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101,000 COPIES THIS WEEK

The Toronto Sunday World

LAST EDITION

37th YEAR—NEWS SECTION —TEN PAGES TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 12 1917 Entered as Second-class Matter, February 15th, 1911, at the Post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,423

HAIG CLINCHES HOLD ON GROUND GAINED

Important Progress Made by the French Troops North of St. Quentin

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL AGAINST BRITISH LINES

Forces Able to Forge Ahead Despite Stubborn Resistance, and Gain Additional Ground on Their Right Wing.

New York, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press issues the following:

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig clinched his hold last night on the ground won in Friday's attack on the Flanders front east of Ypres.

The Germans made their inevitable heavy counter-attacks, no less than six of them, during the night, but all without success. Not only did the British maintain their positions, but gained some additional ground on their right wing, near the Ypres-Menin road.

These new gains are probably important to the success of the British general's plans, for it was in just this sector that the British had failed to make all the progress expected of them.

On the remainder of the two mile front running north of the Ypres-Roulers railway all the objectives were achieved in yesterday's assault and have since been held.

The German resistance was especially stubborn on the British right, but the result of the night's fighting, as reflected in the London official account, shows that despite this the British forces were able to forge ahead.

French Heavily Engaged.

While the British and French have been making another forward thrust in the process of driving a wedge into the German lines in Belgium, the French forces have been heavily engaged on their own soil to the south—near St. Quentin, on the Aisne front, and in the Champagne.

In the St. Quentin area Gen. Petain's troops regained nearly all the sections of line which the Germans had penetrated in their sudden thrust of Thursday night. North of the Aisne they carried out a brilliant attack and recaptured and held the whole of an important trench which the Germans had recently taken south of Ailles.

The fighting in Champagne was of German initiative. An attack launched over a front of nearly two miles was broken up by the French except at one point to the north of Carnillet, and even here the Germans were afterward ejected from the elements they had penetrated with the exception of a stretch of fifty yards.

CAPTURE A TOWN TAKE PRISONERS

Russian Fighting Becomes More Energetic and Successful.

REPULSE FOE ATTACKS

Teutons Driven Across the Putna River on the Rumanian Front.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—Austro-German attacks yesterday in the region of the villages of Vydra, Voloshkany and Cifestchi, on the northern Rumanian front, were repulsed by the Russians, says the official statement issued today by the Russian war department and the Teutons were driven across the Putna River.

In the course of a battle south of the river Pruth, on the frontier of Rumania and Bukowina, the Russians entered the town of Lukovica and took prisoner 200 officers and men. The Russians also captured 200 Austro-Germans and took three machine guns by wresting, a height in that region from the enemy.

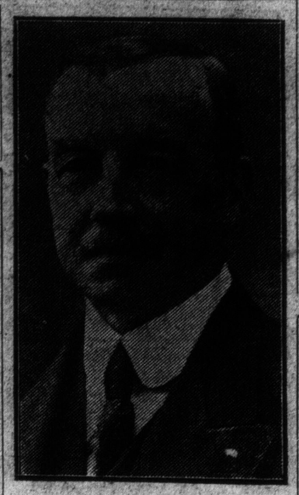
In a stubborn battle on Thursday the Rumanian troops southwest of Okna were forced to retire for a distance of about three miles. The central allied forces continued to develop their offensive west of the Fokshani railway and the Russo-Rumanians were forced to retire across the river Suchitza. East of the railway all the Teuton attacks were repulsed and 200 officers and men were taken prisoner by the Russians.

The Russian war office report announced that the Austro-Germans attacked in dense waves near the village of Zarkov, southwest of Brody, in northeastern Galicia. The battle still is progressing.

The statement adds that the Teutons' offensive which began on Thursday in the Zarkov region completely failed with heavy losses.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 11.—Freight handlers on the piers at this port of the Southern Pacific Railroad, numbering 1,200, went on strike today for an increase of ten cents an hour in wages, according to a report by the police who were notified by steamship companies that longshoremen were "growing restless." The strike follows the granting by the Mallory Steamship Line of five cents an hour increase to laborers on its piers after they had walked out.



Arthur Henderson, whose resignation from cabinet has been accepted.

ARTHUR HENDERSON QUITS THE CABINET

Labor Member of British War Council Has Resigned, and Premier Accepts.

London, Aug. 11. — Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the British war council, has resigned his membership in the cabinet.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands that Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of the British war council, who yesterday addressed the British labor conference and advised the sending of British delegates to the Stockholm consultative congress, had tendered his resignation and that Premier Lloyd George has accepted it.

Mr. Henderson started life as a molder and has been a member of parliament since 1903. He has held several positions in connection with the trade union societies and was chairman of the labor party in the house of commons in 1908-1910 and in 1914. He was president of the board of education in 1915-16.

SIR SAM HUGHES TAKES OFF HIS COAT.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Sir Sam Hughes is leaving here in a few days for a trip across Canada and will take up the question of conscription in conference and meetings from ocean to ocean. He says the majority of the people of Canada outside of Quebec favor conscription.

GETS JAIL FOR THEFT.

George Irvin, an elevator man in a downtown building, was sentenced to serve twenty days at the jail farm when he appeared before Magistrate Denison Saturday morning charged with stealing a gold watch from Oscar Blagdon.

Six German Assaults Broken

London, Aug. 11.—Six German assaults were made on the British positions to the east of Ypres during the night, according to the British official statement today. They all broke down after fierce fighting.

Field Marshal Haig reported that the British maintained their positions to the east of Ypres and gained ground near the Ypres-Menin road

Ship in Canadian Port Sank Sub on Way Over

Enemy Vessel Crept Up Behind Sailing Boat, But Gunners Were Too Quick for It, and Soon Ended Its Career.

A Canadian Port, Aug. 11.—Officers on board a steamer which reached here today tell of an encounter with a submarine on the trip across the Atlantic in which the undersea boat was sunk. The meeting took place near the Irish coast. The lookout man notified the captain that a small sailing vessel was acting suspiciously. It was watched carefully, and a submarine was seen to emerge from behind it.

The gunner on the steamer had his weapon prepared, and directly the submarine showed itself he fired. He hit the undersea boat with his first shot. A second struck the conning tower, and a third turned the submarine over and it began a nose dive. Its crew clambored out and waved white handkerchiefs. The steamer wasted no time in the vicinity, but left the saving of the Germans to a patrol boat that came up.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED ONE FATALLY INJURED

Mrs. Frank Walters of Toronto and Four Bowmanville Residents Dead Result of Collision in Motor Car With "International Limited."

Four men and one woman were instantly killed and one man probably fatally injured at 4.15 Saturday afternoon when the Grand Trunk International Limited from Montreal crashed into a motor car with six passengers at an intersection near the station. The train was traveling at 40 miles an hour. The car, which was a five-passenger, was smashed into splinters. The four men were caught by the cow catcher and showed no signs of life when picked up by the train crew.

The car was waiting at the intersection for the passing of a long freight and when the last coach had passed it moved to cross the tracks, but failed to notice the approach of the flyer.

The woman victim of the accident was Mrs. Frank Walters, 62 Duchess street, Toronto. She was approaching the intersection on foot with her husband when the car passed and they were invited to a lift.

She took a seat in the body of the car and her husband rode on the running board. When the collision occurred she was thrown 75 feet and instantly killed. Her husband jumped from the car immediately before it was struck and this action probably saved his life. He, however, was struck by the flying splinters and seriously injured, but it is believed that he will recover. Walters and his wife were spending a two-day vacation near Bowmanville, and were returning to Toronto Saturday night.

The bodies were removed to a cottage nearby and an inquest opened by Coroner Tilley. Eye-witnesses stated that the driver of the motor car could have averted the accident. Chief Constable Jarvis is investigating the cause of the accident.

CLAIM BRITISH ATTACK WAS UNSUCCESSFUL

Berlin War Office Says British Were Repulsed Near Westhoek After Bitter Struggle.

Berlin, Aug. 11, via London.—British attacks on a front of nearly five miles between Fresenberg and Hollebeke, in Belgium, were unsuccessful, the German war office announced today. After a bitter struggle the British were ejected near Westhoek by the German reserves. Nineteen entente aeroplanes and two captive balloons were shot down yesterday, most of them in Flanders. French attacks on the German positions near Fayet, north of St. Quentin, and Cerny, west of Laon, in the course of the night were only partially successful says the official report issued today by the German general staff. On the Hochberg the Germans retook trenches from the French.

REMARKABLE SERVICE ON EUROPEAN FIELD

By Stewart Lyon.

Canadian Army Headquarters, Aug. 11.—One of the most remarkable burial services ever held on a European battlefield is described by the chaplain of a western Ontario battalion. It was that of an Indian killed by a bomb. Sixty Indians, commanded by an Indian lieutenant, attended the funeral. They represented the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Mississaugas, Delawares, Iroquois and Blackfoots. The dead soldier was a Presbyterian and the service was conducted according to the rites of the church.

CENTENARIAN ODDFELLOW DEAD.

Auburn, N.Y. Aug. 11.—Wm. Lamey, the oldest Oddfellow in America, a member of the order for 78 years, died today in his 101st year. On May 1 last his centennial was celebrated by the Oddfellows of the state, who sent high officers and many telegrams, and Auburn citizens paraded in his honor.

NO PAYMENTS TO UNITED STATES

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The Bundesrath, or federal council, has passed a measure prohibiting Germans from making payments to citizens or residents of the United States.

HUDSON AND SIR WILFRID

The Attorney-General of Manitoba Interprets the Winnipeg Resolutions.

NOT COMMITTED TO LAURIER LEADERSHIP

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The political situation is still as full of lightning as when the Liberal convention was in session. Some of the leaders feel that explanations are in order, and the following statement handed out last night by Hon. A. B. Hudson, attorney-general of Manitoba, who was an active spirit in the convention, is significant:

There seems to be a good deal of confusion in the public mind about the position of many of those who took part in the convention. Being chairman of the resolution committee, I was not present in the body of the convention, and therefore personally know nothing about what occurred there. My position is that the resolutions should be read as they are written. They left the committee and were adopted by the convention without change. The war resolution, to my mind, states the most comprehensive war policy so far promulgated. It includes conscription, not merely for military service, but for all other purposes of the state in any way relating to the war—conscription of men, money and resources, of which I approve.

The resolution as to Sir Wilfrid Laurier naturally expresses the admiration of Liberals for the undoubtedly great service which he has rendered the country, their belief that he is now doing his duty as he sees it. It recognizes the great influence which he still possesses and hopes that influence may be utilized for the purpose of reuniting the people in furtherance of the prosecution of our share in the war. It commits no one to his leadership. The door is still open for the formation of a truly national government, and I hope that one may be formed.

Free Press Editorial.

Bearing on the situation the following editorial in today's Free Press shows how wide the breach is in connection with the convention.

"The cleverly disastrous and fatally brilliant tactics that transformed the late Liberal convention into a party catastrophe were intended to make possible a political coup.

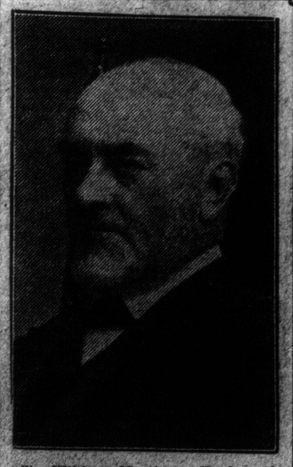
"The west was to be made solid for Laurier by virtue of the excellent economic program adopted by the convention, while Laurier was to secure a solid Quebec on the issue of anti-conscription. Then there was to be a bargain. Quebec was to dictate the war policy of the new government while the west was to be given a considerable instalment of economic reform.

"The political possibilities of this deal have been much discussed for some months past. They were not overlooked at the recent convention.

"The plan is a clever one, but it will fail. The west can get the economical and fiscal reforms necessary to her advancement by honest means.

"Not even for this attractive mess of pottage will the west sell her birthright."

FRENCH PUSH FORWARD RETAKING LOST GROUND



Sir William Mortimer Clark, who died on Saturday.

Enemy is Ejected From Largest Part of Trench Elements in Which Foothold Had Been Gained, in Region of Fayet, North of St. Quentin, While on the Aisne Brilliant Attack is Carried Out.

Paris, Aug. 11.—North of St. Quentin French troops last night made important progess in the region of Fayet, says the official statement given out today by the French war department. The French ejected the Germans from a large part of the terrain which they had captured on the night of Aug. 9-10.

In the Champagne the Germans launched several attacks over a front of nearly two miles in the region of Carnillet, and at one point succeeded in penetrating the French advanced trenches. In an energetic counter-attack, the French statement says, the Frenchmen regained the lost ground with the exception of about fifty yards, which the Germans still occupy.

On Aisne Front.

On the Aisne front the French carried out a brilliant attack south of Ailles and recaptured an important trench which had been stormed by the Germans. Repulsing several counter-attacks the French maintained their new positions. The text of the statement follows:

"North of St. Quentin we realized appreciable progress in the region of Fayet and ejected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements in which he had gained a foothold on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

"South of Ailles a brilliant attack carried out by us rendered us masters of an important trench which had been solidly taken by the enemy. Our troops resisted several counter-attacks and maintained their new positions. We took ten prisoners.

"In the Champagne, after artillery preparation extending over a front of 1.8 miles, the Germans launched simultaneously several attacks in the region of Carnillet. East and west of this hill our fire stopped short the enemy assaulting waves which suffered heavy losses.

"North of Carnillet the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced line, but, energetically returning to the offensive, we regained the lost terrain with the exception of fifty yards of ground which is still occupied by the Germans.

"In the region of the Casque one of our scouting groups entered the German lines and annihilated a detachment of enemy pioneers.

"German aviators in the course of the night dropped bombs in the region of Nancy. There were no victims and the damage was of little importance."

FOE SUFFERS BIG LOSS.

French Battlefront in France, Friday, Aug. 10—(delayed).—Several furious efforts to oust the French from their observatories on the Chemindes-Dames, in Aisne region, were launched by the Germans at dawn today (Friday). They all proved abortive and resulted in the attackers suffering enormous losses, especially in the vicinity of Pantheon and Chevregny, where the enemy encountered the famous Chasseurs.

A few German shock units succeeded in momentarily obtaining a footing in a front French trench, but their temerity was extremely costly for none of them got away again, those not killed being captured.

The assault on this portion of the position was of the most violent character, but the tenacity of the Chasseurs was greater than the determination of the Germans who were simply mowed down as wave succeeded wave. The French artillery worked with astonishing precision in putting a wall of fire in front of the advancing Germans.

Three battalions of the 201st East Prussian Regiment bore the brunt of the attack. They were supported by the 202nd and 209rd regiments. Severe artillery preparation lasted eight hours.

At 4.15 German infantry, each company accompanied by a specially trained shock unit, advanced to assault with the object of regaining the trench 1,500 yards in length which the same division had lost on July 30. The men had been told they would not be relieved until the trench again was in German hands. Nearly all the German officers remained behind, the troops being led by sergeants and sub-lieutenants.

The first rush gave the Germans a slight success in occupying the objective partially, but a rapid counter-attack thrust them back and they left behind them heaps of bodies and 73 prisoners, without exception boys of 18 and 19.

EX-LT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO DEAD

Sir W. Mortimer Clark Passes Away on Saturday.

DEATH UNEXPECTED

Altho He Had Been in Poor Health, End Came Suddenly.

Sir W. Mortimer Clark, 28 Avenue road, formerly lieutenant-governor of Ontario, died somewhat suddenly at Cushing's Island, Portland, Maine, Saturday morning. This word was received in Toronto shortly after noon Saturday. Altho Sir Mortimer had been in failing health for some time his end came as a surprise to his relatives and attending physicians. He was taken suddenly ill on Friday night and sank very fast, death occurring early next morning. The body will be brought back to Toronto for burial.

Sir Mortimer, who was 81 years of age, and had been in failing health for some months past, and left with his wife about the middle of July for Cushing's Island, where he usually spent his vacation. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on May 24, 1836, and was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College, Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. He came to Canada when a young man, and entered on the study of law, and became a barrister in 1861. In 1866 he married Helen Gordon, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, and sister of the late John Gordon, president of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. He successfully practised his profession in Toronto, and in 1887 was made a K.C. He was chairman of Knox College for a great number of years, a senator of Toronto University, and one of the founders and first directors of St. Andrew's College for boys.

Up to the time of his death Sir Mortimer was president of the Toronto Mortgage Company, a trustee of the Home for Incurables, a director of the Metropolitan Bank, Consumers' Gas Company, and the Canadian General Electric Company and several other companies. In politics he was a prominent Liberal and an ally of the late D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario on April 20, 1903, and held the position until September 19, 1908, when he was presented with a silver punch bowl by his friends on retiring from office. He was knighted by King Edward in 1907.

The late Sir Mortimer Clark was a member of the law firm of Clark, Gray and Baird, and his professional career was marked with many successes. He was a forceful speaker and a ripe scholar. Altho prominent in Liberal politics all his life he kept aloof from party entanglements and was independent in his actions. He broke with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his lifelong friend, on the reciprocity question in 1911. In religion he was a Presbyterian and an elder in the church.

He is survived by two daughters, Miss Clark and Miss Elsie Clark.

Federal Trade Commissioner Warns Anthracite Dealers

Washington, August 11.—Coal dealers who increase their prices for anthracite more than 10 cents a ton before September 1 will be considered by the federal trade commission as openly declaring "a policy of profiteering."

Indications are that bituminous coal prices will be reduced in the future, the commission announces.

DEVELOPMENTS TO BE OF IMPORTANCE

Reorganization of Cabinet Expected Before the Week is Out.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Political developments of next week promise to assume a character of extreme importance. It seems assured that before the week is out the reorganization of the cabinet will have taken place, in which case dissolution will not be long delayed.

There will be at least half a dozen new ministers, and, indeed, the only ministers certain of portfolios in the new cabinet, besides the premier, are Sir George Foster, Sir Geo. Perley, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir Thomas White, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. P. E. Blondin, and Hon. Albert Sevigny.

May Include Liberals.

It is still in prospect that some Liberals may be included. The western convention at Winnipeg has been shown to be a purely machine affair, and the delegates were able to turn the tables on three of the provincial premiers, Messrs. Morris, Sifton and Brewster, and the majority of the Liberal conscriptionist members of the federal parliament. It appears that the convention did not represent British Liberal opinion.

This being the case there is still a probability that representative Liberals will be included, and some of the names mentioned most prominently are J. G. Turriff, W. A. Buchanan, John W. Dafoe, Hugh Guthrie, F. F. Pardee, N. W. Rowell, F. B. Carvell and K. McLean. The name of Justice Duff of the supreme court is also mentioned.

RIOTING AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 11.—Rioting in the strike of operating forces of the Kansas City Railway Company broke out here today, when strikers attacked three cars filled with men imported to break the walkout. Bricks and stones were thrown and one of the cars was wrecked. No one was seriously hurt.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA SUE W. PERKINS BULL

At Osgoode Hall the Bank of Nova Scotia has entered an action against W. Perkins Bull, of London, Eng., to recover $34,193.29, alleged due on a promissory note made in favor of the Metropolitan Bank. The note was for $41,141.65, and was made payable on demand.

R. J. Tanner has also entered a suit for $5,000 damages against the G.T.R.

BRITISH AIRPLANES RAID GERMAN MILITARY POINTS

Several Tons of Bombs Dropped With Destructive Effect on Airdrome and Railway Sidings and Junctions.

London, Aug. 11.—British naval airplanes on Thursday night dropped several tons of bombs on the German airdrome in the Belgian town of Ghistelles, on the Zuidwege Railway sidings and on the Thourout Railway junction, the British admiralty announced today. On Friday afternoon British airmen dropped bombs on the German airdrome at Sparappelhoek. The text of the admiralty statement says:

"Several tons of bombs were dropped by the royal naval air service Thursday night on the Ghistelles airdrome, on the Zuidwege railway sidings and on the Thourout Railway junction. Dense clouds of smoke were caused at Zuidwege. The railway junction at Thourout also was attacked by gunfire from the air. On Friday afternoon a further bombing raid was carried out on the airdrome at Sparappelhoek. All our machines returned safely."

GERMAN PAPERS ON NEW ADVANCE

Indications Are for the Renewal of General Attack.

ADMIT LOSING GROUND

British Have Established Themselves on West Bank of Steenbeek.

Copenhagen, Aug. 11. — A special despatch from Flanders to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, cabled the ninth, describes three heavy British attacks on that day, resulting in the forcing and crossing of the Steenbeek River, at a point where the railroad from Boesinghe and Langemarck crosses the creek. It says that in consequence of better weather the artillery bombardment flamed up along the whole army front. This and other preparations indicate that a renewal of the general attack is impending as soon as the ground conditions permit the infantry to attack.

In the coast section the British attacked at two o'clock in the morning of the 9th, after a short drum fire preparation, coming to grips with the Germans at various points, but according to The Vossische Zeitung's version they did not succeed in ejecting the Germans from their positions. Further to the south the British were more successful. Here two hours of drumfire from Market to Frezenberg was the prelude to violent infantry attacks in the sector between Druaibank and St. Julien. The chief effort was concentrated south of the Boesinghe and Langemarck railway, where the British established themselves on the west bank of the Steenbeck.

THE MORTGAGE MARKET.

The loan companies of the city are handling the mortgage requirements of the builders in a safe and conservative manner. Where there is a real necessity for building small dwellings the loan companies are prepared to deal liberally with the builders, and for industrial expansion each case will be considered on its merits. Apart from these specific cases the companies will not encourage speculative building, and generally oppose expansion. The companies are satisfied with the manner in which existing loans are being taken care of, as so far little defaulting is reported. With the close of the war the companies expect to be in a position to help builders as in normal times.

Do you wish to buy or sell? Look over the classified advertisements and see how interesting they are.

BRITISH SOCIALIST GOES TO STOCKHOLM

British Labor Conference Appoints J. Ramsay Macdonald Delegate.

CAUSTIC COMMENT

"Our German Friends" Causes Big Headlines in London Papers.

London, Aug. 11.—Yesterday's decision of the British labor conference to send delegates to a consultative conference of the international Socialist organization at Stockholm occasioned big headlines in today's evening newspapers, which alluded caustically to the speech of James Ramsay MacDonald in which he referred to "our German friends."

A definite announcement of the government's intentions regarding British representation at Stockholm probably will be made on Monday. It is pointed out that Premier Lloyd George recently intimated that the subject would engage the attention of the ministry in consultation with representatives of the allied countries.

The premier will be asked whether the policy to be pursued can be indicated publicly.

Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamen's Union, issued a statement today saying he was dissatisfied with the conference and that he was going to organize a counter move.

"The Sailors' and Firemen's Union," declares the head of the seamen's organization, "are fully determined to stick to their guns and refuse to carry the peace delegates abroad."

Otter Elliot is Appointed Moving Picture Inspector

According to an announcement made Saturday by Hon. D. W. McGarry, Otter Elliott, assistant to the late inspector, Robert C. Newman, has been appointed inspector of moving picture theatres for the Province of Ontario.

In succession to Otter Elliott, the government has appointed John Leonard, 105 Concord avenue, a returned soldier, to the position of assistant inspector of theatres. Before enlisting for overseas he served as a moving picture operator. He went away with the first signaling section and was wounded in the third battle of Ypres on June 28, 1916.

FOR THE EMPIRE

Word has been received at the store of J. Lovett, 498 Vaughan road, that **Pte. George H. Reed**, who lived with him, and worked for him for seven years, was killed in action on July 9 last. He had been home to England, where his parents live, on a ten-day leave of absence just three weeks before he was killed.

Mrs. Hanna, formerly of 252 East Gerrard street, has had word from Ottawa that her husband, Pte. Hugh Hanna, who was wounded on Sept. 25, 1916, had been killed in action. He came from Belfast, Ireland, seven years ago.

Mrs. David Black, of 215 Major street, has received news that her son, **Pte. William Black**, has been killed in action. He enlisted early in the war and went overseas in May, 1915. He lost a finger of his left hand last September, but went to the front again. He was 22 years old.

The death of **Sergt. James H. Bell**, 103 Oakwood avenue, occurred following an operation in Buxton, England. Two years ago he was injured in France, and last year he returned to Toronto on leave in charge of some returned soldiers. Upon his return to England he was stationed in the embarkation department at Buxton.

Lance-Corp. Fred Hartup, who was wounded on June 11, is now reported missing. Hartup, who is a native of Toronto, resided at 506 Runnymede road.

Pte. Frank Charles Short, 766489, is wounded in the hand and neck, and in the 22nd General Hospital, Camieres, since July 19. Pte. Short was born in Bristol, England, 22 years ago, coming to Canada at the age of ten.

Sergt. Robt. Tuck, of 901 Logan avenue, is reported wounded. He was born in England, had been five years in Toronto, was employed with the Robert Simpson Co., and enlisted with the 124th "Pals" Battalion. His wife and one little girl live in the city. His brother Jack is serving with the colors in South Africa.

Pte. Fred Gibbons, 1253 Dufferin street, is again reported wounded. He arrived in France about one year ago and was badly wounded in the thigh. He was confined to the hospital for four months. Before enlisting he was employed in the city parks department.

News has been received by Mrs. Lotto, 2114 Dundas street, that her son, **Pte. Walter G. Lotto**, has been admitted to the first field ambulance depot suffering from a cut inflicted by a barbed wire. He is 21 years old and at the time of his enlistment had just finished serving his time as a plumber.

Pte. H. Whittington—Mr. Frank Whittington, 6 DuVernet avenue, has been advised by the British war office that his son, Pte. Harold Whittington, is in the New Zealand Hospital at Hazelbrook suffering from compound fracture of the larger bone in the left leg, the result of an accident.

Pte. Harry E. Gardiner, of 860 Dovercourt road, has been wounded, but is remaining on duty. His mother is a widow, and he sold out his grocery business to get to the front. He is 23 years of age, having been born in Toronto. His father died three years ago.

GET ALL SOFT COAL POSSIBLE, IS WARNING

Canada's Supply Will Diminish Under New Power of President Wilson.

Because President Wilson on Friday signed the drastic food control bill, giving him extensive power in dealing with the coal problem, H. A. Harrington, secretary of the coal section of the Retail Merchants' Association, on Saturday, issued a clear warning to the manufacturers of this city to take all the soft coal which they can lay their hands on and refuse nothing.

"Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on the president," Mr. Harrington said, "to use the authority which the new act gives him to order a more equitable share of the soft coal sent to the points in the States which are complaining. It is altogether likely that the president will accede to this request, and if he does a large amount of our soft coal supply will be stopped and our manufacturers will be in a fix."

He also thinks that there is strong possibility of another coal blockade, since the Lake Erie shipping interests have raised their rates, making the use of rails greater than ever.

WILL NOT DISCUSS SWEDISH REPORT

British Foreign Office Refers Correspondents to Official Statements.

MARITIME AFFAIRS

Would Co-operate With Other Neutral States to Protect Interests.

Stockholm, Aug. 11.—The foreign office refuses to discuss in any way the report first published in Christiania that Sweden had taken the initiative inviting the European neutral governments to a conference in Stockholm for discussion of the situation resulting from America's entrance into the war. While refusing information it refers correspondents to the official statements following the two last conferences of Scandinavian ministers.

These statements expressed the Scandinavian countries' intention to co-operate in matters affecting maritime affairs and imports and said:

"It was decided to endeavor to secure co-operation with other neutral states for the protection of common interests at or after the close of the war."

It can be definitely said, however, that if any neutral conferences of the sort indicated come to pass it is not the intention to discuss the question of America's belligerency, but rather to limit the discussion to matters suggested by the Scandinavian ministerial states mentioned.

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE HAS PEACE RESOLUTION

Provides That U. S. State Definitely Objects for Which War is Waged.

Washington, Aug. 11. —A peace resolution was introduced in the senate today by Senator Lafollette, providing that the United States define definitely the objects for which it shall continue to wage war, and that the allies also make a public restatement of the peace terms which they will demand.

The resolution seeks to put congress on record as opposing support by the United States for annexations or indemnities for other nations and proposes the amassing of a common fund by all belligerents for restoration of battle devastated territory. Senator Lafollette made no speech on his resolution and there was no debate. On motion of Senator Williams it went over a day under the rules.

Toronto Firms Anxious to Lend Money to the City

To facilitate the City of Toronto's temporary flotation of loans a number of local financial firms have written the board of control asking that they be given an opportunity to tender on any of these loans, which the city may find necessary to place on the market. It is stated that there is plenty of short-loan money in the city and, therefore, it should not go outside to get aid.

RUSSIAN DEBACLE WORK OF TRAITORS

Report of Col. Kolotkoff Exposes Conditions on Eastern Front.

DAZED WITH VODKA

Spies Elected to Regimental Committees Incited Insubordination.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—Causes of the Russian debacle against the Germans and Austrians are set forth in a remarkable report by Colonel Kolotkoff to the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies. It is based on the activity of ex-policemen, gendarmes and spies of Emperor Nicholas who, after being deprived of their livelihood, were compulsorily sent to the front.

Until the end of June, says Col. Kolotkoff, the soldiers on the west front were in excellent fighting trim. Technically and as regards supplies the army was beyond criticism. There was an admirably completed plan to advance which would probably have led to the reconquest of Vilna. But the police, gendarmes and spies of the autocracy consciously started an anti-patriotic counter revolutionary campaign, the first design of which was the dissolution of the army.

Large numbers managed to get elected to regimental company committees, started a propaganda against war, inciting soldiers against officers, against the provisional government's commissionaries, and even incited violence. Later they secretly distilled vodka and on the advance dosed soldiers therewith. Police and gendarmes arrested criminal convicts who were sent to the army as were deserters who by their bad examples demoralized the soldiers.

Took the Advantage.

The Germans skilfully took advantage of these conditions and flooded the Russian trenches with spies in Russian uniforms, finding this easy because many Russian soldiers at the front do not carry documents of identity. Formerly the reinforcement units arriving at the front were slightly weaker in number than the rolls showed, but now the units were always stronger owing to the presence in disguise of Germans whom, in the general absence of papers, it was impossible to detect. Many of these Germans spoke Russian so well that they sat at the officers' mess without excited suspicion. The spies organized fraternization. Soldiers born in the provinces occupied by the enemy were allowed to visit their homes and after a short absence returned to the trenches completely Germanized in sentiment.

The result was that before the attempt to recover Vilna many soldiers refused to participate in the attack. How good was Russia's chance, says Col. Kolotkoff, is proved by the fact that weakened Germans often ran away, and the strange spectacle of Russians flying from fleeing Germans was sometimes seen. The Germans first realized the situation, and having an iron discipline were able to turn to advantage the Russian collapse.

FORWARD TELEGRAM TO VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

By a Staff Reporter.

Hamilton, Aug. 11.—The following telegram was sent to J. Hilliard Leech, of the Army and Navy Veterans' Associations, Winnipeg, today: "Congratulations upon decision to hold open non-partisan convention. Confidently believe that such will emphatically express the real win-the-war determination of the west to give first aid to our overworked troops by means of the Military Service Act.

"(Signed) Charles R. McCullough, chairman Win-the-War League, of Hamilton."

Grand Trunk Starts Big Haul Of Coal to Toronto Sunday

On Sunday the Grand Trunk Railway will aim to move 1,100 cars of coal from Fort Erie and Black Rock, where the company has 22 locomotives ready to begin the immense haul to Toronto.

"We had on hand during the past week," said a G. T. R. official, "9,500 cars of coal in Mimico yards. Tuesday was the biggest day in the history of the Grand Trunk, when we had 723 cars."

Today there are 458 cars of Toronto coal, 227 of which were ordered this morning by local dealers.

Portuguese Chamber Adopts Pro-Entente Order of Day

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 11.—An order of the day has been adopted by the Portuguese chamber expressing satisfaction in the government's decision to have Portugal participate in the war on the side of the entente allies, and also sending greetings to the Portuguese soldiers and sailors as well as to those in the entente allied armies.

Germany declared war on Portugal on March 9, 1916, following the seizure by the Lisbon authorities of vessels.

DUTY IS REMOVED.

Melbourne, Aug. 11—The duty on wheat, flour and corn stocks has been removed.

DEATHS.

PEARCE—At her residence, 89 Geoffrey street, on Saturday, Aug. 11, Augusta W., beloved wife of John S. Pearce, in her 77th year.

Funeral from above address Monday at 2 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant.

SCARBORO BEACH PARK

Durbano's Band

Concerts Sunday Afternoon and Evening

Don't Miss Hearing One of the Best Bands in America

BOATING AND BATHING

A Clear Skin

An important part of physical beauty is a clear skin. We have successfully treated all non-infectious skin diseases for twenty-five years. Those who cannot come for treatment can use our preparations at home.

PRINCESS LILY LOTION, a "liquid powder," instantly give the complexion a clear, fresh appearance; 75c, postpaid to any address.

WHITE ROSE COMPLEXION CREAM—Removes tan and sunburn, keeps away blackheads and other skin troubles. Useful for cleansing face when water not advisable; 75c, postpaid to any address.

Write for Booklet and Catalogue T.

61G College Street, Toronto

ELECTRICIANS TO THE FALLS

Electrical Workers of Local 353 will hold Annual Excursion to Niagara Falls, Aug. 15th. A real good time is anticipated. Electrical warehouses and electrical contractors are donating generously to the prizes for the sports that will be run at the Falls. Everybody is welcome. Tickets can be obtained from T. Crawford, Labor Temple. Adults, $1.65—Children, 80c.

BRICK

$9.00 per thousand, F.O.B. Cars or Wagons at our Works, East Toronto. Phone for quotations on delivery to all parts of the City.

YORK SANDSTONE BRICK CO., LTD., Phone Beach 1505. East Toronto.

Diamonds on Credit

$1, $2, $3 Weekly

Write or call for Catalogue.

JACOBS BROS., 15 Toronto Arcade, Opp. Temperance.

BATHING

ATKINSON'S BEACH

SANDBAR, HANLAN'S POINT

Smooth Sandy Bottom. Perfectly Safe for Women and Children

New suits and enlarged accommodation

TEMPERATURE 70°

NIGHT BATHING

Telephone Adelaide 6994

Announcements

Notices of any character relating to future events, the purpose of which is the raising of money, are inserted in the advertising columns at 25 cents an agate line.

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

PARABLE OF THE TEN VIRGINS—Address by Albert E. S. Smythe for the Theosophical Society, Sunday, 7.15, Canadian Foresters' Hall. Everybody welcome.

Group of Leading Liberals To Call Early Mass Meeting

Winnipeg, Aug. 11. — The Free Press learns on excellent authority that a group of leading Liberals of South Winnipeg who are dissatisfied with the resolutions adopted by the recent Liberal convention about war, national government, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, intend to call for an early date a mass meeting of Liberals of the constituency who hold similar views for the purpose of discussing the situation that has been created.

SPENT A GOOD NIGHT.

Clay Centre, Kas., Aug. 11.—Former President William H. Taft spent a good night and today showed marked improvement in the illness that has confined him to an hotel here since early Tuesday.

TAKE THE FERRY TO

HANLAN'S POINT

SUN. AFTERNOON EVENING

And Hear the

BODY GUARDS BAND

BOATS EVERY FEW MINUTES

When You Come to Toronto at Exhibition Time

—or at any other time, be sure to visit the Toronto Grafonola Co., 59-61 Queen Street West, Opposite Teraulay Street. Queen, Dundas, College and Bloor cars pass the door.

The Largest Canadian Exhibit of

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

and

COLUMBIA RECORDS

is permanently on view.

Hundreds of Grafonolas in all finishes—as well as every record in the catalogue. (More than 7,000 actual selections to choose from.) Our mail order department caters especially to out-of-town business.

Easy terms on all purchases, if desired. Grafonolas and Records delivered on first payment, so that you play as you pay.

TORONTO GRAFONOLA CO.

59-61 Queen St. West

Opposite Teraulay Street

Eat Good Bread

Keep Well and Keep Cool

Observe a simple diet for summer, but it must be nourishing. Good bread is man's most perfect food. Especially is this true of the rich, beautifully made, nutty-flavored loaf, which is giving so much satisfaction to Toronto users—

LAWRENCE'S HOME-MADE BREAD

It has no equal that we have yet found among all bake shop breads. You are safe ordering it, for Lawrence's Bread is always fresh—no stale store loaves to get rid of to private customers, as we do not sell to stores. Order direct, by telephone. Your order will have prompt attention.

11 Cents a Loaf---10 Tickets for $1

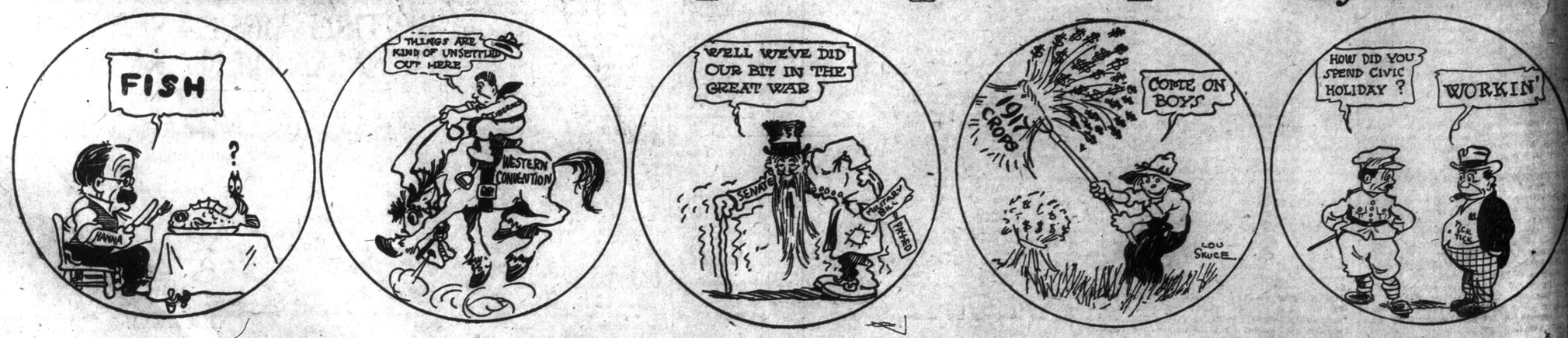
You Save 10 Cents on Every Dollar's Worth

Order by Telephone { *College 321* / *College 137*

George Lawrence, Baker

21-31 Carr Street

EVENTS OF THE WEEK



By Lou Skuce

AUSTRALIAN TRADE SHOWS BIG GAIN

Flocks and Herds Increase as Plentiful Rains Assure Heavy Crops.

U. S. GOODS POPULAR

Japanese Manufacturers Get Much Business That Formerly Went to Germans.

Notwithstanding the severe strain due to the war, the Commonwealth of Australia enjoyed a large volume of foreign trade during the year 1916 —a volume which is likely to be maintained and increased during 1917, according to a statement of Stanley H. Rose, commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the custom house.

This prediction for 1917 was based on a recent report from the American consul general at Sydney, who advised that plentiful rainfalls had assured large crops of grain and hay and abundant pasture for flocks and herds. The consul general also stated that there would be a large wool clip and increased mutton and beef production. These favorable conditions and the government's guaranteed purchase of the wool clip and of wheat crop at good prices augur well for the present year's trade.

The foreign trade of Australia during the year ended June, 1916, comprised imports worth $373,443,476, and exports valued at $311,554,463, exclusive of bullion. Of these totals, imports from the United States aggregated $58,830,510, as against $43,620,476 in 1915 and exports to the United States $54,174,324, as against $23,705,110 in 1915.

"More American salesmen visited Australia during the years 1915 and 1916 than in the previous decade, according to the consul general's report," Mr. Rose said. "With few exceptions they were well-trained, practical, and generally successful. Several American manufacturers established branch stores and factories. The results of personally conducted sales campaigns, with Australian supply depots managed by experienced Americans and with extensive advertising in local newspapers and magazines, amply justify this means of increasing and creating the demand for American products. This is shown particularly in the large increase in the sale of American motor cars and trucks. The American manufacturers of these products are getting the business.

"Thru lower freight rates and cheap labor Japanese manufacturers have secured much of the Australian trade formerly held by Germany. Japanese blankets, flannels of cotton, and cotton, mild wool, silks, hosiery, underwear, colored and white towels, toys, glassware and general merchandise are finding a good market in Australia, and the increase has been very rapid since the war began. This is probably largely due also to the fact that the Japanese regard the wishes of the Australian importer and manufacture goods according to sample.

"The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recently become much interested in the trade possibilities of Australia, and in addition to maintaining a commercial attache, Professor P. B. Kennedy, at Melbourne, a corps of special agents has been sent there to investigate the markets for special commodities. These special agents are all experts in particular lines, and their reports will cover markets for boots and shoes, agricultural implements, machinery, electrical goods, railway materials, equipment and supplies, and wearing apparel.

AUTHORIZED ERECTION OF STREET LETTER BOXES

Colonel Honorable P. E. Blondin Orders Erection of Boxes in Mount Dennis.

Colonel Honorable P. E. Blondin, postmaster-general, has intimated to Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., South York, that he has authorized the erection of street letter boxes in the following locations in the Mount Dennis district, from which two collections daily will be made and once on Sunday as soon as they are erected.

Mr. Maclean has recommended a returned soldier for the position of collector and he will be on duty as soon as the boxes are erected. The following are the locations for the letter boxes:

1.—Opposite 150 Lambton avenue.
2.—Lambton avenue and Guest avenue.
3.—Weston road and School road.
4.—Weston road and St. John's road.
5.—Weston road and Buttonwood avenue.
6.—Jane street and Golden avenue.
7.—Weston road and Bartonville avenue.
8.—Weston road, near St. Clair avenue.

If you want a business opportunity keep your eye on the classified advertisement section.

EFFECT OF WIND UPON SOUND.

One of the government scientists gives an interesting explanation of the action of the wind in preventing the spread of sound.

It is, he claims, not the wind as such that prevents sound from traveling against it, but differences in the strength of the wind. If, for instance, the wind is stronger above than below or stronger at one side its effect will be to tilt the sound waves in one direction or another. Differences of temperature in the air also cause deflection of the waves of sound. Other atmospheric causes exist which deflect sound from a straight course. Some of the sirens in this country, says this scientist, produce sounds which ought theoretically to be audible at a distance of 1,500 miles; but, in fact, the authorities are satisfied if they are heard only two miles away. The reason for the discrepancy between calculation and experiment was probably atmospheric deflection of the sound.

A "Charge Account" in the Adams Store Coupled With August Furniture Sale Prices Is the Greatest Combination for Economy Open to Home Providers in Many-a-day

Just as easy for the man of limited means as those who have plenty to buy furniture here this month, for you can select any of the hundreds of low-priced specials, open an account, and arrange with us to extend the payments over any reasonable period—and you pay no more for this privilege—merely the August Sale prices. No interest, no extras of any kind.

Those having a "Charge Account" with us can make purchases this month and have them added to their present account. It is not necessary to close up one account before buying more goods. Take the fullest advantage of great August economy feast. Best possibilities are Monday.

Only $36.75 For This Divanette

Here is a new Divanette with improved mechanical construction, which introduces a triangular frame, adding wonderfully to the support and rigidity; frames are of selected oak, fumed finish, with brown leatherette covering, or if preferred may be had in golden oak with black leatherette covering. This Divanette has separate spring and soft layer felt mattress, which is removable. Upholstered part is not used for sleeping purposes. Reg. $50.00. Special Monday.. 36.75

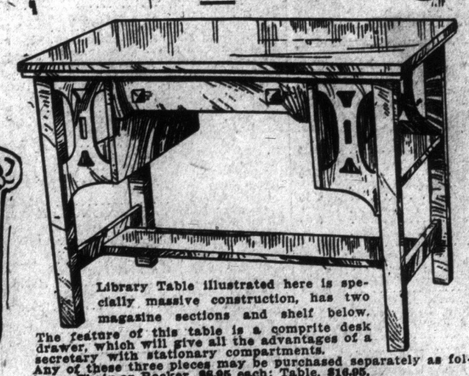
Extraordinary Value Monday in Classic Design Suites for the Dining Room

Nine-piece suite, in Adam design, made of solid oak, Old English finish; buffet has full mirror in back, two small drawers, one long linen drawer, double cupboard, with drop handles; table has 44-inch round top, heavy pedestal base, and extends 6 feet when opened; china cabinet has double glass doors, with 4 shelves inside; chairs are well designed, with full box seats, shaped backs. Regular price $130.00. On sale Monday 97.00

Three-Piece Living Room Suite Monday $39.50

Regular Price $52.00

Large massive arm chair and rocker, and well designed table comprises this outfit; frames are of selected quarter-cut oak, fumed finish, cabinet work and construction is of high order; chair and rocker are upholstered in choice of leather or tapestry coverings.



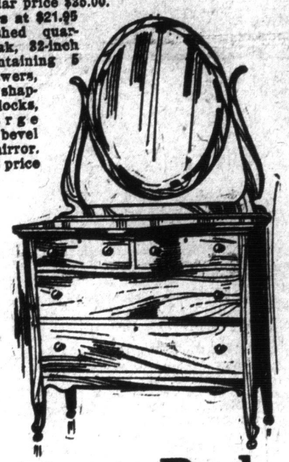
Library Table illustrated here is specially massive construction, has two magazine sections and shelf below. The feature of this table is a comprite desk drawer, which will give all the advantages of a secretary with stationary compartments. Any of these three pieces may be purchased separately as follows: Chair or Rocker, $8.95 each; Table, $16.00.

Biggest of Bargains For the Bedroom

Dressers at $24.90—Large, handsome design, in choice polished mahogany, with 48-in. case, containing two long and two small serpentine shaped doors, with wood handles and brass locks, best British bevel oval shaped mirror, size 24 x 30 inches, supported by shaped standards. Regular price $35.00.

Chiffoniers at $21.95—In polished quarter-cut oak, 32-inch case, containing 5 long drawers, top one shaped, brass locks, extra large British bevel shaped mirror. Regular price $30.00.

$15.95



For This Dainty Princess Dresser

Choice of either polished quarter-cut oak or empire mahogany, cases 36 in. wide, and have two small drawers on either side, with knee space to permit of being used as dressing table; the oval British bevel mirror is 18 x 36 inches, and has neat supporting standards. Regular price $26.50.

Brass Bed Complete With Spring and Mattress, for $21.95

This outfit consists of handsome all brass bedstead, as illustrated, in bright or combination satin finish, with 2-inch posts, large flat knobs, high head end, and full drop extension foot end, each having five upright fillers, with large centre husk, finished in best English lacquer, also all-iron frame, link fabric spring, with helical supports, together with good mixed mattress, full weight and thickness, covered in nice art ticking. Regular $30.00. Complete, special Monday 21.95

No Extra Charge for Credit to These Prices

Chesterfields

Some most remarkable opportunities for money saving in high-class, stuff-over, upholstered pieces.

At $58.75—This is the handsome Chesterfield illustrated above, which is suitable for moderate size living-rooms, is 72 inches long and 33 inches deep; seat is equipped with three individual Marshall spring cushions, and has three panels, with three individual Marshall spring cushions, and has three panels, with three individual Marshall spring cushions, medallion patterned spring back, which are covered in soft toned, medallion patterned tapestries (each pattern fitting size of panel suitable); tapestries (each pattern fitting size of panel suitable); a very luxurious piece of furniture. Regular price $75.00. On sale Monday 58.75

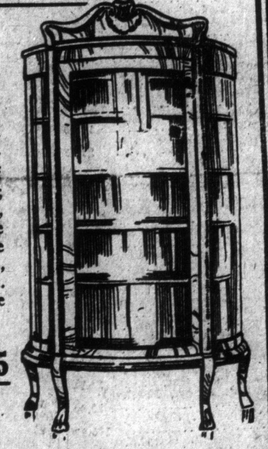
Arm Chairs can be had to match above. Regular price $37.50. On Monday 29.75

At $85.00 Three-piece Chesterfield Suite—A well designed stuffover piece consisting of large settee, 72 inches long, 34 inches deep, with deep spring seats and spring backs, with graceful rounding wing arms, upholstered in high-grade verdure tapestries, with large easy chair and rocker to match. Three pieces complete. Regular price $135.00. On sale Monday 85.00

May be purchased separately as follows: Arm Chair or Rocker, $24.75 each; Chesterfield, $39.50.

China Cabinets

Four handsome designs to choose from at a big reduction from regular price Monday, made of solid oak and walnut; some have single door, while others have double doors, round and square fronts; all are high-class, well made and finished. Regular price $45. Choice Monday at $32.75



Basement Bargains

Combination Coal and Gas Ranges. This is the famous Treasure Range, has four holes for coal section, which has deep fire box with duplex grates, and four burners for gas on top. This range bakes perfectly either with coal or gas, or both together if desired; oven is large and well ventilated. Special August price Monday 75.00

Grocer's Refrigerator, one only sample, large size double glass doors, golden oak finish; could also be used for small butcher business or restaurant. Regular price $125.00. Monday ... 95.00

Jewel Gas Ranges, with elevated oven and broiler, four burners on top, needle point valves, nickel plated trimmings, etc. Regular price $35.00. Special Monday 27.50

Dining Tables $24.75

Made of solid quarter-cut oak, in two designs, 44 and 48-inch round tops, with heavy pedestal base, extending to 6 and 8 feet; these can be had in either golden or fumed finish. Regular price $31.50. Monday special 24.75

Kitchen Cupboards

Kitchen Cupboards at $19.95—These are made of selected hardwood, and have nice quarter-cut finish, large glass cupboard in top, with two doors; base has two drawers and large double cupboard; a very commodious piece of furniture. Regular price $26.50. On sale Monday 19.95

Buffets $31.75

Choice of four nice designs, including one illustrated above; all made of solid oak, in either golden or fumed finish; are fitted with two small drawers and one long linen drawer, and large double cupboard; these are all specially made and finished. Regular prices up to $42.00. Your choice Monday for 31.75

Adams

(The Adams Furniture Company, Limited)

CITY HALL SQUARE

Open a Charge Account and Buy at August Sale Prices

WHEN MAN IS MOST EFFICIENT.

In The American Magazine Dean Herman Schneider of the School of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati says:

"A man is most efficient when he is doing the work that gives him the greatest satisfaction. From the laborer to the business executive, every man should get three things out of work—a decent living, development and discipline and satisfaction in the doing.

"If your job gives these to you give back to it the best work of your hand and brain. If it fails to give you these face the fact that you are a misfit and seek your appointed place. You have no right to let life remain separated from its two handmaids—liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

ORIGIN OF "MISSISSIPPI."

"The original spelling of Mississippi," says The Magazine of American History "and the nearest approach to the Algonquin words 'the father of waters' is 'Meche Sepe,' a spelling still commonly used by Louisiana creoles. Tonto suggested Miche Sepe, which is somewhat nearer the present spelling. Father Laval still further modernized it into Michisipi, which another father, Labatt, softened into Misisipi. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consonants. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second s, making it Mississipi, and so it remains in France to this day, with only one p. The man who added the other has never been discovered but he must have been an American, for at the time of the Louisiana purchase the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single p."

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Doctor—You are slightly morbid, my dear lady. You should look about you and marry again.

Widow—Oh, doctor, is—is this a proposal?

Doctor—Allow me to remind you, madam, that a doctor prescribes medicine—but he doesn't take it.

A SLIGHT RESERVATION.

Miranda was an incurable optimist and the embodiment of kindliness. She would never admit that anything was wrong with anyone, altho sometimes facts pushed her hard. Her young mistress had many suitors, and the latest recruit to the ranks could boast as little in the way of good looks as was humanly possible.

"Grand looking chap, isn't he, Miranda?" queried Miss Annette's mischievous brother, when the guest had departed.

Mirsnda teetered perilously between truth and charity. "Co'se he was," she answered presently with dignity. "Han'some gintleman—han'some gintleman."

At that point honesty got the upper hand. "Cept'n," she added conscientiously, "fer his features."

GREAT REDUCTION NEEDED.

Canada and the United States must cut down their normal wheat consumption by 160,000,000 bushels to meet the needs of Great Britain and the allies. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller, estimates that to feed Great Britain, France, and the other allies, and the men at the front, will require 1,105,000,000 bushels of wheat. This means at least 460,000,000 will have to be imported from Canada and the United States. There will be under normal consumption in these two countries only 300,000,000 bushels surplus for export, and so by special efforts of food conservation the people of United States and Canada will have to make up a shortage of 160,000,000 bushels.

Miss Emma Huber, fourteen years old, just promoted from a grammar school in Altoona, has not missed a single lesson in seven years.

GLASS BROS $1 A WEEK CLOTHES-CREDIT

Silk Sweater Coats
25 to 50 Per Cent. Discount

Taffeta Silk Suits and all summer goods, Silk Sweater Coats, Silk Waists, Sports Coats and Dresses, all reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. below our regular selling prices.
These are all new goods, but we positively must make room for fall goods.

229 SPADINA AVE.

DANCING Very Exclusive Patronage
PAVLOWA ACADEMY
Every Thursday and Saturday Evening
Electrically Cooled

Red Cross Contributions

Brig.-Gen. James Mason, hon. treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $14,692.98:

Armandale, Mrs. C. E., New Westminster, B. C.	$ 25.00
Albert Prov. Branch C.R.C.S., Calgary, Alta.	5.50
Boyer, Mrs. R. F., Stellarton, N. S.	4.00
Blyth, Con. School, pupils of, Stratford, Ont.	5.00
Carter, Miss C. M., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Durkee, Messrs. E. R., & Co., New York, U.S.A.	50.00
Department of Militia & Defence, Ottawa, Can.	80.00
East Zorra and Blandford Cheese Mfg. Co., Innerkip, Ont.	52.00
Evergreen Cheese Factory, Sterling, Ont.	44.50
Fergus W. Pat. Soc., Ont.	7.50
G. T. Patriotic Assoc., Toronto	40.00
Goderich, Ont., Collegiate Inst., Literary Society	25.00
Hilldrop, Sask., Red Cross	75.00
Hespeler, Ont., Women's Pat. League	25.00
I.O.D.E., Maple Leaf Chap., Goderich, Ont.	4.00
I.O.D.E., Elizabeth Simcoe Chap., Waubaushene, Ont.	58.00
I.O.D.E., King George Chap., St. Johns, Que.	5.00
I.O.D.E., Queen Anne Chap., Kitchener, Ont.	15.00
Innisfail Tp., C.P.R.C., Churchill, Ont.	28.00
I.O.D.E., Mary Gooderham Chapter., Windsor, Ont.	5.00
I.O.D.E., 28th Reg. Chap., Stratford, Ont.	62.50
I.O.D.E., Victoria Rifles Chap., Montreal, Que.	10.00
I.O.D.E., Yukon Chap., Whitehorse, Y.T.	105.00
I.O.D.E., Borden Chap., Windsor, Ont.	35.00
I.O.D.E., Col. Kirby Chap., Fort Erie, Ont.	15.00
I.O.D.E., United Empire Loyalists Chap., Napanee, Ont.	27.00
King, Mrs. Geo., Oakville, Ont...	10.00
London, Ont., Branch C.R.C.S.	198.00
MacInnies, Col., C.S., C.M.G., D. A.G., Ottawa, Ont.	20.02
Mond Nickel Co., Limited, Employes, Bruce Mines, Ont.	33.75
North Hatley Pat. Assoc., North Hatley, Que.	50.00
Nickel Lodge No. 427, Sudbury, Ont.	100.00
Point Edward, Branch, C.R.C.S. Point Edward, Ont.	50.00
Prince Edward Island Prov. Branch C.R.C.S., Fredericktown, N. B.	500.00
Peters, J. L., Lincoln, Neb.	5.00
Penetanguishene, Ont., Municipal Corporation	1000.00
Port Elgin Branch C.R.C.S., Port Elgin, Ont.	$00.00
Rainy River Branch, C.R.C.S., Ont.	75.00
Royal Bank Staff and Mrs. Saunders, Frederickton, N. B.	5.00
Salem Ladies' Aid, Dobbington.	100.00
Saskatchewan Prov. Branch C. R. C. S., Regina, Sask.	5061.00
Souris, Man., Branch C.R.C.S.	105.00
Saunders, L., Ruthilda, Sask.	60.00
Smith, Mrs. K. J., Eugenia Falls Ont.	1.50
Sudbury, Ont., Red Cross Soc.	25.00
Sinclair, Miss Marjory, Walkerton, Ont.	5.00
St. Andrew's Church, Nairn, Ont.	142.10
T. & N. O., Railwaymen's Pat. Association, Toronto	456.36
Tabernacle Ladies' Aid, Campbellford, Ont.	88.30
Vancouver Branch, C.R.C.S.	2000.00
Victoria City & District Branch C.R.C.S., Victoria, B. C.	125.00
Women's Inst., Cedarville, Ont.	24.15
Women's Inst., Hopetown, Ont.	57.10
Women's Pat. Soc., Wingham, Ont.	150.00
Windsor Branch, C.R.C.S., Windsor, N.S.	1000.00
Zion Church Ladies' Aid, Port Hope, Ont.	67.00
Supplies	1464.70

HANLAN'S POINT.

The Sunday attraction at Toronto's most popular week-end resort will be, as usual, music supplied by one of the city's most popular military bands. The Governor-General's Body Guard band has been engaged to render the two concerts to be given today. A very fine program has been selected of marches and popular song hits of the day. A different program has been arranged for each concert. The refreshment pavilion and booths will be open for those who desire light lunches or dinner. The deep water bathing pool is proving one of the most popular spots at the Point. It will be open all day. Boats will leave the foot of Bay street every few minutes. 7

TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION.

Britain and her allies need 160,000,000 bushels of wheat more than there is available for export from the two countries to whom they look for supplies—Canada and the United States—according to a statement by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food Controller, and this is calculated on the decreased scale of consumption already practiced in Great Britain. To make up this shortage the people of Canada and the United States are organizing to substitute other foods and reduce consumption of flour foods by one-sixth. Household scientists say it can be done without loss of health or comfort.

Touchy Corns and New Shoes

The comfort of *old* shoes may now be had with *new* shoes. Blue-jay makes it possible. No need to wince from new shoes nor frown. No need to undergo a period of pain.

Before getting a new pair of shoes be corn-free by using Blue-jay, gentle and certain. Then, should a new corn come later, Blue-jay will bring instant relief.

Most families have a package of Blue-jay Plasters at home, always ready. Relief is always handy, and instant.

Paring never cures. Harsh liquids are harmful. Blue-jay removes the corns permanently, roots and all. The first application removes 91 per cent. More stubborn cases require a second or third treatment.

Wear new shoes—any shoes—with complete comfort. Forget your feet. Blue-jay points the way. Know tonight.

BAUER & BLACK Limited Toronto, Canada. Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay Stops Pain—Ends Corns Instantly Quickly

For Sale by All Druggists. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

Society---

Conducted by Mrs. Edmund Phillips

Lady White has returned from a six weeks' visit to the Thousand Islands, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Grant Cooper, at her country house.

• • •

Major D. B. Bowie, R.C.D., has returned from England on leave.

• • •

Mr. D. B. Taylor, lieutenant C.F.A., arrived in Canada from the front last week.

• • •

Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., has painted a picture of Sir Arthur Currie, which occupies a prominent position at the Royal Academy Exhibition in London.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Etches have gone to Centre Island for the rest of the summer.

• • •

Miss J. MacBeth Greene is in town from Vancouver, B.C., and is at the King Edward.

• • •

Sir Augustus and Lady Nanton and their family, Winnipeg, are spending a few days at Banff, en route to the coast.

• • •

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Paul Sargeant, Manchester, N.S., to Miss Pauline Twining, Brookline, N. S., daughter of the late Mr. Charles F. Twining, London, England, and a cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal.

• • •

Col. J. B. Maclean, Mrs. Maclean and Miss Rennie are at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

• • •

Lady Howland, St. Catharines, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Lindsey, at Centre Island.

• • •

Mr. Sutherland of the department of education, parliament buildings, is spending the summer at Meech Lake.

• • •

Inspector Geddes is spending his holidays on a motoring trip down to Montreal.

• • •

Col. and Mrs. McKelvey Bell gave a dinner in Halifax in honor of Rear Admiral Chambers, London, England, and Col. Courtney, Ottawa.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Houston and their children, Ottawa, have been at the Highland Inn., Algonquin Park.

• • •

The marriage took place oh the first of August in London of the Hon. Mrs. George Nicholson, daughter of Viscount Elibank to Brig.-Gen. Seely, former British minister of war, and later of the Canadian Cavalry.

• • •

Dr. Walter Wilmott was in town for a few days, and returned to Go Home Bay.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pope and Mr. McCauley Pope spent the week-end and holiday on a motor trip to Prince Edward County.

• • •

Col. Graham Chambers has been transferred to the Moore Barracks Hospital, England.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dunn have bought a house in DeLisle avenue and moved in last week.

• • •

Mrs. Charlebois, Bloor street, has taken a flat in Folkstone.

• • •

Mr. Maitland Newman, C.E.F., who is home on leave after being wounded, is visiting Lady Hughes at Eagle Lake. Miss Phyllis Edwards is also a guest there.

• • •

Mr. Boris Hambourg left Calgary last week for the coast.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Capt. A. E. (Johnnie) Jukes, 72nd Battalion, Canadian Seaforths, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jukes, Vancouver, B.C., to Gerda Cecilia, second daughter of the late Col. Arnold Henry Grant Kemball, C.B., D.S.O., 54th Battalion, C.E.F., late 5th Gurkhas, Indian army, and Mrs. Kemball, Falls street, Kaslo, B.C.

• • •

Capt. D. A. McKinnon, 3rd Regt. C. M.R., Mrs. McKinnon, Miss McKinnon, and Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Major Hodgson, R.F.C., arrived in Halifax last week.

• • •

Dr. Goggin and Miss Muriel Goggin spent the week-end at Bowmanville-on-the-Lake.

• • •

Mrs. Sydney Paterson left on Thursday to visit her sister, Mrs. S. W. Sumner, wife of Mr. Sumner, agent-general of New Brunswick, at their home in Moncton; afterwards Mrs. Paterson will visit friends in Nova Scotia.

• • •

Miss Mary Wrinch, Wychwood, Miss Lizars, and the Misses Price are on a trip up the Saguenay.

• • •

Mrs. Lapham, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Boddy, Winchester street, left for New York on Sunday.

• • •

Miss Dorothy Payne, Hamilton is the guest of Miss Holmes, Admiral road.

• • •

Mrs. H. C. Houston, Cluny Crescent, arrives in town from Shanty Bay, and leaves later with Mrs. Houston for the Caledon Club.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Denison Dana returned on Friday from a ten days' motor trip.

• • •

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. S. Dinnick left for Loon Lake last week, where Mr. Frederick Robins was a week-end guest.

• • •

Mrs. Van Strawbenzie left on Friday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Allen Case at their house on Lake Simcoe.

Dr. Goldwin Howland has returned from a visit to the Highland Park Inn.

• • •

Mrs. George Marks is in Winnipeg, where she will be to the end of the month.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ince have returned from St. Andrew's.

• • •

Mrs. J. Garvin is the guest of Mrs. F. N. G. Starr at Go Home Bay.

• • •

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell has left for British Columbia, where he will be for the remainder of the summer.

• • •

Mrs. Robert J. Bruce has left to visit her mother at Port Perry.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Macklem have returned from a visit to Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Evan A. Begg and Mr. W. K. Pearce are leaving shortly for Kenebunk Beach.

• • •

The Misses Murphy have taken a house at Bedford for the holidays to be near their brother, Maj. Sterndale Murphy, who is taking a course at the school for officers.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Macfarlane have returned from Jackson's Point.

• • •

Mrs. Cawthra Mulock is leaving this week for Roche's Point to pay a visit to Miss Ina Matthews.

• • •

Mr. G. R. Bremmer, who is with an Ottawa Forestry battalion, is stationed in the great park at Windsor, near the statue of the Prince Consort, and finds it much more congenial than with the Army Service Corps in France.

• • •

Mr. W. S. Andrews left town to join his wife and infant son at Kennebunk Beach, on a short holiday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Glenholme Moss have returned from a holiday at Bobcaygeon.

• • •

Sir Hardman Lever, Bart., has arrived in Ottawa from England, and is at the Chateau Laurier.

• • •

Miss Mary Garrett has arrived in Niagara from Northampton, Mass., to spend a month.

• • •

Mrs. William Hendrie and her children, Hamilton, have left for the French River, where they will spend the remainder of the summer in their house-boat.

• • •

Mr. G. Grenville Hunter has volunteered for service in the United States army, and will shortly go into training. Mrs. Hunter is in the Berkshire Hills, where her father, Mr. Acton Burrows, has been visiting her.

• • •

Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K. C., who spent a few days in Winnipeg, has proceeded to the coast.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Pemberton are leaving Winnipeg shortly to live in Toronto.

• • •

Lady Braid, who owns dachshunds, has restored to them their English name, for they were not originally a German breed, and calls them "spit" dogs, for they were used for turning the roast in former days.

• • •

The Rev. C. Ensor Sharp is at the Hotel McAlpine, New York.

• • •

Mr. E. Byron Hostetter was in Toronto last week to make a presentation of books to the Davisville Military Hospital in behalf of Mrs. Hostetter, who was unable to be present in person. The books, which were given by her as a slight token of her pleasure at her brother's return from the front, are intended to form the nucleus of a library for the use of the returned soldiers. It is needless to say that Mrs. Hostetter's gift was very much appreciated.

• • •

Mr. W. S. Andrews left town to join his wife and infant son at Kennebunk Beach, on a short holiday.

• • •

Mrs. Reginald Shannon has returned from England, where she has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Graham Watson.

• • •

Mrs. Bryce McMurrich and her little daughter, who have recently returned from England, spent yesterday in town from DeGrassi Point.

• • •

Miss Dorothy Roberts is the guest of Mrs. F. Lee on the Georgian Bay.

• • •

Mrs. William Ince has returned from St. Andrew's.

• • •

Mr. Eugene Beaupre has returned from a camping trip on Stony Lake, where Mrs. Beaupre and her children, who are leaving this week, will spend the remainder of the summer.

• • •

Mrs. J. Ernest Proctor and Miss Bessie Nicholls are motoring to DeGrassi Point today.

• • •

Mrs. Galbraith and the Misses Galbraith motored over from Niagara-on-the-Lake at the beginning of the week to meet Miss Marjorie Galbraith, who had been spending some months in St. Louis.

• • •

Mr. R. S. Moorhead, M.B., F.R.S.C., leaves town today for New York, en route to France, where he has been offered an appointment in the R.A.M.C. Dr. Moorhead expects to be surgeon in one of the casualty clearing stations, of which Col. Herbert Bruce is in charge. Mrs. Moorhead will accompany him to New York, and during his absence will stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Umphrey, Russholme road.

• • •

Mrs. John Gee, Wellesley street, is at Franklin Island, Muskoka.

• • •

The Misses Mayne, Kate and Antoinette Delaney, Fairview boulevard, have gone to Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, on an extended trip.

• • •

Mrs. Alex. Cook, Miss Ethel Cook and Miss Norman Ray are staying at the Capstan Inn, Wasaga Beach.

• • •

Miss Helen Trombley, Hamilton, and Mrs. E. Pearson, of The World staff, Toronto, are enjoying a holiday in Atlantic City.

• • •

Mr. Alfred Cuddy, chief of police, Mrs. Cuddy and their family have left for their home in Calgary, Alta., after having spent some weeks in Quebec and Toronto, visiting Mrs. Valentine in the latter place.

Miss Florence Baxter, Pittsburg, Pa., is in town on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rowan, Miss Kathleen Rowan, West Bloor street, are at their summer house, Shadow Bay, Lake Muskoka.

• • •

Engagements.

Mr and Mrs. George Wainwright, of 159 Withrow avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mary Laura to Mr. P. J. O'Gorman, of Sudbury, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly the last week of August.

BELL—BLAKE.

The marriage took place on Saturday in St. James' Cathedral, Hamilton, of Frances Gardener, only daughter of Mr. Charles Blake, Hamilton, to Mr. William Bell, whose parents are in Scotland. The Rev. J. Taylor, curate of the cathedral, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely white satin gown, with a wreath of orange blossom holding her veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. Mr. John Blake, brother of the bride, assisted as best man, wearing his uniform of the 120th Battalion (Hamilton). After the reception the bride and groom left for their own home.

MASSAGE
Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massages. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, Telephone North 345

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Duff and the Misses Duff have left for Algonquin Park where they are spending the hot weather at the Algonquin Inn.

• • •

Captain Percy W. Beatty, formerly of Toronto who a short time ago returned from overseas, having been wounded while on active service, will in future reside in the Capital and will be joined by his wife and children in the near future.

• • •

Miss Jessie McLachlan who has been for some time driving a motor ambulance in France, and recently had the misfortune while there to break her arm, has been granted three month's leave to return to Canada. Mrs. and Miss Edith McLachlan met Miss Jessie in Montreal on her return recently and the party motored to their summer home in Arnprior.

• • •

Captain Edward Knox of Toronto who is home from the front on leave and who was spending a short time in the Capital with his sisters the Misses Ivy and Marjorie Knox at the Roxborough, has now returned to Toronto.

• • •

Lieut. Gerald Holland of Toronto who has been spending several weeks at St. John's, Que., with his sister Mrs Tom Keefer and Capt. Keefer has returned to the capital.

• • •

Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood have gone to their summer residence at Blue Sea Lake to remain for the balance of the warm weather and are accompanied by Miss Norah Sherwood.

• • •

Lord Charles Cavendish and the Ladies Maud, Blanche and Anne Cavendish who have recently been for some time in Quebec with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are now leaving for St. Andrew's, N. B. where they will be guests of Lord and Lady Shaughnessy at their summer residence.

• • •

The Misses McLeod Clarke who have been the guests of Mrs. Kingsmill and Mrs. Beardmore at Portland, on the Rideau Lakes, have now returned to town.

• • •

Mrs. Fred Anderson has returned from Toronto where she has been the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anderson.

• • •

Mrs. Archibald Parker has left for Little Metis to spend the month of August. Her daughters the Misses Grace and Julia Parker have been there for some weeks.

• • •

Mrs. W. C. Edwards accompanied by her niece Miss Ruth Cameron has left for St. Patrick's, where they are the guests of Mrs. H. Allan Bate and later will be joined by Miss Eleanor Cameron. Miss Edith MacLachlan is also leaving shortly to be Mrs. Bate's guest at St. Patrick's.

• • •

Sir Joseph and Lady Pope and Miss Adele Pope have left for Little Metis to spend the month of August.

• • •

Sir Collingwood and Lady Schreiber have returned from Halifax where they have been for the past few weeks.

• • •

Mrs. Kenneth McLachlan and children of Toronto, are at present in Arnprior visiting Mrs. McLachlan, Sr. at her summer residence.

• • •

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar who is in England is actively engaged in doing Red Cross work in London, having recently registered at the High Commissioner's Office with her younger son, Lieut. Percival Biggar who is in the Royal Flying Corps.

• • •

Lieut. Edmund Cloran has arrived in the capital from England to spend a few weeks with his parents, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Cloran.

