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BRITISH RENEW GRIP ON THEIR OLD LINE

NEW ATTACKS AGAINST ITALIANS FAIL TO DISLODGE TROOPS

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS VICTORY MUST BE WON

Stirring Address in Queen's Hall, London, on War Anniversary.

NO FUTURE CHALLENGE

Success Must Be So Complete as to Ensure Lasting Peace.

London, Aug. 4.—Premier Lloyd George on opening his address in Queen's Hall on the third anniversary of the war, asked what would have happened, if Great Britain had not entered the war. He answered this by saying: Europe would have been at the mercy of a cruel military power. Russia would have disintegrated sooner. France would have fought bravely but might have been overwhelmed. The Monroe doctrine would have been treated as a scrap of paper. The fact today is that we have checked the ambitions of Germany.

The British prime minister said he did not trust the German peace talk. "Neither the kaiser nor the chancellor," he declared, "has yet said he would be satisfied with German soil. They talk glibly about peace, but stammer over the word restoration. Before we have a peace conference they must learn to use the word restoration. So far they have not learned even the first letter of the alphabet.

"War is a ghastly business, but it is not so bad as their peace. While they know their plot has miscarried this time, the Prussian war lords have determined to succeed the next time. There must be no next time. This generation must eliminate war from the tragedies of human life."

Shall Reap Defeat.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: "If we sow seeds of discontent and disunion in the nation we shall reap defeat. A nation which falters before it reaches its purpose will never become a great people. No one in Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, or even in Germany and Austria, has any idea how near we are today to the summit of our hope.

In the course of his speech Premier Lloyd George said:

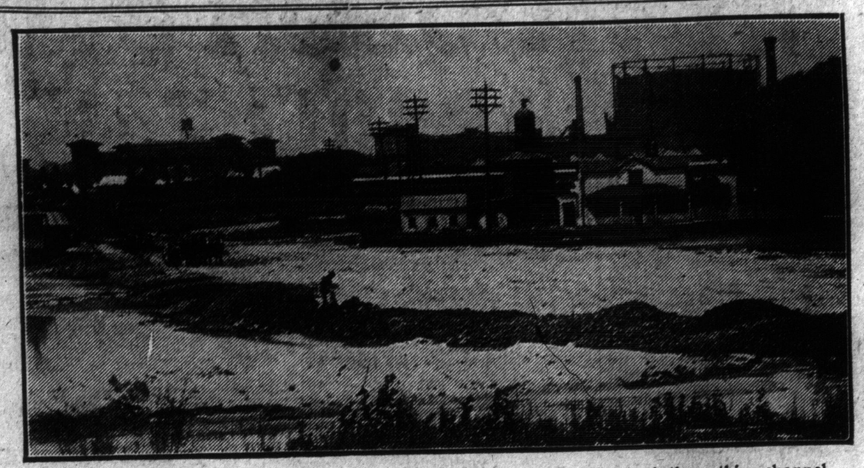
"Victory must be so complete that our national liberty never again shall be challenged.

"Russia learned that an army without discipline is a rabble.

"There are some here who want to set committees for the British army and direct the conduct of the war. We cannot allow a sectional organization to direct the war or to dictate the terms of peace. The nation as a whole made war, and the nation as a whole must make peace."

As Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy and the other representatives of the entente allies reached the platform the gathering rose and cheered again and again, while the playing of the national anthem of the allies aroused tremendous enthusiasm.

Premier Lloyd George's appearance was the signal for a remarkable manifestation of popular fervor.



For many years the boats bound westward from Toronto have passed thru this channel, which is now being filled in.

BRITISH RECAPTURE POSTS PREVIOUSLY LOST TO FOE

U. S. Requisitions Ships

Washington, August 4.—The United States Government thru its emergency fleet corporation today requisitioned all merchant vessels of more than 2500 tons now building in American shipyards. Double and triple labor shifts will be put in the yards to speed construction.

Positions East of Monchy-le-Preux on Arras Battlefront in France Retaken and Consolidated in the Latest Success.

London, Aug. 4.—All the positions east of Monchy le Preux, on the Arras battlefront in France, which were captured by the Germans Thursday night have been retaken by the British, according to an official statement issued by the British war office.

On the Belgian front where the French and British launched an offensive Tuesday morning the entente allied troops made further progress east of Kortekeer Caboret.

Established in Village.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Associated Press issues the following:

While there has been no renewal of the smashing offensive on a large scale inaugurated by the Anglo-French forces in Flanders on Tuesday the incessant pressure on the German line is beginning to tell in the further yielding of ground.

The British yesterday again established themselves in the village of St. Julien which they lost during a German counter-attack closely following the initial dash. Last night the French in turn moved ahead in their sector, making further progress west of Kortekeer Cabaret.

To the south, on the Arras battlefront, the British have renewed their grip on their old line, completing last night the re-capture of the positions the Germans took from them Thursday night at Infantry Hill, east of Monchy-le-Preux.

FRENCH PUSH FORWARD DESPITE BAD WEATHER

In Night Attack Advance is Made Beyond Cabaret of Kortekeer, in Belgium, and Two Raids By Foe Are Repulsed.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Despite the continued bad weather along the battlefront in Belgium, says an official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office, French troops pushed forward last night, advancing beyond the Cabaret of Kortekeer.

The text of the statement follows:

"In Belgium, in spite of continued bad weather, our troops advanced beyond the Cabaret of Kortekeer. French reconnoitring parties explored the farms beyond the front, which we reached by pushing back enemy patrols.

"The night passed quiet on the front north of the River Aisne.

"On both banks of the River Meuse (Verdun sector), the artillery of each side was active. Two attempts made by German infantry to occupy our trenches in the region of Avocourt Wood resulted in failure.

"In the course of a German surprise attack in the Argonne we took some prisoners, including one officer.

"There was nothing to report on the rest of the front."

PREMIER REITERATES AIMS FOR WHICH ALLIES FIGHT

Great Patriotic Demonstration of the Year at Queen's Hall Marks Third Anniversary of War Declaration.

London, Aug. 4.—David Lloyd George, the British premier, in the presence of a distinguished gathering representative of all parties, which met this afternoon in Queen's Hall to mark the third anniversary of the declaration of war, reiterated the aims for which the entente allies were fighting and indicated the only conditions under which they would consent to a suspension of hostilities with the central powers.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the national war aims committee, and was probably the greatest patriotic demonstration of the year. The expectation had been that the premier's speech would be a most important one.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Liberal party in the house of lords, was chosen to preside. He was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, twenty members of the government and one hundred members of parliament. Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and Nikola Pachitch, the Serbian premier, were invited guests.

PREMIER'S REPLY IS SATISFACTORY

Delegates From Win-the-War Convention Issue Statement.

SINCERITY IMPRESSIVE

Confident Sir Robert Borden Will Succeed in Program Given.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Sir Thomas White was proceeding in the commons this afternoon to move the third reading of the income tax bill, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised objections to going on with it, and it was deferred until next week.

Sir George Foster stated in reply to Hon. Wm. Pugsley that the government had interested itself in the coal situation at Halifax and St. John so far as to arrange for the necessary vessel transportation for the United States, but the difficulty at present was to supply accommodation at these ports for vessels of large size for unloading the coal. The matter was being looked into.

The house then went into committee on the insurance bill.

All the clauses in the bill were passed. And the schedules only remain to be added to it. The bill will be reprinted before going to third reading. The house then went into supply on the estimates of the department of public works.

During consideration of the public works department estimates Hon. Wm. Pugsley took exception to the payment of $452,000 per annum by the government for the rental of buildings in the city of Ottawa.

He said that this represented at 4½ per cent. a capitalization of one hundred million dollars. When he was minister of public works, he said, he had been severely criticized for an expenditure of less than one-half this amount. It was almost beyond belief that in times of stress, such as these, such a sum should be spent for rentals.

He asked the minister of public works for a statement of the rentals paid during the year 1910. "The year before the great disaster."

Mr. Joseph Armstrong, who had been doing some figuring, rose at this point and mentioned that the rentals represented a capitalization at four and one-half per cent. of only ten million dollars.

Mr. Pugsley, after doing some figuring on his own behalf, admitted that Mr. Armstrong was right. He remarked amidst laughter that he had been so appalled by the figures he had lost his intelligence for a moment.

Mr. Rogers, while admitting that the rentals were growing rapidly, said this was due to the large increase in the number of departments created since the beginning of the war. There was a constant demand for more accommodation, and some of the offices were already too crowded to be good for the health of the clerks. He asserted that the rentals were entered into upon the basis of six per cent. from the estimated cost of the buildings.

The win-the-war delegation from the Toronto convention which waited upon the prime minister this morning handed out the following statement this afternoon after a short conference:

"The members of the delegation wish it to be known that they are entirely satisfied with the prime minister's reception of the views put before him. They were particularly impressed by the earnestness and sincerity of Sir Robert Borden's exposition of the steps he is taking to form a non-partisan union government. They are confident he will succeed, and that such a government will receive the undivided support of all the win-the-war elements thruout the Dominion.

Sir Robert convinced the delegation that for constitutional reasons it is now impracticable to avoid a general election. The delegation believes, therefore, that a nation-wide campaign of education must be at once launched to demonstrate the essential unity of Canadians for the utmost prosecution of the war.

WOULD CALL OFF LIBERAL MEETING

Dr. Ira MacKay Would Hold Win-War Convention Instead at Winnipeg.

ORGANIZE UNION PARTY

Only Way to Get Strong and United Candidates, He Says.

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 4.—Dr. Ira MacKay, professor of political science in the University of Saskatchewan, in an interview declares that the greatest service which the western Liberal convention could render Canada would be to adjourn for the purpose of calling a larger national non-partisan win-the-war convention in Winnipeg two weeks later.

Dr. MacKay believes the only way to get strong and united candidates in the cabinet is not by any coalition of Conservatives and Liberals but by the organization of a national unionist party, renouncing old party differences and declaring itself on such national problems as soldiers' land settlement, provincial control of western natural resources, national railways, shipbuilding, shipping, imperial and foreign trade, taxation during and after the war, senate reform, civil service reform, abolition of party patronage and national education.

Honors in Bridge.

Hok: Billy wants to call the new highway from the Kingston road (at the Hunt Club) along Danforth, across the new viaduct, thru Bloor and across the Humber by a new high-level bridge, and by short cuts to Dundas street at Cooksville and to the Lake Shore road at Long Branch. Pioneers' Way, in memory of the first settlers who came into this country in the early days and did their teaming and toting over these old stage roads.

Th' Lan'mark: Billy's too busy fillin' my job. Th' name is all rite, but he ort to got it frum me firs', an' he ain't ast Hum Smith neither. I would'nt min' Billy havin' his name put on a littel plate that he wuz wun ov th' laborers that mixed the conkreet if they put me up on a big horse in th' midel ov th' bridge as the Wun and Only Ole Lan'mark ov Wee York that put down McKinzie an' the rebs up to John Montgomery's tavern in 1812-15. But I got to be like the midel men in Kool Burgesses minstrels, th' senter of th' stage.

Hok: What about Colonel Rolly Harris?

Th' Lan'mark: What he's got to do is to delay th' opening of th' viadok until after th' 'lection. If he don't Billy'll be roun' takin' a kollexion ov votes on 'kount ov his carryin' a hod in th' work. Th' Tely can't stan' fur that!

PREMIER HOPES FOR UNION GOVERNMENT

Receives Resolution and Delegation From Win-the-War Convention Held in Toronto.

Ottawa, August 4.—Sir Robert Borden today received the delegation which presented the resolution of the win-the-war convention in Toronto. They asked for national government and for an extension of parliament without an election.

In his reply the premier pointed out that an election was necessary, but he expressed the hope that in the near future there would be a union government without reference to party or race or creed.

New Names for Cabinet As Ottawa Rumor Has It

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The personnel of the Liberal representation in a "win-the-war" cabinet, as favored by several gentlemen from Ontario supporting the same, will include, according to rumor today, Hon. Arthur Sifton, premier of Alberta, brother of Sir Clifford; Hon. J. A. Calder, of Saskatchewan; Hon. A. B. Hudson, Manitoba; Fred Pardee, M. P., Ontario; F. B. Carvell, M. P., New Brunswick, and A. K. Maclean, M. P., Halifax, says The Telegram.

It is said that the Winnipeg convention will be asked to give its O. K. to such a slate.

FIRE ON DESERTERS.

Tiflis, Russia, August 4.—Deserters from the army who are being rounded up by the military authorities opened fire on them, wounding several soldiers. Reinforcements of Cossacks armed with machine guns arrived and fired on the deserters, wounding many more. Four hundred of the deserters surrendered.

TWO HUNDRED BURIED.

Clay, Ky., Aug. 4.—Two hundred miners ar entombed in mine No. 7 of the West Kentucky Coal Company here as the result of an explosion of gas this morning. Three men have been rescued. Smoke is emerging from the mine.

START CUTTING WHEAT.

