ruffians that even the prizes we see on the bookcase, if we judged by nothing else, would show that that sort of medical student, if he ever lived, has long been in his grave. (Cheers.) There is another member of the medical profession who is extinct, so far as I know, or so far, at any rate, as my orbit extends, tho I fancy he still survives in the more rural parts of the country; I mean the apothecary of our childhood. To many of you who are much younger than myself this figure must be deemed to be almost legendary, and yet he was the daily companion of our childhood; he was a great medicine man, as the Indians call him, in the most literal sense of the word, because he not merely recommended, but compounded, the medicines which he duly administered. He changed his name. He gave up the good old name of apothecary and became a general practitioner, to our lasting regret. (Laughter.) I do not know why, because you never read of the general practitioner in 'Romeo and Juliet,' and you may see the whole method of his profession recorded by another of the great writers of fiction in the character of Mr. Pendennis, the father of the hero of the romance of that name. Well, he was a kindly friend to us. If he gave us too much medicine there was no necessity to take it, and I do not think we always did—(laughter)—and I can still feel the familiar grasp of his warm hand as it rested on my tremulous pulse. (Laughter.) I suppose it is an age of progress, and we must dispense with him, as with other familiar features of the past. It is all very well for me to make jokes on this subject, but there must come a time when I must deal with the serious part of the subject, with the art of medicine and the London Hospital. I am quite incompetent to deal with either."

Fool or Physician.

"There is a proverb which says that every man at forty is either a fool or a physician. It means that by the age of forty every man knows what suits his constitution and acts and diets himself accordingly. I certainly am not a physician, altho I have passed the age of forty, but I am very unwilling to impale myself on the other horn of the dilemma. (Laughter). I comfort myself by thinking that if everybody who does not know and practise what is best for his health at the age of forty is a fool, almost all the celebrated men of history have been fools. Beginning with Alexander the Great, who, I think, did not quite attain the magic age, and going on to a great many other Greats, one finds many of them, Frederick the Great, for instance, who did not know or practise what was best for them. But whether we are fools or not, at any rate we are not so foolish, when we have passed the age of forty, as to try to discuss matters beyond our comprehension to those who know them much better than we do. This I will say, that every sensible man who has passed the age of forty, if he be not a physician, is not such a fool as not to wish he were a physician. It is true that this is beyond the compass of most of us, because the physician, like the poet, is born and not made; at least he is born and afterwards he is made here. But the great physician must have the intuition and instinct of his profession born with him, and I say, then, that whatever age we may attain to—whether we be ever youthful, like my friend Sir Frederick Young on my right, who, at the age of ninety-five is ever skipping around like a young unicorn—(laughter and cheers)—whatever age we may attain to, we must all wish to be physicians. (Cheers). After all, it is the noblest secular career in the world. It is the one and only secular profession, which tries, wherever it goes, unselfishly, willingly, earnestly to give comfort and alleviation to all with whom it deals. It is, I think, the noblest profession, because it is a forlorn hope of humanity; a forlorn hope because it never can hope to conquer in the long run, yet it never despairs, and is always seeking new inspiration and new strength for the battle which can only have one termination.

Medicine the Forlorn Hope.

"It is a forlorn hope, because it combats the reptile of disease, from which, tho you may successively cut off a limb yet, like the fabled dragon of old, another new limb springs up to take its place; it is a forlorn hope because even when you have surmounted and conquered one form of disease another form, such as sleeping sickness, is sure to spring up in its place; it is a forlorn hope because all day long and every minute of your career you are fighting with the angel of death, which must inevitably defeat you in the end. (Cheers). Well, that may seem a gloomy view to take of the medical profession. I do not think it is, because in all professions it is rare to find a life which can be spent in the complete conquest of obstacles, but in this, at any rate, you are fighting the most heroic fight that is going on in the world, and fighting it not for your own selfish interests, but in the cause of humanity itself. (Cheers). Take the great names of history, the careers of history, the Caesars, the Charlemagnes, the Napoleons, the Wellingtons, and others, before whom we all bend the knee. They, willingly or not, selfishly or not, have been banes and injuries to the generations in which they lived. Take one single name from your profession: take the name of Lister—(cheers)—and balance against that name all those great historical figures who have devoted their lives to conquest and bloodshed. Put them on one side of the balance and the name of Lister on the other, and does any intelligent human being hesitate as to which side it is that the balance of universal gratitude of mankind is due? I beg you then, not as chancellor of the University of London, but as a British citizen, as one of the public, as one who owes much to the care of nurses and physicians, to be proud to join and to continue to fight in this great crusade on behalf of mankind, and to be enlisted and enrolled in this army of compassion and alleviation."

That Automobile Meet

From the spectator's point of view a worse-managed automobile meet than that given in Exhibition Park on the 20th inst. it would be impossible to imagine. Altho the prices charged were absurdly high the inconvenience and lack of arrangement were phenomenal. Ushers there were but few, if any; programs were but few, if any; seats were but few, if any, while the absence of anything like order, so far as the accommodation was concerned, was something seldom experienced. And yet the meet was a big financial success, upwards of twelve thousand people paying for the harsh treatment, while the "racing" was sufficiently dangerous to be thrilling. Whether such affairs should be allowed is an open question. If the competitions are genuine they cannot be otherwise than highly perilous. If they are not genuine, then to advertise them as other than exhibitions is to be guilty of faking and public property being let for such purpose, the lettors share with the promoters the responsibility for fooling the people. At any rate if there are any more such affairs it is to be hoped somebody will see that the patrons are decently dealt by.

PLENTY OF VARIETY.

Peter: "And what was your occupation on earth, my good man?"
New Arrival (bravely): "I was chief of a band of robbers."
Peter: "Ah! light, meat or coal?"

Affairs Aquatic

Matters aquatic will boom in the week on which we are now entering. On Monday Arnst and Barry row on the classic and muddy Thames for the world's championship. On Friday and Saturday the regatta known as the Canadian Henley takes place at St. Catharines. Canada is not England and I am not sure that rowing has been benefitted by confining the regatta of the Canadian Amateur Rowing Association to one place. On the contrary I am inclined to think it would benefit the sport to a greater extent by being peripatetic. However we must accept things on the instant as they are and it looks as if this year's regatta were going to be the greatest ever. Entries have been made from all parts of the Dominion, from as far as Halifax in one direction, and from Winnipeg in another. Excursions by train and boat are to be run, while the local arrangements are said to be admirable. One thing is sure and that is that it will not be the fault of the Rowing Association officers if matters are not fully up-to-date. Apart from all things else, St. Catharines is situated in the centre of one of the most beautiful districts of Canada and in a magnificent health-giving part of the country. On that score as well as because of the great attraction of the regatta, the Canadian Henley should prove the mecca of a vast concourse of people.

* * * * * *

Lacrosse in Montreal

Toronto is doing better by lacrosse than Montreal. "There are too many games in the latter city," is the way a man from there puts it, "and the old rivalry between the east and west is sadly missed in the N. L. U. games. As regards the Dominion Association, or the Big Four, the gentleman continued, "Somehow or other there appears to be a fear that there is too much of the entente cordiale, and you can rest assured the Montrealers and Shamrocks do not lose many opportunities to fan that feeling. If there is any satisfaction in the idea the lacrossists can comfort themselves with the reflection that baseball in Montreal is not on a great deal more encouraging footing or doing much better. Except in horse racing, Montreal just now is seemingly not going much on sport, that is comparatively speaking." "What did you think of the last Irish-Canadian-Toronto match in Montreal?" the speaker was asked. "Why, merely that the best team on the day won. The Torontos were clearly not at their best. Lacrosse players cannot always be thoroly wound up, and these two teams are in the aggregate so evenly matched that it is anybody's game from start to finish. As a matter of fact, whichever side wins their playing is always interesting, always spectacular, and always inspiring. Between them as at present constituted victory is entirely a question of physical condition. I do not see that there is any room for aspersion as to the genuineness of these contests."

IN TOPHET.

Whyus: "Who is Ananias bowing down to?"
Tellus: "Oh, that's Liberallus, who has just made a great hit with his election circulars."

Our Opponents In the Popular Game of Golf

When It Is Advisable That the Other Player Should Be Superior—Difficulties of Arranging a Match—Some Words for the Wise.

The wise and experienced golfer chooses his opponents with just a little more care than he selects a wife. In the former selection he allows no gentle emotion to obscure his sense of discrimination. You may have the greatest affection for a man and yet have every justification for avoiding a match with him. There are any number of estimable people with whom you may associate with benefit to your character, but whose effect on your game is altogether bad. It is a pity that we have no golden rule to follow in the choice of opponents. We must each of us find out for ourselves the kind of a player who brings out the best golf that is in us. There are occasionally times, it is true, when we must needs take what we get and be thankful, but when the golfer comes to realize how short life is, and how precious and important, accordingly, is every round of the links, he takes care that these occasions are as infrequent as possible.

Benefits of Superiority.

There are some golfers who play their best game when they are pitted against a much superior player. The spirit of the emulation causes them to rise to the occasion. And there are just as many who go to pieces at such a time. No system of handicapping will ever be invented that will equalize the chances of victory when a player allows himself to be obsessed by a sense of his partner's superiority. Of course, the greater souls are those whom the sternness of the struggle inspires to sublime efforts. They never allow themselves to forget the excellent maxims of success—that dogged does it, that slow and sure will win the race, that steadiness is of far more value than brilliance, that accurate putting (of which every child is a master) may easily compensate for faulty play thru the green. Instead of remembering these maxims the weaker player endeavors to do what he ought to know is beyond his powers. On the tee he seeks to emulate the long, raking drive of his opponent, and he presses with disastrous results. He watches a glorious second, and he tries vainly to copy it. When he has lost a hole or two, he makes still greater efforts to beat his opponent at his own game, and before he has reached the turn he is in a state of demoralization and despair. Not only does he lost the match, but his physical condition and his outlook on life are such that it may be quite a long time before he is convalescent.

I agree with those who tell us that it is good to play against one who is better than ourselves, but I would add the conditions that our opponent ought to be only a little better, and that those salutary rounds should be engaged in sparingly. The strain that they impose on one's nervous system is by no means light. As a tonic they have their uses, but we cannot build up our golfing constitution on tonics alone. It is pleasant and easy to set forth theories when one is not likely to be asked to demonstrate their truth, but I think that I am on safe ground when I suggest that the player who never gets very far with his tee shots, but who keeps them straight; whose seconds have the same virtue; who gets on the green without visiting a bunker or the rough; and who putts as every man possessing the senses of sight and touch may be expected to putt—that this disconcerting fellow will win far more matches than he loses. He will win because, instead of being influenced by his sense of incompetence as regards the execution of brilliant shots, he himself infects his opponent with a foreboding of defeat.

Difficulties of Matching.

When a player has made one or two excellent strokes, and finds that he has only halved the hole with his opponent who has made none, and when this keeps on happening, it takes the superior man and not only the superior golfer to win the match. When the match that is to be played is a foursome, the art of match-making is more difficult and involved. If, of the four players, one is a long handicap man, another at somewhere near scratch, and the other two about the same rating, say eight to ten, the usual way of arranging the foursome is to couple the long handicap man and the scratch man against the other two, and, without a knowledge of the temperament of the players, it is impossible to suggest a better. But it is almost certain that the skill of the best player will not be sufficient to win for his side the match, which is another proof that occasional brilliance cannot avail against steadiness.

An Auto Polo Game

What is thought to have been the first automobile polo game ever played was staged in Wichita, ansas, on the 20th. Four stripped automobiles and eight men took part. An ordinary basketball was driven back and forth over the field, the object being to drive it between goal posts sixty yards apart. The match was devised and promoted by J. J. Jones, a local automobile man. Carl Evans and Ross King, two race drivers, did the greater part of the playing. The game was played in three ten-minute periods and ended with the score a tie, 1 to 1. King's automobile turned a complete somersault in the air on one sharp turn, but was righted and he finished the game. Fortunately no one was injured.

* * * * * *

Goulding's Nativity

Enquirer, Hamilton—George Goulding, the champion walker, was born at Hull, Yorkshire, but he is a thoro Canadian by sympathy and adoption.

Lacrosse in B. C.

Things lacrosse between Vancouver and New Westminster appear to have come to a somewhat ugly pass. Free fighting is not altogether new as regards lacrosse, nor are assaults on referees and umpires entirely original. Players have been hooted, booed, aimed at and struck, both on and off the field, and the referee has had to be "protected" from bodily violence. But the same thing has occurred in football, in hockey and in other games. It has also occurred in every country where such games are played. Such incidents are, of course, to be greatly deplored, but at times in the fever of excitement passions will become uncontrollable. Some newspaper critic has ventured on the opinion that recent happenings in British Columbia have given the death-blow to "Canada's National Game" in that province. The same thing has been said in similar circumstances many times before, but the game still lives and if it doesn't thrive to the extent that the high salaries demanded make necessary, the fault is not with the game or with its promoters but with the extortioners, who are doing their little utmost to slay the golden-egged goose. It is clear that the only thing needed in the west is discipline. In the east the system followed of fining has proven most salutary and it is not to be doubted it would so prove in British Columbia—if the players were compelled to pay their own fines. If the club pays, the system defeats itself. It will be a great pity if some drastic steps are not immediately taken by "Con" Jones and his friends to check a repetition of the recent unseemliness. It is rather a wonder that the players themselves do not see matters in a different light and try on their own behalf to improve the situation.

* * * * * *

D. L. A. Standing

An analysis of the standing in the two principal lacrosse leagues in the east provides interesting reading. Taking the Dominion Association first, Toronto and Nationals, in games won and lost, are ties at 7 to 3, but the latter has the best in the average, having only lost 35 goals to 50 by the Torontos, who, however, with 60 have two the best of goals won. The Tecumsehs and Irish-Canadian have both the reverse of the Torontos and Nationals in games won, but the tally in goals is greatly against Charles Querrie's Indians. In fact, the won and lost columns of the polyglot team are so nearly even as to suggest that that aggregation is the victim of hard luck rather than composed of inferior players to any rival combination. Fifty goals won and 53 lost scarcely justifies defeat in seven matches and victory in only three. The Tecumsehs, on the other hand, show up in a decidedly different light, having had 73 goals scored against them to only 41 in their favor, a discrepancy of 32. It will be noticed that the Irish-Canadians have only had three more goals scored against them than the Torontos and yet in games won there is a wide gulf between them. If they are to retain the pride of place it is apparent that the cerulean crowd will have to keep their eyes on the goal and redouble their efforts on the field.

* * * * * *

N. L. U. Standing

Why should the Toronto papers give only the N. L. U. and D. L. A. standing? Why is the C. L. A. in its different series ignored? This is a matter that the president and secretary of the C. L. A. should look into. But as to the N. L. U. seniors only; the discrepancy here between the teams is a great deal more marked than in the D. L. A. Cornwall has to its credit 9 matches won and only 1 lost. Capitals stand 8 and 4, Montrealers 3 and 7, and the poor old, dear old Shamrocks 1 and 8. But the Shamrocks have scored one more goal than the Capitals, with thrice the number of matches won, as tho they have lost 26 more goals. Montreal, like the Irish-Canadians, has lost only 3 more goals than it has won, the tally being 41 won and 44 lost. Cornwall has scored 70 goals to 31 lost, and the Capitals 33 to 24. Thus the Factory Town's home would seem the best and the Capitals' defence the strongest. Home and home matches between the teams of the D. L. A. and N. L. U. will doubtless be played at the end of season and should prove interesting, the season and should prove interesting. But the best betting would be on the D. L. A.

Insurance Against Calamitous Disaster

A Regina Paper Thinks the Suggestion Made in These Columns Deserves Consideration.

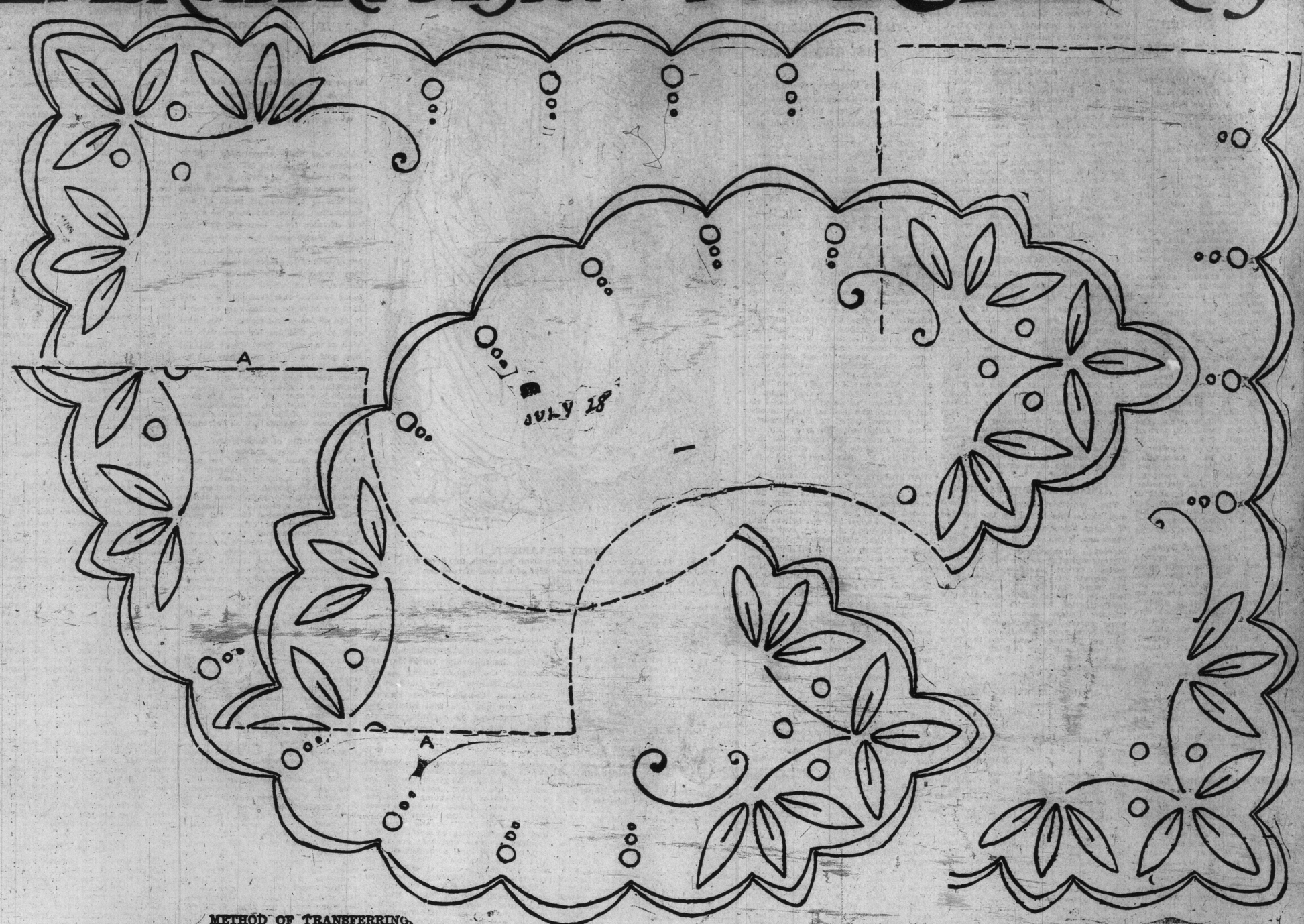
Under the heading: "A Suggestion Worth Considering," The Regina Leader, referring to the suggestion made in these columns that every province, or the whole Dominion, should have a fund on which reliance could be placed in the event of any calamitous disaster occurring to any town, village or district, says:

"Taking the recent disaster in Regina as his text, Mr. H. J. P. Good puts forward a new and interesting idea in The Toronto World. His suggestion is that each Canadian Province adopt the plan of insuring against extraordinary disaster to any of its cities, towns, etc.

"Fortunately, cyclones are almost unknown in Canada, but many of our towns and cities have suffered from other causes. A landslide destroyed Frank. Fire has wiped out a score and more of towns.

"The consequence of such calamities has been more or less frequent necessity for assistance from the portions of Canada which have escaped the different disasters. On all occasions the people have responded nobly to calls made upon them, and they will do so as often as the demand may come, but readiness to give is no reason why steps should not be taken if possible to make it unnecessary to call for private assistance at times of catastrophe. For this reason, Mr. Good's suggestion is worthy of consideration."

EMBROIDERY DESIGN for DUTCH COLLAR AND CUFF SET



METHOD OF TRANSFERRING.

Dissolve a half teaspoonful of washing powder or a small piece of soap in two-thirds of a glass of water. To this add a tablespoonful of ammonia. Place the material on which the transfer is to be made on a hard, smooth surface, saturate the back of the design with the above solution, place the design face down on the material, laying a sheet of thick paper over the back of the design; hold firmly with one hand and with the bowl of a spoon rub, with pressure, from you. By following these directions carefully one to four transfers can be made.

The leaves and stems in this design should be done in outline stitch and dots in either solid or eyelet embroidery. The set may be embroidered on white or colored linen with white on color or color on white ground.

The scalloped edge should be well padded, then covered with close, firm buttonhole stitch.

The Chair of the Philanthromathematics - - - - By O. Henry

"I see that the cause of education has received the princely gift of more than fifty millions of dollars," said I.

I was gleaning the stray items from the evening papers while Jeff Peters packed his briar pipe with plug cut.

"Which same," said Jeff, "calls for a new deck, and a recitation by the entire class in philanthromathematics."

"Is that an allusion?" I asked.

"It is," said Jeff. "I never told you about the time when me and Andy Tucker was philanthropists, did I? It was eight years ago in Arizona. Andy and me was out in the Gila mountains with a two-horse wagon prospecting for silver. We struck it, and sold out to parties in Tucson for $25,000. They paid our check at the bank in silver—a thousand dollars in a sack. We loaded it in our wagon and drove east a hundred miles before we recovered our presence of intellect. Twenty-five thousand dollars don't sound like so much when you're reading the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad or listening to an actor talking about his salary; but when you can raise up a wagon sheet and kick around with your bootheel and hear every one of 'em ring against another it makes you feel like you was a night-and-day bank with the clock striking twelve.

"The third day out we drove into one of the most specious and tidy little towns that nature or Rand and McNally ever turned out. It was in the foothills, and mittigated with trees and flowers and about 2000 head of cordial and dilatory inhabitants. The town seemed to be called Floresville, and nature had not contaminated it with many railroads, fleas or eastern tourists.

"Me and Andy deposited our money to the credit of Peters and Tucker in the Esperanza Savings Bank, and got rooms at the Skyview Hotel. After supper we lit up, and sat out on the gallery and smoked. Then was when the philanthrophy idea struck me. I suppose every grafter gets it sometime.

"When a man swindles the public out of a certain amount he begins to get scared and wants to return part of it. And if you'll watch close and notice the way his charity runs you'll see that he tries to restore it to the same people he got it from. As a hydrostatical case, take, let's say, A. A made his millions selling oil to poor students who sit up nights studying political economy and methods for regulating the trusts. So, back to the universities and colleges goes his conscience dollars.

"There's B got his from the common laboring man that works with his hands and tools. How's he to get some of the remorse fund back into their overalls?

"'Aha!' says B, 'I'll do it in the name of education. I've skinned the laboring man,' says he to himself, 'but, according to the old proverb, "Charity covers a multitude of skins."'

"So he puts up eighty million dollars' worth of libraries; and the boys with the dinner pail that builds 'em gets the benefit.

"'Where's the books?' asks the reading public.

"'I dinna ken,' says B. 'I offered ye libraries; and there they are. I suppose if I'd given ye preferred steel trust stock instead ye'd have wanted the water in it set out in cut glass decanters. Hoot, for ye!'

"But, as I said, the owning of so much money was beginning to give me philanthropitis. It was the first time me and Andy had ever made a pile big enough to make us stop and think how we got it.

"'Andy,' says I, 'we're wealthy—not beyond the dreams of average; but in our humble way we are comparatively as rich as Greasers. I feel as if I'd like to do something for as well as to humanity.'

"'I was thinking the same thing, Jeff,' says he. 'We've been gouging the public for a long time with all kinds of little schemes from selling self-igniting celluloid collars to flooding Georgia with Hoke Smith presidential campaign buttons. I'd like, myself, to hedge a bet or two in the graft game if I could do it without actually banging the cymbalines in the Salvation Army or teaching a Bible class by the Bertillon system.'

"'What'll we do?' says Andy. 'Give free grub to the poor or send a couple of thousand to George Cortelyou?'

"'Neither,' says I. 'We've got too much money to be implicated in plain charity; and we haven't got enough to make restitution. So, we'll look about for something that's about half way between the two.'

"The next day in walking around Floresville we see on a hill a big red brick building that appears to be dishabited. The citizens speak up and tell us that it was begun for a residence several years before by a mine owner. After running up the house he finds he only had $2.80 left to furnish it ith, so he invests that in whiskey and jumps off the roof on a spot where he now requiescates in pieces.

"As soon as me and Andy saw that building the same idea struck both of us. We would fix it up with lights and pen wipers and professors, and put an iron dog and statues of Hercules and Father John on the lawn, and start one of the finest free educational institutions in the world right there.

"So we talks it over to the prominent citizens of Floresville, who falls in fine with the idea. They give a banquet in the engine house to us, and we make our bow for the first time as benefactors to the cause of progress and enlightment. Andy makes an hour-an-a-half speech on the subject of irrigation in Lower Egypt, and we have a moral tune on the phonograph and pineapple sherbert.

"Andy and me didn't lose any time in philanthropping. We put every man in town that could tell a hammer from a step ladder to work on the building, dividing it up into classrooms and lecture halls. We wire to Frisco for a car load of desks, footballs, arithmetics, penholders, dictionaries, chairs for the professors, slates, skeletons, sponges, twenty-even cravenetted gowns and caps for the senior class, and an open order for all the truck that goes with a first-class university. I took it on myself to put a campus and a curriculum on the list; but the telegraph operator must have got the words wrong, being an ignorant man, for when the goods come we found a can of peas and a curry-comb among 'em.

"While the weekly paper was having chalk-plate cuts of me and Andy we wired an employment agency in Chicago to express us f. o. b., six professors immediately — one English literature, one up-to-date dead languages, one chemistry, one political economy — Democrat preferred—one logic, and one wise to painting, Italian and music, with union card. The Esperanza bank guaranteed salaries, which was to run between $800 and $800.50.

"Well, sir, we finally got in shape. Over the front door was carved the words: 'The World's University; Peters & Tucker, Patrons and Proprietors.' And when September the first got a cross-mark on the calendar, the come-ons begun to rool in. First the faculty got off the tri-weekly express from Tucson. They was mostly young, spectacled and red-headed, with sentiments divided between ambition and food. Andy and me got 'em billeted on the Floresvillains and then laid for the students.

"They came in bunches. We had advertised the university in al ithe state papers, and it did us good to see how quickly the country responded. Two hundred and nineteen husky lads aging along from 18 up to chin whiskers answered the clarion call of free education. They ripped open that town, sponged the seams, turned it, lined it with new mohair; and you couldn't have told it from Harvard or Goldfields at the March term of court.

"They marched up and down the streets waving flags with the World's University colors—ultra-marine and blue—and they certainly made a lively place of Floresville. Andy made 'em a speech from the balcony of the Skyview Hotel, and the whole town was out celebrating.

"In about two weeks the professors got the students disarmed and herded into classes. I don't believe there's any pleasure equal to being a philanthropist. Me and Andy bought high silk hats and pretended to dodge the two reporters of The Floresville Gazette. The paper had a man to kodak us whenever we appeared on the street, and ran our pictures every week over the column headed 'Educational Notes.' Andy lectured twice a week at the university and afterwards I would rise and tell a humorous story. Once The Gazette printed my picture with Abe Lincoln on one side and Marshall P. Wilder on the other.

"And was as interested in philanthropy as I was. We used to wake up of nights and tell each other new ideas for booming the university.

"'Andy,' says I to him one day, 'there's something we overlooked. The boys ought to have dromedaries.'

"'What's that?' And asks.

"'Why, something to sleep in, of course,' says I. 'All colleges have 'em.'