LAKEFIELD.

Mr. George Mackenzie, of Ottawa, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie, at The Grove.

• • •

Mr. Gordon Ridpath and Master George, Toronto, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ridpath.

• • •

Mr. F. J. Lillicrop, of Toronto, was a recent visitor.

• • •

Miss E. Blachloch, Toronto, is with Mrs. Frank Waldon.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Couch, and Mr. A. Couch, Toronto, are with friends at Warsaw.

VICTORIA BEACH.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Dudley, of Whitby, opened their cottage here the past week.

• • •

Rev. and Mrs. Imrie and family, Toronto, have been staying with Mrs. Shields, at Wicklow.

• • •

Mrs. Helm and Miss Katharine Giles, of Toronto, are visiting Mrs. George Barfelt.

• • •

Mrs. P. H. Philp, Toronto, is staying with Colborne friends.

• • •

Mrs. W. J. Greig, Toronto, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, at Loughbreeze.

• • •

Miss A. E. Simmons has opened her cottage here.

COBOURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mears have returned to Toronto after spending holidays with friends.

• • •

A delightful dance was held on Friday evening at Strathmore, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas.

• • •

Miss Evelyn Runciman, Toronto, is holidaying here at the home of her aunt, the Misses McBride.

• • •

Miss Bessie Herald, Toronto, spent some time here pleasantly with friends.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and family, and Miss Grace Roddick, were among the visitors of the week.

• • •

At a delightful organ recital given in St. Peter's Church on Friday evening by Miss K. Warner, the assisting artists were Prof. Jas. McDickinson, organist of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Mrs. Young, Toronto, soprano, and Mrs. Fullerton, Cobourg, contralto.

• • •

Mr. Allison Maxwell, of Pittsburg, has joined his family here, who are spending the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCook.

• • •

Mr. A. D. Wilgress, Miss A. Weaver, Miss Lottie Geddens, Mrs. L. T. Proctor, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and family are among Torontonians who registered recently at the Arlington.

• • •

Mrs. L. Dunn, Toronto, is staying at Cedarmere, where other Torontonians who have recently registered, are Mrs. Blackhall, Miss Sparling, Miss Helen Mullin, Messrs. Geo. Clark, E. G. West, E. C. West and others.

• • •

Miss F. C. Boswell, Los Angeles, who has been visiting her brother in Toronto, spent a few days with friends here.

• • •

The fete held on the beautiful grounds at the Arlington on Wednesday, in aid of wounded soldiers, proved a very delightful event.

• • •

Mr. Sam Cornell, New York City, is visiting his mother, Madame Albertini, and sister, Mrs. Clive Pringle.

G. G. B. G. BAND AT HANLAN'S SUNDAY.

Overture	Oberon ..... Weber.
Echoes from The Metropolitan Opera House	..... by Tobani.
Fantasia, on "Auld Lang Syne"	..... Brooks.
Scene from "The Chocolate Soldier,"	..... Strauss.
Four Indian Love Lyrics from the "Garden of Kama"	.... by Finden.
1—"The Temple Bells."	
2—"Less than the Dust."	
3—"Kashmiri Song."	
4—"Till I Wake."	
A Chinese Episode	..... Bendix.
Grand Scene, "Madame Butterfly"	..... Puccini.
Sketch, "Ireland Forever,"	Myddleton.
A Hunting Scene	.... by Buccalossi.
Paraphrase on "Nearer My God to Thee"	..... by Bendix.
Suite,	.... "Americana" .... by Thurban.
1—March, "The Tiger's Tail."	
2—"When Malindy Sings."	
3—Sketch, "The Water Melon Fete."	
God Save the King.	

GUTHRIE—WESTNEY.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at 44 Bain avenue, the residence of the bride, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss Alice H. Westney was married to Mr. William H. Guthrie, councillor of Whitby Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Scott, of St. John's Church (where the bride was very active in church and Sunday School work), assisted by Rev. W. S. Westney, uncle of the bride, and a clergyman of the Church of England for over 50 years. The bride was given away by her brother and Miss Muriel Westney, niece of the bride, acted as flower girl. The bride was gowned in white georgette crepe over white silk embroidered in pearls, with veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of sweetheart roses and white sweet peas. The groom's gift to her was a diamond and pearl pendant, and to the flower girl a bracelet. Both bride and groom are well known in Ontario County, and they will live on their splendid farm on the 4th concession, where Mr. Guthrie is a successful farmer, and a councillor of the township. Among the relatives and friends present were Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Niagara Falls; Mr. Richard Guthrie and Miss Edith Guthrie, Whitby; Mrs. Somerville, Pickering; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Westney, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Westney, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, East Toronto; Mrs. Moore, Deer Park; Mrs. Stephenson, East Toronto; Mrs. Cockburn, East Toronto; Misses Stephenson, Miss Moore, Miss Cockburn, Miss Wetheridge, and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chapman.

McKENDRICK—BRINES.

On Friday evening, Aug. 3, at St. Barnabas Church, Danforth avenue, by Rev. F. E. Farncombe, a quiet wedding was solemnized when Mildred (Mil), sixth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brines, was married to Corp. A. R. McKendrick, 10th R.G., C.E.F. The pretty bride looked very sweet in a cream serge tailor-made, and hat to match, with a corsage bouquet of ophelia roses; she was attended by her sister, Mrs. W. C. Schultz, as matron of honor; Mr. W. C. Schultz was the best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of Mr. W. C. Schultz, Crawford street, the immediate relations only being present. The bride and groom received some very pretty gifts, among them being a silver tea service, and they will live at 55 Kimberley avenue. The bride will be at home after Sept. 1.

TO CLEAN COTTON CLOTHES LINES.

These lines often become soiled and it is advisable to wash them. Wind the line and tie in several places to form a skein. Put in a pan of cold water, together with some shaved-up laundry soap. Place upon the stove and boil until the dirt has been boiled out. It will have to be turned over several times. Rinse several times in warm water and hang the skein out in the air to dry. It will be like new.

If you want a business opportunity keep your eye on the classified advertisement section.

Sunlight Soap

There is pleasure at every stage in the use of Sunlight. In the washing—for the work is greatly lightened. In the ironing—for the clothes have such a fresh, sweet air of newness. In the wearing—for the clothes have inherited the exquisite purity of Sunlight itself — and are clean indeed.

A $5,000 guarantee attests the purity of Sunlight Soap. All grocers sell it.

12

REFINEMENT In Laundry Work

The domestic finish given collars and cuffs—the hand laundering given silk shirts and other fine and delicate materials, the shaping of socks—the repairing, ironing and finishing mean the production of the highest refinement in laundry work. This service is yours at ordinary cost—why not avail yourself of it. Telephone us today.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
THE REAL WHITE WAY
TELEPHONE MAIN 7466.

ORDER BLANK---TEAR OUT---MAIL TODAY

THE TORONTO WORLD,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find $1.00, for which please ship me, all charges prepaid, one complete set of RIDPATH'S LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE in 25 volumes, bound in Holliston Linen, and I agree to pay the balance of $27.00 at the rate of $5.00 per month, beginning on the first day of the month following receipt of books. When I have paid for the Library it becomes my property.

No Collectors to Annoy You

I understand that in order to economize in clerk hire and other collection expenses, the United Newspaper Association has consented to send out all notices of monthly dues and issue receipts therefor, and to whom I will make all future payments direct by mail.

Name..... Street.....

Occupation..... Town.....

Name of firm connected with.....

I have lived here since.....

(If under age, father, mother or guardian should sign this order).
FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER, DEDUCT 10 PER CENT., REMITTING $25.20 ONLY.

PREPARING FOR NEW CONVENTION

Plans Nearly Ready for Non-Partisan Win-the-War Meeting.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 11. — It is stated today that plans are nearing completion for a meeting next Tuesday night of the executive and relief committee of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association at which, according to expectations of officials of the association, impetus will be given plans for a non-partisan win-the-war convention representative of western Canada.

"Within 48 hours, after the executive meeting, plans for calling the convention will be well under way," said Lieut. W. H. Shepard, secretary of the association, today. Tentative scheme provides for calling together of representatives of the great war veterans, board of trade, Canadian club, rotary club, brotherhood of locomotive engineers, grain exchange and other organizations as well as representative citizens. These men, it is believed, will approve of the proposed convention and proceed with the necessary arrangements.

The new party, said Lieut. Shepard, will be strictly non-partisan, and will have no politics except its determination to secure a win-the-war government.

It is understood today that a group of South Winnipeg Liberals are proceeding with their arrangements for a mass meeting of Liberals of the constituency to discuss the political situation.

NON-RETURN OF EMPTIES REASON FOR EMBARGO

Lehigh Valley Railroad Claim Cars Were Held Up in Canada.

Relative to the embargo placed by the Lehigh Valley Railway on G. T. R. coal cars Works Commissioner Harris, Ontario's fuel controller, has wired H. B. McCue, the controller's representative in the United States, for all information as to the reason. The Lehigh authorities claim that it was due to the failure of the G. T. R. to return empties promptly.

CROPS OF WESTERN PROVINCES.

A traveler just here from Calgary says the crop for all the western provinces will at the best average not more than sixty per cent. of the regular yield; but that with the prevailing high prices the farmers will have a fair year nevertheless.

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition.

632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

"For two years I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas in the Stomach. It afterwards attacked my Heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine, but none of them did me any good. At last I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion."

FRED J. CAVEEN.

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

WIDOW RECEIVES HER HUSBAND'S ENTIRE ESTATE

John Scott of Aurora Bequeaths Large Sum to Wife.

John Scott, an insurance agent, who died in Aurora Aug. 1, bequeathed his entire $7377 estate to his wife, by a will made June 5, 1907. It included a house and lot in Aurora worth $2500, $750 in household goods, $690 in cash, a horse and buggy, $100; insurance business inventories, $300; book debts and promissory notes, $650, and $1887 in two mortgages.

George Goodier, 332 Euclid avenue, a soldier, who died Jan. 17, 1917, left his whole estate valued at $3000, to his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Goodier.

Mrs. Caroline B. Young has applied for administration of the estate of her husband, Henry Willis Young, who died July 13 intestate. Two savings accounts for $1094 make up the estate.

STOLE BICYCLE TUBES.

Pleading guilty to a charge of stealing seventeen bicycle tubes from his employer, John Watson was committed to the jail farm for twenty days by Magistrate Denison in the police court Saturday morning.

MUST SEE ACTIVE SERVICE.

The board of control on Saturday issued an order to the effect that only men who had seen actual active service should be engaged in civic departments, and that others, such as discharged invalided men who had never seen the front, should be employed only temporarily until active service men had been secured.

GREAT WAR VETERANS GIVE OUT STATEMENT

Association is Non-Political, But is Against All Anti-Conscriptionists.

Following the meeting held Friday night behind closed doors by the newly-elected executive of the Great War Veterans, Col. E. B. B. Hardy, president-elect, gave out the following statement:

"The meeting held by the new executive of the Great War Veterans' Association was mainly for the purpose of clearly demonstrating a reconstructive policy so far as the work of organization was concerned. It was an effort to put the association on a good business footing, so the work will be carried on efficiently and with despatch.

"The association is fundamentally and absolutely non-political and non-sectarian," continued Col. Hardy.

"We do not wish to be compared with ward political organizations or to be associated by the public mind with them in any way. We do intend, however, to further in every way we can one of our primary patriotic aims, which is to win the war, to keep Canadian troops effectively in the war and to assist by every good means to bring this present conflict to a speedy conclusion.

"And," added the new president of the G.W.V.A., "we are definitely opposed to every public man who is opposed to conscription and its immediate enforcement, believing that a further trial of the voluntary system is only courting disaster and making for confusion."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER COMING TO TORONTO

A Complete Reorganization of Toronto's Liberal Party is Expected.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected in Toronto about next Wednesday to attend an important conference.

It is understood that the leader of the Liberal party has requested a meeting of conscription Liberals, labor Liberals and national service Liberals to meet him when he arrives here, and it is expected that his wishes will be fulfilled. According to a well-informed Liberal, who came to Toronto from Ottawa this morning, a complete reorganization of the party in Toronto will be gone into, with all factions getting a chance to participate.

The same authority brings word that the Montreal Conservatives have been informed that the election will not be held in October, but will be deferred in order to give the tribunals a try at the Military Service Act, with the exemptions to service being most generous.

SAXON DEALERS SIGN CONTRACTS

Retail Motor Car Men Believe Coming Year Will Be Big One for Industry.

Fullest confidence thru the country that the coming months will see nothing but increased prosperity for the nation is indicated by the manner in which Saxon dealers from coast to coast and gulf to Canada are contracting for next year's allotment of Saxon motor cars.

In the last two weeks many big contracts have been closed with dealers in the larger cities of the country and in a number of other cities which lie in the heart of the farming region of the country. Every one of these dealers has signed for a large number of cars and in many cases a number much greater than last year.

The Loveland Company, distributors for Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, has a contract that amounts to $1,732,000, and the Hathaway Motor Company of Kansas City has signed for cars to the value of $1,270,500. Des Moines, Iowa, and Philadelphia's contracts amount to more than one million dollars, while such smaller cities as Atlanta, Ga., and Sioux City, Iowa, have contracts that call for cars valued at more than $500,000.

In addition to these cities many other dealers have signed for cars in lots of more than three hundred each. Among them are the dealers at Memphis, Spokane, Boise, Helena, Syracuse, Omaha, Neb., Portland, Ore.; Stockton, Cal.; Albany, Cincinnati, Columbus, Hastings, Neb.; Richmond, Va.; Dayton, Ohio, and Oklahoma City.

"This year will see the best fall selling season we ever have had," says R. C. Getsinger, sales manager of the Saxton Motor Car Corporation. "The slight decrease which was felt all over the country in the last spring will be more than made up by the fall buyers.

"With the feeling of confidence restored in the country and with the bumper crops which are now practically assured, to say nothing of the big increase in industrial and manufacturing enterprises, the public is going to buy motor cars. Many are now placing orders that they have been holding off on since spring, and many more are buying because they are certain that business is going on as usual.

"I believe that the selective draft will help the motor selling situation. With it out of the way a large number of prospective motor car owners will be able to select their own cars, a thing they could no do until they saw whether they were going to be selected for military service.

"This fall is going to be a big one in every line, and I believe that the best proof of that is to be found in the motor car dealers, who are all preparing for increased business. They know the people and conditions, and their opinion may generally be taken as a pretty good estimate of their own particular locality."

FORMS OF DECLARATION NOW BEING PREPARED

Ontario List Will Not Be Used in Dominion Election.

Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general, stated on Saturday that the law clers of the legislative assembly has received instructions and was now preparing the forms of declarations to be made in connection with the enrolment of voters upon the new Ontario voters' lists.

"Does that indicate that the new Ontario list will be used in the coming federal elections?" he was asked.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Lucas. "The Dominion Government may make a list of its own, but we have no idea what Ottawa intends to do, and are only taking the first steps to get our own list ready. It is thought the list will take three months to complete."

GREAT RESPONSE TO THE PRODUCTION CALL

Hundred Men a Day Placed Thru Activities of War Production Club.

"We are putting thru about 100 men a day and everyone seems well satisfied," was the reassuring statement made Saturday by Rev. J. A. Miller of the War Production Club and Ontario Employment Bureau, who is handling the gigantic farm-labor problem for the province.

Letters by the score are arriving, all appealing for help, and Rev. Miller states that the call is having a splendid response in the city. He quoted the piano men of Toronto, who have freed ten per cent. of their employes for several weeks, which will mean 150 men for the farms. Another to heed the call was a big Toronto provisioner, who phoned in that he will release twelve men.

VOLCANO STILL SPUTTERS.

San Salvador, Salvador, Aug. 11.—The volcano which early in June laid waste the region around the Salvadorean capital continues to spout burning lava. Thousands of persons, natives and foreigners, daily visit the scene of the eruption.

Nuxated Iron to Make New Age of Beautiful Women and Vigorous Iron Men

Say Physicians—Quickly Puts Roses Into the Cheeks of Women and Most Astonishing Youthful Vitality Into the Veins of Men—It Often Increases the Strength and Endurance of Delicate, Nervous, "Run-Down" Folks 100 Per Cent. in Two Weeks' Time.

Opinions of Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City; Dr. James Louis Beyea, for Fifteen Years Adjunct Professor in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and Wm. R. Kerr, Former Health Commissioner, City of Chicago.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the remarkable discovery of organic iron, Nuxated Iron or "Fer Nuxate," as the French call it, has taken the country by storm. It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually are taking it in this country alone. Most astonishing results are reported from its use by both physicians and laymen, so much so that doctors predict that we shall soon have a new age of far more beautiful, rosy-cheeked women and vigorous iron men.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, when interviewed on this subject, said: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale; the flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone; the brain fags and the memory fails and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked, are responsible for another grave iron loss.

"Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

"Former Health Commissioner, Wm. R. Kerr, of the City of Chicago, says: "I have taken Nuxated Iron myself and experienced its health-giving strength-building effect and in the interest of the public welfare, I feel it my duty to make known the results of its use. I am well past three score years and want to say that I believe my own great physical activity is largely due today to my personal use of Nuxated Iron. From my own experience with Nuxated Iron, I feel it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician, who has studied both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

Dr. James Louis Beyea, for 15 years Adjunct Professor in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, says: "As a physician I have always been opposed to prescribing advertised remedies, and for fifteen years, while Adjunct Professor in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, I taught my medical students that such remedies were generally valueless, but in the case of Nuxated Iron severe tests made on myself and numerous patients, have absolutely convinced me that it is a remedy of most extraordinary merit and one which should be generally prescribed by all physicians. Notwithstanding the fact that I am nearing my 80th birthday, a short course of Nuxated Iron has made me feel like a new man. Friends say, 'What have you been doing to yourself, you look so well and full of life?' In my opinion there is nothing like organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to put youthful strength and power into the veins of the weak, run-down, infirm or aged. But beware of the old forms of metallic iron, which often do more harm than good. To be absolutely sure that my patients get real organic iron and not some form of the metallic variety, I always prescribe Nuxated Iron in its original packages."

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by G. Tamblyn, Ltd., and all good druggists.

Use Cocoanut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

AROUND THE WORLD

To have gained first place as the largest selling gum in the world means much. It means that WRIGLEY'S is liked above all others.

That its quality, lasting flavour and its package are the kind most appreciated.

Back of all this—the enormous sales of WRIGLEY'S show that people have learned its benefits: refreshment—aid to appetite and digestion—soothing, antiseptic influence to mouth and throat and the advantages of sweet, clean breath.

The soldiers and sailors are calling for it daily.

"After every meal"

Made in Canada

The Flavour Lasts

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KING GEORGE SENDS KERENSKY A MESSAGE

Faith in Russia's Powers to Face and Overcome Her Formidable Difficulties.

London, Aug. 11.—King George has sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Kerensky of Russia: "At the commencement of the fourth year of the great conflict, which still rages, and at the moment when you are re-established in the leadership of the free Russian people, I desire to assure you and them, that the British peoples will never relax their efforts against our common enemy. In combined force resolutely exerted by the allies, will be found the security of an honorable peace and true liberty to the world. I recognize all that Russia is now called upon to bear, but I have faith in her powers to face and overcome her formidable difficulties in this hour of trial. (Signed) George R.I."

Trade Topics.

While retailers are experiencing the usual midsummer dullness the wholesale trade is active with fall and winter orders nearly all in, and greatly exceeding in volume last year's.

The August collections were well met, and failures less than a year ago.

Wholesale dry goods report good orders, which are being shipped for fall and winter trade, exceeding the corresponding period of last year.

Hardware is fair, with an upward tendency in nearly all lines. Heavy orders are being placed for spring trade.

In paints and oils there is a seasonable activity.

Groceries is only fair, with sugars active and prices advancing.

From western Canada reports show city trade quiet, but country trade good. The crops are looking decidedly better, but the labor outlook is causing anxiety.

In British Columbia trade conditions are satisfactory. Shipbuilding and industres, mineral and coal, are prosperous, and there is no labor trouble in sight. The fisheries are reported to be above the average.

From the maritime provinces a healthy autumn trade is reported, with crop conditions good. Country collections are fair, with city remittances slow.

Thruout the Dominion trade conditions are encouraging; money easier within the next few weeks, and general confidence with regard to fall and winter trade exceeding in volume normal years.

POINTED QUESTIONS ASKED BY LANCTOT

Seeks Information Regarding Ministers' Connection With National Trust.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The following significant series of questions regarding a certain complicated relationship have been put on the order paper of the house of commons by Roch Lanctot for answering in the near future:

1. Is the Hon. Sir W. T. White still secretary of the National Trust Company, Limited, and still a director of the said company?
2. Is Sir Joseph W. Flavelle still president and director of the said trust?
3. Is Z. A. Lash, of Toronto, chief counsel of the Canadian Northern, and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, still vice-president and director of the National Trust Co., Limited?
4. Is Sir A. E. Kemp, minister militia, still a director of the National Trust Company?
5. Is Sir William Mackenzie, president of the C. N. R., still a director of the National Trust Company?
6. Were the above-named gentlemen occupying said positions referred to in 1914 and until what date?
7. Was there an agreement entered into between the National Trust Company Limited, the Government of Canada and the Canadian Northern Railway for the marketing of the bonds guaranteed by the Canadian Government for $45,000,000 in 1914?
8. Has the said National Trust Company disposed of all the bonds they subscribed to and if not, what is the amount of same left on their hands?

ADVISE GOVERNMENT TO HAND OVER MURDERER

Mission Requests Government to Give Up Slayer of Ruth Cruger.

Rome, Friday, Aug. 10.—The members of the Italian mission to the United States reinforced by the presence of William Marconi, one of their number who recently arrived from America, are still urging upon the government the advisability of giving the United States some satisfaction regarding its request for the extradition of Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger. While the difficulties of extradition pure and simple appear insurmountable, under the Italian penal code, the possibility is again being studied of permitting Cocchi to be taken to America as a witness under arrest.

MINERS MAY STRIKE.

American Bituminous Miners Want Eight-hour Day.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Seventeen thousand bituminous miners in the eastern Kentucky and Tennessee fields are threatening to strike when the mines close tonight. Many failed to report for work today, and every mine in the field will be affected. Conferences between miners' representatives and operators were in progress late this afternoon. The miners ask for an eight-hour day, more pay and recognition of the union.

Do you wish to buy or sell? Look over the classified advertisements and see how interesting they are.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Money Orders and Drafts are issued by this Bank payable in all parts of the world. 234

ESTD 1873

MAIN OFFICE: 15 King St. West.

14 Branches in Toronto.

PRESIDENT CLARKE ENDORSES TANLAC

"It's a Valuable Medicine," Says Head of Toronto Business Firm.

Business men, professional men, farmers, artisans, in fact men and women in all walks of life are testifying daily to the remarkable merits of Tanlac. This incontrovertible evidence was further strengthened the other day by the statement of William E. Clarke, president of the Clarke Products Company, Ltd., Toronto, formerly for six years connected with the Traders' Bank of Toronto, and who is well-known in business circles. Mr. Clarke said:

"I had been worried for some time by a general rundown condition of my system and was greatly troubled with indigestion. After eating I felt a hard lump in the pit of my stomach as though I had swallowed a stone, gas would form and I was constantly belching up sour, undigested particles of food. My liver seemed to be all out of order and I would get up in the morning with a bad taste in my mouth, my breath was offensive and I was worried by a mean, dull headache all day. I had no life nor energy and was afraid I was breaking down from overwork. In fact, I was just about all in when one of my friends, who is a prominent business man, told me about the good Tanlac had done him and advised me to try it.

"I got me a bottle and started taking it, and was surprised at the way I improved. My stomach troubles seem to have disappeared entirely and I never have a headache now like I once had every day. I have got rid of that drowsy, languid feeling that handicapped me so in my work, and am so much better in every way that I gladly recommend Tanlac as a most valuable and effective medicine for troubles like mine were."

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamblyn's Drug Stores and by one regular established agency in every town.—(Advertisement.)

MILITARY AND NAVAL ENGINEERS ON DUTY

Spain Hopes to Keep Up Railway Transportation, Despite the Threatened Strike.

Madrid, Aug. 11—Premier Dato has announced that the ministers of the various departments believe they will be able to assure railroad service despite the strike which was expected to begin last night. Military and naval engineers will be substituted for the strikers. Serious measures have been prepared but the government does not intend to anticipate events by repressive acts.

The Northern Railroad Co. has given the men 48 hours to abandon the strike. If they fail to do so they will be definitely dismissed. The general impression is favorable.

SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

Paris, Aug. 11—Despatches concerning the Spanish strike situation are rare and inconclusive. So far as known only the Northern Railroad is affected. There is a probability the strike may spread to other roads. The split between the men and the company is over questions of discipline and duties, the directors having agreed to consider that of salaries. Even if the struggle should be restricted to this one road its effect on the troubled political and economic situation cannot but be extremely grave.

POLISH COUNCIL IS HOLDING A CONGRESS

Outlines Plans for Future Endeavors While in Session at Moscow.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—The Polish National council, which is assembled at Moscow, has endorsed the resolution of the Polish Socialist Congress and the program outlined by the congress for future endeavors is as follows:

To secure from Austria and Germany and all neutral countries sanction for Polish representatives in the peace conference.

To secure the assistance of the Polish chief military commission in accomplishing the withdrawal of Poles from the Russan army.

To appoint committees to explain Poland's reconstruction plans.

To unite all organized forces of Polish Society to help free Russia in her struggle with pacifism.

To make an effort to have the Polish question put forward in the peace negotiations.

War Summary

BY W. H. STEWART.

The allies in Flanders have utilized the intervals between the heavy rainstorms of the past week to thrust out further against the precious bit of higher ground left in German hands. The most important thrust is that of the British who won in hard fighting the possession of the Westhoek ridge and village on Friday. This advance had a frontage of two miles south of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and the general effect has been not only the bringing of the British lines near the Ostend-Thruout-Roulers-Menin railway, but the giving them of the high ground which overlooks this line north of the Lys River toward Menin.

The French have been clearing the enemy out of positions in the region of Dixmude, Bixschoote, and Langemarck. They have also captured several farms in this region along the road to Thruout.

The attack is, therefore, into Belgium. It is by this route that the allies can hope to win the speediest success, but the unfavorable campaigning weather may prevent the completion of the campaign before winter. British periodicals of influence are educating the public into the desirability of driving the enemy out of Belgium to rid London of the airplane menace, so the intentions are at present to proceed with the campaign quite vigorously if the weather permits.

The Canadians have also kept up their steady pressure against Lens, and the enemy is slowly but surely losing ground. He knows that he cannot hold the town very long, for he proceeded some time ago to loot and destroy the principal public buildings before the British guns began to destroy the town.

It is unquestionable that the Hunnish policy of destruction is having an influence on allied strategy. For example, the allies are loath to make a direct attack on Lille with its historic monuments, so they are attempting a turning movement by way of Belgium. The German, however, depending on terrorism to affect a great part of his purpose, is pretty sure to destroy Lille if he has any time to do so.

Future of Russia

The next fortnight will probably show whether the enemy is to proceed with the invasion of Russia, or is to fail in his project. The only thing which would tempt him into entering that country in a desire to reach and control the coasts of the Black Sea, is the present reputed disorganized condition of the Russian armies, dilated upon in the despatches until it has become nauseating. Doubtless, the Russians have got rid of the disaffected elements or subdued them in the important sectors of their front, but the question of their ability to make a stubborn stand, or even to launch a counter-offensive depends on their immediately available supply of munitions. A great quantity must have gone in the retirement. Some of their withdrawals in the Carpathians have only been for a few miles to permit them to reach strong defensive positions, to concentrate forces against attack, and to be near munitions, stores and depots.

The Russian front, it may be repeated, is 1600 miles long, and it cannot be held with the same degree of concentration per yard as the western front. The Russians, therefore, have established outposts and patrols in a thin line at the least vulnerable portions, and these, when attacked, fall back on their supports, while the reserves, posted at convenient distances of two or three days' march, at once begin to proceed toward the threatened points. This accounts for the fact that an attack of the enemy often succeeds for two or three days, and then it vanishes from the German official communications. The Germans have no use for any failures.

The Germans began a march down the Sereth River, after stopping stock still southwest of Chotin. They proceeded gaily on their path. Then they became strangely silent about this section of the front. The Rumanians and Russians then reported the defeat of their attacks.

Audacity Chief Quality

The Russian higher command has always adopted audacity as its supreme policy, and Kornilloff, from his record already made this summer, is not the least among the audacious. This fieneral, in fact, has traveled further on his nerve and a bold front than any other allied commander except the Grand Duke Nicholas. Since audacity is the foremost trait of the Russian command, it would be rather unusual, if it merely awaited the pending renewal of the enemy offensive. It may develop that rapid Russian action may bring a surprising change over the battlefront. The chief handicap at present is the disorganized condition of affairs behind the front. While the socialist proselytes in the army were running away without fighting, the workmen and railway employes in the rear were out on strike, so that the Russian generals had nothing else to do than to continue their retreat.

France's Big Army

The news that France, instead of verging on exhaustion, has three million soldiers in the war zone, and ample reserves behind them to last thruout the war cannot but be disconcerting to the Germans. The enemy, however, it is said, is greatly helped by an excess of caution in civilian war ministers and politicians, composing war cabinets. When a section of the London press took up a cry about a lack of control or something of the same category over the military command in the autumn of 1915, when, in reality, the much censured offensive at Loos formed part of the allied strategic scheme to call back the German armies about to enter Russia, the politicians, quick to sieze on anything likely to give them credit, at once formed a war council.

An expert of the war office, who accompanied the London war council on its first trip to Paris has given a report of their conversation on military matters. That report, if read by any person with the slightest familiarity with military affairs, is sufficient to condemn any interference of politicians in military matters.

Lincoln, who used to interfere in the planning and execution of campaigns, at last found that wherever he interfered he would reap a harvest of failure and so he hit upon the sensible policy of leaviny everything to Gen. Grant and his staff. As soon as he did this, the Northern arms began to prevail. When the allied politicians formed their war councils, the generalship of the allies became half-paralyzed. Excess of caution, it is charged, has marred the campaigns. It now seems that last spring the allies had the Germans in France in a serious plight, and that if they had driven their attack home, they would have broken the German army. Instead of allowing this to be done, the French socialist members, acting as if they were the tools of Berlin, raised an outcry, and the French Government relieved of his command Nivelle, the most audacious general of France in the present war. Petain, his successor, is as eager for an offensive as ever, but the French politicians have shown no inclination to give him full control. The consequence is that the French people are getting out of patience with their politicians, and there may be an explosion. The relieving of Nivelle from his command automatically halted the successful advance, for Petain had to take time for the drawing up of his own plans.

Germany's Strength

Hilaire Belloc has made a calculation of the present German numbers. He finds that the Germans organized last winter more divisions than they could maintain in the field, and that they had to send some home, and disband them in the spring, owing to a shortage of the labor supply. The German army on paper numbered at the beginning of June well over five million, and probably five million and a half. This, in the technical sense, is the German army, but it is not the army in its primitive sense, the sense of the novel and the newspaper—that is, a body of armed men in conflict. A modern army is something very different, especially a modern army under field conditions.

The force immediately in contact with the enemy, the men who in rotation occupy the trenches defensively, or are launched offensively to the assault, are a comparatively small proportion of the whole. These are the infantry with a small admixture of dismounted cavalry.

At present, Mr. Belloc finds, one may say, that within a small margin of error, the non-technical infantry alone actively used by the enemy are about 50 per cent. of the organized divisions. If you put the number of divisions at more than 220 and less than 230, and the average strength of a division at more than 12,000 or less than 14,000 men, according to Mr. Belloc, you have a maximum of three millions and a quarter. The number of German battalions organized and within the fighting zone is roughly 2000. The average of a battalion was, probably, at the beginning of June, about 750 men. The German army, therefore, counted at that moment, something like a million and a half bayonets, of whom rather more than a million were on the western front, and rather less than the odd half-million were on the east, from Macedonia to the Baltic.

This force of bayonets has behind it for filling gaps as it wastes much the greater portion of the reserve of German man-power. This reserve consists of the following, roughly speaking, 450,000 to 500,000 men in depot. To supplement these there was nothing but class 1919, 350,000 lads, already in training, or in the field, and another 150,000 to come later. Mr. Belloc says that there is nothing left to comb out from the working population behind the armies. On the contrary, a certain number have had to be sent back this spring to the workshop and the mines, tho only a very small proportion.

Rate of Loss

The rate of loss has differed enormously with the nature of the fighting. Until quite recently there was no appreciable loss on the eastern front except the normal loss from sickness and occasional bombardment. On the western front the great bulk of the losses have been incurred during the course of the great blows delivered against the enemy since the beginning of April, and during the counter-attacks following upon these blows. It is estimated that the total German casualties, from Jan. 1 to the beginning of June, were somewhat over 800,000 men, taking the German army as a whole. Sixty per cent. of the casualties will return to some kind of duty with an average delay of about four months.

Mr. Belloc estimated the German dead so far in the war as two millions. He gives the definite loss as four millions, or a little under. Definite losses mean Germans who will never come back to use in any form whatsoever. A man who has lost a leg or an arm, and is working in an office is not included in definite losses.

While the figures 4,000,000, or a little under, represent today the definite losses of the German army, the losses of the "fighting strength" are another matter altogether. The general losses, the total out of action in the sense that they cannot again be used for active service, is, of course, much larger than the four millions, and the bulk of the balance reappears in the 5,500,000 of the army total. Add to these the definite losses together with the estimate of the reserve furnished by the 1919 class and you get the total mobilizable strength of the enemy in the third year of war in almost exactly the same scale as the other fully mobilized belligerents, more than 13, but less than 14 per cent. of the total population.

The figures of Mr. Belloc are illuminating on the present situation. They show with what few actual numbers the enemy is holding the allies in the west. While the kaiser has a million infantry, the allies have probably three times that number. The problem presented by modern war with its vast instruments of destruction, and its still vaster means of defence, and of prolongation of the campaign is to hasten the end, while the whole tactics of the enemy is to retard the end and trust to intrigue, submarines and socialist conferences to weary the allies of war, and to give him an advantageous peace.

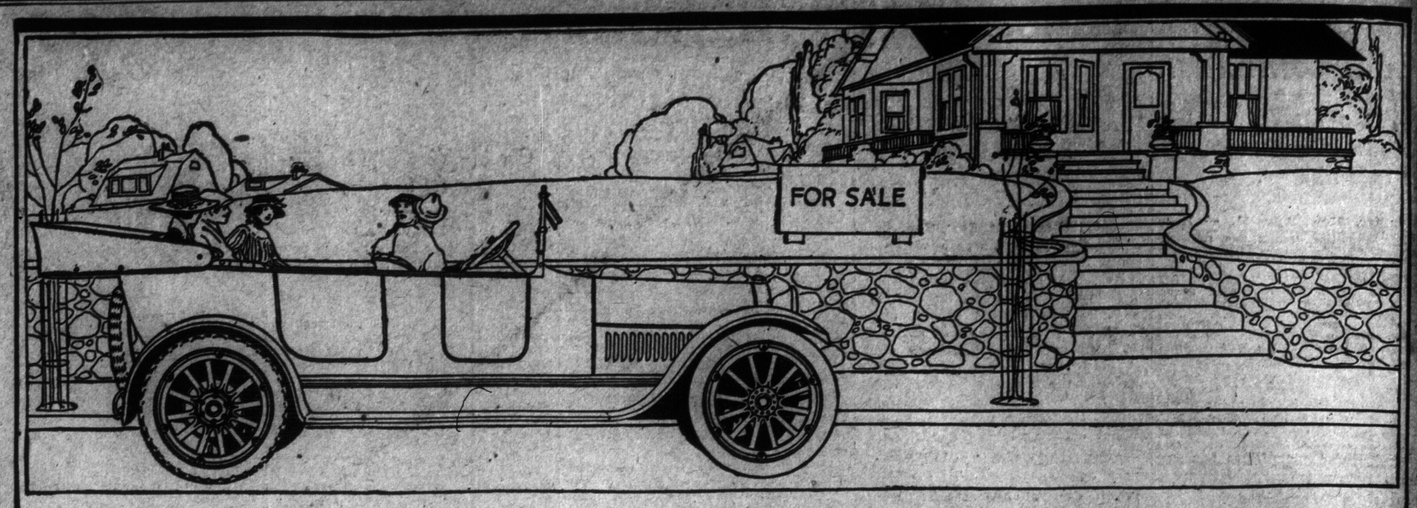
Altho the enemy is so short of fighting men, it must be reckoned that if he enters another winter without decisive defeat, he will scrape together more drafts and, perhaps, even impress prisoners of war in his ranks, as Frederick the Great did many years ago.

ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

No one knows exactly when or why the round towers in Ireland were built, but some believe that the druids erected them as watch towers and places to which to go for safety in time of danger. A good many of the towers have the tops broken down, and those which show the cone tops intact have mostly been restored. There is no door on the ground, the doors being purposely built at about ten or fifteen feet from the ground and were reached by ladders. After the people had climbed inside they drew their ladders up after them and thus were out of reach of the Danes who frequently invaded the country. The tiny windows of these towers are far up toward the top also. About eighty round towers remain in Ireland, but only a few of them are perfect. According to one authority, they were probably built between the ninth and thirteenth centuries.

ECONOMICAL SCREENS.

The wire mesh in one of our screen doors being too worn for service, we replaced it with two thicknesses of white mosquito-netting, and painted both frame and netting a dark green, an inexpensive, serviceable and neat-appearing door resulting. In its painted state the mosquito-netting is stiff and durable, bearing a strong resemblance to wire. Window-screens may also be treated in the same manner with gratifying results.



Buy your car as you would buy your home

LOOK at the buying of your car as you would look at the buying of your home. You can find a house at almost any price you would care to pay. But there are certain necessities you must have if that house is to be a home. You wouldn't, for example, try to get along in tiny, cramped up, uncomfortable rooms. Neither would you live in a house with cheap plumbing, inferior woodwork, ill-fitting doors and rattling windows.

Without going into luxuries, there are certain necessities you must have to justify your calling your house a home—a place you will be proud to own.

It is the same with your car. It must have a certain amount of size, roominess and wheel-base to make it really comfortable and free you from the need of constant apologies. It must have materials of a certain quality to insure its lasting the proper time to justify your investment in it. It must have the proper weight to make it hold the road. It must seat all its passengers in comfort.

You wouldn't buy a house that lacked the real necessities because it cost a few dollars less. Even so it is false economy to buy a car that lacks the essentials of motoring satisfaction because it is cheap to buy.

In the Series 18 Studebaker Cars you get all the needed essentials of complete motoring satisfaction at the lowest possible price.

When you realize that Studebaker, one of the largest producers of cars in the world, enjoying all the economies of great production and great resources, makes a smaller percentage of profit per car than the small car manufacturers, it is obvious that Studebaker includes in its cars those features that small cars must curtail; and quality, both of material and workmanship, that you cannot reasonably expect to find in small cars at their prices.

What is a small initial saving compared to a great sacrifice? Be wise—before you decide what car to buy see the Studebaker.

Nearly every automobile manufacturer has made an increase in prices, but Studebaker prices still remain the same as they were last Spring. This further increases the value of Studebaker cars in comparison with all others.

The increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

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"Built in Studebaker factories at Walkerville, Ont."

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FOUR Roadster - - - $1375
FOUR Touring Car - - 1375
FOUR Landau Roadster - 1635
FOUR Every-Weather Car - 1675

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

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SIX Limousine - - - 3430

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

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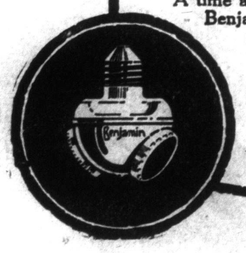

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TO FIX PRICES ON BEER INDUSTRY

French Minister of Food Supplies Takes Action Against Manufacturers.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The minister of food supplies presided yesterday at a meeting of the beer making and beer selling industries, at which an agreement was reached concerning the barley trade in order to stop speculation and bring back malt beer to a reasonabde price. As a result of the agreement barley henceforth may only be bought by a ministerial committee, which will divide it according to the needs of the various districts.

The price of barley has been fixed at 48 francs per hundred weight, and the price of malt will not exceed 85 francs per hundredweight. The price of malt has been 160 francs. The lowering of the price of malt will result in reducing the price of beer proportionately.

Russian General Cleared Of All Political Charges

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—The case against General Gurko, former commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, who recently was arrested on political charges, has been dropped. His offence was committed prior to the enactment of the law giving amnesty for political offences. As yet, however, Gen. Gurko has not been released from prison.

PRICE OF SILVER.

London, Aug. 11. — Bar silver 42 1-16d.

New York, Aug. 11. — Bar silver 82⅛c.

WILSON REMOVES EXEMPTION BOARD

Following President's Order, Board to Be Tried for Accepting Bribes.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Governor Urges That Charges Be Prosecuted to Fullest Extent.

New York, Aug. 11.—All of the men who were exempted from military service by the local exemption board in district 99 will be re-examined by a new board, the members of which it is expected Gov. Whitman will name today. Roscoe S. Conkling, deputy attorney-general, was in charge of the headquarters of the board today pending the appointment of the new members while an examination of the records and papers was being made by investigators employed by Mr. Conkling.

District 99, which is in one of the most congested sections of the east side, was expected to fill a quota of 213. Out of a total of 728 men examined 317 were listed as physically qualified, 303 were rejected and 108 were held for re-examination. There were about 600 aliens on the list yet to be examined when the members of the board were removed last night by order of President Wilson "because of irregularities," after an investigation for the last few days on the part of the department of justice. The order of removal, which came from the state adjutant-general at Albany, concluded as follows: "Governor Whitman urges that the charges now made be prosecuted to the fullest extent." The men removed are Dr. Louis L. Cherry, a druggist; Dr. Henry Michael Groehl, and Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld.

Dr. Cherry, chairman of the board, in a statement issued early today, with the consent of his associates, announced that he would welcome an investigation and characterized "the charges of bribery" as "absurd and ridiculous."

TO INVESTIGATE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Australia to Appoint Commission to Look Into the Matter.

Melbourne, Aug. 10.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency).—Premier Hughes has instructed the inter-state commission to investigate the effect of the export of foodstuffs overseas upon the high cost of living thruout the commonwealth.

The senate has passed a bill repealing the daylight saving law.

The house of representatives has passed a bill permitting returning soldiers up to fifty years of age to enter the commonwealth service.

The senate had adopted a resolution without division, in favor of the appointment of an official representative of commonwealth to the United States.

EXPLOSIVE PLANT BURNED.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 11.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed about half of the million dollar plant of the Aetna Explosives Co. near here early today. Two employes, named Holt and Choisser, were arrested. The plant was working on government contracts, it is said. It had a capacity of 45,000 pounds of powder a day. It was estimated that it will take sixty days to put the plant in working order again.

Comfort in the Home

The Sunshine Furnace chases chills from coldest corners and insures utmost comfort in the home throughout the winter. Don't buy any furnace or heating plant until you have investigated the merits of the "Sunshine."

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F. S. McCluskey, 916 Dundas St.
A. E. Woods, 744 Dovercourt Rd.

SEVERAL FACTORS FELT ON WALL ST.

Financial Rehabilitation, Crop Reports and Decline in Steel Tonnage Help Bears.

New York, Aug. 11 — (Weekly financial review). — Indications that various industrial concerns engaged in filling war contracts are in need of financial rehabilitation and a disappointing crop report constituted the primary factors of this week's irregular stock market.

These conditions were counter-balanced in part by an easy money market which showed no disturbance despite the heavy shifting of loans incident to several large financial operations and the June report of the interstate commerce commission, which pointed to the almost unprecedented prosperity of the railroads of the country. Transportation shares were stimulated for a time but developed sudden heaviness later.

A decrease of more than 500,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel Corporation for June, making the third successive decline since May, caused no surprise in the trade circles, the falling off being attributed to uncertainty regarding the attitude of the Washington authorities.

Stocks representing other war commodities moved heavily, or with some restraint for like reasons, but other specialties, particularly the motors, owed their backwardness to trade conditions, such as the reduced Studebaker dividend and the receivership proceedings instituted against an auto subsidiary company.

Altho international bankers professed to see improvement in the Russian situation, remittances to that country experienced another sharp reversal, rubles falling to a new low record. French and Italian exchanges also manifested occasional weakness. There were large additional engagements of gold for Japan but these were partly offset by a moderate inflow from Canada.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, Toronto, report fluctuations in New York stocks, as follows:

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—					
B. & Ohio.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	400
Erie	24⅞	...	...	...	100
Gt. Nor. pf.	105	...	...	...	600
N. Y. C....	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88¼	200
St. Paul..	66⅞	66⅞	66¾	66⅝	900
Pacifics and Southerns—					
Atchison ...	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	400
Can. Pac...	159	159¼	159	159¼	300
Miss. Pac...	33⅜	33⅝	33	33⅛	4,300
South. Pac.	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	200
South. Ry...	25⅞	25⅞	28⅝	28⅝	1,500
Union Pac..	126⅝	...	...	...	200
Coalers—					
Ches. & O..	60⅝	60½	60⅛	60⅛	500
Leh. Valley.	63⅝	...	...	...	100
Penna.	52½	...	...	...	600
Reading	94	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	800
Industrials, Tractions, Etc.—					
Am. Can....	46⅞	47	46⅜	47	700
Am. Ice	15	...	...	...	100
Anaconda ...	75⅝	76	75¾	75¾	800
Am. S. Tr..	122	122	122	122¼	1,800
Baldwin	70½	70⅝	70	70	1,500
B. Steel B.	115⅞	117¼	115⅞	116⅛	5,800
Chino	55⅛	55⅞	54⅞	55	1,700
Cent. Lea...	93½	94	93¼	93⅛	2,300
Corn Prod..	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	1,200
Crucible ...	80⅜	81⅞	80⅝	81¼	1,900
Distillers ...	27⅛	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	1,200
Gen. Elec...	155	...	...	...	100
Gt. N. Ore.	33⅞	...	...	...	300
I. D.	163	163	162⅝	163	600
I. K.	40	...	...	...	100
Loco.	67½	70¼	67½	70¼	1,100
Mex. Pet....	95⅛	95⅝	95	95	500
Marine	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30½	1,200
do. pref...	91⅝	92⅜	91½	91⅞	10,200
Pr. Steel...	73	...	...	...	.....
Rep. Steel..	89¼	89⅝	89	89	2,600
Ray Cons...	27½	27¾	27	27	300
Rubber	63⅝	64⅝	63½	64½	7,700
Smelting ..	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	700
Steel Fds...	69	70½	69	70	1,000
Texas Oil...	188	188	187¼	187⅜	500
Stu	52⅜	53½	52⅜	52⅝	.....
U. S. Steel.	123⅜	124	123¼	123⅝	16,900
Utah Cop...	105¼	105¼	104¼	105	1,800
Westing.	48½	48½	48¾	48¼	600
W. O.	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31½	1,900

Total sales—179,300.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Supplied by Heron & Co., 4 Colborne street.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Bell Tel....	137	137	136½	136½	20
Brazilian ..	40	40	40	40	10
C. Car pf..	69	69	69	69	25
Can. Cem..	62	62	62	62	25
Can. Cot..	54	54	54	54	25
Can. Loco..	62	62	62	62	25
Can. SS. pf.	79	79¼	79	79¼	6
Con. Smelt..	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	10
Det. Unit..	110	110	110	110	75
Dom. Iron..	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	10
N. S. Steel.	107	108½	107	108	367
Penmans ..	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	3
Riordon	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	75
Lyall Con...	70	70	70	70	30
Shawinigan.	120	120	120	120	20

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 11.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $72,035,370 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $96,700,510 from last week.

NEW YORK COTTON.

J. P. Bickell & Co., 802-7 Standard Bank Building, report New York Cotton Exchange fluctuations as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	25.25	25.26	24.75	25.78	25.32
Mar.	25.43	25.43	24.94	24.94	24.46
May	25.60	25.60	25.03	25.05B	25.60
July	25.65	25.68	25.25	25.10B	26.72B
Oct.	25.50	25.55	24.97	25.02	25.69
Dec.	25.30	25.33	24.75	24.77	25.34

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
Sep.	218	218	214	215	218
Corn—					
May	112	112¾	111⅝	112¼	112¼
Dec.	115½	116½	114⅜	114⅞	116½
Oats—					
Sep.	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅛	58½
Dec.	58⅝	58½	58⅞	58	58¼
Pork—					
Sep.	43.00	43.25	43.05	43.17	42.90
Oct.	43.00	43.25	43.05	43.17	.....
Lard—					
Sep.	22.70	22.75	22.60	22.75	22.57
Oct.	22.82	22.87	22.75	22.87	22.70
Ribs—					
Sep.	22.30	23.45	23.27	23.45	23.20
Oct.	23.00	23.10	23.00	23.20	22.90

MONTREAL MARKET NARROW.

Heron & Co. had the following at the close:

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Nova Scotia Steel was again the only stock on the local to show any activity and with a little demand for it at the opening, it was bid up another 2 points today. The extreme narrow condition of market was demonstrated by the action of the rest of the market.

GOLD UNITED KIRKLAND

The public response to our announcement of the first offering of stock of the United Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, of the Kirkland Lake district is proving to be in every way satisfactory—so satisfactory that an oversubscription of the first allotment of stock available at 22c is already indicated.

The orders and inquiries coming in by mail and wire are in such large and increasing volume that it is considered advisable to recommend immediate decisions on the part of those who intend buying the stock at the initial offering price of 22c, and who wish to avoid any difficulty in having their orders placed and filled in their entirety.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NEXT WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, THE PRICE OF UNITED KIRKLAND STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED TO 30c A SHARE. AFTER THAT DATE THERE WILL BE NO STOCK AVAILABLE AT 22c. ALL ORDERS COMING WITHIN THE 22c OFFERING PRICE MUST BE ON FILE IN OUR OFFICE AND MUST BEAR DATE MARKS PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 15.

As a matter of record and information we publish below the officially sanctioned description of the United Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, properties, located in the Kirkland Lake gold mining district, Timiskaming Mining Division, Province of Ontario:

UNITED KIRKLAND GOLD MINES, LIMITED

INCORPORATION—United Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, is incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act. No personal liability.

CAPITALIZATION—Authorized, 2,000,000 shares. Par $1. Treasury, 1,000,000 shares.

OFFICERS—President, R. T. Shillington; vice-president, W. George Ellis; secretary and treasurer, Herbert A. Day—all of Haileybury, Ontario—with Levi Dodge and Edward Kert, both of Englehart, Ontario, constitute the board of directors.

PROPERTIES—Five full and fractional claims, aggregating 140 acres, more or less.

LOCATION—Properties are in a compact group and located in the western end of the Kirkland Lake district, adjoin the Elliott-Kirkland properties and are one remove west of the already famous Kirkland Lake Gold Mines (McKane), now under successful deep-level development by the Beaver Consolidated Mines interests of Cobalt.

The Elliott-Kirkland and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines properties were sold to their present interests by the principals of the United Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited.

ACCESSIBILITY—United Kirkland Gold Mines estate is located in the extreme western end of the proven mineralized zone of Kirkland Lake, nearest the Swastika station on the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. It can be reached from the railroad station by automobile in from 10 to 20 minutes. The making of an appropriation to cover the building of a railroad tangent from the station to connect with Kirkland Lake has been authorized by the Provincial Government, and it is expected that the first new railroad building done in the north country will be that connecting up the Kirkland Lake camp. Two surveys have been made by the T. & N. O., one of which will be followed when the road is built. Both surveys pass in the immediate vicinity of the United Kirkland Mines properties, one survey crossing the properties.

VEIN SYSTEM—United Kirkland Gold Mines properties lie on the direct strike of the main vein system of Kirkland Lake, on the contact between the porphyry and the sedimentary series. This system has been proven for two miles, in a direction slightly north of east and south of west extending from the Tough-Oakes mines to United Kirkland. The extension of this main vein system is exposed boldly on the surface of the United Kirkland properties and shows from six to eight feet of the characteristic vein matter lying directly on the contact, which has proven to be the rich productive zone of Kirkland Lake. This outcrop, with its marked favorable characteristics, exceeds in width, length and strength of showing any other surface showing at the western end of Kirkland Lake, and is fully equal (with one possible exception, the Wright-Hargraves, the discovery mine of the camp, at the opposite end of the lake) to that of any in the entire camp. The company is fortunate in being in position to immediately begin work on the extension of the known ore-bearing system of Kirkland Lake. There are three positively established vein systems in Kirkland Lake, all of which cross United Kirkland Mines.

DEVELOPMENT—There has been but little development done to date on the properties of the company, this having been confined to the statutory assessment work.

VALUES—Assays of the surface exposure on United Kirkland No. 1 vein show values up to $12 per ton across a stoping width. Following the experience of its immediate neighbors, Elliott-Kirkland and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, higher values and greater widths may be expected as each new level is opened up.

POWER—Development of these properties has waited on the delivery of hydro-electric power into the Kirkland Lake district, which became a fact in the spring of 1917. Northern Ontario Light & Power Company with an expenditure of approximately $400,000 entered the district from Cobalt, a distance of 70 miles, providing for all the power demands of the Kirkland Lake mines and works. Power from this system is now being delivered to the Elliott-Kirkland plant, directly adjoining United Kirkland, and by the stringing of approximately one-third of a mile of wiring at nominal expense this power will be available on the United Kirkland estate. Former costs were about $120 per horsepower annually, while present costs are $60 per horsepower, a reduction of at least 50%, placing the power costs of the camp on substantially as economical a basis as those of any camp operating in the north.

HISTORY—The development of Kirkland Lake, which is now producing around $1,000,000 annually in gold bullion, notwithstanding recent unsettled labor supply, has been exceptional. This development dates back only to 1912, when gold was found in the quartz veinlets which traverse the reddish feldspar porphyry on the Wright-Hargraves to the east of the lake, and when the Tough-Oakes group began making shipments of high-grade gold ore from its No. 2 vein.

The men connected with United Kirkland Gold Mines were pioneers of the district and have been closely associated with its physical and financial development from the earliest discovery days. They have owned and disposed of some of the richest ground in the district, notably the McKane properties, to the Beaver Consolidated interests, for $300,000, the second payment of $75,000 of which was made a few weeks ago. The McKane properties had been developed by shaft for 70 feet at the time of this sale, but the Beaver interests did not reach the main ore body until the shaft had been sunk to 600 to the 700 level, the deepest shaft in the camp, and as the result of deep developments are preparing to erect on the ground a 150-ton mill to treat the ore.

The record of the men at the head of United Kirkland Gold Mines in Kirkland Lake has been successful without exception, and, as a matter of fact, not a single failure has yet been recorded against Kirkland Lake in the two-mile section lying between Tough-Oakes, a dividend-payer, and United Kirkland Gold Mines. The rich surface showings have already proven in the experience of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mine the tendency to widen and grow richer down to the 700 level, where these properties have an ore body 45 feet wide with estimated average values of $15 to the ton, the widest vein in the district and one of the widest in the north country.

The president of the company, Mr. R. T. Shillington, is a man of considerable means realized from the mining business. His mining ventures have uniformly turned out successfully. He was for four years a member of the Provincial Parliament from the Timiskaming district. His official associates are men of splendid standing. Mr. W. George Ellis, the vice-president, and Mr. Levi Dodge, a director, originally staked these properties, which are known locally as the "Dodge-Ellis" group, having been connected with the Kirkland Lake camp since 1912. These properties have been examined and reported upon by T. J. Flynn, M.E., R. H. Lyman, M.E., and Geo. O. Randolph, M.E.

REMARKS—The established character of Kirkland Lake; rapid progress of the camp in matters of deep-level development; widening and enriching of ore bodies; development of ore reserves; building of mills; advent of hydro-electric power; assurance of early railroad facilities; building of new mills and increasing of capacity of old plants to treat the ores, and the already demonstrated earning power of the older mines, all point to a great future for Kirkland Lake, which some mining engineers esteem to be in line to become the peer of Porcupine. That United Kirkland Mines will add one more success to Kirkland Lake's "Golden Two Miles" cannot be intelligently questioned.

United Kirkland Gold Mines stock offering is being sponsored by Mr. J. T. Eastwood, president of the Toronto Standard Stock Exchange.

BUT WE WANT TO REITERATE—AND THUS PLACE OURSELVES EMPHATICALLY ON RECORD — OUR PLEDGE THAT EVERY SHARE OF UNITED KIRKLAND GOLD MINES STOCK SOLD THROUGH OUR OFFICE WILL BE SOLD SUBJECT TO THE EXAMINATION AND REPORT OF A DISTINGUISHED MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST, WHO WILL BE CHOSEN AND ANNOUNCED BY US AS SOON AS THE MATTER CAN BE PROPERLY DETERMINED. WE WANT TO MAKE OURSELVES PLAIN—WE WISH NO MISUNDERSTANDING. UNLESS THIS ENGINEER, A MAN WHOSE RECORD AND ACHIEVEMENTS SHOULD STAMP HIM BEYOND QUESTION WITH THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS TO PASS UPON THE KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT AND UNITED KIRKLAND MINES, SHALL FIND FAVORABLY FOR UNITED KIRKLAND—SHALL CHECK UP SUBSTANTIALLY AND ESSENTIALLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY ALL THE FEATURES WHICH WE HAVE SET FORTH OVER OUR SIGNATURE AND RESPONSIBILITY ON UNITED KIRKLAND MINES—WE WILL IMMEDIATELY RETURN ALL MONEY SENT US ON UNITED KIRKLAND, AND THUS LEAVE ALL CUSTOMERS OF OURS WHO HAVE BOUGHT THE STOCK ON OUR SUGGESTION FREE TO CHOOSE AND ACT AFTER THAT AS THEY PLEASE.

We are free to say that we believe that the United Kirkland properties will prove the biggest in Kirkland Lake. This is a belief based upon talks with various Kirkland Lake operators, some of whom have no direct interests in United Kirkland. It is a belief based upon the reports of such mining engineers as Messrs. T. J. Flynn and George O. Randolph, which are on file in our office. We believe United Kirkland is the solar plexus property of Kirkland Lake. Personally, we believe it is the mother lode of the camp. But we are not mining engineers, and we have never yet tried to force our views as to mining propositions upon the public to the exclusion of the opinions of men of technical ability and authority. We not only decline to offer our opinion in lieu of that of a mining engineer, but we intend—and are now working out our intention—to procure this mining engineer of commanding standing to report upon these properties, whether for good or for ill, and his report shall afford the protection which we and our customers must now and always have in buying into mining propositions.

REMEMBER, THE TIME IS SHORT. AN OVERSUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK IS ASSURED, ATTESTING THE GREAT POPULARITY OF KIRKLAND LAKE AS A GOLD CAMP. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IN OUR HANDS BY THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, AUGUST 15, YOU LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING UNITED KIRKLAND STOCK AT 22c, AND WILL THEN HAVE TO PAY 30c. LATER, WHEN APPLICATION SHALL HAVE BEEN MADE AND ACCEPTED FOR OPEN TRADING ON THE STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE OF TORONTO, WE MAY EXPECT THE STOCK TO SELL AT MUCH HIGHER FIGURES.

ISBELL, PLANT & CO.

Members Toronto Standard Stock Exchange
STANDARD BANK BUILDING
TORONTO

GIVE SECRETS OF HEATING HOUSES

Tests Show How Illinois Coal, Cheaper Than Anthracite, Will Bring Results.

PROBLEMS GET ANSWER

University of Illinois Experts Conduct Experiments Which Exonerate Heating Plant.

Don't swear at your heating plant. Consider its ways and cater to its needs. The service it renders you is measured by the attention you give it.

Neither is it worth while to worry over the price of anthracite or hard coal. Illinois coal, at half the price, will bring good results with the exercise of a little intelligence in firing.

These are the conclusions of scientific men, altho unscientifically stated—experts who have worked out at the University of Illinois the two problems of operating a house heating plant and the use of Illinois bituminous coal as fuel.

House heating, under the most favorable circumstances, has wrecked the good nature of many an excellent citizen, but with a coal situation such as that of last winter, which may be repeated during the coming cold season, man's perplexities and irritations were multiplied.

Blame on Householder.

Experiments conducted for a number of weeks have exonerated the heating plant in part and have put most of the blame on the householder. He would not think of starting out for a long trip in his automobile without first making sure the car was in shape for the run, but he will start his heating plant in the fall for a six-months' season without an inquiry as to the condition in which it was left by the previous winter's strain.

Two months ago the editor of The Herald, with his coal experiences of last winter still fresh in his mind, wrote to the president of the University of Illinois to inquire if the scientists there could not make some experiments with Illinois coal as fuel for heating plants, the results of which would be worth many thousands of dollars to the citizens of the state.

Here's Board of Experts.

President James selected for the work, which promises to be of tremendous value to the people of the state, a committee composed of:

A. C. Willard, assistant professor of heating and ventilation.

G. H. Cady, geologist, state geological survey.

J. M'B. Snodgrass, assistant professor of railway mechanical engineering.

E. A. Holbrook, assistant professor of mining engineering.

A. C. Callen, associate in mining engineering.

C. E. Sale, assistant to the director of the engineering experiment station.

Two general subjects receive the greater part of the consideration given by the committee. One is the furnace itself and how it should be installed and handled; the other has to do with the purchase and use of "soft" or bituminous coal, with special reference to that mined in Illinois, Indiana and western Kentucky, and generally used in this state for ordinary domestic service in house-heating plants.

Heating Plant Secrets.

Too often heating plants are looked upon as large steel or iron drums into which coal is to be shoveled, in greater or less quantities, according to the whim or the temper of the householder. That method insures plenty of fire, but, paradoxically, it gives off little warmth for general house-heating purposes. The heating plant, therefore, is taken up, first, for, if that be defective, no coal can be used economically.

According to the university experts, if a majority of the rooms of a building are to be heated, a single warm-air furnace, hot water heater or steam boiler, requiring one fire and one chimney, should be installed, instead of a number of stoves, with several chimneys.

The foundation or floor on which the heater is set must be true and level and must present a full flush or tight bearing for the heater castings, so air cannot leak into the ash pit thru cracks or crevices at the floor line. Air leakage at this point means that the fire will burn out too rapidly, even when the ash pit door and draft dampers are closed.

Extra Ash Pit Helps.

A recess in the floor, forming an extra ash pit below the steam boiler, or hot water heater, will prove of great advantage in cleaning out ashes and keeping the space under the grates free, so that air may be supplied evenly to the entire lower side of the grate and fuel bed.

If this extra pit is not provided, the entire ash pit must be kept clean constantly, no ashes being allowed to accumulate in it.

All fire, ash pit and clean-out doors opening into the flues must be true, and must be air tight when closed. This is an important requirement if the drafts are to be under full control.

Suitable clean-out doors conveniently arranged, must be provided for all types of heaters for cleaning the interior heating surfaces over which smoke or hot gases pass, and upon which soot or ashes may be deposited. Inability or failure to clean these surfaces may lead to serious fuel waste.

Should Have These Dampers.

All classes of heaters should have the following dampers or their equivalent:

Draft damper in the ash pit door for supplying air below the fire to make it burn more rapidly.

Check damper in the smoke connection, just outside of the heater, to admit cold air into the smoke pipe, to check the draft. Opening the fire door to accomplish this is bad practice, as it cools the entire heater.

Cross damper on the heater side of the check damper to control the intensity of the chimney draft when the check damper is closed. This damper usually requires adjustment only a few times during the heating season.

A direct draft, or by-pass damper, which is provided in many heaters, to make possible, when desired, the direct passage of smoke from the fire-box to the smoke outlet, thus cutting out the torturous flue passages in starting a fire, or until the chimney is well warmed, and a good draft has been established. This damper must not be left open, except for a short time, otherwise a great waste of fuel will result.

It is necessary to have the fire box, or space above the grate, large enough to hold not only the coal burned between firing periods, but also extra coal to Kindle the next fuel charge rapidly. The fire box capacity is measured from the grate vertically to the centre of the fire door.

Ample fuel burning and fuel holding capacity is a most important feature in a heater, otherwise too frequent attention to firing will be required.

Soft coal, which swells when heated, and also coke, which is more bulky than coal, require large fire boxes to permit a sufficient amount of fuel to be fired to last between reasonable firing periods.

The smoke pipe must run as straight as possible from heater to chimney, and must have a decided upward slope toward the chimney. It should have a covering of at least three-ply asbestos paper, of which one layer should be corrugated.

No system of heating can be economical unless a careful inspection of the building is made and every precaution taken to prevent the infiltration or inleakage of cold air around windows and doors. Whenever cold air leaks into a house, an equivalent volume of warm air leaks out, and the heating plant must make up this loss in heat.

The desirability of maintaining a reasonable amount of moisture in the atmosphere of the average home is generally recognized by all heating and ventilating engineers as essential to healthfulness, protection of woodwork and economy in the use of fuel.

Air that is not "humidified" by having hot water vapor added to it at the same time that it is heated becomes "dry," and will cause moisture to be evaporated from furniture, plants and persons, with more or less disastrous effects in the two former cases, and with the disagreeable effect of chilliness and an unduly dry skin in the latter case.

The room temperature will, therefore, have to be raised in order to make the occupants comfortable in a dry atmosphere. This means, of course, a waste of heat.

The average water pan, placed near the bottom of the jacket of warm-air furnaces, is ineffective as a means of humidifying the air in a house.

After first removing the cork of a bottle from glue do not use it again, but in its place insert the stump of an old candle. It will never exasperate you by sticking, and the glue cannot possibly spill.

To disinfect a sink, pour down a gallon of boiling water mixed with two tablespoonfuls of soda and a teaspoonful of ammonia. This will dissolve all greasy matter in both sink and pipe.

Acme

"THE SOLE OF PERFECTION"

¶ When buying new boots or shoes, or having worn ones re-soled, it is not a question of how long leather has been in vogue; it is a question of facing this fact: "Acme" Soles will outwear leather, and give more satisfaction all the time.

¶ If you commence wearing "Acme" Soles to-day, you will not discontinue wearing them even if after the war good leather is again plentiful. Superior shoe service will keep you using "Acme."

¶ The beauty of this new sole is that it will always be the same—the method by which it is made, and the materials from which it is made, are standard and cannot be very much influenced by either national or international complications.

¶ In other words, you can to-day, via "Acme" Soles, order your shoe comfort a season ahead—bank absolutely on getting utmost wear, utmost pliability, utmost comfort; and bank absolutely on not getting any squeaking or slipping.

Colors: Black, White, Tan.

"Acme" is a Dunlop product, and you are being invited to specify "Acme" because it measures up to the Dunlop standard.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories:
TORONTO

Acme "THE SOLE OF PERFECTION"

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DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO., LIMITED

Toronto Uptown Branch, 210 Victoria Street (Near Shuter St.)

You Can Do Wonders

In Furnishing Your Home on a Very Small Cash Outlay With the Help of

Burroughes' August Furniture Sale

$1 DOWN

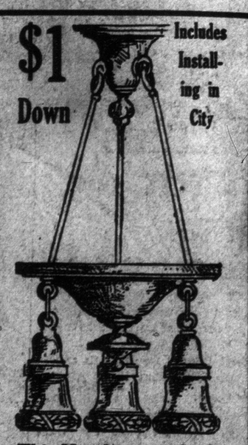
Reduced Prices on

Hall Seats

August Clearance of floor samples. Each design is different.

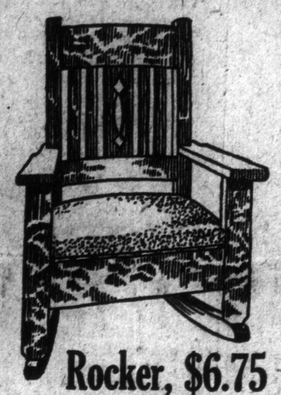
Regular	$15.50	August Sale	$10.00
Regular	$16.35	August Sale	$13.00
Regular	$17.35	August Sale	$13.85
Regular	$20.00	August Sale	$15.00
Regular	$10.75	August Sale	$ 8.50

$1 Down — Includes Installing in City



This Handsome 3-Light Electric Fixture **$8.25**

If You Live out of Toronto be Sure and Send for Special Illustrated August Sale Folder. It is Full of Great Bargains, Especially in Dining Room, Parlor and Living-Room Furniture.



Rocker, $6.75
$1 Down

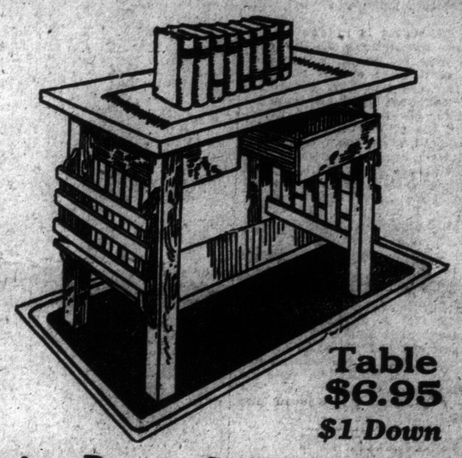
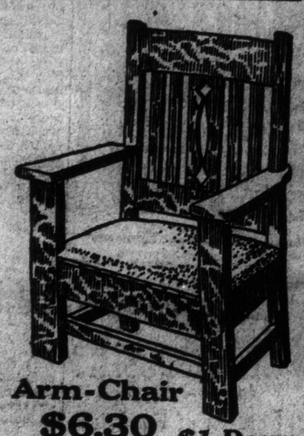


Table $6.95
$1 Down

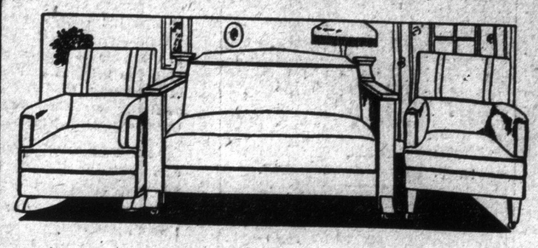


Arm-Chair $6.30
$1 Down

This 3-Piece Living-Room Set, August Sale Price $19.75

BEING all oak, there's no question about the long years of service to be had from this set. They are in a fumed finish. The quarter-cut oak arm-chair and rocker have spring seats, covered in brown Rexine leather. Size of table top is 24 by 36 inches; has drawer in middle and a magazine rack at each end.

Store Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock. Saturdays Until 10 p. m.



Burroughes Furnishes 3 Rooms for $165
Dining-Room—Bedroom—Kitchen
$18 DOWN
$2 WEEKLY

3-Piece Bed, Living-Room Set $57.50
Regular $71.85, August Sale Price - - -

$1 Down
Buffet

As illustrated. Surface golden oak. Has oval, British bevelled plate mirror, bracket on each side; two short drawers, two cupboard doors and one long drawer. August Sale
$19.95

A substantial, comfortable looking set. The divanette opens out into a full-size bed. Frame is in solid quarter-cut fumed oak. All-over upholstered arm chair and rocker, have oil-tempered coil spring seats. Covering of chairs and divanette is in brown Rexine leather. This special price until Tuesday night.