Melita, Man., Aug. 4.—Wheat cutting began in this district yesterday. The crop is light.

BOMB WRECKS ELEVATOR IN AMERICAN FACTORY

Recent Labor Trouble Blamed for the Explosion.

Chicago, August 4.—A bomb, believed to have been set off as the result of labor troubles, wrecked the rear elevator last night in the plant of Morkrum & Co., which manufactures machinery of various kinds, and of late is said to be making telegraph instruments for the government. Windows in the plant and in other nearby factories were broken, but property damage was small. No one was injured, altho 900 prisoners in the county jail were thrown into a panic.

A strike of employes at the plant has been in progress for some time, altho it is said most of the men have returned to work.

Australian Government Withdraws War Tax Bill

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 3.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The government has temporarily withdrawn its war-time profits tax bill and will probably introduce important amendments to it.

WARM AND COMFORTABLE SAYS WEATHERMAN

Comfortably warm weather with a gradual rise in temperature, accompanied by pleasant breezes, is forecasted by weather bureau officials for the week-end in Toronto and vicinity. Thunderstorms, however, are expected on Sunday night. No forecast could be made at the observatory regarding weather on Monday, the civic holiday.

PROVIDES EVIDENCE OF GERMANY'S DUPLICITY

Decision to Force War Was Made at Conference Early in July.

London, Aug. 4.—Louis Einstein, former special agent of the American embassy at Constantinople, writes The Times supporting the story of the German conference July 5, 1914, preceding the declaration of war. He says that Marquis Garroni, the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, told him that on July 15 the German ambassador, Wangenheim, who had returned to Constantinople from Berlin the previous day, informed him of the conference at which Herr Wangenheim himself was present and that the war was decided upon at the conference. The Austrian archduke's murder was to be the pretext, and the plan was to present an ultimatum to Serbia which she would not accept and from which war would ensue in 48 hours.

German Chancellor's Nephew Enlists in American Army

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 3. — It was learned today that Carl P. Struth, who claims to be a nephew of the German chancellor, has enlisted in the United States army. Recently he applied for enlistment here but was not accepted. Thru war department officials it was learned he went from here to Washington where he was accepted as a recruit for the regular army.

AMERICAN ARMY VETERAN SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF

Kills Wife With Revolver Shots and Then Suicides.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 4.—Major William Hoffman, U.S.A., retired, shot and killed his wife with a revolver today and then turned the weapon on himself, dying instantly. The shooting took place in the Hoffman home in the Mattapan section of the city. Police officials were unable to determine the reason for the act. Major Hoffman, who was born in Maine 78 years ago, was a veteran of the civil war.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE STEAMER HITS A MINE

S.S. Noordam Strikes for Second Time Since War Was Declared.

Amsterdam, Aug. 4.—The Holland-America Line steamship Noordam, homeward bound, ran upon a mine to the westward of the Island of Texel on Friday afternoon. There were no casualties. The ship is still afloat.

The Noordham is a vessel of 12,531 tons gross and was built at Belfast in 1902. She is 550 feet long. This is the second time that the Noordham has struck a mine. In October of the first year of the war the vessel ran into a mine while passing thru the English Channel. Seven persons on board were injured by the explosion. On that occasion the vessel reached port.

ITALIANS REPULSE RENEWED ATTACKS

Enemy's Offensive Actions Receive Setback on Monte Rombon.

BOMBARD AN ARSENAL

Air Squadron Causes Great Damage on Military Works at Pola.

Rome, Aug. 4.—More important offensive actions were taken by the Austro-Hungarians on Thursday and Friday night against the Italian positions east of Vertoiba and on Monte Rombon. It was announced today by the Italian War Office. All the attacks failed. An Italian squadron last night bombarded the Austrian arsenal and military works of Pola, the statement adds, causing great damage and big fires.

The text of the Italian statement says: During yesterday along the whole front there again were desultory artillery engagements and small skirmishes between patrols. More important offensive actions were taken by the enemy on the night of Thursday and Friday to the east of Vertoiba, and on Monte Rombon, respectively. These failed completely under our fire and spirited response of the troops who occupy these advanced positions.

During air fighting on Thursday a third enemy machine was brought down, in addition to the two already reported. Last night our fliers renewed the bombardment of the arsenal and military works of Pola. Favored by a slight fog, which hindered the work of enemy searchlights, and the accuracy of anti-aircraft guns, our aviators dropped bombs on the objectives, causing great damage and big fires, which they were able to observe before returning safely to their bases.

Give Graphic Account Of New Flanders Fight

Terrifying and Grandiose Spectacle of Battle Now Raging Along Twenty-Five Mile Fan-Shaped Front Where Allies' Best Are Winning Fame.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Herald this morning publishes the following special cable from Paris, dated Friday:

The terrifying and grandiose spectacle of the battle of Flanders, now raging along a twenty-five mile fan-shaped front before Ypres, where the best soldiers of Britain and France are winning immortal fame and taking an awful toll of the flower of the kaiser's armies, is depicted in graphic depatches to French newspapers.

The Petit Parisien's correspondent telegraphs

"The dawn of the second day of the battle unfolds a scene as follows: An immense plain, flat and unchanging, on which the trees bow, with their broken branches in stagnant pools. A storm broke an hour ago, and thunder peals mingle with the cannon's voice. The heavens and the earth are lit up by lightning. On the horizon is a dense cloud of smoke. The rain envelopes in a mysterious shadow those fighting there.

"The men have been fighting like lions in a glowing furnace. We seem to hear their cries, their shrieks, even their heart beats.

"From 5 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon the British troops thrice sprang forward, and now are solidly installed on the German line, excepting at certain points where the battle ebbed and flowed and where, perhaps, as I write, the Germans have been vanquished.

Had Difficult Task.

"The task of the flanking army was more difficult than that of the centres, whose successive hammer blows crushed all resistance and smashed everything.

"At places the struggle was one of terrible grandeur. La Basseeville was taken, lost, then re-taken by the Germans.

"Counter-attacking, the Australians showed bravery beyond description. After they attacked with grenades the bayonet clash became general and

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4).

BERLIN GIVES REPORT OF INCREASED ACTIONS

Says Artillery Fire on Belgian Front Has Grown in Violence.

Berlin, August 4, via London.—In the course of last night the artillery fire on the Belgian front increased to greater violence at intervals, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff, but no infantry attacks of great importance took place. In the Argonne German shock troops broke into the French positions southwest of Leintrey, and returned with a great number of black French prisoners.

Austro-German troops under command of General von Boehm-Ermolli yesterday crossed the Russian frontier to the northeast of Czernowitz, the Bukowina capital, says the official statement issued today by the German office. All of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow stretch of ground from Brody to Zbaraz, northeast off Tarnopol, the statement adds, has been wrested from the Russians.

SAYS SITUATION IS NOW HOPELESS

Free Press Comments on Re-emergence of Hon. Robert Rogers.

PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

Winnipeg Will Pass Advanced Measures Next Week.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—The outlook is that the Liberal convention will pass an advanced and progressive- program next week.

The feeling against a unionist government under Borden is hardening, owing to the re-emergence of Hon. Robert Rogers. The Free Press of this morning says the political situation is hopeless while he remains on the scene.

Sir Clifford Sifton will be here on Monday, back from Calgary. One of his friends said today: "Sifton has no idea of seeking any leadership of the western Liberals; would not take it even if offered him; if asked his advice he will tell the convention to uphold conscription, to choose a western leader from among themselves, and to demand a non-partisan unionist government. He may be back in Ottawa before the convention is over.

A Forecast of the Convention.

(From The Montreal Star.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Hon. J. A. Calder, the astute minister of the Saskatchewan Government, unquestionably has the first call on the leadership. He has the support solid of the Saskatchewan delegates who favor divorce of the east and west, and some from Alberta. The Manitoba delegates favor Hon. A. B. Hudson.

There has been a suggestion by the Sifton influence that John W. Dafoe, editor of The Free Press, might be acceptable to both the Calder and Hudson factions as leader, and he had some following. The attitude of The Free Press for a western party and for the rejection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription policy has given the editor much vogue among Liberals of independent thought.

The indications, however, favor ultimate compromise on Mr. Calder. He is an experienced ring general with a long record of political triumph in the west.

The big fight in the convention will come first on the adoption of the conscription resolution, and then the disavowal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a leader of western Liberals and the selection of a new man to lead the western wing of the party. These questions are expected to show the alignment of the delegates.

Afterwards will come the problem of union government plan, possible negotiations with representatives of Sir Robert Borden, and the working out of a campaign routine on which the election would be fought.

In that event the old party machinary of the Liberal forces will be left in the hands of the wing of the convention which has refused to disown Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They will claim to represent the Liberal party and may name candidates in opposition thru the west to the union or conscription forces.

Another furious assault on the Sifton influence appears editorially in The Daily Tribune, aimed not particularly at Sir Clifford Sifton, but at the influence of his type in the affairs of the Dominion at this critical stage. The Free Press and The Tribune agree only on union and conscription and the appointment of a western leader. There they separate sharply, and The Tribune stands apparently for Mr. Hudson, tho obviously for any man to beat Sir Clifford Sifton. Friends of both sides assert they hope to bring these two factions together, but each paper has asserted it will support no man who does not favor conscription, be he of whatever party or faction.

What is Program?

From The Toronto Star:

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—What is the program? is heard on every hand, and apparently no one can answer the question. Everyone is at sea. Premier Norris or Attorney-General Hudson will preside at the opening, the latter being convention manager, but the permanent leader of the western Liberals may not be named, that decision being left to a committee appointed for that purpose.

It will be largely an agricultural convention, and the platform will be framed in line with the farmers' desires. The big interests will not be considered for a minute, but they will be whacked unmercifully before the close. There will be 25 women delegates, a small number considering they represent nearly 50 per cent. of the total names on the voters' lists of the west.

Will be the Leader.

If some genius looms up and sweeps the delegates off their feet he will be the leader; otherwise time will be taken to consider a choice. Sir Clifford Sifton, who is in Calgary today, will be in the city, but not likely at the convention. Liberals state freely his presence in the west at the present time is helping Laurier and not doing win-the-war element any good. Still he will have several friends among the delegates. Not as many, however, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who will have while not so many out-and-out supporters, but friends who wish to give the old chieftain another chance to meet the views of the west on the war issue. In northern Alberta and Saskatchewan he will find his heartiest support.

At the meeting of the Lac St. Anne Liberal Association at Wabamun, Alta., resolutions of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Frank Oliver were passed, and delegates nominated to attend the Liberal convention.

The Chances of Conscription.

The dissolution of parliament brings into effect the last redistribution of seats. The western provinces increase their number by 22 seats; the eastern provinces will have eight fewer. The figures are:

Provinces.	Present House.	New House.	Per Cent.
Maritime	35	31	12
Quebec	65	65	29
Ontario	86	82	34
West	35	57	25
	221	235	100

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried Quebec's 65 seats against conscription he would for a bare majority need 55 more seats in the other three sections: say, 25 in Ontario, 15 in the Maritime and 15 in the west. If the west and Ontario go strong for conscription this will be hard for him to do.

EXCELLENT VENTILATION MAKES DANCING PLEASANT

Exceptional Music and Cool, Fresh Air Main Attractions at the Pavlowa.

Undoubtedly the large crowds attending Pavlowa Academy on Thursday and Saturday evenings is due to the wonderful ventilation which the building affords. Pure, fresh air must be had at all times in order that dancing may be a beneficial exercise, as well as a pleasant pastime, and a no more perfect system of ventilation can be found anywhere than that of Pavlowa.

Another reason for the great popularity of the West End Academy is the strict manner in which it is conducted. The management and most of the employes have been connected there for the past eleven years, catering to Toronto's select class of people, and few institutions can boast of a record which would compare favorably with this one.

Director Chas. Boyle has one of the finest orchestras ever gotten together for furnishing modern dance music. Spectators as well as dancers appreciate this fact, and the balcony is usually well crowded with those just wishing to look on and hear the music.

COMMEMORATES ENTRY OF BRITAIN INTO WAR

Mayor Calls Upon Churches to Hold Appropriate Services Sunday.

A proclamation setting aside Sunday as a day on which to commemorate the third anniversary of Britain's declaration of war and calling upon churches to hold appropriate services was issued by Mayor Church Saturday. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Whereas the imperial government has requested that the anniversaries of the declaration of war should be fittingly recognized thruout the empire, and believing that the citizens of Toronto are firm in their convictions as to the righteousness of the cause for which the empire is fighting, I do hereby request that Sunday, the 5th day of August next, be observed as the third anniversary of the war, in accordance with the wish of the imperial authorities.

"I would most respectfully ask the clergy of every denomination thruout the city to hold appropriate divine services in their respective churches on that day for the purpose of stimulating devotion and patriotism, and that where possible resolutions be passed setting forth the inflexible determination of the Canadian people to spare no effort in assisting the motherland and her gallant and powerful allies in bringing to a victorious conclusion the momentous struggle which is now being waged in Europe for the maintenance of freedom and justice thruout the world."