"'Oh, you mean pajamas,' says Andy.

"'I do not,' says I. 'I mean dromedaries.' But I never could make Andy understand; so we never ordered 'em. Of course, I meant them long bedrooms in colleges where the scholars sleep in a row.

"Well, sir, the World's University was a success. We had scholars from five states and territories, and Floresville had a boom. A new shooting gallery and a pawn shop and two more saloons started; and the boys got up a college yell that went this way:

"'Raw, raw, raw,
Done, done, done.
Peters, Tucker.
Lots of fun.
Bow-wow-wow.
Haw-hee-haw,
World University,
Hip, hurrah!'

"The scholars was a fine lot of young men, and me and Andy was as proud of 'em as if they belonged to our own family.

"But one day about the last of October Andy comes to me and asks if I have any idea how much money we had left in the bank. I guesses about sixteen thousand. 'Our balance,' says Andy, 'is $821.62.'

"'What!' says I, with a kind of yell. 'Do you mean to tell me that them infernal clod-hopping, dough-headed, pup-faced, goose-brained, gate-stealing, rabbit-eared sons of horse thieves have soaked us for that much?'

"'No less,' says Andy.

"Then, to Helvetia with philanthropy,' says I.

"'Not necessarily,' says Andy. 'Philanthropy,' says he, 'when run on a good business basis is one of the best grafts going. I'll look into the matter and see if it can't be straightened out.'

"The next week I am looking over the payroll of our faculty when I run across a new name—Professor James Darnley McCorkle, chair of mathematics; salary $100 per week. I yells so loud that Andy runs in quick.

"'What's this,' says I. "A professor of mathematics at more than $5000 a year? How did this happen? Did he get in thru the window and appoint himself?'

"'I wired to Frisco for him a week ago, says Andy. 'In ordering the faculty we seemed to have overlooked the chair of mathematics.'

"'A good thing we did,' says I. 'We can pay his salary two weeks, and then our philanthrophy will look like the ninth hole on the Skibo golf links.'

"'Wait a while,' says Andy, 'and see how things turn out. We have taken up too noble a cause to draw out now. Besides, the further I gaze into the retail philanthropy business the better it looks to me. I never thought about investigating it before. Come to think of it now,' goes on Andy, 'all the philanthropists I ever new had plenty of money. I ought to have looked into that matter long ago, and located which was the cause and which was the effect.'

"'I had confidence in Andy's chicanery in financial affairs, so I left the whole thing in his hands. The university and flourishing fine, and me and Andy kept our silk hats shined up, and Floresville kept on heaping honors on us like we was millionaries instead of almost busted philanthropists.

"The students kept the town lively and prosperous. Some stranger came to town and started a faro bank over the Red Front livery stable, and began to amass money in quantities. Me and Andy strolled up one night and picked a dollar or two for sociability. There were about fifty of our students there drinking rum punches and shoving high stacks of blues and reds about the table as the dealer turned the cards up.

"'Why, dang it, Andy,' says I, 'these free-school-hunting, gander-headed, silk-socked little sons of sap-suckers have got more money than you and me ever had. Look at the rolls they're pulling out of their pistol pockets!'

"'Yes,' says Andy, 'a good many of them are sons of wealthy miners and stockmen. It's very sad to see 'em wasting their opportunities this way.'

"At Christmas all the students went home to spend the holidays. We had a farewell blowout at the University, and Andy lectured on "Modern Music and Prehistoric Literature of the Archipelagos.' Each one of the faculty answered to toasts, and compared me and Andy to Rockefeller and the Emperor Marcus Autolycus. I pounded on the table and yelled for Professor McCorkle; but it seems he wasn't present on the occasion. I wanted to look at the man that Andy thought could earn $100 a week in philanthropy that was on the point of making an assignment.

"The students all left on the night train; and the town sounded as quiet as the campus of a correspondence school at midnight. When I went to the hotel I saw a light in Andy's room, and I opened the door and walked in.

"There sat Andy and the faro dealer at a table dividing a two-foot high stack of currency in thousand-dollar packages.

"'Correct,' says Andy. 'Thirty-one thousand apiece. Come in, Jeff,' says he. 'This is our share of the profits of the first half of the scholastic term of the World's University, incorporated and philanthropated. Are you convinced now,' says Andy, 'that philanthropy when practiced in a business way is an art that blesses him who gives as well as him who receives?'

"'Great!' says I, feeling fine. 'I'll admit you are the doctor this time.'

"'We'll be leaving on the morning train,' says Andy. 'You'd better get your collars and cuffs and press clippings together.'

"'Great!' says I. 'I'll be ready. But, Andy,' says I, 'I wish I could have met that Professor James Darnley McCorkle before we went. I had a curiosity to know that man.'

"'That'll be easy,' says Andy, turning around to the faro dealer.

"'Jim,' says Andy, 'shake hands with Mr. Peters.'"

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

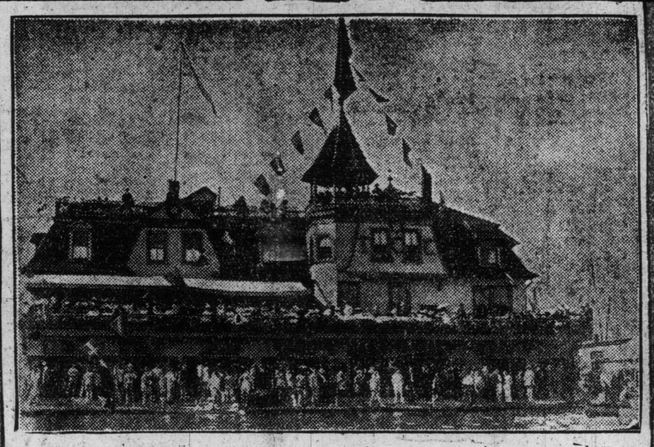
32ND YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 28 1912 —PRICE FIVE CENTS

C.C.A.

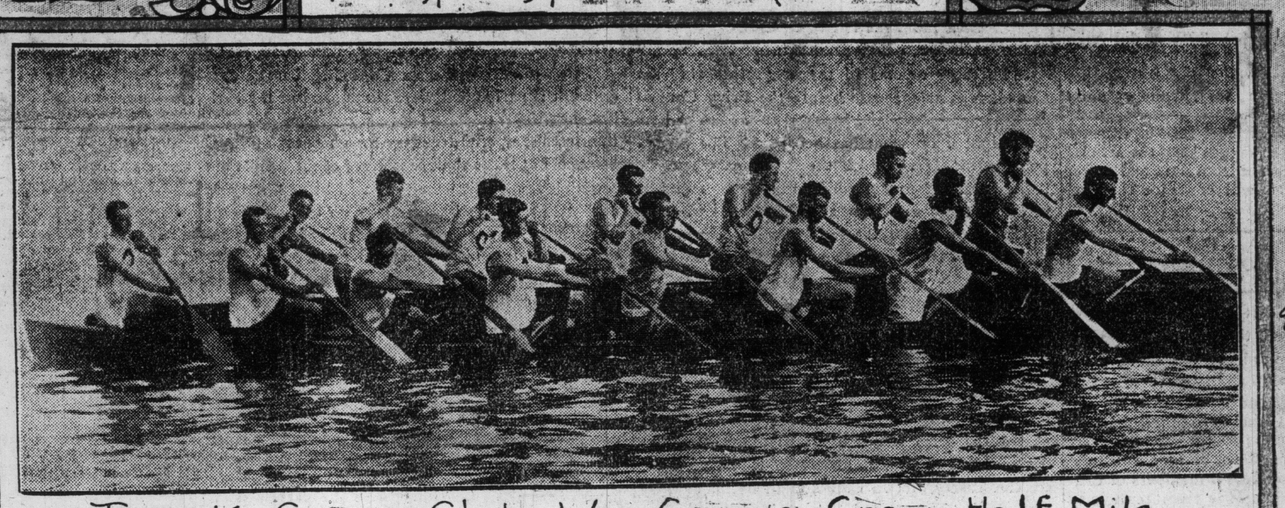
CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TORONTO BAY

AUG. 3RD. 1912



Toronto Canoe Club House Where the Championships are to be Raced off.



Toronto Canoe Club War Canoe Crew, Half Mile CHAMPIONS OF CANADA 1911

WE HAVE to thank the Indian of this fair country of ours for pointing out to us many sports and pastimes, but among his greatest gift to us has been the canoe. It has carried provisions that have saved the lives of thousands, not only red men but white. It has been the means of starting the country towards its great prosperity in trade and commerce; it has transported those hardy pioneers and priests that sought to carry civilization and religion into Canada's furthest portions. It has carried the warriors of the country, also the fisherman, the hunter, the prospector, and, lastly, but by no means least, the boys and girls in search of healthful pleasure.

It is no wonder then that the strongest, best organized and most independent amateur organization in Canada should be a canoeing one, "The Canadian Canoe Association."

Tho this organization was only formed in 1900 it has embraced all the foremost canoe clubs of the country, and they with their long experience of amateur sport have fused into the governing body an enthusiasm for good, clean athletics that has no equal. Then, owing to the fact that the sport of canoeing has in no way been tainted with professionalism, because the average canoeist is still only in the game for the recreation it affords; no club of standing wishes to see the sport digress, and, therefore, they are all falling into line together with this end in view. Hence, the successful organization, and it might be added here that this strong stand of theirs on the "canoeing for pleasure only" question has been the chief reason why the association has even refused to become a member of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, preferring to stand alone as an example of what may be done in a line of amateur sport if the heart is only in it.

Since the Canadian Canoe Association was formed the following clubs have joined the organization: Bohemian A. A. A., Brockville; Brockville Rowing Club, Brockville; Y. M. C. A. Boating Club, Brockville; Smith's Falls Canoe Club, Smith's Falls; Carleton Place Canoe Club, Carleton Place; Kingston Yacht Club, Kingston; Toronto Canoe Club, Toronto; Britannia Canoe Club, Britannia; Rideau Canoe Club, Ottawa; New Edinburgh Canoe Club, Ottawa; Ottawa Canoe Club, Ottawa; Chateauguay Boat Club, Chateauguay; Longueuil Boating Club, Longueuil; St. Lambert Boating Club, St. Lambert; Grand Trunk Boating Club, Montreal; St. Johns Yacht Club, St. Johns; Riverside Club, Lachine; Lachine Boating Club, Lachine; St. Stephen's A. A. A., Lachine; Victoria Yacht Club, Aylmer, Que.; Lake St. Joseph A. A. A., Quebec; Massawippi Canoe Club, North Halton; Beach Canoe Club, Toronto; Parkdale Canoe Club, Toronto; Island Aquatic Association, Toronto; Buffalo Canoe Club, Buffalo, N.Y.; Orillia Canoe Club, Orillia; Valvis Boating Club, Lakeside, Que.; Kew Beach Canoe Club, Toronto; Gravenhurst Canoe Club, Gravenhurst; Winnipeg Canoe Club, Winnipeg; Woodlands Canoe Club, Montreal.

Championship races have been held each year at one of the cities represented in the organization. They have been held in Brockville, Ottawa, Montreal, St. Johns and Toronto, and this year they will be held over Toronto Canoe Club's course in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 3.

The first regatta held under the auspices of the Canadian Canoe Association was held in Brockville under the auspices of the Bohemian A. A. A., and right from the start it was a splendid success, and spoke volumes for the popularity of paddling. The great war canoe race of 1901 was paddled under the auspices of the Ottawa Canoe Club in the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York who after witnessing the contest expressed themselves as being highly delighted with the noble entertainment provided for them.

The Toronto canoe clubs are making most elaborate preparations for the championship events this year; committees have been appointed to look after all the different divisions, and each branch connected with the events, and each committee is reporting thru its chairman to an executive committee composed of Commodore Chas. Hoare, Commodore S. A. Sylvester, Commodore W. A. McNabb, vice-Commodore R. F. Wilson and Mr. Albert Cuff.

The judges of the day will be the most prominent men in canoeing to-day, and the starters and referees are to be men well qualified by long experience in the game so the spectators need have no fear that Toronto will be one whit behind the other cities in its conduct of these great events.

Each division holds a qualified regatta of its own; this is to eliminate all those but winners at divisional regattas from the finals, so only the proven winners will appear on Aug. 3.

The eastern and northern divisions held their regatta on Saturday last, July 20, and the western division held theirs at Gravenhurst yesterday, July 27. A special train was arranged for to take the western division crews from Toronto to the Gravenhurst meet, leaving the Union Station about 7.30 a.m., and arriving at Gravenhurst about 11.30. About two hundred and fifty enthusiastic paddlers and their friends journeyed up to participate in the greatest day Gravenhurst has seen in a long time. The board of trade, and, in fact, all the principal people of the town laid themselves out to see that no chance was missed of making everyone within the reach of their hospitality enjoy themselves.

The results of these divisional meets will bring about three hundred contestants to Toronto for the final meet and about three thousand friends and supporters are expected with them from all over Canada.

The course here has been accurately surveyed and all the records made in Toronto this year will be as positive as it is possible to make them. A boom will be set out and men in boats will be given the duty of holding the canoes in position for the start. This will do away with the delay of getting the canoes in position, and will ensure the events being run off on schedule time.

EDITORIAL

"Trade Habits That Cause Sickness"

That the City Council should have been willing even to confer with the opponents of Dr. Hastings' excellent by-law requiring fruit and other articles of food, openly exposed for sale, to be protected from dust and dirt is not particularly creditable to their zeal for the public health. All modern authorities agree that polluted air has been and is responsible for many outbreaks of disease, and its germs may reach human beings either by direct deposit or thru the agency of flies and other vermin. In his campaign against all forms of disease carriers Dr. Hastings is only acting with a proper sense of his official responsibility, and his hands should be sustained rather than weakened by the representatives of the people with whose protection he is concerned. Requirements such as were imposed by the recent by-law, however necessary and valuable, are certain to involve additional care, and possibly some slight expense on the part of the traders affected, but this must be accepted as part of the consideration due for the facilities they enjoy. It can never be allowed to overbear the weighty reasons urged in support of the enforcement of justifiable regulations having as their object the protection of the inhabitants from communicable disease. Parleying with objectors who claim practically a vested right to do as they please without regard to the public welfare only encourages the neglect, and even the direct violation of sanitary provisions promulgated in the general interest.

Convincing proofs of the necessity for regulating trade habits are offered in an article in the current number of Pearson's Magazine, contributed by Lewis Edwin Theiss. It shows conclusively that epidemics of intestinal trouble and other diseases are traceable immediately to the exposure of candies, fruits and other edibles to dust contamination. He, himself, was witness at an East-side corner of New York to the covering of a little outside stand of fruit and candies with a cloud of street sweepings. All that the keeper did was to dust his fruit with a feather duster—the sticky confections were left alone for the dust did not show on them. At that very time an attack of intestinal trouble was raging so violently in the poorer quarters of New York that the Board of Health had to take instant and special action. Mr. Theiss quotes from tests described in The Scientific American, where ten liters of outdoor air from the Central Park was found to contain 500 living bacteria. Air from a downtown street held 965 germs. Where the street sweepers had been at work a disc was exposed for five minutes, and the number of living bacteria that settled on it was 5810. And among the bacteria thus floating in the air of our streets are the germs of most of the airborne diseases that afflict mankind.

The callous indifference shown by many storekeepers and street vendors to the most elementary demands of cleanliness is incredible. It may be due in part to ignorance, but what possible excuse can be offered in the case of a Coney Island pushcart peddler who was arrested, not for exposing his fruit to dust, but for cleaning the dust off. Asked by the magistrate for an explanation of the charge the constable said: "Your Honor, this man was polishing up his apples by spitting on them and rubbing them on the seat of his pants. I thought this must be a violation of the sanitary code, and if it wasn't it ought to be, so I arrested him anyhow." "You did quite right," ruled the Court, "and I shall do my part by giving him a lesson he will not forget." That man went to jail, as did five other flagrant offenders, between Jan. 1 and May 1, 1911, while 95 more dirt purveyors paid fines. Much good would be done if every householder and purchaser would make it an invariable rule to transfer their custom from tradesmen, who will not, or do not keep the articles of food they offer for sale sufficiently protected from dust and insect contamination. "The loss of your custom will convince them as many arrests will not."

National Chamber of Commerce

In response to a call from President Taft representatives from practically all the states and territories of the United States attended recently at Washington and organized a Chamber of Commerce for the whole country. More than a hundred separate organizations will work under the one standard, and in an interview the first president, Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, outlined the purposes of the new central body, and laid stress on the fact that partizan politics has been absolutely excluded. This, he said, will tend to insure service to the government, and to effect it members of congress have been debarred from membership. It is the intention to acquaint the government with the ideas regarding commerce in the minds of the business men of the country, and to keep the chamber altogether independent of everything except the business men themselves. Its scope will be restricted to national questions affecting the general commercial life of the United States, and it will not be committed for or against any legislative or other proposal until an expression of opinion by referendum from all the members.

The main purposes of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are stated as follows:

To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country.

To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency.

To advocate the standardization of association methods and effort and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all government bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation methods for their further development, and to utilize the data that they gather by directing it ino channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our goods at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become the source of information with regard to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

More generally one of the leading objects of this National Chamber of Commerce is to become the recognized voice of the business opinion of the country. It is not intended to originate legislation, but to co-operate in making business legislation constructive, and it will keep closely in touch with the three main wealth producers—commerce, labor and agriculture, and it will do for commerce what organization is already doing for labor and agriculture. The new chamber will encourage trade and commercial intercourse among the states and possessions, and with foreign nations, and to that end will collect, publish and distribute the latest commercial statistics, and will also seek to create a higher standard of business ethics. From the measure of support already accorded by local trade associations, the National Chamber, it may be judged, will become a leading feature in the national economy of the United States.

THE HEALTHY YOUNGSTER

—The Vancouver World.

The Marriage Case

The cable reports of the arguments in the Canadian marriage case before the Privy Council are so fragmentary and incoherent as to throw little light upon what has occurred. The correspondent did first-rate on the first day, when he limited himself to describing the carpet and furniture of the court-room, and the clothes worn by the judges and lawyers. He was less happy and presumably less accurate in reporting the legal argument.

It is just possible that their lordships may declare that a marriage between two Roman Catholics is invalid under the civil code of Quebec, if the same is performed by a Protestant minister. Such a ruling would decide the Hebert marriage to be invalid, and would raise a storm of protest.

On the other hand, if mixed marriages were declared to be valid, no matter by whom performed, the liberty of two Catholics to be married by whoever they pleased, could not probably form a basis for much of a complaint if the parties themselves were content. It would, however, revive in acute form the old dispute respecting the maxim "Once a Catholic, Always a Catholic."

One can imagine a possible situation wherein the marriage question and the naval question coming together might embarrass the Borden Government, either in Quebec or in Ontario.

The Park Problem

The City Council probably got a good bargain in the Trinity College property, but the debate upon the proposition showed a lack of any definite plan in respect to the acquisition and development of property for park purposes. So far all the park development of any consequence seems to be in the middle western portion of the city. There is no park in the congested central district, nor is there any in Ward Seven in the extreme west. The eastern portion of the city is poorly served, about the only park of any consequence is Riverdale Park, which has a fine zoo, but is after all these years otherwise uninviting.

High Park probably is, and will remain, the best in the city, but the constant use of its roads as a speedway may exclude its old-time value for family outings.

Some aldermen advocate buying baseball grounds in lieu of parks. Others desire larger areas, and believe that the parks should be kept free from loungers.

One alderman even intimated that foreigners should not be allowed to use the parks. Some aldermen favor buying park lands in a systematic manner, while others claim that park properties must be acquired as they come into the market.

The Special Session

One would not be disposed to criticize the government if parliament were summoned at the earliest possible moment to vote a generous contribution to the imperial treasury for purposes of naval defence, but if the representatives of the people are assembled in parliament they will be at liberty to deal with many other questions no less important to Canada. The railway grievances of the west demand immediate attention, and there are other grievances which should be redressed by government and parliament without delay. The sessional program will be a big one, and it must include sweeping reforms in our banking and currency laws, and business-like revision of the tariff; especially must the transportation question be dealt with, and equality in passenger and freight rates brought about. The country is ready for a universal two-cent fare, for equalized and cheaper freight rates, for reduction in telegraph tolls, and for the restraint of extortion by the express companies thru the establishment of the parcels post.

If a business session had been called last month many of these matters might have been dealt with before the autumn session, but, as it is, they must engage attention as soon as parliament assembles.

Rousseau Bicentenary

Jean Jacques Rousseau was in a very real sense responsible for the French Revolution, thru the dissemination of the political doctrines expounded in his epoch-making book, "Le Contral Social," published in 1762. The bicentenary of his birth was lately celebrated at Geneva, and was attended by quite a stream of pilgrims from France, Germany and Russia.

To a remarkable extent the referendum embodied in the scheme of government used in Switzerland to-day approaches more exactly to Rousseau's ideal nation than is to be found in any other country in the world. Again, in Paris, where he was subject to such a cruel persecution, his name has been honored and the colossal work which he did for his country is gratefully acknowledged.

The simplicity which characterized the celebrations in Geneva would have appealed strongly to Rousseau himself. In that remarkable book, his "Confessions," it will be remembered that he proclaims his love for the simple little blue periwinkle, consequently this flower was to be seen on every side, worn by the Genevans in his honor.

Sermons in all the churches touched upon Rousseau and spoke of him as a truly religious, tho unorthodox, character; they omitted to mention that his books had once been burned in the public streets.

England sent no representative, and yet Rousseau at one time took refuge in England and was so welcomed and understood by the King that a performance was given at Drury Lane in his honor.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

I must apoligize to my Scottish readers for the plot between the compositor and the proofreader last week to offend our literary susceptibilities by misspelling Princes-street, and making a puzzle of "Quentin Durward," and, with other vexatious errors, spoiling the fine defiance of the Herioters:

Bluidy Mackenzie, come oot if ye daur,
Lift the sneck and draw the bar!

Literary associations creep and twine and cluster about every corner of Edinburgh. Even the business houses have traditions, and romance hangs about their eaves. It used to give me a twinge of delight to pass a shop on Nicholson-street with Annie Laurie over the door. One can go and see the house in Howard Place where Stevenson was born, and the one in Heriot Row where he lived; and one can go to George Square where Scott lived till the time of his marriage, or to Castle-street where he set up housekeeping. Sir Noel Paton lived and died in George Square. But I used to take as much interest in St. James' Square, dingy and abandoned as it has come to be. I saw a tremendous fight between two gangs of children there on the 21st of May last, the survival of some ancient feud, now celebrated on the day set apart to the memory of Victoria. Some dangerous weapons, clubs, sticks, and, the most formidable, a ragged and jagged tomato-can swung at the end of a long line, were freely used, and the howls of the injured were not infrequent. All over the city this fierce play was being carried on, and the ferocity of some of the leaders of these youthful bands was something to see. The police apparently gave free rein to these amusements, as they did to the subsequent bonfires. It was evidently due to the honour of the street for every boy on it to rob the surrounding neighborhood of its available loose wood, and where there was none available, to make some available. Small bonfires blazed all over the city, but on Castle-street there was a huge one. In St. James' Square the feud had grown so bitter, when I passed thru, that the mothers intervened and rescued some of the less hardy warriors. In Ireland these fights are not confined to any particular day, and bands of boys "clod" stones at each other with great enjoyment and laudable sharpening of wits whenever the opportunity offers. The Scottish urchins are no less fierce while the play lasts, and I saw bands of them at it at St. Leonard's and all thru the Old Town.

In the office in which I used to work in Edinburgh twenty-five years ago I had sat at the same desk where R. M. Ballantyne had formerly worked. Adam, and Willie and Charlie, who still survived, gathered round it and we talked of those who had gone abroad, and those who had gone to rest; and a new generation listened. Downstairs, Geordie, a rare old Scottish heart, talked to the "laddie" of other days with the shrewd and couthie interest that hallows the days of auld lang syne. Under the same roof in earlier days yet was the tavern where the Nechtes Ambrosianae passed into immortality. Not far off is St. Andrew's Square, on the other side of which is St. David's-street, named in joke after David Hume, who had built a house at the southwest corner of the square. Miss Nancy Ord, a daughter of the Chief Baron, got a workman to paint the name on the then unnamed street, and there it continues. Recollections like these would fill columns. I had not time for many of them and I was bound elsewhere. St. James' Square was the scene of Robert Burns' affiliation with Canongate Kilwinning, No. 3, and he lived there in 1787, but I passed East Register-street and went up Waterloo Place towards the Calton Hill. Along the Regent Road there is the Burns' Monument, and those who admire monuments should turn into the Calton burying-ground where Abraham Lincoln has a monument that is not surpassed in artistic excellence anywhere. David Hume is buried here. The Calton Hill well repays a visit on account of the views of the city and the Firth to be had from it, which rival those from the Castle. Probably the most lion-like aspect of Arthur's Seat is to be seen here. Descending by the steps across Regent Road I passed the grey, old Castle of Holyrood, with its ruined chapel where the Duchesse de Pomar declares she once communed with the long dead Mary, Queen of Scots. And so on under the Salisbury Crags from which in 1881 I saw the Volunteer Review before Queen Victoria when the rain rose six inches in her carriage and everyone of the 200,000 people present was drenched. I have paraded myself with the Q. E. V. B. (15 Company) on more than one occasion and know the thrill of a steady march past.

But it was not by St. Anthony's Chapel or St. Margaret's Loch I was bound, but in the other direction. Round the Crags towards Samson's Ribs; past the Echoing Rock; past the Wells o' Wearie with my mind on that sweet sad song which so few people know; past the Foxes' Holes, I walked towards Duddingston, with one of the lovely pastoral views that garnish Edinburgh on all sides, lying at my feet as I went. Half way down the crags, near The Sclavers, between the Queen's Drive and the Duddingston-road, an invisible thrush maintained an unceasing carol. I went to Britain to hear a nightingale and I heard one, but I learned more of the thrush than I ever did before. On Easter morning at Clovelly, on May Eve at Gorehamburg, and now once more on Victoria Day as they kept it in Edinburgh on May 21, I heard the thrush sing with a revelation of its astonishing power and variety and sweetness as I had never heard it before. And I was to hear it again in Ireland under even more auspicious conditions. The poets have written odes to the nightingale and the lark, and the blackbird and the robin. I think they despaired of doing justice to the thrush. Browning's words about "the wise thrush" and "his first fine careless rapture" do not at all sufficiently suggest the ecstasy of jubilant melody poured forth without pause by the freckle-breasted mavis. I walked half-a-mile along the Queen's Drive and then descended to the lower road near the loch and still he sang with delicious insistence. As I came back westwards I finally caught sight of him seated on the top of a little pinnacle of stone among the crags near a bush where, doubtless, his nest was hidden. It was towards evening and I could see his little brown body throbbing with song as the great Master of Music blessed the world around with the power of his magic exercised thru his faithful feathered prophet.

I might have gone round by Craigmillar Castle, which I would reproduce in Canada somewhere if I were a multi-millionaire instead of building one of gingerbread structures that multi-millions generate. But I had not time to stay long enough to enjoy it even could I get in after six o'clock, and I left it for another time to revisit. I thought a great deal about Andrew Lang as I wandered around Edinburgh these days, and that evening especially, and now I see he has gone to the land whence comes the song of the thrush and the fire of true hearts. I walked up past Jeanie Dean's house and down Rankeillor-street and across the Meadows to the Toll Cross and so into Lothian-road. I used to live in Valleyfield-street in one of those common-stair houses where the tenants nearly all subsist on lodgers. One might write a volume about the night-side of the Meadows and the streets around where so many of the vast student population live during sessions. Edinburgh is no worse than other student cities in this respect, but there is also an immense garrison population. When I lived in Edinburgh the authorities waged a crusade against the "red-light" district, with the result that scarcely a common stair was free of the taint, and a young man who wished to keep himself unspotted from the world had to be careful where he sought lodgings. The authorities everywhere deal with this problem in the same mistaken way, so that one gets the impression that they are not really in earnest about their business. The one effective cure is, of course, publicity, but our social Jobs would rather cover their boils than let the sun shine on them.