$1 Down
Brass Bed

As Illustrated
May be had in sizes of 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 ins. 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 ins. Satin, polette or bright finish. August Sale Price
$23.10

BURROUGHES
Cor. Queen & Bathurst Sts.

SPORTING SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

SPORTING SECTION

PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 12 1917

NTERNATIONAL BIKE MEET AT EXHIBITION PARK

ORLD CHAMPION ARTHUR SPENCER PERFORMS FOR THE HOME FOLKS

TARS OF BICYCLE WORLD HOLD MEET AT EXHIBITION TRACK

Arthur Spencer, Toronto's Own, Champion of the World, Shows His Skill—Spirited Racing Pleases Good Crowd—The Results.

By a Staff Reporter.

Exhibition Park, Toronto, Aug. 11.—The bicycle and motor cycle fans were out in force this afternoon to witnesses the races put on by the Canadian Wheelman's Association to provide funds for the help of soldiers in the Toronto Military Hospitals. The big attraction of this meet is the professional bicycle races for the Canadian championship and the entries for which include Art Spencer, who won the United States national championship at Newark this summer; Frank Kramer, who has held the above title for the past sixteen years, and Willie Spencer, a brother of the champion. The Spencer brothers are natives of this city, and are no strangers to Toronto fans.

Arthur who has not yet reached his twenty-first birthday, commenced his racing career in 1912, and has improved each year until he now holds the highest honors in the American bicycle world. Willie Spencer, while not as brilliant as his brother, is a good, consistent rider and has won many good races. Frank Kramer, the former champion, is known the world over as one of the best and most consistent riders that the game ever knew.

In addition to the professional races the provincial amateur championships up to two miles will be held, also handicap bicycle and motorcycle races, and with the track in good condition some fast times are expected.

The Results.

First race, half mile, boys under 15 years.—1. George Price; 2, F. A. Anderson; 3, Stephens. Time 1.15. George Price, a big boy, went out at the last turn and won as he pleased, second and third same.

Second race, one mile, novice.—1. W. Taylor; 2, ——; Gerrald; 3, W. H. Bingley. Time 2.31. The winner broke away 50 feet from the wire and won by a length, Gerrald half a length in front for second. Bingley gets third for pace.

Third race, half-mile provincial championship.—1, Norman Webster, Classic A. C.; 2, Herb. McDonald, H. M. B. C.; 3, Fred. McCarthy, H. M. B. C. Time, 1.09 2-5.

Webster and McDonald provided a great race. McCarthy made his try too soon and was nipped at the wire.

Fourth race, first heat, half-mile Canadian professional championship—Spencer and Kramer rode a dead heat in this heat, altho it looked as the Spencer was a few inches in front. The time was slow, being one minute and 21 seconds. The riders loafed to the stretch and then sprinted.

Fifth race, one mile, handicap—1, Price (175 yards); 2, Lowrey (150yards); 3, Reulins (100 yards). Time 2.14.

Price, on long mark, was never headed, beating Lowrey by five yards, with Reulins two yards back. Reulins is a returned soldier.

Sixth race, 3-mile motorcycle with side car—1, Kennedy, Excelsior; 2, Brant,

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 3.)

SARATOGA RESULTS

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—The Plattsburg Selling handicap, three-year-olds and up, $600, added, 7 furlongs:

1. Pullux, 119 (Parrington), 4 to 1, 7 to 5, 3 to 5.
2. Star Finch, 113 (Robinson), 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 4 to 1.
3. Tie Pin, 111 (Cruse), 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 4 to 1.

Time 1.28 2-5. Gipsey George, Harry Raw, Basin, Traction, Home Sweet Home, Avis, Between Us and Bierman also ran.

SECOND RACE—North American steeplechase, handicap, three years and upwards, about two miles:

1. Weldship, 162 (Smoot), 9 to 5, 3 to 5, out.
2. Bet, 145 (M. Henderson), 9 to 2, 7 to 10, 1 to 4.
3. Sun King, 149 (Williams), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, 1 to 4.

Time, 4.16 1-5. Tetan and Pebelow also ran.

THIRD RACE—The Saratoga Special, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

1. Sun Briar, 122 (Knapp), 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 4 to 5.
2. Rosie O'Grady, 119 (Robinson), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5.
3. Papp, 122 (L. Allen), 9 to 2, 2 to 1, even.

Time 1.15. Drastic, Nutcracker, Enfilade, El Plaudit, Tracksend and Top Coat also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Champlain Handicap, three-year-olds and up, value $2000, 1 mile and 1 furlong:

1. Clematis II., 104 (Buxton), 4 to 1, 7 to 5, 1 to 2.
2. Spur, 124 (Knapp), 11 to 10, 2 to 5, out.
3. Daddy's Choice, 102 (Rowan), 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 5.

Time 1.54 4-5. Hendrie and Hank O'Day also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, claiming, one mile:

1. Dan, 106 (A. Collins), 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1.
2. *Spring Song, 86 (Wesler), 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 2 to 1.
3. Mother Machree, 86 (Bullman), 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1.

Time 1.44. Meditation, Polly Anna, Passing Fancy, Kebo, Buckshot, Flash of Steel, Plumrose, Cliff Haven, Ambrose, Canon Bridge, *Miss Kruter and Sam McMeekin also ran.

*Coiton entry.

SIXTH RACE—Two years, maidens, selling, 5½ furlongs:

1. Anchan, 112 (McTaggart), 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 2 to 5.
2. Reveler, 110 (Fitz), 8 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1.
3. Svengali, 115 (Troxler), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5.

Time 1.09 4-5. Tread Lightly, Portia, Quito, Garonne, Lady Vara, Betchamillion, Cruelty, Golding, Shasta, Lucky Day, Parlor Maid and Dianthe also ran.

Ty Cobb Just Fifteen Points Below Four Hundred Mark

Detroit Wonder Has Made Hundred and Fifty-Five Hits---Roush is Leading the National League By Handy Margin.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Ty Cobb's batting average now is 15 points from the 400 mark, according to averages published today which include Wednesday's games. Cobb is hitting .385 for 105 games. He has made 155 hits, including thirty doubles, twenty-one triples, and five home runs. This slugging has given him the American League lead in total bases, his total being 242. He is also leading the league in runs scored with 80, and is creeping up on Chapman and Roth of Cleveland, for stolen base honors. Cobb has pilfered 32 bases, while the Cleveland pair have stolen 34 and 33 respectively. Chapman, with 55, is far in front of other sacrifice hitters. Pipp of New York went into a tie with Veach of Detroit for home run honors, each having seven. Detroit continued to lead in team batting with .259.

Leading batters who have participated in half of their club's games:

Cobb, Detroit, .385; Speaker, Cleveland, .351; Sisler, St. Louis, .342; Veach, Detroit, .311; McInnes, Philadelphia, .306; Felsch, Chicago, .304; Chapman, Cleveland, .295; Rice, Washington, .294; Roth, Cleveland, .294; Rumler, St. Louis, .294; Baker, New York, .293.

In the National League, Roush of Cincinnati, is hitting .341, and has pulled away from Hornsby of St. Louis, who was pushing him for the lead last week. The St. Louis shortstop, however, increased his lead in total bases. His 109 hits in 95 games have been stretched into 176 bases, because of 19 doubles, 12 triples, and eight home runs. Cravath of Philadelphia, lead for circuit drive honors last week and the number remains unchanged. Carey of Pittsburg, with a mark of 29, continued to top the base stealers. The triple tie at 21 for sacrifice hits honors, held by the Chicago trio—Doyle, Deal and Williams—remained unbroken.

New York has batted itself into a tie with Cincinnati for team batting with .264.

Leading batters who have played in half their club's games:

Roush, Cincinnati, .341; Hornsby, St. Louis, .325; Cruise, St. Louis, .318; Kauff, New York, .315; Groh, Cincinnati, .311; Fischer, Pittsburg, .311; Griffith, Cincinnati, .308; Zimmerman, New York, .308; Wilhoit, New York, .299; Neal, Cincinnati, .298.

HOW CLUBS STAND IN THREE LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	64	45	.587
Toronto	65	46	.586
Newark	62	44	.585
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Rochester	52	60	.464
Richmond	44	66	.440
Buffalo	46	64	.429
Montreal	43	71	.377

—Saturday Scores—

Toronto	7	Newark	1
Montreal	4-6	Providence	1-10
Baltimore	5-3	Buffalo	2-6
Rochester	9	Richmond	2

—Sunday Games—

Toronto at Newark (2 and 4 p.m.).
Montreal at Providence.

—Monday Games—

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

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	67	42	.615
Boston	64	41	.610
Cleveland	60	51	.541
Detroit	56	52	.519
New York	53	52	.505
Washington	48	58	.453
Philadelphia	40	63	.388
St. Louis	40	69	.367

—Saturday Scores—

Boston	7-0	Detroit	2-5
Philadelphia	8-1	St. Louis	2-4
Washington	3	Chicago	2
Cleveland	4	New York	1

—Sunday Games—

Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

—Monday Games—

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

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	65	32	.670
Philadelphia	52	44	.542
St. Louis	56	49	.533
Cincinnati	57	54	.518
Chicago	54	53	.505
Brooklyn	49	52	.485
Boston	42	55	.433
Pittsburg	33	69	.324

—Saturday Scores—

Philadelphia	4-3	Pittsburg	3-2
Boston	5	Cincinnati	4
St. Louis	3	New York	1
Chicago	4	Brooklyn	3

—Sunday Games—

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

—Monday Games—

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

NO ATHLETICS FOR N.Y.A.C. IN WARTIME

New York, August 11.—At a meeting of the Athletic committee of the New York Athletic Club it was decided to withdraw from athletic competition until after the war. This does not mean, however, that members of New York A. C. will be barred from competing in championship meets, for they may do so, not as members of the club, but as unattached athletes. In other words, a member of the club competing in championship competition must obtain permission from the registration committee of the Metropolitan Association to transfer his registration from the club roster to the unattached column.

HORSE SHOW IN AID OF U. S. RED CROSS

The Horse Show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden during the week beginning November 12, will be conducted for the benefit of the Red Cross. The directors of the National Horse Show Association have voted to pay all expenses out of their own pockets and will give the entire receipts to the war charity. The expenses in recent years have averaged about $75,000, so that this sum will be contributed directly by the officers of the Horse Show. It is estimated that the receipts this year will exceed $100,000 when it is realized by the puplic that the money will be devoted to the relief of the men who are going to the battle line in France.

REPLAY SEMI-FINAL IN DUNLOP SHIELD AT VARSITY FIELD

Old Country and Ulster Provide the Second Fixture on Saturday.

JUNIORS SHOW WARES

Linfield and Parkview Provide Exhibition as First Half of Bill.

By a Staff Reporter.

Varsity Field, Saturday, Aug. 11.—Two crack juvenile teams provided the entertainment in the first game of the usual double-header. Neither team had their regular line-up on the field, and consequently play was not so keen as it might have been. The game was started a half hour late, forcing the teams to play short halves.

The line-up:

Parkviews—Bairds, Clements, Bregaitis, McCutcheon, Fleming, Lymns, Hunt, Barclay, Patterson, Todd, King.

Linfield—Johnson, Thomson, Preese, Garter, Parker, Stubbard, Irwin, Hardy, Torrance, Lavery.

Referee—Hall.

—First Half—

Linfield took the field with nine players only, but took the offensive from the kick-off. They forced two corners at their opponent's end, but both were cleared. Parkviews tallied the first goal thru a mistake by Johnson, the Linfield not guardian. A long shot from the left wing came sailing in and the goaler stopped the ball, but failed to clear. This allowed Todd to come in and shoot it into the net.

Parkviews 1, Linfield 0.

Parkviews kept up the pressure, and following some tame play Todd again found the net with a shot from 15-yard range. Parkviews 2, Linfield 0.

Linfield rushed the game more following these reverses, and had one more player in the field to assist them. They gave the opposing defence a rather busy five minutes' session, but could not score.

Both teams took turns at attacking, with Linfield carrying the ball well down the field, but shooting from well out. A promising looking Parkview combination was spoiled by Barclay being offside. A lovely cross from Hunt was wildly kicked over the bar by King. Parkview forwards gave John a busy time, keeping them at bay. King scored again just before half-time was called. Half-time score: Parkviews 3, Linfield 0.

—Second Half—

The teams changed ends immediately and re-started play. Parkviews resumed their attack, but failed to register. Linfield also took a hand at the offensive game, and staged a prolonged rally at their opponents' end, where they had some hard luck with their shots. Lavery shone with a fine long drive which Baird just managed to clear with nothing to spare. Linfield were pressing the Parkview defence hard at this time, and looked like breaking into the score column at any minute.

A break away by Barclay and a scramble in front of Linfield's nets looked dangerous until Patterson kicked past. A

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 2).

TRUESDALE SHOWING GREAT PERFORMANCE WITH CLUB

Second to Manager Lajoie in Leafs' Clouting Table — Blackburne and Jacobson Continue to Climb—Whiteman Improves—The Averages.

The Leafs took part in nine games since the last Sunday World's averages were published, and Larry's boys did some tall clouting. The big Frenchman still has his batting eye with him and improved his mark by 4 points. Larry leads the Leafs and is the International League's real hitting leader.

Frank Truesdale is romping along at a great clip. He collected 14 hits in the nine games and is second to Lajoie on the Leafs' roster. Truesdale picked up 15 points during the week and is a very valuable asset to the club. Joe Schultz's trip across the border to take examination for the U. S. army did not hurt him. Joe improved his average by six points.

Russell Blackburn is hitting the ball with vigor and improves weekly. Eight points was his lift this time. Jacobson tacked on three and Whiteman a like number.

Murray, the new infielder, took part in three games and only collected one hit.

The averages, including Thursday's game, are:

Player	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Average	Last Week
Lajoie	107	411	56	155	.377	.373
Truesdale	28	116	18	41	.353	.338
Whiteman	110	405	84	137	.336	.333
Schultz	61	243	33	76	.313	.307
Blackburne	110	379	31	111	.290	.282
Thompson	56	137	20	38	.277	.265
Jacobson	111	428	75	117	.273	.270
Hearne	31	91	5	23	.253	.241
Warhop	30	97	13	24	.247	.275
Lalonge	51	160	17	38	.238	.242
Kelly	66	216	16	43	.199	.202
Leake	8	21	2	4	.190	.083
Murray	3	10	1	1	.100	.000
Justin	5	14	0	1	.071	.091

SATURDAY'S SOCCER

T. and D. League.

—Exhibition—

Parkviews 3, Linfield 0

—Senior—

R. C. D.'s 1, 48th Highlanders 0
Old Country 2, Ulster 1

Queen City League.

Algonquins 2, Thistles 1

Osborne Challenge Cup.

Linfield 4, Danforths 1

Provincial League.

Sunderland 2, Corinthians 0

FIVE THOUSAND RECRUITED.

New York, Aug. 11.—More than 5000 men for Canadian and British forces have been recruited in this country by the British recruiting commission, it was announced here today. About 4400 of these have already gone forward to depots in Canada, it was stated, the other 600 having been granted time to arrange their affairs.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

City Amateur League.

Park Nine 3, Wellingtons 2

—Riverdale Senior League—

Royals 6, Nationals 1

—Western City League—

Hillcrest 6, Wychwood 3

Playground League.

—Senior—

Carlton Park 6, Elizabeth 5

LONG PIGEON FLIGHT.

A five hundred mile pigeon flight was held by Riverdale Playground last week. The birds were shipped to Joliet, Ill., but owing to bad weather A. Cox was the only man to get a bird home. This is the ninth event of the old bird series.

JAPANESE NAVY HELPS.

London, Aug. 11.—Additional Japanese naval units have joined the allied forces in European waters, the Japan naval attache announced today.

LARRY'S FIGHT FOR BARROW BUNTING IS STAGED IN NEWARK

Leafs Downed Bears by Bringing Their Clubs Into Action.

THOMPSON IN FORM

Bears Only Able to Collect Three Hits and One Run.

Special to The Sunday World.

Weidenmayer's Park, Newark, N.J., Aug. 11.—Larry Lajoie's Larruping Leafs and Tom Needham's Newark Bears today clashed here in the first game of a three-game crucial series. The Toronto outfit, looked upon all the circuit as possible pennant winners, can pass the Bruins by winning today. Newark has had things easy with Toronto this season, having won 10 out of 14 conflicts. Both managers had all their mound men warming up during practice and when the game was called Lajoie pinned his faith on Thompson for hurling work, while Smallwood toed the rubber for the homesters.

The Line-up:

Toronto—	Newark—
Truesdale, 2b.	Fuller, 2 b.
Jacobson, c.f.	Russell, 1b.
Whiteman, lf.	Lewis, ss.
Lajoie, 1b.	Callahan, c.f.
Schultz, r.f.	Camp, l.f.
Blackburne, 3b.	Eldred, rf.
Murray, s.s.	Getz, 2b.
Lalonge, c.	Egan, c.
Thompson, p.	Smallwood, p.

Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen. Attendance, 3000.

First Inning.

Toronto—Truesdale singled to centre. Jacobson singled to left. Whiteman sacrificed, Smallwood to Russell, both runners advancing. Lajoie singled to centre, scoring Truesdale and Jacobson. Schultz flied to Callahan. Blackburne out, Getz to Russell. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

Newark—Fuller walked. Fuller was caught off first, Thompson to Lajoie. Russell fanned. Lewis out, Murray to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Second Inning.

Toronto—Murray grounded out to Russell. Lalonge walked. Thompson flied to Callahan. Truesdale flied to Russell. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Callahan out, Thompson to Lajoie. Camp was hit by a pitched ball. Eldred hit into a double play, Blackburne to Murray to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Third Inning.

Toronto—Jacobson doubled to centre. Whiteman sacrificed, Russell to Fuller, who covered first. Lajoie fouled to Egan. Schultz tripled to centre scoring Jacobson. Blackburne walked. On a double steal, Schultz scored and Blackburne went all the way to third. Murray struck out.

Two runs, two hits, no errors.

Newark—Getz got a Texas leaguer over short. Egan flied to Jacobson. Smallwood lined to Murray, and Getz went to second when Murray threw badly to first trying for a double play. Getz went to third on a wild pitch. Fuller flied to Jacobson. No runs, one hit, one error.

Fourth Inning.

Toronto—Lalonge out, Getz to Russell. Thompson flied to Callahan. Truesdale flied to Callahan. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Russell out, Truesdale to Lajoie. Lewis out, Thompson to Lajoie. Callahan out the same way. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Toronto—Jacobson flied to Callahan.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3).

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 11.—The following are the entries for Monday's races:

FIRST RACE—Three years, conditions, 6 furlongs:

zKing Herod	115	Meteorite	124
zVerdan	100	Husey	105
zConduit	100	Bally	115
Warsaw	115	Sir Richard	117
Icarus	105	zGun Rock	105
Nebraska	115	Harvest King	117
Nutmeg	105	Valor	110
Qu'n of the W'l'r	106	zJoanna II	110
The Gadder	105	zLeicester	105

SECOND RACE—Three years and up, steeplechase, handicap, about two miles:

Archdale	133	zSaadi	133
Northwood	136	zThe Brook	133
New Haven	142	zWolferton II	140
Warlock	135	Mausolus	140

THIRD RACE—Two years, conditions, 5½ furlongs:

zLa Russe	101	Honey Dew	116
Sabre Tash	104	Rahu	101
zRegal Lodge	104	Plum	113
Rose d'Or	110	Trophy	104
Bughouse	107	C. A. Comisky	116
Teresea J.	110	Continent	110

FOURTH RACE—Mares, 3-year-olds and up, handicap, mile:

Ima Frank	115	Pannaid	107
Capra	124	zAmerica	111
Water Witch	112	Queen Errant	106

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, claiming, mile:

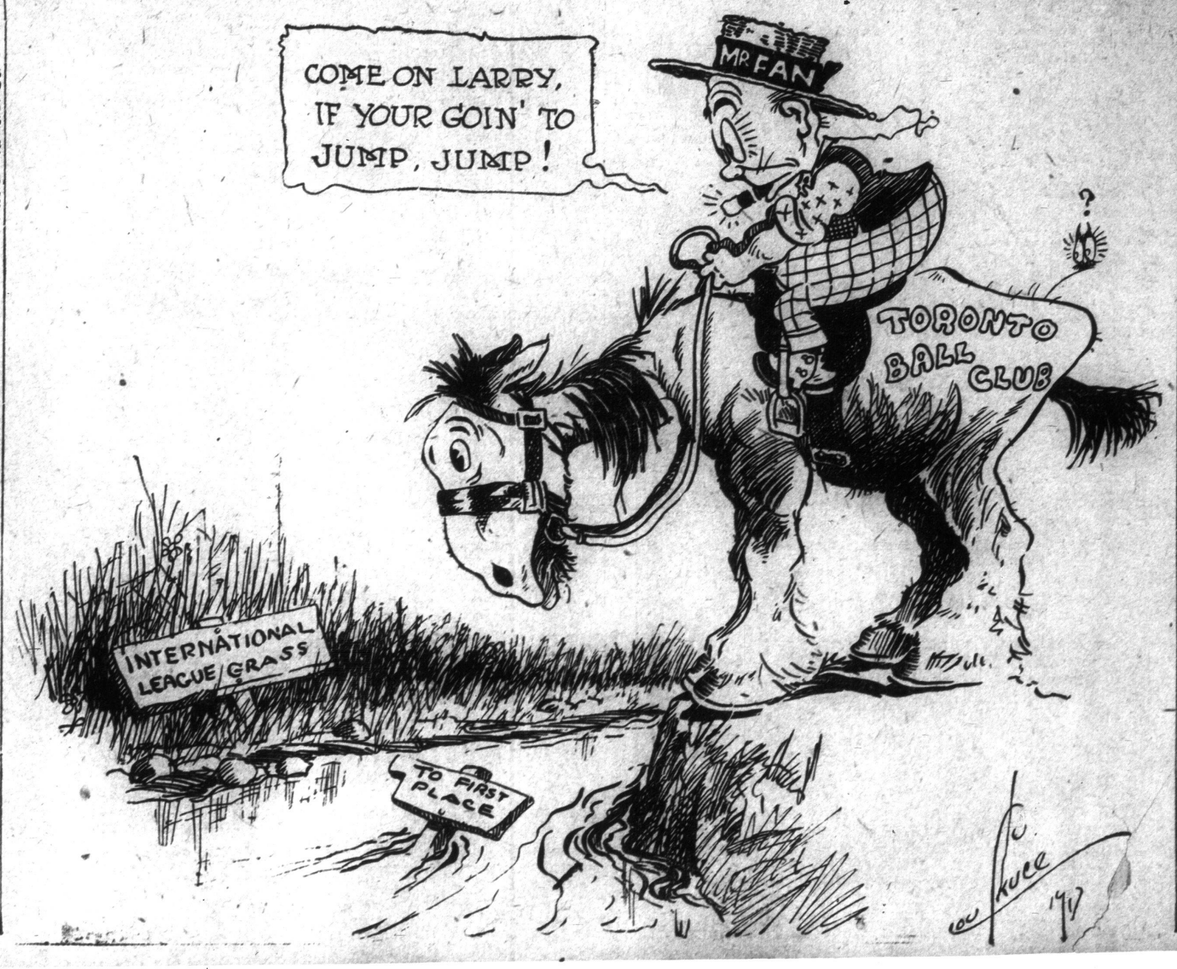
Dan	106	Meditation	112
Silver Sandals	*96	The Grader	116
Ambrose	*109	Ocean Prince	113
Precise	*98	Hickory Nut	105
Monomoy	112	Sam McMeekin	112
Plaudito	112		

SIXTH RACE—Maidens, 2-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Eliminator	114	Jusque au Bou	112
Rahu	111	Debado	114
Cambia	112	zAurum	114
Sein Finn	114	Drill Master	114
Rose d'Or	111	Ruthie M.	111
Nepperhan	114	Dairy Man	114
Magnetite	114		

zImported.
*Apprentice allowances claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

NOW OR NEVER :: :: :: :: :: :: :: By Lou Skuce



Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED

EDITORIAL

Criminal Waste!

The Toronto Star of Tuesday contained a startling statement to the effect that over 800 loaves of bread had been wantonly wasted and thrown away by picnic parties at local summer resorts on the holiday. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of The Star's statement, and it further brings home to us the absolute necessity of stopping this criminal waste of one of the prime necessities of life, irrespective of whether it applies to war economics or not. Prompt action should follow this report of The Star, either by the Honorable Food Controller or Mayor Church. Such wanton carelessness and extravance as this comes mighty close to treason at this time. Consider the enormous waste that is going on in this way from day to day in thousands of places over the Dominion, and it is easily understood what the ultimate results must be.

Here is an important field of work for some of Mr. Hanna's highly paid experts. There is no doubt that the chief himself is devoting every moment of his time to his heavy responsibilities, and that is why I make the suggestion. On every summer resort in Canada there should be men patroling the grounds and warning picnickers against waste of food stuffs. There might also be signs posted on trees, fences, etc., to the same effect. And most important of all, the newspapers. A live campaign — articles that bring the truth home to us all should be appearing daily in the press. For example: If you stop to figure it out, it would take 50,000 acres of wheat land to make up the loss sustained IF ONLY ONE SLICE of bread a day is wasted in every Canadian home. In hundreds of ways the truth can be brought home, so that we can understand that if we all cannot serve our country at the front, we can serve it by practising and living the gospel of food economy as far as within us lies.

Gideon Miller
PRESIDENT.

Clothes Economy, Too

We are proud of the fact that our Mill-To-Man system has made it possible for every man to wear the latest cut garments—the newest weaves, the most reliable tailoring, without contributing a penny to the Middleman.

When we tell you that the Suit or O'coat you order here has no middleman profits attached—and that there is no one else to step between us to demand tribute money—we are telling you the actual truth. We are proud that we can make this statement, and every other statement that appears in our "ads," with a clear conscience and a straight eye. The man of to-day is learning that there is no need for clothes extravagance while our Mill-To-Man plan is the open sesame to all that tailorcraft can offer at savings of 25 to 35 per cent.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co Limited **$18** Suit to Measure
Coat-Pants-Vest
Any of 36 Styles

Blue Serges—Medium Weight Cheviots—Fancy Worsteds—Scotch Homespuns—Irish Tweeds—Silk and Wool Mixtures. All Garments Cut to Individual Measure in Our Own Tailor Shops. The Largest, Most Cleanly, Sunlit, Tailor Shops in Canada.

OUT-OF-TOWN MEN There are 30 branch stores of the Scotland Woolen Mills. You can step into any one of them and see half a thousand of the latest British weaves, and the latest accepted style plates. If you are not located in any of these towns or cities, send your name and address and we will mail prepaid our new lines of midsummer fabrics, style books, and self-measuring chart. We guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction or return your money. Remember, we are doing an extensive business by mail order, and tailoring clothes for men in all parts of the Dominion. We save you 25% to 40% on your clothes. You have nothing to lose. We take all responsibility. Send to-day.

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Yonge St. Arcade

30 CUSTOM TAILORING STORES

Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Welland, London, Kitchener, Galt, Guelph, Midland, Collingwood, Windsor, Sudbury, Sault Ste Marie, North Bay, Sarnia, Cobalt, Parry Sound, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Port Arthur, Brighton, Belleville, Peterboro, Kingston, Ottawa, Detroit, Mich.; Akron, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Havana, Cuba.

When knitting stockings it is a good idea to pour boiling water over the yarn before using it, and the stockings will not shrink afterward.

When making starch add a few shavings from a candle; it will give such a nice gloss to the material when it is ironed.

NOTABLE ATHLETES IN NATIONAL MEET

American Championships Will z Be Held in St. Louis.

(By W. A. Collins).

New York, Aug. 11.—The prospects of a successful national track and field championship meeting at St. Louis, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, are particularly bright. Frederick W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the A.A.U., has received word from many of the prominent champion athletes thruout the country in which they g.ve assurances that they will compete.

The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, which was anxious to conduct the national meet in the event of St. Louis being unable to make the necessary arrangements, has promised to send a team of twelve, headed by Ted Meredith and Howard Berry, the intercollegiate all-round champion. Philadelphia expects to apply for the national meet in 1918 or 1919, and also intends to ask for the next Olympic games.

Many Famed Athletes.

The Illinois A.C. of Chicago is glad the championships are to be held at St. Louis, as the small expense entailed in sending men will enable them to enter a large team and make a strong bid for the club championship in both the junior and senior championships. According to Coach Martin Delaney, the Chicago A.A. will enter strong teams in both the junior and senior events in the hope of carrying off the club honors. The A.A.U. representatives in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, New Orleans, Denver, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg all advise that they will be represented by the best men.

Some of the most prominent athletes who have written that they expect to compete are Earl Thomson of Los Angeles, the national junior 120-yard high hurdle champion, with a record of 14 4-5 seconds; Joseph T. Riggins, the former Holy Cross College star, middle distance runner, now representing the Irish-American A.C.; Edward Benz, New York A.C., former national indoor and outdoor champion walker.

College Champs There.

Jim Lincoln, New York A.C., metropolitan javelin champion; William Kyronen, Millrose A.A., former cross-country and distance champion; William Plant, Long Island A.C., junior national walking champion; Wesley M. Oler, New York A.C., and former Yale University captain, and national and former intercollegiate high jump champion, providing he is not called away with the aviation corps before the championships take place; Avery Brundage, Chicago A.A., national all-around champion.

Joie Day and Dan Ahearn, the national five-mile and hop, step and jump champion, respectively, will be on the Illinois A.C. team, and Eddie Fall, conference mile champion; Jo Loomis, indoor sprint champion; Earl Eby, 600-yard champion; Sherman Landers, pole vault champion, and Andy Ward outdoor sprint champion, will, no doubt, be on the Chicago A.A. team.

The five relay championships on the program bring out teams from all of the large clubs, and it would not be surprising to see some of the smaller clubs carry off the honors in some of these club affairs. The relay events are at 440 yards, 880 yards, one, two and four miles, and the Meadowbrook Club advise that they will have strong teams in the 880 yards, one and two mile relay races. The team that will represent them in the mile relay is practically the same as the team which won the red and blue of Pennsylvania in the freshman relay last spring at the Penn relay carnival.

BOXING UNDER THE CONTROL OF CITY

New York Fans Will Request That City Conduct Sport.

(By Iconoclast.)

New York, Aug. 11.—Boxing under city control is the latest movement to be started in an effort to save the sport for the "fans" of New York. It is proposed to have not less than 90,000 voters sign a monster petition to be presented to the board of aldermen requesting them to pass an ordinance governing boxing bouts within the limits of the city. It is hoped in this way to have the board of aldermen issue permits to the different clubs.

It is further proposed to deduct five per cent. of the gross receipts of all bouts to be turned over to the city controller. Whether this movement can possibly meet with any success is doubted, but not by those who are fostering the idea and furnishing the impetus.

May Be Impossible.

It is argued by those who should know that the board of aldermen cannot pass any ordinances which conflict with state laws, and, naturally, an ordinance of this kind would be in direct opposition to the purpose of the bill which repealed the Frawley law legalizing boxing bouts in the state. The Frawley law will be repealed on Nov. 15, after which time the future of the sport in this state is shrouded in doubt.

It seems that the only solution of the rather vexing problem is to return to the old club system that obtained before boxing was legalized by the passing of the Frawley law, and the chances are that it will be the final answer. However, there are some who are sanguine this latest move will meet with success. When questioned regarding it, one of the men behind the move said:

The Plan.

"It is the purpose of twenty-five of us to present a monster petition to the board of aldermen with 90,000 names of voters from the five boroughs, requesting that body to pass a law permitting boxing exhibitions. We believe that five per cent. deducted from the gross receipts of the competitions will fully pay all expenses of the commissioners, who will be appointed by the city to supervise the sport, and still have a tidy sum left to turn over to the city controller.

"There is no good reason why the City of New York cannot conduct legalized boxing bouts much better than the state, particularly when the city alone will reap the financial benefit of it. Thousands of dollars derived from taxes on boxing bouts held in this city was poured into the state treasury, with this city as chief supporter of the fund. In the event of the board of aldermen passing a law giving the fans in this city a legal right to witness boxing bouts, all of this money would be turned over to Father Knickerbocker and spent where it was collected.

"There is absolutely nothing wrong with the sport. In fact, the army and navy officials are advising all training camps to list boxing as one of the physical exercises.

"Of course, the mayor would issue the permits under the scheme we will present to the board of aldermen, tho the mayor could turn the privilege over to the police commissioner, as is the custom in cities where the state does not supervise boxing bouts. Anyhow, we are going to try out our scheme, and 90,000 voters' names don't look like a failure for a starter."

TENNIS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT GROWS POPULAR

McLoughlin Is Surprised at the Way One Can Volley by Artificial Light.

By W. A. Collins.

New York, August 11—Lawn tennis playing at night on electrically lighted courts, which has recently attracted widespread interest because of the matches which Miss Mary K. Browne, and Willian M. Johnston, the Californians, have played at the Westfield Golf Club, has enlisted the enthusiasm of the most famous American racquet wielders. Maurice E. McLoughlin, four years ago maintained a court for night practice at his home in Piedmont, Cal. The California comet treated the Australasian Davis Cup team of that year—Stanley N. Doust, A. B. Jones and Horace Rice—to their first experience of playing by electric light.

McLoughlin is one of the pioneers of the night game. He recently said off it: "No one can believe what is said of artificial lighted courts until one actually plays on such a court. The most surprising thing about it is the way one can volley. It is possible to go to the net and there volley the fastest shots that can be sent over, and there is absolutely no trouble with following the ball from the time the opponent strikes it until you set your racquet on it."

It was William H. Cragin, Jr., the former 7th Regiment champion, who first saw the possibilities of electric light for matches indoors and at night. He tested his theories during the national indoor championship in the 7th's armory and the methods have since been perfected by experts.

Charles Chambers who has been booming the two night courts of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush, declares night tournaments will soon be the regular thing in large cities. It affords the man who is tied down to business a chance for athletic competition. According to Chambers, squash, one of the fastest of games, is successfully played by artificial light and such contests for lawn tennis will be more general when stubborn prejudices are overcome. It is possible to get all the joys of the court game under the glow of the electric light except a sunburn. There are lighted courts at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, and in many of the Western cities.

Knox TRACTION UNIT

2-Ton Unit, $565; 3-Ton Unit, $815; 5-Ton Unit, $1070, f.o.b. Toronto.

BUILDS UP POWER TO HAUL BIG LOADS

The Knox Traction Unit is not a Truck. It is a complete Unit in itself which enables you to attach a Ford or other Pleasure Car Power Plant to any box-body, dump-body or other style of waggon or cart and have a Complete Outfit which will haul Two, Three or Five-Ton loads, according to the Knox Unit used, at less cost per load, in one-quarter of the time, and with less trouble than any other method of Hauling.

The Knox Traction Unit is used in every class of business where dependable, economical delivery is a factor. Manufacturers, Wholesale Houses, Fruit Dealers, Cartage Agents, Movers, Farmers, all use the Knox because the original investment is the smallest and the loads carried are the largest possible in any form of trucking.

This Outfit Hauled 3200 lbs. From Whitby

A 1912 Ford Runabout, and an ordinary box body wagon with steel tires, connected with a Knox Traction Unit hauled this load from Whitby for the Lester Cartage Company of Toronto. The hills, deep rutty roads and sand were all easily pulled, and the time and expense were considerably reduced as compared to horse-drawn waggons.

You can use the Knox in your business. We are prepared to demonstrate the Knox at any time convenient to you.

Biggest Dealer Opportunity in The Business

The Knox Traction Unit offers the dealer a new market that is full of prospects among present truck users and concerns who have not bought trucks on account of the expense. The Knox puts a complete truck into the reach of every man who needs motor hauling. Liberal contract. Wire for details today.

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About town---on the links---in the summer camp---it is the ideal beverage, possessing the delicious hop flavor and the refreshing qualities of full-strength White Label Ale, which for half a century has been the favorite malt beverage throughout the Dominion.

MAKES GOOD FRIENDS EVERYWHERE

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Made to meet the requirements of the Ontario Temperance Act.

WILSON'S "The National Smoke"

BACHELOR CIGAR

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Every "Bachelor" Cigar BACHELOR is stamped as above

Retail trade supplied from Toronto warehouse, 10 Front W. 71B

ANDREW WILSON & Co LIMITED TORONTO AND MONTREAL

THE ALL-COMERS VS. TORONTO EVENT

Strong Rinks in the Evening Event of the D.L.B.A. Tourney.

The draw for the Dominion tournament, All Comers v. Toronto event at Granite Rink, Monday, at 8p.m., is as follows:

Brampton-Weston, N. J. McEwan, skip, v. Rusholme, E. W. Miller, skip.
Ottawa, J. Kilgallin, skip, v. Parkdale, A. R. Bickerstaffe, skip.
Woodstock, A. N. Longstreet, skip, v. St. Matthews, A. E. Walton, skip.
London, S. N. Allen, skip, v. Memorial Church-Thistle, Dr. J. T. Phair, skip.
Waterloo, E. F. Seagram, skip, v. Victoria, H. G. Muntz, skip.
Buffalo, J. A. Lockie, skip, v. Granite, J. Rennie, skip.
Guelp, George Chapman, skip, v. Canadas, Sir John Willison, skip.

CARLTON PARK WINS BY ONE RUN MARGIN

Defeats Elizabeth in Senior Playground League at Perth Square.

Carlton Park defeated Elizabeth in a hard contested game at Perth square Saturday afternoon, in the Senior Playground League. Elizabeth presented two new players in their line-up, Turofsky, late of St. Andrews, and Samuels of the Judeans, Stanley Park League. Samuels brought his bat with him, getting two hits out of three. Emmett whaled the cover off the ball getting three hits out of three times up. Simons also had a perfect batting average out of two times up. Montgomery poked out a three-bagger in the 2nd, scoring Carlton's first score.

The score:

Elizabeth—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Patterson, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0	
Simons, s.s.	3	1	1	1	4	0
Turofsky, 3b.	3	4	0	1	3	0
Samuels, 1b.	3	2	2	11	0	0
Hyndman, l.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Papish, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Pearlman, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
M. Burney, c.	3	0	0	2	3	2
Finley, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	5	7	*19	14	3

Carlton Park—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lee, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Biddell, c.f.	3	3	2	2	0	0
Emmett, l.f.	3	1	3	1	0	0
Woods, 1b.	2	0	1	11	0	0
Simons, s.s.	2	1	2	1	1	1
Lloyd, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2	0
Montgomery, c.	3	1	1	5	2	0
Shepherd, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
M'Cutcheon, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	24	6	11	21	8	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

By innings:	R.	H.	E.
Elizabeth	2 0 3 0 0 0 0—5	7	3
Carlton Park	0 2 1 0 2 0 1—6	11	1

Sacrifice hits—Simons, Woods, Lloyd. Stolen bases—Samuels, Lee. Two-base hits—Papish, Turofsky, Biddell. Three-base hits—Montgomery. Bases on balls—Off M'Cutcheon 1; off Finley 3. Struck out—By M'Cutcheon 7; by Finley 2. Left on bases—Elizabeth 4, Carlton 5. Attendance 525. Umpire, E. R. Buscombe.

HILLCREST NINE BEAT WYCHWOODS

Before a Large Crowd Hillcrest Trimmed the League Leaders.

In the Western City League game at Willowvale Park on Saturday afternoon Hillcrest nine beat the Wychwoods by a 6 to 3 score. Dye's pitching, Smedley and Allward's hitting and Allward's base running were the features of the game.

Wychwood—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Woods, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Nicholson, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Tete, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Garner, c.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Moxon, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	0
S. Mumford, ss.	3	0	1	0	3	0
C. Glynn, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Gracey, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Myles, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
J. Farrell, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	5	*17	10	2

*Hennessy out, bunting on strike.

Hillcrest—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Garnett, ss.	3	1	1	3	2	1
Hennessy, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	1
Smedley, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3	1
Allward, cf.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Spanton, c.	1	0	0	5	3	0
Dwan, rf.	2	0	1	1	1	0
London, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Dye, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	21	6	9	21	9	4

	R.	H.	E.
Wychwood	0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	5	2
Hillcrest	3 1 0 2 0 0 *—6	9	4

Batteries—Myles and Garner, Dye and Spanton.

Three-base hit—Dye. Two-base hits—Swedley, Tate. Double play—S. Mumford to Nicholson to Moxon. Bases on balls—Off Dye, 2; off Myles, 5. Struck out—By Dye, 6; by Myles, 2. Sacrifice hits—Nicholson, Allward, Dye 2. Stolen bases—C. Glynn, Smedley, Allward 3, Spanton, Dwan. Time of game, 1 hour 47 minutes. Umpire, Dooney Hardy.

A plant in Europe converts 30 tons of peat into nine tons of coke, with gas and tar as byproducts.

REPLAY SEMI-FINAL IN DUNLOP SHIELD

(Continued from Page 1).

corner against Parkview was shot wide. The game quietened toward the finish. Final score: Parkviews 3, Linfield 0.

SECOND GAME.

A large crowd was on hand when the second game got under way, the contesting teams being Old Country and Ulster, in the re-played semi-final Dunlop Shield. Both teams were at full strength, and a keen game was expected.

The line-up:

Old Country—Bennett, Stone, Dierden, Taylor, W. Hamilton, Burns, Andrews, Allen, Champ, Jackson, McRoberts.

Ulster—Williams, Allen, Purdy, W. Forsythe, Cardy, Adgey, Cummings, Long, Dobson, G. Forsythe, Reid.

Referee—Geo. Mills.

Stung by this reverse the Irishmen put on the pressure, but Stone and Dierden were very safe at back for Old Country, and Bennett was not seriously troubled. McRoberts brought forth applause from the crowd with a pretty run on the Old Country left, but Cardy robbed him as he was about to centre. A few minutes later the Old Country goal had a very narrow escape. Cardy sent in a long one which hit the post and came out with Bennett out of his goal. Stone kicked out of danger just as Dobson was about to send it into the net.

—First Half—

Dobson kicked off for Ulster and sent out to Cummings, who ran down on the right and centred finely, but Bennett was on the job and ran out and cleared before Dobson could get up. Hamilton secured and passed prettily to Jackson, he in turn passing to McRoberts, who sent behind in an effort to centre. From the goal kick the ball soon went to the other end. Pretty work by Adgey, Forsythe and Reid put the Old Country defence on the alert. Stone cleared from Reid in the nick of time.

A spell of mid-field play followed until Andrews got away on the Old Country right. He centred finely to Champ, who let drive. Williams saved the shot, but could not clear, and Allen, getting the ball, passed to Jackson, who beat Williams for the first goal of the game.

Old Country 1, Ulster 0.

Old Country now put on the pressure, the forwards putting in some pretty passing, but spoilt their work by erratic shooting, but Allen in particular missing a splendid opportunity to increase his side's lead. He had an open goal from a pass by Andrews. A few minutes later Cummings and Long got away on the Ulster right, the latter getting the ball on the line and passing across the goal mouth. Dobson ran in and evened up the score with a very simple shot. Bennett made an unavailing effort to save.

Old Country 1, Ulster 1.

This was not at all to the liking of the Old Country boys and they put on the pressure again, but the Ulster defence were now playing at their best, and half time arrived with the score: Old Country 1, Ulster 1.

—Second Half—

Champ restarted for Old Country, who immediately pressed. Williams had to save a nice header from Jackson in the first minute. Not to be denied, Old Country kept up the pressure and after about five minutes' play Andrews put across a perfect centre, both the Ulster backs missing the ball, and Jackson rushed in, beating Williams for the second time. Old Country 2, Ulster 1.

From the centre kick the Ulster forwards went down in a line and Bennett almost let another soft one in from Dobson.

A few minutes later, however, he made a splendid save at full length from G. Forsythe. Andrews got away again on the Old Country right, but was pulled up by Adgey, who had changed places with Purdy. Ulster got two corners in as many minutes, but neither was improved upon.

Play now became fast and exciting, the Ulster forwards putting in all they knew for the equalizer, and Bennett and his backs had to be ever on the alert for Dobson and Co.

A breakaway on the Old Country left looked dangerous for Ulster, but Allen cleared finely, as McRoberts was about to shoot. Adgey now changed places again, this time going to centre forward, Dobson going back. Adgey sent in a beauty which missed the post by inches. Hamilton now had to leave the field for repairs, but soon returned. Ulster again pressed hotly, but wild shooting spoilt numerous chances. Long, shooting wildly over when well placed on two occasions.

A breakaway and shot by Champ was finely saved by Williams, the ball going over for a corner. This was put behind. Shortly after this time was called, leaving Old Country winners of a hard game by 2 to 1.

One On the "Umps"

New York, August 11.—During one of the recent games between the Yankees and Indians at Cleveland, Ray Chapman "put one over" on Umpire Connolly, and it must rank as entirely novel in baseball. Chapman reached first on a pass and went to second when Speaker bunted safely. Then he asked Connolly to call time. Tommy obliged, thinking the player had been injured. Chapman than ran back to first base and held a conference with Speaker. Connolly was so dumfounded at this strange performance that he made no attempt to chase Chapman back, tho the rules do not allow a player to hold up a game in this way. After the game Connolly admitted that he had been the victim of an unfair request, and said he would not have permitted it had he known why Chapman asked for time. It was a new one on Bill Donovan after he had spent more than twenty years in the game.

OUTFIELDER JOINS NAVY.

Boston, Aug. 11.—George ("Duffy") Lewis, outfielder of the world champion Boston Americans, today enrolled as a yeoman in the naval reserves. When yeoman in the service Lewis will report for called into service Lewis will report for duty at the navy yards on the Pacific coast, as his home is at Alameda, Calif.

SUNDERLAND PLAYS CORINTHIAN TEAM

Large Crowd See Provincial League Fixture at Sunderland Field.

By a Staff Reporter.

Sunderland Grounds, Toronto, Aug. 11. Sunderland Albions and Corinthians met at Sunderland field in a Provincial League game before a good crowd of spectators. President R. J. Gillespie of the Province of Quebec Football Association, at the request of both teams, kicked off.

The teams lined-up as follows:

Sunderland Albions — Enfield, Robinson, Mead, Brown, Worrall, Brookes, Hunt, Riddy, Griffiths, May, Taylor.

Corinthians — Smith, Sait, Buchan, Adams, Hoad, Stuppard, Barron, Walker, Hunter, Stevenson, Jackson.

Referee—A. Kerr.

First Half.

Corinthians immediately attacked. Mead gave them the right about and Taylor forced a corner, which was well placed, Smith saving finely from Riddy. Walker was next in the limelight with a fine solo effort which Robinson nipped from his toe when about to shoot. Griffiths broke away and forced Smith to concede a corner to clear his charge. Sunderland kept up the pressure, and Riddy just skimmed the bar with a rocket shot. Fine work by Hoad enabled Barron and Walker to outwit Mead and Brookes, but Enfield saved brilliantly from Walker. Worrall sent the ball well down and Griffiths tricked Sait and centred, May scoring a lovely goal. Encouraged by this success, Sunderland displayed combination, but this only brought out the fine defensive powers of Buchan and Sait, who time and again repelled attacks by the Sunderland vanguard. Stevenson and Jackson were very lively on Corinthians' left. This pair gave Robinson and Brown a busy time.

Hunter made Enfield stretch himself to save a fast ground shot from the clearance. Jackson tricked Robinson and shot, Brookes kicking clear right on the goal line. Barron spoiled a nice movement thru getting offside. At this stage Corinthians were value for a goal, Enfield clearing several likely shots. Taylor tricked several opponents, his parting shot just missing the post by inches. A minute later Hunt missed a golden opportunity to increase the score, shooting past with only the goalie to beat. Corinthians kept the ball dangerously near the Sunderland goal, but could not find the net. May broke away and passed to Riddy, but he shot over from good position. Right from the goal kick Adams went thru on his own and shot, Enfield fisted clear. Stevenson caught the rebound and shot. Enfield tipped the ball over the bar for a corner which was cleared.

Half-time score: Sunderland 1, Corinthians 0.

—Second Half—

Griffiths re-started the game for Sunderland. Stuppard intercepted his pass and let Jackson away. Robinson returned and Sait cleared from May in great style. Hunter went thru on his own, Enfield clearing brilliantly. The game was stopped for a few minutes to allow Hunt to recover after colliding with the fence. Barron rounded Brookes and Mead in great style and shot, Enfield conceding a corner, which was cleared. Sunderland attacked, Smith clearing finely from Griffiths at the other end, and Hunt was thru when Mead tripped him up. The resultant free kick was cleared. Sid. Brown was deservedly cheered for a brilliant piece of play, outwitting three opponents and letting Hunt away, who centred finely, Taylor shooting over. Walker forced a corner, which was well taken, a regular melee taking place in front of Enfield's charge. Robinson eventually cleared with a huge punt. Corinthians were playing for all they were worth for the equalizer, but Mead and Co., by fine defensive play, kept them out. From a breakaway by Riddy, Taylor shot narrowly past.

Sunderland now got into their stride and gave the Corinthian defence a warm time. Smith distinguishing himself on several occasions with brilliant work between the uprights but he had to acknowledge himself beaten with a cute shot from May. Stung by this reverse Corinthians attacked, raining shots on Enfield's charge from all directions, but the goalie was equal to the occasion and kept his goal intact. Pretty work by Jackson almost brought the desired goal. Enfield just managed to scrape the ball clear with Hunter on top of him. At the other end Riddy drew the backs and passed to Taylor, but he shot narrowly past. Griffiths with one of his characteristic rushes raced past the backs and shot, but Smith was right on the spot and cleared.

The next feature was a brilliant zig zag run by Jackson, who worked his way past a host of opponents, but shot weakly past with only Enfield to beat. Final score: Sunderland 2, Corinthians 0.

STARS OF BICYCLE WORLD HOLD MEET

(Continued from Page 1).

Henderson; 2, Butler, Thor. Time, 4.25 3-5.

Kennedy, away in front, and riding close to the rail all the way, was never in danger. Brant closed a big gap and beat Butler a few yards for the second place. Kennedy is a returned soldier who has won the D.C.M. at the front.

7th race—Second heat of the half-mile professional championship, only two starters—Spencer and Kramer. 1. Spencer, 2. Kramer. Time, 1.38 4-5.

Kramer forced Spencer to make all the pace and when they entered the stretch, Spencer sprinted and beat Kramer over the wire with daylight showing between them.

Eighth race, two-mile handicap.—1. R. Goldsmith, 75 yards; 2. W. Taylor, 75 yards; 3. F. Reulins, 100 yards. Time 4.43 3-5. Price, the winner of the one-mile handicap, led for 1¾ miles, but was caught at the head of the stretch by Goldsmith. W. Taylor, who won the boys' race, came thru with a great sprint to get the place.

Ninth race, one-half mile Canadian professional championship.—This race was moved forward on the program to let Spencer and Kramer catch a train for New York, where they ride tomorrow in a match race with Goulett and Willie Spencer. 1. Kramer; 2. Spencer. Time 1.40 3-5. Spencer again took the pace, but Kramer jumped him at the head of the stretch and won away off by five lengths.

Tenth race, one mile provincial championship.—1. . McCarthy; 2. N. Webster; 3. "Doc" Morton. Time 2.35 4-5.

Eleventh race, half mile high wheel race.—1. Fred Stonge, Montreal; 2. Bert Bingley, Toronto; 3. F. F. Radway, London. Time 1.48 2-5. This was a real race, the riders being lapped as they crossed the tape. St. Onge had weight on the other competitors. F. F. Rodway is the man for old-timer fans to remember, he having won a 100-mile high wheel race at Rosedale away back in 1893. The time was only 52 2-5 seconds slower than the half-mile professional.

Twelfth race—One-half mile, professional championship. Owing to the count being even in this event, Spencer and Kramer are running an additional heat and decide the championship—1, Spencer; 2, Kramer. Time 1.51 3-5.

The riders started very slowly and Kramer was forced to go out and make the pace to the stretch turn, where Spencer started his sprint and Kramer could not catch him, Spencer winning by two lengths.

Wilfrid Morrison, the Canadian motorcycle amateur champion, rode a three-mile exhibition against time with a flying start in 3.41 1-5 on a Harley Davidson machine, a new record by 24 seconds.

Five-mile motorcycle and side car race, handicap—1, Butler (Thor); 2, Brant (Henderson); 3, Haddrill (Harley Davidson). Time, 7.13.

This race was close all the way, Butler only nosing out Brant at the wire.

FELL DOWN SHAFT.

Falling down the elevator shaft from the first floor to the basement, Roy Crowl, 481 East King street, suffered a compound fracture of the left arm. Crowl was employed as elevator man at A. F. King Company, 58 West Wellington street. He was taken to Grace Hospital in the police ambulance.

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GOOD TWIRLING IN THE CITY AMATEUR

Park Nine Gets One Run Advantage Over the Wellingtons.

Park Nine won the opening game of the City Amateur League from the Wellingtons on the Don Flats by the score of 3-2. Both Downing and Keane pitched good ball, but the former was accorded better support. Murphy's playing at third for the Dukes was the feature.

The Wellingtons opened with one run. After Burns was retired, second to first, Graham drew a pass, stole second and scored on Nye's single to left. A charity to Burns, Graham's out, Thorne's single and Murphy's sacrifice gave the Iron Dukes a run in the third. The Park Nine took the lead by scoring three in the third. Hawkins played Tom Benson's hit badly and it went for a double. Richards singled and stole. Benson scored on a passed ball. Johnston fozzled Downing's grounder, Richards scoring. Hurrell sacrificed. Farr scored on Nye's error of Clarke's grounder. A wonderful throw by Thorne cut Downing off at the plate.

Wellingtons—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burns, l.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Graham, 1b.	2	1	0	8	0	0
Thorne, rf.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Nye, 2b.	2	0	1	2	0	2
Murphy, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Beaune, c.	2	0	1	5	0	0
Hawkins, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Johnston, ss.	1	0	0	0	2	1
Keane, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	19	2	3	18	8	3

Park Nine—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Richards, ss.	2	1	1	0	3	0
Downing, p.	2	0	1	0	4	0
Hurrell, 1b.	2	0	0	10	1	0
Farr, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Clarke, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
W. Benson, 2b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Grogan, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Adams, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
F. Benson, c.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	22	3	4	18	10	0

Wellingtons	1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Park Nine	0 0 3 0 0 0 *—3

Struck out—By Keane 2, by Downing 2. Bases on balls—Off Keane 1, off Downing 2. Stolen bases—Graham Thorne, Richard, Downing. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Clark, Hurrell. Hit by pitcher—Nye. Passed ball—Beaune Balk—Keane. Umpire—McGuire.

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THEY SAY KEMPTON PARK WILL OPEN NEXT WEEK

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The opening of the thirty-day meeting at Kempton course, La Prairie, scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed for a week. The torrential rains of last night and today have left the La Prairie course in a condition from which it will not recover for several days. Manager Sam Holman decided it would be preposterous to ask horses to run in going of this kind, and that a week's postponement would probably find the track in far better condition. The opening date was, therefore, set back a week, to Aug. 18.

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TORONTO

SATURDAY BASEBALL

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Newark:

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	9	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2

Batteries—Thompson and Lalonge; Smallwood and Egan. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen.

At Providence (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Gerner and Howley; Peters and Allen. Umpires—Finneran and Bedford.

At Providence (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	11	7
Providence	2	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	*	10	10	1

Batteries—Duffy, Stryker and Madden; Eayres, Schellenback and Mayer. Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

At Baltimore (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	4
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	*	5	7	2

Batteries—Engel and Daley; Parnham and McAvoy. Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

At Baltimore (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	4

Batteries—McCabe, Tyson and Onslow; Newton, Thormahlen and Schaufle. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

At Richmond:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	3
Richmond	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Lohman and Sandberg; Enright, Young and Koehler. Umpires—Carpenter and McBride.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Boston (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	*	7	8	1

Batteries—Dauss and Yelle; Mays and Thomas. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

At Boston (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Ehmke and Spencer; Bader, Pennock, Shore and Agnew. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

At Washington:

At Philadelphia (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	*	8	8	1

Batteries—Wright, Hamilton, Groom and Severoid, Hale; Schauer and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

At Philadelphia (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Davenport and Severoid; R. Johnson and Meyers. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connelly.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	3	3	1

Batteries—Danforth, Cicotte and Schalk; Dumont, Ayres, Shaw and Ainsmith, Henry. Umpires—Owens and Nallin.

At New York.

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Klepfer and O'Neill; Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Pittsburg (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Miller and Fischer. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

At Pittsburg (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	1
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	4

Batteries—Oeschger and Adams; Steele, Evans and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

At Cincinnati:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	12	2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	2

Batteries—Tyler and Tragessor; Ring, Schenedier and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

At St. Louis:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	*	3	9	3

Batteries—Tesreau, Demaree, Anderson and Rariden; Goodwin and Gonzales. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

At Chicago:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	17	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	7	1

Batteries—Marquard, Cadore and Wheat; Prendergast, Carter and Dilhoefer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

NATIONALS LOSE TO ROYALS' TEAM

Ramsay's Pitching Only Let the Nationals Get One Run.

By a score of 6 to 1 Royals trimmed the Nationals at Queen Alexandra grounds on Saturday afternoon in the Riverdale Senior League. Ramsay's pitching and Kimber's good fielding were the features of the game.

Nationals—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Leverty, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connant, c.	3	0	2	8	0	0
Dalzell, lf.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Aikens, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pearson, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Chamberlain, 1b.	3	0	2	3	0	0
Adams, 2b. and p.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Goldsmith, ss.	2	0	0	1	1	1
Houlihan, p.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	22	1	5	15	4	2

Royals—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lynch, lf.	2	0	2	1	0	0
Compers, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1	0
Moran, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Ramsay, p.	3	1	2	1	2	1
Cahill, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Oliphant, c.	2	0	0	6	0	0
Rimber, 1b.	3	1	1	4	0	0
Miller, 1b.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Thorne, ss.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	22	6	10	18	4	1

Summary:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	5	2	
Royals	0	0	6	0	0	0	*	—	6	10	1	

Two-base hits — Connant, Chamberlain. Stolen bases — Ramsay, Oliphant. Sacrifice hit — Compers. Struck out—By Houlihan, 4; by Adams, 2; by Ramsay, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ramsay, 2; off Houlihan, 2. Passed balls—Oliphant.

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Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

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Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

HE DID NEITHER.

Pat's wife became very ill, so he made a bargain with the doctor, "O'll pay you the bill, kill or cure."

"Agreed," said the doctor.

Pat's wife died soon after. The doctor sent in the bill, but Pat brought it back.

Pat—"O'll not pay that bill. Oi made a bargain to pay, kill or cure, so you didn't cure her, did you?"

"No," replied the doctor.

Pat—"Well, did you kill her?"

"No," replied the doctor.

Placed in a bottle of dried-up glue, vinegar will moisten and make it liquid again.

In the weave lies the secret of a new Turkish towel that is said to absorb water more rapidly than absorbent cotton.

The Lakeview

This hotel is one of the features that make Grimsby Beach the wonderful Resort it is. With a cuisine such as you'd expect at a much more expensive resort, the Lakeview caters to families of refinement and discrimination. A quiet, comfortable, "homey" hotel—in the heart of a beautiful group of pine trees.

Beautiful Grimsby

WITHIN two hours' boat ride from Toronto is one of the finest Summer Resorts in America. Grimsby Beach has everything you and your family can desire for a real vacation—the best of bathing—wonderful air—scenic beauty, greater than most of the much-talked-of expensive resorts—good fishing—and all kinds of boating facilities. Besides the Beach itself, with its splendid view of tree-fringed shore, there is a wooded park of 100 acres—with pleasant paths and driveways.

Grimsby Beach has all the advantages of a mountain or seaside resort—with the added advantage of being easy to get to. Boat, radial and rail service ensure a minimum loss of time for the business man.

The Boat Service takes you to Grimsby in a little over two hours. Boat leaves Toronto early every week-day, with an extra boat every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Business men spending Sunday at the Beach can return to town by a special early-morning boat on Monday.

For rates and full information, write W. D. Twynam, manager, Lakeview Hotel, Grimsby Beach, or ask at office of Canada Steamship Lines (Toronto agents), 46 Yonge St., Toronto.

GRIMSBY BEACH, LIMITED

LARRY'S FIGHT FOR BUNTING AT NEWARK

(Continued from Page 1).

Whiteman safe on Lewis' fumble. Lajoie got a home run over the left field fence, scoring Whiteman ahead of him. Schultz flied to Getz. Blackburne singled to right. Blackburne out stealing, Egan to Lewis. Two runs. Two hits. One error.

Newark—Camp out, Truesdale to Lajoie. Eldred singled to left. Getz forced Eldred, Thompson to Murray. Egan fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Toronto—Murray fanned. Lalonge singled to left. Thompson grounded out to Russell. Truesdale out, Getz to Russell. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Smallwood out, Lajoie to Thompson. Fuller out the same way. Russell flied to Murray. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Toronto—Jacobson out, Fuller to Russell. Whiteman flied to Callahan. Lajoie out, Getz to Russell. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Lewis lined to Murray. Callahan flied to Eldred, Camp out, Truesdale to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Toronto—Schultz flied to Callahan. Blackburne tripled and scored on Lewis' bad throw to third. Murray flied to Callahan. Lalonge beat out a hit to Getz. Thompson fouled to Eldred. One run. Two hits. One error.

Newark—Eldred out, Blackburne to Lajoie. Getz out the same way. Egan out, Thompson to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Toronto—Truesdale out, Smallwood to Russell. Jacobson grounded out to Russell. Whiteman flied to Eldred. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Newark—Smallwood fanned. Fuller walked. Russell also walked. Lewis struck out. Callahan singled, scoring Fuller. Camp out Truesdale to Lajoie. One run. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	5	1	1	1	4	0
Jacobson, cf.	5	2	1	2	0	0
Whiteman, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	2	13	2	0
Schultz, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Blackburne, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3	0
Murray, ss.	4	0	1	3	1	1
Lalonge, c.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Thompson, p.	4	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	34	7	9	27	15	1

Newark—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Fuller, 2b.	2	1	0	2	1	0
Russell, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	0
Lewis, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Callahan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Camp, lf.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Eldred, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Getz, 3b.	2	0	1	2	2	0
Egan, c.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Smallwood, p.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Totals	28	1	3	27	9	2

Toronto	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Jacobson. Three-base hit, Schultz, Blackburne. Home run—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Blackburne 2, Schultz Sacrifice hits—Whiteman 2. Double plays—Blackburne to Murray to Lajoie. Left on bases—Newark 3, Toronto 7. First base on errors—Toronto 2. Bases on balls—Off Smallwood 2, off Thompson 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Smallwood, 9 hits, 5 runs in 9 innings; off Thompson, 3 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Thompson (Camp). Struck out—By Smallwood 2, by Thompson 4. Wild pitches—Thompson. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen. Time 1.35.

NO PASSPORTS FROM U. S.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Any application for a passport for a delegate to the consultative conference at Stockholm will be refused. The attitude of the United States Government toward the conference is no different from that toward the recent Socialist conference in Stockholm.

DUNLOP EMPLOYES HOLD FIELD SPORTS

Annual Picnic and Games Draw Big Crowd to Scarboro Beach.

By a Staff Reporter.

Scarboro Beach Park, Aug. 11.—The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co. held their annual picnic here today, and in connection the Dunlop A.A.A. held their field day. The number of entries for the various events have created a record and keen competitions are anticipated.

M. J. Wilson, secretary of the P.I.F.A., and his wife and son, were the invited guests of the D.A.A.A. There was a large crowd present when the first race was called. Results:

Event No. 1, 100 yards, boys under 16 years—1, L. Talbot; 2, W. Starkey; 3, McO'Neill. Time .15 4-5.

Event No. 2, employes, girls under 14 years—1, Mary Couch; 2, J. Horgings; 3, Clara Couch.

Event No. 3, half mile bicycle race, boys under 16 years—1, L. Talbot; 2, McO'Neill; 3, W. Starkey. Time 1.40.

Event No. 4, 100 yards dash—First heat—1, S. Clarke; 2, E. Coombs; 3, H. Wannamaker. Time .14.

Second heat—1, J. E. Wilkes; 2, T. Martin; 3, W. Starkey. Time .14 1-5.

Third heat—1, J. Lowe; 2, H. Fine. Time .14.

Fourth heat—1, Patterson; 2, Horner. Time .15 1-5.

Event No. 5, married men's race—1, Gaisford; 2, W. J. Keeler; 3, E. Spencer. Time .11.

Event No. 6, Running hop, skip and jump—1, S. Clark, 38 ft., 10 in.; 2, R. Horner, 38 ft., 7 in.; 3, J. Lowe, 37 ft., 5 in.

Event No. 7, Employes, boys under 14 years—1, B. Young, 2, J. Couch, 3, E. Smith.

Event No. 8, Single ladies, fifty yards—1, M. Moore, 2, S. Katting, 3, M. Aldridge, 4, E. M. Budd.

Event No. 9, Three-legged race—1, J. Lowe and R. Horner; 2, H. Porter and Caldwell; 3, J. E. Wilkes and G. Cowper.

Event No. 10, Departmental relay race, half-mile—1, Hoseroom; G. Cowper, E. Coombs, R. Patterson, J. E. Wilkes. 2, Auto tire; H. Fine, J. Cossey, R. Horner, J. Lowe. 3, Bicycle tire; P. Fallon, H. Porter, C. Caldwell, C. Latturale.

Event No. 11, fat men's race, 180 pounds, 75 yards—1, W. H. Cockenden; 2, S. Clark; 3, D. McCaskell; 4, H. S. Collins.

Event No. 12—Egg and spoon race—1, Viola McAdam; 2, G. Cowper; 3, Mabel Moore; 4, W. Patterson.

Event 13—220 yard dash—First heat—1, S. Clark; 2, G. Cowper. Time .25.

Second heat—1, R. Patterson; 2, L. Talbot. Time .28.

Third heat—1, J. E. Wilkes; 2, H. Wannamaker. Time .27.

Event 14—Married ladies' race—1, Mrs. Platt; 2, Mrs. Penny; 3, Mrs. Garland.

Event 15—Sack race—1, S. Harris; 2, R. Greer; 3, E. Gaisford; 4, W. Starkey.

Event 16—Tots' race, girls—M. Barnard, H. Thomas, W. Gould.

Event 17—Tots' race, boys—A. Dunlop, F. Richmond, W. Campbell.

Event 18, putting the shot—1, S. Clark, 28 feet 2 inches; 2, H. Fine, 26 feet ½ inch; 3, B. Peters, 25 feet 8 inches.

Event 19, final 100-yards dash—1, R. Patterson; 2, S. E. Clarke; 3, E. Coombs. Time, 12 1-5 seconds.

Event 20, barrel race—1, H. C. Wannamaker; 2, S. Martin; 3, J. Lowe; 4, S. Harris.

Event 21, men's bicycle race, one mile —1, C. Crewe; 2, A. Reese; 3, C. Latturalo; 4, B. Peters. Time, 3 minutes 11 1-5 seconds.

Event 22, running broad jump—1, R. Patterson; 2, S. Clarke; 3, J. E. Wilkes; 4, R. Horner.

Event 23, standing broad jump—1, S. Clarke, 8 feet 5 inches; 2, J. Wilkes, 8 feet, 1 inch; 3, R. Patterson, 7 feet, 11 inches.

Event 24, partners' race—1, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowe; 2, Mabel Moore and C. Caldwell; 3, Violet McAdam and C. Sells.

Event 25, 220-yards final—1, S. Clarke; 2, G. Cowper; 3, R. Patterson. Time, 2.26 2-5 seconds.

If you want a business opportunity keep your eye on the classified advertisement section.

STAR TENNIS PLAYERS ENTER BIG TOURNEY

New York, August 11—With the beginning of the National Patriotic Singles tournament at Forest Hill less than two weeks ago interest in the event is increasing and indications are that it will net a considerable sum for the ambulance fund being raised by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Julian S. Myrick president of the West Side Tennis Club, has announced that assurances have been received of entries from several ranking players. The entry of Clarence J. Griffin, who is at Plattsburg, has come in. He ranked No. 6 last season, and in addition is doubles champion with William M. Johnston. R. Lindley Murray No. 4, has entered. Griffin has played some tennis in camp and expects to be in good form for the national. With the date of the tournament fixed to coincide with the vacation for men in training camps there is reason to believe that several others of the ranking players will enter.

SNATCHED FROM JAWS OF DEATH

Mysterious Diseases Heretofore Regarded as Incurable Explained

PROMINENT TORONTO CITIZENS

Testifying Daily All Manner of Diseases Disappearing As If By Magic.

It is needless to say that much curiosity has been aroused among Physicians and Laymen in the case of Mr. Thomas Williams, of 226½ Sumach Street, Toronto, who voided Two Astrongus or Kidney Worms of the largest species of NEMATODES, the recently discovered Micro-organism which has created a sensation in Scientific Circles, as this discovery now explains the cause of so many mysterious diseases and deaths. Mr. Williams is just now beginning to realise that he has been saved from a terrible fate as these NEMETODES are known to obstruct the ventricles of the Kidneys, which in many cases have been known to prove fatal.

The following testimonial from Mr. Williams to the Hamlax Co., speaks for itself. "For four long years I have suffered as possibly no other man has with what I was told was Gastric Ulcers. I was in the Hospital for 13 consecutive months and operated upon for Appendicitis, but that gnawing sensation in my stomach and pains in my back never left me. Hearing so much about the wonderful results of HAM-LAX, the great internal antiseptic tonic, and HAM-RAY, the wonderful new electrical Device, I came to the conclusion that at least one more trial would do me no harm even if it should do no good, and I resolved as a last resort to give it a trial. I am proud to state that after the first dose of HAM-LAX I distinctly felt the effect of something trying to break loose in the region of my Kidneys. When the HAM-RAY was applied I felt it snap like a piece of thread suddenly broken with the fingers and a half an hour afterwards I passed Two Astrongus or Kidney Worms alike, much to my relief. As a result of my experience I feel like a different person and want all my friends and acquaintances to know it. Anyone who has suffered as I have and anxious to get relief I cordially invite them to call at my residence 226½ Sumach Street, and I shall be more than pleased to explain the full details of my remarkable recovery after all these years of suffering."

Signed, Thomas Williams,
Witnessed, Mrs. A. Williams.
Andrew Glenny, 83 Eniett Street.

The remarkable thing about these NEMETODES, which are now on exhibition at 16 King West, is that each one has two heads, one on either end of its body. Leading authorities in such matters contend that many so-called cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and mysterious deaths are caused from these NEMETODES. It has now been discovered by the world's Leading Bacteriologists that NEMETODES cause Catarrh, Rheumatism, Appendicitis, 'allStones, Stone in the Kidneys and practically all stomach, Liver and Female disorders. Mr. Williams is only one of the dozens who have been relieved.