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

By a Staff Reporter.

Hamilton, August 4.—As the result of an explosion of a tank of ammonia at the east end plant of the Steel Company of Canada, C. Michalcyck, 1½ Arthur street, died in the City Hospital Saturday. On Friday afternoon a number of foreigners were handling a car of scrap, which, unknown to them, contained the tank of ammonia. In unloading the tank exploded and wounded several, among whom was the dead man. The others will recover. An inquest will be held.

AMBITIOUS BOOKKEEPERS.

Don't wait to fill other men's shoes, join the staff of a growing concern. If you have had a good general office training, either on books or on invoices and accounts, and are a neat writer, apply today, stating age, experience, and salary, to Box 8, World Office. 7

UNION GOVERNMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED

Belief of Premier Borden, Who Says Election is Unavoidable.

RECEIVES DELEGATES

Reply to Resolution Presented by Deputation From Big Convention.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—That in the near future a government may be formed based upon a union irrespective of party, race or creed, was the hope—and the belief—expressed by Sir Robert Borden today to the delegation of the Ontario "win-the-war" convention who presented to him the resolution of the Toronto convention. It called for a national government and, if possible, the obviating of an election. Sir Robert said the latter was unavoidable. If union government failed, he said, the responsibility would be on him.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have listened to the addresses with which I have been favored, and I congratulate you upon the labors of the convention which has recently assembled in Toronto. Canada could not have reached the achievements of the past three years if the heart of her people had not been profoundly stirred. You happen to present these resolutions on the anniversary of the day on which this world-wide struggle began three years ago," said Premier Borden. "Then there was none who imagined that it could last one-half the time that has since elapsed. As the conflict proceeded it became more and more evident that the full strength and power of our imperial commonwealth thruout all its constituent nations must be thrown into the balance if victory was to be assured. It became evident also that minor issues and party differences must be laid aside in order that our supreme effort might be gathered and exerted.

"It has become more and more apparent during recent months that party differences must be sunk and all forces united in the effort to win this war. My endeavors for that end during recent weeks have not been wholly made public, but those who have an intimate knowledge of public affairs during that period are aware that no effort on my part has been wanting. It is appropriate on this occasion to make my fellow-countrymen fully acquainted with my desire and intentions. I hope that in the near future a government may be formed based upon a union of all persons, irrespective of party, race or creed, who believe that the struggle which we now wage is for the success of liberty and justice, who realize that it involves the destiny of our Dominion, of this Empire, and even of the world, and who, putting aside all differences of minor significance, are prepared to join in a united and determined effort to throw into the conflict the full power and strength of this Dominion.

"You have referred to the possibility of avoiding a general election. That can only be accomplished by a practically unanimous support of such a resolution in our parliament, otherwise the controversy as to such extension would be carried into the British Parliament with embarrassment to them and discredit to ourselves. I realize the extreme undesirability of an election during the war, and I have done my utmost to avoid it. The responsibility must lie on the shoulders of those who opposed the extension.

"A general election gives an opportunity for a campaign of education which may bring about a fuller realization of the realities of this war. Far removed from the scene of conflict, it is difficult for us to comprehend its character, its magnitude or the desolation it has brought to so many of the fairest portions of Europe. I hope that the campaign will be characterized by absence of passion and by moderation of statement. I hope, and more than that, believe, its result will demonstrate the essential unity of our people and their strong and stern resolve that Canada shall not falter in her appointed task."

Hundreds Resist Draft Law; Riots Occur in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 4.—Indulging in a dream of revolution, and resisting the draft law, at least half a dozen armed bands of tenant farmers, half-breed Indians and negroes, are running rampant thruout five counties in east central Oklahoma today. As the disturbed territory is about 100 miles long by 90 miles wide, the topography of which is rugged, only an estimate can be made of the total number of rioters, most of whom are bent on resisting the draft law. Reports placed the number of resisters variously at 500 to 1600.

DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Louis Bustonoby, one of the best-known restaurant men in this city, proprietor of the Cafe des Beaux Arts, died today after a long illness, aged 44 years. He was a native of Pau, France.

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES AT COAST

Landed Safely on Pacific Coast After Trip to Russia.

GREAT HUN ACTIVITY

Task of New Russia Handicapped by German Propagandists.

A Pacific Port, Aug. 4.—The American mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, landed here late last night. No official statement on the workk of the mission in Russia, or on the report that the mission will make after its return to Washington was made public. Mr. Root, acting as spokesman, declared that he had nothing to say beyond the fact that the party had been hospitably received in every Russian city visited.

From the Russian revolution will be evolved a stable government, according to James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Its establishment is retarded, he declared by the radical so-called reformers, who have returned to Russia from America. The success of the revolution, Mr. Duncan attributed to the workmen of Russia, by whom the propaganda of freedom was first carried to the peasant class at the time of the original Duma in 1905.

Charles Edward Russell said the task of new Russia was greatly handicapped by German influences and the ceaseless activity of the German propagandists.

ELECTION UNAVOIDABLE SAYS HAMILTON MAN

T. J. Stewart, M.P., Still Hopes for Union of the Government.

Hamilton, Aug. 4.—That an early election cannot be avoided was the opinion of T. J. Stewart, M.P., upon his return here Saturday from Ottawa. He still hopes that some arrangements may be made that will bring about a union government.

Referring to the candidatures of Lieut.-Col. John I. McLaron and Major James Chisholm, both returned officers, he stated that his understanding was that they were appointed as candidates to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his policy.

Both the officers referred to have stated thru the press that they will go to the polls on a win-the-war platform.

DECLARE MARTIAL LAW.

Athens, Thursday, August 2.—Martial law was proclaimed today in the provinces of Attica and Boetia following disturbances among partisans of the old regime. This action will be submitted to legislative approval within five days.

PROMINENT ACTORS TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

Twenty distinguished actors who have frequently appeared on the Toronto stage with Sir Herbert Tree, Robert Mantell, Forbes Robertson and other companies, have recently joined the unit of Toronto Overseas Training Co. These men, assisted by well-known actresses, will assure first-class entertainment for the public at the Cafe Chantant, Burwash Hall Barracks, Thursday, August 9th, 8.30 p.m.

VIOLATED TEMPTRANCE ACT.

By a Staff Reporter.

Hamilton, Ont., August 4.—Following a ruling Saturday that a man has no right to take liquor into any private house but his own, Magistrate Jelfs fined John Taylor, 81 Rebecca street, the sum of $500 or four months in jail for violating the temperance act.

DETAILED CROP REPORT.

A detailed crop report, generally optimistic in tone, from its agents, covering the condition of growing grain in the territory served by the Canadian Northern Railway in western Canada, for the week ending July 25, was received at the head office of that company here this morning.

Out of 236 places reporting, 58 gave crop conditions as ideal; 26 indicated a fair crop, and only three were pessimistic.

Need of rain was indicated by some 39 agents, and 68 reported wheat headed out in whole or in part.

Subsequent to the date covered by this report, rain has been reported in various sections of western Canada.

WHAT? Cafe Chantant. (Songs, Jingles, Tunes, Refreshments).

WHERE? Burwash Hall Parade Ground. (89 Charles Street West).

WHEN? Thursday, August 9th, 8.30 p.m.

BY? Members of University of Toronto Overseas Training Co.

Admission 50 cts. Soldiers, 25 cts.

Come and join the soldiers in frolic and song.

HANLAN'S POINT

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON---EVENING

SOUSA'S BAND

ABSOLUTELY FREE

EXTRA FERRY SERVICE! BOATS EVERY FEW MINUTES!

POPULAR THEATRE TO OPEN SOON

Shea's Will Open With All-Star Bill on August the Twentieth.

Perhaps two of the most universally popular artists in vaudeville are Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, who will headline the bill at Shea's Theatre, which opens the 1917-1918 season with an all-star bill on Monday, August 20. The versatile entertainers have a merry melange of mirth and melody featuring the season's newest and most successful song hits and novelty dances. Miss Brice and Mr. King are surrounded by a variety of acts of the highest class in vaudeville.

It is the aim of the management of Shea's Theatre to provide the same clean, wholesome, high-class entertainment in the future that has made the theatre such a popular place of entertainment in the past. New and novel comedy sketches, clever singing comedians and the best novelty attractions in vaudeville will be booked for the coming season.

The best and most modern system of scientific cooling has been installed in the theatre, ensuring a cool, delightful atmosphere, a necessary part of the enjoyment and appreciation of the all-star bill presented.

EASTERN FRONT SUCCESS PLEASES KAISER WILHELM

Thanks Soldiers for Holding Their Own Against "Superior" Forces

Berlin, via Copenhagen, August 4.—Emperor William, in speaking to a deputation of German troops on the Gourland front, thanked them for holding their own against superior Russian forces which made possible the victorious Austro-German push in southeastern Galicia, and concluded with these words:

"Thus the old German perseverance, tenacity, iron courage and firm will formed a barrier against which the Russian advance was broken. It was of great importance to our operations in the south.

"It is our fatherland, the beautiful country of Germany, that we are defending here. I congratulate you on the bravery and excellent bearing you have shown. We are accoustomed in battle to fight against superior forces. I expect from you troops of Gourland that you will do your duty where battle calls you, so that the fatherland may go forward to its certain future. May God aid you."

CRUISER HANDED OVER.

Athens, August 3—The restitution of of the Greek fleet by the entente powers which had exercised control over it during the events preceding the abdication of King Constantine began today. The light cruiser Helli was handed over to the Greeks.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—MURPHY—On Friday morning, the 3rd inst., at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes by the Rev. Mons. Whalen, Agnes Murphy to Charles Edward Johnson both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

KITCHINGHAM—On the 2nd inst., at Grace Hospital, of typhoid, Harry Kitchingham of Bradford, Yorkshire, late 81st Battalion, aged 23.

PHLEECER—On Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, at Toronto, Lewis H. Phleeger.

Funeral Monday, at 3.30 p.m., from his late residence, 16 Aberdeen avenue. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DANCING

Very Exclusive Patronage

PAVLOWA ACADEMY

Every Thursday and Saturday Evening

Electrically Cooled

SHEA'S THEATRE

RE-OPENS

For the 1917-18 Season With an All-Star Bill

Monday, August 20

ELIZABETH BRICE & CHARLES KING

A Cast of All-Star Acts Feature America's Highest Class of Vaudeville.

Commissioner Harris Quiet On Coal, But Mayor Talks

Works Commissioner Harris, who is fuel commissioner for Ontario, has returned from Ottawa, where he discussed the coal situation with national officials, but vouchsafed no information. He will confer with United States officials at Washington next week, it is understood. Mayor Church was optimistic Saturday in regard to the coal conditions here, declaring that Toronto would have a good supply for the ensuing winter's consumption.

Honor Durham Heroes While Commemortaing Entry in War

Citizens of the County of Durham turned out in large numbers on Saturday night to the meeting held at Orono in commemoration of the third year of the war. Many of the young men of the county are now overseas fighting, and the residents were eager to have a celebration for those who have returned. Many prominent Toronto speakers left Toronto by motor in the afternoon to addresss the gathering. Sir Sam Hughes, E. W. Owens, M. L. A., Thomas Hook, M. L. A., Joe Preston, M. L. A., J. Fronton and Dr. Norman Allen were among those who spoke.

Scheme to Blow Up U. S. Bridge Stopped by Section Foreman

Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 4.—What is believed to have been an attempt to blow up the bridge of the Cleveland-Cincinnati-Chicago and St. Louis Railroad and the N.Y.C. over the Kankakee River, five miles southeast of here, was frustrated last night by the section foreman just before a train bearing twenty carloads of war motor cars was due to pass over the bridge.

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.

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.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC of the Circolo Italo Canadese will be held at Black Creek boulevard, Mount Dennis, Aug. 6th. Dances, races and other sports. Refreshments on grounds. T. De Rose's orchestra. Come and bring your friends. Committee: S. Novaco, president; J. Piccininni, vice-president; M. Missori, secretary; J. De Rose, previous manager; J. Grittani, A. Passavanti.

Sunburn and Tan

Summer brings its trials to the skin and complexion. To make the skin white and fresh looking, use Princess Lily Lotion. It is a "liquid powder," giving the skin a fresh, velvety appearance. Princess Cinderella Cream is a soothing and cooling cream for sunburns. Use before powdering.