A walk which I enjoyed very much was a prolonged one I took after jumping off the car at Tower-street in Portobello. I went down on the Promenade and was filled with so many recollections that it seemed one of the most interesting spots in the world. If it be so enthralling to come back after 25 years, how much more enchanting must it be to return after 2500? There were no donkeys the day I was there and there were no bathing machines. It seemed strange and unnatural, but the crowd was denser, tho there seemed to be fewer people on the Pier. I walked all the way along to Joppa and wondered about all the people who used to promenade that half-mile from the Pier. In the proper mood we forget nobody. Is memory, then, simply a matter of mood? Perhaps the student can develope this hint. I returned from Joppa and went on walking past the Potteries, past the King's-road, keeping to the strand until driven to the sandy grass. A huge "Coney Island" enclosure is now in full swing here, but I marched on towards Leith and thru the rather dismal stretch of Salamander-street past the statue of Burns and Bernard-street into Commercial-street where I had to take shelter for awhile in an entry with a family of five, father, mother, two infants and a wean, and two other bairns, all in their Sabbath best. For the horrid truth will out. I was doing this treble Sabbath day's journey on the Sabbath, and it was not a work of necessity or mercy, but purely pleasure. It is true I had been to kirk in the morning, at St. Paul's in The Pleasaunce, and had heard Principal Whyte, and I found myself in harmony with all he said about the 139th Psalm, from which he preached, and, indeed, found countenance and support for my walk in the Psalm and in what he said. When the shower was over I walked on thru Leith to Newhaven and Trinity, past Laverock Bank and into Granton, and here I was well rewarded for my pains by a sight, quite unexpectedly, of a great fleet of 18 vessels of the British navy. Excursion steamers were carrying crowds over to the grey ships but it was sufficient to me to see them lying majestically in their safe anchorage west of Inch Keith. Next day when I looked from the Calton Hill there was not a trace of them. So I walked on thru Granton and looked in vain for the old varnish works, but 18 years rubs out many footprints and I was wandering in a strange land. The city towered up in the east and I set my steps towards Craigleith station and by Comely Bank and Fettes College to the Dean Bridge.

I first studied theosophy in earnest in Edinburgh. Thru some friends who have dropped out of sight in London, I got the loan of many books by the kindness, as I have since learned, of Dr. Dickson, whom I never met and who is now dead. I interested others in the subject in Edinburgh and with notable results. One enthusiastic student has since taken hold of Bahaism. Others have gone in various directions. Few have stood still. The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a man mixed in three measures of meal. There can be no rest or stagnation where that leaven works. And it worked and is working strongly in Edinburgh. The "Transactions of the Edinburgh Lodge" were largely the result of the activity of J. W. Brodie-Innes whose novels are of immediate interest. These "Transactions" are a rarity worth possessing. Edinburgh is full of the tradition of the occult and the mysterious. The lower psychic or spooky side of occultism can be substantiated by all sorts of evidence here, as elsewhere. But there is a nobler and more inspiring tradition in the line of Thomas the Rhymer, of Michael Scott, of George Buchanan, perchance, and mayhap Andrew Lang. Scott himself was touched with it in spite of "Woodstock" or even the "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft." The author of "The Abbot" and "The Monastery" had the heart of the mystic. People ask me if such and such things be true. There is nothing true but life, and we can only know life by living. But so many men pursue life along paths of death that it is not easy to get the learners to understand. The Theosophical movement has implanted the seed of a great faith, born of knowledge, in immortality, and the repeated embodiments which an eternity of progress involves.

In My Old Paris Garden

by Lady Duff Gordon.

A Net and Lace "Lucile" Gown of White Over Shell Pink.

Black and White Stiped Chiffon Afternoon Costume ("Lucile Model.) The Skirt Is Caught Up at the Hip.

A Flowered Voile Walking Gown with a Fine Black Straw Hat.

The Baby Hat Is of Soft, Pale Pink Chiffon and Handmade Flowers.

The Skirt Is Draped So That It Seems to Be Wrapped Around the Figure.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's new Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of

By LADY DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile")

HERE in my Old Paris Garden and three of what I think my most beautiful recent creations.

The net and lace gown is of white over shell pink. The bodice has the upstanding wired collar which is so fashionable at the moment. There are tiny puffed sleeves of lace with long plain net sleeves reaching to the wrist.

The skirt has the apron front, with a long white satin sash, and there is a beautiful wreath of white and yellow flowers to finish off the bodice.

With this gown is worn a soft pale pink chiffon baby hat trimmed with ruche of white with pink satin and with a bunch of hand-made flowers at the side.

Another elegant gown is the black and white striped chiffon afternoon costume. It is over white satin. The skirt is caught up on the hip with handsome ornament of white satin and black velvet.

A round collar of point de Venice goes around neck and down side of the bodice. Strappings of white satin on the black and white look very smart, while there is a deep cuff of the white satin on the sleeve.

The waist is finished with black velvet belt and long ends of same, while buckle of same white and black is on the belt.

The third gown, worn with a beautiful hat of fine black straw standing up very high at one side and with long black ostrich feathers twined around the crown, is of flowered voile.

The skirt is so draped that it looks as if it were wound around the figure and caught up on the hip. The sash is of soft colored flowered satin ribbon. Bodice is very plain, crossed over the front and finished at the neck with soft lace collar.

A little later on, when every one has become tired of taffetas—and really, we are getting a little too much already of this particular good thing, so that the inevitable result and reaction must soon come—and when whipcords and corded cheviots and even fine gray suitings are getting too warm, there is going to be a great display of linens and piques, especially in white.

But it is practically impossible to get away from taffetas, which has even lent something of its own texture to the new foulards—positively, you will hardly recognize them as now printed on a ground of "taffeta zephyr," but whether you do or not you are likely to love them, for they are decidedly pretty. And then again and actually there is a "hair-cord" taffetas called "Haitienne," which is of smart effect both when in plain and shot colorings.

This being really best suited, however, to the making of tailor suits, while, on the other hand, the panniered gown is obviously provided for in perfection by Pompadour patterned silks, where flowers in delicate Old World chintz colorings are scattered over a black, navy blue or some other dark colored ground.

And the very latest novelty of all is a taffetas "Jaspe" to which Paris has given this name on account of its blending of two or more shade tints into a curious device suggestive of the surface of granite. What next, I wonder, will provide inspiration for some new development and design in the most fashionable fabric of the season!

I must admit to being rather in love with some of those aforementioned and attractive silks, which combine the qualities and textures of both taffetas and foulard, for thre is positively a Parisian piquancy in the quaint early Victorian primness of these designs. Some show a small hair-line check with a tiny, brightly colored flower set exactly in the centre of each diminutive square, while another distinct and decorative series is of the chintz order, where the colored pattern shows up well on a ground of the old ivory shade known to fame and fashion as "Pain Brule." Sometimes, too, there will be floral stripes whose Pompadour suggestion is toned down by their restriction to the more subdued and old fashioned colorings, and really in one and all of these silken creations, there is so much charm that I for one would find it distinctly difficult to choose between them. I wonder if you will? And now I want to draw your attention to the new colors, which are so varied that there will be no excuse for you if, after their careful consideration, you do not find one or more to suit you. First, then, in order of fashionable favor comes ecru, though as regards its actually becoming effects, I must say that I would not give it the same prominence of position, for it demands a clear whiteness of skin from its wearers or, at any rate, its successful wearers. There are several different varieties of shades, which are admitted under this one heading, and which range from the palest old lace effects to the more definite (but still most delicate) mushroom, the mushroom being, indeed, one of the most modish of all. The brighter tan tints come next, while a dull—and delightful—Indian red is one of the "novelty shades" of which you may expect to see a good deal during the next few months, its favor being, for the matter of that, likely to increase as Summer merges into Autumn. So you can safely wait till then to adopt it, and in the meantime can make yourself charming and cool to look upon.

My Secrets of Beauty---No. 185--The Care of the Ear----The Most Famous Living Beauty

By Mme. LINA CAVALIERI,

MADAME LINA CAVALIERI gives to-day some useful information regarding the proper care of the ears.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, who is the greatest living beauty, writes each week for this newspaper an article upon the proper care of the person, telling the secrets of her own toilette and giving her own favorite beauty recipes.

By Mme. LINA CAVALIERI

THE ear is the most neglected part of the head. That a pair of ears stand out unduly from the face, making what one of your American artists term the accessories of the face, more prominent than the countenance itself, most parents regard as a wise visitation of Providence, or ignore it. Or if the ears are so jammed against the head that one can not see them without an effort, that, too, is liable to be overlooked by parents, not by anyone else who sees the child who is a victim to the malformation.

Be as careful to frame your child's face well as you are to frame a picture, so that its colors are best thrown into relief. Some mothers are artists in the matter of the arrangement of the child's hair, and when this is becomingly done they think their duty done. The ears are neglected.

If they stand out prominently from the head they can be trained, especially in childhood, back into the relation they should bear to the head. An ear harness made of strong cotton tape is made for this purpose and should be worn at night by children or adults who need it. It is far better, of course, to use it in childhood, when the cartilage that forms the outer part of the ear is more plastic, but it is more or less efficacious after you have reached your full growth. It is certainly well worth trying.

If the ear is packed closely against the head train it outward by gentle massage and light pulling, done by yourself. You are the best judge of whether the pulling hurts. If it does, stop. If the ears are less than the normal size they can be enlarged by the same process.

An earache that cannot be quickly relieved by placing loose, warm bandages over it should be brought at once to the doctor's attention, for a persistent earache is often the forerunner of serious conditions, especially of deafness.

MME. LINA CAVALIERI

If your ears are delicate, riding in the tunnels may be permanently injurious to them. The greatly increased pressure of air under the rivers is a menace to the eardrum; may cause it to burst and bring about incurable deafness.

You do not know, perhaps, that chronic and severe diseases of the ear often begin in the nose or throat. Wherefore you are taking care of the ear when you keep the throat and the nasal passages free from obstacles. Gargling the throat every morning is a measure for health and cleanliness that no one should neglect. A tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water, or a pinch of borax in the same quantity of water, will serve well. But I am inclined to the later belief that no one should douche the nose except by the doctor's order. The liquid you use for the douche might carry germs of disease into the back of the head and cause a general infection, while they might disappear in the natural way if there were no interference with nature's plan of carrying away invaders of the head. If the nose is in healthy condition it secretes a pint of liquid every day and is nature's adequate channel for clearing the head.

But the ear must not be encouraged nor allowed long to "run." A chronic discharge from the ear is a serious condition and may have a fatal end. Hasten with it to a physician. Life insurance companies, knowing how serious this is, will never insure the lives of persons with running ears.

If you blow your nose the nasal passage is clogged, and if you insist upon vigorously blowing your nose you are really blowing it through the ear.

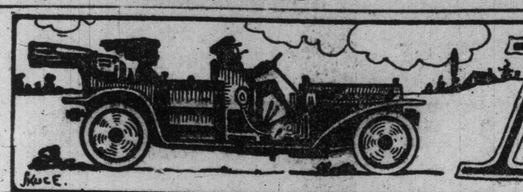
Doctors generally advise us not to try to remove the wax from the ears. They say that if we let the ear alone the wax will finally form into a hard little ball and drop out without assistance. They advise us not to put cotton into the ears unless specially advised to by a reliable physician, who will never give the advice unless the need is imperative. They forbid poulticing or syringing the ears without special advice, and they are quite right in warning against the indiscriminate use of ear drops. Better regard the inner part of the ear as inviolate. So, too, the outer, except for keeping the folds clean. In the cleansing do not handle the ear roughly. Remove the dust from the folds of the ear with a soft cloth, soap and water. Be careful to immediately and thoroughly dry them. If you leave the neck or hair about the ears wet or chilled the earache or neuralgia that will follow may lead to deafness.

Never box a child's ears; it may cause a rupture. Do not pull a child's ears, lest injury follow.

Be sure to have the adenoids removed.

Adenoids in children are a cause of ear troubles, among many others.

Physicians now believe that seasickness is due to ear disturbances.



MOTORING

A Tale Of a Handsome Chauffeur

How a Good Looking Driver Made War Between the Maids.

There is trouble in the servants' hall of a big New York household. The whole outfit, except the parlor maid, has walked out, quite absolutely, and there is no chance of effecting a settlement. They just simply won't come back.

The question of wages is not involved. Everybody from the butler down to the second assistant scullery maid was well paid. Each got out on an average three night a week, and if you had the ear of Mr. 'Obson, the butler, why, you could go out to bury a stepmother or see a sick cousin on the fourth, or the fifth, or even the sixth night. Mr. 'Obson wasn't "tryin' to be 'ard on hanybody," and he would just say: "Run along, and have a good time; only look fresh an' nice when the missis 'appens to be around in the morning."

The Organization.

In this establishment there wasn't any office on the domestic staff directly corresponding to housekeeper. Hobson was a sort of majordomo, and the mistress left to him all the details of engaging the servants, with the exception of her own personal maid, and even in that matter Hobson's wishes had due weight. Authority being thus centered, everything ran along as if on ball bearings. But even to such machinery a grain of dust may be troublesome, and in this case the grain of dust blew along. The result was that cogs slipped and in a brief time the splendid household machinery was all out of gear.

This particular grain of dust was the chauffeur attached to the household. The word "attached" is used advisedly, because a chauffeur is not a part of a household. Sometimes he may take his meals in the servants' hall, but not as a general rule. He may sleep in the garage, if the master of the household has a private establishment of the kind, but generally speaking, the chauffeur is paid so much a month and is supposed to find himself. He is therefore not a servant in the sense that the valet or even the butler is, and the servants' hall recognizes the subtle distinction. It calls him "Mister" just as it does the butler, but there is a difference.

Great Prospects.

He is the link with the great world outside that is beyond class distinction, at least from the viewpoint of the servants' hall. True, a butler may graduate into the manager of a restaurant, but then everybody will remember he was once a butler; but a chauffeur—who knows but that in a year or two some wealthy man will back him with enough money to start a garage of his own? And soon afterward he may get a few touring cars to hire out, and then either start a new taxicab service and make a fortune or become an automobile manufacturer on his own account, and everybody will forget that he ever drove a car for a living. Such a thing has happened.

Enter a New Chauffeur.

It used to be the case that the women servants in a big household would set their caps at the butler, if he happened to be young and handsome, or perhaps the second man, because the butler usually has a wife and numerous offspring. Those were his guarantee of respectability. With the coming of the chauffeur all this changed. A butler was a butler, after all, and a second man could only become a butler. The majority of the servants in an American household are frequently apologetic on the score of their employment.

Thus it was that when the master of the house discharged his foreign chauffeur and got a new one, a clean shaven young man, the news spread thru the servants' hall. When the new man drove the car around to the door for the master the first time the basement windows were filled and there were the heads of chambermaids and the parlor maid and the mistress' personal maid peeping out from upstairs.

Oh, You Chauffeur!

He was a good looking fellow, the chauffeur; tall, smooth faced, active and self-respecting. He had to smile when he saw the heads at the lower windows. When he came around at 11 to take the lady of the house out shopping the attention paid him was embarrassing. In time he became acquainted with the household staff, and then of course there were sly hints as to invitations for rides in the car, some of which carried.

The maids vied with one another in prinking up for him. Some of the men servants noticed it and having their own preferences became jealous. The butler was married, so the jealousy was confined to the second, third and fourth men.

Beware of Vidders.

The cook, tho a widow, was young. If the chauffeur had ben wise in his generation he would have understood that he could have taken his pick from a cluster of willing Peggottys composed of the cook, the three young women who assisted her in the kitchen and scullery, the laundress, the under laundress, the parlor maid, two chambermaids, the mistress' own maid and the two nurses. Once in a while it would happen that he would have to take a meal in the servants' dining-room and then it was difficult to keep any of the maids upstairs. With whatever attentions the favorite bestowed, however, he was impartial, extending smiles to all.

Caught At Last.

It so happened that the parlor maid became ill and her place was taken by a really pretty young woman, who immediately became an object of suspicion, tho she went out of her way to convince the other women that she was not setting her cap at the chauffeur. The second, third and fourth men immediately transferred their allegiance to her, but this did not tend to better things. The chauffeur noticed her one morning and became a marrying man. Events showed she was willing. The engagement was announced.

Forthwith the cook, the three kitchen and scullery maids, the laundress and her assistant, the two chambermaids, the lady's maid and the two nurses announced they were not working after the end of the month. The three under men, their romance gone, followed suit, and the butler, disconcerted at the complete disorganization of his staff and dismayed at the task of getting together a completely new staff, gave notice; so that only the parlor maid was left.

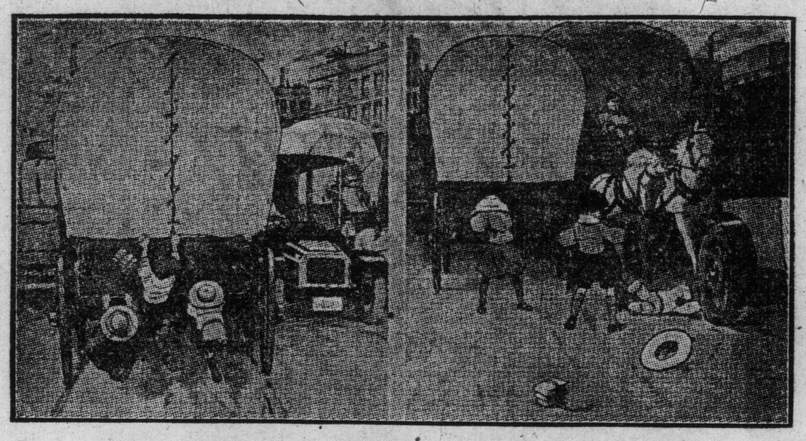
THE CANADIAN HIGHWAY.

A book which is somewhat different has just reached the office of The World. This is a publication issued by the Canadian Highway Association, and deals in an interesting way with the work accomplished by that body since its organization on November 3 and 4, 1911.

It contains an interesting mass of valuable information concerning roads and road conditions, in different parts of Canada, but more particularly British Columbia. The book is splendidly illustrated with photographs of road scenes and of scenes at the planting of the first post on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Photogravures of President W. J. Kerr and his fellow-officers add a personal touch to the work.

The mission of "The Canadian Highway" is to educate the public to the advantages of good roads and anyone interested in this work may obtain a copy by addressing Secretary P. W. Luce, New Westminster, B. C.

WHAT TORONTO SHOULD DO



DANGERS OF THE ROAD: PICTURE WARNINGS BY JOHN HASSALL, R.I. which the Hull Education Committee has decided to display in the schools under its control. Street accidents are on the increase, the total number in the United Kingdom during 1910 being 31,077, of which 1827 were fatal

Co-operative Motoring

"Some people have so long associated the motor car with lavish upkeep expenditures that it requires a distinct mental readjustment to look on automobiles as a source of profit. Our sales records bear witness of the fact the motor car is an economic investment," said B. C. Spitbley of the Abbott Motor Company.

"Some months ago, on looking over the list of sales made by our New York office, my curiosity was aroused on finding seven different names signed to one contract. On inquiry, I found the car in question, a seven-passenger touring, had been purchaschased jointly by seven men who lived in a Long Island town about twenty miles out and somewhat removed from the railroad. Every morning the car makes its rounds, picks up the seven men and makes a quick, exhilarating run into New York City, dropping each one at his office. All being in the down-town office section this is quick work. At night the car calls and takes them home, refreshed by their trip. In addition, each family has the use of the car one day a week. The car is stored in a portable garage and the cost of upkeep to each owner is nominal—about a dollar a week.

Warrens For War

American-made automobiles may play a prominent part in the next European war. Just now the Italians are demonstrating their superiority over the Turks because of the superior fighting equipment. The advantage was not gained because of a greater willingness to fight or a greater zeal on the part of the men from Italy. On the contrary the Turks have displayed more recklessness in the face of danger than have the Italians. It is the religion of the Turk to die fighting against Christianity, while it is not the belief of the Christians to die fighting infidelity.

But, getting to the part of American-made automobiles in future European wars:

The war department of the Grecian government has written a number of American manufacturers of motor cars asking for bids on trucks and other machines that can be used in field service. The minister of war of the Grecian government has declared in favor of the movement and he is backed by the royal family as well as the people.

The Warren Motor Car Company of Detroit is one of the concerns to receive information from the Grecian authorities and it is requested that the trucks be suitable for all manner of field service, such as ambulance, as well as for the transportation of arms and other equipment.

What Women M.P.'s Have Done in Finnish Parliament

Students of world politics have given Finland a great deal of their attention of late, principally on account of that country's struggles with Russia. "The English-speaking peoples have had an opportunity of looking from all points of view at the wrong done to this exemplary little country by a barbaric tyrant," writes V. Palen-Kordes in The Contemporary Review. "But there is one extremely important fact in Finnish history which has never been sufficiently illuminated and that is the emancipation of Finland's women."

"These women have secured for themselves a place in the world's history as pioneers, and our descendants will find them in their schoolbooks; but in the meantime a great many know only a very little about them, and I meet people daily who are quite ignorant on this subject.

"Finland was the first country in Europe to give women the same rights as men. Only Norway has yet followed her example, and with the same success. In 1906, Finnish women were admitted to the Seim (parliament), and they regarded their new rights so seriously that at the first election, in 1907, sixty of them went to the poll.

"Up to the beginning of last year the women brought in twenty-nine different legislative bills, of which the Seim passed the following:

(1) The establishment of laws for child protection against ill-treatment;

(2.) The complete freeing of the wife from the legal guardianship of her husband.

(3.) The raising of the marriage age from fifteen to eighteen.

(4.) The organization of colonies for youthful criminals.

(5.) The right of women to assist in the department of public medicine.

(6.) The abolition of police observation over red light districts; namely, making it an illegal practice.

"In addition to this, all the women deputies brought in a petition for the protection of women in the streets from assault, thus indicating the necessity for adding a new clause to the criminal laws dealing with this matter.

"Among other women's bills awaiting decision were the following:

"Concerning the interests of both sexes.

"Bills to separate the highest court of law from the senate, making it an independent institution; to give Jews equal rights with Christians; a universal adult suffrage bill to regulate the relations between workers, servants and employers, to increase the punishment for illtreatment of animals; granting free meals to schoolchildren; for improving the position of illegitimate children, and for the establishment of homes for them.

"Concerning the interests of women. Bills for maternity insurance; establishment of government midwives; giving wives the right to dispose of their children (formerly the husband had this right exclusively); the improvement of domestic economy schools; the appointment of women as factory inspectors; enabling women to serve in public institutions on equal terms with men.

"The deputies have been members of all committees of the Seim, and have taken part in even the principal one, the Grand Committee, which is elected by the whole house proportionally, and gives its decisions on the most important questions of legislation and taxation, these questions being worked out previously in special committees. On this grand committee four women assisted; Dagmara Neovius, school teacher, and editor of a journal; Hedwiga Solberg, headmistress of a teachers' training college; Mimi Turinen, the daughter of an artisan; and Ora Kiskinen, a dressmaker."

GENTLE BEES THAT ARE GOOD HONEY GATHERERS.

Of all the species of bees, the Caucasian is said to be the most amiable, for while it is provided with a sting it is difficult to make this insect sting a human being. These bees, explains Harper's Weekly, were introduced into the United States several years ago under the auspices of the department of agriculture. They have been carefully studied by the government experts, who found that almost nothing a human being could do would persuade them to attack him. They are practically the equal of any other bees in the gathering of honey.

The experts state that it will take a long time to eradicate from the American mind the wear of the bee. Long experience with the stinging varieties has deeply impressed upon the average ruralite the wisdom of giving the busy bee a wide berth.

The first bees imported into this country were the brown, or German, ones. These were brought hither in the seventeenth century, and for two hundred years they held their own, being distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Compared with the other species now known, the brown bee has little to recommend it, for it is a spiteful creature, poorly defends its supplies of honey against other bees, and as bees go, is lazy.

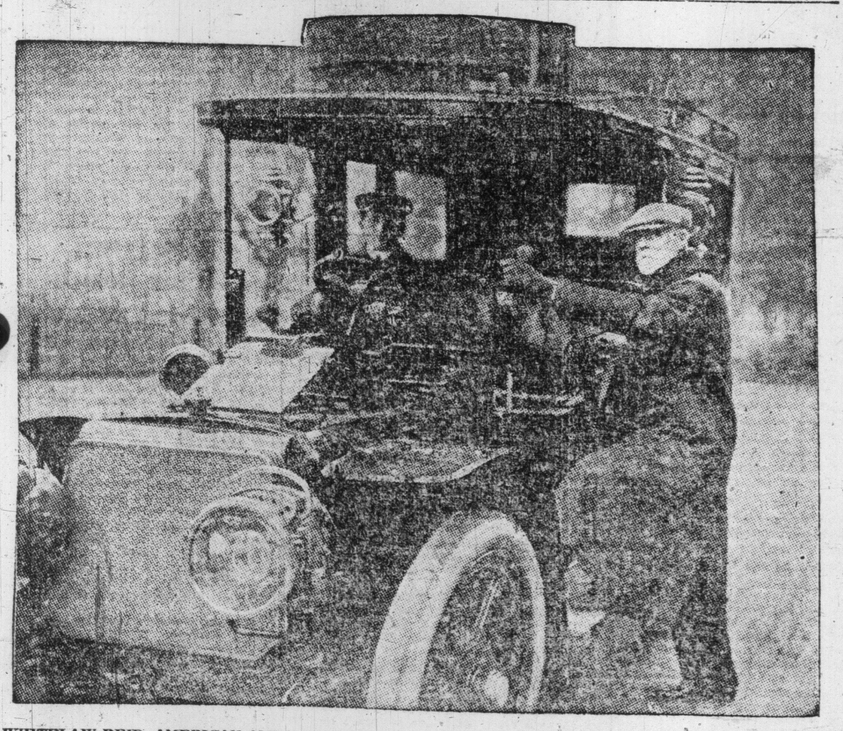
Just as soon as the supply of nectar begins to decrease and a little energy is required in order to find more, the bee gives up the effort. It does not multiply rapidly, so the result is that at the beginning of the harvest the hives are like farms in the middle west, apt to be short-handed. Therefore, when in 1800 the comparatively gentle, prolific and industrious Italian bees were imported, the American beekeepers became greatly interested, almost excited. Fabulous prices were paid for the queens.

Then twenty years later came the Cyprian bees. These bees were real hustlers in the matter of gathering honey. One colony had a record of no fewer than 1000 pounds in a season. The Cyprian bee, however, proved a veritable devil—nothing could subdue it. Smoke merely irritated the Cyprian. Then, too, an occasional group would actually go hunting for trouble. There is of record one instance in which a swarm of Cyprians drove an entire family into the cellar and sting every living animal in the neighborhood.

Clutch Slipping

The practice, indulged in by some motorists, of slipping the clutch near the top of a grade is to my mind a lazy man's way of saving himself at the expense of his clutch and engine. If, in climbing a hill, the engine has slowed to the point where this expedient is necessary to avoid stalling, then it is obvious that the car has almost stopped and the engine is laboring under undue strain. What in the name of common sense is a second speed for, if not just such cases as this; and what excuse can there be for a driver who will thus abuse his engine when gear-shifting can be accomplished by a touch of the toe on the clutch pedal and a slight movement of the hand to the speed lever? It is better far that two transmissions should be worn out than that one engine should perish, for the engine is the heart of the car, and by far the most expensive part of it, besides being, even with careful handling, subject to more wear, which necessitates delicate adjustments, than all the rest of the car put together. The effect of "slipping" on the clutch is to cause undue friction, which prematurely wears the clutch facing on a cone clutch or the cork inserts in a multiple disc, thereby making it necessary to renew these parts long before it would be required in the ordinary course of events. While the materials for this are not very expensive, the cost of labor will, on most cars, run up a fair-sized bill, as many know from experience. Thus it will be seen that the lazy driver pays in the long run rather dearly for his ease, especially as this is only one kind of abuse, and he will doubtless indulge in many other forms.