A PROMINENT SOCIETY WOMAN OF TORONTO

whose name is a household word, unbeknown to her friends and the public in general, has suffered for 15 years with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. These convulsions would attack her each morning about 8 A.M. and lasted from one to two hours. She has not missed a seizure for fifteen years until she began using HAM-LAX and HAM-RAY last week. She has phoned the HAM-LAX Co. each morning to inform them that she has not had a convulsion since the first day she used it. This lady's name can be furnished if necessary to those especially interested.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS

have confidentially stated that they have been relieved of Gall-stones, Kidney stones, Paralysis Rheumatism, Enlarged Glands, Prostatic and Female Trouble, too numerous to mention.

If you are a sufferer in the face of such evidence you would be foolish indeed not to try these wonderful discoveries. The "proof of the pudding is in the eating." Let the Ham-Lax Co. explain to you why Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray are guaranteed to do as they claim for them. No matter what you have tried nor how much you have spent, don't say it can't be done in your case, because Science is doing things every day which a few weeks ago were thought impossible. It will cost you or your family nothing to receive a correct explanation of what these devices will or will not do. If they will benefit you you will be informed of that fact. If not you will be told so.

Call now, this very minute is the only time you can call your own. Yesterday has gone never to return again, and tomorrow has not yet come. Delays are dangerous. Be sure and avoid the dangers. It is excellent insurance of your future happiness and prosperity. It has changed the destiny of the lives of many. It will for you.

No matter how big the crowds you will be attended to as promptly as possible, Suite 25, 16 King West.

MORE PEOPLE ARE FIGHTING

Human Ills Than Are Fighting Each Other in Europe

People who would gain a victory in the fight with sickness should use the proper methods.

Every person should examine their condition. It is a necessity in order to preserve your vitality and energy. Do not believe that because today you feel well, tomorrow you will not be ill. Stop and look after yourself before it is too late.

You may at times have dizziness, nausea, headaches, insomnia, anemia, dyspepsia. Do you know that these ailments are a result of some disorder in your stomach, kidney or liver? They may be slight now—later an aggravated case.

Perhaps you have a poor appetite, your vitality low, your energy gone, work is a burden and loathsome. Again the seat of disorder is in your stomach, kidneys or liver.

How much do you weigh? It is just as bad to be overweight as underweight—both lead to conditions from which many diseases can be developed.

Again—too much uric acid may cause gout, rheumatism, kidney pains and other serious complications.

Constipation is the source of much evil, leading to congested liver, catarrhal disorders of stomach and kidneys, neurasthenia and prostatic diseases.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE? THE ANSWER IS EASY.

Ham-Lax, an internal antiseptic tonic, and Ham-Ray, a powerful electric device, is the only method of combating these evils and restoring depleted vitality and energy.

Ham-Ray is capable of millions of oscillations per second. This machine is so compact that it can be carried in an overcoat pocket, yet it is so powerful that it will generate millions of volts off the ordinary electric lamp socket. This machine is also made to generate its own power, so that no other electric current is required. It is very convenient for those who live in the country or where no lighting current is convenient, and will produce equally as good results.

We unconditionally guarantee it to give immediate relief for any of the following diseases:

Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Pains, Congested Liver, Paralysis, Abscess, Pimples, Adhesions, Alcoholism, Anaemia, Falling Hair, Appendicitis, Arterio Sclerosis, Asthma, Granulated Eyelids, Boils, Brain Fag, Bronchitis, Colitis, Constipation, Cystitis, Earache, Catarrhal Deafness, Eczema, Eye Diseases, Goitre, Gout, Varicose Ulcers, Grey Hair, Atrophy of the Optic Nerve, Grippe, Hay Fever, Headaches, Hemorrhoids, Infantile Paralysis, Insomnia, Laryngitis, Leucorrhea, Lumbago, Moles, Birth Marks, Nasal Catarrh, Neurasthenia, Neuritis, Prostatic Diseases, Pyorhea.

A staff of experts demonstrating and explaining Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray can be consulted tomorrow and all week, without expense, at our offices, 16 King W., from 10 till 12 and 2 to 4. A mail order department has been installed for the benefit of those living at a distance and unable to attend demonstrations. All inquiries of those interested will be promptly answered.

UGUST 12 1917

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THE WOMEN'S SECTION FEATURING ARTICLES OF SCHOOL AND HOME

The Toronto Sunday World

EDUCATION SUBJECTS FASHIONS, EDITORIALS, OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WOMEN'S SECTION—SIX PAGES | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 12 1917 | —PRICE FIVE CENTS

Women Prepare Concerts For England's Soldiers

Happiness Abounds in Home For the Incurable Children

How New York Police Locate Missing Girls

FIRST WOMAN AS PASSENGER AGENT

Miss O. J. Moss Fills a New Place in Business World.

WORKED FOR SUCCESS

Railway Appreciates Ability and Recognizes Progressive Perserverance.

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON.

It is a sinecure, or would be considered so by the other 99,999,999 people in the country, to be traveling passenger agent for the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific Line, with annual passes on twenty different railroads, but that is the job held by Miss Orpha J. Moss, of Chicago. She is the only woman employed in such a capacity, and probably the first to be recognized with such a responsible position i nany railway office anywhere.

Heretofore the traveling passenger agents of the different railroads have all been men—those whose duties are to make things in general as easy and pleasant as possible for the traveling public—and for almost a score of years the Northwestern and its affiliated lines have successfully directed the vacation travel of thousands of people thru this medium. But, working on the theory that there is a class of passenger traffic which can best be served by the opposite sex, the roads decided upon the unique plan of making a woman one of the chief members of its staff in the department of tours.

Well Fitted for Place.

Miss Moss' peculiar qualifications for the position at once recommended themselves, and she was invited to accept the place, with the result that she is today drawing real money—quite an envelope of it, in fact—for being first aid to those who find their chief recreation in travel. It is a certainty, too, that travelers who have had their trips made interesting and comfortable in the past under the direction of a mere man will now find added enjoyment in submitting themselves to the guidance of a keen thinking and no less delightful young woman.

Miss Moss owes her present position partly to the fact that for a number of years she has spent her annual vacations in anticipating the now generally accepted gospel of "See America First," having visited many times all of the national parks and the scenic resorts of the east and west, thus accumulating an annual supply of extra information and energy, and partly to her extraordinary success in the advertising business. She is one of the few women in the advertising line who have been able to buy some of the space across the front page of the leading dailies of the country and insert advertising in red ink in that space.

Miss Moss' success in the business world is the story of hard work and intelligent persistency, which should be an inspiration to every young woman who stands ready to enter a business career and do something for herself.

Made Her Own Success.

She comes from an old and conservative Iowa family, whose daughters have been prominent society women. Her early days were spent in an atmosphere where the idea of women in business was taboo. Unwilling to lead a life of idleness, she entered the business world, beginning as a clerk in the office of The Merchants' Trade Journal at Des Moines, at a salary of $10 a week.

Success was not hers for the asking. She was willing to begin small and work for everything she won. After working as clerk for a year, and later as assistant to the advertising manager of the journal, there came a time when it seemed necessary for the publication to put new life into its outside advertising solicitors. Here was where Miss Moss recognized her opportunity, so she went immediately to the manager of the paper and asked why he didn't send her out. The manager said nothing at the time, but evidently he was impressed, for the next morning he called Miss Moss into his office, and, without any preliminaries, asked, "Where do you want to go, Chicago or New York?"

"I guess I'll go to Chicago," replied Miss Moss. "You see, it won't be so far to walk back."

Miss Moss never did walk back. As a matter of fact, she has made her headquarters in Chicago ever since—that was ten years ago—rising rapidly from one position of importance to another with some of the largest concerns in the middle west.

These boys are well cared for and made as happy as po[ssible]

Some of the girls at the Home for Incurables.

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN

When You Eat Out of Doors

"Don't you like to eat out of doors, these warm summer days?" asked the girl from the city, of the country woman in town for a day's shopping.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "So much so that one corner of our verandah is commonly spoken of as the dining-room. And, moreover, I have just bought some new furniture for it, which is the most attractive I have ever seen. It is simple, too, of plain cream white—natural colored, not stained or painted or enameled—willow. The table is a good-sized oval one, but this new furniture is not going to take up too much space, for the interesting thing about the set is that the six chairs all fit right under the table, when not in use, so there is only one piece of furniture to be thought of when the question of space comes up. It is such an interesting arrangement; that is one reason why I bought it.

"Our outdoor dining-room is in one of the rear corners of the piazza, and from it we get a beautiful view of fields and hills, beyond the flower garden at our feet. A tall screen of hollyhocks—they are so beautiful now; you ought to come out to see them!—offers a welcome bit of shade when the sun is hot, but still does not shut out the view; instead, it frames parts of it as beautiful little pictures."

BRINGS GLADNESS INTO MEN'S HEARTS

Soldiers Are Keen for Concerts and Make Appreciative Audiences.

STARTED BY ACTRESS

Miss Lena Ashwell Pioneer for Giving Tommies Music at Front.

BY MAUDE RADFORD WARREN.

A room crowded with men in khaki, men utterly still except for their tense breathing, men whose remote eyes show that their hearts are at home tho their bodies are in France. Facing them, dimly lighted by two acetylene lamps, is a platform on which stands a singer. Overhead, a shrapnel-broken roof. Outside, the dark, and the whistling, never to be misinterpreted, of swift shells.

The song is "Annie Laurie." The singer motions for the soldiers to join him in the second verse. They respond, stumblingly, at first, then louder. "Each heart supplied a different name, but all sang 'Annie Laurie.'" In the doors and windows can be seen dimly the faces of men for whom there is not room inside. Behind the singer is a row of other performers, one with a violin, one with a 'cello, one with a roll of music in his hands, still another who is a story-teller, and at the head of the line the presiding colonel.

As the last note of "Annie Laurie" ends the colonel rises and says: "There are men outside this hut, who are going up to the trenches tonight. They have been unable to get in here. Will you make room for them?"

The men in the room have come straight from their work and have missed their supper, the best meal of the day, in order to stand in line for two hours to get a place in the "hut." But spontaneously the whole audience rises, files out, the men going back to the front trenches to file in, and the concert goes on. In between the more serious numbers, rag-time, in which the soldiers are urged to sing, the favorite being "I Am a Ragpicker" and "The Long Trail." It seems as if the soldiers would never tire of crooning, "The day when I'll be going down the long, long trail with you."

The Supreme Pleasure.

A concert near the front: it is the supreme pleasure which comes to imperial Tommy Atkins, and it arrives about once a month. No one except Tommy himself, and perhaps the woman in whose friendly mind the scheme was born for amusing him in France, can guess how the soldiers look forward to the music, the stories and the plays—when play can be managed. The sympathetic men and women who entertain imperial Tommy

Concluded on Page Four.

Here the Visitor Talks to Little Folks Who, Thru Affliction and Disease, Will Never Be Able to Compete in a Busy World, But Who Greet One With a Smiling Face and Cheerful Disposition.

BY M. L. HART.

"I feel a little shaky; I always do when I first stand on my crutches, but I'll be all right soon."

This was Leo's introduction of himself as he stood one of a group of boys and girls in the grounds of the Home for Incurable Children at 152 East Bloor street.

Leo as a bright-cheeked boy, with blue eyes and thick, fair hair, and of a most sociable nature. He makes friends at once, and so he confided to the visitor that he had been at other hospitals before he came to his present haven, and that it was at Syracuse Hospital that he got his "splints," for it is the poor legs of Leo that will prevent him going out into the world to "hustle" among its opportunities and disappointments. Even the walls of the Home for Incurables does not kill ambition, and Leo is anxious to hang a picture some day in the Canadian National Exhibition or to evolve a model that will set the German submarine down to Davy Jones' locker so deep that it will never be heard of again. Specimens of Leo's work in the shape of a neatly-colored Union Jack and some flowers, as well as a small vessel made from steel girders and with the assistance of Bennie, are among the show things of the home.

Then there is Bennie, who is thirteen and who sits all day in a comfortable wheel-chair and is one of the most interesting of the group. Bennie is a Russian, having come to Canada when he was seven years of age. He has a pale face with blue eyes and black hair and eyelashes, and his poor, pale, thin hands lie outside the coverlet in a most pathetic fashion. One might conjure up all sorts of fates for him, everyone with a fine prospect were it not for the affliction with which the physical part of him is hampered. Bennie might be the producer of a "Quo Vadis," or he might paint one of the wonderfully colorful pictures which alone emanate from the land of Bennie's birth. As it is, he sits very quietly in his chair, and when asked what he would like to do so that he might earn money some day, Bennie raises pathetic blue eyes and says:

"I couldn't do much with my hands."

"Do you think you could write a book, Bennie?" asks the visitor, for there were some small volumes peeping out from under the board that formed a rest for his arms.

"Do you know any Canadian history?" was another question, but Bonnie was diffident about carrying out the first suggestion, and said he could not read history. In spite of this the outside world may hear something more of Bennie some day.

The wheel-chair which is proving such a friend to the little stranger from the country where the greatest upheaval in the world's history is now in progress, has a neat brass plate at its head with an inscription which reads "Purchased with bank account left by Frances Margaret McDougall, aged 8 years, whose heart was full of tender sympathy for sufferers, and who dearly loved little children. Easter, 1916." The chair was donated by the little child's mother.

Some Pathetic Cases.

But these are only one or two of the interesting stories of the home. Other cases were much more pathetic. In the wards was a boy of about twelve whose hands were all out of shape and who talked to himself as he moved restlessly in his cot. A child beside him was another "bed case," and four or five suffering from what is commonly termed "water on the brain" were very pathetic little subjects. Wee Willie, who said he was "fine," but whose thin arms and hands seemed to con-

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New York Police Find Most "Missing Girls"

Head of the Department Tells Stories of Way-ward Fugitives Rescued Thru Systematic Search and Tactful Handling.

BY ARTHUR WOODS,
Police Commissioner of New York City.

From January 1, 1917, until the 19th o fJune—a period of five and one-half months—853 women and girls, residents of New York City, were reported missing to the police department. Of that number, 790 have already been located and sent home, or the cases have been closed by request of the complainant. That is almost 92 per cent. Since the 19th of June many more of the cases have been closed, which means either that the person has been found or that the complainant withdraws his request for a search.

Five hundred and forty-one of the 853 reported missing females were between the ages of 13 and 30. The other 312 were older or younger. Thirteen to thirty years may be put down as the age when the desire for adventure is strongest when the spirit of independence asserts itself.

Of these 541, 98 per cent. have been located, returned home, or the cases closed by the request of the person who gave the report to the police. In other words, 530 cases were cleared from the books, leaving only 11 open at the time of writing. Some of these may have been found by the time this is printed; some may never be "found," and will be carried indefinitely as "missing." Some may have jumped into the river. In 1915, 272 bodies were found in the river by the New York police alone; in 1916, 349. From January 1 to June 30, this year, 352 bodies came into the hands of the police, and in that time 254 were identified. Ninety-eight remain unknown. There probably will always be a missing persons list in a city the size of New York.

Unpleasant Conditions.

Lieutenant Grant Williams, who is in charge of the bureau of missing persons and has interviewed personally most of the women located, says that 75 per cent. of the women who leave home, without advising their families where they are going, do so because of unpleasant home conditions.

Many of the women found are not sent home. Often, in cases where the girl is under the age limit, she is not returned if, upon investigation, it is found that the home conditions are disagreeable. Often, when she is sent home, her running away and return prove responsible for an improvement in the conditions at home.

As an illustration, we received a report one evening, at 6.30 o'clock, from a family up in Harlem that their daughter, 18, who heretofore came home at 6.30, had not returned. Her description was given, the place she worked, and other necessary data. Immediately the police department got in touch with the various homes, societies, and other young women's organizations, and the matron of one of them said that a girl answering our description was there—had come at 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Williams went over immediately, and the matron told him the story the girl had told her. The girl said she had come from Spirit Lake, Idaho.

"Now my girl," said the officer gently, "I don't believe you are telling me the truth. I think you are a New York girl that her parents are very anxious about."

She resented being doubted. Tears came to her eyes.

"I won't go home," she cried.

The police officer told her she need not fear being sent home; if her home conditions were not right, she could be looked after by the city. All he wanted to do was to locate her and see that she was taken care of. The kind words broke the stubborn spell, and she told a story of her father's cruel treatment. After advising the girl to get a good night's rest, the officer telephoned her parents that he was on the way up to see them. Conditions at the house were exactly as the girl had described them. The father, smoking in his shirt sleeves, was belligerent in his reception of the lieutenant, and no sooner had the visitor stepped into the room and announced he had news of the daughter than the man locked the door, took out the key and put it in his pocket.

"Now, will you tell me where my daughter is?" he said. "I'll break her neck when I get her."

"No, you'll not break her neck," said the lieutenant, "and you'll gain nothing by threatening me. Unlock that door, and I'll tell you what your daughter told me about having the best mother and the best home in the world and the best father, if he weren't so severe and stingy."

Father is Ashamed.

The father unlocked the door, and the two men sat down. Lieutenant Williams told him his daughter was safe; she had asked a police officer to

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PATRIOTIC BOYS HELPING FARMERS

How the Sons of the Soil Are Making Good.

BOOST FOR RURAL LIFE

Workers May Return Enthusiastic if Employers Promote Good Spirit.

BY EUNICE GUNN RAMSAY.

Splendid stories are being brought in by the S.O.S. supervisors of the Y. M.C.A. relating to the good work being done by boys on the farms. The ideal behind this formation of all teen age boys into an organization, called S. O.S., or Soldier of the Soil, as set forth by W. H. Vaughan, territorial secretary for Ontario and Quebec, is to give the boys the highest ideals of true citizenship.

This present year will be a big opportunity, one way or the other, for the farmer to prove his worth, and the worth of his job. There are twenty thousand boys of 'teen age out on farms this summer, one-third of whom are town or city-bred. General impressions show that quite nine-tenths of these lads have fitted into the work well.

On the whole, then, it is up to the farmer to send back seven thousand boosters for farm life, or seven thousand pessimists.

Sense of Duty.

The majority of these boys are on the farms not from a following of choice, but from a sense of duty. They have gone out in the same spirit to this work as the men who have volunteered for overseas service. It is the day of opportunity for the teen age boy, and he is taking it, but as Mr. Vaughan emphasized, it is also the day of opportunity for the farmer. It is up to him to remember along with the willing service given by these boys that they are giving up their holidays that apart from the question of "How much value in work shall I be able to get out of this lad?" there is a bigger and more vital question of the farmer's duty as a representative of the rural community to act squarely by his youthful employe.

Stories gathered here and there show how both sides are awakening to a sense of these things.

In one instance a farmer expressed himself as dissatisfied with the boy sent to him and the boy's supervisor called to hear what was wrong. The farmer's explanation was that the boy was "always asking fool questions," but when, after a few minutes' conversation, the visitor was able to show the farmer that this was quite natural, and to point out to him how foolish many a farm-bred man would feel among city surroundings, the latter admitted his mistake. Unfortunately, the boy had returned disappointed to the city, but the next boy that farmer has he is going to be a little more patient with.

One boy of 16 years, son of a local doctor, went out in April to help on a farm of 225 acres, just north on Yonge street, he and the farmer being the only two men on the job. His contract read for three months. At the end of this time they had 100 acres of crop in, 16 acres of hoe crop, and were starting upon 56 acres of hay; this, in addition to caring for stock. There was another 100 acres of crop ready to be put in, and when the boy was asked by his parents if he wished to return home, he replied that he guessed he'd better stay on and help the farmer out.

Frankly, this boy is not in love with farming, but he knew that the farmer could not get in his crop single-handed, and while the rest of his family is summering in Muskoka, he has faced up to his country's need, and is tackling a man-size job with the greatest efficiency.

A Second Example.

A second lad provides a yet more splendid example of the spirit of self-sacrifice. This boy was rejected for overseas service as being under age. He was earning $13 per week in the city, but finding he could not get to the front he enlisted for farm work with a determination to "do his bit somehow." His firm offered him $22 a week to stay, but he stuck to his promise, and is now out on a farm at $20 a month. This is a Toronto boy now working in Waterloo County, and intends to stick by the farm for the duration of the war.

It is pleasing to record that the firm previously employing this boy, so appreciate his pluck that they intend to give him the same treatment as those of their employes who have gone overseas, and he will be re-instated when the time comes at the salary offered last.

Help of Y. M. C. A.

The boys who are out on the farms are doing their bit, but behind them, encouraging clearing the way, cementing the town and country ideals with thoughts of higher service is the splendidly organized help of the Y.M.C.A.

Ever since the outbreak of war this leading social agency has played a great part in bringing comfort, cheer, and uplift, to hundreds in all parts of the world touched by war; but, perhaps, in no instance will their work prove of such lasting value to the country's future, and the community at large, as in this movement among boys on the land.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

The Farmlet,
Up-North-and-Beyond!

My Dear Toronto-Onters:

I cannot deny that the excitement of the life up here is thrilling beyond words! Can you imagine anything more exciting than having a temperature of one hundred and two, by your trusty little clinical thermometer—and the nearest doctor forty miles away? And not a drop of the cup that stimulates nearer than Niagara Falls, N.Y.? However the stimulant and the doctor arrived about the same time, and I am quite well, thank you. The former arrived in the village neatly packed in a tasty little wooden box, on which was a most artistic, tho large red label, neatly picked out in black letters, stating for the benefit of the villagers who gathered about it in an interested group, that it was my duty to the province to drink it all myself—if I parted with any of it (they had evidently heard of my generous disposition), I would be "pinched"! It was most gratifying! If we cannot be celebrated, by all means let us be notorious!

* * *

A sermon preached by Dr. Ribourg recently at St. Alban's Cathedral and reported in the press, interested me greatly. It was original in that, in speaking of social "birds of prey," and the "socially oppressed," he implied that the employes who do not worthily do the work for which they are paid, are in the same class with employers who give insufficient pay.

The workingmen with socialistic tendencies—and which of them have not?—have for so long brooded over the injustice of the wealthy employer who makes his profits from their labor; that they have, perhaps lost sight of the fact that there are just about as many perfect employes as employers—which statement isn't flattering to either class.

Just for instance—there are certain large and small stores all over the city, where it is a pleasure to deal. There are others where customers are driven away by the carelessness and rudeness of employes. The employers who pay wages to such clerks are not receiving honest value for their money, and you can hardly blame them for paying as little as possible.

No doubt the same problem of inefficiency holds in factories. I know that it does in households, where there are servants who, taking advantage of the fact that the demand for their work is greater than the supply, demand wages out of all proportion to the quantity or quality of work they turn out. Women with a small knowledge of household duties receive good wages, while in the process of being trained by their long-suffering employers. Then there is a "flirting" to "pastures new," and the same grind all over again for the woman who pays the wages.

No denunciation can be too fierce for the individual who does not pay a living wage—even tho he sanctimoniously pauperize his employes by charitable schemes for their benefit. But, as Dr. Ribourg implies, there are two sides to the question.

The injustice of employes to employers is just as great a stain upon the social conscience as the reverse order of things.

Wouldn't it cause a wonderful revolution in social conditions if both classes tried Christianity in their dealings with each other.

That seems to be Dr. Ribourg's idea. I have known it to work well, in a few isolated cases.

He says: "When Christianity truly controls men's lives, there will be a change in the standard of the world. The employer will not profit by unfair wages and overwork. The employe will show his sense of responsibility by giving, efficiently, his services for the wage received."

Christianity should not be so difficult to attain, after all. Surely Brotherhood is simply enough if we'd only pause to consider it. But we don't pause. Like our friends across the line, we are cursed with the craze of speed. Like Jane of many kitchens, we want to go on, and on, with all possible despatch, forgetting that "too far east is west," and we will only come back to the same stupid, unsolved problems.

* * *

One misses a lot of the country scenery, traveling by express train!

But to return to Dr. Risbourg's quaint

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War Time Vacation

Glad days of vacation, of emancipation from office and factory and store, we hail you with pleasure, sweet moments of leisure, and wish you were longer and more! When we have been weary, and life has seemed dreary, we've thought of your coming with joy—sweet rest from employment chock full of enjoyment and happiness free from alloy! To sleep in the morning disturbed by no warning from wicked, insistent alarm; to loaf and be lazy, with intellect hazy, yet feel one is doing no harm. On commonplace clothing to cast eyes of loathing, apparel that's starched to eschew; old duds to be dressed in, the hammock to rest in the whole gladsome, happy day thru; alternately snoozing and reading and musing, and all the time breathing fresh air; from thence to the table to eat all one's able—Oh! this is Vacation for fair! Tho all must be working, and none must be shirking, authorities say it is best, nay more, necessary, that folks labor-weary should once in a year have a rest. 'Tis true, tho 'tis pity, that Atlantic City the most of us cannot afford; 'twould mean ruination to take a vacation and hand out so much for one's board. Muskoka is jolly; it would be great folly its pleasures and charms to deny; but living's so costly that poor folks have mostly to give all "Resorts" the go-by. This fact may sound funny—one needs little money to get what one needs—a good rest. A back porch and garden, a hammock the yard in, are methods not far from the best. The tuneful bird bowers, the grass and sweet flowers will help with the cure quite a bit; and these with some dozin', some sunshine and ozone will soon make us feel very fit. Exhaustion abated, and health reinstated with sleeping and eating and rest, some fine early rising and hoe exercising will make us as strong as the best. The work in the garden our muscles will harden and help food production along; then when Vacation's ended, with bodies well mended, we'll go back to work with a song!

Jane.

INTEREST NOW CENTRES IN APPROPRIATE ATTIRE

Clothes For Coming Season Will Reflect Spirit Cheerfulness, and Woolens Are To Be Very Costly.

Another way by which the women of the country can be of assistance in this hour of trouble is to refrain from wearing clothes of mournful effect.

"No one is wearing her heart on her sleeve because the country is plunged into war," said one of the great designers along Fifth avenue a few days ago. "American women are facing the situation bravely and their clothes during the coming season will reflect their splendid spirit."

Therefore feminine interest just now centres in fashions appropriate for the season. Fewer dark dresses are displayed in smart shops than were seen a few months ago, and combinations are as highly favored as ever they were.

Woolen materials are getting scarcer every day, and it is predicted that before many months the handsomest of silks will be much cheaper than the most ordinary of woolens. For the average woman there is nothing like foulard, because it is thorobred in appearance, without costing more than one feels that it is wise to spend on a frock for general wear.

Perhaps the smartest of the light colors in foulard is sand, but there are delightful tones in the kindred shades of biege, maize, champagne and ochre. Dots of one sort or another are always among the best of the foulard designs and white with dark blue or vice versa never fails to prove a favorite. Whether it is smart looking or not depends, of course, upon the manner in which it is handled, but this season there are numerous simple models that have a modish air.

Particularly chic is an afternoon design in white foulard combined with the same silk in dot effect. In addition to the dots satin threads are woven thru the foulard in winding effect, giving an unusually novel pattern. The dress closes to the left of the front under a box plait and a collar to correspond with the skirt and sleeves finishes the square neck. The front panel is of dotted foulard and the lower edge of the gathered skirt is trimmed with a deep band of the same. The sleeves are loose and open, and despite their lack of trimming are incredibly chic. A sash belt of the white foulard holds in the fulness at the waist.

There is nothing more fashionable than oyster-white foulard—unless it be egg-shell white. The silk is used for a charming dinner frock, having the front and back gathered to a square yoke. The skirt is a four-piece model, being gathered and attached to the waist slightly above normal. At the sides there are large pockets, so near beach-bag proportions that they resemble draperies.

A model designed upon new lines especially for mid-summer service is effectively developed in pale rose voile trimmed with that most favored of laces—filet. A band of the trimming appears on the skirt above the deep hem, also on the flowing sleeves. Filet forms the collar and trimming for pockets. Satin binds the large armholes of the waist, to which a two-piece skirt is attached under a straight band of black velvet ribbon. Filet in every description is in monstrous demand this season. In bandings for use on collars and hip-bits, and in the coarser quality, it has attained flattering success. A new idea is pastel colored filet laces. Many evidences of this novelty have been noticed. This effect is attained by embroidering the lace in the shades desired and sometimes by adding spangles or beads.

A mention of gingham must appear in all articles concerning truly smart fashions. For the heyday of summer there is a delightful dress in one of the new novelty ginghams, combined with fine white linen, which is used for the collar, turn-back cuffs and a straight belt trimmed with black velvet buttons. The model is really a shirt-waist costume, as the waist and skirt are made independently, but it has the effect of being built up in one piece. The skirt is plaited all around except at the front, where there is a panel. Draped pockets trim the skirt.

Everyone is knitting nowadays, and a knitting bag is almost as indispensable an adjunct of the shopping outfit as the handbag. Beautiful cretonnes, tapestries, brocade silks, etc., are used in the construction of the latest knitting bags, yet it must be admitted that the prettiest design so far seen was fashioned in humble calico. Frocks of union linen and serviceable for morning jaunts, and they may be raised to the ninth degree of attractiveness by a bit of embroidery, a few buttons, etc. A model in leaf green trimmed with black is unusually attractive. The skirt is attached to a simple waist under a girdle of black satin tied at the left side-back. Black satin buttons trim the sleeves, and the embroidery design on the collar is developed in green and black mercerized cotton.

Altho there are many varieties of topcoats for midsummer wear, it is hard to overcome the Russian influence, and many pretty separate blouses are being shown. The newest models are in taffeta and satin, and the dark blouses with white satin trimmings are enviously chic. There are also some good-looking designs in combinations of satin and homespuns.

Of navy blue serge is this good-looking cape suit, lined with very gay silk.

A smart sleeveless coat of dark green covert, with wide belt and pockets of leather. Long-sleeved sport shirt of yellow broadcloth.

FURS OF ANY KIND ARE POPULAR NOW

French Cables Insist Civilized World of Women Wear Fur.

that the French cables insist that the civilized world of women will wear more fur this year than ever before. The Stone Age has returned, if one judge of the French edict that the skins of animals should be thrown over the body in every possible fashion. Never mind what kind of fur; just put it on in lavish quantities and call yourself in fashion, says Paris.

Wherswithal Shall We Be Clothed?

The news from France is significant. There is keen vision behind it and a strong commercial reason. It is not to be supposed that France has found a new race of animals to take the place of those which, under her orders, have been skinned in every section of the planet. She has taken out her reserve store, and blended together component parts of all furs into a harmonious whole.

She has evidently discovered how to make something good-looking out of something trivial. It may be that she has the Russian market open to her. It is not probable that Russia can find the facilities for sending furs into France at present; but it may be that France has reason to believe that she can get hold of some of these before the winter is well advanced, and that she therefore makes furs the fashion of the hour, after the 1st of September.

The Russian situation regarding furs will loom large in the near future. Since Lord Shaughnessy, at the request of Lloyd George, sent over Sir George Bury, the great railroad expert, to see what could be done with the transportation system of that country, and since he was followed by our commission of expert railroaders, there is an optimistic belief in certain circles that things in Russia will soon be moving on wheels.

And Russia is the pre-eminent land of furs. No more will the ermine and sable be kept within the possession of the crown. France and America will have their chance at it. And, even at this moment, it may be that the deposed members of royalty and thousands of the nobility will not unwilling to get rid of the vast storehouse of precious furs that they hold in their families.

Entire backs of new coats are made of it, and also panels of skirts. On some skirts only fifteen inches of cloth are used at the top, the entire lower part being shaped of some kind of pelt.

Furcoats that are long and those that are short run ahead of tailored coats. Evening capes are of fur. Hats are of it. Instead of foxes and small stoles for the neck, the entire top of the coat, including the shoulders and sleeves, will be made of fur, cut into one piece that extends upward to the chin as a collar. Curious dolmans are made of fur, with long, sweeping backs that reach to the knees, bordered with another kind of fur, and close-fitting fronts arranged in surplice fashion by two wide scarfs that cross the waist at the back and are clasped with a great Chinese ornament slightly below the waist in front. The dominant fur is called "nutria."

BIG WRAPS ALMOST A NECESSITY NOW

An Enveloping Cloak or Combination of Coat and Cloak.

TWO COMPLETE PIECES

The Fastening Comes Down the Shoulder Seam and Along Sleeve.

Paris, France.—An almost, it might nearly be said, quite, indispensable garment of the hour is the big wrap, whether it be frankly an enveloping cloak, or a combination of coat and cloak, or a little chic softness of crepe de chine; whichever it is, originality and a most artistic simplicity are the keynotes upon which it is built. For instance, in the case of wrap coats, nothing is, apparently, too surprising to be accepted in its evolvement, provided, always, it carries out some definite and useful purpose, and at the same time increases the beauty of the lines.

One of these new coats is cut entirely in two complete pieces, front and back, coat and sleeve in one; the fastening coming down the shoulder seam and along the sleeve line, giving much grace to the underneath part of the latter and at the same time great comfort. Probably this model owed its original inspiration to a mandarin coat, tho, with its added length and more restrained sleeve, it is better adapted to modern use. This sleeve is carried to the wrist in a modified form of its original shape, and rolled over at the straight open edge.

A flat rounded collar, again reminiscent of a Chinese coat, tho this collar has grown in its evolution, as suits the character of the coat, is made of serge, strapped with many rows of black satin, and fastens where it is rounded off at each side in front, with two hammered bronze boules, pulled thru buttonholes in the collar. There are quaint stitchings in a bold design at the front and back and running up the sides for some way, ending in a semicircular edge. Not only in dark blue, but in any of the colored serges and thick cloths now seen in such good shades, this coat is excellent, its design making it particularly suitable for driving or traveling. Again, collars are left unattached, except just at the back, where they are caught to the coat; a long scarf of either the same material or one of the pretty striped shantungs, or thik crepe de chine, often forms part of the coat, and to this the collar can be held by means of slots cut in the scarf thru which the lower ends of the collar are drawn and weighted with a knob of amethyst or amber, after which the scarf is thrown once or twice round the neck. This is useful when warmth is needed, for in this design the collar can be adjusted most securely in any desired way.

Another new mode of making these coats is to cut the back in one, the sleeves, kimono fashion, being set into a separate lining, while the front is seen to be in two long scarf-like ends, formed by cutting the coat down from the neck to within a short way from the hem. These ends are crossed over and fastened to each shoulder, after having been cut square and embroidered; or they may be carried straight round the neck, thus forming a long V in front, crossed at the back and brought round again, to hang straight down as wide embroidered or fringed stoles. This is more generally worn as an extra wrap, to put on over a thin gown. The Rembrandtesque cloak is also seen, with a difference, and it is worn today just when and how its wearer pleases. Subtle little improvements make for an added beauty of line, such as a new seam seen in the latest of these cloaks, vanishing round the shoulders. It is not a yoke, but the lower part is joined to it. Collars and revers vary almost from day to day, but, in their best expression, they are simply a wide rolled-over edge, with perhaps a square double sailor collar falling at the back, as seen in the illustration.

Quite a decorative note is struck in the colors in which these cloaks are being shown, now that dark shades, indefinite and most charming, are being so much used in voiles as well as linens. The outer wrap strikes often a vivid tone of rose or blue or green, or it may be of a natural shade lined brilliantly; tho, always, the best worn and ideal combination for a cloak is a creamy camel's-hoir cloth lined with black charmeuse or georgette; but this is not an every-day affair. And the "little wraps" of softest crepe de chine or silk, either to match a frock or not, what of them? They are many and varied as butterflies on a summer's day. If meant to accompany a gown of thin voile, they may be of transparent striped gauze, thru which can be seen a glimpse of the lettuce green lining beneath. In many cases, there is an inner cross-over of wide tissue ribbon in lovely blended and blurred effects. This ribbon is crossed as is everything just now, then swathed round the waistline and it may fasten at the back or be tied at one or both sides in a loose bow; not only are these ribbons extremely decorative, but they serve as a foundation to hold together the loosely draped folds of the little manteau, tho apparently it keeps its unstudied lines without any such restraint.

PARIS DESIGNERS CANNY

The Paris designer is so canny that one feels that perhaps something of all this is behind the extraordinary display of furs as a leading fashion which is being made in France and intended for America. Not only do the cables give this news, but those who have returned from France within the last few weeks. They have brought with them quantities of fall models which they have persuaded the dressmakers to send over before the semi-annual exhibitions, and the first piece of news that they give the reporter is that Paris has flung herself into the use of fur in an extreme manner.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, P543, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others. 7

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

WOULD-BE AUTHOR: Yes, I am a real woman, and I was much interested in the delightful story—there ought to be a sale for it.

If you will look thru the magazines on file at the library, you will see which ones are publishing stories such as you have written. Ask the librarian, too. Usually these good librarians are the best friends of young authors—and I am sure if you will be brave enough to tell them your nopes and plans you will find ready sympathy and advice.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young girl only sixteen. There are three of us girls who are friends, and we are not at all popular among the boys. The other girls go to the rink, and the boys take them for a skate, but it seems they don't ever want to take us.

I have one big brother; he has enlisted in the artillery. He isn't in this town. When he was here he used to give me an introduction to his friends.

I am not quarrelsome, or are my two friends. BABE.

BABE: The boys probably think you are still children, dear, and so they are not interested in you. Be patient, and try to enjoy the things that little girls ought to be enjoying, and next year you will be older, and the year after you will be older still, and then you can expect to go to the rink and skate with the young men, and have that sort of good time. Until then try to content yourself with the joys that belong to your years. Don't you think this is a wise plan?

Toronto.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am 18, and have been going with a young man of the same age for two years. He told me he loved me, but still he goes with another girl. I asked him not to go out with her, and he didn't go out with her for over a month, but I met them on the street the other night.

Now, dear Annie Laurie, he has not acted the same to me since he met her. It will break my heart if he gives me up, as I could never love another. I have been out with this girl, and she, too, loves him. What can I do to get him back?

A BROKEN-HEARTED WORKING-GIRL.

A BROKEN-HEARTED WORKING GIRL: Why break your heart, dear? Surely you are far better off than you would be if you had married this chap, who seems to think it a joke to make you feel badly.

Are you sure you weren't a little bit jealous? That may have frightened him—for no man would want to marry a girl who would forbid him to walk on the street with another girl. Don't be jealous! But, don't fret over allowing the man to "give you up." If you think he no longer cares for you, give him up. Don't you think it would be better not to allow him to call again—at least until you feel that he does love you?

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a girl 19 years old, and have a young man friend of the same age, who has been paying me attention for about three months, but just lately seems to have lost his friendship. He was always kind and friendly to me until just recently, when he began to act queerly, and would only speak a few words to me. The last time he called we parted as kindly as usual. I am trying hard to find the reason for his queer actions, but I really fear there is something on his mind that is worrying him. This is the first time I have lost a friend. I have many friends, but he, indeed, was the dearest one. Please give me your advice—how can I obtain his friendship again? PEARL ROSE.

PEARL ROSE: Altho you say you are 19, your letter is very immature, my dear, and I wonder if you aren't just a school girl, for your problem is also like that of the girls who are just beginning to have young men friends and who take each little trouble too much to heart.

Of course you hate to lose his friendship, but are you quite sure that you were not taking him too seriously? That was the trouble, I believe, for men hate to be taken seriously when their thought is only friendly.

You can't win him back, dear child, for you did nothing to drive him away. The best thing for you to do is to wait, keeping your own heart clear of hatred for the slight, and if he is just worrying over something which you cannot help, he will come back when he wakes up!

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

Will you help me to decide a matter that has long been worrying me? I am very unsettled, as I desire to become a motion picture actress. At present I am working, but I am not contented.

I have also met a girl here who would like to go with me. Would you give me the name of a good company that we may write? G. P.

G. P.: I am sorry that I cannot advise you to take up the work you long for, girls, and really I fear you would not be successful. The life of a moving picture actress is not as easy as it seems, and requires much training. If you have given time to your present work and have become proficient, don't you think it would be best for you to continue in that line until you are skilled, at least? Just now, with the war and the responsibilities of women as well as men, it behooves each of us to think well whether we are not simply pleasing ourselves, but doing our best for our country, you know.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I want to get your advice. I am a girl of 17 and I have a friend whom I don't like very much, because he is always hanging around the house.

One night recently I became acquainted with a young man I like much better than this young man. I made an engagement with him and have been out with him several times. The last time he asked me to go steadily with him.

Annie Laurie, I don't know how to get away from this other fellow. Please advise me what to do. R. G.

R. G.: Easiest thing in the world, my dear—just tell him you have another engagement the next time he calls, or invites you to go anywhere, and then refuse to see him. You won't have to do it more than two or three times before he will wake up.

Toronto.

WORRIED THOUGHTS: This is not a question for me, dear, but for your physician. If you have confidence in him, take his advice. Do not be selfish. Can you be of use to your mother if you are not well? How can you serve her best?

My heart goes out to both of you. Surely there is a way for you to be well without being separated, isn't there?

E. M.: Stop worrying, first of all. You are too young to think of "going steadily" with any young man, little girl—two or three years from now will be plenty of time to think of that.

What would I do? I'd be a sensible little girl and have all the good times I could, and I would never pledge myself to one man unless I were quite sure that he was sufficiently in love with me not to quarrel over trifles.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT

Distribution of 1,000,000 Three-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your Harlene Hair-Drill Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant and abundant hair.

Why not decide today to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

The Gift Parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the Hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food and Dressing in one.
2. A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself without cost. The Gifts referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" from your Drug Stores at 35c, 55c and $1.50 per bottle.

"Cremex" Shampoo Powders 6d each or 25c per box of seven shampoos.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent post free on receipt of price direct from Frank L. Benedict and Co., 45 St. Alexander street, Montreal, Que. (Agents for Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.). Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

Don't continue to suffer from

1. Scalp irritation.
2. Complete or Partial Baldness.
3. Thin or Failing Hair.
4. Splitting Hairs.
5. Over-greasiness.
6. Scurf or Dandruff. Unruly, Wiry Hair.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to Frank L. Benedict & Co., 45 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Quebec (Agents for Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.).

FREE

Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-Fold Hair-growing Outfit, as described above. I enclose 6c in stamps for postage.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Secrets of Health and Happiness

A. L. H., London, Ont.: Q. 1—What can be done for an itching of the scalp with falling hair?

2—The back, shoulders and fleshy parts of the legs also itch, which, when I rub, form spots like bruises and a hard lump.

2—I have some brown marks on my face commonly called liver spots. What do you advise for this?

A. 1—Alopecia or falling hair is from many causes. A large number of cases come from fevers, colds and illnesses that are not permanent. Various remedies thus achieve an undeserved reputation when used, because the hair comes back by itself and the lauded "tonic" receives an unfair boost. Apply some of the following to the scalp on alternate nights:

Quinine	1 dram.
Pilocarpine	7½ grains.
Salicylic acid	15 grains.
Lanolin	½ ounce.
Petrolatum	½ ounce.

2—This shows a hyper-sensitive state of the human tissues. It may be caused by berries, fish, tomatoes, drugs, odors or a special food of the diet. Find if such a thing is causing the disturbance and then eliminate it as unwelcome in the future. Apply some of the following to the parts to stop the itching.

Zinc oxide, 2 drams; pink calamine, 2½ drams; carbolic acid, 30 drops; glycerin, 2 drams; lily of the valley water, 2 ounces; lime water, 2 ounces.

3—I assume, of course, that you are well enough informed to understand that the liver has nothing to do with liver-spots. Disturbances of pigmentation in the skin are, however, concerned with the reproductive glands of men and women; with the adrenal glands; with the structures inside the pelvic and lower abdomen. Reason, then, indicates that all such internal disorders must be straightened out before the application of any freckle-cure or a dram of salicylic acid to 1 ounce of alcohol may be expected to penetrate the skin deeply enough to peel the discolor away.

P. H. B., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—Please suggest a treatment for a small goitre in my neck. I have used Iodine, but it does not seem to have any effect.

A.—Iodine will not reduce a goitre. Many of them shrink away by themselves. If bothersome symptoms are present, X-rays, radium, or injections of boiling water, may do much good. Surgical operations are successful in some cases.

Bothered, Toronto, Ont.: Q.—I have been troubled with a lightness in my head and a poor memory, in fact so poor as to forget sometimes where I am going.

2. What can be done for a person bothered with offensive perspiration, no matter how often she bathes or changes clothing?

2. I have been using ——— for superfluous hair. Is this injurious to the skin? If so, what can be used?

4. What do you prescribe for eczema on the legs? It forms a hard crust like scales and itches intensely.

A.—1. You probably need glasses. Also have any obstructions removed from nose. A study of experimental psychology and reading books on logic and psychology will help.

2. Wash with a solution of half a teaspoonful of formalin to one pint of water and then apply alcohol.

3. This is an advertised remedy and I do not care to discuss same. Remember that there are few, if any, methods to "kill the roots." Most expedients are, like cleaning teeth or washing the face, to be frequently repeated. About twice a week or when needed some of this may be tried. Calcium sulphide, 2 parts; zinc oxide, 1 part; starch, 1 part. When you are ready to use this make a paste with water and apply to the parts. Let it remain on for five minutes and then wipe off gently with a soft cloth.

4. Both internal as well as local causes act. Meats, seasonings, beer, alcohol, hot foods, hot drinks and tobacco are not good for you. Try this salve: Oil of cade, ½ dram; salicylic acid, 15 grains; phenol, 15 drops; lanolin, ½ ounce; vaseline, ½ ounce. Keep this on the parts as much as possible.

INFANTS-DELIGHT TOILET SOAP

Baby's delicate skin requires a *pure* soap—one that will soothe as well as cleanse. Thousands of healthy and happy Canadian babies are washed every day with INFANTS-DELIGHT.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

(Established 1865)

Makers of Fine Soaps and Perfumes.

97-C

Raggs' Weekly Letter

Continued From Page One.

tides of an industrial world dominated by Christian Brotherhood. Is it going to be quite so impossible after the war as it has been in the past?

Canadians are learning to serve for the love of, and loyalty to a principle. If we have government ownership of public utilities—and it is coming—will not these men serve their country which employs them, the country which they love and have fought for, in something the same spirit that they are expressing now in a different, harder kind of service?

Service for love's sake! It is the principle underlying all Christian teaching. It is what Christ came to earth to express. Perhaps during the past three years we have come nearer to being a Christian nation than ever before.

* * *

I have been interestedly perusing a small-town newspaper that numbers among its readers practically all the Canadian citizens of this part of the country, village people, townspeople, farmers and their families. Here are a few extracts from an editorial:

"Asking a strong young man to fight for $1.10 a day, when PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT brings twice that much, is extorting half a soldier's proper pay."

So this editor thinks our men are fighting for the money that is in it? Does he know, incidentally, what the French soldiers receive? It isn't a case of how much money is your life worth—but, in how far are we able to recompense you and your families for the loss of your former wages or salary.

Here is another thought from said editor's mighty brain:

"What would conscription of wealth mean to you farmers? It would mean that if your crops failed you would have to do the best you could, but if your crops were good the government would conscript it or take it at their own price, just as they demand men for $1.10 a day when fair wages are double that or more."

Here's another tasty little morsel, following on a remark to the effect that those in favor of conscription are men over age who have no sons to send:

* * *

"Show me the man of wealth, who has used his wealth and influence to place his sons in officer's uniforms, and I will show you a man who wants to conscript YOUR sons to fight UNDER HIS sons, in defence of HIS property. THAT'S CONSCRIPTION."

He's fond of capitals—isn't he?

He preaches a mighty ignoble doctrine, this editor person. Not "what can I give my country that I love in her time of need?" but "how much can I make out of my country's need?"

I think the answer to the whole thing is that he must be a politician, "agin the government, and regardless of the effect his utterances may have upon the loyalty of Canadians, he is fighting his political opponents with a view to the next election.

Does that sound plausible?

* * *

Mr. Pollen, the British naval expert, now in Washington, has stated that if England had blockaded Germany at the beginning of the war, when she was well able to do so, Germany would have been starved and beaten today. The war would be a thing of the past.

Mr. Pollen is of the opinion that President Wilson's proclamation regarding the control of exports—the Embargo Act—will be as effective as any other measure in bringing the war to a conclusion. Cut off from the supplies which America has shipped to neutral countries, who, in turn, have passed them on to Germany, that country will be bound to crack under the strain.

The war had been in full swing for seven months before England declared a blockade; and it was yet another seven months before any stringent methods were resorted to, to prevent cotton being imported into Germany.

Mr. Pollen declares that if the United States really lives up to the spirit of the Embargo Act, the war cannot possibly last more than another year. The greatest service that America can render to her allies is to exert this economic pressure until Germany "cracks!"

Here's hoping! Yours,

Raggs.

MINIMIZE THE FIRE PERIL BY USING

EDDY'S

CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING

"SILENT 500'S"

The Matches With "No Afterglow."

EDDY

is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

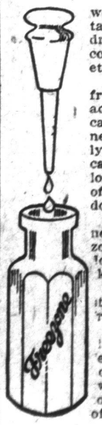
Look for the words **"CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING"** on the box.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED

HULL, CANADA

Few Drops on a Corn or Callus

Instantly stops pain and they lift right off with fingers.



This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug called freezone. It is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. This will cost but few cents, but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, or the rough calluses on bottom of feet.

Women keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

HAIR

ADOPT

hree-Fold
E.

erful merits of "Har-
without cost. The
above will be sent
you post the coupon

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" from your Drug Stores at 35c, 85c and $1.50 per bottle.

"Cremex" Shampoo Powders 5c each or 35c per box of seven shampoos.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent post free on receipt of price direct from Frank L. Benedict and Co., 45 St. Alexander Que. (Agents for Ltd.) Carriage exters. Cheques and crossed.

COUPON

Co., 45 St. Alexandra
rds' Harlene, Ltd.).
Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-Fold Hair-growing Outfit, as described above. I enclose 6c in stamps for postage.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

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by Canadian
DELIGHT.
ORONTO

Geological Study Near Toronto

By LILLIAN WALLACE.

Muskoka, the beauty spot, dear to the hearts of Toronto people on account of its convenient and ideal location for summer homes, has as interesting a geological history as Toronto itself tho the formations found there are vastly different to any yet met with in the trips taken. This region known as the Highlands of Ontario is a veritable labyrinth of waters, dotted with islands and reflecting so perfectly the rocky cliffs with their encompassing green that it is difficult to tell which is the reflection and which the land.

The most striking feature about the land is the invariable rocky features that characterize it. An examination of the railway cuttings gives the best opportunity for study. The rocks exposed are remarkable for their beauty. All of them indicate a very old period in the history of land formation, and are attributed to the Archaean or Eozoic division which contains the oldest rocks discovered. All of the rocks are metamorphic in character, that is, they have all been changed by some dynamic action till they have lost all likeness to the original forms of which they are the only visible sign at present remaining.

The main component parts are prettily colored banded gneisses and grey green diorite, basic rocks, to all appearances much older than the lovely granites which penetrate them. The granite penetrations and fusion of different rocks are explained as follows: When the agents of change worked over the rocks they caused them to melt and run together. The granite afterwards broke thru the crust which formed and intruded on the rock already there. The whole effect has been to make the rock placement altogether dissimilar to others. This particular formation is distinguished from others of the Archaean age by the name Laurentian and contains only the more massive of metamorphic constituents.

After the season of metomorphism by weathering agents and erosion till it was almost a plain surface or what is called a plenaplain. Later, when plenaplanation was completed the land was elevated by some means hundreds of feet above the first position it held. Then came rivers and eroded shallow valleys in the surface of the rock plains.

When the ice sheet, which has been mentioned many times, came down over the land it scoured off all debris and left behind it only the smoothly rounded rocky land that is seen in the region today. Every hollow that the ice left has formed a little lake which, at the lowest point in its basin, spills over the next little lake by tiny falls and rapids that add immensely to the scenic loveliness of the surrounding country. The tiny rivers which connect the lakes have not yet had time to dig for themselves any valleys of a considerable size and the erratic and wandering courses that they pursue in search of permanent beds lend charm to the landscape. Every lure is present to entice the visitor to spend his time in the great outdoor world, close to the soul of nature.

The calm sheltered waters give ardent canoeists a wonderful opportunity to enjoy life as they pilot their frail crafts over the glassy surface; the cool, still depths of the little lakes are the paradise of the amateur angler; the splendid beaches afford excellent bathing and the islands, green dots in a wilderness of lakes, are the very ideal of the camper where he can pitch his tent far from intrusion and pass the summer in the way he likes best.

THE NEW YORK POLICE FIND GIRLS

Continued From Page One.

direct her to a boarding house that was respectable. He also told him the girl would not return home because her father was so severe, allowing her no amusement and taking her salary each week, giving her only 10 cents a day for car fare and 15 cents for lunch.

"It's true," said the father, who seemed a bit ashamed by this time, "but I did it for her own good."

The father related how as a young man he had been very wild. When he married and settled down he made up his mind that no child of his should ever have a chance to go wrong. The lieutenant told him right from the shoulder not only how unkind he was, but what mistakes he was making—how far away he was getting from the teachings of the Bible. He told the father that if he continued to treat the girl as he had, she would do more to disgrace him than run away. He pleaded with the father to open the doors to the girl's friends that he had refused to receive.

To make a long story short, both father and mother finally begged to be allowed to see the girl. They went to the home with the understanding that they should see the matron only, but more begging followed, and at last there was a tearful reunion. I may add that the father is a new man. We have good news from the girl and her parents every now and then. The conditions of that home have changed. The girl has her friends come to see her, she has part of her earnings for herself, she goes frequently to the movies, often taking her father with her, and she enjoys life as a young girl should.

Had Wealthy Home.

Another case was that of a girl from a wealthy home. The mother couldn't understand, until the lieutenant made it clear to her, how she had driven the girl away by her crossness. The report came in early one morning from Pennsylvania. The family had got up at the usual hour and found the daughter was not in the house. Her suitcase and many of her clothes were gone. Two days later a letter came from the girl in New Haven, saying she was well and happy, but they couldn't find her, as she was working under an assumed name in a home far out in the country. Lieutenant Williams and the father went to New Haven. A few hours later they stood at the door of a beautiful country home, ringing a bell. The runaway girl answered, and Lieutenant Williams, who had asked the father to stand out of sight, said:

"Lillian Jones"—this name will do you as well as any other—"I want to speak to you."

"I don't know you," answered the girl.

"No," said the lieutenant, "but I have a friend you do know."

The father stepped into view, and there was a surprised welcome from the daughter. She was acting as a sort of companion and nursery governess to a cultivated, kind-hearted woman and her little children. It turned out that the influence of the woman, who sensed that something was wrong, caused Lillian to write the letter. The girl had left home because of a severe reprimand from her mother.

We received a telegram saying that a girl who had been missing several months from a western state was in New York city. In less than an hour Lieutenant Williams was knocking at her hotel door. He explained to the girl how her mother had wired that she was working in the movies under the name of ——— and had been recognized in one of the films.

"But how could she have recognized me?" said the girl, who seemed rather glad to be discovered. "I was painting a flagpole, hundreds of feet in the air, and my face wasn't clear at all—and I had on overalls!"

"I knew my baby's back and I knew my baby's legs," explained the mother who came here a few days later. "And when they flashed that picture on the screen I cried right out that it was you."

The girl went back home, but not to the butterfly life she had been forced to lead before. An understanding had been established between mother and daughter.

To cope with the situation more effectively than we have been able to in the past, all activities on missing persons were centred in one bureau at headquarters on May 1 last. This work previously had been handled in the detective branches without any special plan or organization. Lieutenant Williams was placed in charge.

Heretofore, when missing persons were reported to the branch detective offices, cards were made out and sent to headquarters. Under the new system, all persons reported missing to branch offices or to the precinct stations are immediately telephoned to the bureau of missing persons. The detective who answers the telephone is responsible for making out two cards, known as "D. B. 13"—one for correspondence room and one for file in the missing person's bureau. From the latter an order is mimeographed and forwarded to all points covered in the bureau's mailing list. Two typewritten copies are made of the record. One is placed in the permanent files of the statistical bureau; the other in the morgue files as a "check card." These reports give the name, address, full physical description, and a description of the clothing worn by the missing person. They include any reasons, or fancied reasons, for the disappearance, also the name, address, telephone number and relationship of the complainant. The report also states whether publicity is desired or not. If publicity is not desired every effort is made to respect the wishes of the complainant, altho it retards the work of the police, and often shields the guilty one.

The General Alarm.

The general alarm sent out for a missing girl covers Greater New York within a short time after the report is received. All the city hospitals are notified. The police records are searched for accident or arrest. All the morgues in Greater New York are visited. Inquiries are made at all the organizations interested in girls. Reports are sent to other cities. A daily search is made of all unidentified dead.

When it is understood that in the reports of missing persons the usual request is for no publicity, that only meagre information is available, that oftentimes people reporting the cases are not as frank as they might be, it is easily understood how much like hunting for the proverbial needle in the haystack is the work of the detective in the bureau of missing persons. But with all the handicaps, the percentage of success is slowly increasing. And with the new system of locating missing persons steadily growing in efficiency, we hope soon to raise the standard of "founds" from 95 per cent. to 98 per cent.

Taste!

You will heartily enjoy the taste and aroma of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa — and further, it is the most wholesome nourishing Canadian beverage.

8-9

A new peeress, the Countess Wilton. She was Miss Brenda Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Peterson of London and wife of the sixth Earl of Wilton. Her marriage was celebrated a few days ago in London.

SANDY McSILLER

HIS VIEWS and NEWS
BY ADDISON MANN

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
An' faith, he'll prent it."

"Hae ye stoppit writin' for the papers athegither, Sandy? I havna noticed onythiny o' your ain since ye had the fecht wi' the editor. That last story aboot the bairns was the limit. I wonder ye stand for't. It's gane to be terrible if we canna turn roond wi'oot the hale toon bein' tell't aboot it."

Sandy McSiller laid aside his hoe. The question was too serious to be dealt with sidelong. There was a note of real worry in Geordie McQueen's voice, eloquent of the power behind the throne in the McQueen mansion.

"Noo that ye mention it, Geordie, I micht as weel explain the thing. I've been worried aboot it masel. Y'see, when the column was startit, it was to be my views an' news, an' that cratur Addison Mann was to stroke the T's and dot the I's, an' fix the thing up for the eeditor."

"But you surely didna write a' that stuff aboot yersel when ye ran awa wi' the 45th an'——"

"Weel! Weel! Haud your tongue aboot that. Am I no jist startin' to tell ye? Y'see, the trouble was the views. The news disna matter; but the views—the views is a seerious maitter. At least, it wad seem so. Ae week I wrote a screed aboot the food controller, an' gaed doon wi't. Says I: 'There's some hot stuff on a live topic. That'll gar him jump.'"

"Gar wha jump?"

"Man, ye're awfu' stupid. The food controller—the food controller."

"An' did it?"

"No to my knowledge—at least it never got a chance. When Addison read that screed he went white aboot the gills. 'Easy man! Easy man!' says he. 'Do you want us to be shot at sunrise?'"

"Eh, man!' It must hae been a scorcher."

"It was jist that. An' tho I say it masel, if they had twa or three Ceres men at Ottawa the day they wadna be tearin' their hair and haudin' win-the-war conventions."

"Richt y'are, Sandy. An' ain or twa frae the Carse O' Gowrie, forbye. But that disna explain thae ither stories. Hoo did——"

"Weel! Weel! I'm just comin' to that. After Addison recovered himsel he laid the thing doon an' speired politely for Kirsty an' the fowk in the boulevard. I jist tell't him. A body maun be sociable, ye ken."

"But ye surely didna tell him a' thae stuff aboot Kirsty an' Jessie quarlin' and the bairns bein' seeck? It made me feel queer when I——"

"Hoots, man. D'ye think I'm silly? You dinna ken that cratur. He's like a' the rest o' thae newspaper chaps. Gie him an inch an' he'll tak an ell. Gie him a half hint an he'll raise heaven an' airth to get the story. Since he's gotten acquent aroond here there'll be no end till't. Guidness kens what he'll write aboot next."

"Ye'll hae yersel to thank, Sandy, if ye let him go ony farther. I'd gang doon an' see the boss an' get him fired."

"Oh, no, surely ye wadna! The cratur maun mak a living. Ye wadna twa the breid oot o' his mooth? An I wadna be ower sure aboot gettin' him fired. The boss is fell fond o' a bit jokie himsel. That micht jist mak it waur than iver."

Geordie McQueen lit his pipe and puffed moodily. Sandy pulled out a curl of "Bogie Roll" and sliced it down deliberately.

"There's anither thing ye hae to conseeder," he continued, stuffing the tobacco into his pipe, "the publeecity. For a man like masel that taks an interest in municeepal an poleetical affairs, publeecity is a guid thing. Look at Johnnie McSpheills! Wha' kent onything aboot Johnnie McSpheills six years syne? Noo, it's Alderman McSpheills is strongly in favor o' this—Alderman McSpheills contends that—McSpheills on the street car strike—McSpheills on the sewage plant—McSpheills here—McSpheills there—I tell ye what, Geordie, it's puir business to fecht wi' the newspaper lads."

"Oh, that's aricht, Sandy. But it'll be terrible if we canna walk up the street or skelp the bairns when they need it wi'oot the fact bein' chronicled an' describit."

"Hoot, man! If they never write onything waur than that aboot ye, ye needna fash yersel. But public men like me an' Alderman McSpheills maun just put up wi' the fierce licht that beats on the throne."

"Whatna throne?"

"Dinna be sae meteeculous, McQueen. Ye should hae been a cobbler. I didna realize hoo weel kent I was until I gaed up to Aurora last week. When I steppit off the car Willie Knowles was chattin' wi' some ither coonty celebrities on the sidewalk. 'Great Snakes!' says he, 'it's Sandy McSiller!' an' a' the boys lookit at me as if I was a vaudeevil star. I micht hae been Harry Lauder the wey they carried on."

"Harry's a great boy," interpolated Geordie.

"He's mair than that, McQueen; he's a great patriot. Wha but a brave man could gang aroond cheerin' up the boys in the trenches wi' a lauch an' a sang when his ain hert is sair for a laddie that sleeps in Flanders?"

"Ye're richt, Sandy. Harry is the rale McKay—but ye were tellin' me aboot Aurora."

"Oh, weel, they took me doon to see the mayor, an' we had a—glass o'—milk."

"I ken! I ken! Sandy!"

"Oh, no; ye just think ye ken. But his worship made a speech, an' I suitably replied. Efter that they ca'd an emergency meetin' o' the Sons o' Scotland, and passed a resolution expressin' appreciation o' my efforts tae perpetuate the Doric and sustain the great tradeetions o' the land o' Burns. Aurora is a great place. Just a little mair o' that, an I'd be seein the Boreälis ilka nicht."

"Ye were aye an oreeginal man, Sandy. It maun be great to be able to cairry it off like that."

"Oh, weel, we canna all be famous, ye ken. Somebody maun hew he wood an' draw the water. But dinna let the peper worry ye. Just wait an' see, like Asquith—wait an' see!"

"There's ae thing, onywye," concluded Geordie as he moved to the gate. "They'll no get onything aboot this crack. Mum's the word!"

Hugh Wilson, who had been weeding his tomato patch just over the fence laughed quietly to himself. Mum certainly is the word—sometimes.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Vinegar in washing-up water removes grease, brightens china, and is a good disinfectant.

When stewing meat always cover it with boiling water. This makes the meat more tender and far more nourishing.

To relieve a cold in the head, place a piece of camphor in an old saucer, set it alight, and after burning a few moments blow out the flame and inhale the fumes.

After washing hair brushes in soda and water they should be held under a cold water tap. This hardens the bristles and makes them last much longer than if they were just rinsed in warm water.

To remove paint from a dress take a camel-hair brush, dip the point of it in turpentine, and hampen the stained parts. Let the garment dry and then rub briskly, when the paint will fall off in a dust.

GILLETT'S LYE

After Home Work

A dish of this cereal and then to bed.

Kellogg's

TOASTED
CORN FLAKES

will help to assimilate a glass of milk or cream and will insure easy digestion of both. Being light and nourishing, this is the ideal bed-time lunch for a tired student.

Insist on the original by asking for the red, white and green package. Others are imitations.

MADE IN CANADA.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited.
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

"OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' COLUMN"
By AUNT JUNE

Pledge For Our Boys and Girls.

I pledge myself in the service of my King and Country to do my best in my daily work wherever it may be, and to endeavor in every way to make myself a Good citizen.

Signed .....
.....

BY AUNT JUNE.

My Dear Helpers:

This week a number of scrap books were sent down to the soldiers' comforts department ready to be shipped to the front, but I am sorry to tell you that out of a very big pile of books filled by Helpers, only about one-third were fit to send away. The others had all to be destroyed. You will be very sorry to read of this I am sure, and as the names were not put inside many of them I cannot say whose they were. When the books came to be packed up a large number had turned green inside with mould, and weer quite spoilt, so that none of the print could be read.

I think perhaps you did not all have a good paste. Plain flour and water paste will often turn in this way if there is nothing else put in to preserve it, but if you wish to make your own paste for future use always remember to put in a small piece of gum arabic. Five cents worth will go a long way, in fact, you only need a small piece to one whole pint of flour and water paste, or dissolve the plain gum arabic in hot water without anything else, and this will make a good gum, which can be kept in a bottle, and used for pasting.

For those who would rather buy a cheap paste than make it (and mother may say this is the best way for you, as paste is rather a messy thing to make), you can buy a powder called "stikfast." This is sold in large packages for about 10 of 15 cents, and is very easily made into a good paste by mixing with water.

Whichever kind of paste you decide to use, DO NOT FORGET in making up scrap books, NEVER to use just plain flour and water or the books will SPOIL before they get to the front.

Letters From Our Members.

Stouffville R.R. No. 1.
July 25, 1917.

Dear Aunt June:

I have not had very much time to write, but I am still reading the column.

I am filling my scrap book as quickly as I can, and I will send it when it is full.

I enclose a two-cent stamp for postage for a pin. A friend of mine is writing and is going to join. Her name is Elda Hoover. I think I will close.

Very truly yours,
Alice Pike.

Age 11 years.

48 Hiawatha Road,
Toronto.

Dear Aunt June: I happened to see one of the scrap books which you had the girls and boys do, and I have a great desire to have the honor to do one also, if you would please send me one. Yours sincerely, Gertrude Grummitt.

Aunt June is very glad to welcome you to the corner, Gertrude, and will send you a badge. The scrap books have become so popular, that is, I have had so many letters asking for more scrap books, that I have decided to have a number of others made for all the members who have written recently; so patience for a day or two and everyone will receive a book and badge. Will the few Helpers who still have books unfinished please hurry up and send them in.

For Bright Eyes.

Now, Bright Eyes, how many wonderful and pretty things have you noticed this week? Roy Barnett reports that he saw a very beautiful orange and black colored bird, with yellow or orange tail feathers. Thank you, Roy, for your description. This must be, I think, the Baltimore Oriole. If you can get close enough to this pretty fellow next time you will find he has a glossy black head and a bright orange vest or waistcoat, with little light orange and white feathers in each wing and an orange mark on the end of his back just where his tail spreads out.

How many of you have seen a humming bird this year? August is a very good month for these busy little birds. They are very pretty and fairy like, being tiny with very long bills or beaks. They love flowers, which they search for honey, but chiefly live upon tiny insects. Their coloring is brown with little speckles here and there, and a patch of white on the vest, tho the father bird has a red throat, the mother bird has only white. These little birds fly very swiftly, and really look quite busy and excited when they see a flower. I watched one last week hovering around a large garden, but there were no flowers growing in this garden for him to explore, only cabbages, beets and potatoes. However, on a window sill near by there were two pots of geraniums, and presently he flew over and buried his little bill in one of these for just a second. He must have been very much disappointed, I think, for he did not stay at all after that. I do not think there would be much honey, if any, for him; and then he flew up into the air, such a tiny bird, looking scarcely larger than a butterfly, and I lost sight of him.

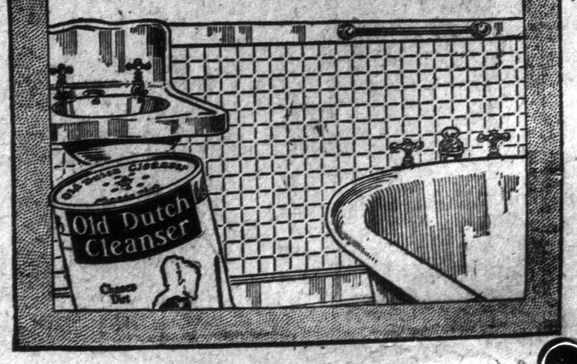
If any Bright Eyes member would like to draw a picture of the little humming bird, or any other birds you see, Aunt June will print the best one in our corner.

I am very pleased with four gardens visited during the past week. No names yet! I wonder who will have the best flowers and vegetables this year; the time is getting very near for samples to be sent in. Keep the weeds down and do not forget the wounded vine when you pick your flowers.

I hope the tiny ones do not feel forgotten. I must tell you a special story next week. It is rather a long time since you had a little talk, but you are not forgotten. Yours lovingly,
Aunt June.

For thorough sanitation
in every nook and corner.

Economical to use—contains no acids, alkali, or caustics to harm the hands.



Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Ninety per cent. of the headaches, that drive women almost mad, are really due to Kidney trouble. Heavy housework, washing, sweeping and gardening strain the back and weaken the Kidneys.

ABSOLUTELY CURED

Blinding Headaches and Pain in the Back

Read how one woman was cured after suffering for 20 years:

"Williamsdale East, May 9.

"I cannot refrain from writing you of the benefits I have received from Gin Pills. Before taking Gin Pills I had suffered dreadfully with my back and headaches and had suffered for 20 years. I have tried almost everything, but got no relief until I got Gin Pills. I have taken 6 boxes, and now I have not a sign of a pain or an ache. I am now 48 and feel as well as ever I did in my life.

"Mrs. Millanor P. Ripley."

FREE SAMPLE

You take no risk when you buy Gin Pills. We guarantee a cure or your money back. All good dealers sell Gin Pills—50c a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. A sample will be sent free, if you write to

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA
Limited
Toronto, Canada

BRINGS GLADNESS INTO MEN'S HEARTS

Continued From Page One.

know that he is just a khaki section in the great wall of flesh and blood that is safeguarding England, a brave fellow, perhaps going to die with their music in his ears, just some woman's son or husband or sweetheart, sick for home and sick of war, but willing to "stick it to the end." Not one performer but loves him as if he were a child, is willing to work like a dog (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, like an army mule), if only to please him, and does so work. They give him good music, and ragtime, funny stories, sleight-of-hand tricks, poems, recitations, plays, and lectures—a catholic offering, for Tommy is of every degree of intelligence and taste.

Nobody who has not talked to the soldiers or sat with them during a concert can realize what these programs mean to them. Here they are, many of them who have never been a hundred miles from their own villages, now in a strange land, hearing a strange tongue, and perhaps longing for home, like Ruth of old who stood among the alien corn. Judging from the experience of the English and French soldiers, our own soldier boys will before long need this relaxation, this break in a monotony that tries the finest courage. The sooner it occurs to the right people to organize entertainments for them here and abroad the better.

Started the Concerts.

Credit for the idea of "concerts at the front" for the English soldiers is to be given to Miss Lena Ashwell, the English actress. She was struck by the number of men who wrote home for children's mouth organs, with which to make jollity in the trenches, and by the yearning of patients in military hospitals for graphophones, and she had the inspiration to make real music for them.