Princess Lily Lotion, 75 Cents

Princess Cinderella Cream, 50 Cents

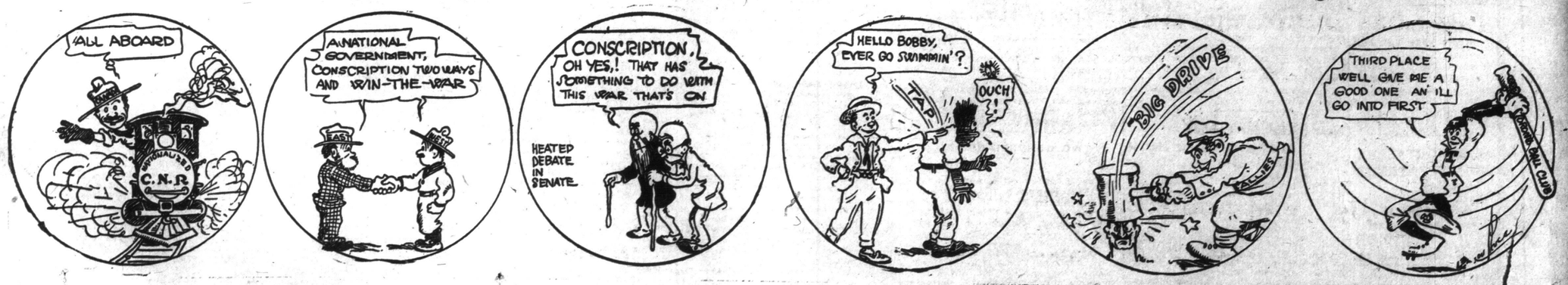
Postpaid to Any Place in Canada

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED

61H College St., Toronto.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

By Lou Skuce



EXHIBITION WILL HIT NEW RECORD

Army of Workmen Putting Finishing Touches to New Attractions.

"CITADEL OF QUEBEC"

Grandstand Spectacle to Be Worthy of Confederation Year.

Thru the courtesy of J. G. Kent, manager, and Joseph Hay, publicity agent of the Canadian National Exhibition, a party of newspeper men were permitted to inspect the preparations being made to entertain, amuse and instruct visitors in the next few weeks. All the indications are that the coming fair will, despite the war, be the greatest in its history. No money, no labor and no effort has been spared to keep Canada and Toronto in the forefront in staging exhibitions that embody every known industry, science and art, and include almost every known variety of entertainment and spectacle.

At present a small army of carpenters, painters, decorators, artists and all manner of mechanics are busily engaged in putting "the world's greatest annual" in shape. The interiors of the buildings are being transformed in many ways and many new booths being added to make way for the increased demands of the exhibitors. This year the call for space and allotments is greater than ever, and the management is making every effort to provide accommodation as far as possible. This being "Confederation Year," the great feature of the exhibition will be the grand stand performance depicting the progress and development of Canada since 1867. The spectacle will be the "Citadel of Quebec," showing the lower town of the famous old fortification, the heights guarded with huge artillery, and Dufferin Terrace in the background. There will be the celebration of the federation, with the Indians paddling their way up the river to a position on the bank where a great pow-wow will be held. Then there will be the march of the provinces, in which hundreds of people will take part. This will show the special development of every province in its own particular industry and the costumes will be those of the period fifty years ago.

Grand Stand Program.

Added to this will be the usual acrobatic performance, band promenades, dancing, singing and all manner of athletics. The lighting system has been augmented with the installation of 12 additional searchlights, so that the performance can be witnessed with ease from every section of the grand stand.

It was the original intention to place above the entrance to the manufacturers' building a statue 36 feet in height, representing "The Spirit of Canada," in the form of a woman urging Canada's sons to battle. But the city architect has decreed that as it weighs about 15 tons it would not be safe to place in this position. It will be erected out on the plaza opposite the main entrance to the grounds, and will be reduced to about 28 feet in height. In this position it can be seen from almost every part of the grounds.

Three new clocks are being installed, one over Dufferin gate with double dial, one at the live stock arena, and one at the midway with three dials. On the west end of the manufacturers' building will be erected a novel lighting system of supplying information of various kinds to the patrons and messages of importance will be flashed to all sections of the grounds.

Government Display.

The Dominion Government is making an extensive display of wool this year, and is installing machinery to demonstrate the manufacture and the different uses of the material. The department of marine and fisheries is also showing the extent of the fishing industry and will have a very interesting exhibit, especially at this time. The Ontario Government, in addition to the usual exhibits, will make a study of road building, and information bureaus with expert road builders will be at the service of the members of councils and public bodies in Ontario. This will be under the supervision of the department of highways, which will show six different kinds of highways suitable for different districts and various conditions of traffic.

In the industrial building will be seen the first oriental carpet-making machine manufactured on this continent. It was perfected by a Toronto man after seeing a similar machine in Germany some years ago. It turns out a large sized oriental carpet in a few hours.

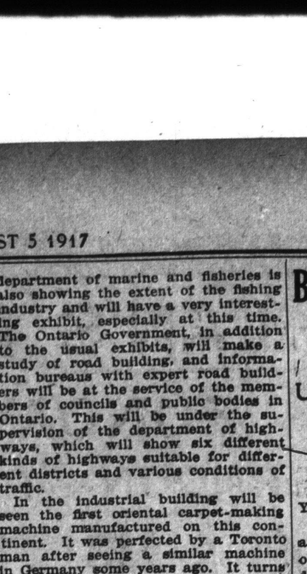
Military Exhibit.

The majority of the 7,000 articles which it requires to fit up the men for overseas will be on display in the educational building.

One of the great efforts to be made by the educational section of the fair will be in showing the farmer how he can produce more. This will be done by practical tractor demonstrations. Upwards of forty of these machines will be used, and every assistance given to those desiring advice on operating them. In conjunction with this demonstration will be the thrift campaign conducted by the domestic science staff. Here the careful housewife will be shown how to cook on the highest standard of efficiency with the least possible waste.

It has been left to the poultry building to provide this year's catch phrase, which will be "Meet me at the duck pond."

About to Retire.



HON. ANDREW BRODER, M.P.

Morrisburg, Aug. 4.—Owing to continued ill-health, Hon. Andrew Broder, who for so many years has represented Dundas both in the Ontario Legislature and the house of commons, has announced his intention of retiring from public life. A convention or mass meeting of Conservative electors of the county is called for Wednesday, August 8, at the music hall, Chesterville, when a letter from Hon. Andrew Broder will be read, in which he will make known his intention to retire as the representative of Dundas at the close of the present parliament, says The Brockville Recorder.

With reference to Mr. Broder's successor, the name of Mr. O. D. Casselman of Chesterville is favorably mentioned. In fact his is the only name prominently mentioned, and it seems to be generally accepted that Mr. O. D. Casselman is the next in choice to represent Dundas County in the house of commons.

BLOW TO NATION FEARED IN SOUTH

Unique Situation Presented in Attitude of I.W.W. Towards Farmers.

A message to The Tribune, New York, from San Francisco, says:

Alarmed by the burning of stacks and grain fields, agitated by rumors of a great sabotage drive on the products of the fields and vineyards as the annual farm labor stress approaches, California is in bitter mood toward the I. W. W.

Within two weeks this state is likely to be confronted by the most critical moment in its industrial and labor history. Record crops have rewarded a great effort to help the nation in the food crisis. So great are the crops that some authorities say that 40,000 more laborers than there is any chance of getting could be used to advantage.

The opportunity is a golden one for the agitators. If their influence is great enough they can have the state by the throat. It is perhaps in their power to reduce greatly the harvests by withholding labor thru direct action, or terrorism. The destruction of one group of warehouses by fire would mean the loss of $10,000,000 worth of grain. A few sticks of dynamite judiciously placed can destroy the crops on 170,000 acres in a single locality.

There is abundant evidence that this stab-in-the-back attack is well financed. The money apparently comes thru Mexico, presumably from German sources. Mexican, Hindoo and Chinese laborers, long idle, are in ample funds. It is suspected that the plan is to lull the farmers into security by promises of abundant help, which will never be fulfilled. Then, when the producers are frantic at the prospect of total loss of their crops, they will, it is expected, make peace with the I. W. W. at any terms. Wholesale incendiarism is reckoned on to make the farmers amenable to I. W. W. reasons.

California farmers think the situation calls for a speedier sort of federal action than is provided by a grand jury. They say that on the promise that labor would be provided they have raised immense crops. Now that the extra labor is not being delivered, they argue that it is up to the government to protect them against I. W. W. anarchy, desruction and terrorism.

Up to this time it has been the policy of official California to avoid publicity regarding the I. W. W., on the theory that publicity would breed further offences and play into the hands of the agitators by suggesting imitation of the published crimes. This is now yielding to the belief that publicity will put everybody on guard.

Unless the sternest measures are resorted to the I. W. W. may strike a blow in California that will stagger the nation.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 4.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $168,735,880 in reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $61,844,210 from last week. The statement follows: Actual conditions—Loans, discounts, etc., decrease, $17,230,000; cash in own vaults, members federal reserve banks, decrease, $5,280,000; reserve in federal reserve bank of member banks, increase $81,634,000; reserve in own vaults, state banks and trust companies, decrease, $12,751,000; reserve in depositaries, state banks and trust companies, increase, $626,000; net demand deposits, increase $56,602,000; net time deposits, increase $2,670,000; circulation, increase, $58,000; aggregate reserve, $670,687,000; excess reserve, $168,735,880; increase, $61,844,210. Summary of state banks and trust companies, in greater New York, not included in clearing house statement—loans, discounts, etc., decrease, $24,274,000; specie, decrease $1,739,600; deposits, decrease, $1,406,200; legal tenders, decrease, $5,123,900; banks, cash in vaults, $11,730,700; trust companies, cash in vaults, $60,421,700.

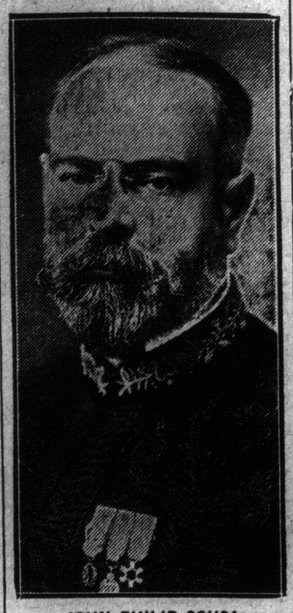
A patient anatomist has counted 272 hairs pere square centimeter on the heads of Europeans, 252 to 286 on Japanese, 214 on Ainus. Blondes have more hair than brunettes. On a square inch, 147 black hairs, 162 brown hairs, 152 yellow hairs have been counted.

SOUSA'S FAMOUS BAND AT HANLAN'S, SUNDAY

Great Bandmaster and Composer Always Endeavors to Please Every Musical Taste.

The Sousa Library is the accumulation of thirty years or more, a getting together of the greater and lesser products of composers of all time and degrees, from the first down to the last. Nobody knows how many arrangements there are, multiple parts of each composition, but the number is so great that several large music rooms are required to house them. It may be inferred from this that when John Philip Sousa squares himself to make out programs for a tour, he has a colossal undertaking before him.

With such a mass of works and arrangements confronting him, it would seem almost like attempting to pick the choicest blossoms in a field of clover or a garden of roses; but Sousa is ever alive to the period in



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

public desires in the matter of its music as in anything else—its trend in literature, architecture, decorations, painting, fashions or what not, and he knows precisely what to serve in music to best suit the trend of the hour.

If left altogether to his own inclinings it is possible that Sousa would serve little except of the highest and best, but inasmuch as the people come to his concerts with their diverse tastes to be gratified, he is compelled to approach as nearly as possible to a point where he pleases the preferences of the majority. In accomplishing this, Sousa has for years approved himself pastmaster.

Sousa and his band will play their last two concerts at Hanlan's Point today; a delightful program has been arranged. The special soloists are Miss Virginia Rook, soprano; Mr. Percy Hemus, baritone, and Mr. Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist.

FRIEND OF THE FIRE HORSES.

For twenty-seven years Martin Cooney has been superintendent of horses for the fire department of Detroit, Michigan, says The News of that city. He has bought every horse used by the department in that time; he has tended them thru sickness and has been obliged to end the agonies of many of them. So great has been his love for horses that he has never taken a furlough, or even kept his Sundays for himself. Night and day he has watched over the horses.

In winter, when the horses, steaming from their swift run to the fires, have stood and shivered as the blaze was fought, it was Martin Cooney who hurried to the scene, and saw that they were blanketed. Back in their barns, it was Martin Cooney who saw that they were rubbed down and made warm and comfortable. When their feet were sore it was Martin Cooney who dressed them, and when the strenuous life of a fire department horse made them unfit for further service, Martin Cooney saw to it that they were sold to farmers and not to city drivers who might abuse them.

But the endless toil of days and nights has taken toll of Mr. Cooney, and recently he retired from active service. And because he has been a friend to horses he is glad that automobiles are replacing them for fire service in down-town Detroit.

"Pounding over hard, slippery downtown streets shortened the lives of the horses," Mr. Cooney explained. "When we used them all over the city, the average life of a horse in the department was four or five years; now that they are confined to the environs their average is five or six years. Of course some last much longer. There was one that lasted thirteen years, and is now comfortable on a farm near Detroit.

"When I joined the fire department we had about 130 horses. At one time we had 284 horses; that was the high-water mark. Now we have about 150, more than we had twenty-seven years ago, despite the great number of fire trucks. That is because Detroit's outlying districts are more populous now that the entire city was then.