In addition to being poor policy from a financial standpoint, it is of very doubtful value, for the reason that the car is accelerated little or none, and the only gain in power is from speeding up the engine. Unless the car is practically at the top of a "hump" and in a few feet will commence to descend, it will be slow work picking up speed on high gear. It will be almost like trying to start a standing car on high, which is destructive to the car and far slower than the proper method.—Westlake, in Motor.



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Sunday World Garage Directory

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Distributors for Peerless, Stevens-Duryea, Napier and Hudson Automobiles—Peerless and Auto-Car Trucks.

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VULCANIZING A SPECIALTY
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British workmanship, British rubber. Extra heavy—grooved—non-skid. Prices:—28 x 3, $20.00; 31 x 3½, $25.00; 32 x 4, $30.00; 34 x 4, $40.00; 34 x 5, $45.00; 36 x 5, $55.00. Shipped subject to inspection. Address
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MOTOR BOATING

Transcontinental Alco Truck

Interesting Story Of How Road Difficulties Were Met and Conquered.

The experiences of the transcontinental Alco along the route pursued, known as the Iowa Official Transcontinental Route, can never be repeated by any who may follow, because many of the bridges we crossed will this year be replaced by concrete structures, with few, if any, wooden affairs left by the end of next year.

Horatius of the bridge had nothing on us. We defended in many ways. We rebuilt, replanked and reconstructed times almost too often to count. We strengthened worn flooring with planks, supported weak stringers with boxes of soap from our load, and held in place rotted or washed out header beams with 10-ton jacks or block and tackle. The applied details of each method were as varied as the methods.

Bridge Repairing.

In the trip across the state over 500 bridges were examined and no less than 100 were given some kind of attention.

None of this would have been necessary with a touring car. But it must be remembered that weight was always against us. For a touring car a journey across this route is ideal under average weather conditions.

There are several sections that are yet to be gravelled. Thru these during or immediately after a rain, touring is best postponed for at least part of a day.

It is a peculiar quality of the natural soil that when wet it cakes into huge masses and at the same time has a surface that is as slippery as grease.

It is treacherous to walk upon; even a light touring car is likely to go crabwise rather than in a forward direction. Tire chains are of little value because they immediately become filled and then form the best sort of a foundation for huge masses of caked clay.

Rapidly Dry Out.

However, there is the redeeming feature that the roads rapidly dry out. Half a day changes them back again, making a most delightful surface to drive over, especially where they are in sections that use the King log drag.

To those only familiar with consolidated road surfaces of any kind, any word painting will fail to convey the difficulties of driving over a wet road. Even those who have experienced it in a touring car can but faintly realize a heavy truck's difficulties.

Hard Going.

If one imagines an asphalt road covered with three or four inches of the slightest grease—for the under surface of the gumbo road is hard; it is the top layer that slimes—then some idea can be had of what Charles W. Young & Company's Alco truck encountered during three days of the trip across Iowa.

Many think of Iowa as a flat state, an error soon corrected in crossing from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers. Others think of the state as rolling prairie, a term conveying to the mind long gradual ups and downs. Drive across it and there will be found some of the stiffest of hills, with the sharpest grades that ever came within ken.

The truck negotiated them without once removing the load, but the low gear was mighty handy going up two of them that varied from fourteen to seventeen per cent on the gradometer. One was particularly tough climbing, inasmuch that its surface kept crushing thru under our heavy weight.

How To Help Roads

"Every automobile owner and driver can help the good roads movement in a very simple way," says Geo. D. Wilcox, sales manager for the Regal Motor Car Company.

"By paying attention to careful driving and an intelligent observation of road conditions, the motorists of the country may become a very valuable and active adjunct in the good roads movement. All drivers must have noticed the ruts that have been formed, not only on gravel roads, but also on the oiled roads. If the owners and operators of cars would only drive out of that rut or wheel-mark and spread the travel over a width of ten or twelve feet on the roadway, many miles of roads which are now deteriorating would be injured very little if at all. On the oiled roads the automobiles would improve the surface and compact the oil and sand together. The co-operation of every automobile driver would soon make a material improvement in the condition of our country roads. Not only would touring be more enjoyable for the individual motorist but the possibilities for more extended travel would be much greater.

"All the automobile manufacturers are enthusiastic backers of the good roads movement.. Our company is not only expressing its approval of the nation wide effort but has distributed literature bearing directly on the good roads problem. With the co-operation of every automobile owner, I feel confident that the effort of the manufacturers will win success. Next time you go out over country roads, heed well the slogan, 'Spread the travel over the road.' "

THE ALCO TRANSCONTINENTAL TRUCK ON THE ROAD THRU IOWA.

DRIVING HOME ON A DEFLATED TIRE.

It has been truly said that for a motorist to drive his car on a flat tire is the most expensive form of locomotion yet discovered.

To drive an automobile on a flat tire—that is, one that has been deflated—even for a hundred yards or so, is almost sure to ruin it.

The damage is greater, of course, if a clincher tire is on the car instead of a No-Rim-Cut Tire, such as the Goodyear, but, in either case, the only safe rule to follow is to stop your car as quickly as possible after you have suffered a puncture and change the tire at once. If anything prevents this, leave your car at the side of the road and send for the repair man.

Many motorists who complain of the trouble they have with tires really should consider the matter carefully and find out whether the tires are the trouble or their own carelessness, and whether they are properly informed as to how to use an automobile tire.

"I wish to complain," said the bride, haughtily, "about that flour you sold me. It was tough."

"Tough, ma'am?" asked the grocer.

"Yes, tough. I made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly cut it."

"I am going to learn to swim this summer."

"I thought George taught you last summer."

"But I am no longer engaged to George."

MICHELIN

Cycle Tires

Carry weight, both in avoirdupois and in reputation.

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Write for name of the Michelin Agent in your district.

MY TWO MONTHS IN PRISON

Faithful Account of My Sojourn in County Prison

(By Tom Mann).

LONDON, July 27.—A prison is scarcely an ideal place in which to spend the months of May and June as a prisoner, especially if one has a keen appreciation of beauties of nature peculiar to those months. But, as my sentence was one of six months, it came as a most welcome piece of information when I learned, after I had spent about a fortnight in Strangeways Gaol, that my sentence was reduced from six to two months.

I had resolved to face the situation philosophically, and to plod along under the usual discipline with the utmost unconcern I could command; and I doubt not I should have completed the full term, had it been insisted upon, without fuss or lamentation. All the same, I desire to extend my thanks to all friends who by their protestations and appeals were responsible for the four months' remission.

My experience, I think, was a fair specimen of that which other prisoners go thru, and a brief account of them may prove interesting to others.

Immediately after the sentence I was taken from the court to the prison which is directly adjacent to the court. I was put in a cell temporarily until the officers had time to put me thru the routine. Later I was taken to the prison doctor for his offical examination, and was then directed to take off all my clothing, which was put away until I should be able to claim it on discharge. The next proceeding was to be weighed, measured, etc., with all descriptive details entered. Then came a warm bath and the donning of the prison uniform and I was taken into the main building and put in cell 37 on landing known as A 4. Here of course I was under the immediate supervision of the officer responsible for that landing.

Hard Labor.

My sentence was one not of hard labor but in the second division, which carries with it light labor and admits of the prisoner's right to a mattress from the beginning of his term.

I was put to work at stripping little card spools of cotton, a simple little job of no importance, but I was only on this for a few days, and then I was put to knitting socks for prisoners. This was distinctly more interesting.

The cell was pretty well lighted, and impressed me as being clean nad wholesome. Having been an inmate on remand, I knew pretty well what to expect, except in the matter of food, and I soon found what this was to be from the printed regulations in the cell. For breakfast every day it was bread and a pint of tea, and for supper every night (that is, tea and supper) it was bread and cocoa. For dinner meat was given twice a week—on Sunday 40 oz. of tinned beef (cold, of course) and on Thursdays 40 oz. of beef warm. Also on Mondays there was given 2 oz. of bacon, and each day for dinner some potatoes. I did not mind the smallness of the meat diet, as at various times of my life I have had fairly long spells on a vegetarian diet from choice.

Day's Doings.

As regards the day's doings, it was as follows: The bell rings at 5.30 in the morning, when immediately everyone rises, washes one's self, and spreads the bedclothes over the plank bedstead, unending the latter and resting it against the wall to air the clothes. Every prisoner then tackles the cell utensils, which are tin-ware, and these have to be kept as bright as well-polished silver, and are always kept so a very rigid inspection taking place daily. Sweeping the cell follows, and three mornings a week I had thereby to wash and scrub the floor of the cell, and once a week scrub all the furniture. There is not much of this of course, but it includes a table, stool, bedstead, and a stand on which—during the day—the mattress and other things rest in very neatly folded fashion.

Once a fortnight all the paint work in the cell has to be washed and scrubbed too, and then there is an occasional limewashing of all the remaining portions. The result is that all cells are scrupulously clean, and equal regard is paid to all the landings, corridors, halls and offices, and all metal work is unpainted is brightly polished daily, and all painted railings, etc., carefully dusted. Therefore, judged by such opportunities as I had of observing the whole place I unhesitatingly describe it as a model of cleanliness.

But to get back to the prisoner himself. By the time he had cleaned his utensils and cell and the slops and dust are collected it is near 7 o'clock, or, if not, then he at once starts on his customary task until seven, when breakfast is brought—about twenty minutes being allowed for this. Then to work again; but by this time various contingents are in the exercise yards, being drilled for an hour under rigid supervision. The second division prisoners and first offenders were kept apart from others at exercise and at work in "association."

The rules stipulate that not less than six or more than ten hours' work per day shall be done by each prisoner—i. e., of course, in addition to the ordinary cell duties, exercise, etc. It seems to me that the detailed daily record of every prisoner is carefully kept, and so the nature and amount of work to be done by each prisoner is systematically and daily arranged.

The day's work stops at 6 p. m., and then is the time for reading, until the bed bell rings at 8 o'clock. On Saturdays work stops at 4.30, and only cell duties, exercise and chapel are covered by Sunday's regulations.

Chapel Services.

The chapel is quite a considerable building. I attended the Church of England services, when, at a rough guess, about 500 men were present. A visitor would be much struck with the heartiness and efficiency of the singing and the chanting of prayers and responses. Certainly it is twice as hearty as that of any church congregation. How far this is due to the men seizing this opportunity to use their voices (because there is no other opportunity) I cannot say; but I think it is chiefly due to the pains-taking care of the chaplain, who strives hard and successfully to get all to sing and to do so with due regard to the natuse of the hymns, etc.; and he conducts them like a skilled and patient musician. About once a month a choir from outside is good enough to visit the prison and sing to the prisoners, and I am quite sure this is very much appreciated.

It was always a matter of keen interest to me carefully to observe—as far as this was possible—the faces and the heads of fellow-prisoners. At chapel I could not see many faces, but I could see hundreds of heads—some back views and some from the top.

I claim no special knowledge of either phrenology or physiognomy, but I can tell a "hawk from a hand-saw," and, taking the forty or fifty heads nearest to me at any time I do not think they would compare at all unfavourable with an equal number taken at random in any principal thoroofare of Manchester or elsewhere. It was impossible to get a good view of faces in chapel, as each prisoner is under the strict supervision of officers, whose duty it is to see that no man turns his head, moves his limbs, or does or attempts to say or do anything other than that provided by the service.

Exercise.

At exercise the discipline is not relaxed, there being two officers always present watching and correcting, etc.; but as the paths are circular and there are from three to five of these concentric paths, according to the size of the yard, it follows that the men on the paths of smaller diameter, walking at the same rate as those on the larger circles, will, of necessity, pass them time and again in the course of an hour's sharp walk. So that, whilst keeping in swing, in step, and comvlying with requirements I could see the faces of those on other paths, observe their walk, their build and their general get-up. My conclusion was that about five per cent only were poor specimens of humanity, lacking markedly in those qualities essential to worthy achievement.

Second Division.

It must not be overlooked, as I have already stated, that there were second division men, and first offenders only, and therefore did not include the regular prison habitues. I am not able to say what is the percentage of "oldtimers" who make a convenience of the prisons, and who, with apparent satisfaction to themselves put in a few weeks as prisoners several times a year. It is awful to think that of the one thousand (approximately) prisoners in the Manchester prison, fifty per cent. are better dressed, better fed and better housed when in prison than when out, and that the same is true of other prisons thruout the country.

They are the products of society as genuinely and as unmistakably as, say, the police or the military or the press, and nothing that can be done for them or by them in prison or elsewhere can by any possibility prevent either these or a smaller number of other persons occupying the same relationship to the community as a whole as that at present occupied by those we are considering.

Their existence is the direct outcome of the industrial conditions that dominate them, and if all such as now exist in the country were annihilated, the industrial conditions would immediately so operate as to re-create a similar percentage correspondingly degraded.

It is just part of the same system that makes grinding poverty the common lot of millions of the working class at present existing under conditions—as regards food, clothing and shelter—positively inferior to those that obtain in the prisons; and no change in the management of the prisons, whether for greater leniency or stringency, can materially alter the situation.

Those in whose interests the industrial system is run do not want any real change, and the working class at present have not got the requisite clearness of vision as to how to concentrate their energies so as to control industry in the general interest in such manner that there shall be no such by-product as that fifty per cent. of the prison population who are of little good to themselves and perhaps no good at all to anybody else.

Further, that same industrial control by the working class for the well-being of the community will remove the stimulus to criminal tendencies on the part of the—shall I say—less depraved fifty per cent. who occupy the prisons. In short, a sensible co-operative industrial system will empty our jails, workhouses and asylums.

THE REASON WHY.

John and Jeannie went for a walk one evening. After walking for some time in silence, John ventured to remark: "Jeannie your eyes are like diamonds."

Jeannie: "Is that so, John?" (pause).

John: "Jeannie, your neck is like a swan's."

Jeannie: "Is that so, John?" (Another pause).

John: "Jeannie, your teeth are like the stars."

Jeannie: "How do you make that out, John? I can quite understand my neck being like a swan's, and my eyes like diamonds, but how do you make out my teeth are like the stars?"

John: "Why, Jeannie, it's just because they come out at night."

Alleged Auto Races

Toronto does not want any more automobile races of the kind held here last Saturday. The Exhibition track is an old-fashioned half-mile affair, intended for trotting races and other horse exhibitions, and is absolutely unsuited to motor speed tests. It has practically no banking on the turns and the track surface is not constructed to stand the grinding of heavy cars. The thick brown dust that covered surrounding buildings, and the automobiles of spectators parked near the stand, in addition to the acting-mayor's statement that damage to the extent of $2,000 was done to the track, prove that it should not be used for motor racing.

Speed tests on a course of this kind can have only two possible results. If the drivers do any real racing someone is bound to be killed or seriously injured, or else the contestants give a tame exhibition of circling the track on an average speed of about 40 miles per hour, and the public gets nothing for its money.

The drivers of last Saturday's events took an eminently safe course, and with the exception of the contest between the Mitchell and the Ford, two local entries, there was no real racing done. The other cars and drivers that took part are practically nothing but a troupe of vaudeville performers. They travel under one management from place to place. There is no real rivalry between them, and as there were no cash prizes given last Saturday, no thrilling contest could have been expected. The drivers and their manager simply got a large percentage of the gate receipts, and once the public had paid and were inside, they had no reason to risk either themselves or their cars. The gentlemanly way in which these "Dare-Devil Joes" and "Blue-Streak Willies" turned out and slowed up when they heard another car coming behind them was beautiful to watch.

With the exception of the Fiat and the Simplex, the so-called racing cars appeared to be nothing but old stock models fitted with grotesque racing bodies, such as are never seen in modern speed contests, and whose only purpose is to further beguile the public into the idea that they are seeing the real thing. There are dozens of ordinary touring cars in Toronto that could have given a decisive beating to most of the machines that were posing as "racers" at the Exhibition track.

Many of the so-called race drivers that participate in meets of this kind are paid large sums by the makers of different accessories to use their products exclusively when racing. This is done for advertising purposes, and the practice eventually reacts on the public.

Taking it all round the meet was a pretty raw deal, and the only reason the Toronto people stood for it for a minute, was that this town as yet does not know what real auto racing is. We have had enough self-styled "Fearless Franks" and "Desperate Desmonds" giving almost thrilling exhibitions of near-racing on half-mile tracks.

When Toronto has a proper and safe motor track as it should have, and when races are held for real cash prizes, or good trophies, then the sport will receive the backing of the people and the press. Until then affairs like that of last Saturday only injure the automobile business in the eyes of the public, and serve to put good Canadian money into the pockets of a lot of outsiders who do nothing to earn it.

High Gear Test

The Royal Automobile Club of England have just issued a certificate in respect to what is most undoubtedly the most severe top-speed trial ever run by any car. It concerns a London, Lands's End, John-o'-Groat's, London trip made under official observation by a 59.9-h. p. (R. A. C. rating) six-cylinder Napier car, entered for the test by Mr. S. F. Edge. The bore and stroke of the engine are 127 mm. (5 in.) and 127 mm. respectively—what is termed a square engine. The total weight of the car loaded was 2 tons 4 cwt., 62 lbs.; the wind area of the body 10.3 square feet; and the gear-ratio on top gear 3 to 1, with 895 mm. wheels. Berriedae Hill (both sides) was included in the route, and was climbed for the first time on top speed, and that with what is an unusually high ratio of engine to road-wheels. The total distance covered was 1928.75 miles, all driven on top speed, with the exception that at the first attempt to scale Berriedale from the John-o'-Groat's side, the driver found it necessary to change speed for three seconds only; but he returned to the foot of the hill, and upon the second attempt climbed this really terrible ascent on top speed. With the exception of oiling and greasing before the start each day, no work of any kind was done. The gasoline consumption was 23.918 miles per gallon, and the speed attained at Brooklands 77.104 miles per hour. The certificate says: "The most severe top-speed trial ever attempted."

RUSSELL EXTENSION.

Operations were commenced last week by the Russell Motor Car Co. on the erection of a four-story building, to be constructed of reinforced concrete. The new addition will extend 170 feet along the Weston-road, and is to be used for manufacturing purposes. The building will be entirely fire-proof and latest word in plants for the manufacturing of automobile accessories. The entire cost will exceed $100,000.

NEW SPRING WHTEL.

"The English Auto Car" contains an account of a new resilient auto wheel, which consists of a solid rubber tire, backed by a series of helical springs. As the wheel revolves each spring in succession takes the load. The trial wheels of this type which have been used for several hundred miles have so far proved satisfactory. The wheel is the invention of Mr. W. Stewart, Wigam, England.

The STAGE

Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall

Percy Haswell Will Present Charming and Interesting Romance at Royal This Week.

The Percy Haswell Company will this week present at the Alexandra Theatre, that charming and interesting romantic play "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." It seems superfluous to dwell on the story itself, as it has been read and re-read by so many thousands of people. Written by Charles Major, it was dramatized by Paul Kester, at a time when "book-plays" were much in vogue, and during its successful career, it has been seen on more than occasion in the principal towns and cities of the continent. The main locale of the story is Haddon Hall, one of the most famous historical residences in England, when Queen Bess ruled the destinies of the country. This romantic era gave the author plenty of scope to introduce in his story many well known characters whose names are recorded in history. Among those who play important parts in the story, book and play are Mary Stuart of Scotland, Earl of Rutland, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth. Sir George Vernon, who built the famous Haddon Hall, preserved as one of the most aristocratic homes in England. It was in this magnificent old manor, that many political intrigues, plots and counterplots were thought out, and consummated. Dorothy Vernon, the young English gentlewoman, around whom the story is woven, was a beautiful, vivacious, high-strung girl with a mind of her own, and considerable independence. As was the custom in those days, she was at an early age betrothed to a cousin, Sir Malcolm Vernon, whom she has never seen. On her eighteenth birthday, when young Vernon is to arrive to complete arrangements, for the marriage, Dorothy is told of the engagement and revolts, telling her proud and austere old father, she will not marry a man whom she does not love. For some years previous to the opening of the story there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Earl of Rutland and Sir George Vernon, Dorothy's father. On the day Sir Malcolm is to arrive, Sir John Manners, Rutland's son and heir appears to discuss some grievance with Sir George and the retainers of "The Hall," mistake him for Dorothy's suitor. He does not undeceive them, and becomes popular with both Dorothy and her father. When Malcolm arrives the deception is made known, and young Manners is in danger of his life, but is helped to escape by Dorothy. Manners has also been involved in a plot to regain the throne of Scotland for Mary Stuart. Manners is imprisoned by orders of Queen Elizabeth, who promises Dorothy to release and pardon him if she will find out and betray the hiding place of Mary Stuart. When Sir George comes with his guards to arrest Mary they find in her place Dorothy, who has changed clothes with her, allowing her to escape in disguise. In the end Elizabeth forgives Dorothy who marries Manners, whom she has learned to love. Miss Haswell will enact the role of Dorothy, and it goes without saying and intelligent and clever rendition of the character will be given. As the story and plot take place in such a romantic era, there is plenty of opportunities for beautiful scenery and rich costumes which will be amply taken advantage of by Miss Haswell's stage director.

"See here!" exclaimed the angry man. "I wish you would muzzle that dog of yours at night. His barking keeps my baby awake."

"I was just going to request you to muzzle your baby," rejoined the neighbour. "His nightly howling annoys my dog."

This Week at the Theatres

ROYAL ALEXANDRA—
"DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL."
PRINCESS—
DARK.
GRAND—
DARK.
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
STAR—
"LADY BUCCANEERS"
GAYETY—
DARK.
STRAND THEATRE—
PHOTO PLAYS, MUSICAL AND SINGING NOVELTIES.

Olive Briscoe First Headliner of Season

Bill of Feature Acts Will Be At Shea's Opening Week.

At Shea's Theatre this week, Manager Shea will give his patrons a bill of feature acts, for the opening show of the season. The bill this week is headed by Olive Briscoe. This is Miss Briscoe's first vaudeville appearance.

The special extra attraction on the bill is David Schooler and Louise Dickinson, known as the Boy Paderewski and the Juvenile Mary Garden. Master David and Miss Louise have appeared in the big vaudeville houses in America this last season, and have been a sensation. David Schooler is a pupil of Paderewski and the master predicted his success. He has appeared in recitals in European cities. Louise Dickinson has a well-trained dramatic voice and charm of manner.

Lida McMillan will be seen here for the first time in vaudeville, assisted by a clever company, in a new sketch by Bozeman, Bulger and May Tully, called "The Late Mr. Allen." Miss McMillan is a favorite comedy star and for some seasons was one of the features of "The College Widow." She is capably assisted by Cameron Clemmons, Marie Young and Blanche Boyer.

The Exposition Four are one of the best singing organizations in vaudeville. Their matter is always up-to-date, bright and tuneful.

The Michael Richardini Troupe, with Miss Thma Richardini, billed as the strongest woman in the world, will be a sensation to Sheagoers, with their marvelous balancing and tumbling feats. Kennedy and Melrose are comedy acrobats, as agile as they are funny. Ben Linn is making his first appearance here in a single act and will be remembered as a feature of The Pianophiends. Apdale's animals are new to Sheagoers. There are monkeys, dogs, bears and ant eaters in this zoological circus. The show closes with new pictures on the kinetograph.

Tom Fat.

Lord Charles Beresford, who has again been writing to the newspapers with reference to the position of the navy, once had a Chinese servant called Tom Fat, who forged his signature to cheques for a considerable amount. Some time after Tom Fat's wickedness had been discovered, Lord Charles made a speech on the subject of religious toleration.

A Buddhist or a Mohammedan, he said, would most likely have as good a chance of getting to heaven as a Protestant or a Roman Catholic.

"What about Tom Fat?" somebody asked him.

"Ah," retorted Lord Charles, "that Fat will certainly be in the fire!!"

GRAND OPENING
STAR THEATRE
NEWLY DECORATED. ALL THIS WEEK
"THE LADY BUCCANEERS"
PRESENTING
JOHN C. HANSON
IN THE CLEVER BURLESQUE
THAT BOY FRITZ
WITH THE WORLD'S BEST CHORUS
SPECIAL FEATURE
7—PARISIAN—7
LORADO'S TABLEAUX VIVANTS
—A—
$10,000 ATTRACTION
NEXT WEEK—"DAFFYDILLS"

The Lady Buccaneers At the Star Theatre

Capacity Houses Attend Burlesque At the Opening Performances.

The Star Theatre, in new summer dress, opened its doors yesterday to two packed houses. During the closed term the interior of the building has been in the hands of the McAndrew studio of artists and decorators, and the result of their efforts is decidedly pleasing. Mural decorations now adorn the proscenium arch, the side walls are embellished in subdued colors and chaste designs, the front of the balcony and boxes are a mass of gold and flowers with electric lights cunningly placed among the wreaths and garlands. At no part of the theatre does the ornamentation appear garish or overdone.

The opening bill was provided by "The Lady Buccaneers" who displayed a lot of new scenery and dozens of new costumes, as tho they were determined not to be outdone by the brilliancy of the auditorium. Scenically there was nothing to be desired as a picture for the eye; musically the show is a step in advance of the ordinary burlesque, and demonstrates the wonderful strides that have been made in this form of entertainment.

The opening portion of the bill is a farce entiled "That Boy Fritz," it is not overburdened with plot, but it kept the house in real merry mood, altho it was plain to all observers that the audience were out to enjoy themselves. They laughed heartily at the eccentricities of the comedians, and the chorus girls came in for a share of generous applause. John C. Hanson, who portrayed the part of "Fritz" received his accustomed flattering reception, while Miss Fay Adams, leading lady, captured the hearts of the regulars with a sort of Italian song with a catchy refrain. The power, beauty and range of her voice should place her at the head of the burlesque singing world.

The vaudeville acts proved quite interesting. First came Miss Annie Goldie, a stockily built young woman, who proved to be one of the best Hebrew impersonators that has, so far, been seen in the city, her dialect is of the most approved brand, and her Yiddish parodies are both amusing and clever. Becker and Adams put over a neat little sketch, "Just For Fun," finishing with a dance that pleased the house immensely. We have had so many dancers who do everything but dance that it is an absolute delight to see the real thing and to see it so genuinely appreciated. The special feature of the program was the posing of the Seven Parisian Lorado's. It is one of the most beautiful of the many Artist's Models acts that have visited Toronto. Those taking part are handsomely formed, and the lights are so arranged as to give them the appearance of being chisceled from the whitest of marble. Taken all in all the fair "Buccaneers" acquit themselves in pleasing style, and those who want a light and merry entertainment for a hot evening could hardly do better than stroll in to the Star.

The Grumber: "Look here, mister, I I ain't complainin', but this 'ere moosic-stool you sold to my wife, we've tw'sted it roun' till we've twisted off uns 'ead, and not a ha'porth o' toon can we get out of 'un."

THOMAS V. EMORY, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN OF MISS HASWELL'S COMPANY WHO WILL PRESENT "DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL" AT THE ALEXANDRA THEATRE THIS WEEK.

Little Dont's for Women Well-dressed

To dress well means first and last to take thought upon the matter. The shopper must harden her heart against the alluring things in the stores and not buy anything just because it is attractive. Before purchasing any article think carefully over your wardrobe, suits and dresses, and unless it can be used becomingly with some of them, turn your back upon temptation—and avoid future regret.

An excellent rule to remember is not to buy chiffon or light silk neckpieces and jabots that will be soiled in a few days and have to be sent to the cleaner. Cleaners' bills are an important item in the daily cash account. Cleansed articles sell almost immediately and never look as fresh as linen or lace that can be laundered.

Elaborate open-worked stockings are other things that had better be strictly reserved for house use. They do not "fit" in at all between pumps and the edge of a walking skirt, and unless they can be used with slippers at large afternoon functions they had best be relegated to evening wear.

It is well, of course, to have the different articles of a costume match one another. But even that, like all good things, can be carried too far. It never looks well to wear dark green or blue or red gloves to match a suit. Instead tan gloves usually go well with any costume. And then there is the black or never-failing white. Beyond these three colors the dictates of good taste will not go.

MISS RALSTON WITH "THE LADY BUCCANEERS" AT THE STAR THEATRE THIS WEEK.

Max Spiegel's College Girls

New Organization Will Occupy the Boards at the Gayety, Aug. 17.