The parties toil more strenuously than any stock company, for they give three performances a day—a hospital concert every afternoon and two camp concerts each evening. It may be that the performers have to drive twenty-five miles in a Y. M. C. A. motor for their first evening concert, only to find that the second camp lies twenty-five miles away, which means a drive of fifty miles.

In the last few months Miss Ashwell has put on a few short plays, as is done in the French Army Theatre. These plays had to be given, as in the days of Shakspere, with very little stage setting. Generally plain brown army blankets supplied the scenery, tho sometimes flags or curtains were the background.

Show Their Devotion.

The Tommies show their devotion in all sorts of ways. Some Tommies, hearing she was coming, built her scenery out of odds and ends of canvas and wood, painted red and yellow, exactly like the framework of a Punch and Judy show. Another group of men, working with the forage supplies in Rouen, on the railway side, where there are scarcely any blooms of any sort, managed to get her a little tight bunch of flowers, arranged with a bit of paper like an old-fashioned bouquet. Still another devoted group gave her a little box of silver, beautifully chased.

But what she treasures most is a lucky bean. The young soldier who gave it to her stood grasping her hands in the dark, saying blunderingly that he had been eleven months in the trenches and that she could not imagine what it meant to him to see a lady, much less hear her speak; that this bean had been all over the world with him and had brought him good luck—he hadn't been wounded yet—and now he wanted her to have it. The boy was simply giving her everything. No wonder she set his bean in the best of gold and wears it always.

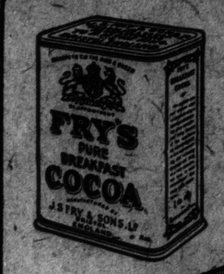
TWO FREEDOMS.

There are two freedoms—the false where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Canon Kingsley.

FEMINISMS :-: By Annette Bradshaw

THE GREAT ADMONITION.

Worried Bride—They say we mustn't waste anything. Do you think it would be wrong for me to throw away Tom's old suspenders?



Try it Iced (delicious)

RECIPE: Keep on hand a syrup made up of one half cup of FRY'S Cocoa, one cup of sugar, one cup of warm water. Stir until smooth. Then boil for 5 minutes and chill and add one half teaspoonful of Vanilla Extract. To serve, allow two tablespoonfuls of this syrup to a glass with a little chopped ice and fill with cold milk. Stir well.

Try this cooling, delightful FRY drink. You'll want it often.

THERE ARE WORSE PLACES IN SUMMER THAN TORONTO

A Holiday Trip, a Heated Tent, Millions of Mosquitoes and Flies, Scorching Sunlight vs. Cool Buildings, No Mosquitoes, Fine Swimming and Canoeing.

BY E. D. DUNLOP.

It was hot, fiendishly hot. The pavements scorched the feet. The summer resort advertisements were irresistible. The sweltering business world wished it might share in the snap of the teaching and preaching worlds. Oh, for the luxury of the lapping waves, the aromh of the fields and the silent starlit nights! Oh, for the camp and the early morning catch, the tinkling cow bell and the cooling plunge! All the business world was murmuring:

"Out on the deep again,
Rock me to sleep again,
Rock me to sleep in my birch-bark canoe."

It was just at this juncture that it became my privilege to take a jaunt to the woods of the north. Saturday saw the small club bag snugly packed. Five p.m. brought the dusty, north-bound train tooting into the union station. Soon it was uncomfortably filled with suit cases, strap-holders and crying infants. Nevertheless it tooted gaily off, right on time, to meander thru the farms of the north.

The cool, perfumed air, laden with smoke and cinders, blew upon our faces. The children cried, and we all grew hungry.

"Blackwater Junction! Fifteen minutes for lunch!" shouted the conductor.

By nine we reached our destination. All the natives, temporary and permanent, crowded the small station platform. I was partly relieved of my luggage and after a while we meandered casually toward the main street of the village. Oh, the crowds, the rush, and the excitement! By ten-thirty we found a table in the Red Cross tea room where dainty slices of home-made bread and delicious tea made us forget all about the conservation of the food supply.

Home From New York.

Now, at this time there were introduced a maiden who was home on her holidays from New York, and a very charming young man. He was one of those heart-breakers, with fluffy fair hair, an Irish smile, and a row of perfect teeth. He had come from Toronto on our train and had agreed that the trip was delightful. He had sat with his head close to his darling "pick-up." Both had lounged low in the uncomfortable seat.

Well, as I said before, there was an introduction. Then we set out for the camp in the woods—he and she included. She caught him familiarly by the arm, and turning to the party who now blocked the highway, said:

"I'm going to get to the camp first to make sure of a bed."

At once the yards between them and us rapidly increased. We made our way leisurely down the dark, gravel, wooded road to the camp that snuggled in a grove of cedar trees beside the lake. One of the party hurried ahead and turned on the bright electric light that hung from the centre of the tent we made our way thru the gate, past the roaming cow, into the shining tent. Millions of flies and mosquitoes sang us a hungry welcome but he and she were nowhere to be seen.

An hour later they sauntered in. Just as they entered the hostess inquired:

"Who will help me put this bed up?"

"I didn't come here to put up beds," said the maid from New York. "I came here to walk around."

Immediately the chap with the smile and the teeth was at her side.

"What's the lay of the land around here?" he inquired with much curiosity.

And they were gone, gone into the impervious blackness of the cedar trees!

Hark! Was it rain? We strolled out to see. No, it was only the flies and mosquitoes beating wildly against the roof of the tent. We all turned in under the shelter of the mosquito netting that covered our beds, but, remembering our younger days, kindly left the light burning for the lovers in the cedar grove.

Hark again! Pitter patter, louder, yet louder. Rain! I was tearing madly at the mosquito bites that literally covered my legs and thinking profane words, when suddenly, out popped the light.

Now it happened that the curtain which served as screen between me and the main room fell short of fulfilling its duty. So it was that without turning my head I could discern two figures in the dim light. They were sitting (at least one was) on something higher than a chair and lower than a table. In the morning I realized that it was a high trunk with a round top. Now and again I could make out the movement of a hand gently stroking a submissive head. Soft chatter would reach my ears, then a head would bend slowly forward and the soft chatter would cease.

Joining in the Giggle.

But the others did not, until nine. Sunday morning, nine o'clock, stifling heat, neglected bites crying for attention!

"Let's go for a dip," said a voice.

Stupid and heat-weary, we wound our way over the beaten cedar path to the lake. There, seated in a hammock, were the maiden from New York and the chap with the smile. The maiden was pale and her eyes were heavy.

"Go fishing?" I queried.

"No, we didn't go," she replied languidly.

I need not tell you about the dip and breeze and the heat and the loafing day that followed. But I must relate the idle conversation between the hostess and myself as we sat on the shaded rocks watching the naughty waves dash by. The picture of that comfortable cow standing knee-deep in the water was still in my mind.

"Supposing you had to be an animal," I said, "what animal would you like to be?"

"I would not want to be an animal," she said.

In the wee small hours of the morning the maiden from New York undressed in the darkness I feigned sleep. But as she struggled to solve the problem of an entrance to the mosquito-netted bed in which I was hiding I could not resist from joining in the giggle. It was only a few hours since I had struggled in myself.

At last I slept. But it was a sleep short and sweet. I heard something about fishing, getting up, 4.30.

"All right, I'll get up," said the maiden beside me.

And she did, right then.

"But supposing you had to be," I persisted.

"Suppose I had to be," she repeated. "Well, I think I would be a poodle dog."

"A poodle dog?" I echoed in surprise.

"Yes," she said, "because then I would be fondled. I must be loved. I simply cannot live without affection."

This set me thinking; this and the little act of the night before. What wonderful thing in life was I missing? There must be something wonderfully fascinating about this thing called affection, this thing that made one woman choose the poodle from all creation and made another sit weary and haggard and starving in a hammock.

I was still wondering when, late in the evening, we—the poodle-dog lady, her husband and I—anchored the rowboat, and were leaving the lake, the breeze and the moon. The husband suggested a sail. But knowing that if I accepted there would be little time left for fondling, I declined on the grounds of the late hour.

"It's not late," said the husband, and slipped an arm about his wife. Before I could get away his lips were pressed to hers. I struggled bravely on in the darkness. Presently I came across the dying embers of three bon-fires, in the friendly shelter of whose smoke and heat we had sweltered all evening to conserve food supply from mosquitoes, and here I found myself again face to face with this mysterious thing—affection. The maiden from New York and the chap with the smile were in the hammock.

"Where in the world is the path?" I asked in despair, as I groped from one tree to another. My canvas shoe rested in something soft, and simultaneously the vision of the simple cow flashed across my mind. I began to hum an old ditty:

"And our old cow, she crossed the road.
She crossed the road, she did, sir."

At last the chap with the smile came to my rescue, and taking my hand gently in his, led me carefully to the big, dark tent hiding in the cedar grove, where he left me. Affection called him again to the hammock.

Scorching Campaign.

A cruel alarm at six a.m. roused me to the fact that an unrelenting sun was out on another scorching campaign.

Stupid and disgusted with the world, I began my exit. The maiden from New York gave me one half-conscious glance, as I struggled over her and under the netting, my foot tangled in the clothes. Evidently there was to be no fishing that morning. Evidently affection was losing ground.

Evidently, too, there was a stronger force in the world than affection. Duty called—more sternly. Was it not duty that made me rise while the maiden from New York reposed beside me?

The early sun beat fiercely on the dusty country road as we hurried to the station. A stifling, smokey train carried us away. By noon we had reached the awful city where the business world sweltered as it went doggedly on its way. But said I to myself as I entered the great stone-proof walls of one of our buildings:

"This is the coolest place I have been in for a long time. I'm not so sure that the holiday world is having so much better time than I after all. No mosquitoes, no flies, no awful sun! Home, sweet home."

That evening we drew our canoe from the bushes on the island and glided out on the peaceful lagoon. One lone mosquitoe sought to bite me. The same moon lighted our way.

Later we plunged in the bracing waves of our own lake, and then crept into a bed free of mosquito netting. No lovers disturbed my slumbers, nor startled my brain into thinking on strange problems. There was no cow to eat our soap.

"Toronto is not the worst place after all," I thought as I passed into dreamland.

In Spanish Galicia

Writing of Galicia, Harry A. Franck says, in "Four Months Afoot in Spain," that only by a great effort of imagination could one comprehend that this also was Spain. "Switzerland, perhaps, but never a part and portion of the same country with the sear, deforested uplands of Castile, the sandy stretches of Andalusia, with osseous and all but treeless La Mancha. The division line between Europe and Africa was meant surely to be the Pyrenees and this Cantabrian range rather than the Mediterranean.

"When darkness settled down I halted at a jumbled stone hamlet, where payment was refused except for the few cents' worth of peasant fare I ate. For my bed was spread in an open stable a bundle of newly-threshed wheat straw that was longer than myself.

"To enumerate the details of life and language here is merely to tell by contrast what the rest of Spain is not. The inhabitants were in the highest degree laconic, as taciturn as the central and southern Spaniard is garrulous, self-conscious to the point of bashfulness, a characteristic as uncommon in the rest of the country as among the Jews or Arabs. . . . In appearance, be the inspection not too close, this mountain people well deserves the outworn epithet 'picturesque.' The women, young and old, wore on their heads large kerchiefs of brilliant red, and most of them a waist of the same color, offering striking contrast to the rich green background, as the latter was sure to be. As footwear, except those unpossessed of any, both sexes had wooden shoes painted black and fancifully carved, which, scraping along the highway, carried the thoughts quickly back to Japan."

"Wheat, Indian corn and hay abounded. The former was stacked and threshed with flails—two customs unknown in Spain, as the latter products are entirely. The maize was sown. A species of cabbage on a stalk some two feet long was among the most common of the vegetables.

"All these products grow, not on the level, but in little isolated, precipitous fields in which it seemed impossible that the laborers, male and female, with sickles or mattocks, could stand upright. Flocks of sheep and goats were many, and as the final change from the Spain that I had hitherto known there was nowhere silence. The forests on either hand were vocal with the songs of birds. Mountain streams came plunging headlong down the ravines or brawled along thru stony channels beside the winding way. The water was of the purest and clearest, which may, perhaps, have led the inhabitants to give most of their mundifying attention to the vessels in which it was carried—great oaken buckets with three wide hoops scoured spotless and shining as a Hindu's lota.

"But the most unfailing breakers of the silence and most characteristic of all the features of the province were its vehicles. The Phrygian peasants who dragged their produce into Troy before the siege had certainly as up-to-date a conveyance. The traveler's first encounter with one of these Homeric contrivances is sure to be startling. There is only one word that exactly expresses the sound from afar—the French bourdonnier—the noises of the bumblebee. Indeed, when first I heard it I set to threshing about my ears, sure that one of these insects was upon me. Slowly the ground grew to the melling of a thousand cats, and around a turn of the forest-hedged road came a peasant's cart drawn by little brown oxen—they are as often cows—much like our Jerseys in appearance, a great sheepskin thrown over their heads to the horns of which the yoke was fastened. The unwieldly edifice wobbling. . . . as it came, consisted of little more than two solid disks of wood like cistern covers turning on a wooden axle, the whole having about it neither an ounce of iron nor a smell of axle-grease. Its pace certainly did not exceed a mile an hour, the oxen see-sawing from side to side of the road, twisting their burdened heads to stare at me with curious eyes."

WEALTH.

What have I on this earth for wealth?
Wild moorland-scents, and long birch calls—
A sapphire stretch of white-capped sea—
Brown streams and crashing waterfalls.
And hills' serenity!
White birches ranked in silvery line
The warm soft wind that whispers by
The clear-run strength of giant pine
And clarity of sky!

—L. Nicholson.

ON THE RUINS OF OUR SCHEMES

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our successes.—Bronson Alcott.

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Here's a drink that is good for the whole family—a light, pure lager that reaches the "dry" spot.

Brewed exclusively from choice malt and hops.

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The Sunday World FLORICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Address all communications to

The Floriculture Editor, care of Toronto Sunday World.

WORK TO BE DONE IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The Importance of Watering Crops.

The month of August is a very hot one. Some crops will soon dry out. Others do not like the influence of the extreme heat. The vegetable grower must be always on the alert for many troubles. The ordeal of preparing the soil, sowing the seed, and thinning out has already been accomplished with marked progress.

All The present time we come face to face with crops that are bearing, or partly matured, hence it is important to give them every encouragement, that we can expect to get the rewards for our past labors.

Watering is an important factor in the vegetable garden. No vegetable likes drought. On the other hand watering to an excess is vital to a growing crop. The amateur gardener is apt to run away with this idea. It is not conversant with nature to always expect the soil to remain in a moist condition. I once was called to an amateur gardener's small holding to give him advice on his crops. I could see that he had well prepared his land, incorporating plenty of well decomposed manure in the spring. The crops had certainly taken advantage of his liberal treatment. But alas, the hot weather set in. Water was used too freely, with results that mildew and rust and disease had threatened his crops. That instead of getting profitable results his garden was a liability to him. The watering in a vegetable garden must be studied with extreme judgment and care. How many amateurs are there who water their gardens well each evening? What is the consequences if the day following is very hot. We notice from a scientific professional standpoint that the sun will have a marked effect upon the wet soil, causing a high temperature that will damage a large number of fibrous roots near the surface of the soil. These are the most important roots, in fact they are based the lungs of the vegetables.

Vegetables must be studied like human beings. This remark implies to plant life. We must submit our crops to the coolest of treatment by the system of mulching, recognized as an ancient custom in garden work, yet its beneficial results cannot be too highly recommended.

A good load of rotten manure will over a large amount of ground in a small garden; before spreading over manure a thoro soaking of water should first take place, then if the manure is applied directly afterwards it will be some time before it dries out. Instead of the customary every week will give excellent results. The manure will amply repay the vegetable grower, as when the crops are lifted in the fall it can be turned in. During the hot weather some crops such as spinach, parsley, Swiss chard, and celery benefit by copious waterings with manure water twice a week. A good liquid manure of a cooling and beneficial nature is made from cow manure. Sheep manure in the concentrated form can easily be made soluble in water, keeping it well stirred. Every vegetable garden, whether the extent be large or small, should possess a tank or a large tub, which should be let into the ground on a level with the soil. In a tub it will be found that this method will preserve the wood and if by chance it is not kept filled with water there is no fear of the sun cracking it. With such a receptacle let in the ground in the middle of the garden the hose can reach it so as to keep it full. If cow manure is wanted, the fresh manure should be tied up in a sack, one of a coarse mesh, like netting. This practice will ensure a liquid manure water free from lumps or any straw material that will obstruct the spout of the water can.

The tomato crop must not be overlooked. Ample supports and abundance of string must be given the crop. This season they have made abundance of growth, and should a heavy thunderstorm burst overhead, if they are not well supported a considerable amount of damage will be the result. It is not always an easy manner to procure sticks in the cities. The low growing varieties of tomatoes, as Earliano, Chalk Early Jewel, should have some clean straw placed under neath them, similar to treating a strawberry bed, to keep the fruits clean and to keep away the ravages of various insect pests and grubs. Tomatoes are known as gross feeders, a term meaning that they will absorb plenty of rich food at this time of the year. Give them a good mulching, as well as manure water occasionally. It may be necessary to knife out some of the thin growth to encourage stout bearing wood and of a fruiting nature.

Caterpillars are very troublesome especially to the cabbage crop and turnips; if the foliage is dusted with soot from the stovepipes or range it will keep them away. A spray can also be recommended which should be applied under the leaves with kerosine 1 part, water 30 parts. This will prevent the butterfly from laying its eggs upon the cabbages. If the carrot fly is troublesome it should receive the same mechanical process. The importance of the bean crop must not be overlooked. We have now entered into a season when all surplus vegetables can be made use of for preserving or pickling purposes. Beans can be put down in brine. Should the beetroot crop be found too thick every other one can be pulled out and will answer for pickling, while those that remain will do for summer salads or for keeping next winter.

Food, and Its Values To a Nation.

Endorsed by Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, City of Toronto E. Roy Bier, D.D.S., Editor.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF OVER-EATING.

The harmony of our existence is wholesome food which gives us nourishment, take away its wholesomeness and you lose its harmony. Food ingested without any idea as to its food values is a chance shot as to health, energy and pleasure we may derive out of it. The millionaire with indigestion is in a worse plight to enjoy life than a semi-pauper with a good digestive apparatus and who can just eat enough to make himself contented and give him a devil-may-care lazy feeling on holidays. Now, an over full stomach is not the one to be recommended to the brain worker on work days, nor to the laborer or artisan on work days as that lazy contented feeling does not produce beneficial results. The mind becomes sluggish, forgetful, careless, gases form in the stomach, food is not digested, poisonous ptomaines are absorbed which affect the brain.

We must control our appetites, since the lower the intelligence of man like animals, the less will he be able to control his capacity when food is placed before him. One example might be interesting in passing. Among the various negro tribes in Central Africa meat is a rarity. When they eat meat excessively they become poisoned as it were. During an expedition of the commissary-general of the Congo army, "De Meuleneester he and his forty columns of men were forced to live on the meat and skin of an elephant, weighing 5000 kilos. The negroes eat so much meat their bellies stuck out until they looked like aldermen, and De Meuleneester had to rest an entire day in spite of the haste he was to have made, because his men were stupified and tired.

Any over excess of food, or any food not useful to the system that may be ever so nutritious and yet incapable of being absorbed by the tissues is harmful, because it throws excessive work on the organs of digestion, causing digestive disturbances in the stomach, intestines and liver. Alcoholic beverages taken in excess cause flatulence of the liver in men and geese. These experiments on geese were made all the time. The liver of these geese fattened by alcohol are a great relish by some people on the continent. We might say we are all big geese, if we drink too much alcohol, and yet our liver is wasted.

Effect on Arteries.

The daily and excessive intake of food, the continuous transmission of large amounts of blood, will finally prove harmful to the arteries, since they lose their elasticity and become calcified or hardened by a deposit of calcium salts, and we have a disease common in America, known as arteriosclerosis. This disease is common among excessive eaters, heavy smokers and alcoholics.

Galen who lived many years ago said "Pluses gula quam gladius occidit," which means more are killed by gluttony than by the sword. This of course, can hardly be correct in war-time to day, but doubtless if strict records were made a terrible total of death records would be indirectly due to over eating. Premature deaths are also indirectly caused by over eating since the ductless glands and kidneys are directly affected by over eating therefrom.

The full dinner pail does not always represent contentment nor lack of gastritis, and over eating causes our system to revolt with a vengeance, swiftly and surely to bring our bodies to such an impaired condition, so that we become walking advertisements for gout and diabetes. The over loading of metabolism with the wastes resulting from combustion of such quantities of food, especially of meat, cannot but result in harm, for even the organs, which regulate metabolic processes, the ductless glands, thyroids, adrenals and sexual glands become injured by excessive feeding.

The caveman who wrestled with the forces of creation thruout the dark ages had no idea of food values, and yet we have records to believe he was fairly healthy, but he never ate foods like ours which are soft and pappy, which required but slight mastication or insalivation to aid their being swallowed, nor did he live a sedentary life, but he ate raw, coarse foods, which required thoro mastication, which cleaned his teeth and mouth, which caused a copious flow of saliva which aided the digestion of the starches and caused a flow of pepsin secretion in the stomach which aided the digestion of his proteins. His outdoor life was full of fresh air and sunshine and exercise, he was a naturalist, and nature curbed his appetite because he lived by the laws of nature far more obediently than we do, who are civilized into channels savoring of artificial refinement.

The whole earth is grappling with the powers of new inventions and war machines, yet men forget to take advantage of what they know about the care of their own health. The problem of health is dismissed until we are sick. Then we stand at the door of necessity to become mystified at our own missivings. Learn to live in moderation, live temperate, do not over eat, leave a little for the next meal or for the other fellow. Learn the secret of food values and eat discreetly. We are standing on the threshold of an enlightened democracy ringing thruout the world, and yet our conquering brains have not been taught the first lessons of "Food Values." Diverse occupations require different kinds of food, and yet the brain-worker and artisan stand side by side eating the same meals, perhaps at the quick lunch counter, and while you watch the actions of them both you see they have the same difficulty of swallowing huge mouthfuls of unmasticated gulps, just a little smaller than their aesophagus, representing the supreme efficiency of waste of food, energy and health of their manhood.

Therefore study the kind of food that agrees with you, eat only the quantity demanded by your exertion, have a regularity of your meal hours, giving digestive apparatus proper time to digest and use up the food by assimilation, eat foods properly prepared in the kitchen, and then by your own teeth and then you can save food and draw health and maximum assimilation from the foods you eat.

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SURROUNDINGS FOR CHILDREN PLEASANT

Continued From Page One.

tradict his statement, was in the "Rainbow cot," one of two endowed by the Dickens' Fellowship gift of $5,000, which, in addition to the two endowments, left $1,000 to help the home in other directions.

But all the children are not boys. Little crippled girls are there too, some of them just as bright as if they were enjoying the delights of being the spoiled darlings of some happy household. An interesting group are Carrie, Victoria and Minnie, who knit for the Belgian children and for the soldiers. Carrie is one of the eldest children — there are none over seventeen, at which age they are sent to the institution on Dunn avenue—and is confined to bed from infant paralysis, contracted when she was seven years old. Now the lower part of her body is almost useless, but her frank, pleasant face is a smiling one, and her hands are very capable. It was to Carrie's bed that Victoria, the vivacious little colored girl who makes fun for the babies and flashes the whitest teeth and merriest eyes upon all about her, brought the hoods, vest and socks knitted by the trio, the wool for which was bought with a cheque sent for them as their "very own." Minnie, the third of the group, whose legs are of no use to her, tells you with rather a sad face that she has no home, that she came there from the haven. But if Minnie has no home she has friends, and her smiles are not far away even when for a moment she remembers that she is homeless.

Patricia and Sandy are two of the little ones suffering from the disease that makes their little faces seem even smaller by comparison with the abnormally large head. Patricia likes to share her joys with her chum, for the two are unusually good friends, and every bit of cake must be divided and go in part to the cot some few feet away. Sandy is a recruiter and does his "bit" by telling them "Your King and country need you. We do not want to lose you, but we think you ought to go." Patricia's father is overseas doing his "bit" for himself and his little girl.

Pleasantly Situated.

The Home for Incurable Children is very pleasantly situated. It stands back from the road with a large lawn brightened by a flower plot and beautified by a nice circular walk. The house is well-kept, one of the noticeable things being the particularly wide and roomy sun verandahs in which many of the sleeping cots are placed. The verandahs are all heated in winter and prove one of the greatest blessings to the household. When the large bodies of troops were in the city one of the greatest treats for the patients was to look out from the windows of the verandahs and see the constant marching and hear the martial music of the bands.

There is school for an hour a day each for the boys and the girls. The teacher is provided by the city. In summer, classes convene on the open verandahs, and in winter in the sun rooms.

The first house of the home was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cox, opened in May, 1879 at which time the officers were: President, Mrs. C. S. Gzowski; treasurer, Miss Maria Buchan; secretary, Mrs. R. A. Donald.

Officers in last year's report are: Hon. president, Mrs. H. Hough; president, Mrs. G. L. Robinson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Vaux, Miss Dewar; treasurer, Miss Maria Buchan; secretaries, Mrs. G. Tower Ferguson and Mrs. C. Heron.

The present house was taken about nine years ago and it accommodates between thirty and thirty-five children. The cleanliness and general air of happiness in spite of physical drawbacks, speak for the attention of the authorities and the care of the nurses. The receipts and expenses for last year were about the same—something over $18,000. That the home is supplying a much-needed want is apparent, and it has a place in the chain of institutions which are doing their share in citizenship by doing work which otherwise the city would have to take entirely on its shoulders.

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"Transportation is Civilization" Kipling Said it.

IN one of his interesting letters written from the Italian front, Kipling alludes enthusiastically to the roads in the Trentino. "On those roads which lead to the battle-ground," he points out, "all the traffic moved swiftly. The perfectly made roads do most of the motor's work. Where there are no bumps, there can be no strain. The lorries glide from railhead to their destination, return, and are off again without overhaul or delay. On the simple principle that TRANSPORTATION IS CIVILIZATION, the entire Italian Campaign is built; and every stretch and every curve of every road proves it."

If, as Kipling puts it, "transportation is civilization," then Canada is still lacking somewhat in civilization. For while one branch of our transportation is well developed (the railroad) the other equally-important branch (the highway) is still to be brought to that perfection so necessary to the complete solution of a country's social and economic problems. We must discard the rut-filled, wasteful, old-style Canadian road and build up a system of

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THE WORLD WINDOW

Human Brigandage Lloyd George's Phrase.

Premier Lloyd George has reached climax after climax in his great speeches on the war. Perhaps he was not on his highest level in replying to Chancellor Michaelis, but his speech in Queen's Hall in London on August 5 was one of his very finest orations. He ingeniously preserved in it the metaphors of mountain and landscape, availing himself of physiographical images to point his meaning. The climbing of mountain peaks, the dark chasms below, the road that winds across the country, the dark glen thru which it passes, were woven into the eloquent address and unified it. "What are we fighting for?" he asked. "To defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberty of nations; carefully, skilfully, insidiously, clandestinely planned in every detail with ruthless, cynical determination. Those who have read the revelations which have recently appeared, of the meeting in Berlin a few weeks before the war, must have read with a shudder the account of the meeting of the confederates before the firing of the train—one of the most sinister episodes in the whole history of human brigandage." A convincing passage asked, "Will those who have any doubt as to whether we ought to have entered this war three years ago reflect on the kind of Europe there would have been today if we had not gone into the war?" There are people who now say that the peril is past, he went on; why, therefore, do we not make peace? The kaiser uses different language now. We do not hear the resounding phrases about the world power of Germany. He talks modestly about defending his own soil.

* * * * *

Complete Victory or War Again in Ten Years.

Who ever wanted to invade Germany? This was a masterly piece of sarcasm in Premier Lloyd George's speech. "Did Britain with her contemptible little army? Did Russia, which had not got a railway system that was adequate to keep an army to defend her own frontiers? Was she preparing for an invasion? Was France, who was obviously unprepared to protect even her own frontiers? Or was it Belgium? Or was the Serbian army to march on Berlin? He knows, he must know, it is not true. That is not why he went to war. That is not why he is at war, even now. Neither of them, neither he nor his new chancellor says they will be satisfied with German soil. They talk glibly of peace, both of them; but they stammer, they stutter, when they come to the word restoration. It has not yet crossed their lips in its entirety. We have challenged them. They cannot say it. Before we enter a peace conference they must learn to utter that word to begin with." The premier also dwelt on the future, for which this war must be a preparation either by victory or defeat. If we make a premature peace, he pointed out, "we have it on the authority of a man in a very high and powerful position in Germany, who said, 'There will be peace shortly, but war will be resumed in ten years.' That is their idea. That is the way they talk." It is a realization of this that compels all who value the opportunities and the liberties of peace to resolve that however long it takes we are going to finish with war this time. "To run away is not the way to a satisfactory peace," he caustically remarked, and he was sure that those in Russia, who at one time thought so, have ceased to be of that opinion. This is not so certain, for the average pacifist would let war continue forever before he would end it by any act of his.

* * * * *

Nationalization of Grand Trunk Hoped For.

There is a very general feeling of regret that the government did not accept the report of Messrs. Acworth and Drayton on the nationalization of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways in one system. Before the report was presented there had been some hope that the C.P.R. would be included by the railway commissioners in their report, but this proved to be foundationless. The public certainly expected the report to be acted upon as it was made, and Sir Thomas White's explanations about finances are not entirely convincing. Nothing is changed since the letter written by Mr. Archibald McGoun and published in The World on July 23. Since Sir Thomas White's announcement a rumor has been in circulation that the Grand Trunk will be taken over later. Certainly if no better service is rendered in the coming winter than in the last by the G.T.R., public opinion will insist on its nationalization. Ontario is particularly disappointed at the omission of the Grand Trunk from the government plans. This province always has to bear an undue share of the cost and liability of national projects from which she only derives secondary benefits. The Canadian Northern will benefit the west and Quebec much more than Ontario, and in Ontario as a government road it will meet the competition of both the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R. Joined with the C.N.R. and the Intercolonial in a national system it would have strengthened the whole system and particularly benefited Ontario on account of the possibility of electrifying the road, thus economizing coal and increasing the supply of coal to other industries. The municipalities of the province interested in the hydro-electric system are a unit on Grand Trunk nationalization.

* * * * *

Must Shun Politics For Railway Success.

In the recently published report of the "proceedings of the Canadian Club, Toronto, for the year 1916-17," an address by Mr. Samuel O. Dunn on October 30 last on "Management of Railways" is perpetuated. It was as an opponent of government ownership of railways that he spoke, and he based his opposition chiefly on the point that altho a railway might be a highway, no government had ever carried goods and passengers before railways. As the cost of carriage is about 60 per cent. of the whole cost of railways, he pleaded that this was a reason for private ownership. Mr. Dunn was acting as a special pleader, of course; and while he admitted, as he had to do, that the highway privilege was a governmental one, he had nothing to say about the surrender of the 40 per cent. of the government interest to private interests. Nor was he logical in dealing with the other percentage of cost. The problem, he said, had two phases of paramount importance. One of these was the economic one. Which policy best served the efficient production and equitable distribution of wealth? And he actually begged the whole question by declaring for private ownership. The other phase of first importance is the political phase, he said. Politics should have nothing to do with it, in our view. He inferred that under public ownership the taxpayer would have to pay a large part of the cost of transportation. If it cost $10, he suggested, to move 1,000 tons of freight one mile, the burden imposed on the country for this movement is just the same whether $5 of the cost was paid by the shipper and $5 by the taxpayer, or the whole $10 by the shipper. When after this he admits that cost consists of return to invested capital (including watered stock); and that economy in management is a prime factor in cost, so that duplication of rolling stock, paralleling of trackage, multiplication of overhead expenses are a feature of private management, he admits enough to make a good case for public ownership. He says that under public ownership railways cost more to build and to operate. The T. & N. O. Railway does not show this. We believe public railway servants can be as efficient and as honest as any private officials. Mr. Dunn's weightiest objection was the fear that political influence would interfere in management. The independent commission plan obviates that danger, and might conceivably reverse the 60 per cent. cost of operation and the 40 per cent. cost of track.

HER PROBLEMS :: By Annette Bradshaw

THE PERILS OF PROPAGANDA.

MAY—I'm all worn out with this food canning campaign.

RAY—I suppose you had some trying experiences.

MAY—O, yes! One farmer's wife actually asked me if I ever did any canning myself!

HERE AND THERE RAMBLINGS

By PETER QUINCE.

Refitting The Disabled Soldiers For Civil Life

One of the greatest problems that will follow after the war will be the rehabilitation of men who have become partially or completely disabled as a result of their activities in connection with the fighting in Europe. It is a matter in which all of us are deeply concerned. In the first place, the nation owes it to the men who go out to fight its battles that they shall suffer either physically or economically as little as human agency can make possible. That is the first impulse that must actuate those authorities whose duties it will be to deal with the men whose health or physical condition has been affected by the sacrifices they have made in fighting the battle of humanity. The mere fact that many thousands of crippled and helpless men will be dependent upon the nation's taxpayers after the war has little to do with the case. The nation will owe every man of them far more than it can ever pay, and a mere living is the very least it can give them. Were that all that was necessary the problem would be far less great than it now is.

* * *

The British Government has already devoted a vast amount of attention to this matter, and the Canadian Government, too, has taken it up with an enthusiasm that promises well for the future. There has just been issud in England the first number of a periodical entitled "Recalled to Life," a journal devoted to the care, re-education and return to civil life of disabled soldiers and sailors, and a perusal of its splendidly written pages affords the most convincing evidence of the existence of a highly scientifically organized campaign that will deal with this all-important matter in the spirit that will insure its complete success.

* * *

In its introductory article the magazine points but the magnitude and difficulty of the task that lies ahead. The re-habilitation of disabled men is a subject of growing importance, not merely because their number increases daily, but because it must become far harder for them to find and keep a place in industrial life when the vast number of able-bodied men now withdrawn from it come back. The book deals largely with re-education—the teaching of men to again use limbs that have been more, or less disabled by wounds, and also with their education along the lines of such industrial activities as they are now able to perform. It points out that the first difficulty that has to be met is in the minds of the disabled men themselves. For some reason they seem to think that if ever they again become really efficient industrially the pension once awarded them as disabled men will be taken away or diminished. This impression is, of course, wholly untrue and devoid of foundation. The pension once awarded can never be taken away or diminished. That is certain, and cannot too widely be made known.

* * *

State authority cannot compel disabled men to learn such trades or follow such pursuits as will restore them to their highest possible degree of vitality. It can only urge and point the way it would be well for the disabled men to follow. As the article points out, the disabled man has had a prostrating experience. On top of it he has had an enervating if not unpleasant experience of life in an institution where it has been the duty of others to look after him. Now he has a pension, and he may easily be pardoned if he is inclined to look forward to continued ease coupled with greater freedom. Perhaps he wants to do something and also to earn something to add to his pension, but he is an exceptional man if he is not beset with that desire for a soft job that at times gets hold of the best of us. But even tho disabled, he is still young, and years of comparative health and vigor are before him. His greatest happiness will be secured, not by a life of indolence and dependence upon others, but by usefulness to himself and to those about him. The making happy of the disabled man's life is the main business of those who have this matter of re-education in hand.

* * *

What is Done In the Way of Re-Education.

Without doubt the partially or entirely disabled soldier will be better off after this war than were any of the maimed survivors of previous conflicts. In the old days, even after the South African war, the number of such men was very small indeed compared to —that of the men incapacitated for ordinary employment in the present struggle. The question of pensions and of the future lives of these men became a national problem, and had to be dealt with in the broadest possible way. That is why the present organization for this work came into being in England, and that is why some of the nation's brightest minds and most prominent organizers were set to work upon the problem. The story of the organization is of fascinating interest. Every sick or wounded man, unfit for further military service is taken from the front to a first-grade hospital in England, where the nation's best medical and surgical skill is provided. Treatment during convalescence is continued at an auxiliary hospital. Thence the man goes back to a first-grade hospital to be certified for discharge and placed in care of the nearest local committee which passes him on to the local committee of the area where he proposes to reside. Meanwhile he receives a pension the amount of which is graded according to his circumstances and the gravity of the disease or injury from which he suffers. During the period of outpatient treatment he receives re-education insofar as he is physically fit and at the termination of the treatment his whole time is available for re-education under the direction of technical institutions. The state has undertaken that he shall be retained in hospital so long as he requires inpatient treatment that on his discharge there shall be a local committee to visit, care for him and continue his treatment; also to re-educate him and provide for his employment. A pension and allowances for his dependents are designed to save him all anxiety as to the well-being of those dependent upon him during this preparatory period, and local committee visitors are appointed to look after his future welfare. One of the chief points about the system is that the man is at no time driven by necessity to return prematurely to a calling in civil life before his treatment is fully completed or before he is able to augment the pension with which the government provides him.

* * *

The most wonderful stories are told of how blind or deaf men or men lacking the use of limbs have been enabled by this re-education to rise superior to their disablements. The story of St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind is already known to Canadian readers. There the afflicted are taught massage, typewriting, even shorthand, as well as such manual labor as basket weaving, boot making and many other trades. By the use of specially designed artificial arms other men are doing well at carpentering, leather working and other forms of labor. Since the scheme has been in working order the morale of the patients has been greatly improved. Before that there was danger of some of them developing habits of idleness which the normal hospital life always tends to induce. That danger has passed. The men undergoing training are happier and in better health as a result of the new interest given to their lives.

* * *

Looking For A Substitute For Gasoline.

The advent of the internal combustion engine, or gasoline motor, and its development as a producer of power for practically all purposes resulted even before the war in a comprehensive search for some alternative fuel. It was then felt that the comparatively limited supply of gasoline was not great enough to guarantee that it would always be available at such prices that would permit it to be used as a motor fuel, and scientists were casting about looking for something else that would do the work and would be cheaper. Since the war this situation has been greatly aggravated, particularly in England. While gasoline can be got at its sources of production, the curtailment of shipping facilities has greatly lessened the amount obtainable there and prices have risen accordingly.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

SINCE I READ THACKERAY I have not enjoyed and been so seized by any book as by St. John G. Ervine's "Changing Winds" (Macmillan & Co. St. Martin's House, Toronto, $1.60). It is a young man's book to begin with, and this is its distinguishing merit. It has the vigour, the wisdom and the courage of youth, all three qualities impossible to physical age. As we grow older we grow sillier. I see that clearly. Hermes, and Angus Oge and all the Christs are beautiful young men, eternally young, because continually reborn. But they have the wisdom and the vigour and the courage of youth also. Let no silly young man, who begins by being silly, think that his youth, of itself, gives him anything to presume upon. A large part of the joy of "Changing Winds" is the fact that it is a young man's book, with the outlook of spring, and the verdure of new life. It is a book about the war, which is the work of silly old men, and which will not be ended until young men find the secret. We are overborne by ancient precedents, dusty traditions, hoary fallacies, antique superstitions which have hardened the veins of the world, paralyzed its limbs, and softened its brains. "Behold I make all things new!" is the most jubilant cry of revelation. The well of water springing into aeonian life, the fountain of eternal youth, has gone dry in the old, choked with prejudice, drained by their conceit. We still suffer from the Scribes and Pharisees, and we need a forty years' journey in the wilderness, till the old die off. Age and decay hold back the world, and the elixir of youth is the only cure. I know the grey-beards will think this a crazy rhapsody, just as the foolish young will deem it a warrant for licence. Neither of these has learned to distinguish between youth and immaturity. At 120 Moses' eye was not dim nor his strength abated. The God of youth abode in him.

* * *

IN "MRS. MARTIN'S MAN," Mr. Ervine drew a picture of an Ulster woman, which stands as a challenge of high-minded and unquenchable devotion to the dullest and drabbest of duties, for all who revolt and tire. In his new book the genius of it lies in the fact that its splendid romance and absorbing poetry do not rise out of imaginary scenes and conditions, but are the accessories of the life around us, the conditions of the daily newspaper, the realities in which we live and move. This is why I am reminded of Thackeray. Things do not happen in Thackeray's books the way one wants them. I have never got over Clive Newcome marrying Rosie Mackenzie, the Old Campaigner's daughter. It revolted me. But that is the sort of thing that happens in life, and worse things. Mr. Ervine sees all the crudities, the follies, the weaknesses, but he carries us on to the larger values that are buried in the mediocre and the worthless. It is this discovery of the heroism of the ever-young in the sordid system and aging forms of men and society that gives Mr. Ervine's book a new and living charm amid the dying conventionalities of the Pisces era. Extraordinary efforts are being made to revive or preserve these wasted and vanishing modes, but a new season is upon us, and the Aquarian times will not tolerate their unadjustable requirements. Mr. Quinn, who is worthy to be placed beside Mrs. Martin as an Ulster type, is a magnificent study in transition. The Darwinians sought everywhere for the missing link but the place where it is to be found. Mr. Quinn is a missing link between the old age and the new. It is his life, his eternal youth that carries him on, a rugged but intensely loveable figure, an Ulsterman as he is, certain to shock the namby-pamby average. "I do wish you wouldn't say Aye," his wife would plead, "when you mean Yes." And then he would roar at her. "What! Bleat like a damned Englishman! Where's your wit, woman?"

* * *

OF COURSE THE FACT THAT it is an Irish book may be admitted to prejudice me in favor of "Changing Winds," but if it was not a book of outstanding excellence I think I have still enough Irish left in me not to wish to praise a book unworthy of the name. The merits of a book do not depend on its nationality, but on its truth, its artistry and its aim. It is an eminently fair book. It is so fair to the English that an Irish extremist has said the British Government should have rewarded the author. This is the whole trouble betwen the two countries, that they cannot be fair to each other. Now that England is beginning to have a disposition to be fair there is all the more need for Irishmen themselves to be fair. Mr. Ervine is eminently fair to both sides, and it will be enlightening to many to get such an Ulster point of view as may be found on pages 5, 57 and 63. Mr. Quinn's views are not universal, but they are more widely spread than some others that get more publicity. Very characteristic are his views on religion, as on pages 21, 53 and 125-127. But these are of the old and passing phase, and the book is more concerned with what is beginning to be. The atmosphere of the new days is all through the book, and one meets here the men who are living or who have just been alive. Henry Quinn, like the heroes of Thackeray and Dickens, is not heroic, but an ordinary young man of literary habit. He is temperamentally without physical courage, and the study of his development, and his emergence from this physical timidity during the Dublin rebellion, is an acute piece of psychology. It is impossible to identify all the characters, but Rupert Brooke appears as Gilbert Farlow; W. J. Locke, the novelist, is found in a London scene; Ernest Harper is none other than George W. Russell, the painter-poet, and "non-conformin' Theosophist," as Mr. Quinn describes him; P. H. Pearse, the poet, who was executed after the rebellion, is John Marsh; and there is a gallery of other more or less intentional portraits about which it is amusing to speculate.

* * *

IN THE GROUP OF YOUNG MEN at Rumpell's, at Cambridge, and afterwards at their bachelor quarters in Bloomsbury, the problems of the story are rooted. There are some extraordinarily loveable and touching things in the relation of the four friends. What could be more affecting than the devotion of Ninian Graham, the young Devon man, to Tem Arthurs, the Belfast ship-builder, who is recognizable, and whose death in the Gigantic, as the Titanic is named, is a startling incident of the story. The years 1907 to 1916 are faithfully reflected in these pages, and this is one of the attractions of the novel. There is plenty of the decadence of London society, and Lady Cecily Jayne is by no means an uncommon blemish in the fabric. The contrast between her and Mary Graham, and the further contrast with Sheila Morgan are striking features in a series of episodes from which young and inexperienced men will never quite learn the well-meant lesson, but which contain, nevertheless, the best advice in the world. Vampires like Lady Cecily destroy many careers, and it might be a test for young men whether their women friends encourage them to work or to give themselves over to amusement and dawdling. The sterling sound sense of Sheila Morgan is monumental beside the selfish idleness of Lady Cecily. The Devonshire family at Boveyhayne is fortunately not so rare as the young men who appreciate such homes. There is rare insight in the contrast afforded by the various families and groups which the story embraces. In some respects these contrasts and their treatment and the introduction of curious phases of life and character, recall the methods and material of that great story-teller, William de Morgan. The psychic incident which Henry Quinn's nervousness prevented him utilizing, and the whole episode of the Bloomsbury House, and Mrs. Clutters is in de Morgan's best vein. I do not suggest for a moment that there is imitation or reflection even, but there is a similar experimental quality and a mature power and control of material which promise high things for Mr. Ervine's future.

* * *

ULSTER IS GOING INTO LITERature at last. In 1897-1898 when in Belfast I met a few of the men who were finding a voice. In the twenty years since much has been done. George Birmingham in "The Northern Iron" has given us a classic, but he has generally chosen other fields than Ulster. Mr. Ervine has gripped the Ulster secret. The sixth and eleventh chapters of the third book of "Changing Winds" should make any Ulsterman proud, and more particularly when he rises to the just and even spirit in which Mr. Ervine writes. There is detachment and balance about his account of the Dublin rebellion. He has been able to see over the edge of Ireland and still remain Irish. He has accomplished the miracle of writing about the Irish situation and avoiding politics, and he thus conveys to the thoughtful reader that the Irish question is not a political one. Ballymartin, which must be Broughshane, I think—is still in the eighteenth century, as Mr. Quinn asserts, and much of Ireland is still in the seventeenth. A country cannot be shoved two centuries ahead without commotion. In his play, "John Ferguson," I am unable to escape an allegorical application of the story to Ireland itself, and I cannot help feeling something of the same kind about "Changing Winds." It is a great book in any case, great in spirit, in character delineation, in humour, in experience. As a contemporary record it is truthful alike to the mean and the heroic, weakness transfigured in a heroic period. "Life isn't worth while, if one is afraid to lose it . . . . . A year or two more, what do they matter if a job be shirked?" "It isn't the time one lives that matters; it's what one does in the time." So Henry Quinn conquers his fears, and on this noble note the book closes.

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SAYS HIS ESCAPE WAS CASE OF LUCK

Graphic Story of Great Messines Battle Told in Letter.

MANY FRITZES CAUGHT

Three Singer Buildings Would Not Have Filled Big Mine.

BY W. S. THOMPSON.

London.—What does the average person think of the Messines victory? The following letter from Lance-Corporal Teddy White, son of Mr. Edward White, of the Clarendon, Hotel, Holland Park, supplies the answer:

I am going to make an excuse for not writing to you before; the Irish Rifles have been a trifle busy of late, as some of them got a fancy to take a walk up Messines Ridge, and when they got there, lo and behold! they stopped there, as that was as far as they were allowed to go.

The kind "brass hats" gave us a certain time to get there in, but the boys arrived a good deal quicker than was expected of them We took our objective with hardly any men put out. I lost one of my gun-team; poor chap, he was killed by a piece of shell; but I think that he was the only one killed in my company, which I should think must be a record when you think what a tough job we had.

I dare say you know that the Germans have held this ridge since the beginning of the war and had made it an absolute fortress by building immense concrete dug-outs, etc., but our gunners were wonderful and scotched nearly all those before we went over.

And those mines that went up! My dears, you would have thought that the end of the world had come if you had been there. What with the mines, guns, trench mortars, flying pigs, etc., it was awful but wonderful.

An Immense Hole.

I am not telling you a word of a lie when I say that in the mine alone you could put three times the Singer building in New York and they would not fill the hole, so you can imagine the feelings of Fritz when they went up under his trenches. There must have been heaps and heaps of them caught.

I have had a very nasty job these last few days, a job I never thought that I had the stomach to do, and that was burying the dead. Thank God we had very few of our poor chaps to bury, but there were heaps of Fritzes and we had to bury them all.

The sights I saw I shall never forget if I live for another hundred years; it took us four days to bury all the German dead on our little bit of front. In a day of two I expect to be tres bien.

I got one or two souvenirs off some prisoners, including a German identity disc, a field card, a German pay-book, some coins, a gas helmet, and one or two odds and ends.

I had a narrow shave the other day. We had dug graves for six Germans, and the clergyman was reading the burial service over them when a big shell dropped about ten yards to our left. We at once scattered, and I went to the right and almost ran into another one that came over, and a piece of the shell cassing flew past my head by about two inches; it was as big as a 2-lb. jam jar, so I guess I was some lucky.

Recently at Shorncliffe the school children honored the memory of the Canadians buried there by decorating their graves. Top pictures show children with wreaths and the Canadian Artillery Brigade band, and Col. Chas. A. Sharp, C.M.G., commanding Canadian troops at Shorncliffe, addressing the children. The lower picture is a photo of a plot of grass in the centre of the cemetery covered with wreaths sent by notables thruout England. Over a thousand children were present, each carrying flowers, which they deposited on the graves.

TALES OF A BRITISH SECRET SERVICE MAN

His Escapade With "The Lady of the First Floor Flat," and the German Naval Plans He Was Able To Discover.

BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Petrograd.—Many of the "Leaves of My Secret Notebook" refer to journeys to and fro across the face of Europe made during the ten years prior to the war for the purpose of ascertaining the military and naval strength of those who are today our friends or our foes.

The patriotic duty imposed upon me, at the instigation of my friend Lord Roberts, as a secret agent of Great Britain, led me into many curious adventures, some of which were so strange that I have always feared to put them down as fact; therefore, as many readers may know, I have related them in the form of fiction.

As I glance at my notes romantic reminiscences arise from the mists of those pre-war days when I lived purposely a fast-and-loose life in the various capitals, and was known as an "oeuf" in Paris, Bucharest, or Constantinople. To those I met I was a novelist studying the underworld of the capitals for the purpose of writing sensational fiction. It was, I found, a very good ruse. Those who introduced me to the orgies of the Villa Regala, outside Bucharest, the night-life of Berlin and of Galata, or to the salons or dinner-tables of ministers in Rome, Madrid, Belgrade, Brussels, or this city, never dreamed of my real object—namely that of keeping an ever-open eye upon the underground politics of Europe, in order to discover who were Britain's friends.

But of all the jottings of my adventurous past as a British secret agent before the war, the cosmopolitan traveller who was so well known on the wagon-lits from the Est, the Orleans, or the Lyons stations in Paris, those which refer to my meeting with the handsome Lady of the First-Floor Flat are, perhaps, the most romantic and curious.

Carried Dispatches.

I had been in Cettinje, and had carried some Foreign office despatches from the British minister in King Nicholas' capital to our minister in Belgrade, to be handed over to the King's messenger travelling thru Constantinople to Downing street. Then from Belgrade, I had travelled to Vienna and down to Milan.

It was in the Lion Month, as they call it in Italy, and the noisy city palpitated with heat. Idling one morning thru the enormous arcade, the Galleria Vittorio, close to the Duomo, which, as you know, is lined by shops and cafes, I suddenly came face to face with a big square-shouldered man, in a well-ironed suit of white linen and straw hat, my friend Harry Hinckson, an American company promoter and bon vivier, whom I had met many times in my travels —once, indeed, away at Ekaterinburg, on the Siberian frontier.

Our greeting was cordial, and we laughed heartily when we discovered that we were actually staying at the same hotel—the Hotel de Milan—unknown to each other.

While seated at luncheon together at the hotel that day, Hinckson, whose eye was always open for a handsome face, and who was something of a lady-killer, suddenly leaned across the table and whispered: "I say, Billy,

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NIAGARA IS HELPING ALLIES WIN THE WAR

How the Great Waterway is Enlisted in the Fight and the Wonderful Things Being Done by Its Mighty Power.

Niagara Falls has gone to war! "Held in reverence for its beauty by generations of nature-loving Americans," opens William Joseph Showalter in "The National Geographic Magazine," "Niagara has enlisted, and is doing its bit in the cause for which the people have pledged anew their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

The writer goes on s follows:

"Aided by science, it has transformed the silvery sheen of its whitened waters into the fateful furies of the artillery duel and the infantry charge. The placid flood of the upper river has become hardness in steel, speed in, manufacture, healing in antiseptics, whiteness in linen, cheapness in automobiles, durability in machinery.

"It has lengthened the lives of the big guns; it has multiplied the power and the number of shells; it is standing guard over every mile of war-carrying railroad track, and is protecting every engine, axle and car wheel from failure in the rush of material to the front. Aye, who knows but that the very scales of victory will be turned by the weight it throws into the balance?

"The story of Niagara's role in the battle of the nations is an epic in the history of the war.

"Twenty-seven years ago certain manufacturers, seeing the tremendous amount of power running to waste where the waters of Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie leap from lake level toward sea level, undertook the installation of a great hydro-electric plant at Niagara. Later other power developing interests entered the field, and, then began a legislative and diplomatic war between those who would utilize some of the power of Niagara and those who would keep it untouched by the unsentimental hand of commercialism.

"Finally the governments of the United States and Canada made a treaty regulating the amount of water that could be diverted for power purposes. Canada has used her share to the last second foot, but the United States has never permitted the utilization of a considerable share of her allowance.

"But for the part used there has been rendered by the users one of the most remarkable accounts of stewardships in the history of commericial progress. The cheap power obtained made Niagara a laboratory where great ideas could be transformed into nation-benefiting enterprises.

"When Niagara power was first developed efforts made to make artificial grinding materials were proving a failure because of the lack of electric current at a price the new venture could afford to pay. Those who backed the process thereupon went to Niagara Falls, set up a plant and founded the

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AVIATOR'S STORY OF BIG AIR RAID

Maxime Gallois Gives an Account of Trip Over German Territory.

The bombardment of the Krupp factory town at Essen by Sergeant-Aviator Maxime Gallois is thus described by the aviator himself:

"We started," he said, "at 9.20 in the evening. There were four of us bound for Essen, but the night was foggy, and I soon lost sight of the others. My course lay over Metz and Thionville and down the Moselle to Coblenz. I was fired at crossing the line by French batteries. Over Metz searchlights were playing, but I passed undetected. I continued steering by compass to Treves, where I heard my own comrades bombing the town, and I knew I was keeping my direction.

"By and by I picked up the Rhine, with the moon shining on it, and flew up-stream past Bonn and Cologne to Dusseldorf. Looking down on the German towns was like looking down on a sea of electric light. Cologne was one great glare. Dusseldorf was ablaze with colored lights—red, blue and white. I was several times fired at by anti-aircraft guns, especially at Cologne, where the shooting was uncommonly good.

"Over Westphalia the blaze of light below me grew constantly brighter. As I approached Essen there was a broad band of light on the horizone, which seemed to be several miles long, while southward of the town was another great belt of light from the iron and steel foundries.

"I arrived over Essen at a height of 6,600 feet. This altitude was necessary in order to avoid the air defences. I chose the spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed brightest, and there threw my cargo of bombs, counting ten between each bomb and the next. It is impossible to say what effect the bombs had among the blazing factory chimneys below. I then started homewards, and reached home just as my petrol was running out."

Gallois is an ex-cavalryman of thirty-eight. Soon after the outbreak of war he was detached on account of his age for service as an assistant in one of the camps for the treatment of sick horses, but pestered the authorities with applications for more dangerous employment, until, at the fifth time of asking, he was accepted for aviation service.

M. Gallois has covered himself with glory for his "raid" on Essen, and this is not the first deed of valor which he has performed since joining the aviation corps.

AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER

By Patrick MacGill

Author of "The Great Push," etc.

It was in the hour preceding the dawn that a British regiment relieved the Austrilians and took possession of the trenches which the southern soldiers had taken from the Germans on the day before. The Germans were loth too part with their trench, but an argument conducted with bayonet and bomb impressed them with the earnestness of Australian desires and the Germans withdrawing according to plan' (vide German officials) took up a position further back. Needless to say, all the enemy soldiers did not withdraw, numbers of them who had lost all interest in the doings of man for evermore, lay out on the field their faces white beneath the stars.

The Australians had gone, and the British took stock of their surroundings. As a rule a recently contested trench is grimly interesting and the one in which they found themselves was no exception to this rule. The Germans had made a big fight and paid the penalty; their limp bodies in field-grey uniforms fringed parapet and parados, lying there as they fell when flung out by the victors. Mute, impotent things they looked; well in keeping with the wreck of war, the shattered dug-outs, the ruined machine gun emplacements, blood-bespattered parapet and parados. The Australians have nothing to learn in the art of taking a hostile trench.

As Dawn Broke.

Dawn was almost breaking and a white mist lay over No Man's Land when two Tommies, stretcher-bearers, turned towards their own trenches after the night's work between the lines. As they went they stumbled, in a fold of the ground, on a number of corpes piled together in a confused heap.

"My God! There was some fighting here," said one of the men. "That is a heap, seven of them."

"All but one are Germans," said the other. "I think this Australian did for them all."

He pointed to the one dead man who was not a German. He was a big, well-knit soldier, who now lay face downward to earth, his body across his blood-stained bayonet and one hand gripping the throat of a lifeless enemy.

"This man's all alone here. He must have engaged all these single-handed. Ah! these Australians. They're beggars when they're roused."

"We have just time to bury him before it's light," said his companion. "We'll hurry up with the job, get his papers and identity disc and cover him up. It seems a shame to leave him lying alone out here."

They got the man's papers, then looked for his identity disc, but found that it had gone. They buried him, and then went back to their trench and looked at the papers. Two books were objects of great interest to one of the stretcher-bearers, who had a taste for literature. Both were books of verse, one was Adam Lindsay Gordon's Poems, another was a miscellaneous collection of Australian poetry. Both dog-eared volumes were annotated and pencilled, and showed that the dead man had devoted much study to their contents. One verse struck the stretcher-bearer's attention; all the words were underlined in red ink. It ran:

"All creeds and trades will have soldiers there—give every class its due,
And there'll be many a clerk to spare for the pride of the jackeroo.
They'll fight for honor and fight for love, and a few will fight for gold,
For the devil below and for God above as our fathers fought of old.
And some half blind with exultant tears and some stiff-lipped, stern-eyed,
For the pride of a thousand after years and the old eternal pride,
The soul of the world they will feel and see in the chase and the grim retreat—
They'll know the glory of victory—and the splendour of defeat.

At the bottom of the page was written in red ink in a strong firm hand this sentence: "The whole world sees the German as an enemy now; may he never be seen otherwise."

Further along in the book was written this: "We must judge this war not by the good it may bring, but by the evil it has averted."

"I wonder who this soldier has been?" the stretcher-bearer asked himself, "who his people are?"

As if to answer this question a photograph dropped out from between the pages. It was the likeness of the soldier and under it was written:

"An Australian soldier who has no next of kin."

That night the stretcher-bearer, who, in addition to a taste for literature, had a sense of the dramatic, opened the grave again and placed the two books on the breast of the dead soldier. Then, he fashioned a wooden cross and, placed it over the dead man's grave. On the cross he scrawled in big black letters, this epitaph:

A
Brave Australian Soldier
Who
Died for the Empire.

A New Light Is Shed On Strange German Intrigues

London.—How the kaiser hounded Frederick Krupp to destruction and succeeded in obtaining control of the great deathfactory at Essen is told in the astonishing series of articles "Behind the Veil at Krupp's," now running in Ideas. Written from information supplied by Emil Vanderpuil, a Belgian workman who was forced to labor in the Krupp works, these astonishing disclosures shed a new light on strange intrigues in Germany.

War Museum Being Formed By College of Surgeons

London.—A war museum is being formed by the Royal College of Surgeons. Specimens are being collected to illustrate not only actual wounds in all parts of the body and the diseases and consequences of military wounds, but also samples of the missiles causing wounds, the various means of treatment adopted, and the results obtained so far as such results can be accurately represented by drawings, photographs, casts and models.

Already 1,500 specimens have been received, and they will be exhibited as soon as possible. It is expected that they will have a very high educative value for military surgeons.

American Ambassador Has "Punch" Which He Uses Well

BY W. B. THOMPSON.

London.—A friend has given me an interesting light on the character of Mr. Page, the American ambassador. There has been rather a disposition to think of Mr. Page as dropping something of the importance with which the American embassy was invested by some of his predecessors. He has been looked upon as a very pleasant man of letters, owing his position to a long friendship with the president, but not counting very much in the diplomatic scheme of things.

I am told that this is quite a mistaken view ,and that Mr. Page has a "punch," which he uses with great effect in his dealings with the home government. The president, I understand, has a great respect for Mr. Page's sagacity, all the more so because the ambassador never hesitates to put his opinions in the strongest language when he thinks fit.

Germany Has Underestimated Strength of the United States.

BY W. B. THOMPSON.

London.—I think it will soon be found that we—and the enemy—altogether underestimated the part the United States is going to play in the war. The keenness and ingenuity of the American navy has already been signally shown. The full story has yet to be told of its potent asistance to our fleets. And, quite apart from the great army which will operate in Europe some time, the present aid in the way of airplanes cannot be exaggerated. One type of American flying machine has given admirable results, and American factories with their vast resources, are easily in a position to make good the boast that they can supply fifty thousand machines to complete the enemy's defeat. Germany made a bigger mistake than she knew when she brought the great republic into the war.

ONE SMALL PERCH ONE BASS—A BOY

Exciting Incidents Relative to a Fishing Trip, But Few Fish.

WIFE WON'T MENTION IT

Very Mention of Such Another Excursion Causes Uproar at Home.

BY ROBERT PARTRIDGE.

When Brown asked if I would have a day's fishing with him I hailed the suggestion with delight. I am very fond of that form of pastime, despite the fact that I very seldom catch anything, and my wife is apt to wax sarcastic over my efforts. I point out to her in my superior manner the benefit that I obtain from a day in the pure air, free from the smoke and turmoil of the city, both to my health and also as a trial of patience, but she simply sniffs. "Pity you cannot find something better to do," she murmurs, "than play about with some messy worms." It is of little use to argue with a woman when she starts like that, so I generally ignore the implied sarcasm.

Referring to the trip: When Brown's wife promised to accompany us it was decided that we make up a party and have a day out, and my wife fell in with the suggestion. There were five of us, as Brown brought his boy with him. It was that boy that made up the greater part of my catch that day, as the net result of nine hours' patiently dangling a line was two fish—probably weighing half a pound the two—and a boy; but of that, as the poets say, "more anon."

"We needn't go far away," said Brown in confidence, who, like myself, is not exactly a millionaire. "I know a spot up the Credit River where plenty of bass are to be caught. Place is simply swarming with 'em," he added impressively; and like an innocent I believed him, and we went.

A Real Fisherman.

Talking on the journey to Port Credit about the various makes of tackle and hooks and what-not, Brown greatly impressed me with his knowledge of the piscatorial art, and I started thinking. "Here is a man who is a fisherman," I said to myself. "He is no novice, and I may pick up a few wrinkles that will be of value." So I listened in silence as he airily talked of the catches he had had in the north country when he had been "prospecting," and his struggles with the finny giants of the deep. Even my wife, I could see, was greatly impressed with his talk, and then she and Mrs. Brown started talking about the fish suppers that were in store for them, and a whiff as of "fish and chips" floated out on the stilly air of the Lake Shore road.

On arriving at our destination we went in search of some "live bait," and loaded up with a gigantic pail in which were wriggling three or four dozen of the "tiddlers" of our youth. we hired a boat and started, after I had had a slight argument with little Johnny and had made him understand that it was not conducive to the health of the "tiddlers" to pick them out by their tails and hold them in his hands.

"About half a mile up, beneath that large bank. That is the place," said Brown. "Swarms of them there," and in a feverish haste I pulled. We were going against the tide, and there was a strong head wind. We had no rudder, and Mrs. Brown and "Johnny" were in the bow. Mrs. Brown weighs, I should estimate, in the neighborhood of 208 pounds, and I shall never forget that pull. The head of the boat exhibited a strong tendency to point towards the bank, and try as I would I could not keep it straight. But we arrived there. Oh, yes, even if I was in a state of collapse. And putting the two women and the dear little cherub on the bank, with instructions to get lunch ready, we started.

He Ignored Rods.

Brown did not deign to fish with a rod. Rods he simply ignored. Instead he had a contrivance—a weird line containing fifty or more hooks that he threw out at intervals, but the only result as far as I could see was to get them entangled in the weeds, which nearly resulted in our having the boat over in our attempts to release them. After about an hour's futile struggle in this manner he came to the conclusion that they were not biting, and we had better go back for our lunch.

"Better have a rest until the afternoon," he said. "They will be biting then." So as I was getting hungry I fell in with the suggestion, and we pulled back to our landing stage and here I got my first catch.

Johnny has a perpetual hunger, and during the preparations for lunch had been helping himself to the choicest morsels, and despite the gentle remonstrances of his mother, "Don't do that Johnny, dear," seemed to always have his mouth full of sandwiches. Suddenly there was a terrific yell, a loud splash, and "dear little Johnny" had disappeared. He fell in, and his mother straightway went into violent hysterics. It was just at the moment I felt a violent pull at my line—for I was fishing from the bank—and thinking I had at last got a bite, I carefully started pulling it in, when I was disturbed by the commotion. As the interesting child was near the bank, by layink down I managed to reach him, and pulled him struggling and yelling to land, when I found that my hook had caught in his jacket. He was not hurt, but his father caught sight of what at

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"FLAG DAY" STIRS BRITANNIA'S IRE

"Charitable" Institution is Found Wearing on War Wracked Nerves.

REALLY, IT MUST GO

Because, Like G. B. Shaw, It Hits the Middle Classes Ruthlessly.

London — About ten or fifteen years ago some charitable person originated the idea of sending pretty girls out on the streets to sell little pieces of ribbon or imitation flowers for ten times what they cost, and thus collect money for orphans or hospitals or heathen bushmen. Out of this benevolent institution, known a "flag day," has grown England's tax on pedestrians. Every day is flag day over here, and the average man winces at the very mention of the term.

The object of those who inaugurate flag days is usually a worthy one. There are organizations of national importance which must be supported by public contributions, and the Englishman is perfectly willing to help them. But the flag day method of collecting funds will soon have to go by the board. It has ceased to be a trifling irritation, and has taken on the proportions of a public nuisance, an abomination.

The average Briton is as charitable a person as can be found in any nation, but the whole plan of endless flag days has frazzled his nerves. He objects to the continual purchase of ornaments for his buttonhole, for which he must pay out his small change. He objects to having his feelings worked upon by a well-dressed girl with ravishing eyes, not because the sensation is unpleasant at the time, but because it leaves an after feeling that he has been "done in," as they say over here. Even such objections would not count for much if the flag days were uncommon, but with one following the other in close succession it has become a daily tax.

It isn't the well to do folk who suffer from flag days. They can travel about in private cars or taxicabs and thus avoid the buzzards that infest the streets with their dainty cans ready to receive the donations. It's the middle class and the poorer people who must either fork over for the bit of lapel decoration, slink along side streets or be rude to pretty girls.

The Lion Rouses Slowly.

It has been curious to watch the antagonism to flag days growing as the nuisance becomes more widespread. The first kicks didn't come from the class of people most affected, but from those who could easily dodge the flag sellers, but when caught had to donate as befitted their class.

The original criticisms of flag days were more or less jocular. The newspapers commented upon the number and variety of them, but attempted to gloss over the growing irritation of the public by printing pictures of prominent men laughingly submitting to the fair sales girls who beamed into the camera as they pinned a bright gewgaw on the dignified purchaser. It might be that this chance of getting into the limelight of publicity had something to do with the popularity of the early flag days. But that attraction ceased when the newspapers ceased printing the pictures and began pointing out the real feelings of the general public.

Britons Try to Run Blockade.

Today there is hardly a man in London who wouldn't chortle in high glee if he could get home at night without having been "stung" for one of the flags. Clubmen discuss various methods of avoiding the purchase of a flag. One method is to walk directly behind some belligerent old gentleman who hasn't a flag on his lapel and who carries himself with the air of a man who will not be wheedled into submission by a coy smile. If this person can be followed it is possible to slip by in safety when the flagette tries to collar him. Another way is to put on some old clothes and look poorer than you are, but under war conditions this is rather difficult.

When the antagonistic feeling became too strong among the middle classes the flagettes began infesting the haunts of men who could really afford to donate every day. Thru the influence of prominent women, the big hotels offered the use of their lobbies and the guests contributed liberally for a time to ladies who smiled at them from elaborate bowers of roses. But even this ruse lost its charm and the hotel guests discovered they could slip out a side entrance quietly and buy a flag on the street much cheaper and with less embarrassment than in the expensive atmosphere of the lobby. So many complaints have been made to the managers of the hotels that they groan every time they hear of a new charity that is to have a collection day.

And so Unconventional.

Discontent over the persistence of the flag day nuisance has cropped out in various forms. Fathers have written to government and city officials protesting against the practice of allowing young girls to sell flags on the streets. They claimed it was bad training for the young feminine minds and offered unlimited opportunities for unconventional action.

In fact, there are several court cases on record growing out of acquaintanceships formed on the streets thru the medium of the flag sales. Several girls have been publicly tried for misappropriating funds collected in this manner. Also there are instances of organizations of not purely charitable character holding a flag day to pay off the salaries of inefficient and worthless officials.

The public mind, always curious as to what becomes of money collected by popular donation, has been forcibly struck with the fact that no accounting has been given in the press of the amounts collected nor any details of the use to which the money was put. Of course the flag sellers are always willing to tell what charity they are working for and what great good their particular organization has accomplished, but this hardly satisfied the inquisitive vox populi. There have been many broad hints of late that a good portion of the funds go to support people who find it convenient and easy to give services of doubtful value to charity.

The Bobbies! They Loats It!

The police detest the flag selling practice because they have been forced to regulate the sales and put out trained men to watch the sellers and see that they don't pocket donations. The police station is where one may hear outspoken opinions and when flag days are mentioned the Cockney dialect is at its best.

ONE SMALL PERCH ONE BASS—A BOY

Continued From Page 1.

first appeared to be foam coming out of his mouth and started muttering something about the dear child being in a fit. It was not a fit. Oh, no. Simply the remnants of the sandwich he had been chewing when he fell in.

"We Ate in Silence."

I unravelled my line after nearly an hour's work, while his father undressed the interesting child and built a fire to dry his clothes, and we ate our food in silence. The meal was barren of any exciting incident, save that Johnny sat in the butter and as Brown was scraping it off with a large dinner knife the boy wriggled. Said Brown was tickling him, and the knife made an ugly gash in his leg. We bound the wound up with my wife's handkerchief, and proceeded with our meal, but we were again interrupted by a shout from the opposite bank, and then found that the fire Brown had started had commenced to eat into the bush.

Like a pair of amateur firefighters we seized any utensil that came handy, and started to put the flames out. I remember in my excitment I caught hold of the teapot and little Johnny, not to be behind hand with the good work, threw all our milk on the flames. We got the flames out with very little trouble, but presented the appearance of two niggers.

Somehow we had had enough of fishing, and I thought I would put my tackle away, when another frightful yell rent the air, and there was that dear little child jumping about with one of my books firmly fixed in his leg. We had to cut that book loose and then with the aid of a serviette we put another bandage on him, and like the toiler "homeward wends his weary way," we "trekked."

Being of an unselfish disposition I let Brown pull back to the boathouse, during which time it poured with rain, and we were all wet thru, but we arrived home safely. Mrs. Brown, I understand, has been prostrated ever since. Johnny is in bed with a severe cold. Both Brown's and my own suits are ruined, and my wife has been in a bad temper ever since and I dare not mention the word "fishing."