"The horses knew me when I came into any of the stations. They would whinny and crane their necks. I broke them in and they never forgot me.

"The thing which makes me happiest is that all old horses are sent to farms, where there are no hard roads to irritate their weakened feet. A horse is too intelligent and too good a friend to be abused after its full period of usefulness is passed."

THIRTY-ONE RESCUED.

Madisonville, Ky., August 4.—Reports reaching here several hours after a gas explosion in Mine No. 7 of the West Kentucky Coal Co. at Caly early today, said that thirty-one men, all negroes, had been rescued. Many of them, it was said, were badly burned.

A profane coachman, pointing to one of his horses, said to a traveler:

"That horse, sir, knows when I swear at him."

"Yes," replied the traveler, "and so does his Maker."

PATRIOTIC WORK GREAT SUCCESS

Flowers Cultivated and Much Food Canned by Thrift Committee.

Practice and precept go hand in hand in the work of Mrs. Joseph M. West, who as co-convener with Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell, of the backyard garden work of the women's thrift committee, did a very active part in bringing success to the patriotic venture. Mrs. West not only inspired and directed others by the information she gathered and by her accounts of what might be done in the matter of growing vegetables, but she grew them herself, and during the past week has seen the result of her labors in the number of bottles of vegetables canned and in the object lesson the canning afforded to a number who had share in carrying out the process.

The summer home of Mrs. West is on the Kingston road, and it will be recalled that during the previous years of the war Mrs. West made money amounting into the thousands of dollars for the Red Cross from her large sales of garden bulbs, together with sales from a little game she evolved and which has become so popular with the men in the overseas hospitals and elsewhere. This year a good part of the seven acres of land about the house on Kingston road was devoted to the production of vegetables and another large part to the growing of flowers from seed. Both crops were more luxuriant than in any former season, and to ensure that there should be no waste Mrs. West had an old-fashioned "bee" at which a number of her friends assisted.

Among the things canned and part of which will go for patriotic purposes, are cauliflower, carrots, beets, beans, peas, gooseberries and red currants. Other fruits will follow in season. Most of these were done up according to the recipe found in the pamphlet sent out by the agricultural department of the government.

The flowers grown are nearly all of the old-fashioned order, and presented a mass of brilliant bloom that fairly fascinated the women and girls who took part in the "bee." Petunias, sweet william, carnations, baby's breath, phlox, sweet elysium, pinks, nasturtiums, clarkia, snapdragon, great stretches of gold and white daisy-like blossoms—these are but a few of the flowers grown. Two gardeners besides Mr. West and a son and daughter are all workers on the beautiful piece of land, but Mrs. West does no small share of every part of the work, and has a scientific acquaintance as well as the popular love for every plant in this well-planned and well-cared-for garden.

KINDNESS TO DOGS.

By Albert E. Vassar.

Two years ago, while visiting in Chicago, Dimple, my daughter, took me out to Jackson Park to view the lake. A strange dog came up to us and Dimple said, "Hello, Doggie."

Upon being kindly spoken to, the animal followed us all the afternoon, stopping when we did and even at our side. As we were about to leave, I went into a butcher shop to buy the dog some meat, which I brought to him. He just nosed it and would not eat, and I said, "The dog isn't hungry; it only wants our friendship."

If we all could realize how eager the dumb animals are for kindness to be shown them this would be a better world.

Before I was married, thirty-five years ago, my future wife and I were out walking and a scared dog came along with a tin can tied to its tail and ran up on the stoop of a house. My lady went up on the stoop and untied the string, releasing the burden from the dog's tail, and the dog was licking her hand all the while. Now, isn't that proof that a dog wants kindness shown him and that he has a heart?

Then let us big folks, who are endowed with more intelligence than any other living creature, be kind to all dumb animals. There's many a time I've gone into a butcher shop to buy some meat for a starving dog I've met on the way.

When on vacation, or returning from it, do not forget your dog or cat.

Do not let your dog or cat suffer this month for want of a drink of fresh water.

LADIES

WILL FIND THE

Sheffield Lunch

Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.

Well Worth a Visit

We are proud of our rapidly growing ladies' trade, as we feel there is no better advertisement for an eating place.

Ladies readily take to the serve-self plan and quickly see its advantages over restaurants and tea rooms that wait on them.

This plan is much quicker and also enables them to select numerous dainty things on display here. Another big feature is that the tipping nuisance is entirely eliminated here, a fact that has won many converts to this plan.

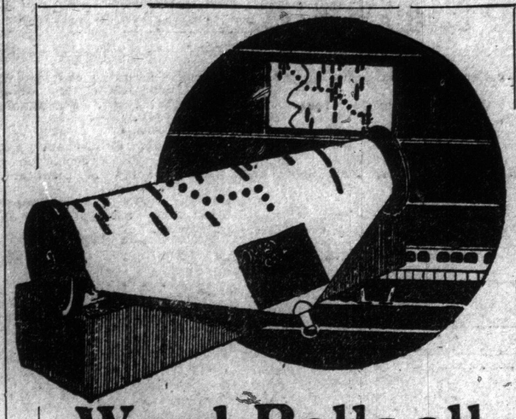
The very best of foodstuffs are purchased here, and extra care is directed to preparing the food as tastily and as near as possible to home style.

If you have not tried the Sheffield, do so next time and become a regular Sheffield Lady.

Sheffield Serve Self Lunch

Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.

For Ladies and Gentlemen



Word Rolls all the Rage!

Here are the most popular of the new Word Rolls. Every one's a winner. Many have the fascinating Jazz arrangement. Believe us, if you are without a good selection of them you are missing a lot of fun. Come in and hear them at any hour of the day.

Sing a "Word" Rolls 60c Each

"If I Catch the Guy Who Wrote Poor Butterfly"
"Comin' Thro' the Rye"
"I Feel Lonesome Sometime;" (Jazz Ragg Fox Trot)
"Star Spangled Banner"
"Children's Songs," "Games",
"Kathleen Mavourneen"
"Holy City"

Q.R.S. "Word" Rolls

Price — Title

90c—"Ain't You Coming Back to Dixieland?" (Fox Trot)
Played by Pete Wendling.
90c—"Any Little Girl Can Make a Bad Man Good"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
$1.10—"A Tear, a Kiss, a Smile"
Played by Lee S. Roberts
90c—"Bring Me a Gal"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
85c—"Alexander's Back From Dixie With His Ragtime Band"
Played by Pete Wendling and Walter Redding
(Jazz One-Step)
85c—"Back to Alabama in the Spring" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
85c—"Cotton Pickin' Time in Alabam" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Pete Wendling and Walter Redding
85c—"The Darktown Strutters' Ball" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"Don't Turn the Smiles to Tears"
Played by Ted Baxter
90c—"Everybody's Jazzing It" (Jazz One-Step)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
$1.10—"For You a Rose" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"Honey Mine" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Lee S. Roberts and Max Kortlander
85c—"I Like the Way You Kiss"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"Hawaiian Butterfly" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Baskette and Stanley
$1.10—"Indiana" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"If You Ever Get Lonely"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
$1.10—"Kiss Me"
Played by Lee S. Roberts
85c—"Lil Liza Jane"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"Mother Dixie and You" (Jazz Fox Trot)
Played by Harold Scott and Jeff Watters
90c—"Mister Butterfly" (Jazz)
Played by Harold Scott and Jeff Watters
90c—"Mama's Blues (Papa's Blues)" (Fox Trot)
Played by Pete Wendling
85c—"Only a Day Dream"
Played by Lee S. Roberts
95c—"On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away"
Played by Lee S. Roberts
85c—"Paradise Blues"
Played by Pete Wendling
90c—"Rainbow Isle" (Jazz)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"Silver Bay" (Jazz)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
$1.10—"Sing Me Love's Lullaby"
Played by Ted Baxter
90c—"'Twas But an Irishman's Dream"
Played by Lee S. Roberts
$1.10—"The Irish Have a Great Day Tonight" (Jazz One-Step)
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"The Tennessee Blues" (Fox Trot)
Played by Pete Wendling
$1.10—"When Those Cotton Blossoms Grow"
Played by Ted Baxter and Max Kortlander
90c—"When Those Sweet Hawaiian Babies Roll Their Eyes"
Played by Harold Scott and Jeff Watters
(Jazz Fox Trot)
85c—"You Made the World For Me"
Played by Ted Baxter

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GEORGE LAWRENCE, Baker

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF GREAT BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1).

in an anguishing hour's hand-to-hand struggle they affirmed their superiority.

"All the houses at Basseeville had been transformed into forts, bristling with mitrailleuses. Double belt trenches with concrete shelters defended the outskirts. The Prussian Guard had been installed here for a fortnight.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon Welsh troops, after cleaning up the enemy trenches with grenades, penetrated the town on three sides simultaneously. After the street battle it was necessary to take each house.

"It was a terrible onslaught with frightful carnage. The Welsh covered themselves with glory. The Prussian Guard, obeying orders, died where they stood. There were no prisoners.

"Elsewhere, notably at Hooge, grim fighting occurred. The Germans there were of the 1918 class, very young. Many corps were made up of students. From behind their large spectacles, with glassy eyes, they stared imploringly at the skies as if fallen from them.

"One of the youths whom the cannon spared declared bitterly as led to the rear: 'We were told we would not be thrown into the fight but would constitute the extreme reserve. As things went badly, we were sent to attack. We numbered one hundred and fifty; now there are only two.'

Tanks Win Glory.

"Speaking of the tanks, which he saw for the first time, he said: 'We ridicule them in newspapers, but quickly change our opinion when we see them at work.'"

The Matin's correspondent telegraphing yesterday says:

"The battle continues to rage on the whole front. The attack was made with the elements mingling in fury with that of the men. For twenty-four hours without a break rain has been falling and the wind blowing half a gale.

"In the first day's battle the tanks covered themselves with glory. They actually took St. Julien village. Bristling with machine guns, the tanks came hobbling along, crushing obstacles like so many egg shells."

Describing the opening of the battle the correspondent says the Germans threw up a formidable barrage along the whole front, but the enemy fire caused only negligible losses. The kaiser's famous Cockchafers were reduced to pulp by the Welsh. Six weeks ago the kaiser reviewed the same regiment. The allies bridged the Yser in less than half an hour with innumerable crossings for the troops, the tanks and the artillery.

Most military critics believe the battle may last a month, with far-reaching developments, gradually extending to the entire front.

WORKING HOURS OF BIRDS.

Our hours are nothing to the birds. Why, some birds work in the summer sixteen hours a day. Indefatigably they clear the crops of insects. The thrush gets up at half-past two every summer morning. He fails to work at once and he never stops until half-past nine at night—a clean nineteen hours. During that time he feeds his voracious young 206 times. The blackbird starts to work at the same hour as the thrush, but he lays off earlier. His whistle blows at half-past seven, and during his 17-hour day he sets about one hundred meals before his kiddies. The titmouse is up and about at three in the morning and his stopping time is nine at night. A fast worker, the titmouse is said to feed his young 417 meals—meals of caterpillar mainly—in the long, hard, hot day.—Onward.

Society---

Conducted by Mrs. Edmund Phillips

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes was in town for a few hours last week, and saw his friends at the King Edward en route to Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Cawthra returned last week from a two weeks' fishing trip, and with Mrs. Cawthra left for Halifax.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope and their family have returned to town after motoring to Chattam's Inn, Cape Cod, where they spent five weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Hagarty, Chestnut Park road, and her daughters, Miss Katharine and Alice Hagarty, have left for Scarboro Beach, Maine.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson How have left for St. Patrick, on the St. Lawrence.

* * *

Miss Edith Snellgrove is leaving for Woodington this week, and has well earned a holiday after working in munitions all the year.

* * *

Miss Ross was in town yesterday from Niagara-on-the-Lake.

* * *

Sir Douglas Cameron, Winnipeg, was at the King Edward.

* * *

Mrs. R. M. Hume, and Miss Blanche Hume, Woodstock, motored to Toronto. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ames.

* * *

Mrs. Heber Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, Woodstock, are spending a few days with Mrs. Henry Little at Port Dover.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Cawthra and Miss Grace Cawthra, who spent the last month at the Queen's Royal, Niagara, have left for Swampscott, Mass., where they will be for the rest of the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, who have been the guests of the Hon. Wallace and Mrs. Nesbitt on the Georgian Bay, have returned to Woodstock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Drinkwater, Montreal, are at the Hotel Samoset, Rockland, Maine.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite is spending some time at Cacouna with her daughter, Mrs. Guy Drummond, Montreal.

* * *

Miss Isabel Cassidy and Miss Helen Currie spent the week-end with friends at Sparrow Lake.

* * *

Miss Marie Macdonell left on Saturday for a visit of several weeks at the Kirkfield Inn.

* * *

Miss Cross has sailed for England, where her marriage to Mr. R. Inglis will take place shortly.

* * *

Miss B. MacLean Howard, Sussex Court, leaves on Friday for the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Macdonald, accompanied by Mr. Fraser Macdonald, have gone to Point Au Baril.