Manager Henry will swing open the doors of the Gayety for his season of 1912-13 on Saturday, August 17. Surprises will greet the patron as the theatre has been in the hands of the decorator during the hot spell and it is said that the color scheme as presented by the decorator is one of glow and warmth. As to the attractions, burlesque of the highest order will rule the hour and for the opening attraction Manager Henry was fortunate enough to secure Mr. Max Spiegel's College Girls.

This wonderful organization comes to Toronto absolutely new, in the line of costumes, scenery and effects.

The performance as given by The College Girls is from the pen of Mr. George Totten Smith and the music is by Mr. Paul Reubens. Both authors have combined their talents, and we are assured of something new. Abe Reynolds and Dan Coleman are the principal comedians while Miss Florine Linden again assumes her old role of The College Widow. For their support they have Walter Johnson, Miss Alma Bauer, Messrs. Harris and Dale, Miss Jennie Ross, The Queen City Quartet and Beatrice the rag-time violinist, who scored so heavily last year.

Daily matinees will prevail and every care is given for the comfort of the ladies.

Seasonable Recipes

Apple Sage Pudding.

Put three cupfuls of water on the stove in a porcelain saucepan. When it boils add a few grains of salt, half a cupful of sago and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar. Boil it slowly, stirring quite often. Meanwhile peel eight apples and remove the cores. Arrange them in an earthen baking dish. When the sago has boiled one hour pour it over the apples. Put the pudding in a moderate oven until the apples are cooked. Then remove from the oven and put it aside to cool. Then put it near the ice to chill until serving time.

Boiled Custard.

Put a pint of milk on the stove in the double boiler. When it is scalding hot add three eggs well beaten with a cupful of sugar. Stir continuously until it coats the spoon heavily. Then at once remove from the stove, add a few grains of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract when it is cold. Stand it near the ice until ready to serve.

Cup Custard.

Put a quart of milk in the mixing-bowl. Add to it a cupful of sugar, four eggs, half a level teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Beat vigorously a few minutes to thoroly mix. Pour into cups, dividing it equally between them. Stand them in a baking pan half filled with hot water and put into a moderate oven to bake until firm in the centre, when they must be at once removed from the oven and the hot water. If the custard becomes overcooked it becomes separated and may be said to be completely spoiled. When the custard has become cold put it near the ice to chill until ready to serve.

FLOOR POLISHER

A good weighted brush for polishing floors may be made from a wornout carpet sweeper. Remove the brush and place a brick inside instead, fastening it by wires to keep it from slipping; then cover the sweeper all over with a piece of heavy carpet. The swing of the handle will give the brush an easy motion.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
ELEVENTH—WEEK—ELEVENTH
PERCY HASWELL
COOLED BY FRESH FRAGRANT FROZEN AIR
IN CHARLES MAJOR'S POPULAR ROMANTIC PLAY
DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL
WED. MAT. ALL SEATS 25c. SAT. MAT. 25c and 50c
NIGHTS 25c., 50c., 75c

Big Pensions For Doing Nothing

Gifts to Old Time Favorites by Former Kings Still Paid to Present Day Holders of Titles.

The effect of the indiscriminate gifts of lands and pensions to the favorites of the old English sovereigns is being felt right up to the present time by the British Government. Every year it is forced to give away between $125,000 and $150,000 to individuals who did nothing to earn or deserve it, but who receive it merely because they are descended from families who long ago were warded an annuity possibly to enlist their fighting strength on the side of the donor in times of strife, or oftentimes for more sinister purposes.

A conspicuous case is that of Lord Nelson, who is paid $25,000 a year by the nation just because he is the holder of the Nelson title, tho not descended directly from the famous admiral. This comfortable annuity is assured to "all and every the heirs male of the title to whom of Earl Nelson shall descend."

As "ancient fees" the sums of $340 and $100 yearly are respectively paid to the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Ruthland, tho no one can accurately say how they arose, nor do these annuities incur any obligations whatsoever except the pleasant one of receiving them!

But commoners as well as dukes and lords have their share of the "swag" for doing nothing. The law courts alone pay over $70,000 in annuities, many of which are for compensation of abolished offices. For example, when the law courts were removed from Westminster twenty odd years ago, ten or twelve "laundresses" lost, or were supposed to have lost their work. Some of them still receive their $500 a year.

In the chancery division a "Preacher at Rolls" receives $500 every year, altho he never utters a word of a sermon; just as a laundress or housekeeper in the same division is paid $175 every twelve months for doing no housekeeping, her post having been abolished.

Among the largest of these perpetual pensions is that received by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, which runs into $95,000 a year. The origin of this payment goes away back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, who received a duty of 25 cents on every chaldron of coals shipped out of the River Tyne and used in England. This duty was paid to her successors until Charles II. gave it away to the first Duke of Richmond. He and his heirs received it for more than a century, till, in the time of George III., it was commuted for the present yearly sum, which is known in the exchequer as the "Richmond Shilling."

Another instance is that of the Schomberg pension, which William III. bestowed on a favorite Hollander of that name for his military services. He granted the sum of $20,000 a year to this family in perpetuity, and, tho portions of it have been commuted or sold in a lump sum to the government at different times, there is still paid out over $3,500 yearly to people who are in some remote way connected with the original Schombergs. Another of the same King's annuities is still being paid to the heirs of Lord d'Auvrequerque, Henry de Nassau, his heirs and assignees, for ever, in consideration of his "many and faithful services," even tho they were of a rather sinister political nature. Ten thousand dollars was the original sum, but that has been commuted by successive heirs till, at the present day, the yearly annuity is reduced to $1878.

In the reign of Charles II. a duty upon imported wine was presented to the first Duke of Grafton. Henry Fitzroy. In the beginning of last century the then duke commuted this duty for the yearly pension of $34,350, and his fortunate successors yet receive this ample income, for which they have done nothing.

SHEA'S THEATRE
MATINEES DAILY 25c | WEEK OF JULY 29 | EVENINGS 25, 50, 75
First Appearance Here in Vaudeville
OLIVE BRISCOE
The Charming Musical Comedy Star
KENNEDY & MELROSE
The Comedy Acrobats
MICHAEL RICHARDINI TROUPE
With Wilma Richardini, the Strong Woman
LIDA McMILLAN
In "The Late Mr. Allen"
BEN LINN
Late Feature "The Pianophiends"
EXPOSITION FOUR
Alexander Bros. and Brady
APDALE'S ZOOLOGICAL CIRCUS
Bears, Dogs, Monkeys and Ant Eaters
THE KINETOGRAPH
All New Pictures.
Special Extra Attraction
DAVID SCHOOLER, The Boy Paderewski
and
LOUISE DICKINSON, The Juvenile Mary Garden

The Week in Society

SOCIAL NOTES

In St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, Grosvenor Square, London Eng., the christening took place recently of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude G. Bryan. The child was named Claude Gilbert Furness Bryan, his god-parents being Lady Furness, Lord Furness, Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., and Dr George W. Badgerow, F. R. C. S. After the ceremony, Lady Furness held a reception at her residence, 21 Grosvenor Square.

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Sir William Mulock returned from England last week.

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Sir Glenholm Falconbridge has left town on a fishing expedition.

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The Marchioness of Donegal gave a dance at the Ritz, London, at which the Hon. R. L. and Mrs. Borden were among the guests. Others present included Sir Joseph Pope, Hon. C. J. Doherty, the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Kirkpatrick and Sir Gilbert Parker. The Marchioness of Donegal wore a gown of violet chiffon with diamante embroideries.

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The Hon. A. E. Kemp was recently staying at the Hotel Meurice, Paris. Mr. Jack Oakley and Mr. W. R. Arnold were also in Paris a short time ago.

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Mrs. J. K. Kerr and Mr. Justice Teetzel and Mrs. Teetzel were among those going to England last week.

* * *

Writers' dinners seem to be the fashion of the moment. At one given recently by women writers at the Lyceum Club, London, Mrs. Charles Perrin presided. Among those dining were Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Annie Swan, Flora Annie Steel, Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, the brilliant sister of a brilliant brother—Mr. Hilaire Belloc; Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, who was in Canada not long ago; Mrs. Alexander Tweedie and Miss May Sinclair.

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Miss Slade of Boston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Maclean, Well's Hill, during Col. MacLean's absence in Europe.

* * *

Miss Gladys and Mr Cecil Snelgrove are visiting Mrs. Bigwood at Byng Inlet and Mr. Charles Snelgrove is at Lake Rosseau. Miss Edith Snelgrove is now visiting Mrs. E. R. C. Clarkson in Muskoka and will afterwards join her brother and sister at Byng Inlet. Mr. Louis Strickland is spending his holidays at Woodington, Muskoka.

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Mr. William Milliman is spending the summer with his people, returning to New York in the autumn.

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The importance of the office of Canadian Commissioner in Paris, filled by Dr. Philippe Roy, has considerably increased lately owing to the ever-growing number of Canadians who visit Paris, and the closer connection between the two countries, which it is his function to establish. The social side of an agent-general's work is not by any means the least important, and Canadians who return from Paris, comment on the charming way in which Mme. Roy, who was Miss Helen Young of Edmonton, makes their sojourn in the French capital enjoyable. At her receptions, which are held on Wednesdays, one may meet some of the most delightful people in Paris.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Garrett returned to Niagara yesterday after a short visit to her sister at Whitby. Miss Dorothy Wilkes of Brantford was the guest of Mrs. Trevor Temple for the Gouinlock-Douglas wedding.

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Mr. McWhinney of Crescent-road left last week for abroad to join Mrs. McWhinney, who has been the guest of Lady Boyle in London and is now motoring in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney will not be back in Toronto until October.

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Mrs. J. B. Woodworth and her children have left to visit her sister, Mrs. White, at Shelburne, N. S.

* * *

Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne is expected back in Toronto this autumn.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mary Ethel Gibbs, only daughter of the late Thomas G. and Mrs. Gibbs, Peterboro, to the Reverend T. H. Perry, M. A., rector of St. Matthias' Church, Halifax, N. S. The wedding will take place very quietly in All Saints' Church, Peterboro, the latter part of August.

JACKSON'S POINT.

Miss Irene Leishman is the guest of Miss Aileen Kemp.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Langmuir spent a few days at the Point, on their way to Stony Lake in a motoring party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McEachren, Miss Muriel McEachren and Mr. Norman McEachren motored up for the week-end.

* * *

Mr. Doc Robinson, Mr. Garnet Scott, and Mr. Colton Skinner were guests of Mrs. Caldwell over the week-end.

* * *

Mrs. Hanson has as guests at her cottage, "Cedarhurst," Miss Marjorie Lyons, Miss Madeline Chisholm and Miss Gladys Cotter.

* * *

Miss Rita and Miss Georgie Harvey are visiting Mrs. Stapells at her cottage.

* * *

Miss May Tuthill is staying with Mrs. John DeGruchy for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Miss Aileen Kemp returned last week from a visit to Miss Janet Robb in Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Colin A. Campbell is summering at the Point. Mr. Campbell came up over Sunday.

* * *

Mr. Frank McEachren was the guest of Mrs. M. A. Kemp for the week-end.

* * *

The Country Club held their usual weekly dance on Saturday night. Amongst those who enjoyed it were: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McEachren, Mr. and Mrs. William Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. D. Everton Jones, Miss Florence Heustis, Miss Dorothy Mullins, Miss Vera Wright, Miss Aileen Kemp, Miss Irene Leishman, Miss Gladys Heustis, Miss Vera Parsons, Miss Gladys Parsons, Miss Kathleen Caldwell, Miss Isobel Caldwell, Miss McEachren, Miss Rita Boulter, Miss Rita Harvey, Miss Marjorie Lyons, Miss Winnie Blong, Miss May Tuthill, Miss Hildred Tubby, Miss Edith Donner, the Misses McIlwain, Miss Armorel Harris, the Misses Verral, Miss Alma Skinner, Miss Lily Scully, the Misses Gillies, Miss Veronica Brown, Miss Esther Freeman, Miss Olive Caldwell, Mr. Justin Robinson.

* * *

Some of the Toronto people who came to Pine Plaza last week were: Mrs. C. B. Hewson, Mr. Clifford Hewson, Mr. J. F. Clark and family, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. O. C. Graves, Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Taylor, Mr. Gordon Somers, Miss Rawlinson, Miss Marjorie Rawlinson, Miss Clarice Spencer, Mr. Allen Taylor, Mr. S. W. Joslin, Mr. Grant Paulin, Mrs. C. E. Fice, Miss Amy Wilkes, Miss L. Hewitt, Miss Margaret Heilman, Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. A. E. Spencer, Miss B. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Creuse, Mr. Claude Welman and family, Mr. and Mrs. George P. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McEachren, Miss Muriel McEachren and Mr. Norman McEachren.

* * *

Among those enjoying the summer at Jackson's Point are the "U. C. Inn" girls from Toronto, who are camping at one of the prettiest spots along the shore. The party is composed of Mrs. F. S. Spence, Mrs. J. C. Bell and Misses E. Armier, J. Bell, M. Crewes, G. Heison, W. Heison, M. Lowrey, V. Miller, L. Rankin, B. Spence and M. Zimmer.

On Tuesday of this week the camp girls entertained sixteen of their friends from Roche's Point, Orchard Beach and Jackson's. Tea was served in the shady pine grove which is hung with hammocks and college banners. The girls will be in camp for three weeks until August 3.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. George Sherwood Crawford announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Beatrice, (Haidee) to Mr. Ernest Halliday Watt, son of the late Dr. T. H. Watt and Mrs. Watt.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsay, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, to Mr. James C. Riddell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Riddell, Toronto. The marriage will take place quietly in September.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Duff of Bluevale, announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Alice, to Malcolm Louis Aitken, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Aitken of Beeton. The marriage will take place on August 1.

* * *

Mrs. M. S. Sefton, Miami, Fla., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ethel Gordon, to Mr. Leon Gladstone Stevens, Smithfield, N. C. The marriage will take place in Trinity (Memorial) Church, Cornwall, Ont., on Sept. 11.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Sproul announce the engagement of their only daughter, Margaret May, to Mr. Alvin Cullis Mudge, the marriage to take place early in August.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Polson, Kingston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabella Johnston, to Harold Wilkie Davis, fourth son of the Hon. E. J. and Mrs. Davis, Newmarket, Ontario. The marriage will take place August 28.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Carina Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Henderson, Windsor, to the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, rector of St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, and formerly of All Saints' Church, Windsor, Ont.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gilverson announce the engagement of their second daughter, Frances Edna (Frankie) to Dr. Wilfred Hugh Robertson, Toronto, eldest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Robertson.

If your friends are sailing from any port and you wish to remember them with a box of Choice Fresh Flowers

Dunlop's

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will attend to it for you and guarantee satisfaction. Having representatives in all the principal cities, they can deliver flowers at any point.

Store closes at 6 p.m. Night and Sunday Phone, Junct. 858.

Viscountess Curzon, "Queen of Beauty," who, in the presence of Puritanic royalty, took a quiet smoke. Viscountess Curzon, the lovely Englishwoman, who has been made the "Queen of Beauty" for the Elizabethan tournament at Earl's Court, gave an example of her British independence at a dress rehearsal of the affair.

WEDDING NOTICES

BOWLES—WOOD.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Wood, Rosedale, Miss Muriel B. Woods was married on Wednesday to Rev. Newton Ernest Bowles, of Chengtu, West China. The ceremony was performed by Professor R. P. Bowles, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hazlewood, of Central Methodist Church. The house was decorated with plams, ferns, Killarney roses and carnations. The wedding march was played by Miss Unett Bowles, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Vera Bowles, a niece, sang during the signing of the register. The bride, who was unattended, wore a dress of embroidered marquisette over ivory satin veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Margaret Husband, a niece of the bride, acted as ring-bearer, and was attired in white lingerie with wreath, and carried a basket of pink roses. On account of a recent bereavement in the family of the bridegroom only the immediate relatives were present. Rev. and Mrs. Bowles left immediately after the ceremony to spend their honeymoon at the Kawartha Lakes, after which they will return to Toronto, for a month or two, before leaving for West China to re-engage in missionary work.

PATTERSON—BARTLETT.

Trinity Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon when Edna Lena, daughter of Rev. S. T. Bartlett, was united in marriage to George S. Patterson, son of J. C. Patterson, Monoton, N. B. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace and pearls, and a veil caught with orange blossoms. The ceremony was conducted by her father, assisted by Dr. Cleaver and Dr. R. N. Burns. The bridesmaids, Miss Hattie and Miss Ethel Bartlett, were in white marquisette with touches of blue, wore white hats, and carried pale pink roses and carnations. Rev. C. W. Wright, of Hilton, N. J., acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. S. G. Bartlett, brother of the bride, and Mr. W. M. Scott. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother; when the house was beautifully decorated with ferns, crimson rambler roses, and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left for Western Ontario, the bride traveling in a navy blue tailored suit with hat to match. They leave for Japan in September 1, and will reside in Tokio.

ROSS—CALVERLEY.

All Saints', Whitby, was the scene Monday afternoon of an interesting wedding, when Allene Blendina, daughter of William Calverley, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Cady, M. R. C. S., was married to Mr. D. Norman Ross, M. D., L. D. S., of Winnipeg, Man. The rector, Rev. Roger Walbridge Allen, M. A., perpormed the ceremony. The bride's dress was Duchesse satin with tunic of silk and pearl embroidered net. She wore a tulle veil crowned with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Louisa Calverley, who was in pale blue silk with ninon overdress trimmed with gold embroidery and wore a picture hat. The groom was attended by the bride's brother, Mr. Frederic Eaton Calverley. The bride was escorted by her father, who gave her away. Mrs. Herbert L. Dunn, Mus. Bac., of Toronto, presided at the organ. While the bridal party were in the vestry, Miss Marjory Gray of Toronto, cousin of the bride, sang "Because." The ushers were Mr. Jack Branton and Mr. Art Nicholson of Oshawa. Afterwards a reception was held at the home of the bride on Centre-street north, where, in a marquee on the lawn refreshments were served. Rev. Mr. Allen proposed the bride's health, which was responded to by Dr. Ross. Mayor Downey ably proposed the health of the bride's father, to which Mr. Calverley replied. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond and pearl sunburst; to the bridesmaid a diamond bar pin, and to the groomsman initialed gold cuff-links, to the organist and soloist pearl pins. The bride's presents included a substantial cheque from her brother and a beautiful silver tea service from All Saints' Choir, of which for some years she was a leading member, and latterly organist. The bride's going-away dress was grey whipcord, with real Irish lace blouse. The hat was of Milan straw and trimmed with a white wing. Later the bride and groom left for Toronto and their future home in Winnipeg.

Germany has more than seventy daily papers which are battling for the cause of labor or Socialism.

One year's supply of coal for New York city loaded into fifty-ton cars would make a train reaching from Salt Lake City to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2852 miles.

Sergeant-Major Under General French

Veteran of Boer War Who Lost Health on the Veldt Tells Experience.

Good Advice for All Who Have Indigestion or Stomach Disorders.

In his home at Waldegrove, N.S., no one is better known than Sergt.-Major Cross, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. Speaking of the ill-effects of a campaign upon a man's constitution, the Sergt.-Major writes: "I served under General French during the late Boer war, in the capacity of Sergt.-Major. It was perhaps owing to a continued diet of bully beef, hard tack, and bad water, but at any rate my stomach entirely gave out. I was in such a state that I could eat nothing without the greatest suffering. The army doctors did not help me much, and since leaving the service I have been very miserable. Some two months ago a friend told me he had been a great sufferer from indigestion until he tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cured him. I confess it was without much faith I bought a box, but the first dose made me feel better than I had been for a long time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely cured, and now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended them to others and in every case the result has been similar to mine."

Quick, sure results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure disorders of the stomach, correct indigestion, make you feel uplifted and strengthened. To renew or maintain health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills always prove a good prescription. 25c. per box, five boxes for $1.00, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Amazing Food Frauds

Pink Cod, Not Salmon—Fruit Packers Regular Artists.

It has been announced by some cheerful person that American packers have been in the habit of sending out cases of tinned salmon which was really nothing more than the common cod dyed pink. But do not imagine that they are the only offenders in this line for in a recent local government board report issued by Mr. John Burns, it is stated that one of the government inspectors laid hands on a quantity of tins of "potted lobster" which had not the least trace of lobster in them. Their contents were some sort of cheap fish ground up fine, mixed with bread, and colored a bright red with a common coal tar dye. It may be mentioned that these extraordinary productions were seized in Blackpool.

The same report speaks of blackberry throat lozenges which went under the fine-sounding name of "demulcent glycerine and black currant pastilles." These contained neither glycerine nor black currant. Their artless manufacturer had used gum and sugar and colored them with cochineal.

"Best strawberry jam" seized during the same year was: apple juice, 45 per cent.; corn syrup, 40 per cent.; sugar, 4 per cent.; coloring matter—a good rich scarlet—1 per cent.

Peas Must Be Colored Green.

What would the poor food faker do without his paint-box? Truly, he would be in a bad way. One man, tackled by the committee appointed to investigate the use of preservatives in foods, boldly declared that it was quite impossible to sell such things as tinned peas, beans or spinach unless they were colored a good green. He informed them that sulphate of copper was the dye.

We may mention that sulphate of copper taken in sufficient quantities, produces a most painful form of stomach ache rather resembling a severe attack of colic.

Glassed cherries which come from France owe their beautiful hue to carmine, and less harmful matter for coloring preserved fruits are saffron and arnotto.

The medical officer to the City of Westminster made the cheerful discovery that a certain brand of cheap cocoa owed its rich brown hue to oxide of iron. Oxide of iron is simply iron rust, and is not exactly the material to use for a cup that cheers. Luckily, being so heavy, it settles to the bottom of the cup, and so the drinker of this doctored beverage escapes damage to his interior economy.

Iron rust was found as the coloring matter in a sweetmeat known as "aniseed balls" sold in a Poplar shop, and it was also in East London that mustard was discovered consisting largely of wheat flour colored with bright yellow turmeric.

Real Raspberry Jam—Perhaps.

Two years ago there was a pure food exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and here the public learned a few of the amazing frauds commonly practised upon them. On one table stood a seven-pound pot of "raspberry and currant" jam sold at one and threepence. The foolish individuals who fancied they could buy pure jam at such a price saw around the pot its real ingredients.

These were turnips, seaweed, refuse apples from the cider press, sawdust for pips, and red ochre for coloring matter. Truly a delightful compound.

Sausages and black pudding are boldly dyed to make them look attractive, and milk from which almost all the cream has been abstracted is touched up with an aniline dye, which gives it a beautifully creamy hue.

Even tea is not safe. Leaves that have actually been used are dried and "faced" or colored with plumbago and magnetic oxide of iron.

Liquorice is cheap enough in all conscience, yet liquorice sweets have been seized which were adulterated with chalk and starch, stiffened with common size, and—horrible to relate—colored with lamp black.

But the coloring of cheap sweets would require an article to itself. It is absolutely true that in many cases the same dyes are used for sweets of which boot polishes and printers' ink are made.

EFFECTIVE WORK

Ratine, toweling, sponge and kindred materials are so rough surfaced that it does not occur to the majority who make use of it as a trimming to embroider it, but I saw collar and cuffs of the white ratine the other day that had a graceful tracery of solid embroidery in color running thru them, and it was most effective—the smooth stitches of the one sinking down into the rough surface of the other.

The railroad mileage of the world is 625,000.

In Iceland a bread is made by beating the flesh of dried codfish to a powder.

We are not eating more, but there are more of us eating, which accounts for the increased demand for food products.

That Coat of Tan

The result of the good times you had during your holidays, is not necessary now. Use

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and get your skin clear again and have it finer and better than before. It removes freckles, rashes, moth patches and other undesirable conditions. Price $1.50, delivered.

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Race Suicide—Are the Women to Blame?

Parental Instinct Never So Strongly Implanted in Men as in Women.

BY W. T. THOMPSON.

LONDON, July 27.—"If race suicide continues to increase for the next twenty-five years as it has for the last quarter of a century," said Father Bernard Vaughan, to me, "the deaths will outnumber the births, and the nations will thus choke themselves to death."

Those who think he was exaggerating will do well to read the official returns of the registrar-general. Indeed, it has become a standing joke that the official figures on the birth rate are "the lowest recorded" each time they come out. Ever since Theodore Roosevelt started his "Anti-Race Suicide" campaign some time ago, ministers of religion and sociologists have been crying out against the declining birth rate; but they have cried in vain, and altho we are not yet in the same deplorable condition as France, we seem to be rushing headlong in that direction.

Of course, we have all heard the old story that while the poor have big families, the rich have small ones; but this is not altogether true, for it is a notorious fact that race-suicide is growing even among the so-called lower classes. According to the official returns for 1911, there were 881,238 births in England and Wales during that year. The increase of population was 853,369, whereas the average increase for the preceding five years was 406,559. It is surely absurd to say that the decrease in the number of births shown by these figures was mainly due to the wealthy classes.

Among the middle classes, especially is the "burden" of parenthood shirked nowadays. Of course, popular opinion always blames the wives for this, and we hear public orators declaiming roundly against the "shirking of motherhood." These gentlemen would be nearer the mark if they were to denounce the "shirking of fatherhood," for there can be no doubt whatever that the declining birth rate, at any rate in this country, is more due to men than to women. A very large percentage of the childless homes in England to-day owe their condition entirely to the selfishness of the "masters" of the house.

It takes more than "Suffragetism" and "Women's Rights" campaigns to stamp out the yearning for motherhood. Most of those women, even the most masculine among them, who smash windows and bite policemen have not entirely lost their desire to become mothers. Altho modern young women know much more what motherhood entails than did their early Victorian sisters, they are still quite willing to meet every danger, so strongly is the maternal instinct implanted in the female breast. But when they marry, they find that their husbands are against big families—very often against any family at all—and the result is that the population decreases while orators prate.

It may be asserted that the paternal instinct was never so strongly implanted in men as the maternal instinct is in women, and that what I have said must therefore be a mistake. I agree that most men are not so fond of being fathers as women are of being mothers, but the reason that man's selfishness has become more powerful of late years is because the terrible difficulty of earning money nowadays has made him more careful. Formerly he became a father without thinking about it, quite content that his wife should suffer in order that his old age might be brightened by sons and daughters. It was not that he cared for children more than he does now, but simply that he felt he could keep them when they did come. Now, however, while his emotions are the same as those of his ancestors, he has to think twice before he adds to his expenses. Unfortunately, he does not think about cutting down his beer money or his tobacco money; it is always the home that has to suffer when a man takes it into his head to become economical.

If you do not believe that men are as much to blame for "race suicide" as women, go round among your young married friends of the sterner sex and quietly ask them their opinions on big families. You will find, unless you are especially lucky in the choice of your acquaintances, that most of them regard many children as the worst calamity that could befall them. The wives of those men, if they have been married for any length of time, have probably come to submit to the small family idea; but if you could probe to the bottom of their hearts, you would find that the maternal instinct is simply slumbering, and that they would willingly become mothers again if they were allowed to do so.

How to cure the existing state of things I do not know any more than the good clergymen who preach against "race suicide" in public; I merely wish to point out that it is quite unfair to declaim so much against the "shirking of motherhood," when the "shirking fatherhood" is such a potent factor in bringing down those returns of the registrar-general.

The deposits in the postoffice savings banks of England are constantly increasing.

The per capital consumption of potatoes in America at the last census was four bushels.

There are still more natives than Europeans in the Union of South Africa, but the proportion is rapidly diminishing.

Germany is second in exports of iron and steel, with a total of $333,000,000, in addition to which exports of agricultural machinery aggregated $9,000,000.

The cost of printing a bank note is one and two-thirds cents, and after it has been worn out it costs two mills to destroy it.