OLDEST WAR BREAD RECIPE.

A thirteenth century commentator, David, Kimchi, drew attention to the verse in Ezekiel, which says: "Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentils, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel and make thee bread thereof." "The prophet," commented David Kimchi, "thus warns the disobedient children of Israel that, during the siege of Jerusalem, they will no longer be able to make their bread with pure wheat, but they will have to mix it with all kinds of grain and vegetables with which flour is not made, unless extreme need makes it necessary to do so." Whatever Ezekiel may have meant by his advice to the children of Israel, he furnished a recipe for war bread which is pretty certainly the oldest extant in the world. David Kimchi's comment is 700 years old and Ezekiel wrote 700 years before Kimchi.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Grandma, asked six-year-old Paul, what makes Helen such a pretty little girl?

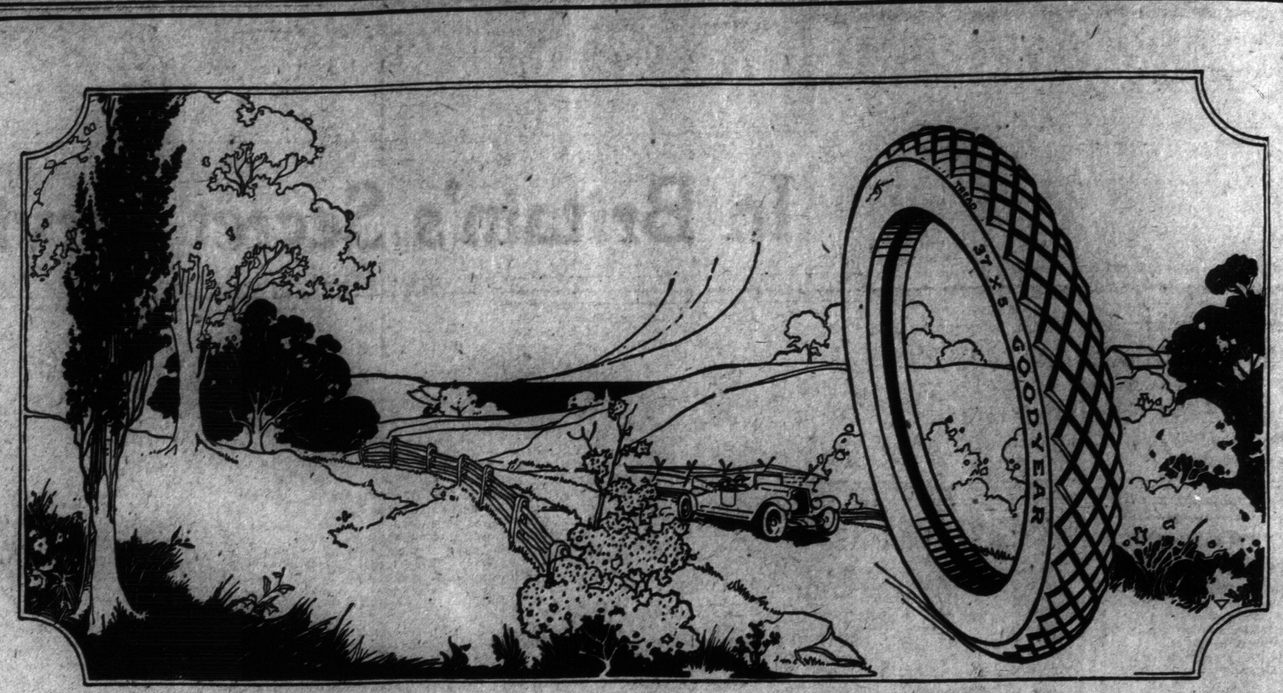
She is pretty, grandma replied, because she is such a good little girl.

But, grandma, Paul protested, you are awful good.—Christian Register.

Miss Emily Beecham, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart., and sister of Sir Thomas Beecham, the well-known composer and musical conductor, has entered the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has signed the woman's pledge to assist the food administration by practising economy in the home and conserving the food supply for a successful conduct of the war.

Since July, 1914, in England, 1,071,000 women have directly replaced men in gainful occupations. This is a net increase of 52 per cent. during the war over the number of breadwinning women when the war broke out.



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NIAGARA HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

Continued From Page 1.

artificial abrasive industry. How much its success means to America cannot be overestimated.

"Take the grinding machinery out of the automobile factories, remove it from the munition plants, eliminate it from the locomotive works, car foundries and machine shops of the country, and you would paralyze the nation's whole industrial system. And that would have happened ere now had not Niagara's artificial abrasives stepped in to save the day when the war shut out our natural supply of emery and corundum from Asia Minor.

"There is not a bearing in our automobiles but is ground on Niagara-made grindstones; crankshafts are roughened and finished with them, pistons and cylinders are made true, camshafts likewise, and a hundred critical parts of every car, whether of the cheapest or the most expensive make. It would be impossible to build anything of tool steel on a commercial basis without Niagara's abrasives.

"No shell goes to Europe whose nose has not been ground into shape on Niagara-made grindstones. Likewise it is Niagara's abrasives that have done more than any one other thing to master the 'hot box' that bete noire of the American railroad man, and the worst enemy of schedule time train transportation the world around.

"But Niagara's bit does not end with the story of abrasives; indeed, it only well begins. The story of ferro-silicon is another illustration of how beauty under the alchemy of science is transmuted into grim visaged war.

"Last year the United States made more steel than the whole world produced when William McKinley became president of the United States. Nearly three-fourths of that steel was made by the open hearth process, and ferro-silicon was used as a deoxidizer, to purify it by driving out the oxygen. Furthermore, in the making of big steel castings that allow is practically indispensable in the elimination of blow-holes.

"The entire ferro-silicon industry, practically, is centred at Niagara, which thus gives pure steel and sound castings as another part of America's contribution to the cause of allied victory. Every contract for shell steel that has been made in two years calls for a content of ferro-silicon.

"There is another alloy of iron indispensable in war, and well-nigh so in twentieth century peace—ferro-chromuim. This is the alloy which gives that peculiar hardness to steel which makes it resistant almost beyond human conception.

"America has been able to turn out munitions with a rapidity that has astonished the world and even ourselves, because thru Niagara's influence the high speed tool reached an unprecedented development in days of peace.

"It was the touch of Niagara that transformed aluminum from a laboratory curiosity into one of the most essential of all the minor metals, one with which it would now be difficult to dispense, and which has been power to the allied ar in the European war. Take it out of the automobile industry and the stream of cars America is sending to the battlefront would fall to low water mark instead of rising above it.

Factories Up to Normal.

"Between Niagara's alloys and her abrasives, it is estimated that every industry utilizing steel has multiplied its productive powers by three. Engineers who know every phase of the processes of automobile manufacture declare that if it had not been for these abrasives and alloys every motor car factory in America would have had to slow down to one-fifth of its normal production when the war broke out.

"But Niagara does not stop with these things. In the trenches of Europe there must be pure water, lest epidemic disease sweep over them, destroying more than the shells, shrapnel and machine guns of the enemy, and Niagara comes forward with chlorine, or an allied product, which kills the germs of disease, yet leaves the drinker untouched. A gallon of it will kill all the germs in a day's drinking water of a city like Washington.

"All these things Niagara has been able to do without detracting at all from its beauty—even without exhausting the amount of water authorized by the Canadian-American treaty."

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A DINGONEK?

The dingonek is a huge, unclassified aquatic monster. It resembles in many of its characteristics the extinct dinosaur, a huge reptile of the Mesoboic period, fossils of which have been discovered by palaeontologists in the sandstone strata both of the African and American continents.

It lives in Lake Victoria Nyanza, and its numerous tributaries, and there is no record of the monster having been seen in any other part of the world. Whether it is a descendant of one of the huge prehistoric saurians that has by a process of adaptation—living, as it does, in impenetrable regions, far away from the encroachments of civilized man—continued with but slight modifications thru prodigious ages to the present time, or whether it is an unclassified reptile or amphibian, it is equally impossible to say, as no specimen exists either of its bones or of its skin. That this monster does exist, however, there can be no particle of doubt, as the testimony of authoritative eyewitnesses cannot be reasonably discredited.—J. A. Jordan, in Wide World.

PRESENTS CERTIFICATES TO LONDON MOTHERS

Queen Alexandra Gives Merit Cards to Those Passing Examinations.

Queen Alexandra presented one hundred mothers with certificates of merit at the Central Hall, Westminster, the other day.

They were mothers who have been attending different welfare centres and have passed examinations in sewing, mother-craft and cooking. They have received certificates before, but never from the hands of a queen, and they were proud and happy women as they lined the hall, with their babies in their arms, and bobbed as Queen Alexandra passed on her out.

"You couldn't expect her to speak to us all," said one woman, "but she smiled at us. Everyone who got a certificate got a smile."

All the women announced their intention of having their certificates framed.

There was one amusing interlude. A group of photographers ranged a fence of prize mothers and babies in front of the queen and fired a magnesium bomb to give the required lighting to their picture. The photograph was not a surprise, but the bomb was, and Queen Alexandra cried "Oh!" and then laughed merrily at her own perturbation. The spectators laughed too, but the babes were awed into temporary silence.

AN OLD TOWN DISCOVERED.

Petrograd.—The ministry of education has been informed that during excavations in Eupatoria, near the sea, an old town has been discovered, some walls and towers of which are quite distinguishable.

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MUSIC

H. A. Fricker, the new conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, arrives in Toronto during the coming week. A recent number of the Yorkshire Post refers to the many expressions of appreciation tendered Mr. Fricker prior to his departure from England.

The Leeds Philharmonic Society presented to him and to Mrs. Fricker valuable gifts and the Society's Score of "The Messiah"; the Morley Choral Society of which he had been Conductor for fourteen years presented him with a massive piece of silver and an address. At Leeds University the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him as a recognition of the faithful and enduring service rendered the community by the training and inspiring of many hundreds of singers as well as in his capacity as Conductor of the Saturday Night Orchestral Concerts in the Town Hall. A felicitous compliment at the conferring of the Degree was paid him by members of the Leeds Symphony Orchestra contributing two delightful pieces of chamber music. The same evening Mr. Fricker gave his final organ recital in the Leeds Town Hall to a large audience who recalled him again and again as if loathe to let him go. Shortly after Mr. Fricker's arrival in Toronto the organization of the Mendelssohn Chorus will be taken up.

* * *

Arthur George, the Toronto baritone, has been engaged as soloist at the University Presbyterian Church, New York. Both Mr. George and his sister Margaret George have been doing a good deal of singing in and about New York during the past few months, a recent engagement being at a beautiful garden fete in aid of the fatherless children of France, given at the home of Mrs Edward Packard, Greenwich, Conn. Besides joining his sister in the Barcarolle of Offenbach, Mr George sang several patriotic songs, "Knitting" by Muriel Bruce, Toronto, being his biggest success.

* * *

Eugenie Quehen is back in the city after spending a few days in Clarkson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Leo Smith are enjoying the quietness and coolness of Gordon Bay, Muskoka.

* * *

John Philip Sousa whose band has delighted many thousands at the Island during the past week, seems to have given evidence of a prophetic mind in his compositions during the past few years, most of them being attuned to patriotic duty. Tho written when the United States never dreamed of war, his "Hands Across the Sea," is strangely and movingly significant, while his "Liberty Bell" and "America Forward," especially when played by his own band, would thrill the soul of even the most unpatriotic. Sousa and his band have placed one more strong link in the chain of friendship that binds together these two great countries of the North American Continent.

* * *

When Camille Saint-Saens toured the French provinces recently he took with him the French-Canadian tenor, Rodolphe Plamondon, who has become very popular with the French public.

* * *

The Canadian Academy of Music has just issued a most attractive descriptive Year Book, which may be obtained by any one by making application to the office.

* * *

Artists are being more and more impressed with the fact that the people who make up concert audiences these days, want the lighter and brighter class of music. They have had enough of tragedy and gloom, and, quick to sense the feeling of their listeners, artists, singers especially, are placing upon their programs songs of comfort and cheer. The war is making many changes in artistic as well as commercial affairs and the time has come when the murders, suicides and horrors of grand opera must be replaced by the joys and blessings of life, so that people who attend these places of recreation may have their saddened hearts relieved by the contrast of something bright and wholesome. It is told that from one small town in Ontario a regiment of six hundred men left for the front some time ago. All that is left of that regiment, eight wounded men, has just returned. Such tragedies are common the world over just now, and operatic managers, orchestral conductors and musicians generally have decided that gay, wholesome music must have a more prominent place upon all programs in the future in order to offset the depression caused by the war.

CONSERVATORY HAS PROSPEROUS YEAR

Mid-Summer Graduation and Local Centre Examinations Show High Standard.

This season's mid-summer examinations of the Toronto Conservatory of Music closed on July 25, when the brilliant young pianist, Ernest Seitz, of the institution's piano faculty, completed his duties in Manitoba after having spent six weeks in the western provinces generally. The conservatory again records a large increase in the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. Not only is the west proving its continued confidence in the high aims of the conservatory, but at no time in the history of the institution has its influence and prestige in Ontario and the east equalled that of the present time. The conservatory's high standards, and the efficiency of the splendid corps of virtuosi musicians who represent it as examiners, make an especial appeal to the most highly qualified teachers and students thruout the Dominion. It is realized that unlike many commercially conducted examining concerns, the Conservatory does not seek to popularize its examinations at the expense of their efficiency. As well known to observing musicians a "Pass" standard of the best conducted examining bodies oftentimes represents a higher standing than "first-class honors" of some other concerns. Until the government can be induced to standardize musical examinations and exercise some control over them many of the abuses of the present day will, doubtless, continue, altho the growing intelligence of patrons of music thruout the country is bound, in time, to exercise a corrective influence.

In the 1917 degree examinations of the University of Toronto, the conservatory again won a signal triumph, none but conservatory pupils having been successful in the final examinations for the mus. bac. degree, those qualifying—all pupils of Healey Willan—being Eleanor C. Tobey, E. C. Potter, and Irene White.

The conservatory resumes its classes on Sept. 1 next, with every indication of a continuation of the splendid success which has marked its activities during the season just closing. The year book for 1917-18 may be had on application to the registrar.

KING MAY DROP "WINDSOR."

Philologists Declare New Name is German.

London.—When King George recently ordered the change in the name of his family to Windsor, it was supposed the last taint of German was eradicated, but The Vienna Nieue Frei Presse announces that philologists have decided the King guessed wrong. They say Windsor is derived from the Saxon "wildelesora eles," being the genitive ending of two old German proper names.

England now is worried lest she be compelled to change again, and linguists are busy investigating whether the Vienna story is correct.

Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and her daughter Patuffa, who hurriedly left this country owing to the anxiety of their friends in England over the submarine peril, are giving many recitals in London devoted to the "Songs of the Hebrides".

BRITISH SUPREMACY MAY COME AGAIN

England Has Had Longer Musical History Than Any of the European Nations.

In the British Museum Theatre is a scrap of vellum about double the size of a postcard. In bulk it is probably the smallest, and in interest is certainly the greatest of all musical manuscripts, and its eighty-eight notes have puzzled the Sons of Jubal in many countries more than all those of Wagner's Ring—the world's longest score, for these notes form a four-part canon on a two-part ground bass, "infinitely more ingenious," a great historian points out, "than the common canon." And microscopic examination reveals the two dates, 1226 and 1236, proving the "canon", "Round," or "rota," as it has been called, to have been written centuries before it was imagined that such a work could have been composed. Moreover, this enigmatical piece of music combines technical science with melodious spontaneity in a way rare in any age. It was copied out by John Fornsete, Cartulary at the Abbey of Reading, but who composed it is unknown, says Clement Antrobus Harris, in his article on "When Britain Was the Most Musical Nation," appearing in the last issue of The Contemporary Review.

To enter into all the problems, solutions, refutations and counter-solutions, to which the famous rota has given rise, he goes on, is here impossible. Suffice it to say that the simplest solution is probably the truest—that the condition of music at the period centering around 1226 was much more advanced than has been generally supposed, and much higher in Great Britain than there is evidence of its being anywhere else.

Cumulative evidence supports this view. Oxford was the first university to have a professor of music. Irish folk-songs on the whole the finest that exist, were probably the first to acquire a European fame; it was to the Irish monks of St. Gall that musical education thruout Europe is largely due; they educated St. Dunstan, to whom some writers attribute more than one of the so-called "Gregorian" chants. In Musical Instruments Giraldus Cambrensis wrote in 1150, "The Irish nation is incomparably superior to every nation we have seen," adding that Scotland and Wales were vying with Ireland, and in the opinion of many, Scotland had far-surpassed its teacher. More important still, the first-known instance of secular harmony in the world is British. For Giraldus tells us that "the Welsh do not sing their tunes in unison as other nations do, but in harmony, so that there are as many different parts as there are singers, while the inhabitants of northern England sing in two parts, even the children falling into this practice." The first known example of ecclesiastical harmony was the work of a Flemish monk now known as Pseudo-Hucbald, the Fosbroke gives an account of the singing of the Anglo-Saxon monks, which can only be interpreted as a description not merely of parts singing, but of imitative polyphony. The precise period to which he refers is not easy to determine, but according to other writers who refer to the same style, it would probably be about 1100-66.

The supreme art of the musician, composition, has not been evolved wholly by one man or one nation. But John Dunstable, born about 1380, gave so new a meaning to the term that he has been called the inventor of composition, not by English writers only but also by foreign. Little as we know about him, Dunstable was not only the greatest composer in the world in his own day, but it has been truly said, in some respects the most remarkable figure in the whole history of music. England in Dunstable's day was undoubtedly the most musical country in the world.

England, too, produced the first secular composer—the first who had no official connection with the church,—Thomas Campion, 1575-1619, whose works became popular all over Europe.

But with the last breath of Henry Purcell there passed away unfulfilled the greatest promise England has had since Elizabethian days of a national school of composition.

The invention in Rome and Florence in 1600 of the two greatest forms in which music is cast. Oratorio and opera, gave an immense impetus to Italianism in music, which no English composer after Purcell was strong enough to counterbalance. And this despite the fact that in England opera had an independent origin of its own—it was a development of the older out-door "masque."

Only three Italian operas of the eighteenth century, however, have survived; Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona"; Paisiello's opera of the same name, and Cimarosa's "La Matrimonio Sebreto". Against these we may place Shield's "Rosina", a work of genius, which kept the stage for fifty years; Arne's "Artaxerxes"; Dibdin's "Waterman" and "The Quaker" and Storace's "No Song, No Supper," which were occasionally heard a hundred years after their preludial notes first broke the silence. English operagoers heard vastly in the eighteenth century more works by native composers than they do nowadays.

The piano invented in Italy in 1710 was perfected and first used at concerts in London eighty years later, our metropolis thereby becoming the centre of the piano trade and exporting instruments to the continent.

If Britain produced none of music's greatest prophets at this time, neither did she stone them. British composers have never occupied the servile position in some magnate's retinue usual on the continent and which so galled Haydn. No English Mozart has ever been buried in a paupers's grave, he goes on. Our chief musicians have been laid to rest in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey. It was an Englishman, Samuel Wesley, who first recognized the stupendous genius of John Sebastian Bach, and declared it to the world. His own countrymen had no idea of it until thirty years afterwards, and eighty years after Bach's death Mendelsohn gave emphasis to Wesley's propaganda.

Even when the term of its premiership has passed, a nation often retains its eminence in some particular branch of the art. And in such claims to distinction Great Britain has never been lacking. We have been famed for our choral singing since, and probably before the days when Thomas a Becket, and, later, Henry V. took English choirs over to the continent. Today our festival choirs are the finest choruses in the world, and the standard of singing in our cathedrals and larger parish churches is far higher than is the case abroad. The same may be said of organ playing; as lieges of the King of Instruments we stand higher than any other people in the world.

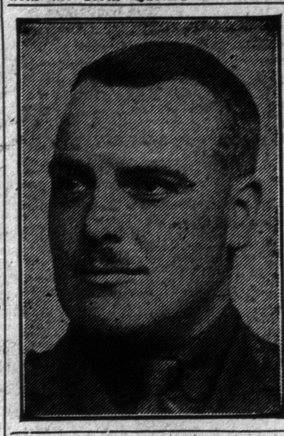
The Musicians' Company of London, the direct descendant of those "beloved minstrels" to whom Edward IV. granted a charter in 1469, is the oldest living musical society in the Western World. The society next in age would appear to be that of St. Cecilia, in Rome, founded by Palestrina in 1594. The first "Passion" known is English.

Of the two greatest living composers, one, Sir Edward Elgar, is an Englishman, the other being Richard Strauss. And whether it be in the near or distant future, it is not only possible but probable that the country which "invented the art of composition" laid the foundation of the instrumental school; has always been famous for its choral singing; and has the longest musical history of any European nation, will, once again, lead the world in the Divine art.

YOUNG MUSICIAN KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Chas. Bevers Scott Was Formerly on Executive of National Chorus.

Musical circles in Toronto have lost many prominent members thru enlistments for overseas service and the roll of musicians who have made the supreme scarifice is steadily growing larger. In a recent list of casualties appears the name of Lieut. Charles Bevers Scott of Windsor, formerly of Toronto, who has been killed in action after passing safely thru the Vimy Ridge engagement. Lieut. Scott was a young lawyer of exceptional talent and promise, formerly with the firm of Urqehart and Urqehart, Toronto and later associated with Mr. J. P. White in Windsor. He went overseas with the 166th Queen's Own Rifles,



Canada, later being transferred to the 54th Canadians of British Columbia, entering the trenches at Christmas time and serving with the branch of A. R. M. C.

He obtained his degree of B. A. and M. A., at Edinburgh, Scotland, and later attended Osgoode Hall where he finished his law course in 1912. During his course he was president of the Inter-College Debating Union and secretary of the Osgoode Literary Society for three years. He was a member of the choir of St. Andrews' Church and for several years was on the executive of the National Chorus of which he was a highly valued and enthusiastic member. When the proposed trip of the chorus to England was in contemplation, he took a very active part in the work, addressing the city council in support of a civic grant and being highly complimented by the aldermen for his very succinct and effective speech which secured an appreciation for the purpose. Personally he was held in the warmest esteem by his associates, being highly companionable, of very pleasing address, always polished in manning and aiming at high ideals. His loss has been especially felt by the National Chorus to whom his presence was always an inspiration and an incentive to further efforts. Two other members of the Executive of the chorus are also in France in the persons of Major P. E. Boyd, formerly honorary secretary and Lance-Corporal Percy D. Ham, active secretary, as well as a large number of the ordinary membership.

Lieut. Scott was 34 years of age and was the son of Mr. and Mrs Charles Shott of 320 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont. He is also survived by three sisters, Mabel and Jessie at home and Lilian, instructor of art in New York City.

A FRENCH CHATEAU.

The air was about as sweet as it could be, with that dry, strange sweet old scent that tries to make you remember things that happened long before you were born. And we went walking on, and presently we came to great gates, and still walked on with innocent hearts and a love of pleasure, and we crossed a moat full of flowers and green bushes, and the other side of the old bridge, beyond two slender marble columns with exquisite capitals, was another gateway, and a courtyard and an old chateau asleep in the sun. All the great windows and the hall door at the top of the steps were open, and round the three sides and up to the top of the tower green vines had grown, with room enough to keep themselves separate, and one of them nearby was full of bees, and you could hear no other sound. It was La Belle au Bois Dormante. You just kept as still as you could, and looked a little while and came away again. And the stone of the chateau was reddish, and the green was green, and the sunshine was of that afternoon softness that made the whole sight of the old house flicker and smile back at you as if you were trying hard to look Jewett.

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SAW REVOLT AHEAD A LONG TIME AGO

Nine Years Have Passed Since Russian Uprising Was Foretold.

Nine years ago an American writer set out to write an imaginative novel depicting as realities all sorts of amazing things. He told of telephones with attachments allowing those speaking thru them to see each other tho separated by thousands of miles, projectiles for passenger service shot thru the air at tremendous speed and landing travelers in Peking a few hours after leaving New York, and other similar marvels infinitely surpassing anything at the service of the human race of the twentieth century.

As a fitting prelude to his imaginary era of super-wonders the author casually tossed off a few sentences about Russia. He wrote them back in 1908. When he put the words on paper he doubtless did not believe that there was anything remarkable about them; he saw them, probably, as a mere flight of fancy, fitting well into his fanciful story.

But today he must look upon those words with awe and ask himself whether he is endowed with the gift of prophecy. For here is what the American novelist—Harry E. Rice of Xenia, Ohio—tossed off in his book, "Eve and the Evangelist," a full nine years ago while describing his imaginary world of the year 2108:

"Rule by royalty was at this time a thing of the past in all Europe. Russia was the first to declare for individual freedom, the declaration coming twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. The aristocracy, which was synonymous with bureaucracy, had vainly tried by the old methods of iron rule to keep the people in subjection. Little by little the grand dukes and their army of sycophants were shorn of power.

"Final political emasculation came when Czar Nicholas made a third unsuccessful attempt to reassert his so-called 'divine rights.' Orders issued to the army and navy fell on deaf ears. The soldiery and sailors were honeycombed with sedition, fanned by great stacks of literature, circulated despite the activity of the grand dukes' agents, edicts issued from St. Petersburg, and loud claims made by blustering, bewhiskered martinets in the uniforms of generals.

"The crisis came on that memorable night in May, 1916—May 16, to be exact—when the grand dukes issued orders thru the weak czar for the prohibition of revolutionary meetings, called for that night in every city of note in the empire. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, many from Cronstadt, was sent into the streets of St. Petersburg, with orders to prevent the meeting arranged for that city, no difference what the cost might be. The troops were ordered to charge the crowds and clear the thorofares. Not an order was obeyed. Even the long-relied-upon Cossacks were seized with the spirit of mutiny. Company after company of soldiers joined the revolutionists.

"Fearing their lives were in danger, the few officers that remained loyal to Nicholas hurried back to the palace to find Nicholas, long weak-minded, a mumbling paretic."

An interesting point about the above prophecy is that the prophet really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than would appear from his words. He states that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then goes on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916. Now the Russo-Japanese war ended in 1905, so that twelve years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The Czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight March 15-16, 1917. Therefore the Ohio prophet, writing nine years ago, came within two months of the exact date. Surely a prophet who comes as near as that to an event which, when he wrote, seemed absolutely beyond the bounds of probability, is entitled to pat himself on the back and feel singled out from his fellow-men.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of czardom, he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognostications:

"Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised or abortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first president. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the question of lese-majeste, together with others of equal importance, peremptorily settled."

PLAYING THE GAME.

That the latter-day evolutions and developments of our electoral system are breeding a race of professional politicians—a distinct class of office-holders and office-seekers, who need only to be uniformed to be as visibly distinguishable as the army or navy—has long been the consensus of opinion among thoughtful observers of our contemporary political life. It is not an encouraging sign either of the times or of the future. The country could better spare the professional politician than any other of the queer phenomena of the nation's growth. We have seen how professional diplomacy has broken down and discredited itself in Europe. For generations it was held in great esteem—especially as against "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy. All the while it was a bandbox affair, existing for the cadets of influential families and practising the la-de-das of society. The professional politician is as useless as the professional diplomatist.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

He was young and fair, and a giant in size,
And a soldier from head to feet;
And a great big soul, looked out of his eyes—
No handsomer chap could you meet.

He was true as steel, and with heart of gold,
All the weak had a friend in him;
Straight as a rush, as a lion—was bold,
With courage, chucked full to the brim.

He never was known to "welsh" or to quit,
And his strength seemed to have no end;
He was full of fight, and a bunch of grit,
With a will that you could not bend.

He never was sick, nor had he trench feet,
And never a wound came his way;
The pride of the trench, awake or asleep,
The grousers got out of his way.

For days and weeks, and for months he fought on,
He was true to the core, and game;
One awful day, when the fighting was hot,
He was found by himself—insane.

On duty till nature could stand no more,
Then something went wrong with the works;
The shame of it all, to think that he bore,
The burden of stay-at-home shirks.

The Ledger of Time, when opened some day,
Such entries as this will be found:
"He who won't fight for his country, they say,
Just simply encumbers the ground."

—T. H. Litster.

NEGLECTED BATTERIES COST $50,000,000 A YEAR

J. Edward Schipper Describ es Some of the Most Common Ills to Which Storage Bat teries Are a Prey, and How They May Be Avoided—Action of Battery Described—Points All Motorists Should Know.

All three important forms of energy—mechanical, electrical and chemical—are used in the modern automobile. The mechanical has been with us so long that even the schoolboy is quite familiar with its principles. The electrical has been used in other lines to such an extent that it is not altogether a mystery. The chemical form, which is used in only one place, the storage battery, seems to be buried deep in uncertainty. Like most unknown quantities, it is avoided, and it is this condition that makes the average owner a contributor to an annual sum of $50,000,000 a year, which is called the Neglected Battery Fund, by J. Edward Schipper in The Automobile.

The worst feature of this enormous loss and wastage is that it is due not so much to wilful neglect as to lack of knowledge of what ought to be done and lack of information on what happens if the neglect occurs. Every man who owns an automobile knows that if he does not put air in his tires they will disintegrate much more rapidly than if the pressure were kept up to normal. Still a certain percentage will neglect the air in the tires, anyway. This same percentage will neglect the care of the battery even after they know what this carelessness is doing. The majority, however, realizing the results of not maintaining a proper state of affairs, take pains to see that conditions are such as to keep the cost level as low as possible.

Mechanical Neglect Rare.

Neglect of the mechanical features of the car rarely occurs. Every one knows that if oil is not put into the motor the cylinders will score and the life of the engine will not be anywhere near as long as it would be if it were kept properly lubricated. Wear is compensated for by adjustment. When a part is slightly out of order it is repaired at once before the damage goes further, and affects parts which would otherwise remain in good condition.

All these principles apply to the chemical side of the car, in other words, the battery, as well as they do to the cylinder parts or the tires. Neglect will cause certain well defined conditions to exist, just the same as it will cause rim cutting in tires, scoring in cylinders and other definite conditions in the mechanical side of the car.

The point is that the owner will put oil in the motor because he knows exactly what will happen if he does not. He will put air in the tires because the condition which will result from not having the proper pressure is as clear to him as the fact that he will go hungry if he does not obtain food. The automobilist of today is taking care of his car as he takes care of his own physical well being. He knows that good food will preserve his health. He knows that good oil will preserve his motor, but he does not know, taking motorists as a body, just exactly what will happen to his storage battery, the chemical element of the car, if he neglects it.

Storage battery books can be obtained in any quantity and so can standardized directions on exactly how to take care of the battery; what the average owner does not know, however, is what is happening when this neglect occurs, and it is purposed to show some of the actual conditions which have been found in batteries brought into service stations for repair long before the end of the battery's life had arrived.

Battery Action Simple.

Primarily, the action of a battery is simple. It is simply a device which breathes in acid and discharges electricity, or, conversely, breathes in electricity and discharges acid. The acid is the liquid which surrounds the lungs or plates of the battery. When the battery is charged the lungs are full of electricity and the acid surrounds them. When the battery is discharged the electricity is expelled from the lungs over the wires while the acid enters them. This is the fundamental process which takes place.

Any departure from normal conditions in the battery shortens its life just as any departure from normal conditions in life affects the health and period of existence of a man. A man must do a normal amount of work, take a normal amount of food and have a normal amount of sleep to remain in the best physical condition. A battery likewise must take a certain amount of food and must do a certain amount of work and have a certain amount of rest to attain its a certain amount of rest to attain its full period of life. The electrical system on the car is designated to maintain a proper balance between the feeding and exercise of the battery. If it is not doing so, this departure from normal is cutting into the life of the battery and making the owner one of the contributors to the annual $50,000,000 neglected battery fund.

The first lesson that every battery receives is to keep water in it and to be sure that the liquid is covering the plate to the extent of at least one-half inch. One company alone has spent $250,000 a year in educating the public to do this and other necessary work. The campaign has had its effect, so that now batteries which perish thru the lack of added water have dropped from ninety per cent. down to around thirty per cent. But even thirty per cent. is so large that it is still found necessary by this concern to keep pounding away with its campaign. The percentage of people who know what they are avoiding by keeping the water in the battery is very small and it is interesting to point out what occurs from this neglect.

Only Covered Plates Active.

Remembering that it is necessary for the plate or lung of the battery to breathe in acid before it can discharge electricity, it will be seen that only those parts of the plates which are covered with the acid solution can bear any share of the burden of producing current. All of the plate above the level of the liquid is dead and useless. It is not receiving any food and it is not doing any work. If the arm of a man was shut off from the blood supply and was never used it would wither up and die. The unfed and unworked portion of the battery plate does the same thing. The material in it dries up. This is true both of the negative and positive plates in a battery. The negative plate, which contains a pure grey sponge lead, will crystalize above the point where it was submerged in liquid. This crystalized condition is commonly known as sulphation. The positive plate with its brown lead peroxide also suffers from the same cause and in much the same way when it is kept uncovered.

It is quite clear that a battery which has only half the area of the plate covered by the acid solution or electrolyte can only possibly have half the capacity. Yet the electrical system on the car is designed for a battery of the entire capacity, and is pumping an electrical current into the cells of the battery at a fixed rate. This condition when the battery is not filled with electrolyte or flushed, as it is called, results in what battery men know as charging while dry. Owing to the rapid rate at which the small available plate area receives the current, what electrolyte is left rapidly boils away. The dry part of the plate, which is carrying the current, becomes warm, due to the resistance of the grids. In the case of the negative plate sulphate soon forms, turning the active material into a hard, white crystalline structure, while with the positive plate the active material is first blistered due to the heat, and this soon causes the plate to warp or buckle, breaking down the insulation or wood separator between the negative and positive plate, thereby short circuiting the two and rendering them useless. The battery, in other words, gradually becomes burned up thru charging while dry.

If the owner could visualize what is occurring in his battery simply because he has neglected to put in distilled water once a week in summer and once every two weeks in winter, he would soon mend his ways. It is quite useless for the owner to attempt to tell the man at the battery service station that his cells have been receiving attention, because the tell-tale line showing the height at which the electrolyte stood, is seared indelibly on the plates.

Owner Adds Water Only.

Owing to the fact that the battery is of a rather complex chemical nature and that it is thoroly sealed to prevent damage and leakage, the addition of water is the only actual administration that the owner can, as a general rule, give his battery. But if this is carried out it will generally prevent a great many troubles which can result indirectly, as well as directly, from a temporary period of neglect. It is necessary to use pure water, such as distilled or melted artificial ice, in order that the pores of the active material in the plates be not clogged with impurities.

The effect of temporary neglect is partial crystallization or sulphation, as it is generally known, which the generator is not always capable of bringing back, and which may require the use of what is known as a reforming charge or a slow charge over a long period, which will have the effect of restoring the active material toward its original condition, altho it is very seldom that it can be brought altogether back.

When sulphuric acid is poured into water, the action is accompanied by heat. A rise in temperature of the solution will take place. A simple experiment will demonstrate this to you very clearly. Never pour the water into this acid, but the acid into the water. If the water is poured into the acid, the heat is generated so rapidly that it may result in an explosion, which might cause serious damage.

Likened to Tires.

When the battery is receiving its charge, the acid is leaving the plates and entering the water. This naturally causes a rise in temperature of the electrolyte. The resistance of the grids and other parts of the storage battery also causes a rise in temperature, and the electrolyte of a battery receiving a charge will be seen to be gasing or bubbling. This rise in temperature must be carefully watched, or it will do damage to the battery. A battery should never be allowed to go above 110 degrees in temperature.

Batteries are very much like tires in a great many ways. If they are kept filled they will last a much longer time than if neglected, in this respect. This applies to both tire and battery. The better the care given either, the longer it will last, altho each has a normal life. A battery's life is about eighteen months. A leaky cell must be repaired as quickly as a leaky tube would be. It very often happens that the liquid in one cell will be found to drop down much more rapidly than in other cells. This should be an immediate indication that something is wrong. There is a leak thru which the electrolyte is running away. The result is that the plates in this particular cell are being left dry, and they will suffer in the way in which plates described have suffered, if the matter is not attended to at once.

A cracked jar is generally due to traveling over a rough road with the battery not firmly clamped down. This corresponds very closely to a cut in the tire due to traveling over sharp stones on the road. If the leaky cell is not repaired at once, it throws an additional load on the good cells, and not only causes the deterioration of the dry plates left uncovered by the escaping liquid, but causes the good cells to overheat, due to too rapid charging.

If a tire is filled with too much air it is over stressed, and it is harmed just as much almost as with under-inflation. The same way with a battery. It should not be filled too full, because overfilling will cause the solution to get down into the battery box, and the acid will quickly rot whatever metal or susceptible material with which it comes into contact. There is a little vent passage in the cell cover thru which the water is put into the battery. The water should be well below this, as when the battery is in use gas bubbles are forming, which quickly causes the pressure in the battery to rise if relief is not offered by an uncovered vent. When this vent is not open, the water and acid are naturally forced out and run down inside the box.

A mistake which is very often made is in the addition of acid to the battery in order to bring the specific gravity reading on the hydrometer up to normal. No acid should be added by the owner, except when far away from a service station.

The battery should be fully charged when it is put away for the winter, and every two or three weeks should be given an additional charge to bring it up to its proper gravity reading. If the car is put away for the winter and this is neglected, a battery that readily starts the engine in the fall may be nothing but a container and a mass of muddy, disintegrated material in the spring.

An important point to remember in connection with batteries in which the material has been allowed to crystallize to a certain extent, due to the fact that it has been too long in a partially-discharged condition, is that the specific gravity of the electrolyte cannot always be brought up to the proper gravity with the generator. In other words, the active material has gotten out of the control of the electric system on the car and must be reformed or given a fresh start. With a battery of this kind the charging should be given at about a two or three ampere rate, and should not be allowed to rise beyond five or six amperes. As explained in a case of this kind the temperature should not go over 100 degrees. This tends to break up the crystals and to put the material back in the proper condition.

The more rapidly a battery is charged, the hotter the solution becomes, and, therefore, when it is removed from the car and charged on an external circuit, where there is plenty of time, it is much better to charge at three or four amperes than it is to charge at a higher rate, where the temperature of the solution goes above one hundred degrees. It must be remembered at all times that the solution becomes dangerous and a factor in the destruction of the plates, if it goes above one hundred and ten degrees. As soon as a battery is crystalized or sulphated to any extent, the slow rate or reforming charge becomes imperative, or else the plates will heat when the crystalization has occurred, and remain cool in the normal places, thus giving unequal expansion to the plates, causing them to buckle and to drop the active material. A buckling plate exerts enough force to crack the container of hard rubber.

One precaution which is often neglected is to be continually on the alert for short circuits. These will drain the battery quickly, allowing it soon to come into its discharged state. In this condition sulphation or crystalization occurs, and the battery will deteriorate much more rapidly than if it were under a state of normal discharge.

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NEW COLE TOURSEDAN A VERY ATTRACTIVE CAR

The Cole Motor Car Co. have been successful pioneers in many motor matters, not the least of which has been their successful body innovations now widely copied. The car on the left is the four-door Cole "8" Toursedan with side supports and glass panels removed for summer use, complete ventilation being obtained. To the right, the convertible models is seen with inside partitions removed to provide a Sedan effect, the whole of the interior being thrown into one spacious compartment. This, the latest Cole model, is now being shown by the Republic Motor Car Co., 518-520 Yonge street., Cole "8" distributors.

Chalmers Breaks the World's 24 Hour Record.

Joe Dawson, at the wheel of a Chalmers stock car, completed on Thursday a record-breaking run of 1900 miles in 24 hours. Practically no mechanical troubles were encountered, and, taking into consideration the heat—it was part of the "hottest on record" week—and the small size of the engine, it was a wonderful performance. This gives the Hudson a reason for coming out of its retirement as having no more worlds to conquer.

NO U-BOATS SEEN ON 25,000- MILE TRIP

Dodge Brothers' Envoy Reports a Trip Devoid of Excitement.

Twenty-five thousand miles on the high seas without a U-boat scare is almost as much a novelty today as submarine battles were at the beginning of the war. A Detroit man completed such a trip a short time ago, however, and is now under way in a journey that will probably take him an even greater distance. Whether the "novelty" of placid business excursions in war time will be shattered on this occasion remains to be seen.

"The only excitement I saw during the entire year abroad," he said, "occurred one night several months ago off the coast of Colombo. We came in sight of what was believed to be a German raider. All lights were ordered out and considerable commotion resulted among the passengers. Nothing developed, however.

The same man was in China just prior to the recent revolution. The fact that he succeeded in taking several photographs within the walls of the forbidden city, where cameras are not tolerated, indicates that there was little suspicion of the impending outbreak, even as late as May 15. Guards did not seem numerous as he had seen them on previous occasions, he said. Much interest was centered on the session of parliament at that time, because of the debate on China's proposed entry in the war.

Rumors of possible outbreaks in India were discounted by the Detroit man, who declared that both troops and civilians everywhere are loyal to the British cause and that an excellent system of colonization is being operated to great advantage. The streets of Bombay were crowded constantly with soldiers, indicating that recruiting was proceeding at a lively pace.

The traveler who relates these war-time impressions is E. G. Willems foreign district representative for Dodge Brothers. He declares that the world generally believes the United States would remain neutral at all costs and for that reason received the news of the declaration of war with much surprise.

Mr. Willems has travelled approximately 125,000 miles by land and sea since November 1914. On the whole he visited probably twenty different countries on his latest trip and in almost every instance found that excellent prospects existed for Dodge Brothers dealers, who have already introduced this car on a large scale in all parts of the world.

CHANDLER SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Mr. Thos. Fudge Briefly Tells How Car Multiplies Time and Efficiency.

"Time is the one great gift that is distributed equally to all," said Mr. Thomas Fudge of the Fudge Motor Sales, Chandler distributors, "and should be made to declare equal results. I do not believe in the wide difference in our innate qualities, generally supposed, and the use we make of our time illustrates this. No two men realize equally from fifteen minutes of effort because they do not apply themselves equally. One wanders while the other concentrates. The effective utilization of time is the secret of success and its misuse spells defeat.

"Time means money. Our most valuable resources today is time. We must make it do double work and carry double the burden.

"The easiest way to multiply the hours in a day is with a motor car. The time saved by its use means more time for actual production.

"Take out your pencil and figure for yourself the time you can save with a motor car. Total up the increased number of things you can accomplish. Multiply that by the number of people in a position to buy a car and you can readily see how vast becomes the aggregate good the motor car can accomplish.

"Today the motor car is distinctly out of the luxury class. It is one of the distinct factors of efficient production, and its purchase should be considered strictly in the light of an envestment rather than an expenditure."

MOTORIST'S ENDEAVOR.

You must put your shoulder to the wheel.

I haven't been doing much else, answered Mr. Chuggins, reproachfully. I had to change all four of my tires this week.—Washington Star.

PAIGE SALES AGAIN BREAK ALL RECORDS

Demand for "Most Beautiful Car in America" Far Exceeds Supply.

In cars actually sold, shipped from the factory and delivered, July developed not only the largest July business, but also the largest single month's business in the history of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. This is the third time that Paige sales and production records have been broken since the first of the year.

"The embarrassing feature of the situation," said Sales Manager Henry Krohn, "is the fact that, tho we taxed our capacity to the limit, we were able to fill in July only about 58 per cent. of our actual July orders. Paige dealers from all over the continent have been haunting the factory in hope of increasing their car allotments.

"No doubt many conditions enter into it—big crops, the release of the vast sums of money which the Canadian and United States governments are using to buy supplies, amunitions, equipment of all kinds. Paige cars have always given good service, but our dealers report that the models we have been selling since the first of the year have been giving such extraordinary satisfaction that The Most Beautiful Car in America is actually selling itself.

"With the remarkable enthusiasm of our entire sales organization, with the big deliveries of materials already in the factory, with general conditions improving every day we are planning for a record-breaking fall business."

W. C. Anderson, manager of the St. Louis Ford branch plant, recently saved the motor car trade of St. Louis from a lot of annoyance when he demonstrated to the authorities, who had been holding up cars being driven away by dealers as they passed thru small neighboring towns, that it would cost $25,000 to obtain licenses for all cars being driven from St. Louis by dealers around the country. It had been the custom to pass such new cars, being driven home, when they bore no license.

Now Is the Best Time to Buy a Hudson Super-Six

Today's Prices are Based on Last Year's Material Costs. Present Markets Have Already Forced 51 Makers to Add $100 to $700 to Their Prices

Former $1500 and $1700 cars now cost about as much as a Hudson Super-Six.

No changes warrant such an increase. They are practically the same as the cars which recently sold at $200 to $300 less than the Hudson Super-Six.

Cars in the $2500 class and up have increased from $350 to $700. That removes them further from the Hudson Super-Six price.

Increased cost of material is responsible for the higher prices.

Hudson prices have not increased this year. Our materials were contracted for months ago. When present supplies are exhausted then Hudsons, too, must cost more. Until then Hudson, because of its value, is the lowest priced car on the market.

Here is an indication of how prices have been affected. Consider just one item.

The principal material in a fine automobile is steel. All steel is made from iron.

For 25 years before the Greta War the average price of iron was a few cents over $16 a ton. In December last it was $30 a ton. It now is $54 a ton.

Makers who bought materials this year must get more for their cars than for those built of materials bought last year.

Good Fortune for Hudson Buyers

Even when other cars sold at $200 to $300 less, Super-Six sales exceeded those of any two makes in the $1500 to $1700 class. Now that there is no such difference in price you can realize how much greater will be the demand for Hudsons. The present supply won't last long. Then the Hudson, too, must cost more.

There can be no preference now that former cheaper cars cost as much as the Super-Six.

Super-Six endurance makes it the preferred among fine cars. In every revealing test it has proved endurance unequalled by any other car.

All Due to the Super-Six Motor

Hudson leadership is due to the Super-Six motor. No other motor is like it. It minimizes vibration. That increases power and lengthens motor life. Vibration is the most destructive force in a motor. All Hudson tests show how by minimizing vibration endurance is obtained. The Super-Six is the most powerful automobile motor of its size known.

No owner has yet discovered the real limits of Super-Six endurance and almost 40,000 Super-Sixes are now in daily service.

Endurance is the most wanted quality of a motor car. A car should not wear out soon. It should not require frequent mechanical attention. That Hudson has proved.

You Need No Greater Proof for Hudson

A double transcontinental run with a seven-passenger phaeton broke every previous record each way. Pike's Peak, up the highest and longest mountain road in the world, was climbed by a Super-Six special in less time than any other car. Twenty-two of the world's fastest cars contested. A stock chassis established the record for the fastest mile. A stock Super-Six phaeton made the festest time for one hour. Carrying driver and one passenger, car fully equipped, it traveled 100 miles at an average of 74.67 miles per hour.

A stock chassis made the greatest 24-hour long-distance run on record. It covered 1819 miles in that time and at the stop showed nothing to indicate that its endurance had been reached.

But these tests, greater than any other car ever made, were not enough to reveal the limits of Hudson endurance. Then special racing cars were built that they might compete on the speedway with the world's fastest, most carefully built automobiles. The same principle that accounts for Hudson endurance in the stock cars is included in these.

The American Speedway record for 200 miles was established by one of them at an average speed of 104 miles an hour.

That speed for that distance calls for endurance beyond that which ordinarily is needed in a lifetime's requirements. These are proofs of Hudson endurance. They indicate the service you may expect from a Hudson Super-Six. If such tests mean nothing to you because of their extremes, then think what the service to almost 40,000 users means. There can be no greater assurance than that.

There is no advantage now in buying another car, not even the apparent saving in the first cost price.

But the number of Super-Sixes that can be built from last year's material purchases is limited. If you are to get your car at the present price it must be from that number. You must decide soon.

The Phaeton costs $2275, f.o.b. Toronto. There are seven other body designs of open and closed models

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited
146-150 Bay St., Toronto. - - - Tel. Adelaide 2715

ALES AGAIN ALL RECORDS

r "Most Beautiful America" Far eds Supply.

ally sold, shipped from nd delivered, July de- y the largest July busi- the largest single eas in the history of bit Motor Car Company. d time that Paige sales n records have been e first of the year. assing feature of the Sales Manager Henry e fact that, tho we acity to the limit, we ill in July only about our actual July orders from all over the con- en haunting the fac- f increasing their car

ny conditions enter in- ps, the release of the money which the Can- nited States govern- using to buy sup- ns, equipment of all ars have always given ut our dealers report s we have been selling of the year have been traordinary satisfaction Beautiful Car in Amer- selling itself. emarkable enthusiasm ales organization, with es of materials already with general conditions y day we are planning eaking fall business."

on, manager of the St. ranch plant, recently r car trade of St. Louis nnoyance when he de- he authorities, who had cars being driven away they passed thru small ns, that it would cost n licenses for all cars om St. Louis by deal- country. It had been ass such new cars, be- e, when they bore no

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The Super-Six size known.

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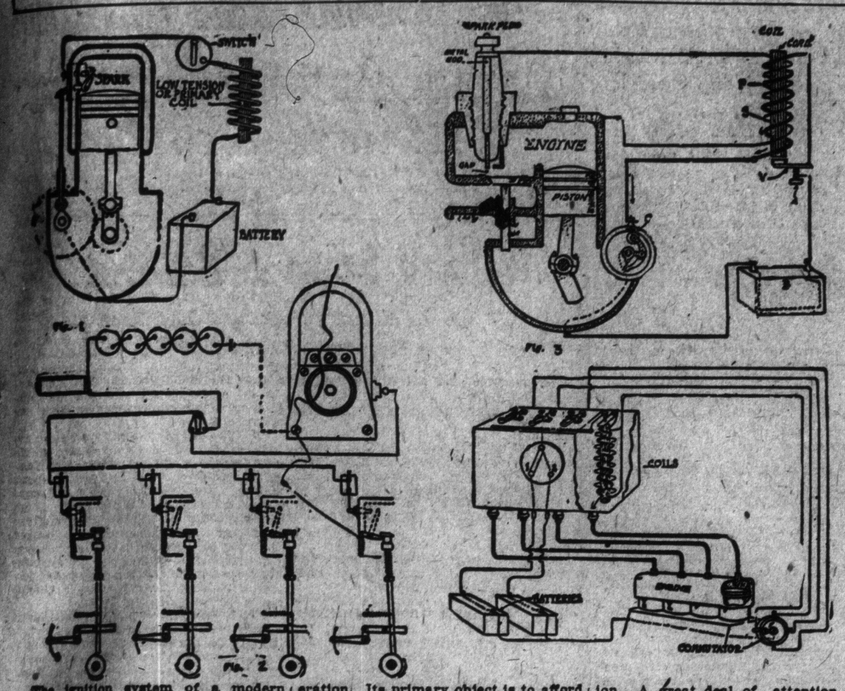
HOW IGNITION SYSTEMS FUNCTION



The ignition system of a modern motor car engine constitutes one of the most important elements of the engine and one which is absolutely necessary in order to insure engine operation. Its primary object is to afford a means of kindling or setting on fire the compressed mixture of gasoline, gas and air in the engine cylinder, and thus produce what is called an explosion. A great deal of attention has been given to the development of the ignition systems now in use and at the present time practically all of the systems follow the same general fundamental principles which have become more or less standard due to their wide acceptance.

Early Methods of Ignition.

The early systems of ignition were quite different from those in use at the present time and a brief description of several of them will be given in the following paragraphs.

In the earliest forms of the gas engine a flame burned near a valve in the head of the engine cylinder, and when the piston was in the proper position the valve opened, thus permitting the flame to ignite the gas back of the engine piston. This method was used in the forms of engines in which the gas and air mixture was not compressed.

It was later found desirable to compress the gas and air mixture before exploding it and in such a case the open flame could not be used. A platinum tube was inserted in the side of the combustion chamber and this tube was heated to such an extent by means of a flame directed against its walls from the outside of the cylinder that the end inside the combustion chamber was maintained at a sufficiently high temperature to ignite the gas mixture.

Later forms used the property of gases to fire or ignite themselves if compressed to a sufficient degree, and others made use of the stored heat in the cylinder walls and head to fire the highly compressed charge.

All of these various methods were not practical in their application to the gasoline engine as used on the modern motor car, due principally to the fact that they did not permit a flexible engine action which is essential in a good motor car engine. The electrical ignition systems are standard at the present time and the fundamental principles upon which they operate will be discussed in the following section.

Low Tensions Ignition System.

A low tension ignition system is one using an electric arc which is produced by a low voltage or pressure. In a system of this kind the spark is produced within the cylinder by breaking the electrical circuit between two points in the combustion chamber, called electrodes. The principle of this system is shown diagrammatically in Figure 1. When the igniter contacts are closed in the combustion chamber of the cylinder a current will be produced in the circuit by means of the storage battery. After the engine shaft revolves a small angle the contact in the combustion chamber is broken, and when this break takes place there will be an electric arc produced between the two parts of the igniter. A coil of wire about an iron core is shown connected in series in the circuit. This coil has a strong magnetic field produced about it and thru its centre when a current is established in the winding. This magnetic field represents a certain amount of stored energy just as a wound-up clock spring, and when the circuit is broken the energy stored in the magnetic field will take some other force.

As the magnetic field surrounding the coil decreases in value due to a decrease in the current in the coil, the lines of magnetic force which are supposed to constitute the magnetic field cut the various turns of wire forming the coil, and as a result there will be an electrical pressure produced in the winding of the coil. This pressure may be and usually is many times the value of the pressure produced by the battery, and as a result it tends to maintain the arc between the two terminals of the igniter when the circuit is broken in the combustion chamber. The purpose of the coil then is to give a much hotter and longer spark than would otherwise be obtained. Such a coil, of course, has only one winding and they are usually called primary or low tension coils. The application of an ignition system of this kind to a four-cylinder engine is shown diagrammatically in Figure 2. In this case the source of electrical energy is either the magneto or the five dry cells, depending upon the position in which the ignition switch is thrown.

The chief advantage of the low tension ignition system is its freedom from short circuits caused by poor insulation of the electrical circuit. This system of ignition, however, is of only historical interest, so far as the motor car is concerned, as it has been discarded for several years and is now confined almost entirely to low speed stationary engines.

This system is commonly called the make and break system of ignition.

High Tension Ignition System.

The operation of the high tension ignition system is based on the fact that when a sufficiently big electrical pressure is made to act upon an electric circuit in which there is a small gap, the electricity will leap this gap and produce a small arc. The principal parts of a high tension ignition system are shown diagrammatically in Figure 3. B is a source of electrical energy such as a battery or low tension magneto connected in series with the primary winding P of the ignition coil, the vibrator V, and the contractor C. The contact C is operated by the engine so that it makes contact at the exact time an ignition spark is required in the engine cylinder.

When the contact C is closed a current will be produced in the primary winding of the coil which magnetizes the iron core and the vibrator V is attracted to the core. When the blade V moves away from the end of the adjusting screw the primary circuit is opened and the iron core is demagnetized and the vibrator returning to its original position, and this operation is again repeated in rapid succession so long as the contact in the primary circuit is established and destroyed there is a high electrical pressure produced in the secondary winding. This high electrical pressure is of sufficient value to cause a current to be established between the terminals or electrodes of the spark plug, and thus produce the desired ignition spark.

A four cylinder combination is shown diagrammatically in Figure 4. Two batteries are provided in this case and either one may be used by throwing the switch on either point 1 or point 2. This system is sometimes called the jump spark system.

C. J. Glidden Enlists In Aviation Corps

Charles J. Glidden, donor of the Glidden trophy for automobile touring contest, which became of world-wide note as the Glidden tours, has enlisted for the United States Aviation Corps, and is a lieutenant. Old-timers now believe that after the war is over Mr. Glidden will assist the cause of the airplane by the donation of a Glidden trophy to be contested for in annual tours of the air over long routes.

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The Paige is now reaping the reward of conservative financial policies and sound business judgment.

The creation and the continued maintenance of the quality that has made The Most Beautiful Car in America the overwhelming choice of the public, are due to the advantages the Paige Company possesses. These advantages are:

A capitalization far lower than that of any other company approximating the Paige in the sales increase during the past six months—in which field, by the way, the Paige has distanced all competitors.

Scientific management that keeps overhead expense down to the minimum.

Huge manufacturing facilities operated by modern, scientific methods.

Low profit per car.

There you have in a nut-shell the reasons you can buy Paige quality at so low a figure in these days of high prices.

NOTE—It is impossible for us to guarantee the following prices for any definite length of time.

Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2275	f.o.b. Toronto
Fairfield "Six-46" seven-passenger	$1980	f.o.b. Toronto
Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger	$1725	f.o.b. Toronto
Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger	$2450	f.o.b. Toronto
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger	$1725	f.o.b. Toronto
Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger	$2575	f.o.b. Toronto
Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3275	f.o.b. Toronto
Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875	f.o.b. Toronto
Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875	f.o.b. Toronto

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

The Automobile and Supply Co.
Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. Phone Adel. 746

CHANDLER SIX

Do You Know Why More People This Year Are Buying The Chandler Six Than Are Buying Any Other High-Grade Car?

Do You Know Why in Four Years Time The Chandler Has Passed and Left Behind, One by One, a Long Line of Other Well Known Cars?

There are perhaps several reasons, all of which would appear very clearly if you had the opportunity or took the time to analyze the history and business policies of the automobile industry. But there is one big basic reason which to you as a motorist is the essential reason, and that one reason is this—that ever since the first Chandler car was designed and built and marketed four years ago last month the Chandler has offered the finest of design, construction and equipment at the lowest possible price.

The Chandler today offers this excess of value, this dependability of service, just as distinctly as at any time in the four years past.

* * *

It took some little time, of course, for a great part of the motoring world to pin its confidence to this newcomer. Men recognized, indeed the whole trade recognized, that a new type of car which must make large appeal had come into the market. The trade knew that it was the product of men who knew motor building and general motor car design and who were experienced in the best manufacturing practices.

Still—and remember this was more than four years ago—the trade said a newcomer could not win out.

Nevertheless, there were a few hundred Chandler cars manufactured and sold in those months of the summer and fall of Nineteen-Thirteen.

And how distinctly the Chandler has won its place in the very front rank of fine motor cars is reflected in the Chandler sales records of Nineteen-Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen.

Month by month and season after season throughout these four years the Chandler has moved forward and forward, until today its leadership could hardly be questioned.

* * *

Your own observation of high-grade cars in service in almost any market in America would show you clearly how surely the Chandler has come into leadership.

This leadership has been built on the Right Car at the Right Price.

Back in 1914 men were very generally inclined to recognize that the Chandler was the right car at the right price and about two thousand of them had the courage to make sure of their convictions.

Those two thousand won thousands more to their convictions, so that in the year following nearly seven thousand men chose the Chandler for their car.

And the car went on making friends by its performance in the hands of these owners.

The whole country marveled at this wonderful motor, at its power, its flexibility, its life and get-away, and its endurance. The whole Chandler chassis came to be recognized as a great mechanism.

So last year, 1916, it was hardly surprising to those who really knew the Chandler that more than thirteen thousand motorists chose this car for their car, more than twice as many as had chosen it the year before.

And now comes 1917, a year of some stress for all trades, a year above all years when the real worth in merchandise counts most. And what is the motoring public's answer in its discussion of high-grade cars? What is its answer in discussion of Sixes most particularly?

From coast to coast, so far as our available records show, the Chandler is preferred above all other medium-priced cars, above all other high-grade cars.

Our own sales records show an increase of better than 55 per cent. in the first six months of this year as compared with the first six months of last year.

* * *

Records of registration of new cars, although available in only a few typical sections of the United States, indicate a tremendous public preference for the Chandler over all other cars in its field, in some instances as much as a two-to-one preference.

We realize that in some isolated instances, because of peculiar trade conditions, some other car may lead, but in the great markets where men have the choice of all makes of cars, where every kind and type of car is represented, sold and owned, motorists indicate their preference for the Chandler, and prove their confidence in the Chandler, by choosing the Chandler.

Chandler leads because, starting with the right type of car, the Chandler Company has stood firmly by this type of car. It has continued to develop this car throughout these four years until today it approximates perfection in construction and performance.

* * *

We cannot convey to you in the printed page any full conception of the superiority of the Chandler motor, but any one of nearly forty thousand Chandler owners could put you alongside him at the wheel and show you Chandler superiority.

We would be more than pleased to show you this superiority; we would be more than pleased to make clear to you the excellence of the Chandler car in all its details.

* * *

We would like to show to you what it means in satisfactory road performance that the Chandler motor is equipped with Bosch High Tension Magneto, as is the Pierce-Arrow, Marmon, Locomobile, Winton, White, Stutz and the Mercer; what it means to you that the Chandler car is built with a big solid cast aluminum crank case extending from frame to frame and giving absolute rigidity to the motor mounting; that it is equipped with silent chains for driving the motor shafts and with annular ball bearings in transmission and differential and rear wheels.

We would like to show you what these items of design and equipment and many others, typical of the highest priced high-grade cars, mean to Chandler performance.

Come Let Us Show You Why and How Chandler Leads

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $2225 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $2225*
Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher Built) $3225
Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher Built) $3125 *Luxurious Limousine, $4225*

All prices f. o. b. Toronto

FUDGE MOTOR SALES
117 BAY STREET TEL. MAIN 4894 TEL. BEACH 171 TORONTO
Retail Sales and Distributors for Ontario. Open Evenings Open Territory for Dealers on Application
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

EXPERT ADVICE ON CARE OF BATTERY

Geo. J. Beattie Has Some Timely Information for Motorists Who Use Batteries.

"There are five seasons, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter and Always," says George J. Beattie, 8-10 Elm street, distributor of Gould storage batteries, and official representative of Westinghouse, Auto-Lite and Dyneto Starting and Lighting Systems, Klaxon Horns, Eisemann Magnetos, etc. "Each season has its own particular malady; Spring, its fever; Summer, its blisters; Fall, its chills; Winter, its grippe; Always, its battery difficulties. Each also has its cure and measures of prevention.

"Many a car owner feels content today because his battery is behaving properly, but tomorrow—tomorrow he maligns roundly, the inventor of such a fool contraption; the firm that perpetrates it upon the automobile public, and the man that sold it to him.

Seldom, if ever, does he lead himself before his firing squad of verbal epithets and realize that if he had taken proper care yesterday he would have been saved the worry and inconvenience of today and tomorrow.

"In other words had he realized that it was the Always season with its many battery difficulties, he would have visited a Battery Doctor, and today would be enjoying the full use of his car. Keep this modern practitioner on your calling list if your battery is to be healthy.

"No doctor's advise or instruction is valuable if you disregard careful fulfilment of the same. Without any charge, our 'doctors' experts will be pleased to instruct motorists on the proper care of their batteries, which adds years to the life, and life to the years of batteries."

CARBIDE
All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.
CANADA CARBIDE CO., LIMITED
T. D. WARDLAW, Agent,
23 Scott Street, Toronto—Tel. M. 897

MOTOR NOTES

E. V. Rippingill, assistant sales manager of the Hudson Motor Car Co., is engaged in work for the government. Mr. Rippingill was ordered to report at Washington, and was offered a commission, but preferred to work as a civilian. He is travelling round to the airplane factories investigating production methods for the benefit of the airplane department of the army.

Towns and cities, except those of the first class, have no legal right in New York state to pass or enforce ordinances restricting the speed of motor vehicles within their limits, in the opinion of several attorneys of Rochester and also of State Senator John Knight of Arcade, who introduced the general highway traffic law into the state senate. This bill went into effect June 1. Motorists have been repeatedly held up in towns and cities of western New York notably Batavia and Webster on charges of having violated the speed ordinances, and fined $15 to $25. Constables have levied fines and collected them as they have been doing at Royal Oak and other points around Detroit. The Automobile Club of Rochester is making battle on the matter, as is being done by the Detroit Automobile Club.

Ray Harroun, of the Harroun Motors Corporation, has joined the colony at Washington. So many prominent men of the automobile fraternity of Detroit are now at Washington that corridors of the hotels, and especially of the New Willard, are a strong reminder of the days of old at the Hotel Portchartrain, in Detroit. That was before the opening of the Detroit Athletic Club.

STROMBERG - CARLSON
INTER-COMM-PHONES
None Better—None So Good.
Get our proposition before you buy.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS, Ltd.
2 Robins Bldg.
Victoria & Richmond Sts. Main 4630

NEW PACKARDS HAVE BEAUTIFUL LINES

New Series Have Racy, Low-Slung, Straight-Line, Graceful Bodies.

Lines that carry more of beauty while yet retaining those hall marks which long have distinguished Packard cars are the first appeal of the new series Twin Six, now on display at the Ontario Motor Car Company, 18 Bloor street, west. In both open and enclosed carriages of the new model the long and low effect is strikingly apparent.

The top of the higher, narrower radiator breaks crisply into the bevelled shoulders familiar in Packard radiator design. The free-flowing fuselage line of the new car follows the plane of the narrowing bevels, merging gradually into the cap molding of the car. A form-fitting windshield intersects at a smart angle.

First cars of the new series are now being shown by Packard dealers. Each of these first cars has been finished in derby red. Those who have seen a typical car of the new line speak of it as a new creation.

It is stated that the practical perfection of the Twin Six motor, demonstrated in the service of 18,000 owners, has a bearing on the new lines; for with engine perfection secure, the talent of Packard designers and engineers could be concentrated on the qualities of style.

Changes in the Twin Six motor are refinements of detail. The full power, smooth action and economical performance of the Twin Six have established the 12-cylinder engine in the favor of the motoring public. In the new series, the channeling of the gas passages in the cylinder head has been improved, to insure an ever better distribution of fuel to the cylinders and thus to attain to even more marked economy, especially in handling low-gravity gasoline. The new motor is notable for its clean design.

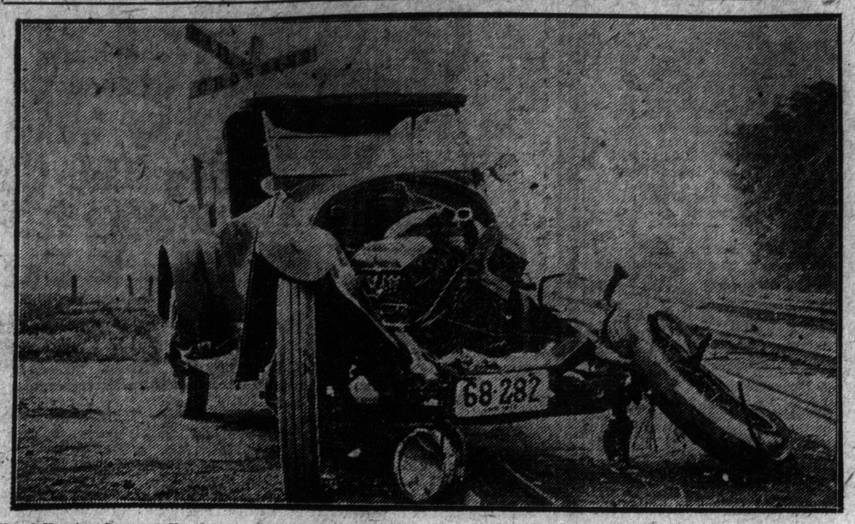
The control has been simplified. A clear steering column is achieved by removal of the control board and placing of ignition, lighting and fuel mixture controls in a convenient setting on the instrument board. The gear shift lever is in the central position. The wheelbase of the 3-35 is 136 inches and that of the 3-25 is 128 inches.

The new car is equipped with springs of semi-elliptical pattern. These springs are wide and long-leafed, assuring, in association with the smoothly uniform action of the 12-cylinder engine, a most luxurious riding quality.

As has always been the practice of the Packard Company, special attention has been given to the bodies. There are 17 different body styles in the new line, each of them suited to a purpose and expressive of the best taste in the coachbuilder's art.

All bodies are roomy and comfortable. The open cars are upholstered in straight-grain, hand-buffed leather, plaited. Interiors of enclosed carriages are tailored in soft textures, patterns of which may be selected from a wide variety of weaves. Lustrous finish and perfect appointments give the final touch of elegance to the new series cars.

WRECKED BUT NOT TOTALLY DISABLED



The following letter tells the story of the illustration:

Pathfinder Factory,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Attention, Mr. W. E. Stalnaker.

My Dear Mr. Stalnaker:—

I enclose herewith a picture of my Pathfinder, taken immediately after it was hit by the fast Pennsylvania flyer at North Judson recently.

As a testimonial to its sturdy construction, allow me to say that after it was jacked up and the spare wheel substituted in the place of the one which was wrecked, I was able to run the car under its own power three blocks to the nearest garage, all twelve cylinders hitting and the motor sounding as sweet as ever.

Sincerely,
(Sgd.) Herbert Andrews.

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES INCREASE

Sales for Current Year Ending July 21 Show $14,000,000 Advance.

The production figures of Willys-Overland, Inc., for the current year up to July 21, show an increase of more than $14,000,000 over the same period last year. Never before in the history of the big Toronto-Toledo concern has it been able to furnish such startling figures.

From January 1 to July 21, 1916, the production amounted to $72,167,180 at retail prices. During the same period this year the production amounted to $86,261,575.

In checking over the production records it was discovered that the one hundred-thousandth car manufactured by the Willys-Overland Company on July 21 was a light four, one of the models in the Willys-Overland line that has proved so popular this year. The insistent demand for this model has been so great that the factory has been unable to catch up with the orders ahead, even tho it has been shipping these cars at the rate of 2000 a week.

The month of June was thought to hundred-thousandth car manufactur-amounting to $11,150,000, but the retail sales for the first three weeks in July have totaled $9,250,000. It is only fair to estimate that when the complete returns are made the sales for the month of July will exceed by a goodly margin those of June.

Not only is the total amount of retail sales in actual dollars and cents greater than last year, but the number of cars sold is in excess of last year's figures.

All indications point to a banner year for the company, still greater sales records being anticipated for the near future.

Packard Twelve Shatters World's Records.

Big Boy Rader drove his car, equipped with a twelve-cylinder Packard engine of aviation type, one-quarter mile at the rate of 120 miles an hour at Sheepshead Bay. It also made new world's records for one, two, five and ten miles. The car covered ten miles in four minutes 50.88 seconds, which figures out better than 123 miles an hour. The engine, which develops 265 horsepower, is really too fast for the track. To keep on the course Rader had to drive on the extreme banking. Actually he traveled about 400 feet more to the lap than the recorded distance, and so in ten miles did two thousand feet extra.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX PRICES TO GO UP

Mr. Thompson Tells How Price Has Been Maintained and Why it Must Go Up.

"Until war raided the material markets and sent the cost of raw materials soaring, the tendency in American automobile competition was to produce finer cars each year at lower prices," said Mr. Alex. Thompson of the Dominion Automobile Co., Hudson Super-Six distributors.

"Now automobile prices are ascending again, against the desire of the manufacturer. Every company that is forced to buy materials at the present prices must advance the price of its car approximately 15 per cent. in order to make even a fair profit.

"The most important single material item in an automobile is pig-iron and pig-iron products. Note how it has advanced. Last December it cost $30 a ton. In January it was $32; February, $32; March, $34; April $36; May, $40; June, $44 and July, $54. And it has by no means reached the peak of its advance.