* * *

Col. and Mrs. Grasett have left town to spend some time at Metis.

* * *

Mrs. John Gillespie, Warren road, and her daughter, Miss Laura Gillespie, will spend the rest of the summer at Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Mr. Grayson Smith has returned to town from Minnicoganashene. Mrs. Smith remains a few weeks longer.

* * *

The following are at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, from Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Stott, Miss Eleanor Stott, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Port, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss Van Nostrand, Mr. M. V. Whale, Miss Muriel Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyles, Miss Beatrice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fitch, Mr. M. W. MacGillivray, Mr. Geo. Lunan, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Port, Mr. and Miss Wadsworth, Major and Mrs. Haywood.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Arnoldi has returned from the Caledon Club, where she spent a few days.

* * *

Gen. Benson and Mrs. Benson gave a luncheon one day last week in honor of Mrs. Fergie, Montreal, who is spending the summer in Halifax.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Wright is expected in town shortly from the sea and will visit Miss Delia Davis at Todmorden for some weeks.

* * *

Sirt Frrderick and Lady Stupart and Mr. Stupart have left for their house at Go Home Bay, on the Georgian Bay, for the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Committees have been formed for the forthcoming horse show at the Woodbine on Sept. 29, under the auspices of the Hunt Club. Mr. George Beardmore will be the honorary president, Miss Delia Davies, president, and Mrs. Harry Sifton, vice-president. The whole proceeds will be given to the Red Cross. The members of the committees are very influential people, and everybody will have an excuse to go, owing to the object for which it is being given. The weather at that time is generally ideal, the surroundings at the Woodbine are the most beautiful in Toronto, and thru the courtesy of the Ontario Jockey Club the stand and tea-rooms, etc., will be available for use on that day.

* * *

Mrs. George H. Gooderham has taken a party of young people on a yachting trip down the St. Lawrence.

* * *

Mrs. McWhinney and Miss Gwendoline McWhinney are at Banff, en route to Skagway.

* * *

Mr. Alan Phillips, R.F.C., has left for Camp Borden.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Burton left on Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. McCurdy, in Evanston, Ill.

* * *

Mrs. D. J. Johnston and Misses Allene, Olive, Vera and Helen Johnston are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

* * *

After spending a week at the Arlington, Cobourg, Mrs. Hamilton B. Willis, Crescent road, returned to town last week, and left again for the Royal Muskoka, accompanied by her son, Master Dean Willis, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Walker and her daughter, Miss Sylvia Walker, Danforth avenue, are visiting relations in Detroit.

* * *

Miss Vera Capps, Danforth avenue, is spending her vacation in Bala.

* * *

Miss Norinne Buckland, First avenue, left yesterday for Bala, on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. A. Guest.

* * *

Mrs. Armand Stump (nee Miss Ruth Prentice), is visiting her friend, Mrs. W. Statton, at her summer home, Bowmanville-on-the-Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Barstead (nee Miss Olga M. Hooper, Orono, Ont.), have just returned fro man extended trip to the coast, returning via Seattle and Chicago.

* * *

The Bishop of Niagara is spending a few weeks holiday at Le Cordier Lodge, Centre Island.

* * *

Mrs. Stull, 532 Palmerston boulevard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Neills and their family, 289 Russell Hill road, are at Lakeview Cottage on Lake Simcoe.

* * *

Mrs. R. W. Burgess, Hamilton, and her sister, High Park boulevard, are at Burlington Beach for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Foy will spend a week at Milford Bay en route to Deer Lake.

* * *

Engagements.

Mr. William B. Boyd, Strathearn road, Toronto, announces the engagement of his daughter, Camilla Murray, to Mr. William J. Morison, Montreal, son of Mrs. A. Morison, Toronto, the marriage to take place quietly on the 22nd of this month.

The engagement is announced of Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Asa B. Wilmot, Newcastle, Ont., and Mrs. Wilmot, to Mr. George W. Lockhart, Sandon, B.C. (formerly Sussex, New Brunswick). The marriage will take place quietly at Silverton, B.C., early in August.

LITHGOW—LYONS.

A quiet wedding took place at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, 49 Wroxiter avenue, on Monday, July 23, when their youngest daughter, Gertrude, was married to Mr. Andrew Lithgow, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lithgow. Only the immediate relations were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Hodgson, Jones avenue Baptist Church. After the wedding a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Lithgow left for Windermere, Muskoka, the bride traveling in a blue tailor-made, and white hat.

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Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massages. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, Telephone North 849

IMPROVED MORALE IS NOT SUBSTANTIAL

England Warned That Russian Improvement is Not Lasting.

London, Aug. 4.—A despatch to The Times from Russian southwestern headquarters, dated Tuesday, says the improvement in the morale of the armies is not substantial and warns against optimism unless the political situation changes completely. The authority of the officers is still unrecognized. While the so-called revolutionary armies have opened a front for the enemy to enter the railway, men have struck at a critical moment when everything depends on the prompt removal of property.

GERMANY'S BORROWINGS.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—Germany's arrangements with Switzerland for a loan of 40,000,000 francs monthly was inspired, according to the financial expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, by the fact that Germany's imports from Switzerland were so considerable as to outweigh the value of her coal and iron exports even at the increased prics.

Germany has perfected similar arrangements with other neutrals, notably Holland.

GEN. BOTHA'S MESSAGE.

London, Aug. 3.—Among the many messages received by the government in connection with the anniversary of the war is one from Gen. Botha, premier of South Africa, saying: "At the close of the third year of this terrible war I can only reiterate what I said yesterday, namely, 'Let us press on to complete victory.'"

IN FAVOR OF REPUBLIC.

Peking, Tuesday, July 31.—(Delayed).—Premier Tuan Chi-Jui has issued a statement declaring himself a strong advocate of a republic, announcing that the government proposes to form a new parliament. He says the extreme action of the old parliament brought the recent insane attempt at restoring.

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Fairweathers FINE FURS 20% Discounts

We are offering this substantial discount as an incentive to early choice of your fur requirements for the new season. The reductions are as genuine as the Fairweathers' guarantee for the style and the quality which goes with every purchase, and you select from assortments as attractive today as though you were selecting when the fur selling season is at its zenith.

Hudson Seal Coat, fancy model, with black rat collar, cuffs and flounce, fitted back; size 38; length 45 inches. $450.00 value for 360.00

Mink and Ermine Set, handsome combination set, shawl cape, 45 inches long and 15 inches wide, muff to match. $255.00 value for 204.00

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set, one only, cape shawl stole with tails and paws around skirt of cape and large round muff to match, cape 50 inches long and 24 inches deep, including the tails. $400.00 value for 320.00

Blended Kolinsky Muskrat Set, large shawl shape stole and melon muff with ripple cuffs; stole has band of ermine full length of the top. One of the very newest Parisian fashion creations. $140.00 value for 112.00

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ON THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR

German Sword Must Not Go Unbroken, Says Carson.

London, Aug. 4.—The morning newspapers today commemorate the conclusion of three years of war by long reviews of past events, taking stock of the present position and speculations of the future. They also print conspicuously messages from the King to sovereigns and presidents expressing the determination to pursue the war until the joint efforts are crowned with success.

They publish others from members of the government and various leaders proclaiming the determination to fight to the end for the destruction of militarism and for the vindication of justice and freedom at all costs. Some are epigrammatic, for instance, that from Robert Cecil, which says, "the path to fredom lies thru the German lines."

Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio, says: "The Germans unsheathed the sword, they must not be allowed to put it back unbroken."

The editorials and reviews, altho firmly maintaining victory for the allied democracies is absolutely assured, that their strength is growing while that of the German allies is waning, recognize nevertheless that Germany remains militarily, economically and politically strong and formidable and her downfall is hindered by the results of the Russian revolution. Against the unquestioned disastrous effect of the destruction of Russia's offensive power, with all its damaging consequences for her allies, is hopefully set the entrance of America into the war, which is welcomed not only from a material point of view, but as an immense moral endorsement of the aims all are fighting for.

KING MAY OPEN HOSTEL FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Formal Invitation Will Probably Be Extended by United States Y.M.C.A. Official.

London, Aug. 4.—King George may be invited formally to open the first American Young Men's Christian Association hut in England. The executive officials have the invitation under consideration and are to decide in a few days.

The hut, which is in the heart of London, is now completed and will be ready for occupation by American sailors and soldiers next Wednesday. British forces also are to be welcomed there. The formal opening is to be in September.

Everybody Knows WALTHAM WATCHES!

Their fame is world wide. Every gold medal for watch merit awarded during the past sixty years has been won by Waltham.

At Scheuer's

you can see a very large and complete assortment of Waltham Watches—a model to suit every requirement and a price to suit every purse.

Following are a few items from the range in stock:

Waltham Watches For the Pocket
Cased in Nickel, Silver, Best Gold Filled and 10 and 14 Carat Solid Gold, from
$6.00 to $375.00

Waltham Military Wrist Watches
Especially designed for active service conditions, with or without the luminous dial, by means of which the time can be read on the darkest night. Cased in sterling silver, from
$9.00 to $22.00

Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watches
Including the dainty little watch with the "disappearing eye," that folds back out of sight when it is desired to wear the watch elsewhere than on the wrist. Bracelet and watch in Empress quality, best gold filled, and in 10 and 14 carat solid gold, from
$12.00 to $100.00

See Scheuer's Window—2 Doors Below Yonge Street Arcade

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SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, has returned to the capital after spending a short holiday in St. John, N.B.

* * *

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton accompanied by Miss Margeret Drayton, left recently for St. Andrew's, N.B., to spend the month of August at Algonquin Inn. Madame Yada and her daughter, Miss Fumi Yada, who have been the guests of Sir Henry and Lady Drayton have now left for Lake Bernard to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado for a short time.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, who has been in Toronto visiting Gen. Hodgins' mother, has returned to the capital.

* * *

Mr. George Gardiner, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, has left on his holidays, and is patriotically working on a farm near Ottawa pitching hay.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Chambers and family have left for St. Anne de Bellevue, where Col. and Mrs. Chambers have taken a cottage for the hot weather.

* * *

Mrs. John Bassell, who came up from Cap a l'Aigle for a few days recently, has now returned to that summer resort.

* * *

Miss Grace Drayton is the guest of Mrs. Colborne Meredith at Camp Petawawa for a short time.

* * *

Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram was a visitor in the capital for a couple of days last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pringle are spending the warm weather at their summer cottage at Portland, on the Rideau Lakes.

* * *

Capt. Edward Knox, of Toronto, was in the capital last week for a few days.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. J. A. Mills Walker, of the governor-general's office, to Miss Constance Clay, daughter of Mrs. J. Bonham Clay, of Montreal, took place very quietly in Montreal on Wednesday afternoon at the Church of St. James the Apostle.

* * *

The Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Mackay, of All Saints' Church, left on Wednesday to spend a month at Little Metis, Que.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fauquier and family have left for their summer home at Maitland, near Brockville, to spend the balance of the hot weather. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier are at Portland, in the Rideau Lakes, occupying a pretty summer cottage.

* * *

Mr. C. B. Graham, of Toronto, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hayden Holden, in the Killarney Apartments. Mrs. Holden has now left for several weeks' stay at Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

Hon. Martin and Mrs. Burrell have returned from a short visit to Mrs. J. D. Reid, wife of the minister of customs, at her summer home near Prescott.

* * *

Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, who has been with her parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, for some time at their summer home in Murray Bay, came up to town last week for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson Southam's beautiful lawns were again the scene of a most successful patriotic tea last week, which will be the last of the season until September, when a very large one will be given.

* * *

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by Capt. Kidley, A.D.C., returned from Quebec to the capital on Tuesday, and were at government house for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Powell have left for Little Metis to spend the next six weeks or so.

* * *

Lady Borden, who has been spending a fortnight at Echo Lodge on the St. Lawrence, is expected to return to the capital on Monday, Aug. 6.

* * *

Sir John and Lady Aird, of Toronto, were visitors in the capital last week, and spent several days at the Chateau Laurier.

* * *

The consul-general for the United States, and Mrs. Foster, have been enjoying a motor trip thru the mountains in the New England States, and are expected to return to the city in a few days, they visited their two sons, who are taking a military course at Plattsburg.

COBOURG.

A very delightful dance was held at the Arlington-Columbian on Saturday evening. Snell's Orchestra from Toronto provided music.

* * *

Mrs. Young of Toronto, and Mrs. Henry Fullerton were the soloists at a delightful musicale given in St. Peter's Church last evening by the organist, Miss Warner, assisted by Prof. Jones Dickinson, organist at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. The proceeds were in aid of the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curry, Toronto, have gone out to Rice Lake to enjoy the fishing, and will spend their vacation there.

* * *

Mr. Leo Dohenty, Toronto, was a week-end visitor with his mother, Mrs. C. M. Dohenty who, with her daughters, are spending the summer here.

* * *

Mrs. R. F. Massie has returned from Toronto, where she was visiting her mother, Mrs. Covert.