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—THE MELODY THAT HAUNTS—

HAVE YOU HEARD? Honey Mine

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HAVE YOU HEARD? Oh! You May

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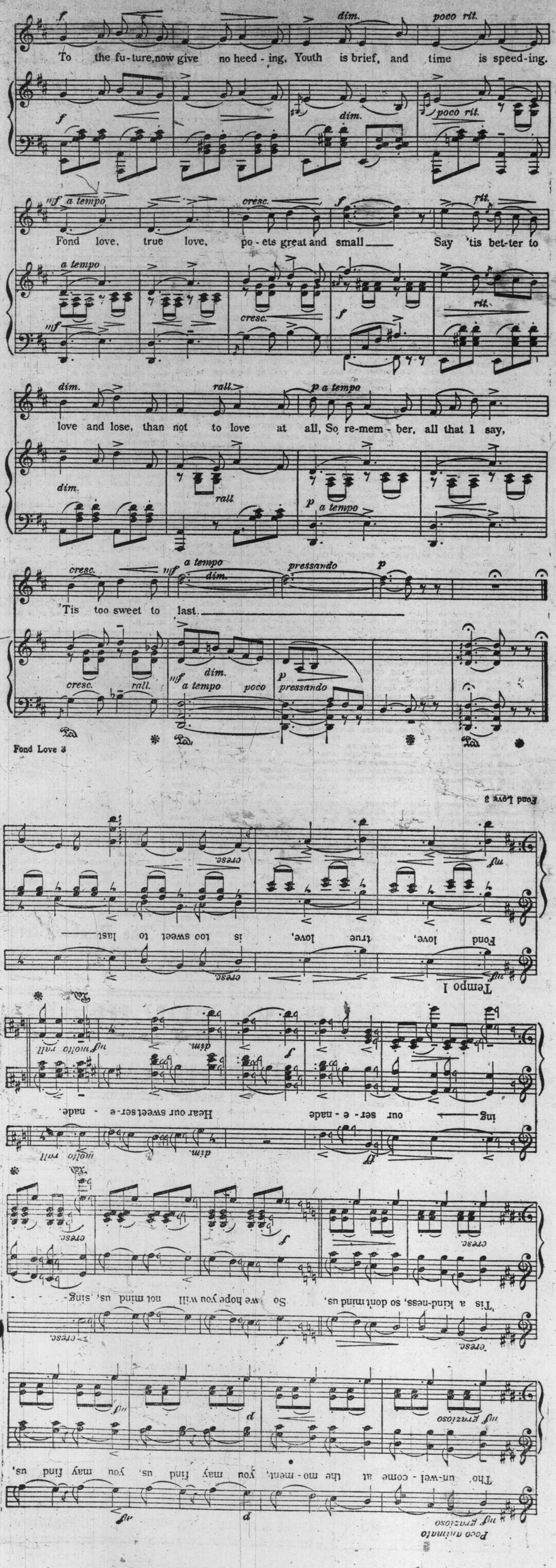
To the fu-ture now give no heed-ing, Youth is brief, and time is speed-ing.
Fond love, true love, po-ets great and small Say 'tis bet-ter to
love and lose, than not to love at all, So re-mem-ber, all that I say,
'Tis too sweet to last.
Fond Love 3

FOND LOVE
THE SHUBERT THEATRICAL COMPANY'S PRODUCTION
THE WEDDING TRIP
AN OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS.
MUSIC BY
REGINALD DE KOVEN
BOOK & LYRICS BY
FRED DE GRESAC AND HARRY B. SMITH
The Love Waltz, 60
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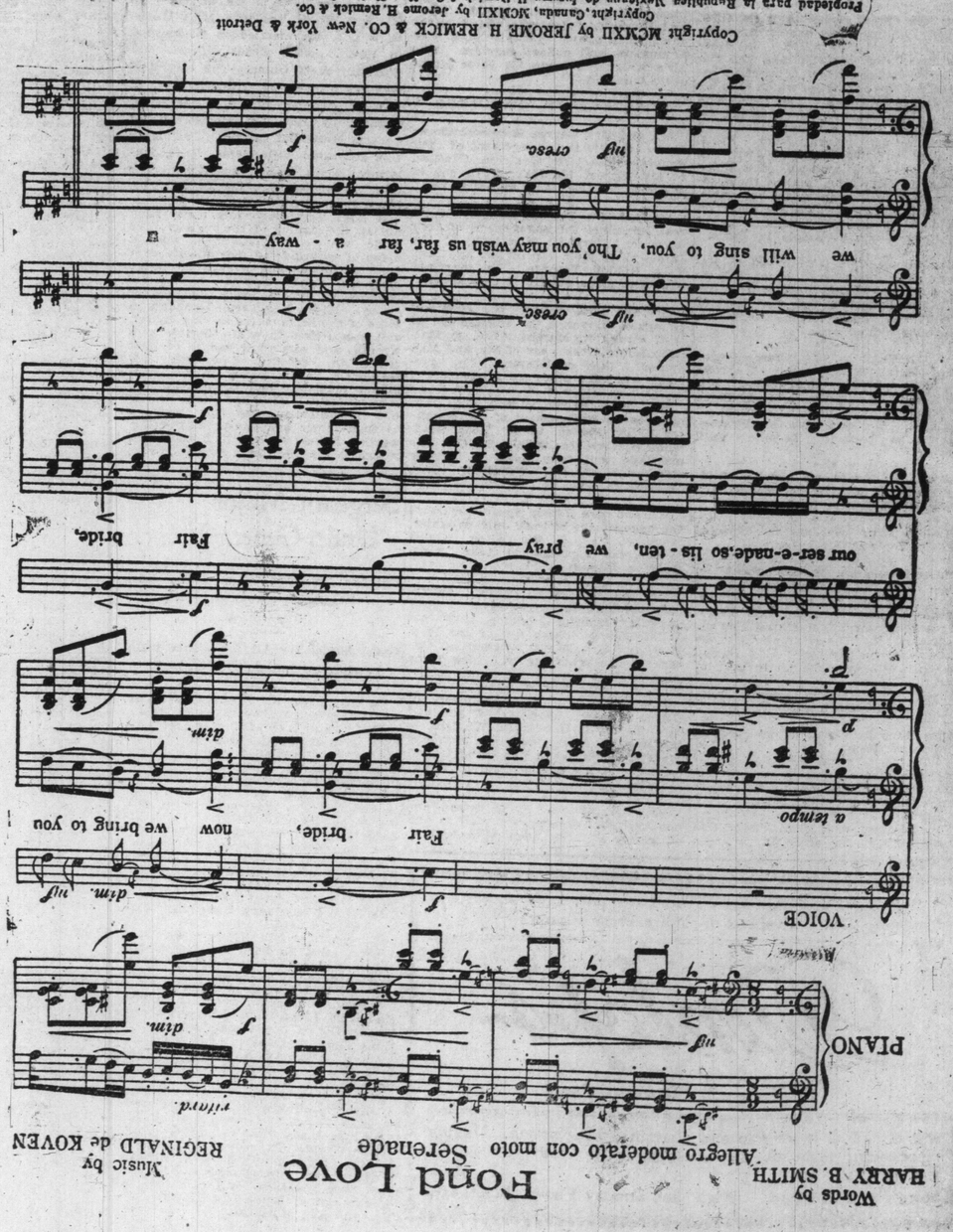
NEW YORK DETROIT

Fond love, true love, is too sweet to last
Tempo I
Tho' un-wel-come at the mo-ment, you may find us, you may find us,
'Tis a kind-ness, so dont mind us, So we hope you will not mind us, sing-
ing our ser-e-nade Hear our sweet ser-e-nade.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we will sing to you, Tho' you may wish us far, far a-way
our ser-e-nade so lis-ten, we pray Fair bride,
Fair bride, now we bring to you
PIANO
VOICE
Words by HARRY B. SMITH
Allegro moderato con moto Serenade
Fond Love
Music by REGINALD de KOVEN

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

32ND YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4. X — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 28 1912 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

See Later Editions for Complete Sporting Results.

Scarboro Beachers Runaway Irish Dazed by Early Speed Toronto Pile Up the Score

Bob Fleming's Hired Men Start Game at an Awful Clip and Rain Shot After Shot at Irish Net—Easterners Are Outclassed—How They Done It.

SCARBORO BEACH, TORONTO, July 27.—(Staff Correspondence). — With their prospects for the championship of the B'g Four practically hanging in the balance, the Torontos lined up against the Irish-Canadians at Scarboro Beach on Saturday afternoon before a crowd of about 3500. The locals are determined to turn the tables on their opponents for the defeat handed them in Montreal last week, and they have the additional incentive that another game lost may give the Nationals of Montreal the championship. The Irish, however, are confident that they can duplicate their performance of a week ago. The weather conditions were ideal for good lacrosse. The teams lined up as follows:

Torontos—Goal, Gibbons; point, Harshaw; cover point, Marshall; 1st defence, Powers; 2nd defence, T. Fitzgerald; 3rd defence, Braden; centre, Longfellow; 3rd home, W. Fitzgerald; 2nd home, Barnett; 1st home, Warwick; outside home, Kalls; inside home, Donihee.

Irish-Canadians — Goal, Brennan; point, Neville; cover-point, Gagnon; 1st defence, White; 2nd defence, Aspell; 3rd defence, Mundy; centre, Kane; 3rd home, Layden; 2nd home, George; 1st home, H. Scott; outside home, Roberts; inside home, F. Scott.

Referee—P. Lillie. Judge of play—W. McIntyre.

After a little indecisive play the Torontos carried the ball into their opponents' territory, and after several attempts Fitzgerald scored for the locals, after carrying the ball down from centre. The time was 2.20.

The locals again took the aggressive. Good work, however, by the Irish defence saved some dangerous situations. The Torontos were not to be denied, and Fitzgerald shot before Brennan could clear. Warwick, who was right on the net, scooped the ball in for the locals' second. Time 7.30.

Torontos continued to press, and Barnett shoved in another in a minute after the ball not getting past centre after the face-off after the second goal. Warwick jammed in another a minute later, but the referee refused to count it. The Irish then braced up and made several determined rushes. Roberts missed the net by inches several times, but the Montrealers could not get one past Gibbons. The quarter ended with the visitors trying hard to put the ball in the net.

TORONTOS 3, IRISH 0.

The Torontos showed considerable class during the first quarter and outplayed their opponents from every standpoint. The locals were especially conspicuous in their aggressive work and the Irish were in difficulty most of the time. Their defence, too, was steady, and the visitors experienced great difficulty in getting in at close range.

—Second Quarter.—

The locals started off with a rush. Billy Fitzgerald carried the ball down and passed to Kalls, who beat Brennan with a pretty shot, after only one minute of time had elapsed. One-half minute later Braden carried it down and passed to Kalls. Warwick secured behind the net and passed to Barnett, who slammed it in for the locals' fifth. Time, half-minute.

Rochford replaced Neville on the Canadians' defence. After a series of end to end plays Powers intercepted and passed to Fitzgerald. Fitz carried it down and passed to Warwick, who scored Torontos' sixth by a pretty shot. Time 5.20.

The visitors then took a spurt and made a business like rally on the home team goal. Time after time they shot, but Gibbons was apparently invincible.

Then Fitzgerald put H. Scott down and the latter was given a free throw in front of the net, but nothing resulted. Torontos then took the ball down and Donihee scored Torontos' seventh. Time 5 minutes.

After a pretty rush H. Scott put in the Irish-Canadians' first goal from a shot in front. Score Irish Canadians 1, Toronto 7.

The second quarter ended with Torontos pressing. Score:

TORONTOS 7, IRISH-CANADIANS 1.

During the second quarter the locals continued to demonstrate their superiority over the Irish. The latter, however, are becoming more dangerous and in their tricky plays round the Toronto net they have shown some pretty stick work. The Torontos have shown splendid aggressive work, which has been responsible for the one-sided score.

—Third Quarter—

The Irish commenced to force the play and after some pretty manoeuvring round the locals' net, Fred Scott put a pretty one in the corner of the net for the visitors' second. The Irish kept up the attack, and two or three times missed the goal by inches. A series of end-to-end plays followed, in which the Irish were the most conspicuous. Warwick was knocked down near Torontos' net after a collision with Gagnon. Rochford replaced Munday on the Irish line-up.

The home team then took the aggressive. Brennan stopped a pretty shot off Warwick by his stomach. Barnett shot and hit the goal post. The quarter ended a minute later. Score:

TORONTOS 7, IRISH-CANADIANS 2.

The Irish braced up considerably during this quarter, and had the better of the play. Their aggressive tactics were very pretty, and Gibbons was called upon to stop many shots.

—Fourth Quarter—

The home team started off like lightning. Fitzgerald got possession, passed to Warwick, who passed to Kalls and the latter slammed it in for Torontos' eighth. Dandeno went on in place of Braden. The Irish then made a raid on the locals' net and H. Scott put one past Gibbons after a series of pretty passing. Time 2.05. Score, Torontos 8, Irish 3.

The Irish kept up the attack, but Warwick intercepted a pass and carried the ball down and shot. Brennan saved, but Warwick knocked the ball out of his stick in front of the goal and Barnett slapped it in. Time 1.40. Score, Torontos 9, Irish-Canadians 3.

Rochford carried the ball down the field and passed to H. Scott, who added another for the Irish by a beautiful shot from about 15 yards out. Time 3.30.

The locals then got going again, but the Irish defence saved the situation. H. Scott again put one in for the Irish after boring in on the locals' defence. Time 3.15. Score: Torontos 9, Irish Canadians 5.

The Irish kept up the attack, and for a time put it al lover the locals, who are bewildered by the visitors' pretty stick work. The siege lasted about three minutes, and then the Torontos took a hand in the proceedings. After a determined attack Billy Fitzgerald ran around from behind and slammed one in for the locals. Time 5 minutes. Score: Torontos 10, Irish Canadians 5.

After a little indecisive end-to-end play the game ended with the final score:

TORONTOS 10, IRISH-CANADIANS 5.

CORNWALL ARE BEATEN.

MONTREAL, July 27. — The ideal weather conditions brought out a good crowd here to-day for the N.L.U. fixture. The line-up was as follows:

Cornwall—Goal, Smith; point, Thompson; cover, F. Degan; defence, Sommerville, Baker, Frank Cummins; centre, L. Degray; home field, A. Degray, Ransom, Bob Degan; outside home, Mark Cummins; inside home, Nicholson, captain, J. A. McPhee.

Montreal—Goal, Fyon; point, G. Finlayson; cover, Thompson; defence, O'Kane, Kenna, Brady; centre, Rafferty; home field, Mulloy, McDonnell, J. Hogan; outside home, F. Hogan; inside home, Walsh; captain, Tom Carlind.

Referee—Peter Murphy (Shamrocks). Judge—James Kavanagh (Shamrocks).

First quarter—Montreal 1, Cornwall 0.

Second quarter—Montreal 3, Cornwall 0.

Third quarter: Cornwall 0, Montreal 7.

Game over:

CORNWALL 3, MONTREAL 9.

International League Scores.

At Montreal—First game—		R.	H. E.
Providence	00110000—2	5	4
Montreal	40011100*—7	10	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Schmidt; McTigue and Madden. Umpires—Guthrie and Mulliu.

At Rochester—First game—		R.	H. E.
Baltimore	00003200—5	11	1
Rochester	11020000—4	14	2

Batteries—Shawkey, Demott and Berger; Klepfer and Blair. Umpires—McPartland and Byron.

At Buffalo (first game)—		R.	H. E.
Newark	00010002 01—4	14	2
Buffalo	12000000 0—3	11	4

Batteries—Bell, Gaskell and Higgins; Ewing and McAllister. Umpires—Matthews and Murray.

National League Scores.

At New York—First game—		R.	H. E.
Chicago	20003200—7	13	2
New York	10010004 0—6	9	2

Batteries—Lavender, Reulbach and Archer; Marquard, Ames and Myers. Umpires—Klem and Bush.

At Philadelphia—First game—		R.	H. E.
Pittsburg	00002001—3	5	5
Philadelphia	20100020*—5	8	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Gibson; Brennan and Killifer. Umpires—Rigler and Finneran.

At Brooklyn—First game—		R.	H. E.
Cincinnati	00121000—4	8	
Brooklyn	12000000*—3	13	

Batteries—Suggs, Fromme and McLean; Allen and Miller. Umpires—Johnstone and Eason.

At Boston—First game—		R.	H. E.
St. Louis	00000230 1—7	15	2
Boston	10000010 0—2	9	0

Batteries—Sallee, Steele and Bresnahan; Perdue, Dickson and Kling. Umpires—Owen and Brennan.

Canadian League Scores.

At Berlin—		R.	H. E.
Ottawa	00100050 0—6	10	1
Berlin	00000000 1—1	7	0

Batteries—Herbert and Hopper; Bradshaw and Matteson. Umpire—Phyle.

At Guelph—		R.	H. E.
Peterboro	02020000—4	8	1
Guelph	10201000 1—5	6	2

Batteries—Ballinger and Trout; Schaeffer and Dunn. Umpire—Halligan.

At London—First game—		R.	H. E.
St. Thomas	00100400 0—5	9	2
London	15100000 *—7	11	4

Batteries—Howick, Molineaux and Keifel; Hynes and Boyle. Umpire—Davis.

At Hamilton—		R.	H. E.
Brantford	00000005 0—5	9	1
Hamilton	01000000 0—1	4	5

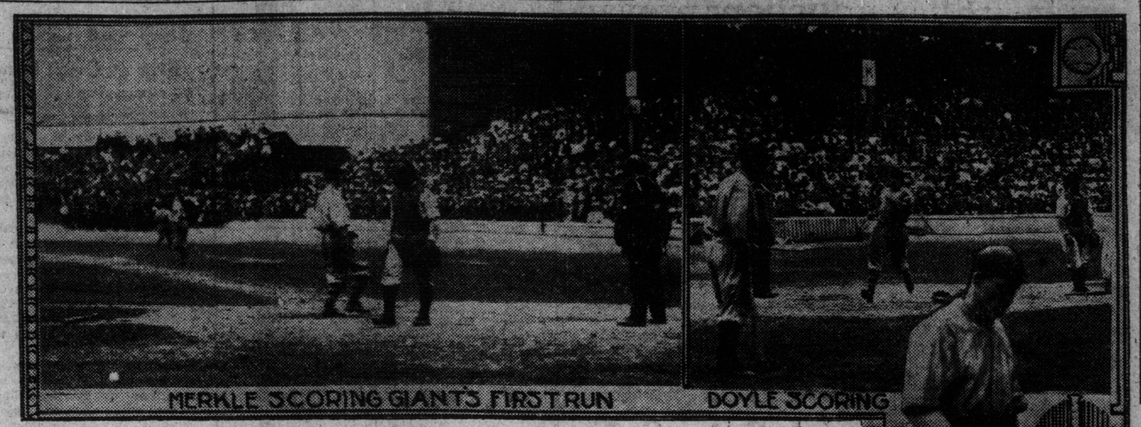
Batteries—Coose and Minnes; Cristal and Fisher. Umpires—Pearson and Blake.

BUTLER TO ROW AT THE HENLEY

It is many years since the entry list for the Canadian Henley has contained such a large number of senior entries. The cable announcing that the Argonauts would have E. B. Butler and the eight stroked by Jeff Taylor back in time for the events gave an added interest to the big regatta. Three excellent senior eights are now assured. Ottawa and Detroit never send a crew that can be defeated with ease, and both of them would like to take a rise out of the Canadian Olympic representatives. The Argonauts feel sure, however, that their oarsmen, even tho defeated abroad, are better than anything that can be found on this continent.

Butler will also have plenty of opposition. In addition to Scallion of Halifax and Lepper of Toronto, he must meet C. J. Sheenan of the Mutual Rowing Club of Buffalo. Sheenan won his intermediate a year ago, and he is going very strong. In Buffalo they regarded him and Dave Regan as the best pair of senior scullers that the city had contained for a number of years. An accident while in training made it impossible for Regan to enter. Two junior scullers are coming from the United States. The Mutuals are sending Dan J. Boguard and Lewis A. Peterson will represent the New York Athletic Club.

Thursday's Game With New York Which Went Ten Innings to a Tie



MERKLE SCORING GIANTS FIRST RUN — DOYLE SCORING

Leafs After the Top Position Start Early in Second Game

After Capturing First of the Double Bill Score Four Runs in First Innings of Second Battle — Mueller Does the Pitching.

HANLAN'S POINT, July 27.—(Staff Correspondence.)—In the second game Jersey City shifted three men around, Rondeau catching, Schlafly going on first and batting in third place. The batteries were: For Jersey City, Manser and Rondeau; for Toronto, Mueller and Bemis.

FIRST INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Breen fouled out to Jordan. Holly fumbled Wells' grounder, but the left fielder was caught trying to steal second, Bemis to Holly. Schlafly filed to centre.—NO RUNS. NO HITS. ONE ERROR.

TORONTO—Meyer lined to short. Shaw glanced a hit off the pitcher and stole second. Dalton walked. Jordan drove one to centre, scoring Shaw. Barrows gathered in Bradley's long fly, Dalton and Jordan making third and second. McConnell singled to left, scoring Dalton and Jordan. McConnell stole second and came home on Holly's drive to left. Holly was caught stealing, Rondeau to Breen.—FOUR RUNS. FOUR HITS. NO ERRORS.

—SECOND INNINGS—

JERSEY CITY—Barrows hit to Holly and went out at first. Bradley made a good stop of Kelly's grounder, and threw him out. Holly also retired Janvrin at first. NO RUNS. NO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Bemis struck out. Mueller beat out an infield hit. Meyer went out, Breen to Schafly. Shaw out the same way. NO RUNS. ONE HIT. NO ERRORS.

—THIRD INNINGS—

JERSEY CITY—Purtell drove one to the centre-field track for a home run. Rondeau smashed to right for two bases. Meyer made a fine running catch of Manser's fly. Dalton pulled off another on Breen's drive to left. Jordan fielded Wells' grounder to Mueller. ONE RUN. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Dalton was passed. Jordan also walked. Bradley hit to deep short, filling the bases. Wells could not quite reach McConnell's hit, and Dalton scored. Holly's fly to centre scored Jordan. Wells misjudged Bemis' fly, and Bradley came in. Mueller forced Bemis, Janvrin to Breen. Meyer forced Mueller the same way. THREE RUNS. THREE HITS. NO ERRORS.

FOURTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Schlafly won fielded out by Bradley. Barrows singled and was forced by Kelley, Bradley making a fine stop and throw. Janvrin hit safely to right. Purtell hit to Holly for a force out—NO RUNS. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Schlafly sent Wells in to catch, Rondeau going out in left field. Shaw bounded one to Manser for an easy out. Dalton drove the ball to left and Jordan helped him to third on a smash to right. Bradley's sacrifice fly to left brought in the run, Jordan going to second on the throw in. Breen retired the side on McConnell's grounder.—ONE RUN. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

FIFTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Rondeau was thrown out by Bradley. Manser hit to Jordan and Mueller covered the bag. Holly fielded Breen out at first.—NO RUNS. NO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Holly walked. Bemis hit into a double play, Manser to Breen to Schlafly. Mueller was thrown out by Breen.—NO RUNS. NO HITS. NO ERRORS.

SIXTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Wells drove a safety to left. Schlafly fouled out to Bemis. McConnell stopped Wells' attempt to steal by a nice one-hand catch. Barrows filed to centre.—NO RUNS. NO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Janvrin made a fine play of Meyers' drive over second and got the runner. Shaw popped to Schlafly. Dalton was passed. Breen got Jordan at first on a close play.—NO RUNS. NO HITS. NO ERRORS.

SEVENTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Kelley walked and completed the circuit on Janvrin's smashing doubt to left. Purtell's grounder to McConnell put Janvrin on third, from where he scored on Rondeau's grounder, which Holly fielded. Holly made the third out on Manser's bounder.—TWO RUNS. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Bradley was thrown out by Janvrin. McConnell singled. Holly filed to centre. Bemis tripled to left field bleachers, scoring McConnell. Mueller went out, pitcher to first.—ONE RUN. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

EIGHTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Breen got an infield hit to Holly. Wells popped to Bradley. Schlafly hit to Bradley and went out at first. Breen making third. McConnell threw out Barrows. NO RUNS. ONE HIT. NO ERRORS.

TORONTO—Meyer filed to centre. Shaw doubled to left field. Dalton also doubled to left, scoring Shaw. Jordan was thrown out by Breen. Bradley drove one over third for two bases, sending in Dalton. McConnell scratched a hit towards first. Holly singled to centre, filling the bases. Bemis scratched a hit to third, scoring Bradley. Mueller popped to Schlafly. THREE RUNS. SI XHITS. NO ERRORS.

NINTH INNINGS.

JERSEY CITY—Kelly hit to left field fence for a home run. Janvrin beat out a hit to short. Purtell lined to Shaw. Rondeau hit into a double play, Bradley to McConnell to Jordan.—ONE RUN. TWO HITS. NO ERRORS.

	R.	H.	E.
Game over.			
TORONTO	12	18	1
JERSEY CITY	4	9	0

Boats Start on Long Race of 719 Miles

Two Motor Boats Leave the Quaker City For a Cruise to Distant Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The motor boats Katherma and Dream, the only two entrants in the race from Philadelphia to Bermuda, started on their long run at 12.15 p.m. to-day from Ray-street Wharf. The distance of the race is 719 nautical miles, and it is figured that the boats will require about 3½ days to make the run. The Dream has a time allowance ofabout 14 hours over the Katherma. The prize for which the little boats will run the dangers of an ocean race is the Bermuda Challenge Cup and $1000 in cash.

Closing Day Results At King Edward Park

KING EDWARD PARK, Montreal, July 27.—The closing day's results were as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, for two-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

1. Don't Forget, 110 (Knight), 3 to 1, 4 to 5 and out.
2. Stavano, 112 (Mondon), 3 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Thesieres, 115 (Woods), even, 1 to 2 and out.

Time .58 4-5. Mattie L. and Woola Mason also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds, 5 furlongs, purse $300:

1. Double Five, 111 (Mondon), 20 to 1, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1.
2. Lady Hughes, 100 (Johnson), 4 to 1, 3 to 2 and out.
3. The African, 106 (Dreyer), even, 1 to 2 and out.

Time, .59. St. Agathe, Helen Gow and Planuless also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs, purse $300:

1. Kona, 111 (Dreyer), 2 to 1, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Dollboy, 111 (Small), even, 1 to 3 and out.
3. Susan, 109 (Knight), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time, .59. Grace Mc. Garden of Roses, Carrissima, McAndrews and Haymarket also ran.

FOURTH RACE — Handicap, 1-1-16 miles:

1. Otilo, 110 (Small), 3 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Stick Pin, 112 (Mondon), 2 to 1, 1 to 2 and out.
3. Golden Treasure, 112 (Jost), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.49. Little Marchmont, Montclair and Chilton Squaw also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, 3-4 mile, purse $300:

1. Mad River, 102 (Connor), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Chippewayn, 117 (Knight), 3 to 2, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Rinda, 112 (Small), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time, 1.16 3-5. Veno Von, Coalshoot, Ben Sand, La Saja and Irishtown also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $300, for 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

1. Fundamental, 115 (Russell), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Gift, 104 (Johnson), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Smirk, 113 (Hall), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time, 1.16. Chilton Trance, Eva Padwick, Lady Orimar and Gilpian also ran.

SEVENTH RACE — Selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile, purse $300:

1. Golconda, 112 (Carroll), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Von Lear, 115 (Knight), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.
3. Dolly Bultman, 110 (Mondon), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time, 1.44. Tender, Cuttyhunk, Wilfred Gerdes, Naughty Lad and Sir Edward also ran.

Herb McDonald a Winner.

SCARBORO BEACH GROUNDS, July 27.—For a trophy given by the Toronto Lacrosse Club a mile bicycle race was held at Scarboro Beach Park yesterday afternoon, which was won by Herb McDonald. Art Watson and Dan McGillicuddy were second and third respectively. The race was run in two heats and a final.

Olympic Games a Financial Failure

Rumor of High Prices for Seats Kept Thousands Away.

NEW YORK, July 27.—According to advices received from officials at the Olympic games in Stockholm, the Swedish Olympiad will probably prove to have been a failure financially. Newspapers in Sweden and elsewhere before the games printed stories of the prohibitive prices which would be charged at Stockholm, and frightened away many thousands of the visitors who otherwise would have come to the games.

The management tried in every way to offset the damage done by the newspaper stories, but the impression prevailed that accommodation would be hard to obtain and high-priced. The experience is similar to that of the London Olympiad in 1908.