It is clear that companies paying $54 for material which formerly cost around $20 and $25 must raise their prices to show a profit. Within the last month at least four large automobile manufacturers have announced price advances of about 25 per cent. Cars formerly costing $1200 now are selling around $1550, a jump of $350.

"The Hudson Super-Six is able to continue selling at the price it listed at the beginning of the year because it has a considerable stock of material bought at last year's prices, which average more than 100 per cent. less than present material costs.

"When this material is exhausted, which it will be before many weeks, the Hudson Company will have to buy raw materials at the new prices, and the Super-Six prices will be advanced. For persons thinking of buying a motor car, now is by all means the time for them to make the purchase.

"This is especially the part of business acumen in those who are thinking of buying a Hudson Super-Six. The present price of the Super-Six is based on last year's material market. When the present stock is made up the price must advance sharply, because we will be paying double what we paid for materials a year ago.

"The abnormal sales of motor cars during the last two months is due to the realization of many people that the cars will not again be so moderate in price until after the war—possibly never again. Cars using about the same quantity of raw material as does the Super-Six have already advanced 25 per cent. within the past two months. The Hudson, too, will have to advance in price before long. People who order motor cars now will secure the best prices they will see for years."

STOPGLARE STOPS HEADLIGHT GLARE

New Prismatic Lens, Made in Canada, to Eliminate Car Headlight Glare.

Stopglare automobile headlight prisms are ground from a glass metal made of special sand and by a patented process. They eliminate headlight glare, giving a soft, penetrating illumination that does not dazzle yet shows up all danger spots ahead as well as on the roadside.

Stopglare prisms are a success—one auto manufacturer has ordered 30,000 sets after having tested them against higher priced imported lens.

"Stopglare prisms comply with all noglare laws both in Canada and the United States and are the only lens made that do not require special focusing of the light bulbs," says their manufacturer.

"The trade mark——'Stopglare'—is for patents covering all countries."

These prisms are made in Canada prism. Applications are being made ground on the outside top of each by the Stopglare Co., Hamilton, Ont., and sell at $2 per pair, all sizes. Single lens for motorcycles sell at $1 each.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER SETS NEW RECORD

Breaks Los Angeles-Salt Lake City Round Trip Record by 38 Hours.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A great deal of significance is attached to the activities of the United States war department, not only in adopting the road maps and logs prepared by the National Touring Bureau of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, but in conducting military tours of the strategic roads which will be available in quickly transporting supplies. One of the most recent tests was made by Captain O. R. Bird, Q. M. Dept., U.S.A., who shattered all Los Angeles to Salt Lake City records in his dash over the new Arrowhead trail in the remarkable time of 24 hours 14 minutes. The Silvertown-equipped Oldsmobile driven by C. H. Bigelow, contained Capt. Bird, a sergeant and a corporal, constituting a regulation military patrol, and again proving the new Arrowhead trail is the shortest route between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. The old record of 55 hours held by Barney Oldfield was made over another route.

Since the United States war department has decided to purchase 70,000 trucks for the transportation of troops and supplies, military officials are busily engaged choosing the best available routes between advantageous points. With every important road in the United States carefully mapped, logged and guide posted by them, the Goodrich National Touring Bureau recently offered the government complete access to its resources. Captain Bird's test is a result of the offer, and the satisfaction over the run is best told in Captain Bird's own words. The following is a part of a signed statement issued by the army officer:

"In all my experience on military test runs and cross-country record runs I have never seen road of weather conditions more adverse than those encountered upon the trip made by the Military-Goodrich-Oldsmobile between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, when the round trip record was broken by more than thirty-eight hours.

"We were very materially helped over the trail by signposts, which have been very advantageously placed by the Goodrich National Touring Bureau. There is no chance for the tourists or record breakers to go astray on the trail, and the Goodrich Company is to be highly complimented for signing this road, as before very long it is bound to become one of the most travelled cross-country routes."

VELIE OWNERS GET TOGETHER IN TOUR

Thirty-Two of the Velie Owners of St. Louis Hold Successful Outings.

It is not unusual for clubs or societies having a common bond of interest among their members, to hold occasional picnics or for large families to have their reunions now and then, but it is absolutely new and novel for those owning automobiles of the same make to get together and develop friendships with the automobile as sole basis of this opportunity.

In St. Louis as elsewhere, there are many Velie owners, the majority of whom neglected the beautiful country roads thereabouts, owing to an utter lack of knowledge as to routes and places of interest within their reach.

The St. Louis Velie dealers took the initiative and mapped out a Sunday tour of great beauty. All Velie car owners were notified of the trip to be made under the guidance of the dealer's car. Mechanics were provided for all tire troubles and give whatever assistance was desired enroute.

Thirty-two Veli cars with capacity loads responded. At the goal of the journey the tourists found fishing, boating, bathing and a big country dinner awaiting them and at prices agreeably satisfactory. Every car returned in the cool of the day without a mishap or delay.

Announcement was made of a second tour into Illinois in two weeks and over fifty Velie cars responded. The tours have become a highly desirable part of every Velie driver's ownership and are now arranged for and conducted by a special department of the Velie agency, which keeps Velie owners well advised of coming trips and short runs for individual pleasure.

Canadian Storage Battery Co., Limited

113-119 Simcoe Street
TORONTO

Willard Storage Batteries

We are the official Toronto and district agents for Willard Storage Batteries. A complete line of battery parts and new batteries, which is carried in stock, enables us to give prompt service on any type of battery, for any make of car.

Magnetos, Generators, Starters, Etc.

We are in a position to take care of any electrical trouble on your car.

Tires and Tire Vulcanizing

The tire department is equipped to render quick and efficient service on all makes of tires, with GOODYEAR tires carried in stock.

BATTERY SERVICE SCHOOL IS LATEST

Willard Storage Battery Company Runs School for Edification of Service Men.

What is probably one of the most unique factory technical schools in the United States has just finished its first semester in Cleveland. It is the school maintained by the Willard Storage Battery Company to teach Willard service men how to give battery service.

A considerable section of the Chester avenue service station has been partitioned off and given over entirely to this school, which is in charge of Mr. H. E. Witwer, a thoroly practical storage battery expert. The school consists of a lecture room and a thoroly equipped and up-to-date laboratory workshop.

The pupils, come from all over the country. In the last session, two were from Texas, one from Pennsylvania, one from Montana, and several as one would naturally think from towns within a radius of three or four hundred miles from Cleveland.

The object of this school, as has already been pointed out, is to train thoroly men to give Willard service. It might more properly be called a post-graduate college, for all the men that come to it are not only business, but men who have a practical working knowledge of the storage battery.

At first, however, Mr. Witwer takes no knowledge on the part of his pupils for granted. He goes right down to the very beginning, giving his pupils a thoro grounding in the theoretical side of electricity, the theory of the storage battery, the different types of storage batteries made, and possible to be made, etc. At the same time paralleling this work, each member gets a thoro drilling in the practical work of the storage battery.

Batteries in various stages of decrepitude are brought in and dissected, and the men see with their own eyes, actual examples of the subject which the lecture immediately preceding has treated.

Batteries are charged under various conditions, still other batteries are deliberately abused and then dissected, so that the men might have a chance to see the effect of the various kinds of abuse.

A most interesting experiment is done with a number of battery cells. These cells are assembled in glass jars instead of the regular rubber jars, and are made to duplicate as nearly as possible actual working conditions. Then in each one of these cells is dropped some foreign substance, nitric acid in one; salamoniac in another; hydrochloric acid in another, etc. The results of this abuse are carefully noted and tabulated. Efforts are made to determine the chemical reaction and its effect upon the output of the battery. The practical purpose of this experiment, of course, is to enable the battery man not only to recognize immediately if any foreign substance has been put into a battery but to be able to explain precisely what that foreign substance does and where the particular harm comes.

The by-products, so to speak, of battery service are also gone into. For instance, ther are instructions in lead burning, lectures on the theory of, and practice with various instruments for measuring electrical force.

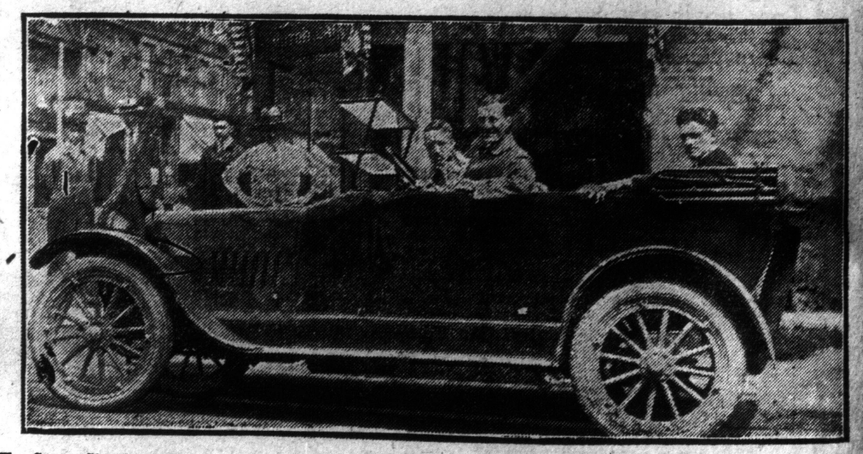
The remarkable part of this school is that the pupils are not men who in the ordinary sense of the word might be said to need this instruction. Without exception they are successful business men; men whose technical and practical knowledge of the battery was such as to qualify them for selection as Willard service men.

MOTOR NOTES

Briscoe twin-steering wheel cars are being used for instruction. The driver and the student each operate a steering wheel, and duplicate driving machinery. With such a device it is said that instructions are given without trouble or danger and the student rapidly becomes a practical driver under any and all circumstances.

When a driver in America blows out a tire he is likely to feel sore, but not so provided he stops to think of the people of Sweden. In that country a tire blowout is a real calamity, as a new tire now costs $500. In France it is not possible to buy a new automobile, and when an old one breaks down the owner finds that the government has taken over the motor car factory, all spare parts and the service station. With these things in mind Americans should be well satisfied with motoring life in general.

30 MILES PER GALLON IN 300 MILE RUN



The Saxon Six entered by the Saxon Sales Co. of Toronto in the international 300-mile economy and efficiency run participated in by Saxon dealers thruout the continent. The Saxon carrying Mr. Green at the wheel, beside him W. B. Hastings, editor of Canadian Motorist and official observer for the league, and in the tonneau the fellow that's known as "Mac," with spare rim and tire and full equipment, averaged over 30 miles to the gallon of gasoline and 100 miles to a pint of oil, driving thru the rain and part of the way over very bad roads. The motor never missed, no adjustments were made and all hills were taken "on high." The observer testified at the end of the run that it had been made with a perfect score and that tire and car depreciation were apparently negligible.

UPON THE OPENING OF OUR NEW SHOW ROOMS

Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

WE WILL EXHIBIT THE NEW MODEL

Pathfinder

the "GREAT" King of Twelves

SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING ROADSTER

—ALSO—

THE NEW SERIES "18" **Westcott**

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR with a real automatic, one-man top, storm-proof, rain vision wind shield, and many other exclusive features.

—AND—

The Popular **Allen** *Touring Car*

and sport types on the "Classic" models and colors

—SAWYER MASSEY 6 CYLINDER TRUCKS—

R. C. TODD & CO.

Yonge and Alexander Streets

PHONE NORTH 6061

Service Station, Rear of 254-6-8 Sherbourne St.

PHONE MAIN 3128

ALSO DISTRIBUTORS OF STROMBERG CARBURETORS

Second Annual Pike's Peak Climb To Be Held September 8

Automobile Business Improves in States---Why the A.A.A. Sanctioned Inter-City Reliability Run From Buffalo Was Cancelled---General Motor, Touring, War, Aviation, Racing and Trade Notes from Detroit.

Special to Toronto Sunday World.

Detroit, August 11.—Announcement is made that the date of the second annual climb up Pike's Peak will be September 8. Last year's event drew a large entry list, and is likely to draw more of the racing men of the speedway circuit this year, due to the demise of speedway contests thru the mismanagement of speedways generally.

War trucks are generally driven by men inexperienced prior to the war in the operation of commercial cars, and in many instances of pleasure cars. The men are recruited as soldiers, according to W. Owen Thomas of Thomas & Thomas, consulting automotive engineers who spent 14 months at the European front for the Canadian Government, and afterwards are trained as mechanical transport drivers. In the English army the driver is a private in the Army Service Corps, and the officer over him is also likely to be now at the truck game. As a consequence, the makers must produce a much simpler, more reliable and more easily maintained truck for war use than for ordinary commercial pursuits.

The automobile business is looking up amazingly in the States. With the draft out of the way it will improve wonderfully. As it is millions of young men are now aware from the conscription drawing that they will not be drafted, and thousands upon thousands of these all over America are calling for the car they had decided upon and taking it away. C. S. Rieman, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, reported Tuesday a decided jump in orders for immediate shipment, dealers reporting an unexpected demand for cars within the last few days.

There was no Inter-City reliability team contest out of Buffalo after all. When New York's delegation announced its inability to make good, and only two of the Chicago team appeared, the Buffalo team of 10 men and the Rochester team of five, decided to also draw out, and the contest was called off.

Richard Airey, vice-president of the Royal Dutch Company, the concern that controls oil fields in all parts of the world, and is a close second to the Standard Oil Company, in control of supply takes issue with the Standard Oil Company, and pronounces the late cry of the Standard Company for economy as "unfortunate." He says that perhaps the statement of C. A. Bedford of the Standard was for political purposes, with theh object of bringing about economy and says also that the market advices from Oklahoma and Kansas, the independent oil fields, are to the effect that gasolene is not so strong "due to a lack of demand." Mr. Airey says also that there is a report that the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, has recently acknowledged a cut of two cents per gallon in special instances in their territory, and in explanation of the cut has said that "gasolene had to move." He says, also, that were suitable steamers available for export the situation in Europe would be improved. There is a scarcity of pipe, well casing and drilling materials, Mr. Airey believes that these articles and tanks should be placed at once on the munitions list to eliminate any doubt as to the ability of the country to supply all petroleum required. He says that apart from the new popular idea of economy the so-called joy riders need give up no portion of their pleasure.

The great bulk of the United States Government contracts for motor trucks went to companies whose stocks either have no public market or a very narrow one. About 40 per cent. of the order was secured by the Four Wheel Drive Company and 25 per cent. by the Nash Motors Company. The Packard Company secured orders for 1100 trucks, the Pierce-Arrow for 800. The Packard business totals about $5,000,000, and Pierce-Arrow nearly $3,000,000.

That American manufacturers of gasolene farm tractors will produce 50,000 tractors this year as compared to a demand for 100,000 or more, is the statement of the officials of the Society of Automotive Engineers, who predict an international interest in the tractor demonstration at Fremont, Nebraska, August 6-10. American manufacturers manufactured 39,000 tractors last year, and they hoped to make 70,000 this year, but material shortage prevented this. It is estimated that there is a field for 1,000,000 tractors in America right now. Production in this field is quite as imperative as in the airplane field.

A. E. Schafer, general manager of the Scripps-Booth Corporation, who was injured several months ago thru being struck by a motor truck as he alighted from a car to go to the plant, was out of the hospital for the first time Thursday, and appeared at the Detroit Athletic Club, where he lived prior to the accident, on crutches.

William A. Morgan, who was president of the Buffalo Cooper and Bruss Rolling Mill Company, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, of which John N. Willys recently became president. Mr. Morgan was at the head of the rolling mills company for two years, and mainly thru his efforts the buisness of the company increased to $60,000,000. Mr. Willys, immediately he took office, got in touch with Mr. Morgan and induced him to take hold at once in an effort to speed up the work. Soldiers now guard the Curtiss plant night and day.

Many trucks built for war use have been too low geared on high to stand the test of high engine speeds in emergency. According to W. Owen Thomas, of Thomas & Thomas, consulting automobile engineers of Detroit, these trucks have naturally developed engine troubles, broken crank shafts, etc. All of them were too high geared on low and reverse to operate successfully under the bad road conditions which German shells constantly make worse. Hard rains and floods add to the difficulties. Mr. Thomas says that the maker must not suppose that an ideal war truck must be something not adapted to general service conditions.

W. C. Durant, president of the General Motors Company, and the Chevrolet Motor Company, personally conceived the idea of a cultivating crew and outfit to aid the farmers of New Jersey. He selected the equipment and bought two G-M-C trucks, paying for them as an ordinary buyer would do. He then bought a tractor and farm machinery, and started the outfit on the road, assisting any farmer needing help. A crew of farmers travels with the party under instructions of Mr. Durant to aid any farmer needing them.

C. B. King, builder of Detroit's first automobile, now connected with the aeronautical division of the aircraft division on the United States army with headquarters at Washington, was in Detroit Friday. Mr. King reports substantial advance in aircraft work and says that Messrs. Vincent, Hall and others at work on the standard aircraft motor, have completed the first model and that is now being tried out. This motor embodies all of the best principles of American and European, motor design. In addition all of the best principles of American and European motor design. In addition to this standardized type of motor the Curtiss, Martin-Wright and other successful motors will be found on the warplanes of America and active construction of planes is now under way in many quarters.

E. C. Morse, vice-president and general manager, George R. Cullan, director of publicity, C. H. Becker of the sales department and Ted Doan, zone manager of the Chalmers Motor Company with Douglas Ogilvie of the Van Patten advertising agency of New York, attended Chalmers Iowa day at Des Moines when the new sales and service station of the Mackie Motors Company was dedicated. Over 200 Chalmers dealers of Iowa were present and these drove away 45 cars, 20 of the number going to Fort Dodge. The lunch at the Hotel Chamberlain, was attended by the party which paraded to the hotel back of a band, quite waking up Des Moines. Speakers at the lunch included Mr. Morse, Mr. Dean, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Becker and Mr. Ogilvia and State Senator Lafayette Young. The latter credited the industrial activity of Des Moines today to a talk by Hugh Chalmers when Mr. Chalmers was with the National Cash Register Company. There was a band concert in the afternoon on the lawn beside the Mackie Motors Company, a reception in the evening and a dance. The Adcraft Club attended the reception and dance.

The training of army personel in the use of mechanical transport is most important, according to W. Owen Thomas, of Thomas & Thomas consulting automotive engineers who was in charge of mechanical transport for the Canadian Government for two years after the opening of the World's war. Mr. Thomas spent 14 months at the front. He says trucks in use must be properly operated and maintained and that the men, like the trucks, need steady reinforcements and replacements amounting to three per cent. per month even after the army is complete in the field. Besides the training of these additional men two months' reinforcements must always be available at the advanced base and two months' reinforcements at the base where they can undergo additional training until they are called. The training of a transport private or officer takes about three months outside of their training as soldiers.

A lease has been taken by the Saxon Motor Car Corporation of the plant at Lafayette and Meldrum. This plant was formerly occupied by the Abbott Motor Corporation, formerly known as the Consolidated Car Company. The plant has 60,000 square feet of floor space.

Cincinnati speedway officials are going to try to secure a large entry list of the stars of automobile racing for Labor Day, by offering a $10,000 purse for a race of 200 miles, of which $4000 will go to the winner. There can be small doubt that the time has come for drivers of fast cars, who risk their lives and lose them in great numbers, to drop the automobile racing game until after the war, or until after speedways have reached a decision to retain managers who will score success, and make possible purses commensurate with the sport and its risk.

Secretary Fred H. Caley of the Cleveland Automobile Club and Chief of Detectives Rabehaw with Lawrence Richey, representative of the automobile protective and information bureau and a former secret service operative, have held a number of conferences in Cleveland and a new fight against automobile thieves has been started. Extensive plans have been made to outwit thieves and submitted to the conference in Columbus of chiefs of police, automobile club officials and officers of the Ohio State Automobile Association. The average daily loss in Cleveland from automobile thefts is about $10,000 and in Ohio $1,000,000 per month and the entire state is aroused and ready to work actively to bring theft to a minimum.

Reports in New York City financial columns, which are said to emanate from an official source, state that the Willys-Overland Company now completely dominates Curtiss Aeroplane Company, and that all of the financing has been arranged for. Work has started on two new buildings of 1000 feet in length each, and both guaranteed ready for occupancy in 45 days. The Willys-Overland Company is now booked up on airplane motors till July 1, 1918.

Proof that inferior fuels may be used to drive passenger cars has been shown at the Ascot Park speedway in Los Angeles recently in a test made with a Studebaker car. This was fitted with a Corser carburetor and low grade gasoline, known as distillate, gave more mileage than gasoline. Syntietic gasoline manufactured in Los Angeles by the cracking process gave better mileage still. Distillate gave 14.4 miles to the gallon, and synthetic gasoline 20 miles. The two brands of distillate gave 17.6 and 18.4 miles respectively. On benzine there was made 15.2 miles to the gallon. Alcohol gave only 8.8 miles, and kerosene 13.6. The car carried four passengers.

Maxwell Eclipses Toronto-Montreal Record.

Ray MacNamara, driving a Maxwell stock touring car, eclipsed the Toronto to Montreal record by 5 hours 15 minutes in making the 360.2 mile trip in 11 hours flat, running time. The elapsed time for the run was 11 hours 45 minutes. The car carried three adult passengers in addition to auxiliary, oil and gasoline tanks, spare rim and tire, baggage of observers and full equipment. The car was checked out here by Mr. W. G. Robertson, secretary of the Ontario Motor League, and in Montreal by President Carron of the Montreal Motor Club.

Get Your STOPGLARE Prisms Now!

New regulations regarding automobile headlights have been passed by the Ontario Government and will be put into force in the near future.

Spotlights Are Absolutely Barred
No Glaring Headlights Allowed

Stopglare is the only pure white light that, without adjustments, complies with the laws of several states. It also complies with the new law of Ontario.

ONLY $2 PAIR

With Stopglare---Go Anywhere

"Stopglare" lights the sides of the road. You can see around the corner before turning the car. The courteous Motorist dims his lights for Stopglare, yet Stopglare needs no change. The biggest discovery in Automobile Headlight Prisms since motor cars were invented. Stopglare is made in Canada, and will be sold across the American Continent in a short time. Stopglare is introduced just in time to save Ontario Motorists from annoyance, delays and fines. GET YOUR STOPGLARE NOW. No hold-up on the price.

Stopglare Prisms Absolutely Guaranteed

Single Prisms for Motorcycles, $1.00 each; all sizes. Order from your accessory dealer or supply man.

THE STOPGLARE COMPANY
HAMILTON, CANADA

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon — Most Miles on Tires

When 1092 cars of the same make average 27.15 miles on one gallon of gasoline each

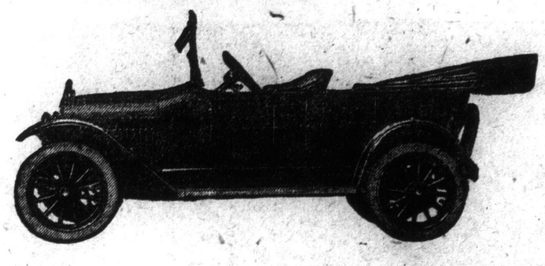
—when 2040 cars of the same make average 29.04 on one gallon each

—that car must be mechanically right.

The figures cited are the certified scores piled up in the historic Maxwell gasoline economy contests of May and June.

They were made by privately owned Maxwell cars in actual daily use by the purchasers.

Only the highest standard of efficiency in engine, clutch, transmission—every mechanical detail—permitted the achievement of such results.



Touring Car $925
Roadster $915; Town Car $1550;
Sedan $1550. All Prices f.o.b. Windsor

Maxwell 1-Ton Truck, $1285, Cabin Wind Shield Complete

The United Auto Sales Co.
740-742 Yonge Street
Phone North 90.

Stop that Radiator Leak

Ten minutes is all the time required and you need not even stop your motor. No solder, no tools, just remove the cap and pour in a little

Se-Ment-Ol

The hot water does the rest. Keep running until the leak stops then drain and refill.

Se-Ment-Ol is a dry powder, economical and easy to handle and leaves the radiator "clean as a whistle".

Price 75 cents

Fairbanks-Morse Auto Accessories

There are other Norwesco products for use around your car. Try Norwesco Valve Grinding Compound — it's as convenient and effective as Se-Ment-Ol.

The Chemically Correct VALVE GRINDING COMPOUND

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., Limited
26 & 28 W. Front St., Toronto, and principal cities.

Motorcyles and Bicycles

BY A. N. S.

RESULTS OF ORILLIA RACES.

The cycle enthusiasts of Orillia put on a rather good bicycle and motorcycle racemeet on the local half-mile track last Monday, Civic Holiday. A number of Toronto riders took part in the meet, while another promnient participant was Knowles of Newmarket. There were several solo events, including a twenty-mile grind, two sidecar races, and a bicycle competition. Kennedy, the returned soldier who won the Distinguished Conduct Medal at the front, captured both the three and five-mile sidecar events, while C. Hughes took second in one of these contests, with a Henderson. Moritz with an Indian finished second in the second sidecar event.

Wilfrid Morrison won two solo races with his Harley-Davidson, and finished second in a third contest. Moritz won one race with an Indian, and finishhed second behind Morrison on two occasions. O'Donnell, the Orillia rider, captured first place in the twenty-mile handicap with his Harley-Davidson, altho Knowles finished first with an Excelsior. Knowles could not overcome the handicap which was imposed upon him, altho he made a considerable gain on the other starters. He was supposed to finish at a certain distance, at least, ahead of the other starters.

Harry Martin of the 109th Regiment, Toronto, and Fred Bingley of the Salem Bicycle Club, rode up to Orillia on their bicycles, and then won first and second in the bicycle race. They declined, however, to accept the prizes as they figured that the local enthusiasts more rightly deserved them.

From Saturday to Tuesday morning, Martin and Bingley covered no less than 210 miles on their bicycles on a tour around Lake Simcoe. They had an enjoyable trip.

EXCELSIORS AT QUEBEC.

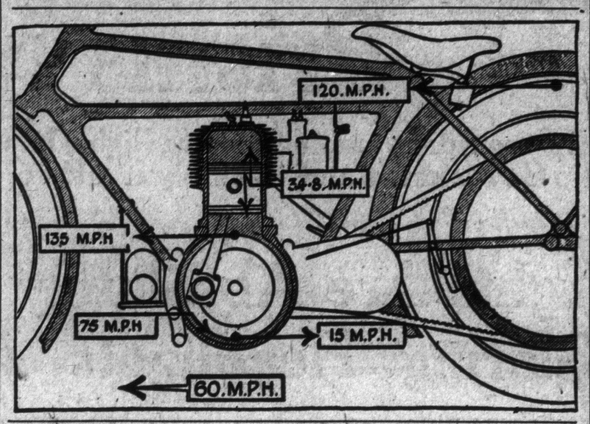
The Excelsiors cleaned up at the racemeet held on the half-mile track at the Exhibition Grounds, Quebec City, on Saturday afternoon, July 22. There were ten events on the program, and the Excelsior captured almost every prize, including every first and scond. Bilodeau, the local amateur crack, took four firsts and one second with his Excelsior, and Clouthier, Excelsior, finished second in five races, and won a sixth. Metivier, another amateur, with his Excelsior, won one race and finished third in two others.

Lavioiette, the professional crack, won the one and two-mile professional events with an Excelsior, and established a new track record of 1.09 for the mile in a special trial on the half-mile oval. Graveline, the local Excelsior dealer, rounded out the day by winning the one-mile sidecar race.

THIS IS VERY SIMPLE.

Ask the average motorcyclist how fast his flywheels turn, and he will likely say, "You've got me." However, it is very simple when figured out. Take for instance, if the machine is on the stand and the motor turning the back wheel over at an equivalent to a road speed of 60 miles per hour.

We will figure on a Standard 3 1-2-h.p. motor, a stroke of 88 MM., 26-in. wheels, flywheels 7 1-2-in. dismeter, and a gear ratio of 4 1-8 to 1.



1. The peripheral speed of the flywheels will be 60x4 1-3x7 1-2, over 26; equals 75 M.P.H.; or 75x22, over 15; equals 110 feet per second.

2. The number of engine revolutions per minute will equal 60x1760x3x12x 4 1-3, over 60x3.1416x26; equals 3360 approx.

3. The average piston speed can be zscertained as follows: (304.8 being the number of millemeters in one foot;) 88x2x3360, over 304.8; equals 1940 feet per minute; or 1940, over 60; equals 32 1-3 feet per second.

4. The highest piston speed which will occeur at the moment when the crank is horizontal, and be equal to the speed of the crankpin centre may be shown to be (190.5 is the number of M.M. in 7 1-2), equals 88x110, over 190,-5; equals 51 feet per second (nearly); or 51x60 equals 3060 feet per minute; or 51x15, over 22; equals 34.8 M. P. H.

Now suppose we are traveling along the road at 60 M. P. H., some parts of the machine are now moving backward and some standing still. First, the wheels, which are perpetual levers between the machine and ground, the point of contact with the ground is standing still momentarily. Therefore the top of the wheel must be moving forward at the rate of 120 M. P. H. Every point on the wheel which is level with the centre of the axle is traveling forward at 60 M.P.H., and those parts above the centre will be traveling between 60 and 120 M. P. H.; and those below the centre between 0 and 60 M. P. H.

The flywheels have a movement somewhat similar to the road wheels, but they are not rolling. The speed of the top will be the sum of the perjpheral speed and the forward motion of the whole machine. 75 plus 60 equals 135 M. P. H.; and the speed of the bottom will be the difference of these two motions; 60 over 75 equals 15 M. P. H., in a rearward direction.

So now we have the whole thing figured out very simply.

NEW OR SECOND-HAND?

Should a novice buy a new or a second-hand machine? This question has been the subject of much discussion, and there are arguments in favor of both.

If a novice buys a new machine his initial expense will probably be his only one for some time, if he is lucky enough to keep all parts well oiled and looke after the adjustments. Also, he must watch the inflation of his tires, and keep them up to standard. But, the chances are as he is inexperienced with gas engines that he will have trouble and pay dearly for his experience.

On the other hand, an old machine is a great teacher, and the average novice who purchases a second-hand mount learns to ride, and also learns how to look after a motorcycle, because the defects of any second-hand machine will force themselves on his attention so strongly that he will become conversant with the different parts just thru making adjustments that he would possibly never experience on a new machine. After he has knocked around for a season or two with an old clutch model he will then be able to purchase an up-to-date model with three-speeds, and turn in the old "crock" as part payment.

The strongest arguments in favor of a new machine, however, are that the new models are almost fool-proof; and the service given by the up-to-date motorcycle store, together with a guarantee against defects in mechanical parts and workmanship, make it almost impossible for the novice to go wrong.

SOLDER CABLE ENDS AND AVOID TROUBLE.

No matter whether the cable on the motorcycle carries current or transmits a pull, the fanning of the ends will cause trouble. In the case of the magneto or lighting cable, "whiskers" at the terminal will cause puzzling short circuits. On the control cable the lever or clip will become loosened and the control thus become inoperative. The remedy in both cases is to solder the ends and file off all projections.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Overhaul Carbureter.

My 12 h. p. motor ran finely for 300 miles after a recent overhaul, but now bucks when the throttle is slightly opened. The carbureter parts work all right as far as I can judge, but the motor runs at high speed with the throttle closed. Retarding the spark does not cut down the motor speed in the least, and at half retard the motor stops dead.

It is rather difficult for us to judge without seeing the motor and knowing how good the overhaul was. Your trouble may be a worn cam surface on the carbureter, where the roller on the needle valve arm rubs. This is usually the cause of symptoms such as you describe. Have the carbureter overhauled for wear. Also, try a smaller low speed adjustment and verify the spark setting by the maker's catalog.

For Elderly Couple.

I would like your advice on the choice of a three or four-wheeled machine for a couple aged about 50 years. They have given up a light automobile owing to its being too large, but are not in favor of the sidecar combination.

We suggest either a light sidecar attached to a lightweight motorcycle, or a Smith Flyer. The light sidecar would have to be built to order, but such a combination should be easily within the power of the gentleman to drive.

Autoped Co. of America.

I would like to know the name of a two wheel in tandem motor device which I saw on a motion picture screen recently. There is a motor in front and the rider stands up. Please give me the address of the maker also.

The machine is the Autoped, made by the Autoped Company of America, Long Island City, N.Y.

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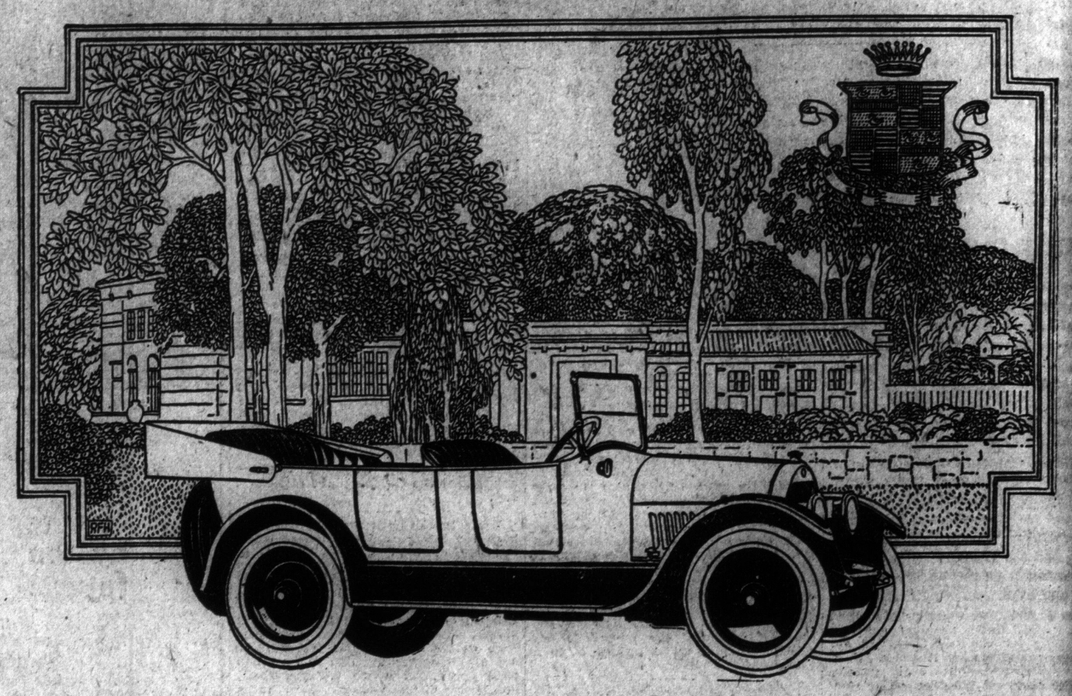
Cadillac Standard of the World



Fourth Year and Fiftieth Thousand
The New Type 57 Cadillac

YOU are safe in expecting great things from this new Cadillac.

You know the goodness that has gone before.

You know that for three years now the Cadillac has concentrated on the one type—the V-type eight-cylinder.

In all that time Cadillac engineers have devoted their energies and their skill to the perfection of a principle, and to the raising of a standard.

The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac embodying that principle now enters its fourth year and its fiftieth thousand.

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It means, of course, that you gain immensely by every one of the forty-nine thousand that have gone before. All the experience gained and all the excellence attained must culminate in the greatest of all cars which a great factory has ever built.

Those who know the Cadillac, know it for certain refinements of performance—peculiar to itself.

These are Cadillac marks of distinction—recognized and admitted everywhere—raised to a new pitch of perfection.

The new car is brought closer than ever to that ideal in which the motive power is completely forgotten. You who have reveled in the superlative smoothness that enabled you to relax both mind and body, will find a new measure of relaxation now.

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The new Cadillac adds honor to a long line of fine cars.

We believe that it approaches more closely to real greatness than any motor car the world has yet produced.

The Cadillac Type-57 Chassis will be available with the following body styles: Standard Seven-Passenger Car, Five-Passenger Phaeton, Two-Passenger Roadster with Rumble Seat, Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria, Five-Passenger Brougham, Four-Passenger Town Limousine and Town Landaulet, Seven-Passenger Limousine, Landaulet and Imperial.

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FRANKLIN DEALER SCENARIO EXPERT

Puts on Unique Demonstration in Detroit for Movies.

The people of Detroit are so familiar with automobiles that it takes the unusual to get their attention. A few days ago a four-year old youngster was seen pulling a Franklin touring car down Woodward avenue, one of the main thorofares of the city, with a diminutive playmate at the steering wheel.

Of course, a crowd gathered and this was just what was wanted, for it made a splendid background for the picture the moving-picture man was taking.

With his little girl as the leading lady, and himself as the leading man, the Franklin dealer at Detroit, had staged a scenario to show the "talking points" of the car. The "plot" started at his residence and the first scene showed the hero driving his daughter and chum to a lawn party, after which the youngsters conceived the idea of playing horse and wagon with "dad's" auto.

The little Doughty girl tied her skipping rope to the lamp bracket, while her playmate hopped to the steering gear and the car was easily pulled down the street, several blocks, while a crowd gathered to watch the fun.

The next scene presented Mr. Doughty in an expert driving exhibition, thru one of the city parks. To show the road-holding qualities of his car, he did a snake curve at a 40-mile clip and no "cop" appeared on the scene to mar the film.

Preparation for a gasoline mileage test was the subject for the final scene, which brought out the strong points of the economy of the Franklin along gasoline consumption lines.

The initial appearance of the film of this little play made such a hit that Mr. Doughty has made arrangements to "stage" it in a chain of forty first-class theatres in his territory. It is expected that films of this type, exhibited by leading manufacturers of the automobile trade, will eventually become popular all over the country. The fact that this film made a hit in Detroit the city of automobiles establishes this method of interesting the public in automobiles.

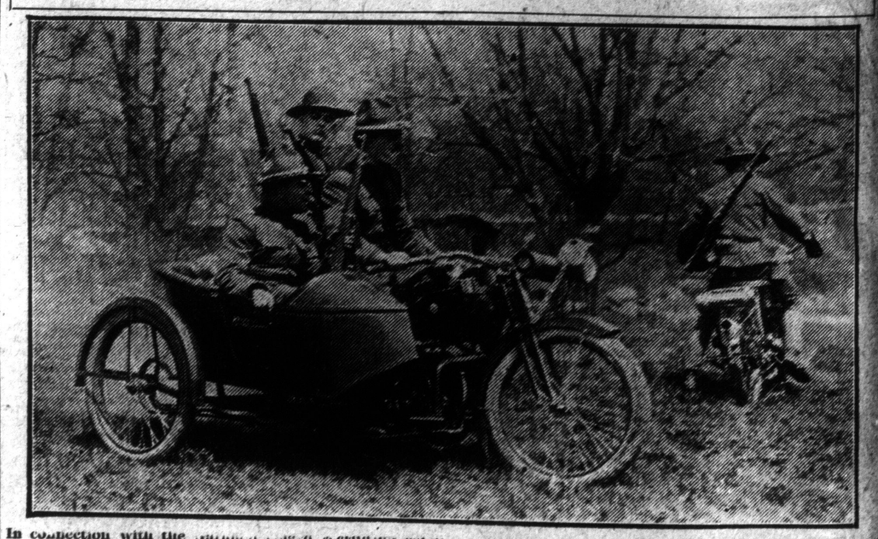
J. G. Vincent, vice-president in charge of engineering of the Packard Motor Car Company, has retired from his duties with that company during the period of the war.

Joseph Boyer, Jr., who is financially interested in the Frontenac racing cars which have scored so many successes this year and which won the Cincinnati speedway race of Decoration Day, says that there will be no entry from this team for any 200 mile contest for so small a purse as $10,000. Mr. Boyer says that to race for such purses is out of the question with such expensive creations as the Frontenac and with the risk which is taken in all such races at high speed.

Horace P. Murphy, manager of the annual automobile contest at the famous Trenton Fair at Trenton, N. J., has announced Friday, September 7, as automobile day. Due to the size of the purses and the track and annual attendance these races drew each year many of the leading drivers of racing cars.

The office force of the Harroun Motors Corporation has been concentrating at the manufacturing base at Wayne.

WITH THE U. S. ARMY



In connection with the [illegible] enlist 3000 more men, a demonstration was held in Van Cortlandt Park, in which infantry, engineers, motorcar battery and motorcycle detachments participated. Photo shows the cycle detachment of the 71st Regiment.
—American Press Association.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS

ALEXANDRA

TOMORROW night will be the appointed time to laugh, for the funniest of all farce comedies will be presented by Edward H. Robins and the Robins Players when they will present for the first time in stock on any stage "A Full House." It was decided by critical New York, that this new comedy by Fred Jackson is quite the most laughable entertainment that has been devised for many years. A funny idea has been elaborated with many a novel twist, comedy characters have been created and humorous lines have been written to give additional point to amusing situations, and the total result is "A Full House" crowded with laughter, bursting with fun and jammed to the utmost capacity with good, clean, wholesome entertainment. For the last week of his present season, Mr. Robins has secured Elsie Ferguson's great society comedy drama, which had such a long run last season in New York, "Shirley Kaye." The Robins production will be the first presentation on any stage in Canada.

* * * * * *

LOEW'S

IT IS not often that one hears hisses and cries of "shame" during the production of an elaborate motion picture, but that is what happens at every performance of "Redemption" with Evelyn Nesbit and her six-year-old son, Russell Thaw, in the leading roles, who will be seen this week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. In this, her screen debut, Miss Nesbit is the principal figure in a story of her life, in which the thrill and tense interest of its narrative and great mother love is displayed by the heroine. Heading the vaudeville bill is the Uneeda Girls, with five principal characters and a stunning beauty chorus, presenting a fascinating musical comedy, which includes all the latest song hits from the leading Broadway musical productions. As an added attraction, Eddie Foyer, "the man of a thousand poems," will entertain with his latest selections. Grace Hanson, the "Song Beauty" will be along with a new budget of melodies, and an unique act will be that of the Oxford Trio, who skilfully play basketball on bicycles. Connors and Hyack have a mirth-provoking specialty, and the Dunobs are clever comedy acrobats. The Young Trio will offer something new in a singing and dancing specialty. The Pathe Weekly News and other comedy film features will be shown on the screen, rounding off one of the best variety bills of the season.

* * * * * *

HIPPODROME

THE story of a brave little Irish girl who robbed from the rich to give to the poor is the theme of "Peggy, the Will o' the Wisp," the five-part Metro feature, starring the dainty little film actress, Mabel Taliaferro, which headlines the bill at the Hippodrome this week. How she dared her sweetheart, Neil Dacey, to capture and unmask the "highwayman," and how the bravery and cleverness of the girl saved this same Dacey from the shadow of death is unfolded in a series of thrilling scenes. The picture will be shown at 1.55, 4.15 and 8.15 p.m. Another big feature of the Hippodrome this week will be the Pathe News. This is one of the best educational features ever shown. The spectators are first transported to San Francisco, where thousands of Uncle Sam's troops are encamped. From San Francisco the scene moves to Leon Springs, Texas, where other interesting scenes are shown. The launching of four submarines at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, is then shown. Pictures of the famous Capt. Guyheimer, the daring French aviator, are seen. The arrival at the port of Athens, Greece, of the allied warships, the conservation of food, the departure of American troops, the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, recruiting in Chicago, and a German onslaught at Recon, France, are other striking features. In addition to the special feature pictures the management offers an all-star vaudeville bill containing clever sketches, singing and dancing, musical revues and aerial and acrobatic offerings that require skill and daring.

* * * * * *

STAR

MUSICAL revue of the hilarious sort will be presented at the Star this week by the "Lady Buccaneers," a burlesque attraction that claims a number of talented principals and a couple of dozen agreeable young chorus girls who sing and dance and wear modish gowns better than the average. "Spending a Million" is the name of the farce to be given. It is said to be an amusing skit. It tells a story in funny fashion of how a couple of "bucks" start out to get rid of a "bundle" that fell to their share thru the demise of their lunatic uncle. The chief comedy roles are assigned to Frederick Hacket and Harry Hubner, the former portraying Irish and the latter Hebrew characters. At every performance Mermadia and her four mermaids will be seen in a sensational diving and swimming act. Mermadia is not only the champion long distance swimmer of the world, but she is the champion high diver and best all-round aquatic artist in America. Mermadia will meet all comers at the Star in a contest of high and fancy diving on Friday night. Cash prizes will be given. On Monday at 12.30, noon, Mermadia will dive from the bridge of the Dalhousie City, foot of Yonge street.

16TH WEEK ALEXANDRA Aug. 13

THE COOLEST OF CLEAN PLAYS PLACE IN TOWN

THE SEAL OF THE ROBINS PLAYERS

AND A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY INCLUDING MISS VIRGINIA FOX BROOKS

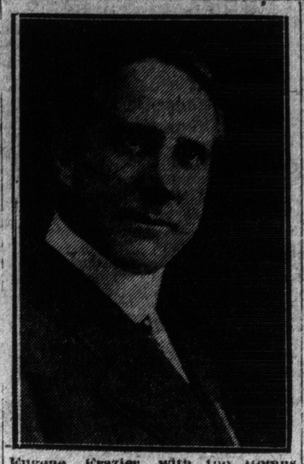
CLEVERLY PRODUCED

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE 65 DEGREES

FIRST PRESENTATION IN STOCK
NEW YORK'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS

A FULL HOUSE

By FRED JACKSON
THE COMEDY THAT NEVER HESITATES.
"Furious fun rages—breaks all speed laws from the very beginning and never slackens. IMMENSE!—N. Y. Herald.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY—ALL SEATS 25c.
CURTAINS PROMPTLY AT 2.15 AND 8.15 P.M.



Eugene Frazier, with the Robins Players.

SPARKLING COMEDY BY ROBINS PLAYERS

"A Full House" Will Be Presented at Alexandra This Week.

MOST AMUSING EVENTS

Fund of Good Humor All the Time in This Story.

After three weeks of drama, Edward H. Robins and the Robins Players, for the sixteenth week of their summer engagement, are going to present for the first time in stock on any stage Fred Jackson's great farce comedy success, "A Full House," which, under the management of H. H. Frazee scored such a terrific hit when it was presented at the Alexandra during the month of September 1916.

Especially prepared for laughing purposes, "A Full House" should prove as great a drawing card for this popular company as it did when it was given here by the traveling company. "A Full House" while it is suggestive of the great indoor sport, "poker," has nothing whatever to do with this great pastime, but it refers to a Riverside drive apartment house, which is invaded by a thief who has lost the proceeds of his latest robbery, and is hot on the trail of the young lawyer who had unknowingly changed grips with him in the excitement of a railway wreck.

To them also come a busy detachment of police, and the complications of a most amusing story follow in breathless succession.

Edward H. Robins will be seen in the part made famous by Walter Jones, and as Mr. Robins has proven himself a comedian of the highest order, it is safe to assume that he is going to get the utmost out of the part. Miss Helen Travers will have one of those character studies such as she had in "Mile a Minute Kendall;" this time it will be that of the stupid servant. The other members of the company will be cast with the usual Robins thoroness in order that they will be seen to the best advantage.

EXCEPTIONAL BILL AT LOEW'S THIS WEEK

New Miniature Musical Comedy Show Will Head Bill.

A top-notch bill of vaudeville with the Uneeda Girls as the premier feature, will occupy the boards next week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. There are five principals in the feature act, also a stunning beauty chorus with excellent voices. The act which is made up of breezy "bits" from the leading Broadway musical comedy hits of the season, is said to be somewhat out of the ordinary. The chorus is most brilliantly and handsomely gowned.

As an added feature, Eddie Foyer, familiarly known as "The Man of a Thousand Poems," will entertain in his own inimitable style with an act which is entirely new. Grace Hanson, the "Song Beauty," will be along with a budget of new melodies and popular hits which will be sure to please.

Other entrancing features will embrace: The Oxford Trio, who will introduce a novelty act. They skilfully play basketball while mounted on bicycles in a manner which keeps the enthusiasm at high pitch. Connors and Mack are unique entertainers; the Dunobs perform some thrilling stunts on horizontal bars, and the Young Trio have a dancing and singing act which is most pleasing.

The Pathe Weekly News pictures will be shown, also several comedy film features constructed for laughing purposes only.

OLD IRISH SCENERY USED IN PHOTOPLAY

"Peggy, the Will o' the Wisp," Production at the Hippodrome This Week.

The war has denied many who love to travel the privilege of seeing the old country. Ireland of today is famed as one of the beauty spots of the world. Its quaint taverns are among the more famous sights for which the Emerald Isle is famous. One of these interesting buildings is used as a background for one of the scenes in "Peggy, the Will O' the Wisp," the Metro wonderplay, written by Katharine Kavanaugh, directed by Tod Browning, in which Mabel Taliaferro will be seen at the Hippodrome Theatre all this week.

The scene was designed by Robert Farrell, an Irish artist, who was injured at Verdun and who has an honorable discharge from the Allied army. The tavern as pictured in the Metro wonder-play is an exact duplicate of one in the County Galway in Ireland, and all of the actors who appear in the scene where born in the old country.

ROBBED THE RICH TO PAY THE POOR

Interesting Story of an Irish Girl at the Hippodrome.

HEADLINES FINE BILL

Picture That Holds the Attention From Start to Finish.

Charming Mabel Taliaferro, talented Metro star will headline the bill at the Hippodrome next week in "Peggy, Will O' The Wisp" a delightfully interesting story of an Irish girl who, like Rory O'More, stole from the rich to give to the poor. It is a picture that will hold the attention of an audience from the start to the finish. The story is as follows:

Peggy Desmond is in love with Captain Neil Dacey. Her hand is sought in marriage by Terence O'Malley, the worthless young nephew of Squire O'Malley. Squire O'Malley promises to pay off the indebtedness on the Desmond estate if Peggy will marry Terence but she refuses to do so.

Peggy has the interests of the poor people very much at heart. She worries over the cruelty of Squire O'Malley to his tenants. She discusses the situation with Neil, and he laughingly mentions "Rory O'More, who robbed from the rich to give to the poor." This gives Peggy an idea on which she acts.

Before long the countryside is ringing with the news of a mysterious highwayman, who robs the rich to give to the poor. Squire O'Malley is the first victim. Captain Neil Dacey is ordered to catch the highwayman. A spirit of bravado prompts Peggy to rob Neil himself. She goes to his house in his absence and he returns and catches her. Peggy tries to escape but he tears the mask from her face and then recalls to her a promise she made him that if he caught "The Will of the Wisp" she would marry him.

Their conversation is interrupted by footsteps. Peggy hides among the curtains and hears the men say that Squire O'Malley has been murdered and that Neil's pistol has been found beside the body. Neil is taken to jail.

Then follows many unhappy hours for the lovers. Peggy makes her way to her home sad at heart. It looks as tho just when her happiness seems complete, fate intervenes and shatters all that she has to live for. In the meantime, Lieutenant Dacey is pacing the floor of his jail cell, racking his mind for an idea that will prove his innocence. He cannot recall how his pistol got into the hands of the person who murdered Squire O'Malley. Everyone is sorry for the young officer, but the circumstantial evidence is very strong against him, and many of his friends desert him.

Peggy is certain of Neil's innocence, but she has no proof of it. She finds a clue when she visits Neil in jail. Acting on that clue she puts on her highway constume, forces Terence O'Malley to confess that it was he and not Neil who murdered the Squire, and after bringing him to justice gives her heart to the dashing young officer.

Evelyn Nesbit, in the great dramatic photo production, "Redemption," at Loew's this week.

SHEA'S RE-OPENS WITH FINE BILL

Elizabeth Price and Charles King Headline Coming Program.

MANY OTHER FEATURES

Specially Prepared Entertainment for Beginning of Season.

Commencing with a matinee, Monday, Aug. 20. Shea's theatre will reopen for the 1917-18 season with an all-star bill headed by those versatile entertainers, Elizabeth Brice and Charles King. These two artists are probably two of the most popular entertainers that have ever appeared in Toronto. They present a bright, wholesome singing, dancing and comedy offering which they call "A Bit of Musical comedy."

Joseph B. Bernard, the well-known comedian is another smart feature of the bill in his newest comedy sketch "Who Is She?". It is a clever little playlet replete with humorous situations and clean, wholesome comedy lines. Phina and company present a singing and dancing offering that is said to be unexcelled in vaudeville. The season's newest dances together with a numeber of the more stately old-fashioned numbers will prove very attractive.

Nellie and Sara Kouns are newcomers to Toronto and in their clever little sketch "A Song Recital" are sure of an enthusiastic reception. The The Bullowa Girls with a merry musical melange and several other features of all-star calibre should make the re-opening of Shea's Theatre for the coming season a notable event.

It is important to not that the prices for Saturday Matinee on the lower floor will be fifty cents while the customary charge of twenty-five cents will be made on the upper floors. Patrons of Shea's are urged to renew their subscription seats just as soon as possible.

Grace Hanson, the "Queen of Comediennes" at Loew's this week.

COMING TO LOEW'S.

A particularly pleasing and entertaining photodrama, "The Family Honor," with Robert Warwick and June Elvidge as the stars, will be seen the week of Aug. 20 at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. Mr. Warwick enacts the role of a man who goes to great lengths to save his brother from the wiles of a wicked woman. He succeeds, but how? The manner forms a startling surprise and leads up to the stunning climax which is one of the big features of this superb picture.

INVARIABLY.

A short cut often takes the longest, quoth the sage.

Yes, replied the cheerful idiot, especially at the barber shop.—Cornell Widow.

Winter Garden
Every Evening 7.30
All Seats Reserved
15c--25c

LOEW'S VAUDEVILLE

Yonge St. Theatre
Continuous
12 Noon Till 10 p.m.
Matinees--10c-15c
Evenings--10c-15c-25c

JULIUS STEGER Presents

EVELYN NESBIT
AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW

A Photo Drama of Life Depicted With Relentless Truth

IN

"REDEMPTION"

PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JULIUS STEGER AND JOSEPH A. GOLDEN

A WONDERFUL MORAL LESSON FEARLESSLY DRAWN FROM THE HEART OF A GREAT TRAGEDY

GRACE HANSON
STUDY IN MELODIES

CONNORS & MACK
UNIQUE FUNMAKERS

SULLIVAN TRIO
INTERNATIONAL DANCERS

'The Uneeda Girls'
Musical Comedy
9-Clever People-9

EDDIE FOYER
MAN OF A THOUSAND POEMS

OXFORD TRIO
BASKETBALL ON BICYCLES

GEO. HOLMER & CO.
COMEDY PLAYLET

WAR LEFT OUT OF ALL MUSICAL SHOWS

Beyond a Few Hits at the Germans, There Is No War Flavor.

MUSIC PREDOMINATES

All Productions for the Coming Year Will Be Semi-Musical.

BY BRETT PAGE.

New York, August.—It did not take long for New Yorkers to place a tag on the new theatrical season, to classify, label and characterize in broad general terms the—what shall one say?—motif of the prodominant drama of the season 1917-18.

The first guess of the initial-nighters was wrong, all wrong. Outside of the occasional waving of a flag by the show girls on the extreme outside edges of the semi-circle of beauty and symmetry, and a joke or two on the Germans, the war motif is chiefly conspicuous by its studious avoidance by authors and playwrights.

Musical plays, with marked novelty, and spectacles with and without music —these are the things which theatregoers living and visiting in the metropolis will be regaled, while our boys are blazing away in the trenches of France.

Take, for instance, the latest announcement from that virile, tho comparatively new combination of producers, William Elliott, Ray Comstock and Morris Gest.

First on the list is an announcement concerning plans for the new season with reference to "Oh! Boy!" the only musical comedy that lasted the summer out on Broadway.

Next is an announcement that "Leave it to Jane" will open in New York the tihrd week in August. "Jane" is chiefly interesting because of two facts: One is that it is a musical comedy version of George Ade's famous old farce, "The College Widow," and the other fact which will fix it in the memory is that the "Widow" was constructed into its new form by those jolly conspirators, Jerome Kern, Guy Bolton and H. G. Wodehouse.

Kern wrote the music last season for "Have a Heart" and "Love o' Mike" and "Oh! Boy!" and Bolton and Wodehouse had as conspicuous success weaving lyrics and constructing librettos.

The third announcement by Elliott, Comstock and Gest concerns the reappearance of Alice Nielson as a comic opera star. The name of her new vehicle is "Kitty Darlin'," which is just another way of saying "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," for it is none other than a musical comedy version of Belasco's old play—this transformation also brought about by the intrepid Bolton and the inimitable Wodehouse. The music is by Primi.

The fourth announcement concerns plans for "Chu Chin Chow," a "musical spectacle of the east," which will be transplanted from London to Gotham.

The fifth and last announcement reminds theatregoers and the press that "The Wanderer," a spectacle presented at the Manhattan Opera House last season, will re-open for a limited stay at the same temple of amusement.

There you are: Three musical plays, one spectacle with music, and one spectacle without. The announcements of most of the other producers contain about the same ingredients with slight changes in formula. Of course, there will be farces, dramas and melodramas—Otis Skinner, Walker Whiteside, David Warfield and Maude Adams don't sing—but there won't be enough to hurt the feelings of the tired business man—I am beginning to think he is fatigued chiefly with ragtime, slapstick and indignation.

Miss Ethel Intropodi of the Robins Players.

While on the subject, let it be recorded that "The Follies" is having the biggest season in its career; the Winter Garden reports the same success; "Hitchy-Koo," another revue of the same stamp, never stops packing them in; New Wayburn is staging for Ziegfeld and Dillingham another musical extravaganza for the Century and another midnight show for the Cocoanut Grove atop the last named temple of art — and, lo, here comes Arthur Hammerstein, who insists he is about to inaugurate another hardy annual, the first of which will flourish under the title of "Hammerstein's Annual Musical Comedy, Series of 1918."

* * *

The following are some—just a few —other musical plays which are assured of a Broadway showing this season: "Going Up," sponsored by Cohan and Harris, and reconstructed by Otto Hauerback from "The Aviator," a farce by James Montgomery; "Good-Bye, Boys," produced by Samuel Blair, and with Natalie Alt in the cast; "De Luxe Annie," financed by Arthur Hammerstein; and featuring Willette Kershaw; "The Rambler Rose," a Smith-Jacobi concoction, starring Joseph Cawthorn and Julia Sanderson; "The Beautiful One," produced by Cohan and Harris, and written by Louis Hirsch and Rennold Wolf; "Irving Berlin"—that really isn't the name, but Irving has written the music, lyrics and liberetto, so why don't Cohan and Harris just name him and make it a thoro job? Kern, Bolton and Wodehouse are writing one for Savage; the Shuberts are ready to produce one by Sigmund Romberg to be known as "'Twas Once in May". Speaking of the last-named firm they must have fully a dozen musical shows in preparation. Klaw and Erlanger have several, and George Cohan has intimated that he is going to write another "revue". All the while, R. H. Burnside is about the busiest man in New York, trying to make the Hippodrome outdo its former achievements. And here I was, almost forgetting to mention that the irrepressible George Stone is due to shine forth in all his coming spendor in a successor to "Chin Chin".

New Yorkers are waiting to see just how funny Stone is now that his partner, Geo. Montgomery has passed away. While on the subject of deaths, the heart of all theatregoers goes out to George M. Cohan in the loss of his father, Jere M. Cohan. Who doesn't remember and respect the memory of the senior partner in "The Four Cohans" of olden days.

* * *

Gladys Brockwell's next production will be called "The Soul of Satan" and will probably be released the latter part of this month. Bertram Grassby and Charles Clary have the leading roles among the supporting players.

* * *

Wanda Petit, a comparatively new actress to motion pictures, has been transferred from studios at Fort Lee, N. J., to Hollywood, Cal. It is planned for her to appear in comedies.

* * *

Marcia Harris, who played in George Broadhurst's "Rich Man, Poor Man," has joined the Fox forces for a coming production.

"LOVE OR JUSTICE" SPLENDID STORY

Louise Glaum Presents Unique Drama at Strand Next Week.

'MANHATTAN MADNESS'

Douglas Fairbanks Stars in This Quick-Moving Melodrama.

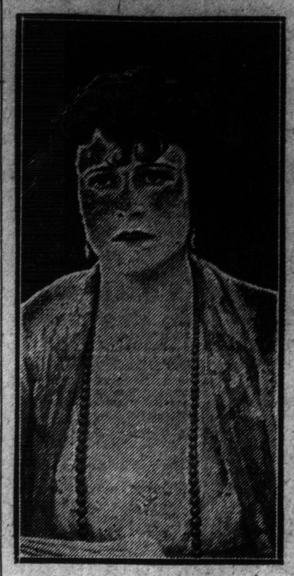
"Love or Justice?" That is the question before the young prosecuting attorney. In the prisoners' box before him sits a woman of wonderous beauty, a queen of the underworld, who has once enthralled him with her siren charms. She has made for him the greatest sacrifice that woman can make for the man she loves. She is now on trial for her life—an alleged murderess. Such is the roll of Louise Glaum, the fascinating and bizarre star, in "Love or Justice," the powerful and compelling triangle photo-drama, which will be presented at the Strand Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next.

Louise Glaum has been seen in many fine vehicles, notably in "The Wolf Woman," and "Sweetheart of the Doom," but it may be doubted whether she has ever appeared in a photoplay so adapted to her personality and temperament as "Lucy or Justice?" In this photoplay she appears as "Nan," an uncrowned queen of the demi-monde. In one of the most wretched resorts of the slums she has met Jack Dunn, who has been at one time a brilliant lawyer, but who has fallen a bit into the drug habit, and they have formed a loose kind of partnership. Nan, who is a woman of brains, influences the derelict for good, getting him away from the drug habit. She awakens his ambitions, and arouses his gratitude, and he would make her his wife, but she knows that her past forbids. Making the supreme sacrifice, she breaks with Dunn, letting him believe that she is unfaithful to him. Then, after many years, they stand together face to face in a court of justice, and their destinies are sealed forever by the answer to the query, "Love or Justice"?

People who think that they don't like motion pictures should see Fairbanks at his best. And to see Douglas Fairbanks at his best, is to see him in "Manhattan Madness," the great Triangle feature, which will be presented at the Strand Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday next. Any person who can derive no amusement for this merry, fast melodrama, must be correct in supposing that he is stone blind. But you—you who read these lines, are not film blind. Therefore, if you want to see Fairbanks at his best; if you want to enjoy his "pep"; if you want to laugh with him, do not fail to visit the Strand Theatre on either Wednesday or Thursday next.

For the same two days of the week, there will also be presented another of the splendid two-reel O. Henry comedies, a two-reel Mack Sennett Keystone, Pathe News, and Pathe Travel Picture.

Never has Gail Kane been seen to greater advantage, and never has she had a more wholesome and more charming role, than in "The Upper Crust," the fine Mutual-American feature which will headline the bill at the Strand Theatre on Friday and Saturday next. As Molly O'Toole, a young woman on the verge of starvation, Gail Kane, answers an ad for a housekeeper. On applying at the home of Mrs. Todd, a rich widow, she is accepted, and sent forthwith to take charge of the latter's country home. She is mistaken for Mrs. Todd by the villagers, and in a mischievous mood poses as that lady. This rashness gets her into trouble, out of which she is helped by Mrs. Todd's son, who has passed himself off as her chauffeur. And, so the situation develops in a most amusing fashion



Kitty Gordon in "Forget-Me-Not," a charming and realistic photoplay at the Regent this week.

until they fall in love with each other, and their "mistaken" identities are cleared up.

SMART JAP BOY BOWS TO SCREEN

Hashimura Togo Discovers the Moving Picture in Sessue Hayakawa.

Seventeen years ago there was a cub reporter in San Francisco who every once in a while would get an assignment that had to do with Japs. He got to know the Japanese mind very well and he got to know Jap-American dialect even better. When he became a free lance writer the cub reporter began to recount some of his ideas about the Jap and his American ways, and it was thus that Hashimura Togo was born a figure destined to spread the fame of Wallace Irwin broadcast.

Last year Wallace Irwin went to a picture show in which a young Jap named Hayakawa appeared in the leading part. To Irwin, it was Togo come to life. As a matter of fact, Sessue Hayakawa, Paramount star, is a real Hashimura Togo. He was a dutiful and studious Jap boy in the flowery kingdom, but when it came time to train as a naval lieutenant he decided he would rather act instead. So he came to America. Togo did the same thing (in the mind of Wallace Irwin.) Togo's American experiences were remarkably like Hayakawa's and when Irwin began to put his Jap hero into film form he combined the lives of the two, the real man and the fiction man. The result will be the debut of Togo on the screen.

"The Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy" added to the measure of fame that has made Wallace Irwin one of the foremost American humorists. He wrote "Omar Khayyam, Jr.," "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," "Fairy Tales up to Now," "At the Sign of the Dollar," and a number of other contributions to the humor of the day. But it remained for his Jap to introduce him to the immortality of the films.

"Hashimura Togo" adapted for the screen makes an ideal vehicle for Hayakawa. The early part of Togo's life will be screened and into the story of his humorous experiences as a servant in an American household has been woven a romance that will provide a lot of thrilling situations and genuine love interests. The picture will be released by Paramount August 19.

GHOSTS DID NOT BOTHER METRO'S PROPERTY MAN

Slept in Haunted House and Failed to See the Spectres.

Sometimes a person who has something that a motion picture director wants disposes of it at a reasonable price. This was true recently when Edwin Carewe, who is at Fort Lee, N. Y., directing Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "The Compact," bought a complete house in Arctic City, close by Fort Lee, for $75. The owner of the house asked Mr. Carewe to set a figure on it, and the latter said:

"Well, I'll give you $75 for it as it stands."

The old fellow almost took Carewe's breath away when he said: "Sold. Give me the money and take the house."

The house was moved a couple of blocks to the location desired by the director. That night the director was telling of his bargain in the lobby of the hotel in Fort Lee. A native overheard him.

"You didn't git no bargain," said he. "That old feller's been tryin' to rent or sell that house for ten years. It's haunted. The last person that lived there killed his wife right in the front door, and no one has lived in it since."

Jimmy Sweeney, the property man, looked at the fellow in amazement.

"The house is haunted, is it?" said Sweeney.

"It sure is," was the rejoinder.

"Well," said Sweeney. "You're a nut, and to prove it to you I'll sleep there myself tonight."

Sweeney did, and he waited until the native came the next morning to awaken him. The old man and Sweeney looked up. "I'll be right with you," said the ghost defier as he started for his breakfast.

As for the serious drama of the season—let's wait a week and see more about that!

* * *

"Bab's Burglar," the first "subdeb" story by Mary Roberts Rinehart, in which Marguerite Clark portrays the character of a 17-year-old school girl has been completed.

BEWARE OF STRANGERS WHOEVER THEY MAY BE

Interesting Theme Treated in Novel Manner, Carries a Strong Moral.

It does not take much of a prophet to propheay that "Beware of Strangers," the tremendously gripping Selig photoplay, which will be presented at the Strand Theatre for the entire week of Sept. 3, will prove in Toronto, as elsewhere, to be the sensation of the hour in the world of photoplaydom. It is quite lurid enough to appeal to the most satiated appetites, while its theme is one that interests while it repels. The moral is "Beware of Strangers." No matter how sweet, or suave, or smiling, Mr. Stranger may be, do not trust him with either your money or yourself. If you do, you are liable to be blackmailed.

This, and the reason why it is so, are pointed out very clearly in this romance, built on the individual incidents committed with the case recently brought to justice by the United States Department of Justice by which department the photoplay is specially endorsed.

An imposing cast includes Thomas Santschi, Bessie Eyton, and Fritzi Brunnette.

Italian women of Philadelphia will be inobilized by the state department of labor and industry to handle the berry crops of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Miss Eleanor Putzki has won the golden eagle, the highest honor a girl scout can win. She is only seven years of age, and has already won 25 merit marks.

Mabel Taliaferro in Peggy, The Will o' the Wisp"

Dainty Mabel Taliaferro will be featured in "Peggy, Will o' the Wisp," the five-part Metro feature that will headline an all-star bill at the Hippodrome this week.

Don't forget the comedies. The unparalleled success of "Turn to the Right" last season, coupled with the success of "The Boomerang" the previous season is sure to bring out quite a large assortment of plays built along the same general lines. Klaw and Erlanger stand responsible for "Here Comes the Bride", by Max Marcin, and Roy Atwell; Victor Mapes, co-author of "The Boomerang", has a new one, "The Lassoo" which will open the Lyceum; J. Fred Zimmerman has produced one written by Frank Craven and entitled, "This Way Out"; Wodehouse and Bolton have one called "Piccadilly Jim", which is absolutely without music; Edward Peple's contribution is "Friend Martha", featuring Edmund Breeze; A. H. Woods has several, chiefly "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" written by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan.

STAR ENTHUSIASTIC OVER HER FILM WORK

Julia Sanderson at Last Hears the Call of the "Movies."

"Yes, it took years to persuade me, but now, here I am—a screen enthusiast!" and Miss Sanderson smiled at her interviewer.

As many managers will remember, it is true that Miss Sanderson has remained impervious to any and all offers to appear before the screen, no matter how large and glittering the offer might be.

"I have been so busy," the star explained. "Every moment has been filled up, with nothing left over for a holiday. When there was a week or so of breathing space, I have always fled abroad, partly for the friends I have, and partly for the week's enforced rest on board a rest my health demanded.

"When I heard that there was going to be a company with Charles Frohman's name on it I was immediately interested, and when the Empire All Star Corporation made me a generous offer, I accepted. And I never was happier in my life. From early morning until late at night I thought about my work and looked forward to it. And I hope that people will enojy seeing "The Runaway" as much as I enjoyed making it."

After months of endeavor, Miss Ruth Law, the daring aviatress, has obtained permission to wear a regulation non-commissioned recruiting officer's uniform of khaki.

As soon as my wife makes up our mind, we are going to move to the beach.

ALL THIS WEEK

Continuous Performance 12 noon to 10.45 p.m.
PRICES 10c 15c 25c

Regent
ADELAIDE ST.
WEST OF YONGE.

ALL THIS WEEK

PERFECT VENTILATION — COOLED BY FROZEN AIR

The Regent Presents

KITTY GORDON

With MONTAGU LOVE in

"FORGET ME NOT"

GORGEOUS COSTUMES, LAVISH PRODUCTION

Added Attraction---DR. HARVEY ROBB---Piano Solos

SIDNEY DREW IN A CLEVER COMEDY

REGENT NEWS WEEKLY BIG EVENTS PICTURED

THE INCOMPARABLE REGENT ORCHESTRA
WINNING NEW LAURELS

COMING SOON---THE FAMOUS GOLDWYN PICTURES

Shea's Theatre Re-Opens

THE HOME OF VAUDEVILLE

Matinees Daily 25c Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c
Saturday Matinee 25c and 50c

Week, Mon. Aug. 20th

PHINA & CO.
Singers and Dancers

NELLIE AND SARAH KOUNS
A Song Recital

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King
in
"A BIT OF MUSICAL COMEDY"

Joseph B. BERNARD
Presents
"Who Is She?"

And An Assembly of All-Star Attractions

NOTE: The management of Shea's Theatre requests the patrons to renew subscription seats as early as possible.