Mr. Stuart Clarke, Toronto, was a week-end visitor at the home of his father, Mr. Sam Clarke, M.L.A.

Lieut. B. K. Johnston, Toronto, was guest the past week of Mr. and Mrs. A. Neilson.

Mrs. Stephen Haas gave a delightful dinner party for Mr. George Beardmore and Mr. A. E. Dyment, Toronto, who were house guests at Strathmore Hall, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haas.

Lieut. P. Campbell, Toronto, visited friends here for a few days before returning overseas.

Following Torontonians registered recently at Cobourg summer hotels: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chatterson, Mr. Chas. E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gibson, Miss Stove, Miss K. McNeill, Mr. E. Thomas; at the Arlington-Columbian; Misses M. B. and Louise O'Leary, Mr. D. J. Van Dusen and family, Mr. S. B. Robinson, Mr. J. A. McFarlane and family, Mrs. Kronick and Miss Morley, Mrs. M. Kates and son, Messrs. J. R. Devins and M. Neilson, Mrs. Alex Campbell, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Mrs. J. L. Young, Mrs. Wm. Dillon, Mrs. K. Ferguson; at the Cedarmere.

Mrs. Jack Eagleson, Toronto, is spending some time with friends in town.

Rev. F. J. Sawers has returned from Portland, Maine, where he spent the past month, and has resumed his work as rector of St. Peter's Church.

Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Armitage and children, Parkdale, are holidaying at the home of Mrs. Armitage's parents, Rev. Dr. A. H. and Mrs. Reyner.

Rev. Jas. W. Pedley, B.A., Toronto, an old Cobourg boy, is coming down for the weekend, and will preach in the Congregational Church here on Sunday.

VICTORIA BEACH.

Misses Dorothy and Irene Weller, of Brantford, are spending the holidays with friends here.

Master Stanley Wicks, North Toronto, is staying at Longbreeze with Master George Webb.

Miss Bernice Mulligan, of Dundas, and Miss Kathleen Stark, are with Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cowie, at the Dudley College.

Mrs. Howard is down from Toronto for a month's holidays.

Mrs. R. Floyd and son Lyle, Toronto, are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coyle.

Mrs. Bruce Riorden, Toronto, is with her aunt, Miss McTavish, at Bellevue.

Mrs. J. T. MacGivan, Toronto, is with friends here.

HASTINGS.

A dance at Trent Bridge was a very delightful feature on Friday evening, and was attended by many from town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stevens and daughter, Toronto, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Screver.

Misses Coughlan and McBrady, Toronto, and Mr. R. Coughlan, Toronto, are camping at the Coughlan cottage near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Oakes, Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks in town.

MANY TORONTONIANS ARRIVE AT QUEBEC

Over Five Hundred Invalided Soldiers Reach Port From Overseas.

Quebec, Que., Aug. 4.—With a batch of over five hundred invalided soldiers and officers arriving here from overseas yesterday, Quebec on Sunday will have a gathering of some twelve hundred returned men, for another lot of them is coming from St. John on Sunday. There are in the list of yesterday's arrivals a large number from Toronto and other Ontario cities.

The list follows: Toronto—J. Austin, E. A. Ayer, F. Baker, G. Bell, B. Biggs, J. C. Boniface, E. Brosson, J. Brymer, J. R. Buckingham, J. C. Bond, J. Bury, A. Carmichael, R. Carney, G. Case, W. Caton, R. H. Chappell, G. A. Clarkson, R. J. Colhoun, C. H. Hooper, J. Cowan, A. A. Creogke, C. M. Clarke, G. Coppin, C. H. Davies, W. Dick, H. Dixon.

JUST TIRED.

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"Ever try putting it aside and giving it a rest?"

"No."

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Then you give friend Head a real old massage with the fluid and when you come to rinse you'll find the LUX flakes were so completely dissolved that not a trace or suggestion of soap will remain in the hair.

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MURDERS HUSBAND AFTER QUARREL

John L. De Saulles Shot by Divorced Wife at New York Home.

OVER CHILD'S CUSTODY

Mother Anxious to Take Son Away, But Father Refused.

New York, Aug. 4.—Repeated differences over the custody of their son, four and a half years old, whom the mother was anxious to take with her on a visit to her own home in Chile, were assigned today as the cause for the murder last night of John L. De Saulles by his divorced wife, Mrs. Blanca Errazuris De Saulles. Mrs. De Saulles spent last night in the jail at Mineola, L.I., where she was taken after a brief hearing, which resulted in her being charged with first degree murder. Beyond sending for her attorney and notifying her mother in South America of her arrest, Mrs. De Saulles declined to make a statement.

The story of the shooting, as pieced together by the police, served to confirm the belief expressed today that the repeated quarrels over the custody of the child was the only cause for the murder. Mrs. De Saulles, who has a summer home at Roslyn, motored over to the cottage occupied by her former husband last night and requested that her son be allowed to spend August with her. Mr. De Saulles refused the request, and there followed a few moments of earnest conversation between the pair. Mr. De Saulles turned as if to enter the house, when Mrs. De Saulles shot him five times in the back. He died soon after being taken to an hospital.

Climax to Romance.

Last night's shooting came as a climax to a romance that interested two continents. It started with the courtship in South America in the spring of 1910, when De Saulles went to Chile as a representative of a company interested in railroad construction. A year later he married Blanca Errazuris in Paris. At the time of his marriage De Saulles spoke of his wife as "the loveliest girl in the world," and the first intimation that the couple were not happy came to their friends in July of last year when Mrs. De Saulles began a suit for divorce and named a popular Broadway dancer and actress as a co-respondent. Altho reputed to be worth many millions in her own right Mrs. De Saulles was awarded alimony of $300 a month, which was to be cut in half should she re-marry.

John L. De Saulles first won prominence as a quarterback at Yale, and after his graduation he carried his popularity among college men into politics, successfully heading two organizations, one during the election of Mayor Mitchell. As a reward for his work in 1912 President Wilson appointed Mr. De Saulles minister to Uruguay, but he never visited that country, preferring to decline the honor to engage in business in this city. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur De Saulles, of South Bethlehem, Pa. His father, who was a major on the staff of General Polk, of the Confederate army, was one of the witnesses of the shooting last night. Mrs. De Saulles is 23 years old, a member of one of the richest families of South America, and a niece of a one-time president of Chile.

THIEVERY IN PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, Aug. 4.—Six armed men, three of whom were disguised as soldiers, motored to the senate and house, garrotted the guards, stole a silver statue of Catharine II., and other antiques valued at 1,500,000 rubles.

The 1st of September is Close at Hand

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BRADFORD & CO., of New York—Modern square, carved legs, overstrung scale, very nice tone and easy action $45

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All of the above instruments have been thoroughly renovated by our own workmen, and we guarantee them to give service.

Convenient monthly payments arranged if desired.

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KROEGER—Large Cabinet Grand. Plain design rosewood case. This instrument is in splendid order and has a beautiful tone $185

NEW ENGLAND, of Boston, Cabinet Grand. Plain walnut case. Modern in construction in every respect. Has just been returned from rent $185

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FISCHER, of New York—Plain modern design. Black case. This instrument has been completely renovated and has a tone characteristic of this world-famous make $185

BAUER & CO. — Cabinet Grand. Plain design, finished in golden oak. This piano has a splendid tone and easy action, and would be very suitable for any public building $210

SCHILLING & SONS—Modern design. Plain rosewood case. Medium size. This instrument would be very suitable for a small room. Is modern in construction in every respect $215

FISCHER, of New York—Modern mahogany upright piano, of exceptional value. This piano is in first-class condition and in many respects as good as new.. $235

KNABE, of Boston — One of this firm's modern upright designs. Plain rosewood case. Has never been used very much. Has a tone characteristic of this well-known make. Our price a little more than one-third of original cost $265

STEINWAY & SONS — This is a rare bargain in one of this world-famous make. Extra large Cabinet Grand Upright. Has been thoroughly renovated in every respect. Tone and action similar in every way to the day it was made. Original price, $1,000.00.... $340

NORDHEIMER — Cabinet Grand Upright, in mahogany case. Known as our style "F." This piano is absolutely modern and in every respect the same as a new piano. We will guarantee it in every detail. Special price for quick sale $385

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War Summary

BY W. H. STEWART.

The British and French armies broke their long summer pause last Tuesday when they attacked the Germans on a twenty-mile front between the River Lys and a point northwest of Dixmude in Flanders, and captured from two to three lines of fortified positions of an average depth of about two miles. They captured from the enemy about 20,000 acres of shell craters, morasses, ruined trenches, waterlogged ground, and a ridge. They also made nearly 5000 prisoners, and except in the centre, it is said, they reached not only all, but they even passed beyond their objectives.

The objectives, it may be observed, are the points which the commander-in-chief desires to reach in his attack. Before the battle he draws a curve on the map of the enemy's positions and the objectives are all situated on the curve. Owing to the strength of modern defensive positions, and the need for careful reduction of fortified ground before infantry can advance without frightful loss of life, the troops of the assault do not as a rule pass beyond the points chosen as their objectives, for to do so in normal circumstances would be sure and certain suicide. The artillery of the attack always throws a barrage ahead of the objectives to assist the troops to prepare and consolidate their new position without molestation from unwelcome visitors.

Few Blunders

Altho the French-British advance proceeds in misty weather, it got along with surprisingly few tactical blunders and, consequently, with light casualties. It is not in making advances, however, but in repelling counter-attacks that the troops sustain their heaviest losses.

After the beginning of the offensive, the guns moved forward early in the day, showing that the British higher command has solved the baffling problem of mobility for the artillery, and implying an intention of rapidly following up the initial advance by other formidable attacks in an endeavor to break the German front and to restore a campaign of manoeuvre on the plains of Flanders. If so, the allies chose the wrong day for their opening advance, for rain which fell on the morning of the attack increased in torrential volume, and it ended all hopes of following up the advance for several days. Flanders has the most rainfall of any country in the world, except, perhaps, Terra del Fuego. It rains in Flanders on an average of 156 days a year, making the ground the reverse of ideal for campaigning by a modern army with its immense impediments of guns, shells, pontoons, food and other stores.

Large Concentration

Correspondents on the spot reveal that a large allied concentration of force assembled on this front. The weight of massed artillery exceeded the weight of the massed artillery employed against the Vimy and the Messines Ridges. The number of divisions (sixteen) employed exceeded previous masses of infantry employed. All the evidence points to the conclusion that Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Nivelle intended to deal the enemy one of the hardest blows which he had yet staggered under.

The first day's work equalled expectations. Its valuable gain comprised high ground which curves about Ypres. The scene of the advance consisted not only of the Ypres salient and the strip along the Ypres Canal, but the section of new front created by the enemy after his defeat of Messines Ridge. A large part of the ground captured comprises the strip of territory lost by the French and the Canadians in the German gas attack of the second battle of Ypres, May, 1915. Previous writers on the war have dwelt for obvious reasons on the defensive value of the Ypres salient, but the offensive value is incomparably the greater. The salient owed its birth to the attempt of Sir John French with numbers hopelessly inadequate for the task, to advance so as to seize Menin, use it as a pivot, swing round on a front between the Lys and Roulers, and get behind the line of the Scarpe, occupied by the Germans after the battle of the Marne in 1914. The Germans had too many troops, too many guns, and the valuable aid of their principal lines of railway from Berlin and Westphalia behind them to permit the success of the British effort. Every British commander-in-chief has made exhaustive studies of Marlborough's campaigns in Flanders, 200 years ago, and every one in the same theatre of the war would try to repeat his strategy.

Value of Advance

A mere advance into Belgium at this present juncture by the British would create tremendous military and political difficulties for the German Government. If it merely had the partial success of driving the Germans from the coast and of occupying Antwerp the effect would reverberate thruout Germany and extend even to Constantinople and Turkey. One of the prizes of the war that the enemy has been fighting to annex is Antwerp. This city has received advertisement as a prospective German possession from the pan-Germans for many years. All degrees of Germans desire to keep Antwerp in order to make it a menace to British sea power, and to force Holland into the German federation. If Germany then lost Antwerp, then all Germans could see that her arms were failing her, and that she was surely travelling downward towards defeat. The educated classes have begun to perceive that Germany is losing. They have begun to understand what is the allied strategy, what the siege of Germany really means. A mere victory over Russia would not lift the siege. A severe loss, such as Antwerp, Lille, or the lines of the Scarpe, would tell the German lower classes the dreadful story of steady downfall, and it would serve to weaken still further the popular support of the war.

New Line Holds

The British advance, except for a small section in the centre, attained all its objectives. The Germans immediately organized counter-attacks and regained St. Julien, but they failed in their attempts to regain the precious high ground, found St. Julien untenable, and the British reoccupied the ruins of this village on Friday.