Schorr Entry Runs One, Two The Manager is an Also Ran In Classic Dominion Handicap

Fort Erie Record Meeting Opens Under Ideal Weather Conditions —John Furlong Third in the Feature Race—The Results.

FORT ERIE RACE TRACK, Ont., July 27.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—The weather man furnished the Niagara Jockey Club with one of his best brands of midsummer weather, and racing conditions were the next thing to perfect. The day was ideal for outdoor sport, and a record-breaking crowd turned out to witness the running of the $5000 Dominion Handicap. Speculation on this event was keen, seven of the starters having a large following. The withdrawal of Granite enabled Tom McDowell to secure the services of Ted Koerner to ride his great three-year-old, The Manager.

Fifty bookmakers were in line, and the wagering was very heavy. Rod Mackenzie, owner of Joe Patchen II. and other high-class trotters and pacers, came over from Detroit to witness the running of the big race, in which Buckhorn sported his colors. Many other prominent racing men were present.

The stories sent out from here that the Allen Labor Law would be enforced by the Canadian Government in regard to men who were employed on the race tracks in the Dominion proved unfounded. If the authorities enforced this law it would mean that Starter A. B. Dade, Judge Lerch, Timer Mills, Secretary Maginn and many others would be barred from taking part in an official capacity. Weather clear; track fast.

First a Surprise.

In the opening scramble for two-year-olds Cock of the Walk upset the wise ones when he rolled home an easy winner.

When the brake came Briar Path showed in front down the back stretch. Cock of the Walk overhauled and opened a commanding lead and won with much left. The Widow Moon worked her way up on the inside and closed with a rush.

The race thru the field resulted in a keen contest thruout, not one going down. Luckola, as usual, led for the early part with Ringmaster and Mystic Light in close pursuit. Mystic Light went to the front on the second turn around the field and was hard driven at the finish, by Luckola. High Bridge, always a keen contender, got up in time to beat Ringmaster for the show money. The latter was prominent thruout, only to tire badly in the run thru the stretch. Guncotton was a keen disappointment after his last two races and was a distant trailer all the way.

Ivabell Takes Third Race.

In the third race at six furlongs, Sherwood broke in front, only to give way to Ivabell, with Rosseau in hot pursuit. The winner headed her field for the full route in the stretch run. Loftus shook her up and she won going away. Billy Vandevere closed with a determined rush and outgamed Rosseau in the final furlong. Sherwood easily held the balance of the field safe thruout.

Schorr Entry One, Two.

The Dominion Handicap, the richest stake of the Canadian racing season, fell to the lot of J. W. Schorr when Star Charter led the way home in a gallop, followed by his stable mate, Frogiegs. Superstition was rushed to the front when the break came and led till the turn of the back stretch. Frogiegs captured him and he gave it up. The Schorr horse opened up a big gap with Countless in pursuit. Plate Glass came next with the balance of the field close bunched. Star Charter moved up with a rush at the turn for home and was only galloping at the finish. John Furlong ran a determined race thruout, closed a big gap in the latter part. The Manager was a sore disappointment and never at any stage ran up to expectations. Soon after the start he was crowded and almost went to his knees, throwing him out of his stride.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, purse $650, 5½ furlongs:

1. Cock o' the Walk, 109 (Lounsberry), 7 to 5, 5 to 2 and even.
2. The Widow Moon, 102 (Steele), 9 to 5, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
3. Briar Path, 107 (Butwell), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.

Time, 1.07 1-5. Jewel of Asia, Sandvale, Continental, Chinook, Horron, Bunch of Keys and Richard Langden also ran.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, short course, purse $600:

1. Mystic Light, 148 (Pemberton), 12 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.
2. Luckola, 145 (McAffee), 12 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.
3. High Bridge, 139 (Simpson), 8 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.

Time 3.57. O'Connor, Guncotton and Ringmaster also ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs, three-year-olds and up, selling, purse $600:

1. Ivahel, 111 (Loftus), 11 to 5, even and 1 to 2.
2. Billy Vanderveer, 115 (Butwell), 12 to 1, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1.
3. Rosseaux, 115 (McCahey), 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.12 2-5. Silicic, Veneta Strome, Black Chief, Sherwood, Seacliffe, Montcalm also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Dominion Handicap, purse $5000, three-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles:

1. *Star Charter, 119 (Butwell), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
2. *Frogiegs, 111 (Loftus), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. John Furlong, 106 (Musgrave), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.

*Schorr entry. Time 2.03 3-5. Buckhorn, Guy Fisher, Countless, Superstition, The Mansger and Plate Glass also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs, 3-year-olds and up, handicap, purse $600:

1. Springboard, 109 (Davies), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
2. Altamaha, 102 (McCarty), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
3. Cowl, 105 (Hopkins), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Time, 1.12 4-5. Cherry Seed, Coy Lad, Helen Barbee, Perthshire, King Commoner and Lahore also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 1 3-16 miles, three-year-olds, purse $550:

1. Rexbourn, 105 (Lounsberry), 6 to 1, 11 to 10 and out.
2. Falcada, 103 (Teahan), 3 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Fred Mulholland, 109 (Schuttinger), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.

Time 1.59 4-5. Supervisor, Accord and Ta-Nun-Da also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and up, selling, purse $550:

1. Aspirlan, 108 (Butwell), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.
2. Col. Ashmeade, 105 (Teahan), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.
3. Valthorpe, 112 (Loftus), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.46 2-5. Commoner's Touch, Busy Judge, Monck, Ozana, Sandhill also ran.

CAPS AT IT AGAIN.

OTTAWA, July 27.—About 2000 turned out to see the Shamrocks clash with the Capitals here to-day. The Caps are confident of victory, having won five straight games, while the Irishmen are weakened by the loss of Paddy Brennan, their veteran inside home. President Jimmy Murphy of the N. L. U. witnessed the game, which commenced at 3.30. The line-up:

Capitals—Goal, Benedict; point, Fairbairn; cover, Eastwood; 1st defence, Pringle; 2nd defence, Sarazin; 3rd defence, Shea; centre, Dooley; 3rd home, Hall; 2nd home, Seed; 1st home, Laverie; outside, Cummings; inside, Harkness.

Shamrocks — Goal, Valleress; point, Clingen; cover, Barry; 1st defence, McMullin; 2nd defence, Allman; 3rd defence, Doran; centre, J. Quinn; 3rd home, Munroe; 2nd home, McCarthy; 1st home, McIntyre; outside, Butler; inside, Quinn.

Referee—McKerrow. Judge of play—Finlayson.

First quarter—Caps 2, Shamrocks 0.

Second quarter—Caps 2, Shamrocks 0.

Third Quarter.—CAPS 4, SHAMROCKS 1.

Game over. Caps 7, Shamrocks 1.

QUERRIES' MEN IN CLOSE GAME

Tecumsehs and Nationals Put Up Grand Battle in Montreal — The Game in Detail.

NATIONAL GROUNDS, MONTREAL, July 27.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—Some three thousand enthusiastic followers of Canada's national pastime shouted themselves hoarse at the east end grounds this afternoon as they witnessed the Tecumseh-National fixture, the outcome of which was to be of great importance in the Big Four race. It was a great day for the Frenchmen and their supporters.

The teams and officials were as follows:

Nationals—Goal, L'Heureux; point, Cattarinich; cover, Duckett; defence, Decarie, Clement, Lachapelle; centre, Degan; home, Dulude, Gauthier, Pitre; outside, Lamoureux; inside, Boullanne.

Tecumsehs—Goal, Kineman; point, Yeaman; cover, Graydon; defence, Davidson, Green, McKenzie; centre, Rountree; home, Gorman, Smith, Hope; outside, Querrie; inside, Whitehead.

Referee—St. Pere.

—First Quarter—

The game opened in scraggy fashion. Tecumsehs bored in and Hope scored on a clever side throw. Tecumsehs 1, Nationals 0.

Nationals came back strong and had the Indians guessing for a few minutes, but Tecumsehs rallied in time to save a score. The play was loose, neither team holding the ball well. Whitehead rushed in and scored straight from a foul throw in 4.30. Tecumsehs 2, Nationals 0.

Nationals made a big effort, but failed to work together. Tecumsehs bombarded L'Heureux, who did spectacular work in the nets. Beallenne scored for Nationals from a mix-up in front of the goal. Time, 5 minutes. Tecumsehs 3, Nationals 1.

Smith of Tecumsehs was laid out and was laid off, and Davis took his place. The play now was all Nationals, Pitre and Gauthier doing pretty much as they liked with the ball.

Tecumsehs showed a marked falling off, but were stubborn in front of the goal. Nationals tried long shots, but were wild. The game was very sloppy on both sides. The quarter ended:

TECUMSEHS 3, NATIONALS 1.

—Second Quarter—

Tecumsehs secured the ball at the whistle and rushed thru Nationals' defence, almost scoring. The play opened much faster this quarter than in the initial spasm, both teams showing speed. Nationals were weak with their sticks and missed several chances. Gauthier worked hard and played easily the best game on the field. The Indians showed a marked inclination to rough it. The game began to look like lacrosse, and the crowd had a few chances to enthuse, but the spasm of snappy work was short, for both teams slumped and seemed to have a big time lifting the ball at all. The quarter ended in a general rough house.

The crowd was visibly dissatisfied with the loose play and showed an indication to suspect the Nationals of purposely holding back. Boullanne was hurt just on the point of scoring, but rallied. The Nationals pressed and Boullanne scored in three minutes from a long shot from the side. Nationals scored on a long throw from Lachapelle in 2.40. Score: Nationals 3, Tecumsehs 2.

Nationals played rings around their opponents, raining shots on the Tecumseh goal. L'Heureux, Pitre and Lachapelle were prominent, but Querrie got a chance and scored from nearly centre field in 3.50. Tecumsehs 3, Nationals 3.

Nationals played on the aggressive, hovering around Tecumsehs' goal and exposing their own net, which advantage Tecumsehs did not use as they might have with more effective shooting. Play is scraggy again. Pitre shot at close quarters, and there was an argument about it, the referee finally counting it a game. Time 1.20. Nationals 4, Tecumsehs 3.

Boullianne scored with a long flash in 20 seconds from straight in front. Nationals 5, Tecumsehs 3. A new umpire, Burese, was substituted for Pidgeon because of trouble over the seventh goal.

The quarter ended with Nationals toying with Querrie's braves. Score: NATIONALS 5, TECUMSEHS 3.

—Fourth Quarter—

The fourth quarter was all for the Frenchmen, who had the game nicely up their sleeves. The Tecumsehs got nasty in spots and did some swinging, but their efforts became steadily feebler. Some half dozen penalty checks were promptly handed out to the reds, and this only added to their discomfort. Dashing around from behind the Tecumsehs' goal, Lamoureux notched another for the Frenchmen, putting the game on ice. Score: Nationals 6, Tecumsehs 3.

Game over. Score:

NATIONALS 6, TECUMSEHS 4.

HAMILTONS ARE BEATEN 5 TO 1

BRITANNIA PARK, Hamilton, July 27.—The Kolts lined up against the Brantford White Sox at Britannia Park at 3.30 this afternoon. Knotty Lee selected Cristall, while Coose twirled for Brantford. Fisher and Minnis were the respective catchers. Umpires Pearson and Blake.

In Hamilton's second Killilea made a three base hit and came home on a bad throw in. Lane filed out to left field. Murphy filed out to second. Cameron was out on a bunt to the pitcher. ONE RUN.

In Brantford's ninth, Cotterton grounded out to pitcher. Kane walked. Ivers was safe on a grounder to right field. Burrill made a three-base hit, scoring Kane and Ivers. Clark got a two-base hit. Novak got a two-base hit, scoring Clark. Minnes filed out to second. Coose was safe on first, scoring Novak. Cooney also got on. Coose was caught stealing home.

Cristall was hit hard in the ninth, and owing to poor fielding five runs were scored. Hamilton's pinch hitters could not touch Coose in the ninth, and they lost, 5 to 1. Score by innings:

Brantford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—7
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Gigantic Midsummer Clearing Sale!

Suits to Order at Prices That Are Startling!

Here goes a midsummer sale tha for value-giving is without preceden in Canada! We've made cuts in prices before, but never has the knife gone in so deep as now!

Suit to Order $11.75

Guaranteed Satisfactory

This is not a left-over or a remnant sale. New materials have been specially bought for it and they are a splendid collection of the season's finest and newest products of the loom.

Our big staff of cutters and tailors must be kept busy during the next few weeks at all costs, hence this phenomenal ordered clothing offer.

You can have these suits made with linings heavy enough for fall, if you want them, without extra charge.

Remember that we give the making of these Suits the same attention that we would if you paid the full price of from $20 to $30 for them. It's a remarkable chance for every man in this city to get a Suit at a price that his pocketbook will not even feel. Step in and see the big piles of woolens and worsteds we've laid in in preparation for this sale. You'll be more than astonished.

Crawfords Limited

Open Evenings. 211 Yonge Street Near Shuter

A Review of Detroit's Great Blue Ribbon Meet

(Specially Written for The Sunday World)

The opening day of the Detroit Driving Club's Blue Ribbon meeting was favored with ideal weather. Detroit was en fete last week and visitors from almost every state in the union, as well as visitors from all over Canada, were present. Many of them were there to do honor to the name of the founder of Detroit, and others were there to witness the splendid racing given by the Detroit Driving Club in their Blue Ribbon meeting, supposedly the best one in the Grand Circuit.

The club are particularly fortunate in having the State Fair grounds for this racing. It is beautifully situated, about eight miles out Woodward avenue, and is easily reached by street car in about a half-hour ride. The plant is one of the finest on the continent; the grounds are particularly well adapted for the holding of such events as the State Fair, and also the Grand Circuit meeting; the track is of clay, hard and level as a billiard table, but, withal, when in condition (as it was for this event, with a good cushion), is one of the fastest in the big circuit.

Many Canadians There.

Many Canadians were attracted to this meeting from the fact that a number of horses owned in Canada and driven by Canadian drivers, were to compete in the different events, but particularly the Chamber of Commerce Stake of $5000, for 2.13 pacers.

On the first day there were four races carded, and they were run off with a promptness that would do a great deal for harness racing if copied by those who are in command of the racing in Canada. There was no tedious delay waiting for horses to come from the barn, and no unnecessary scoring.

Frank Walker of New York was the starting judge, and had the best of command at all times. The first race on the first day was for 2.16 pacers, purse of $1000. There were nine entries, and seven of them faced the wire. Lily Woodford was the top-heavy favorite, Bownet being second choice, while the winner, Our Colonel, was in the field at a cheap price. Lily Woodford won the first heat quite handily, with Bownet second, The Burgett third. Time 2.11¼. The second heat was won by Trojan, who had finished seventh in the previous heat, with Lily Woodford second. Time 2.09¾.

Our Colonel, who had finished sixth and seventh in the previous heats, came from nowhere and landed first in 2.07¼. Trojan second, Bownet third. The next two heats were easily annexed by Our Colonel in 2.11 and 2.10. The second race was for 2.16 trotters, with a purse of $3000. Pop Geers won this race in straight heats, at no time being in any trouble. Arona McKinney was the contender. In this race a Canadian horse started, Johnny Medium, owned by E. P. O'Neil of Montreal, and driven by Billy Hodgson of the same place. Unfortunately he was distanced in the first heat. He was very erratic and his driver had his troubles in keeping him from going clean over the top of some in the race when scoring. When they got the word he was on a break and never settled.

Canadian Horses Did Well.

The third race was for 2.05 pacers, purse $2400. Ten entries and nine starters. C the Limit was the strong favorite for this race, in fact, it looked before the race as if he was in and paying off. Knight Onward (2.11¼), owned by J. E. Gray of Toronto, and driven by Nat Ray, also of Toronto; Major Brino (2.04½), driven by Billy Hodgson, were the Canadian representatives. This race was 2 in 3. The first heat was won by the favorite, C the Limit in 2.03¼, with Jim Logan, an outsider, and who sold in the field along with a number of others for $10. These tickets called for anywhere from $130 to $300, just finished second. Branham Baughman, driven by Longshot Cox, third, and Knight Onwards fourth.

The second heat was won handily by Jim Logan in the same time, 2.03¼, with the last half of the mile in 1.00¾. The final heat was also won by Jim Logan, Branham Baughman second, the favorite, C. the Limit, finishing sixth. Knight Onward, our Canadian representative, or one of them, was timed separately in the first and last miles (he finished fourth in the last mile) in better than 2.05. Nat says he is a sure two minute pacer and some day he will need a dray to carry the money from the track, when the pony pacer is right at himself.

The fourth race was uneventful. Dudie Archdale (2.06¾), driven by E. F. Geers, won as she pleased, stepping the two miles in 2.06¾ and 2.05¼. The second day was one of the big days of the meeting. The fact that one of the principal races of the meeting, the Chamber of Commerce Stake, $5000, for 2.13 pacers, was carded for that day, and also the fact that a Canadian, R. J. McKenzie of Winnipeg, had won the feature event in 1911 and had as his representative Joe Patchen II., who was to have started in 1911, but unfortunately met with an accident and was held over for 1912. Mr. McKenzie was in attendance with many friends.

Needs More Experience.

Grand Opera, another representative for Canada and owned by J. H. Moore of Toronto, started and made a good showing, considering his racing experience. He has not had more than four months' training and in fact was never raced till last winter, when he won every race. he started in. His owner did not expect that he could win with him, but he had been second to Joe Patchen II. when they met in Grand Rapids and got third money out of this Chamber of Commerce. It has been said that the real ability of Joe Patchen II. is still a mystery. He won his race handily in 2.03¾, 2.04½ and 2.05¼, but appeared at all times to conceal his top speed. At any time or place he could go away from his field when challenged.

Joe Patchen was driven by W. Fleming, while Grand Opera was piloted by W. L. Snow. Chimes Hal was second in every heat, but could never be better in this race. The 2.15 trot for a purse of $1000 the same day, was won in straight heats by Ruth McGregor in 2.09¼, 2.11¼ and 2.08¾; Castle Dome second and Funny Crank third. The 2.16 pace, purse $2000, required five heats to find the winner. Beth Clarke was the favorite or split favorite, with Pearl Patch. Baron A., after finishing 3 and 2 in the first and second heats, won the three next heats, stepping his first winning mile in 2.06¾.

The 2.10 Trot.

The 2.10 trot, purse $3000, was won in straight heats by Chatty Direct, driven by Walter Cox. She won the 2.10 trot at Kalamazoo the week previous. There were ten horses carded for this race and all started. Chatty Direct was compelled to reduce her record of 2.08¾ (taken at Kalamazoo) to 2.07¼. Cheeney and Elizabeth Ray divided second and third money, Baden saving his entrance money.

The third day, Wednesday, was one of the banner days of the meeting. The races carded for that day were: 2.22 pace, purse $1000; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stake, for 2.24 trotters, $10,000; 2.22 trot, purse $1000, and 2.07 pace for $1000. The feature event for the day was, of course, the M. & M., for 2.24 trotters. The first race was the 2.22 pace and was a tame affair, being won in straight heats, the winner being away the best, never having to extend himself. He also won at the town the week before. The whole interest seemed centred on the M. & M., and when that race was called, every available seat in the immense grand stand, in fact every inch of space was taken up by enthusiastic followers of the harness horse. Every heat proved a horse race from wire to wire, and while the decision of the judges was not altogether in accord with the public's view, it must be remembered that they the judges) are in a better position to give a decision when the finish is so close.

Queen Worthy, in Thos. W. Murphy's stable, was the decided favorite. There were 11 horses carded for this race and they all started and nearly every horse was bought in the pools. The favorite had won her race at Kalamazoo the previous week and taken a record of 2.10¼. Tuesday night there was a big storm and the track was very wet the next morning, but the management had everything possible to work to get the track in shape and it was in fair condition.

When the first heat was called The Wanderer drew the pole, Lady Green Goods second, Dorsh Medium, driven by E. F. Geers, third position, while the favorite, Queen Worthy, drew tenth position. After very little scoring they were given the word. Queen Worthy had the pole before the quarter was reached and it was a team race from there home between her and Wanderer, the former getting the decision, Wanderer second and Bierne Holt third. Time of mile 2.12¾. The second heat Dave Halle, who had finished ninth in the initial heat, uncorked and came from nowhere, beating the Wanderer, who had the favorite, Queen Worthy, beaten when they entered the home stretch.

Dorsts Medium, driven by Pop Geers, furnished one of the most sensational finishes of the meeting. In this heat Dave Halle, The Wanderer and Dorst Medium all came very fast thru the stretch, and the latter had the heat almost won, but, being over-anxious, he let go the mare's head and she went to a break, and was just beat an eyelash. Dave Halle got the heat, Dorst Medium second, and The Wanderer third. Time 2.10¾. The third heat found a new contender in Arona McKinney, who had finished fourth and sixth in the first and second heats. Cox came wit ha rush thru the stretch and beat Dave Halle, who finished third. Bierne Holt second. Time 2.11¼. A great many thought Cox had the race at his mercy after this heat.

Ding-Dong Finish.

The fourth heat was a ding-dong finish between Bierne Holt and The Wanderer, each driving to the limit, the former getting the decision, with Arona McKinney third. In the fifth heat, Queenworthy, who had been practically out of it, came to life, and such a finish. Murphy put up all thru the stretch, the mare getting the decision, but the public in this, as in the first heat, thought the other horse finished first. Bierne Holt had to be content with second place in the heat and second money in the race. Time of last mile, 2.13.

The 2.22 trot was the next race for that day. Mary G. completely outclassed her field and won each heat with something left. The race was featureless, as was also the 2.07 pace, which was won with ease by Braden Direct (2.05¼), in straight heats. The first race on Thursday was the 2.12 pace, purse $1000. Sadie Hal, in Snow's string, was the good thing, but could not do better than second. She took the lead in every heat, but was beaten in the stretch drive, Mansfield, driven by Cox, being fifth in the first heat and winning the next three. Star Russell, in Valentine's stable, won the first heat in 2.10¼, and was second to Mansfield in 2.05¼, when she was drawn on account of lameness. The 2.12 trot was a drawn-out race, requiring five heats to find the winner. Esther W. won the first heat in 2.08¼, eased up, with Derby Boy second.

In the second heat she made a break before they reached the one-eighth pole and could not recover, finishing third, Derby Boy second. Time of mile 2.09 1-4. Jack London won the heat.

The third heat was also won by Jack London in 2.12 1-4, the favorite being fourth.

In the fourth heat, from the outside position, Cox got the mare away steady, and before the half was reached he had gone around his field and settled in front. She won as she pleased. Time of mile 2.10 1-2.

The final heat was won by Esther, Derby Boy being second in every heat. Time 2.12 1-4.

The free-for-all pace was the third race. Vernon McKinney (2.03), the winner of the C. of C. last year, was the strong favorite. Independence Boy (2.01 1-2) had a following, as did Hal B. Jr. (2.03), the Canadian representative. Evelyn W. (2.01 3-4), the winner, was bought for $10 in pools of $200. There were seven horses carded for this race, and a notable feature was the fact that it was the fastest average time lot of horses that ever started in a race in the world, their average being 2.02 1-4.

Hal B., Jr., Made a Break.

Vernon McKinney drew the pole, Sir R. second position, and Independence Boy third. When they got the word they were all on their stride, with the exception of Hal B. Jr., who was back, and not level. He made a break which he could never recover, as the heat was won by Independence Boy in 2.02 1-4, with the favorite second, Don Densmore third. In this heat Hal B. Jr. and Sir R. (2.02 1-2) were both distanced.

In the second heat Evelyn W. got the pole at the first turn, and it was a horse race. McKinney made a break and recovered, covering the middle half of the mile better than a two-minute clip, but went to a break when they entered the stretch, Evelyn W. winning, Indepndence Boy second and Don Densmore third. Time of mile 2.03 1-2. The last quarter of this mile was stepped in 33 1-4 sec. Vernon McKinney got the banner in this heat.

The final heat was won by Evelyn W., Independence Bay second and Don Densmore third. Time 2.04 1-4.

The fourth race for the day was the 2.09 trot, with four starters. Anvil sold favorite in the pools $200, the field $25. Anvil was driven by E. F. Geers, Helen Stiles. (2.05 1-4) proved the winner of both heats. Anvil had the pole, and the mare lay at his sulky wheel till they entered the stretch, when it was a drive, but the mare Helen Stiles had too much speed for Anvil that day and won handily in 2.06 1-4. Anvil was not acting good, and made several breaks in the last mile, when the mare had to pull almost to a walk to let the balance of the field inside the flag.

The remainder of the races for this meeting will be pulled off Friday.

There were four class races, three of them for $1000 purses, and the free-for-all trot for a $1500 purse.

McC.

Will It Happen?

There has been a misunderstanding current regarding the proposition the Ontario Rugby Football Union has put before the executives of the Hamilton Tigers and the Argonauts. If the plan were adopted it would mean the return of Ottawa and M.A.A.A. to the Quebec Union. The letter from Secretary Livingstone to the clubs above mentioned is self-explanatory. It reads as follows:

"I have been instructed by our union to obtain, if possible, the views of your club in the direction of the formation of a four-club senior group, composed of Tigers and Alerts of Hamilton and the two strongest clubs in Toronto.

"Our belief is that if this were done it would result in better football and larger gates, and a material reduction in the expenses of the western clubs now in the Interprovincial Union.

"The present time appears to be opportune for a change of the kind. Montreal and Ottawa were not strong last season. If reports are true, they will be weaker this, and it is only logical to contemplate the coming into existence of a Hamilton-Toronto series in the near future.

"An important reason for the broaching of this matter to you is the fact that we are again considering the advisability of placing a team in Ottawa, in the event of that city being able to carry out its part in its request for a franchise. The plan before you, however, is the one we favor, as it seems reasonable to think that it would benefit all concerned. The remaining teams could be grouped in another section."

Yankee Tennis.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 27.—In the championship tournament of the Western Tennis Association to-day, Thomas C. Bundy of Los Angeles defeated Walter T. Hayes of Chicago in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4, thus earning the right to meet F. G. Inman in the final pound.

The Illinois State title-holder was outclassed in all departments of the game.

CIVIC HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Single Fare Tickets to Be Sold From Friday, August 2, Good for Five Days—Canadian Northern Will Run Extra Section of Lake Shore Express, Saturday, 10.00 a.m., from Queen-street.

We are determined that there shall be no crowding of trains over Civic Holiday, says one of the Canadian Northern officials. We are putting extra parlor cars into service and a number of new coaches, so that there will be plenty of room on all the trains.

To avoid crowding at the Union Station, the extra section of the Lake Shore Express will, as in previous years, be run from Queen-street at 10 a.m., on Saturday. There will be a dining car on this train, and parlor cars.

Train No. 24, usually run on Sunday night, to bring excursionists back from the north, will come down instead on Monday night.

There's a smile in every drop of

Cosgrave's Chill-Proof Pale Ale

It tastes so good that no grouch can stand up against its magic influence.

Take a glass of Cosgrave's in your hand and smile.

In pint and quart bottles at all hotels and dealers.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited

ASK FOR

BECK'S

Genuine Imported German Lager Beer

Bottled at Kaiser Brewery, Bremen, Germany

Agents—F. EDWARDS & CO., 18 Front St. East, Toronto.

To be obtained at all Hotels and Liquor Stores.

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In the following Diseases of Men:

Piles	Varicocele	Dyspepsia
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Asthma	Syphilis	Lost Vitality
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And Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Free Book on Diseases and Question Blank. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation free.

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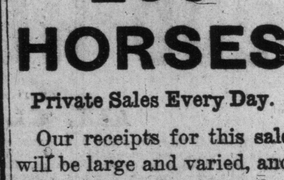
MEN

Private Diseases and Weaknesses quickly and permanently cured. Call or write. Medicine mailed in plain package. DR. STEVENSON, 171 King St. East, Toronto. 247

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.



AUCTION SALE WEDNESDAY JULY 31, 1912

AT 11 A.M.

250 HORSES

Private Sales Every Day.