SATURDAY MATINEE ALL LOWER FLOOR 50c

ALWAYS AN ALL STAR BILL

KITTY GORDON IN "FORGET-ME-NOT"

Popular Actress at Regent This Week in Striking Story.

OTHER FINE FEATURES

Dr. Harvey Robb Gives Piano Solos, Which Will Add to Program.

Toronto will welcome Kitty Gordon the coming week in her presentation of "Forget-Me-Not," which the Regent presents. In this picture the well known actress wins new laurels. There are various phases which she must interpret from the Corsican peasant to the wife of a marquis. This she does with remarkable skill, and in so doing creates intense interest in the story which is told. One sees her first as the sweetheart of a fisherman, and in their simple way they become engaged. While he is far away on a fishing expedition the Marquis de Mohrivart enters her life, and the setting shifts to big city life where, thru devious paths the character is led into notorious company. The marquis turns out to be a French profligate.

The story reverts to the sea shore again. Gabriel, the girl's first love, returns, and after a terrible denunciation, having found himself deserted, flings himself over a cliff meeting instant death.

In Paris, six years later, the now marquise despatches her son to England to be educated. She is now the mistress of a gambling house which her husband has fitted up in the chateau in order to recoup his dissipated fortune. Sir Horace Welby is a patron and an ardent admirer of Marquise Stefanie de Mohrivart. After heavy losses he returns to England.

After Twenty Years.

Twenty years elapse, fortunes twist and turn. Charles de Mohrivart ignorant of his parents' mode of living, marries Rose Verney, the elder sister of Alice Verney, who is the fiance of Sir Horace Welby, and when Stefanie speaks of paying her son a visit Sir Horace Welby makes it plain that her company is not wanted.

In the meantime, Gabriel's brother has been on the scene, ostensibly to avenge the lover's death, but he loses his life's savings in gambling, and the plot turns again to new fields. In the end, however, the son is left peacefully alone, and the marquise and her companions leave him forever.

Kitty Gordon is seen to great advantage in the picture which was staged largely in Cuba, where beauty of shore line and rugged beach lent itself admirably to the scenic value of the play. Her gowns are gorgeous, and the entire production is lavishly staged.

A special feature in connection with this programme will be a series of piano solos by Dr. Harvey Robb. These will prove of great interest to his many admirers. The Regent Symphony Orchestra is noted for its originality, and will render some exceptional numbers under the direction of John Arthur.

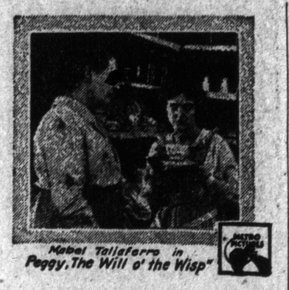
There is booked a new Sidney Drew comedy, which is laughable in the extreme. To forget even for a few minutes the routine of every day life and enjoy a heart laugh at Mr. Drew's expense is a happy event, and one which all will enjoy. The entire program then is one which ensures right royal entertainment.

One of the outstanding features of the Regent, and one which is a big factor in promoting "Regent Standard" is the pictured account of Canadian and foreign news events by the Regent News Weekly. This constitutes a camera-story of the things one would see had he the time—and the money—to travel wherever big events would take him. For the one who prefers to avoid a railway journey—especially in the hot weather—the picture newspaper brings an eye-witness description right home.

EXCEPTIONAL PLAYS IN TORONTO THIS SEASON

Many First Grade Productions To Be Seen Here This Season.

Among the many theatrical attractions that will be seen in Toronto this coming fall and winter season may be mentioned the following, The Bird of Paradise, The Flame, Kitty Darling with Alice Neilson in the title role, Canary Cottage, The Sky Pilot, Love O' Mike, Johnny Get your Gun, Experience, Wm. Collier, The 13th. Chair, Passing Show of 17, Chu Chin Chow (London's greatest success). Leave it to Jane and Oh Boy. Many of these shows will come direct from New York and give their first road performance in this city. Among the great artistes who will appear in concert may be mentioned Isolde Menges, the little English violinist. Menges is considered one of the three really great violinists before the public today.



Mabel Taliaferro in Peggy, The Will o' the Wisp

An interesting scene from "Peggy, Will o' the Wisp," the five-part Metro feature, starring charming Mabel Taliaferro, which heads the bill at the Hippodrome this week.

THEDA BARA HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Reckless Motorcyclist Forces Star's Limousine Close to Precipice.

The Theda Bara picture, "Cleopatra," nearly ended before it was begun, while the production was being made in Los Angeles. If one of the mountain roads which lead from Hollywood to Oxnard, Cal., where the desert scenes were taken for the photoplay, had been two inches narrower Miss Bara would have spent the following months in a hospital, instead of on the stage of the William Fox studio.

The artiste was returning from Oxnard late one afternoon at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Her car was descending one of the curves of the Conejo Grade when a motorcyclist, speeding at a rate of sixty miles an hour, suddenly shot around the curb directly in the path of Miss Bara's machine.

The star's chauffeur swerved to the side of the road to avoid hiting the oncoming cyclist. In so doing the heavy body of the limousine careened near the edge of the road. Two inches more to the side and the car would have dropped a thousand feet into a valley below.

For an instant the machine hovered over the edge of the cliff. Then the chauffeur regained control of it, righted the heavy body and drove on down the road.

It was not until she was at home that Miss Bara felt any effect of the experience. During the ride home she laughed about the occurance, and she spoke jokingly when she told her friends about it.

WARNS AGAINST FILMS.

Certain "French Official" War Scenes Are Not Official.

Edmond Ratisbonne, head of the French Official Pictorial Service in the United States, has had it called to his attention that there are at present being circulated a group of war pictures, advertised as "French Official," but containing faked scenes of a prejudicial character. M. Ratisbonne is sending out a warning to the following effect:

"It is unfortunate that certain unscrupulous parties are using patched up official pictures with other pictures which are not official, and which give a distorted and undesirable impression, and are offering these pictures to exhibitors as 'French Official.' I wish to call the attention of all patriotic exhibitors to the fact that these are times when the performances of the allied armies must not be misrepresented and that they should co-operate by preventing the exhibition of 'pirated' pictures.

"All owners of bona fide Official French War Pictures may obtain my written endorsement, and all exhibitors showing such pictures are urged to demand such evidence before booking pictures, which are represented to them as 'French Official'."

"LADY BUCCANEERS" PLAYING AT STAR

Clever Musical Farce of French Origin to Be Presented.

OUTDOOR ATTRACTION

Mermadia to Dive From the Bridge of Dalhousie City.

For the gratification of his clientelle this week at the Star Theatre, Manager Pierce has selected the "Lady Buccaneers," a modern burlesque show that has the necessary elements for an evening's enjoyment.

The first part of the entertainment is called "Spending a Million," a musical farce of French origin. It is said to be an ingenious affair with no offense in it, unless one chooses to think that a pair of gentlemen, who are in the habit of meeting young actresses at a fashionable resort; treating them to expensive dinners and cutting all sorts of capers, when their wives suppose that they are attending to their legitimate commercial pursuits, is an offence against the morals of society. The actresses succeed in wheedling a goodly portion of the "million" from the pockets of the gay, old "bucks," but how this is done would not be fair to tell in advance; however, their methods are mirth provoking and keep an audience laughing or applauding most of the time.

Those engaged to portray the various characters are: Frederick Hacket, Harry Hubner, Walter Benton, Frank Penny, Collin Suydam, Frankie Farrell, Margaret Clark, Ruby Thorn, Annie Goldie and Pauline Jannis, together with a chorus of twenty trim and pretty girls in fluffy costumes that are designed to display the physical charms of the "merry merry."

In addition to the regular company there will appear Mermadia and handsome diving nymphs in an aquatic entertainment that bears the stamp of novelty and skill.

As a special free outdoor attraction Mermaida will dive from the bridge of the Dalhousie City, foot of Yonge street, Monday, at 12.30 noon, and on Friday night at the Star she will meet all comers in a high and fancy diving contest. Cash prizes will be given.

BALANCE OF LIGHT AND SHADE.

Enterprising motion picture theaters have established what they call light rehearsals, in which colored lights that convey the mood of any given episode in a picture are used. Colored and often tinted film is introduced in sunset, moon and fire scenes. The newest step in refining film drama has been accomplished by the art direction corps of Goodwyn pictures, and the terms used for it in shop talk is "balance of light and shade."

George Walsh's new production under the direction of Richard Stanton has been titled "The Yankee Way." Seena Owen will appear in the cast.

Gail Kane in "The Upper Crust" at the Strand Friday and Saturday.

Kitty Gordon, the most magnificently gowned woman on the screen, at the Regent in "Forget-Me-Not."

"WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY" COMES TO THE MADISON

Entertaining Program Arranged for Patrons—Jack Pickford and Louise Huff Starring.

Dramatic value, excellence of photography, artistic eminence as regards stars, and diversity of interest as regards theme—it is for these that the management of the Madison Theatre looks in selecting a program. And all these elements of success will be present—and in very ample measure—in the bill-of-fare which that charming theatre, so great a favorite among particular people, will present to its patrons for the forthcoming week.

The feature for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be "What Money Can't Buy", adapted by Beulah Marie Dix from the original story of the same name by George Broadhurst. Jack Pickford and Louise Huff are the co-stars, the supporting caste headed by Theodore Roberts, is an "all-star" one, and the production is directed by Lou Tellegen. The hero of this romantic photo-play, which is an example of Lasky at his best, is an adventurous, young American, whose father tries to get a concession to build a railroad thru a Principality whose king, controlled by an unscrupulous financier, is opposed to the project. The young American falls in love with the King's daughter; is imprisoned by a jealous rival, but finally, by means of a brilliant ruse, manages to straighten things out.

For Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the headline will be another Lasky production, "Forbidden Paths," a strong and vital story of love and sacrifice starring Vivian Martin and Sessue Hayakawa. This is a particularly appealing story of the devotion of a Japanese to a young American girl, and typifies, with singular fidelity, the undying devotion and capacity for self-sacrifice so characteristic of the Japanese race. The Japanese artist realizes that his great love for the American maiden is hopeless because of the difference of color, but he sacrifices life and honor for her happiness—and is happy in making the sacrifice. Vivian Martin is adorable as the American heroine, and Sessue Hayakawa, as the Japapese lover, gives a noble interpretation of an exacting role.

A FORWARD STEP IN RELEASING GOLDWYNS

That Toronto is fast becoming one of the leading cities on the continent in the matter of motion picture productions is proven by the fact that arrangements has been made for the presentation of the Goldwyn pictures simultaneously or at latest immediately following their release in New York. This is a step forward. The list of stars appearing in Goldwyn films includes names which stand out prominently in the motion picture world. The first Goldwyn film will be announced within a few days.

STRONG PHOTOPLAY BOOKED FOR LOEW'S

"Redemption," Starring Evelyn Nesbit, is an Exceptional Picture.

FOUNDED ON HER LIFE

Story is Woven Around the Events in Star's Own Experience.

The soul of a good woman cannot be crushed or defiled, no matter how terribly fate may treat her. That is the message told in "Redemption," a deeply emotional photoplay, in which Evelyn Nesbit and her son, Russell Thaw, will be featured the coming week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. The story is based on the former life of Evelyn Nesbit, yet is distinctly away from it, and is worked out so beautifully that one would hardly realize it is her life; while the purpose of her life and hope in the strong love of her son is made the keynote of the film and its title.

The story begins in the happy home of Thomas and Alice Loring, and their little son, Harry. Stephen Brooks, a man of wealth and social standing, only tolerated by his wife for the sake of their two children, has been concerned in the past life of Alice Loring (Evelyn Nesbit), during her career as a professional dancer. Recognizing her on the street, he makes every effort to influence her to return to him again. She has Brooks arrested for insulting her, but is persuaded to drop the case. The newspapers rake up the scandal, however, and when her husband learns of it he proceeds to thrash Brooks.

Brooks' influence and standing in the financial world causes Loring to lose his position. Subsequently his illness and death throws his wife on her own resources. Finally, she makes a success of a dressmaking establishment under an assumed name. Fifteen years later her son, the centre of her existence and hope, is in love with his college chum's sister Grace. Harry's mother, and the girl's father oppose the match, but Harry finally wins her thru his brave act of saving her brother from death in a burning laboratory. In the love of her son, a credit to his mother, the past is redeemed.

Naturalness and humanness are the outstanding features of the play, the sensation of which may be said to be its lack of sensation. While "Redemption" has the "Punch," so much discussed by the theatrical commentators, it is delivered with a gloved hand, but its power is none the less cumulative and terrible. Miss Nesbit is a revelation on the screen, and she has the beauty and personality that mark an ideal photoplay actress.

Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in "What Money Can't Buy," at the Madison the first of the week.

HIS UNIVERSAL HOUSE.

Texas Exhibitor Builds Theatre From Profits of Program.

A striking example of what can be accomplished by a wide-awake exhibitor who follows a well-defined policy along lines of business efficiency has come to notice in the case of J. P. Kaufman and his "Palace of Pictures" at New Braufels, Texas.

This prosperous little theatre was built entirely out of the profits that have come to Mr. Kaufman thru the use of Universal service. In 1909, while still hardly more than a lad, young Kaufman opened a primitive airdrome in his home town with the sky for a roof and canvas walls to keep the more economical of the fans from watching the screen free of charge. He put in Universal pictures. From the beginning the show prospered, and at the end of two seasons, Mr. Kaufman decided it was time to build a permanent house. The present cosy theatre was the result, every part of the building being paid for out of the income derived from the box office.

Most Spectacular Film Is "The Barrier," By Rex Beach

Millions have read the story by Rex Beach, "The Barrier." To those the drama in pictures will be especially interesting. To those who have not read the story it will be a revelation. To miss it would be to miss one of the greatest and most spectacular film productions that have ever been attempted. Nothing of its equal has been seen in Toronto. The staging of it has been of enormous proportions, no expense has been spared. Love, romance, adventure in the rugged Alaskan wonderland.

BESSIE LOVE'S SMILE UPSETS VISITING POLICE

Four Stalwart Cops Abashed When Presented to Popular Actress.

Four stalwart Los Angeles policemen called at the Triangle Culver City studio last week and demanded to see Miss Love, the little star of "The Sawdust Ring," and the forthcoming play, "Wee Lady Betty."

Charles Miller, who is at present directing Miss Love in a new production, attempted to put off the representatives of the law but they would not be refused.

"Ye gods!" groaned Miller, rushing back to the stage where his guilty star was at work, "Bessie is pinched! I supposed she's been speeding again."

When the quartet of officers appeared in Miller's wake the players gathered about the stage expecting to see Miss Love faint, but, instead, she smiled and said: "How do you do?" as tho she were receiving the bluecoats at five o'clock tea.

The officers actually seemed abashed. Finally the bravest of the group cleared his throat and said: "Miss Love, we are a committee from the Los Angeles Police Department, and we have called to see if you would be the guest of honor at the annual ball we are giving as a relief entertainment for the widows and orphans of ex-policemen."

Bessie flashed the delightful Love smile and accepted the honor. Then she shook hands with the blue-coated giants, who departed confident that the receipts of the charity funotion would be record breaking, with popular Bessie Love as the magnet.

STRAND
WEEK AUG 13TH
MON. TUES.
TRIANGLE FILMS PRESENT
LOUISE GLAUM
THE EMPRESS OF THE UNDERWORLD
IN
"LOVE OR JUSTICE"
THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S SUPREME SACRIFICE FOR THE MAN SHE DEARLY LOVED AND THE PRICE SHE PAID
WED. THURS.
FINE-ARTS OFFER
THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"MANHATTAN MADNESS"
A STORY OF THE EAST & WEST WITH THE WONDERFUL DOUG. AS WILD STEVE O'DARE
FRI. SAT.
THE FAMOUS FROHMAN STAR
GAIL KANE
IN
"THE UPPER CRUST"
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY DRAMA BASED ON CHARLES SHERMAN'S GREAT NOVEL

STAR
THIS WEEK.
IT'S BURLESQUE!
MATINEE DAILY
BURLESQUE'S CLASSIEST ENTERTAINMENT
LADY BUCCANEERS
REVIEWS, FOLLIES, FROLICS
GIRLS AND MUSIC GALORE
--WITH--
MERMAIDA AND HER DIVING BEAUTIES
FREE MONDAY 12.30 NOON FREE
MERMAIDA WILL DIVE FROM BRIDGE OF DALHOUSIE CITY, FOOT OF YONGE STREET
DIVING CONTEST FRIDAY NIGHT OPEN TO ALL—CASH PRIZES
Next Week—Military Maids—Next Week

GAYETY
REOPENS MONDAY AUGUST 20
WITH
THE GREAT
STAR & GARTER SHOW

ALWAYS AN ALL STAR BILL

MARY PICKFORD GETS BIG OVATION

Streets Jammed for Miles When America's Sweetheart Appears.

When Mary Pickford consented to appear in person on the opening night of "The Little American" at Clune's Auditorium in Los Angeles, she had little idea of the commotion she was going to create in the business centre of that flourishing California city.

It was announced in the newspapers that "America's Sweetheart" would greet the audience on that opening night. Certainly everyone in Los Angeles must read the newspapers, for at 6 o'clock an assault in force on the box office began. By 7 it was a siege, and within half an hour after that time the vicinity of the theatre resembled a gigantic mob scene in a super-production. All the seats in the theatre had been filled, the lobby was stuffed with people, and for a block east and a block west of the building traffic was well nigh impeded.

Miss Pickford's car had not yet arrived, and the great throng outside awaited it, determined to at least catch a glimpse of her, even tho there was no chance of witnessing her appearance on the stage.

How many hundreds of automobiles crowded the roadway in both directions it would be hard to estimate. Their occupants stood up on the seats and stretched their necks for a glimpse of the Little American. When the Pickford car finally came in sight there was something seriously approaching a riot. The people almost mobbed her. It took the police half an hour to make a passageway wide enough for her automobile to force its way to the theatre entrance.

When the little Artcraft star stepped out upon the stage there was an ovation such as a victorious general might expect to receive from a frenzied populace. For ten minutes the house shook with a storm of applause. At last little Mary was able to make herself heard, and she made a very brief address that brought forth another tumult. In it she told the audience that no greater joy could come to her than to know that "The Little American" was stirring the hearts of the nation's picture patrons to a higher realization of their duty, and a stronger sense of patriotism.

The stage was covered with floral tributes to the star, and after she had spoken they were taken out and placed in her car. A woman stepped up and asked for a bit of fern as a memento. Her request was granted, and another instantly followed. Before Miss Pickford realized what she had started, a line of women had formed, waiting to receive each in her turn a flower or a fragment of greenery. The actress finally departed with one or two blossoms which she had managed to save for herself.

Master Russell Thaw, who is associated with his mother, Evelyn Nesbit, in the production of "Redemption" at Loew's this week.

Louise Glaum in "Love or Justice?" at the Strand Monday and Tuesday.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG FILMING "MARIONETTES"

"The Marionettes," Clara Kimball Young's first picture under her new plan, is being made in the Tanhouser studios at New Rochelle, and will be finished by Sept. 1.

"The Marionettes" was first produced in Paris and later in this country under the name of "The Puppets," with Mme. Nazimova as the star. The story concerns a convent-bred girl who is selected by the mother of a young man who has been dissipating his fortune, to be his wife. The penalty for his refusal to marry this girl whom he has never seen is a meagre allowance.

The girl, Fernande, leaves the convent to join her uncle. Fernande immediately falls in love with the handsome young man and they are married. The husband dismisses his paramour in Paris. They part good friends and he sets up a handsome establishment with his young wife. He, however, is used to the worldly set and does not love his unsophisticated little "country-mouse" and neglects her.

She, however, meets many of his men friends at social functions, and the men are all in favor of her, while the women ridicule her modest and timid manners as well as mode of dress. Deeply in love with her husband she suffers in silence. She has dragged her uncle to the city with her and the old philosopher observes her unhappiness and starts her mind to working on the basis that "what a man can't have he wants." She therefore, changes her mode of dress and manner at a theatrical affair, in which the characters are Marionettes, performing the usual triangle drama of society. Fernande's husband is startled and angry. Secretly elated, she notes the spark of jealousy and proceeds to cause him to think that she cares nothing for him. Finally she uses an infatuated young man as a "cat's-paw," leading him on, but always careful to make sure that some trace of her perfidy would be seen by her husband and keep him close on her trail. She finally decides on her final coup and agrees to meet the young man in his apartments, making sure that her husband has heard the meeting arranged over the telephone. The story then shows how she innocently compromises herself, almost beyond the help of an alibi, but fortunately she is rescued from her unpleasant situation in a most unexpected manner and wins her husband.

Frederic Chapin, the adaptor of "The Argyle Case," "The Easiest Way," and "Today," has done the scenario of "The Marionettes." Emil Chautard will have charge as director.

Scenes are already being taken for this first picture, while Miss Young is enjoying a short vacation at her camp on Moosehead Lake in Maine.

TINY REVOLUTION IN BRENON STUDIO

Russian Experts Aiding in Filming Story Are Cause of Trouble.

Herbert Brenon is having troubles of his own in staging "The Fall of the Romanoffs." His studio sometimes has a little Russian revolution all its own.

By no means the least of his troubles are the Russian experts, who have been called in to supervise and superintend the work in so far as the details and customs of Russian life, habits and costumes are concerned. The trouble with the experts is that they simply cannot agree. They have a way of turning up at the last minute to cast their eagle eyes over the costumes, and with one wave of the hand consign them all to the realms of the "Not Wanted."

One expert will up and say, "Jews in Russia wear exactly the same costumes as we do; you should fit them out with modern clothes."

"Not at all," another will say. "Jews in Russia have a garb all their own. I know it because I took part in a Jewish massacre, and I have a scar to prove it!" Whereat it is with difficulty that he is restrained from tearing off his Russian boots to display the proof of his veracity on his ankle.

At this point it is usually the custom to lapse into their native tongue, and judging from their gesticulations and the rapidity of their speech, the battle of words waxes hot.

Meanwhile Mr. Brenon has sent for the official book on things Russian, recommended by the experts themselves, and prepares to settle the argument to his own satisfaction. He then discovers that the costumes chosen by the casting director are exact replicas of an authentic picture of a Russian massacre, and while the experts are almost ready to settle their argument by ordering coffee and pistols for two at daybreak, he suggests to them that they read for themselves the books that they have recommended, and wearily continues the scene.

Then again many hardships are entailed thru the inability of many of the members of the cast to speak English, and the consequent necessity of having an interpreter. Instead of giving his orders direct, Mr. Brenton has first to confide his wishes to the interpreter who in turn translates them to the actor, who then says what he has to say about it, which is again communicated to Mr. Brenon.

So life at the Brenon studio these days is not all honey and roses, the one bright spot on the horizon being those fortunate individuals who speak either French or English.

Over a thousand women and girls in Altoona and vicinity have applied for positions with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to take the places of men called to the colors.

Registration of women with the view to recruiting what work each can do for the country during the war, will begin soon under the auspices of the council of national defence.

Owing to the increased demand for experienced inspectors, the United States arsenal at Springfield, Mass., is considering the advisability of employing women to inspect arms to be made there.

May Clark, with "The Lady Buccaneers," at the Star this week.

REGENT ORCHESTRA FINE ORGANIZATION

Splendid Music One of the Features of the Regent Theatre.

Everybody is talking about the Regent orchestra—and their praise is well merited for John Arthur, the musical director, has certainly surrounded himself with a splendid organization. The instrumentation is well balanced, and this in addition to a unique selection of numbers contributes largely to the success which has been attained. The Regent orchestra includes one of the largest theatre pipe organs in Canada, and it is presided over by Dr. Harvey Robb, whose reputation as an organist and pianist places him among the foremost musicians in this country.

Mr. Arthur always gives his audience something worth while, whether it be a heavy overture or a light lilting selection, both are worth hearing. His exceptional talent fits him in a peculiar manner for the position which he holds.

THE BIRD WON'T ACT.

Clyde De Vinna, chief cameraman of the Bessie Barriscale Feature Corporation, is encountering one of the hardest experiences of his career. He is trying to photograph a linnet for a short flash in "Rose O' Paradise," the novel by Grace Miller White, in which Miss Barriscale will make her initial appearance on the screen under the auspices of Paralta as the star of her own producing company.

Rather than attempt the impossible, by camping in the woods, Mr. De Vinna procured two linnets from Birdland, an aviary in Los Angeles. He placed them in a specially constructed cage on the stage. Then he put his camera in position and waited for one of the birds, for he wants only one, to perch on an advantageous limb of a branch of a tree set within the cage. He is still waiting, but is determined to get his linnet picture before "Rose O' Paradise" is released.

American women residing in Australia have organized an American-Australian League for Help, one of the objects being to send comfort to the American soldiers co-operating with the allies.

TALES OF BRITISH SECRET SERVICE MAN

Continued From Page One.

look behind you—at that table in the window! What an uncommonly good-looking woman! By Jove! She's beautiful!"

After a few moments, in pretence of glancing back at the door, I turned, and saw a very handsome, dark-haired woman of about thirty or so, well dressed in white cloth costume and becoming hat, seated alone, eating her risotto and idling over the 'Secolo.'

I agreed that she was uncommonly good-looking.

"If she's alone here I shall speak to her," said my friend, who always surrounded himself with female acquaintances.

Therefore it was no surprise to me when, that same evening after dinner, I, having gone out to the telegraph office, returned to find Hinckson seated in the palm court with the lady, sipping coffee and chattering.

As I entered he hailed me, introducing me to his companion.

The Baroness von Oppen—tho for reasons that will become obvious I am compelled to disguise her real name—proved to be German, a bright and very amusing person, apparently a well-bred cosmopolitan who knew the capitals of Europe.

The hotel being a dull place at night, we all three went out to Biffi's cafe, in the Galleria, where there was an excellent orchestra, with plenty of life and amusement, and there we sat together chatting merrily. But I noticed that she revealed very little concerning herself, except that she lived in Berlin.

Next day, and the next, I was much occupied with the business which had brought me to Milan, and I knew that Hinckson spent most of his days in the baroness' company, while each evening they dined together and went to the theatre.

Recalled to London.

After a week I was recalled to London, but before I left I had exchanged cards with the merry baroness. The address her's bore was: "Thiergartenstrasse, 72, Berlin."

About three months later I again ran across Hinckson at one of his usual haunts when in London—the American bar of the Savoy—whereupon he took me aside and, with his big cigar stuck in the side of his mouth, told me of the exceedingly pleasant time he had had with the young and apparently rather skittish widow.

"Extravagant—by gum!" he exclaimed. "Nearly all her jewelery is in pawn in London and in Berlin, but I hadn't the money to lend her to get it out. Tho she is such a sharp, intelligent woman, she's horribly hard up, keeps a motor car, and apparently enjoys night life in Berlin."

"But who is she?" I asked, my curiosity further aroused.

"A deucedly clever woman, my dear Billy, otherwise the German Government would not have sent her to Milan to arrange the proportion to be paid by Germany as their share of the expenses of the international exhibition."

I pondered. What he told me instantly set me thinking. The baroness, if that had been her mission, must be, I saw, a person trusted with official secrets. And she was hard up!

My own mission, undertaken solely with patriotic motive, was to obtain any information which might be of use to my country.

"She must know a good deal of what is in progress in Germany, eh?" I remarked, as together we turned out of the courtyard into the Strand.

"Know! Why, of course!" replied my friend. "She is the confidential secretary of Von Eberhardt, chief constructor of the German navy. Secrets!" he added. "She has told me that plans of every new ship constructed pass thru her hands after they are returned from Potsdam with the emperor's approval or remarks."

Goes to Berlin.

I said nothing. Hinckson was ignorant of the real reason of my erratic wanderings in Europe; for, had they become known, I should never have been safe in Germany for a single day. Within a week, however, I had installed myself in the gay Esplanade Hotel in Berlin, and after making a few inquiries regarding the baroness, I, next afternoon, called upon her.

I found her living in a luxurious first floor flat, overlooking the pretty park, close to the entrance to the Hofjager Allee. Striped sunblinds shaded her balcony, gay with summer flowers, and in the large, cool room she rose to greet me cordially, flushed with excitement at my unexpected visit.

She poured out my tea daintily, and while I explained that, passing thru Berlin on my way to this city, I felt impelled to call, she told me of her movements since our parting in Milan.

Well, we soon became quite good friends, and each evening during my stay we went out to dine or to the theatre. Without any undue display of curiosity, I succeeded in extracting certain information regarding her exact position in that big pile of buildings in the Voss-strasse. I discovered that she had married the baron when twenty years of age, and had at first lived on the Mosel upon her husband's great estate. Cards, however, had caused the Baron's downfall. He was compelled to leave his Uhlan regiment in disgrace, and in a fit of despair went to Paris, and there shot himself in an obscure hotel near the Opera. Upon his widow, Erna, certain persons in authority had taken compassion, with the result that, after holding several minor secretarial posts in the Wilhelmstrasse, she had been transferred to the Voss-strasse in a similar capacity, as the confidential secretary of old Von Eberhardt, the renowned naval constructor.

She was telling me this early one morning when, after a visit to Max Reinhardt's latest theatrical production, we had supped at Borchardt's and I had driven her home.

"You must naturally learn many of the secrets of the navy," I laughed lightly, as I held a match for her to light her cigaret.

She shrugged her half-bare shoulders laughingly, and replied: "Oh, a few. I have all the plans under my care."

"An official life like yours must be most intensely interesting," I remarked, wistfully, as of a novelist in search of new material.

Her handsome face clouded. She sighed wearily, blew a cloud of smoke from her lips, and answered: "Ah, yes, it would be, if I were not so horribly pressed for money."

We sat together until the summer dawn was breaking thru the silken curtains. In a burst of confidence she had told me of her position. Believed by all to be a widow—as married women were not employed in the ministry—the smart young woman had married in secret a man who had turned out to be a terrible blackguard, and who lived apart from her and blackmailed her of practically all she earned.

Accepts Proposition.

Well, to reveal in detail all that happened afterwards would not be in the public interest. It must suffice for me to here say that a few days later I made a certain proposal to her, and that she accepted.

Then on the day following I discreetly left Berlin.

For several years afterwards few, if any, of the plans of German battleships, cruisers, or destroyers were returned from Potsdam bearing the Emperor's initials without passing in front of the lens of a camera, before they were placed by the Baroness von Oppen in their respective pigeon-holes in the huge safe in the Voss-strasse.

Truly Britain was much indebted to the unsuspecting Lady of the First-Floor Flat.

Douglas Fairbanks in "Manhattan Madness" at the Strand Wednesday and Thursday.

HER FIRST FILM STUNT.

Bessie Barriscale Attempts Acrobatics For a New Release.

Bessie Barriscale, in the several years she was a screen favorite before becoming a producing star under her own company management, never was called upon to do "a stunt."

Irony of fate! She becomes a star at the head of her own company and in her very first picture she has to do a literal hair raiser.

As Jinnie Singleton in "Rose of Paradise" she is abducted by a villainous uncle who seeks her fortune. He locks her in a deserted building in the slums of a city. She escapes by climbing out a window, walking along a ledge and climbing to the roof.

Under the direction of James Young, Miss Barriscale went to selected location in a Los Angeles alley, and while hundreds of people looked on, made her "escape" according to the manuscript.

When she reached the street Miss Barriscale said that, while she had not felt at all nervous while doing the climb to the roof of the building seven stories in the air, she would not like to do anything like it again.

According to Mrs. Raymond Robins, 45 per cent. of the women who live at home are supported by their relatives.

A rope of pearls won by Queen Victoria has been given by the Duchess of Albany to the Deptford fund.

Prince John, the king's youngest son, has just celebrated his twelfth birthday.

Buster Collier, son of William Collier, the noted tragedian, has been selected to appear with Jack Pickford in the adaption of Mark Twain's humorous story, "Tom Sawyer."

MADISON BLOOR AT BATHURST
TORONTO'S FINEST UPTOWN THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
The Popular Co-Stars
JACK PICKFORD and LOUISE HUFF
In the Romantic Lasky Photodrama
"What Money Can't Buy"
By Beulah Marie Dix
Cub Comedy, Gaumont World Tour and Canadian Review

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The Strong Combination
VIVIAN MARTIN and SESSUE HAYAKAWA
In the Enthralling Lasky Production
"Forbidden Paths"
A Story of Love and Sacrifice, Mutual News Weekly and a Vitagraph Comedy

Evenings, 7.15, 8.45—Prices, 10c, 15c—Boxes, 25c
Matinee Saturday, 2.15

A SOUL STIRRING DRAMA OF LOVE & HATE IN THE CHICAGO UNDERWORLD
"BEWARE OF STRANGERS"
STRAND THEATRE ENTIRE WEEK SEPT. 3RD

SHEA'S HIPPODROME
Matinees, 10c, 15c Continuous Performance Evenings, 15c, 25c
WEEK MONDAY, AUGUST 13
"AND SHE STOLE FROM THE RICH TO GIVE TO THE POOR"
B. A. ROLFE PRESENTS THE STAR DELIGHTFUL
MABEL TALIAFERRO
IN THE FIVE-ACT WONDERPLAY OF ACTION AND ROMANCE
'PEGGY, THE WILL O' THE WISP'
A CHARMING STORY OF THE IRELAND OF TO-DAY
PICTURE SHOWN AT 1.55, 4.15 AND 8.15 P.M.
ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE
AND THE SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION
THE PATHE NEWS
A WONDERFULLY INTERESTING TRAVEL TOUR, SHOWING THE U. S. TROOPS IN TRAINING IN CALIFORNIA; OFFICERS AT LEON SPRINGS, TEXAS; 48TH HIGHLANDERS IN CHICAGO; LAUNCHING OF BOATS AT POLSON IRON WORKS, TORONTO; DECORATION OF CAPT. GUYHEIMER, NOTED FRENCH AVIATOR; STIRRING SCENES ON WESTERN FRONT AND OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS.

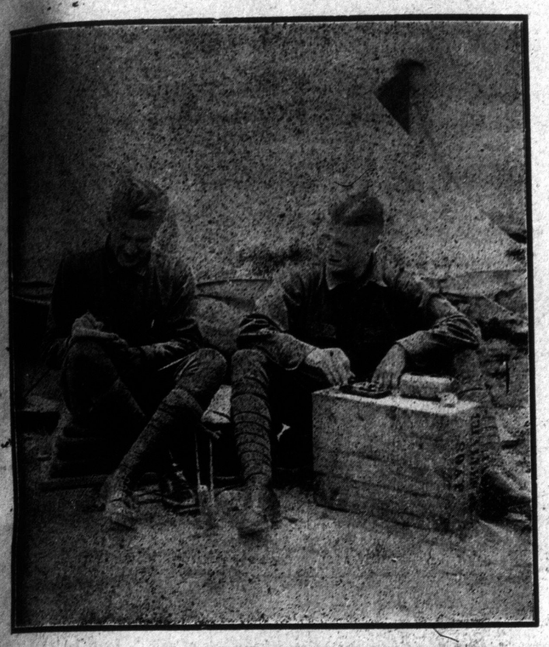
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

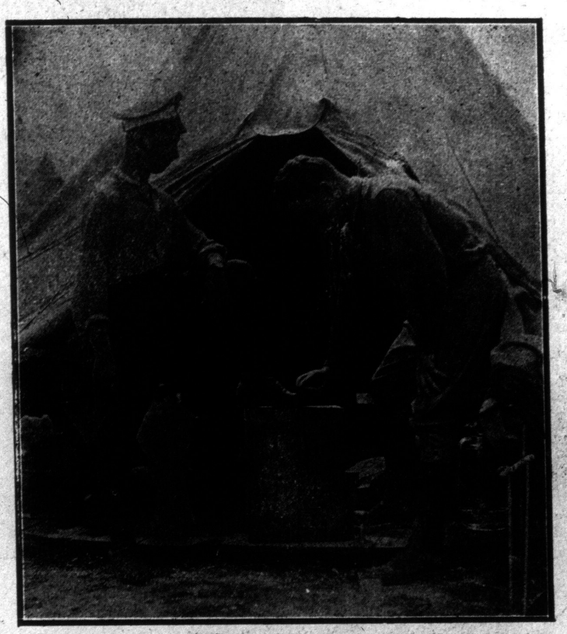
FOUR PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 12 1917 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS WITH ROYAL FLYING CORPS IN TRAINING AT LONG BRANCH



Two Americans of a studious nature acquiring the art of "sending and receiving."

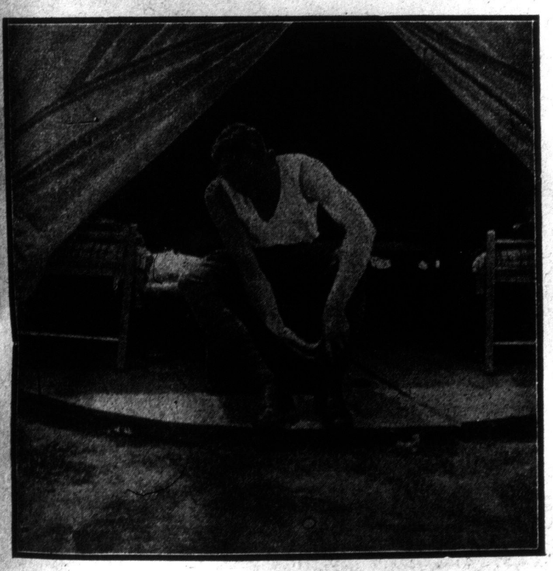
A water wagon and a tooth brush is all that is required to keep their grinders in condition.



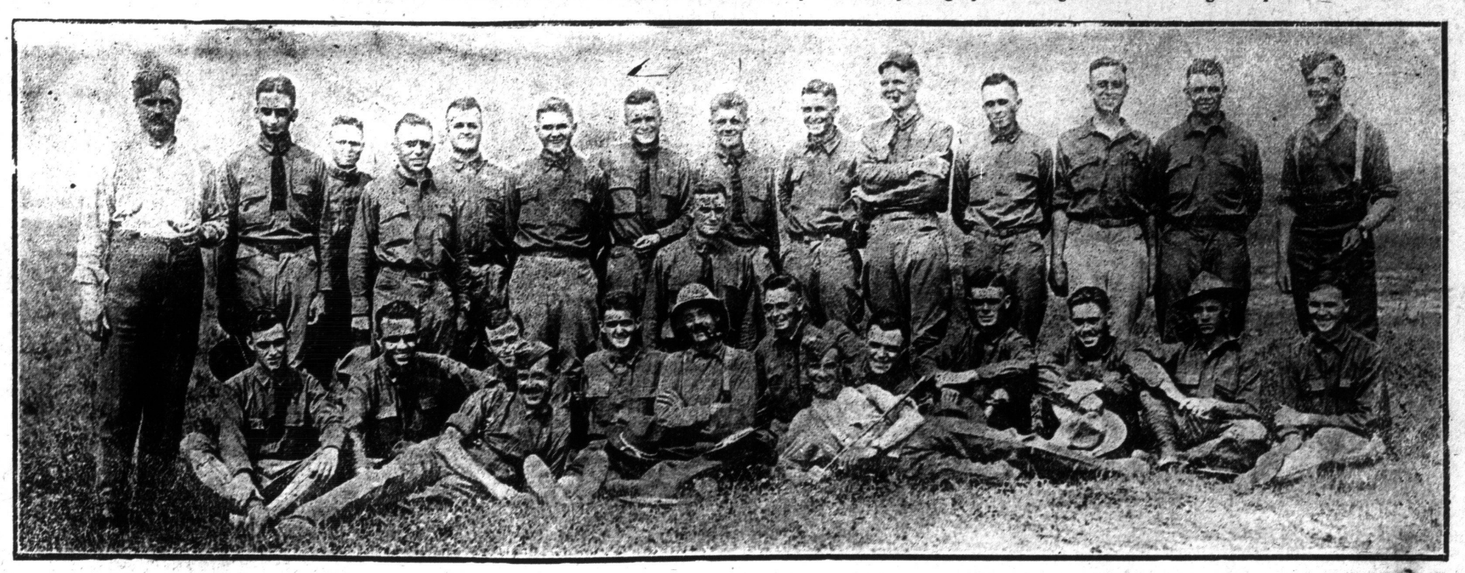
The American, on the right, showing his friendship in a practical way by brushing a Russian comrade's shoes.

Preparatory to moving to new camping grounds they face the camera men.

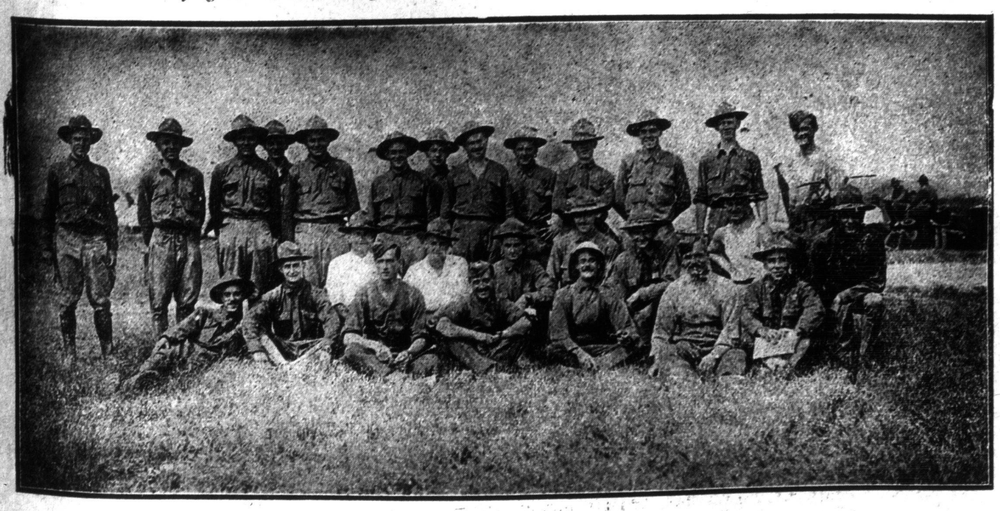
A number of new American arrivals line up for their photograph at Long Branch Training Camp.



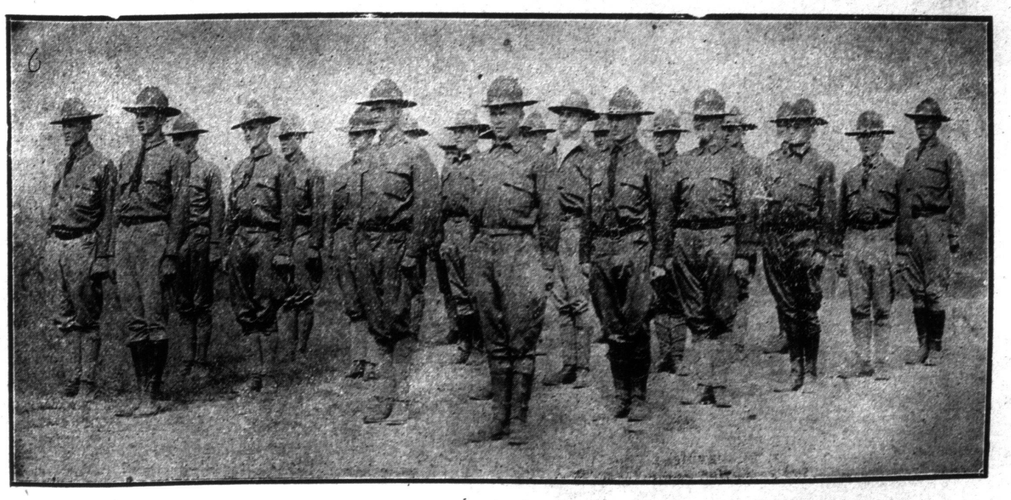
A "Sammie" trying on his Canadian puttees.



A good-natured quota of the Fort Riley, Kansas, Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Long Branch.

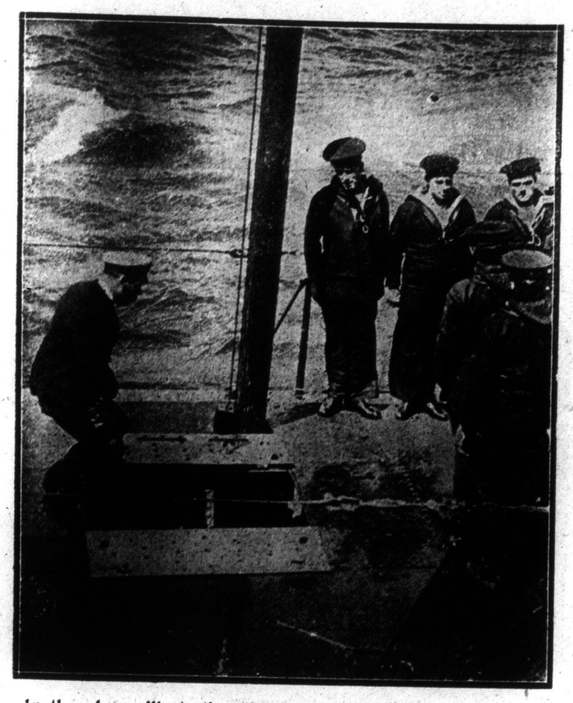


A gathering of our southern neighbors from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianna, U.S.A.

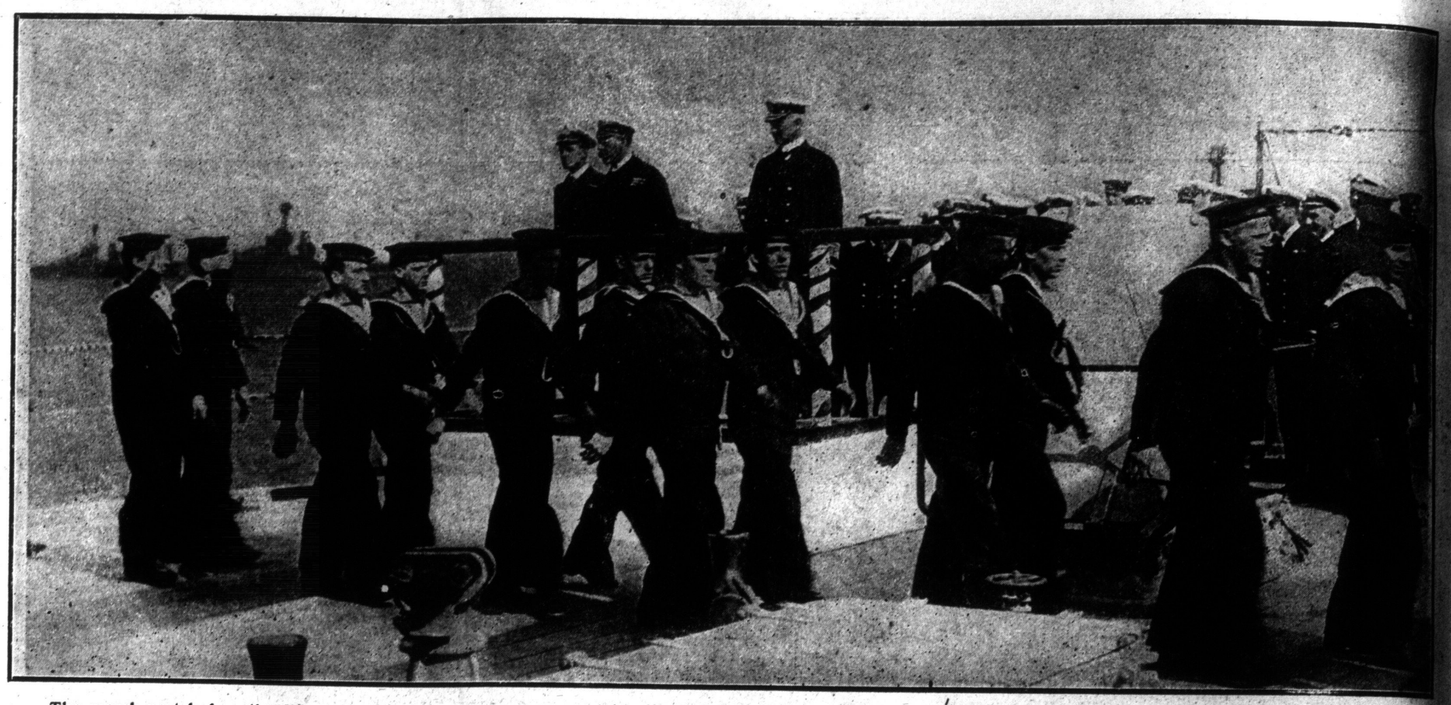


The new air recruits from America getting a little drill on terra firma.

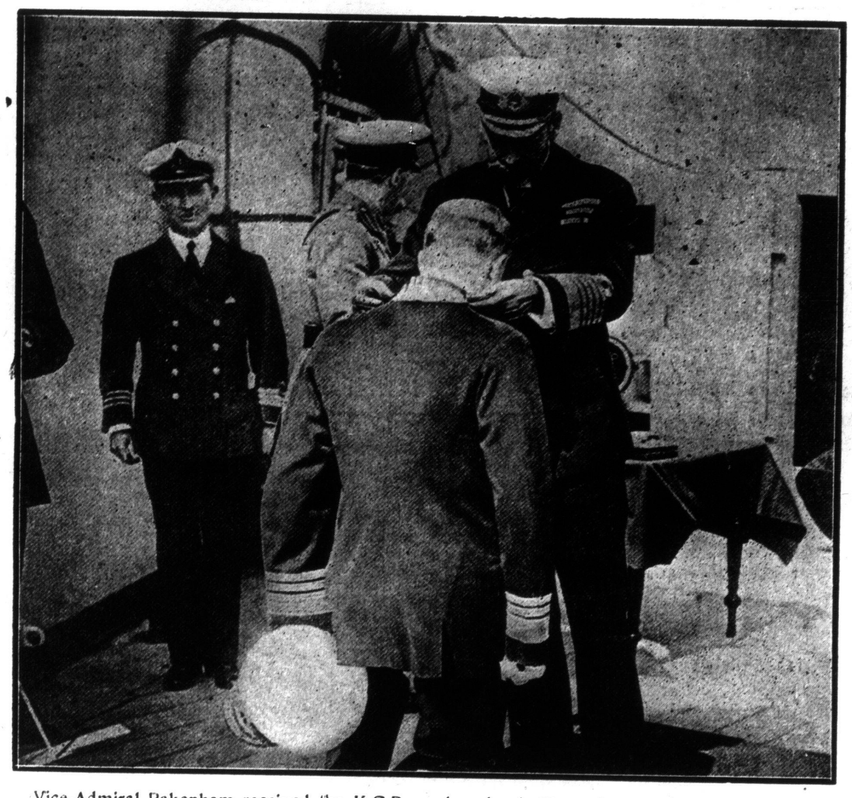
EPISODES OF KING'S VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET ON ACTIVE SERVICE



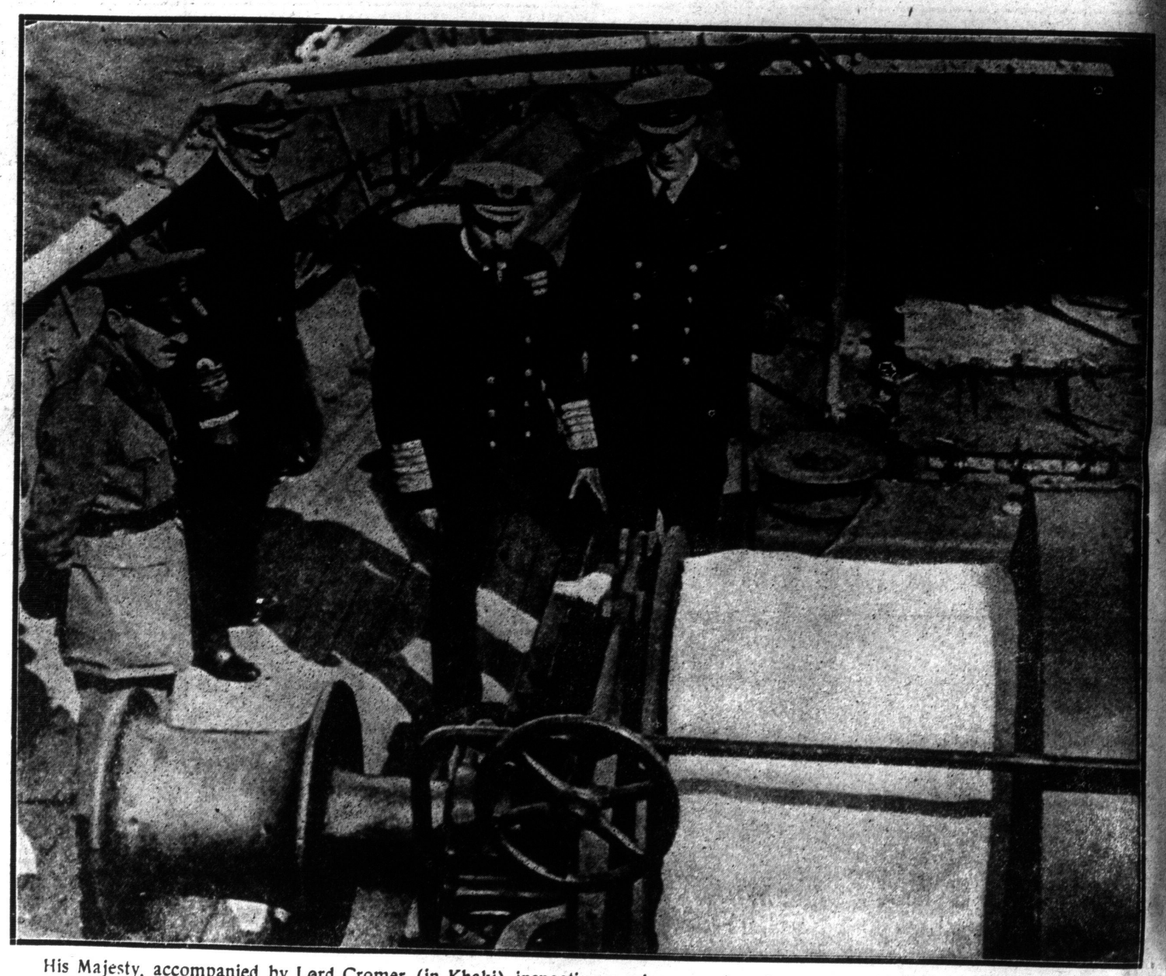
In the above illustration the King is seen going down the entrance hatchway ladder leading to the interior of one of our largest submarines.



The march-past before the King, shown above, took place on board one of the flagships of the Grand Fleet. Accompanying the King were Prince Albert, Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief, and other flag officers.

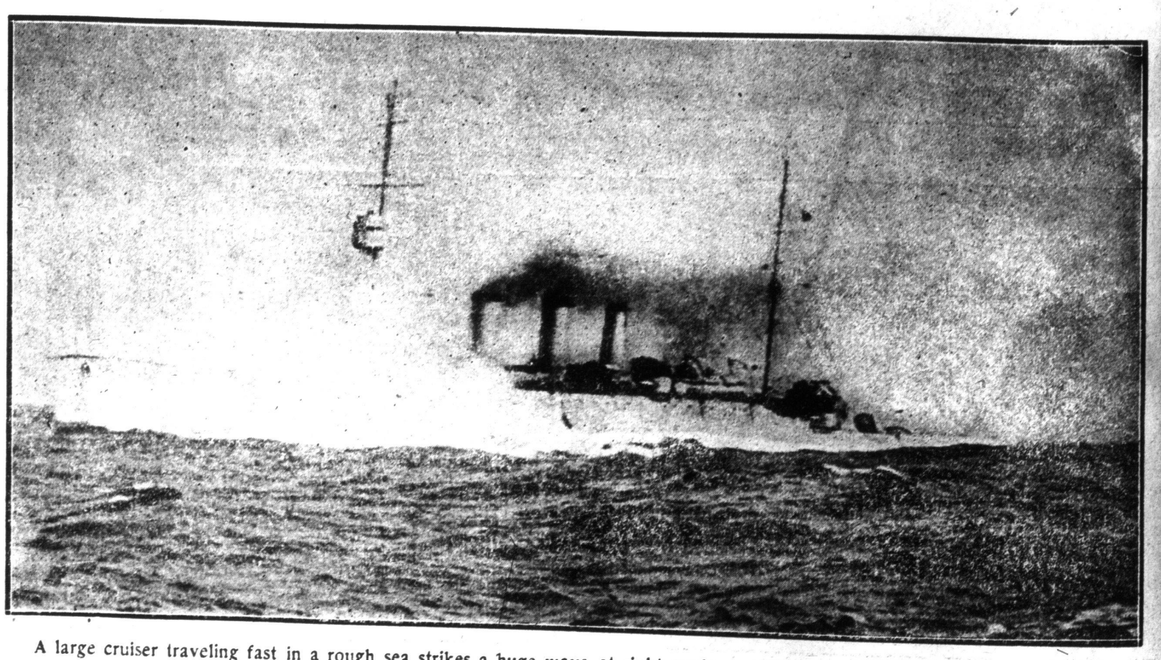


Vice-Admiral Pakenham received the K.C.B. on board a battle cruiser. The King is in the act of placing the ribbon of the cross round his neck..



His Majesty, accompanied by Lord Cromer (in Khaki) inspecting a mine-sweeping sloop, one of the large subsidiary fleet, without which the fighting ships cannot act upon their lawful occasions.

King George in his natural element, having a chat with Sir David Beatty, the much-loved and respected commander of the fleet.



A large cruiser traveling fast in a rough sea strikes a huge wave at right angles. The cascade of water reached to the control top and extends, fore and aft, almost a ship's length.

VICE

ere Prince

sidiary fleet.

d to the

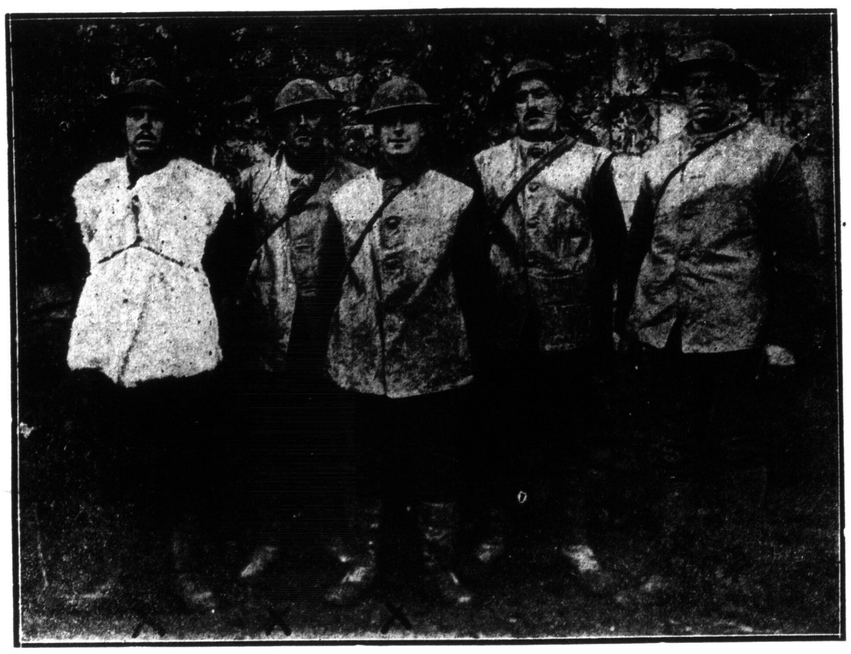
CANADIANS ENLISTED IN THE WAR FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY

Pte. W. D. Coleman, Canadian M. G. Depot; Pte. S. W. Buckner, 180th Battalion, M.G.S.

Sig. J. Blair and Sig. C. Wadell, 87th Battalion in France.

Sergt. E. Love and pals of the 124th in France.

15th Battalion soldiers enjoying a brief rest. Cross-marked are Ptes. James and Joseph Tapp, who sent the picture.

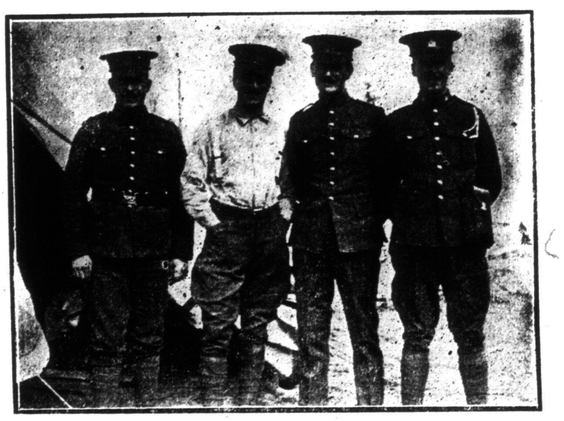


Pte. H. M. Lickley, 83rd Battalion, and his trench comrades.

Torontonians at West Sandling Field Bakery. From Pte. P. Mockford.

Canadian soldiers in France and England. Pte. Buckles, Pte. Lyle, Pte. Carter, Pte. Kenny, Lance-Corp. Chambers.

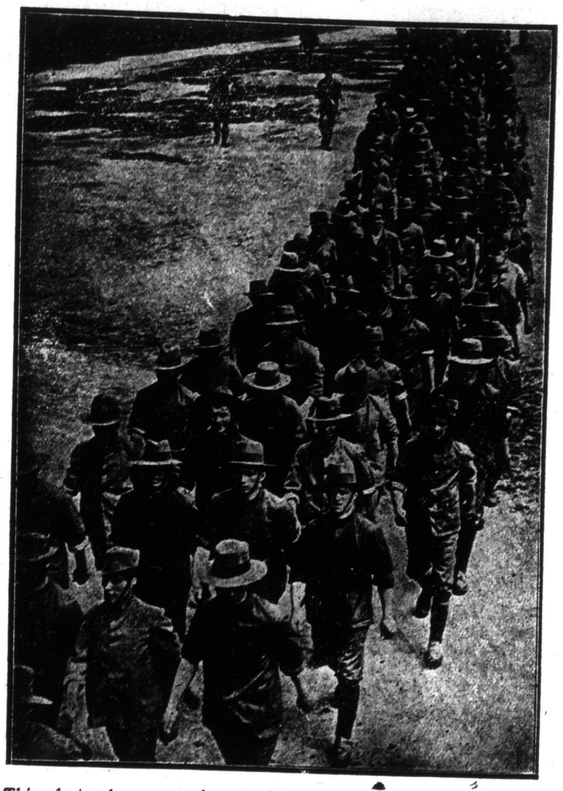
Five chums in France. Standing, W. Newman, J. E. Bolton, W. G. Crocker; sitting, L. Burden and L. H. Elliott.



Pte. Cyril Randall, Q.M.S. Russill, Sergts. Brown and Salter, photographed in England.

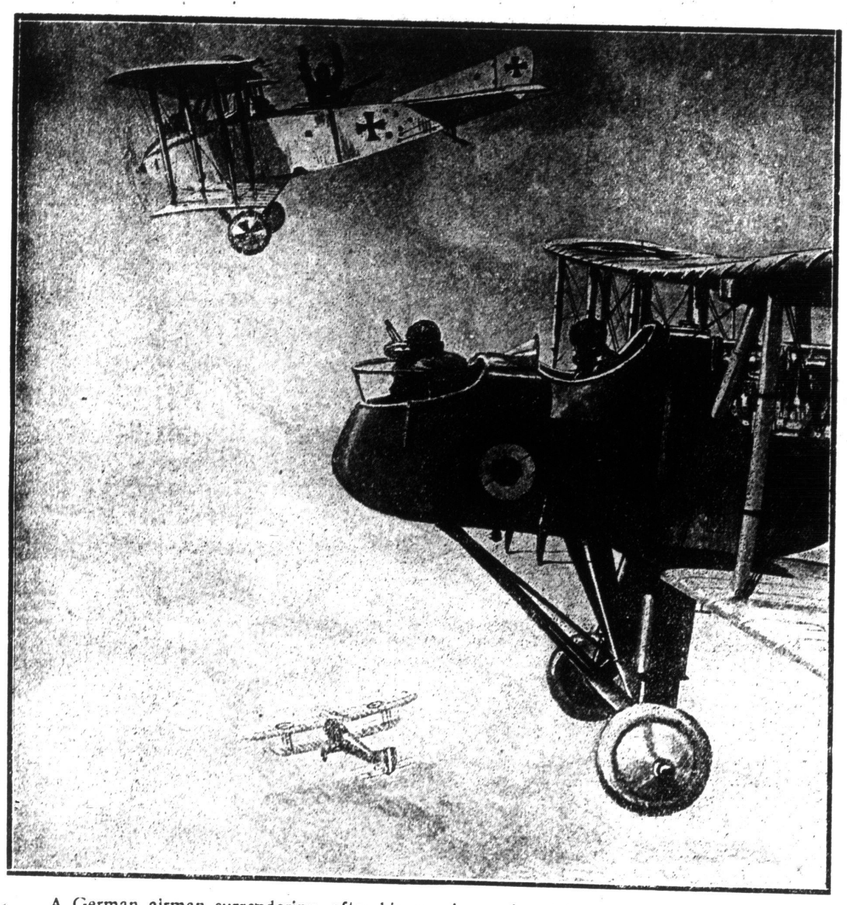
Photo of the 180th Battalion, from Pte. A. Caskie.

Pte. Chas. T. Brown and chum of the 20th Battalion.

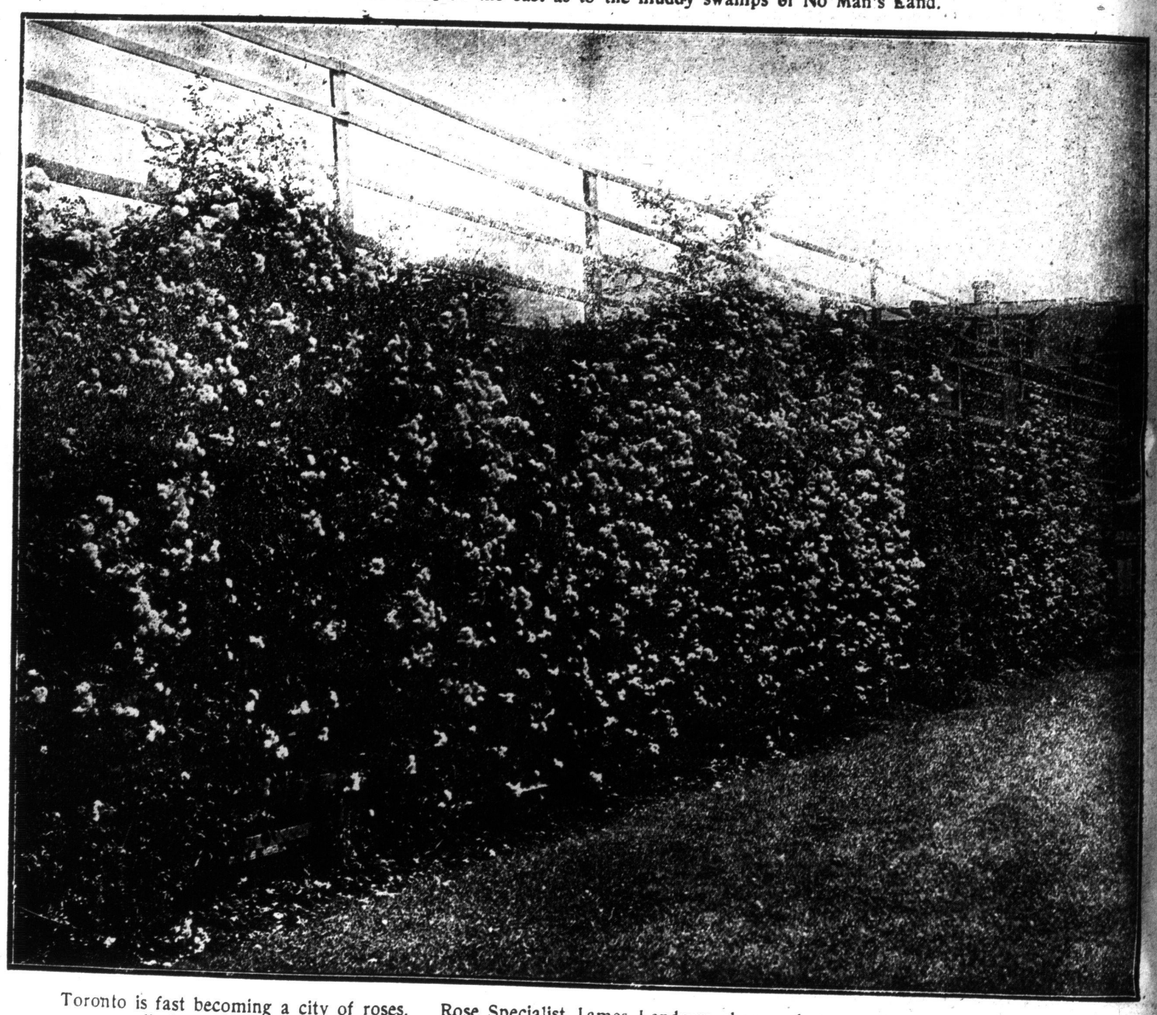


This photo shows a regiment of Australian volunteers drilling on the Agricultural Ground, Sydney, Australia, preparatory to departing for the front.

The first appearance of the Tanks in the field against the Turks who, like their German allies, were seized with terror. Apparently they can accommodate themselves as well to the sand and rocks of the east as to the muddy swamps of No Man's Land.



A German airman surrendering, after his gun jammed and became useless, 12,000 feet in the air.



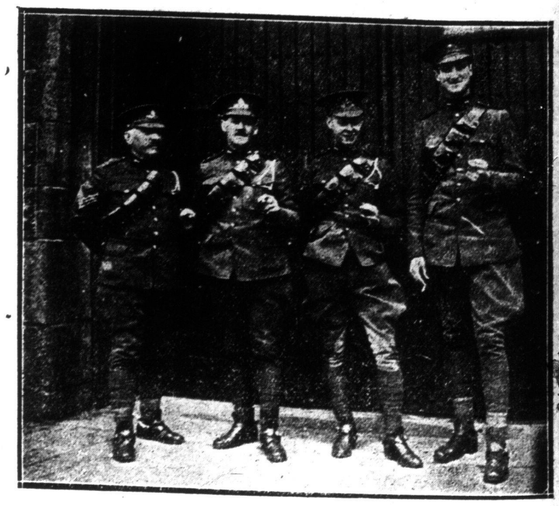
Toronto is fast becoming a city of roses. Rose Specialist James Lendrum shows what can be accomplished with the climbing varieties. Pink Dorothy Perkins, White Dorothy Perkins and the Crimson Rambler. This trellis, located at 531 Gladstone avenue, is twenty feet high, seventy feet long and is practically covered by six bushes.

Pte. Fred Willson, 122nd Battalion, now overseas.

Theodore F. May, officially reported missing, probably killed.

Lance-Corp. T. J. Shea, overseas with the 125th Battalion.

Earlscourt boys of the 198th Battalion, demonstrating what they'll do to the kaiser.



The crack recruiting staff of the 70th Battery. Sergt. A. A. Burridge, Gnr. C. C. Grisby, Bomb. Young and Gnr. Doxsee.

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