Our receipts for this sale will be large and varied, and will include a large number of the best of Heavy Draught Horses, Expressers, Wagon Horses and Drivers, and we will be able to supply the demand for any quality or quantity.

A number of City Horses will also be sold, and anyone looking for a cheap horse will do well to attend.

We will also sell absolutely without reserve a carload of second-hand Buggies of all descriptions, consigned by a large manufacturer. This will afford everyone a chance to buy a rig regardless of price.

Our offerings will include the following:

Three Cars Heavy Draught Horses, weighing from 1500 to 1700 pounds.

Three Cars General Purpose and Farm Blocks, from 1300 to 1450 pounds.

Two Cars Wagon and Express Horses.

Two Cars Drivers and Serviceably Sound Horses.

THIRTY-TWO SECOND-HAND BUGGIES

of every description, consigned by a large manufacturer. No reserve on this lot, and no doubt there will be a large demand for them, so attend this sale and buy one at your own price.

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited

Horse Department

W. W. Sutherland, In Office.

J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., Manager.

"The Place to Buy Them Worth the Money."

Dundas Street Cars

Night Calls J. 2244.

Phone J. 557

AUTO TIRES

THAT ARE REAL BARGAINS

While these prices last, we have no difficulty in selling tires. We must clear them out for stock-taking.

Think of it—50 per cent. cut right off your tire bill for 1912. The tires are good as new. Your chance to save.

32 x 4	Dunlop Perfected, new	$18.00
34 x 3½	Dunlop Q. D., new	15.00
34 x 3½	Dunlop Straight Wall, slightly used	12.00
34 x 4½	Diamond Q. D., used	6.00
35 x 4	Dunlop Q. D., new	20.00
35 x 4	Diamond Q. D., new	30.00
35 x 4	Canadian Q. D., new	20.00
36 x 4	Dunlop Straight Wall, new	22.50
36 x 4	Goodrich Q. D., slightly used	20.00
36 x 5	Dunlop Q. D., new	30.00
37 x 4½	Diamond Q. D., retread	20.00

TUBES

Dunlop, 35 x 4	$4.00
Canadian Rubber, 35 x 4	4.00
Goodrich, 35 x 4	5.50
Morgan & Wright, 35 x 4	5.50
Diamond, 35 x 4	5.50
Dunlop, 34 x 3½	3.25

Phone Junction 690, and we will send C. O. D., subject to examination.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED

WEST TORONTO, CANADA

HAMILTON, July 27.—William Clark of Toronto, who five years ago was sent down for a long term for striking a man over the head with a bottle during a row in an hotel in which Clark was employed as wine clerk, told a hard luck story here to-day. He said that as soon as he was released he got a good job in a railway ticket office in Toronto, but that as soon as detectives recognized him they succeeded in having him fired. He says he has met with the same experience in almost every place he has gone, and is unable to hold work for any length of time, altho he wants to make an honest living.

THE REPOSITORY

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors

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THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE"

AUCTION SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. UPWARDS OF 375 HORSES OF ALL CLASSES BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 11 a.m. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

Tuesday, July 30th

200 HORSES

AT 11 A.M.

ALL CLASSES

We will have in some fine loads of big Heavy Draughts, and will be able to supply any demands. Our shipments also include a few loads of Lighter Draughts, Good Workers, Express, Delivery, General Purpose and Drivers. Some of our best shippers will be in for next week.

We will also sell a fine pair of blacks, mare and gelding, 5 years old each, weigh 2450 lbs., well matched, and a very handsome pair.

We are also selling on **TUESDAY NEXT** a chestnut mare, 5 years old, 16.1 hands, a fine combination mare, a half sister to the great show winner, **MERRY WIDOW**; thoroughly city broken, and she is to be sold along with Pneumatic-tired Buggy and Harness. This mare will be a prize for her next owner.

Friday, August 2nd

175 HORSES

AT 11 A.M. SHARP

THE BEST SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES

Our Carriage Department

supplies the finishing touches for your equipment. We have everything a horse pulls or wears. We are agents for the famous

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and devote four floors of our building to the display and sale of Carriages of all kinds.

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the Great Absorbent and Remedy for Curbs, Splints, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Wind Galls, etc. Send for free booklet. A wise horseman will always keep on hand a tin of

Distemper Cure

The Distemper Cure is the best known cure for Coughs, Colds, Lung Fevers, Influenza, Shipping Fever, etc., in the horse. It sells at **$3.00 per half gallon and $5.00 per gallon.**

We have a full line of Racing Sulkies, Jogging Carts, Saddles, Horse Boots, and the finest selection of Coolers and Sheets to be had in Canada. Come in and see.

CHAS. A. BURNS, General Manager and Auctioneer.

ISAAC WATSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

67

Winning Horses at Windsor

In last Sunday's Toronto World all the placed horses this year at Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Fort Erie running meetings were given. We now present those at Windsor, Ont., completing half the season:

Saturday, July 13—Track Heavy

5 fur	Horron	106	Leochares	106	Smoke H.	109	1.03 3-5
abt 2 m	Mystic Light	114	Sight	137	W. Worker	134	4.35
6 fur	Countess	108	Granite	112	Ben Loyal	108	1.15 2-5
1 1-8 m	Star Charter	118	Froglegs	109	Font	95	1.56 1-2
5 fur	Miss Edith	101	Old Coin	97	C. Elliott	101	1.04 2-5
1 mile	Hamilton	111	Con James	109	S. Florence	109	1.45 2-5
1 1-16 m	Volthorpe	108	Coppert'n	108	Reybourn	105	1.52

Monday, July 15—Track Heavy

6 fur	Rosseaux	115	Montcalm	106	Vreeland	112	1.16 4-5
abt 2 m	Gun Cotton	141	Rossfenton	143	Thistledale	143	4.40 1-5
1 mile	Buckhorn	92	Edda	99	Coppert'n	102	1.42
5 fur	Leochares	100	Lysander	100	Confido	100	1.03 4-5
1 mile	White Caps	94	Ondraman	99	Havrock	104	1.47 2-5
5 fur	Barnegat	106	Sweet Sty	108	Glint	115	1.05 1-5
1 1-8 m	Font	109	Flying Feet	100	T. G. Buttfly	106	2.00 1-5

Tuesday, July 16—Track Heavy

4½ fur	Ondramida	110	Battle Soug	99	Stanislowa	103	58 2-5
6 fur	Hamilton	106	Molsant	105	Miss Wiggs	96	1.17
1 1-16 m	Font	96	Creme De M	90	Judge Monk	96	1.52 1-5
1 1-4 m	Falcada	100	T. G. Buttfly	103	Supervisor	104	2.14 1-5
5½ fur	Flabbergast	108	B. Worth	102	Tecumseh	105	1.11 2-5
5 fur	Chepontuc	118	Thrifty	107	Detroit	113	1.17 2-5
1 mile	Volthorpe	111	Startler	103	J. Reardon	109	1.46 4-5

Wednesday, July 17—Track Fast.

5½ fur	Thrifty	104	Napier	98	Edith C	104	1.09
6 fur	A. Summers	141	Miss Hynes	147	Enniskillen	145	4.50
1 mile	Spellbound	102	J. Monck	101	Ozana	100	1.41 1-5
6 fur	H. Barboe	112	Altamaha	109	Ben Loyal	116	1.15 1-5
5½ fur	Horron	113	Friar Path	110	Gt. Britain	103	1.10
5½ fur	V. Strome	101	Ortmaster	109	Union Jack	106	1.08 2-5
1 1-16 m	The Rump	93	Mel Street	114	Mc Gal	105	1.49

Thursday, July 18—Track Good

6 fur	Havrock	107	Tropacom	108	Steamboat	98	1.16
1 mile	Reciprocity	107	Carlton Club	101	Magneto	110	1.42
1 m 70 y	J. Furlong	104	Granite	118	Buckhorn	101	1.55 1-5
5½ fur	Miss Edith	97	Lysander	101	Leochares	106	1.07 1-5
5½ fur	Carillon	114	Detroit	109	Rye Straw	109	1.08 1-5
6 fur	Chapultpec	108	Sea Cliff	109	J. H. Hgilton	116	1.14 3-5
1 mile	Bach. Girl	84	Miss Wiggs	92	K. Kilbery	105	1.41 3-5

Friday, July 19—Track Fast

5 fur	Battle Song	100	Sarolta	105	Golden Syrup	98	1.05 4-5
2¼ m	Gun Cotton	142	Sight	134	Newcomer	135	4.56 4-5
6 fur	Ben Loyal	106	K. Common	112	Perthshire	115	1.13 3-5
6 fur	V. Strome	111	Elina	96	B. Vandver	110	1.13 2-5
5½ fur	Dorlon	107	Flabberg'st	100	Marie T.	106	1.07 2-5
6 fur	Cherry Sd.	104	Fond	96	Sir Giles	102	1.14
1 1-16 m	M. Street	110	Busy	108	Flying Feet	113	1.46 2-5

Saturday, July 20—Track Fair

5½ fur	Lewis	101	Toy Boy	110	Win. Widow	112	1.07
6 fur	Flex	103	S. R. Mayer	107	Dep. Dean	102	1.14 3-5
6 fur	Cliff Edge	100	Sp'ng Board	99	Ches Krum	113	1.15
1 mile	Edda	102	Hel. Barboe	94	Spellbound	102	1.38 1-5
5½ fur	Lysander	107	B. of Keys	108	Barnegat	107	1.07 1-5
5½ fur	B. Vanderveer	110	Pluvius	110	Saladi	104	1.07
5 fur	Dorlon	114	Par. Queen	104	Old Coin	102	1.01 1-5
1 1-16 m	J. H. Houghton	115	Miss Wiggs	97	Shelley	105	1.47 1-5

Events of the Past Week

Joe Patchen II. the Sensation of the Year in Harness Circles—His Performances to Date—Wanted, An Amateur Meet—Lord Durham on Betting.

So far as racing is concerned, the past week has been drawn blank. Windsor ended on one Saturday and Fort Erie commenced the second half of the season yesterday. But so far as events are concerned the week has not been without interest. R. J. Mackenzie has won for the second time the Chamber of Commerce 2.13 pace at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting, with the bay stallion Joe Patchen II., by Joe Patchen I., the first win of the same stake of the Winnipeg millionaire having been with Vernon McKinney, the horse which, with Hal B., jr., was shut out of the free-for-all purse at the same meeting on Thursday. Vernon being distanced in the second heat, after pacing second in the first and Hal B., jr., in the first heat. Thus were blighted the hopes of the Canadian crowd, who had almost ventured to believe in a partial manner the success in the Comstock $5000 purse at Grand Rapids on July 11, was to be repeated, Joe Patchen II.,Grand Opera and Knight Onwardo, all Canadian-owned horses, driven respectively by W. Fleming, Snow and Nat Ray, being placed on that occasion first, second and third in the table. Vernon McKinney, however, was not in the humor and Joe Patchen II. enjoyed his honors solus so far as Mr. Mackenzie's string was concerned. The Winnipeg gentleman is not only having more than the average success this year, but enjoys the unique position of being probably the only man in the world who is running a winning stable both of harness horses and runners. Mr. Mackenzie's own fancy runs most to harness fellows, but after the always to be lamented death of his esteemed brother, Alex. Mackenzie, cut off at the very threshold of an especially bright manhood, he took over some of his horses, having previously been interested in their operations and having been instrumental in their appearance at Winnipeg in 1904, when the Dominion Exhibition was held in the Prairie City.

Joe Patchen II.'s Win.

Joe Patchen II. has made ample amends for his discomfiture last year, when he was laid hors de combat thru an accident, by maintaining an unbeaten record to the present, and by landing these races, each in straight heats:

Lansing, Mich., July 2—2.14 pace, purse $600, beating Akar, Fanny D., Pearl Patch and Street Brino Lad, in 2.07, 2.08 3-4, 2.06 1-2.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 11—2.11 pace, purse $5000, defeating Grand Opera, Knight Onwarda, George W. Newton, Pearl Patch, Baron A. and Fanny D., in 2.06 1-4, 2.05 1-2 and 2.07 1-4.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 18.—2.10 pace, purse $5000 beating Knight Onwardo, Molly Darling, Princess Patch, Sadies Hal, Denver Jay, Strathbrino Lad and Dora J., in 2.08 1-4, 2.06 1-4 and 2.06 1-4.

On the following day, at the Kalamazoo meeting, Vernon McKinney won the free-for-all pace, beating Don Densmore, Evelyn W., Merry Widow and Sir R., in 2.05 3-4, 2.05 1-4 and 2.04 1-2.

Detroit, Mich., July 23—2.13 pace, Chamber of Commerce, $5000, beating Chimes Hal, Grand Opera, Wy-Dra, Denver Jay, Henry H. and Princess Patch, in 2.03 1-4, 2.04 1-4 and 2.05 1-4.

Joe Patchen II. has thus won his purchase money of $8000 out on the first year of his racing, a fact which reminds me that that shrewd judge of a horse, Charles A. Burns, when he saw Joe Patchen II. pace over the ice at Peterboro, offered $5000 for him, altho he was entirely green except for this particular race. The same evening Mr. Burns raised his offer, sending "Jimmy" Noble over to bid $6000 for him. Subsequently he went another $500, but Mr. Mackenzie, thru Ed. Baker, went $1500 better for him, and secured a world beater. Mr. Burns also offered $10,000 for The Eel when he saw him pace at Buffalo. The grey ghost won $19,000 in stakes and purses that year.

Valley Farm's Annual Sale.

Speaking of Mr. Burns has reminded me of another fact, namely, that his establishment, to wit, The Repository, has secured, as per usual, the annual sale of the Valley Farm thoroheds. It was at one of these sales that the cracks Denham (Durham Cup and Dominion Handicap) Ayrwater, Shimonese (King's Plate), Glimmer, Powderman and other good ones were bought. The sale will take place in September, when, as is customary, the offerings will consist not of culls but of the best horses and all the horses of suitable age bred on the farm.

Business is Good.

At all the city horse marts, Pat Maher's Exchange, The Repository, and The Union Stock Yards, business this summer is exceptionally good. In fact the usual let-up has been to an exceptionally large extent conspicuous by its absence. Automobiles are automobiles, but people still like the horse, something live that needs mastery.

Will Thorncliffe Repeat.

To a lover of that noble animal the horse, what more pleasant recollection could there be than that of the good old days at Newmarket (Gates' Track), when the races were run to make an afternoon's sport, when flats, whips, bridles, etc., were the prizes offered, and Huntsman Halligan held the cap at the gate. It does seem a pity that in prosperous Toronto, where there are so many true lovers of the thoroobred and breedy half bred, that for the need of just a few more horses to make an afternoon's sport the third annual meet of Thorncliffe Park should be allowed to pass. Could we not add to the game more of the sporting blood to give those who have heretofore been enthusiastic supporters a little encouragement to make arrangements for a third annual meet. It seems to me that with an open race for thoroobreds, Messrs. John Palmer, Jos. Kilgour, Wm. Wilson, Frank Proctor, J. C. Hall and Hugh Wilson could make an interesting race if Be Thankful, Stellaland, Andrew Summers, Bilberry, Hickory Stick and Marksman were turned loose from the webbing. So too could Messrs. A. E. Jarvis, L. M. Gooderham, T. P. Phelan, Marmeduke Rawlinson and Ralph Schibe cause a little excitement in a half-bred contest over jumps for one and one- half miles to say nothing of the rivalry between Mr. Robert Davies' sons, four of whom it will be remembered last year rode a tooth and nail finish in the Thorncliffe Derby. Others like Messrs. Macabe Doane, Rogers, Lovell, Beardmore, Hawthorne, who have in the past contributed to the sport, would be conspicuous even if they were absentees.

The Eclipse.

Talk about in and out winnings, but Pince Palatine, the Leger winner, wins an extra good race at Epsom, suffers defeat in a comparatively indifferent field at Newmarket and then comes out and at Sandown canters away from Lord Derby's Stedfast for the ten thousand pound Eclipse Stakes. "Danny" Maher has had exceptional luck in this particular race, winning on the 20 to 1 shot Chars in 1902, on Derby Dale in 1904, on Llangibby in 1906, on Bayardo in 1909 and on Lemberg in 1910, when he caught Neil Gow right on the post. This year he was on Stedfast, but O'Neill on Prince Palatine took his measure. Eclipse, after whom this famous race is named, was bred by the "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland, who died in 1765. After his death his stud was sold and for the yearling, who was named after the great eclipse of 1764, in which year he was foaled, Mr. Wildman gave $375. Wildman, who was a sheep salesman in Smithfield, had a stud of horses at Epsom, and having a friend in the old duke's stud who informed him of the merits of the young colt, determined on buying him. On attending at the place of sale, however, he found that Eclipse had already been knocked down for $350. He protested that the sale had taken place before the advertised time, and insisted on the lots that had been knocked down being put up again, which was done, and it was then that he advanced five guineas on the previous bid and secured the colt. Eclipse was a tried racehorse when Capt. O'Kelly gave $3500 ($050 guineas) for a half-share in him, and subsequently bought him right out for an additional sum of 1100 guineas. ($5500).

A Bishop's Betting Bill.

There were some stirring scenes in the house of lords on that memorable day, July 12, when the Bishop of Hereford was prevailed upon to withdraw his bill for the suppression of the publication of betting quotations and tips on races. Lord Durham was especially severe. "Reject it," was his proposition. "Nobody," said he, "dislikes tipsters' advertisements more than I do, but this bill confounds the tipster with the expert opinion of the first-class newspaper." If betting was prevented on horse-racing, we might possibly get to betting on women's dresses, and he supposed the bishop would try to prevent that by indicating that women should not wear clothes. The tone of sport should be improved by the example of honorable men rather than by the imposition of foolish restrictions.

Lord St. Davids, like Lord Durham, a Liberal, said if the bill were passed it would be impossible to advertise agricultural shows or hold the Welsh Eisteddford. "The people of England," he insisted, "like racing, like sport, and they like the opportunity to put a few shillings on a horse." Stop betting—impossible! The instinct to speculate was in the human race, and betting was the smallest and humblest form of the desire to speculate. Look at the betting on the stock exchange! "No wonder," remarked Lord St. Davids, "that foreigners say that we are the most astonishing nation of hyprocrites the world has ever seen." His lordship further said he did not want the people to get the idea that his was a party of Killjoys.

POP.

ROYAL MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB

Prince Arthur the Latest Acquisition to the Most Exclusive Racing Organization Known.

John Corlett writes in The Pink 'Un: "Lord Coventry, the chairman, acquainted the meeting that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had done them the honor to express a wish to become a member of the Jockey Club. His Lordship then moved that H's Royal Highness be forthwith elected without ballot. The motion was seconded by Admiral Rous and carried by acclamation." This is a quotation from the journals of the Jockey Club relating to a meeting held on Wednesday in the Craven Meeting, 1864. All Royal princes are elected without ballot. At the time when the prince, who was to become King Edward VII., of precious memory, was elected, the only others were the King of Holland and his son, the Prince of Orange—he whom the Duke de Grammont nick-named "Citron." The King of Holland was a generous contributor to the English turf, and gave many rich prizes to be run for, principally at Ascot and Goodwood. This will explain the "Orange course" at the latter. It took some doing, as it was very little short of three miles.

"By acclamation" we read that another Royal Prince was elected to the Jockey Club at the last meeting of that body. This was the popular Prince Arthur of Connaught, whose father is also a member. The present King was made a member after the accession of his father to the throne in 1901. There is no other instance beyond the Duke of Connaught of "father and son" who are members of the club. Lord Derby had a seat in the Jockey Club during the lifetime of his father, and so had the Duke of Richmond.

It is something for the Scots Greys to say that they are the only regiment to supply to the Jockey Club one of its members—we mean a real soldier actively engaged in soldiering. H. R. H. is a major in that regiment.

Other kings and princes that have been members of the Jockey Club than those we have mentioned are the Emperor of All the Russias, the King of the Belgians, the Grand Duke Michael, the Grand Duke Vladimir, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Khedive, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

NATIONAL GAME OF BRITISH INDIA

Two Hundred Clubs Devoted to Polo—Famous Players in England From Britain's Eastern Empire — Tenth Hussars Holders of the Championship.

While polo nowadays has world-wide ramifications and is making capital progress in many countries, more especially in England and America, it is in India alone that it can claim the distinction of being the national pastime. In no other country is it taken so seriously or does it arouse such widespread interest. Organization is the key-note there, and a great amount of trouble is taken in training teams and ponies. As a result the general average of the play is of an exceptionally high standard; indeed, it is nowhere surpassed. The polo fields of India are hard and true, and are admirable training grounds for players, many of whom, both natives and British officers serving in the country, attain great proficiency at the game. They learn to drive the ball at every conceivable angle, hit well all round their ponies, and bring off really wonderful shots. The members of the American team who visited England in 1909 and won back the International Cup have been described as racquet players on horseback, so fine was their wrist work. Surely that term can be aptly applied to the best Indian players.

Indian Players in England.

At intervals several distinguished Indian players have taken part in English polo, one of the earliest visitors being Dokhal Singh. During the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year—1897—he turned out on a number of occasions at the principal clubs. Not only was he an exceptionally fine horseman, but a brilliant striker. No better player has, except, perhaps, John Peat, of the famous Essex team, probably been seen in England. In the year named Dokhal Singh assisted the Ranelagh team to wrest the holdership of the Open Cup from Rugby. That Ranelagh sire, which also included A. Rawlinson, W. S. Buckmaster, and the late Jack Drybrough, was one of the greatest combinations ever seen in the field, and it may certainly be said that it was at least equal to Mr. Whitney's American team. Among other prominent Indian players who have engaged in the game in England are Colonel Chunda Singh, Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharajah of Ulwar, and Captain Shah Mirza Beg. The latter helped the India Polo Association's team to win the King's Coronation Cup at Ranelagh last season, and is a worthy representative of a country where polo is the chief game. He is a powerful hitter and gets a great length on the ball, while his placing, with an infinite variety of strokes at command, is superb. Even when the grounds had become rather lumpy he was not troubled in the least, and is evidently possessed of the truest of eyes as well as the most supple of wrists. The finest player in India in his day, however, was Heera Singh. He was just a shade in advance of Dokhal Singh; but, then, Heera Singh was a polo genius.

Two Hundred Clubs.

With a strong native element reinforced by British officers serving in the country, the players of India greatly outnumber those of the United Kingdom. Everywhere in India where play is possible it is carried on, and of clubs there are something like two hundred. Included in that total, of course, are many regimental clubs, both of the British and Indian armies. Practically every unit of the service has a club. During the season innumerable tournaments are held, the most important of them being the Inter-Regimental, which is open to British and native cavalry teams, the I. P. A. Championship, the Subaltern's Tournament, and the native cavalry and infantry tournaments. All of those competitions are under the direct control of the Indian Polo Association.

The Champions.

Many other important tournaments are also decided in widely-separated parts of Britain's eastern empire. For the reason that it is held during the military training season, and that many of the best regimental sides are precluded from making the journey to Calcutta in December, the Indian Championship Tournament is not so well supported as it might be in other circumstances, and the Inter-Regimental may be regarded as the premier event. The present holders of the cup are the 10th Hussars, who have proved successful on five consecutive occasions, and have thereby established a record. Last year they were without the services of Colonel John Vaughan, who is now in command of the cavalry school at Netheravon, and when his term in command of the regiment expired it lost a fine player and most capable organizer. However, the 10th Hussars have players much above the average, and they are still a force to be reckoned with. One of the members of their team, E. W. E. Palmes, accompanied the British contingent to America last year, and was a reserve. They have another exceptionally fine player in W. L. Palmer, who was transferred to his present regiment from the 20th Hussars. The 10th Hussars, The King's Dragoon Guards, and the Inniskilling Dagroons are the three most powerful regiments, from the polo point of view, at present stationed in India.

AT FORT ERIE

Racing At This Track Was Resumed Yesterday.

Fort Erie summer meeting commenced yesterday, when the Dominion Handicap, worth five thousand dollars, was run. In 1910, when Barney Schreiber's Jack Atkin, six years, 117 pounds, won, doing the mile and a quarter in 204; this race was worth $10,000. Last year its value was cut in half and August Belmont's three-year-old Rocksand colt, Flint Rock, carrying 103 pounds and ridden by Dugan, won in 2.04 1-5.

Track Records.

Fort Erie track records up to yesterday were:

Distance	Horse	Age	W.	Time
5 fur.	Hallack	2	101	1.00 1-5
5½ fur.	Sewell	5	109	1.05 4-5
¾ mile	Madman	3	102	1.11 4-5
	Sinfran	3	96	1.11 4-5
	C. Eastman	3	112	1.11 4-5
⅞ mile	Lalonde $	4	109	1.25 1-5
	S. Preston	3	93	1.25 1-5
1 mile	Cliff Edge	5	100	1.37 3-5
1 m. 70 yds.	Lovetie	5	115	1.42
1 1-16 miles	Trap Rock	3	112	1.43 3-5
1⅛ "	Watervale	3	112	1.50 2-5
1 3-16 "	Olambala	5	120	1.57 1-5
1¼ "	Jack Atkin	6	117	2.04
1⅝ "	Our Bessie	5	102	2.21
1½ "	Doubt	5	103	2.32 4-5
1⅝ "	Louis Kraft	4	109	2.50 2-5
2 "	Attila	7	113	3.35 1-5

TORONTO Vs. BUFFALO.

Great Game of Polo to Be Played at Woodbine Civic Holiday.

It is a good many years since the late Harry Hanlin, Seward Cary, J. N. Scatcherd and other gentlemen came over from Buffalo and played an exhibition match of polo in the old horse-ring at the Exhibition. The game had recently been introduced into the Genesee Valley and the Buffalonians had proved themselves about the best polo players of that time in New York. Now there are some one hundred and fifty clubs in the United States, two-thirds in the big section of country extending from California up the Pacific Coast. Around New York there are, all told, some twenty-five or thirty clubs and the number is being increased every season. Many matches are played and thousands of people are attracted to see them. During last winter several tournaments were held in California, in which two or three quartets from the Canadian Northwest accomplished considerable success. While there is small chance of any team visiting Toronto from Alberta and Saskatchewan this year, some interesting matches and tournaments are being arranged. The initiatory is set to take place on the Civic holiday, August 5, at the Woodbine, when Toronto and Buffalo will compete for a set of silver cups. After that a tournament will take place when it is anticipated Montreal and several clubs from New York State will compete. For all these matches and tournaments the price of admission will be fifty cents. In England and America polo is the one fashionable game. In fact the grounds at Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Newport, Long Island and Meadowlark are the rallying places for the fashionable ladies of the different countries. Ascot is not in it with the style seen at these matches. Arrangements are always made for the accommodation of the general public, who attend in their thousands. So far as membership and enthusiasm are concerned, polo is making splendid headway in Toronto and Canada generally. There are half a dozen clubs altogether in Quebec and a like number in Ontario, but in the northwest there are three or forty.

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MONDAY JULY 29th at 11 a.m. 175 HORSES

THURSDAY AUG. 1st at 11 a.m. 125 HORSES

We can say without fear of contradiction that our stock for next week in point of quality will be unexcelled anywhere in the Province. Our dealers report that their consignments are considerably above the average, and will include several of the finest individuals that have been offered for sale in this town for some time. We would call particular attention to the consignment of one of our shippers, which will be a full carload of the finest of heavy draughts, young and sound, and in beautiful condition, and weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each. All other classes of horses will be well represented also, and we have a couple of special lots, as follows:

MR. C. A. SWIFT, City, is consigning to us his **BROWN PONY MARE**, 6 years old, 12½ hands high, sound, and well broken to harness, and city-broken, quiet and reliable. Also her 4-wheeled pony buggy and harness, making an outfit hard to duplicate anywhere. The lot is to be sold without the slightest reserve.

SEVERAL SETS of new and second-hand harness will be offered for unreserved sale on Monday next. These are all in good condition, and offer an exceptionally good opportunity to get a first-class harness at a reasonable figure.

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY we also sell a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them, and harness and rigs of every description.

ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following day of sale if not as represented.

YONGE, Dupont, Avenue Road, Belt Line or Church cars will bring you to within half a block of our stables.

P. MAHER, Proprietor.

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