The waves of British infantry reached Langemarck, but fell back in the mists. Hollebeke is another objective towards which the British troops are proceeding in local attacks. The combined Anglo-French advance captured ten villages, including the celebrated Dixmude. Contrary to the German claim that the allies won a shell crater only, it is affirmed that they captured the strongest conceivable defences. The enemy lost more than 4½ thousand in prisoners, and he had many divisions decimated by the prolonged preliminary bombardment and the emissions of gas.

The effects of the blow resounded even on the Russian front, where the kaiser, witnessing his infantry advancing, gave up that rare pleasure to flit to the western front, and to hold a council of war in Belgium. The Germans at once took the precaution of shifting their headquarters.

Canadians May Attack

The blow showed the enemy how serious his position is. If the allies advance to Menin on a wide front and pivot there they can turn the Germans out of Lille and make the line of the Scarpe, which runs from Lille to Douai, untenable for the enemy, so that he must suffer a great disaster. The greatly increased violence of the bombardment on the Canadian front, as reported by Stewart Lyon, suggests a renewal of the offensive in the Lens region. This would consist of attacking the southern flank of the Scarpe defences in preparation for an advance down the Scarpe Valley. It is expected that a successful blow in this direction would roll up the German flank. Thus, the British operation could proceed at both ends of the line simultaneously.

If the British and the French proceed to hammer the foe at both ends of the Scarpe lines, they will compel him to fight at a greater disadvantage than he has ever fought before, for the one railway only serves this front, and a big battle proceeding in the north will certainly congest the line, making the situation in the south full of peril.

Russian Events

The situation in Russia has ipmroved since last week. The Russian troops are fighting the enemy, tho still retiring, whereas last week they retired without fighting. The anarchists and their dupes suffered severely from the measures of Gen. Kornitoff. He has now assumed command of the Russian armies in the field because Brusiloff threw up his command in disgust at the doings of the provisional government.

As the retirement proceeds the Russians have evacuated practically all of Bukowina, but the heroic resistance of their rear guards have probably saved their seventh army. It was in a bad predicament a few days ago as a result of the withdrawal of the forces in the north.

The worst feature of the Russian situation, viewed in a military sense, is that the propaganda of the socialists has greatly disorganized sections of the army, and that until the morale of the vast Russian war machine, created by the allies, has come back, the army can hardly be trusted for manoeuvring in the field. As the time has now come when the allies can almost at any time, if Russia is efficient, restore manoeuvre warfare, the Russian trouble will delay the inevitable end.

The Russian government, in the meantime, is busy fighting political opponents. The disaster in Galicia lies at the door of the Russian Government, for it forced on the army commanders the relaxation of discipline, and the permission of propaganda among the soldiers. If the British or French Governments had done this they would have speedily fallen before an outburst of popular wrath.

THOMAS TO REMAIN IN FRENCH COUNCIL

Socialist Deputies Decide by Vote to Refuse His Resignation.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Socialist deputies in the chamber decided last night by a vote of 56 to 9 that Albert Thomas, minister of munitions and member of the war council, shall continue as a member of the government. After M. Thomas had given his reasons for remaining in office Jules Guesde, a former member of the cabinet, supporting him, pointed out that in view of a recent resolution inviting Socialists to abstain from entering cabinets which are animated by imperialist designs, the withdrawal of M. Thomas might be wrongly interpreted and give the central powers a pretext to accuse the French Government of pursuing a policy of conquest.

A Chance For Those Going West—Homeseekers' Excursions Via C. P. R.

Homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada at attractive fares each Tuesday until Oct. 31st, via Canadian Pacific, "the pioneer route to the west." Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or W. B. Howard, district passenger agent, Toronto, Ont.

British Subjects in China Subject to Conscription

Hong-kong, August 3.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency.)—The legislature of Hong Kong gave first reading today to a bill under which British subjects between the ages of 18 and 55 years shall be liable to military service when called upon. The governor, Sir Francis Hay, announced that the consuls of Portugal, Japan, the United States and the Netherlands had conveyed to him the offer of their compatriots to assist in the protection of the colony.

MINE FOREMAN KILLED.

Clay, Ky., Aug. 4.—An unofficial check of the number of men entombed in the mine, made at noon today, indicated the number to be something less than 176. Forty-six had been brought to the surface alive, together with four bodies, including that of Charles Wallace, mine foreman. Of the rescued 24 were uninjured.

ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATH.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 4.—Jay Willis Elzay, a driller of Findlay, Ohio, died last night in the public general hospital as the result of a broken collar-bone and broken leg sustained when his car turned turtle into a ditch near Port Alma three weeks ago. He was 35 years of age and unmarried.

Nothing more delicious and refreshing for a Summer drink.

NATIVE WINES

This assorted Case

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4 bottles Catawba Sweet
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2 Bottles Claret St. Julie
2 Bottles Port, Red Label
No sales less than 12 bottles.
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¶ 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.

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Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL DEBT IS INCREASED

Cost of War Raises Amount to Fifty Billion Rubles—Gold Reserve Falls.

Petrograd, Aug. 4.—Russia's national debt, which at the beginning of the war was nine billions of rubles, is now estimated at fifty billions, according to a report of the Imperial Bank. Its statement shows that the money circulation is 13,646,000,000 rubles, against 1,633,000,000 at the beginning of the war.

Credit notes issued the first five and a half months of 1917 amount to 4,549,000,000, against 3,475,000,000 for all of 1916.

General operations of banks have largely increased during the war. The gold reserve in Russia has fallen from 1,604,000,000 to 1,292,000,000.

Passenger Traffic. Passenger Traffic. Passenger Traffic.

LAKE TRIPS---CIVIC HOLIDAY

(All fares include war tax)

Buffalo	$2.30	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	$1.80
Niagara-on-Lake	1.55	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1.80
St. Catharines	1.40	Port Colborne	2.20
Welland	1.80	Merritton	1.50
Port Dalhousie	1.30	Thorold	1.55

Good going Aug. 4th, 5th and 6th, return limit Aug. 7th, 1917.

Afternoon Ride, 2.00 p.m., Aug. 6, 75c

Regular Service. Leave Toronto 5.00 p.m. Leave Port Dalhousie 8.30 a.m.

EXTRA SAILINGS

Aug. 5th, Leave Port Dalhousie 9.30 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. Leave Toronto 7.00 p.m.

Aug. 6th, Leave Toronto 8.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m. Leave Port Dalhousie 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.

Secure tickets and further information from Ticket Offices, 52 King street East, or Wharf Office, west side Yonge street. Main 2556.

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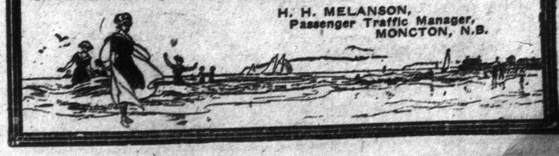


ASHAMED OF THE PIMPLES

PIMPLES and skin eruptions always seem to come where they are the most noticeable, and consequently most embarrassing to the person so unfortunate as to have them.

The most satisfactory treatment for pimples and skin eruptions is Dr. Chase's Ointment, applied at night after bathing the skin in warm water. Instead of clogging the pores, as do powders, Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses them and promotes the healthy action of the pores of the skin.

By its antiseptic action this ointment destroys poisonous germs, and thereby prevents the development of eczema. There are scores of ways in which Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in every home.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS.

Miss Carrie Altwater, Bittern Lake, Alta., writes:—"I was entirely cured of pimples and blackheads some months ago by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. As I have also found this ointment a splendid treatment for sunburn and chapped hands, I would not be without it in the house. It is the best I ever used."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Be suspicious of the druggist who offers a substitute instead of handing out what you ask for.

THOMAS MAY QUIT CABINET OF FRANCE

Ministry Discusses Military and Diplomatic Situation—Cochin Explains Resignation.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The cabinet met this morning in the president's palace to discuss the military and diplomatic situation.

Albert Thomas, Socialist, who is a member of the war council, but regarding whose retention of office there has been some discussion, was present at the early part of the conference but left later to attend a meeting of the Socialist group in the chamber of deputies which it was asserted was to discuss the question of M. Thomas continuing to hold his portfolio in the cabinet.

Baron Denys Cochin, who resigned Wednesday, as under secretary of state for blockade, when asked the reason for his action, told the Matin, that in view of his close friendship with Rear Admiral Lacaze he thought it was his duty to follow him in retirement. He also said that he believed that as the American state department had taken over general control of the international blockade there was not much left for him to do at the Quai d'Orsay. He also said that he had been deeply affected by the loss of two of his sons killed in the war.

Lacaze Stubborn.

According to The Temps, the desire of Rear-Admiral Lacaze to resign dates from the recent interpellation on submarine warfare in the chamber of deputies. The government, the newspaper says, recently refused to give the naval committee of the chamber power to make a general investigation, but allowed it to investigate certain specified matters, notably the inaction of the French fleet in August, 1914, concerning the German warships Goeben and Breslau, and the conduct of the naval operations in Greece in 1916. Admiral Lacaze, it adds, refused to allow even this restricted inquiry.

FRENCH CHAMBER PROROGUES.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The chamber of deputies has been prorogued until September 12.

LONDON'S FAMINE IN GOOD SHOWS

Big Theatre Manager Says Girls Are Hard to Get; Demand High Pay.

EARLY CLOSING HARD

Demand for Light Opera, a Viennese Product, Tabooed by the War.

London.—No matter what it is, apparently, it can safely be blamed on the war.

A big theatrical manager was telling the writer about the famine in good things for the stage.

"Girls for the shows are hard to get and demand high wages," he said. "Daylight saving legislation, together with rules about early closing, compel theatres to open at an hour which seems almost like midafternoon. You can hardly tell the difference nowadays between going to the matinee and the night performance.

"Transportation in the cities is now so restricted, owing to short supplies of petrol for the buses and limited numbers of trains on the railroads, that people more and more dislike to be caught down town late in the evening.

"But these are only incidental difficulties of the theatrical business. The public knows about and understands them readily enough. Only the professionals, the insiders, know about the famine conditions in the music market.

"To begin with, the revues have run out; the public doesn't care for them. Just like the public, to lose interest in the thing that's most easily provided and to insist on being given the thing that's not to be had.

Public Wants Light Operas.

"Comedy isn't strong with the people and the writers aren't in the right frame of mind to produce it. The whole tendency of public demand is for light operas. People want music, distraction, light, scenery; anything to get their minds off the war. So every producer is looking for good light operas; plenty of tuneful, catchy music. But there comes the trouble.

"The light opera music is a Viennese product. Originally a Hungarian art, it has become Austro-Hungarian. The music of this class almost all comes from Hungarian composers, marketed thru Vienna and Budapest. It merely is not to be had now for perfectly obvious reasons. If one could get it, which one can't, he would not dare bring it here and put it on the stage. Many people would not be willing to go and hear it. The press would set up an uproar against patronizing the enemy.

"It's very well to tell me that this is the opportunity, for English and French, American and Spanish and all the rest of the composers to invade and occupy another field of enemy industry. But I've tried too many times to buy this sort of music in other markets. It can be had, of course, but it isn't the real thing. Occasionally something good and big comes, but they are exceptional. The Hungarians have the touch, the spirit, the precisely correct art; nobody else has it, and that's all there is to be said about it."

Difficulties of Producers.

He talked about the difficulties producers have in trying to induce the public to take something as a substitute for the light opera that it wants, and the multiplied proofs that the public will have what it wants or else go to the golf course instead of the theatre.

"Last summer," he went on, "was a remarkably cold one. There had been nothing like it in years. The daylight saving schedule didn't so much interfere either, because the days were gloomy and the darkness was hurried down in the evening by the pall of clouds. People didn't seek the country; they wanted theatres. Now they are going to the country, and I am pretty certain there is not a house in town that is making money."

Somebody asked about the brief seasons that even supposedly successful pieces have been able to hold the boards in London in the last two years, and then "Chin Chin" and its unparalleled run in New York came in for comment. The producer testified:

"Yes, I know all about 'Chin Chin.' Its music has not been released on this side, in phonograph records, sheet form or otherwise. The piece would exactly fill the London year this summer, and I know a manager who had contracted to bring it here.

"Just in time attention was attracted to the fact that the music is Viennese. That settled it. No 'Chin Chin' in this town till after the war."

Problem a Very Real One.

This problem of providing the kind of music the public wants and will pay to hear is a very real one with the managers. List again to the wail of the producer:

"Librettos? They're to be had by the library full. I have enough of them in hand or in sight to keep all the houses in town going. But when you get the right libretto these times you can't possibly get music for it. If by luck you find a piece of music that serves your purpose there isn't a libretto to carry it.

"Of course all this is temporary. There are composers in the world who can give us good music, but they haven't been trained to the specialty of making light opera stuff. There is no chance now for training men, for developing a new school for this kind of work. Doubtless the result will be in time a diffusion of this particular specialty art, but that doesn't help the poor devil with a house on his hands and not a piece in sight that the public will pay to hear."

"MY WHOLE FAMILY REJOICING," HE SAYS

Jesse Clare Delighted Over Improvement in His Condition.

FEARED BAD BREAKDOWN

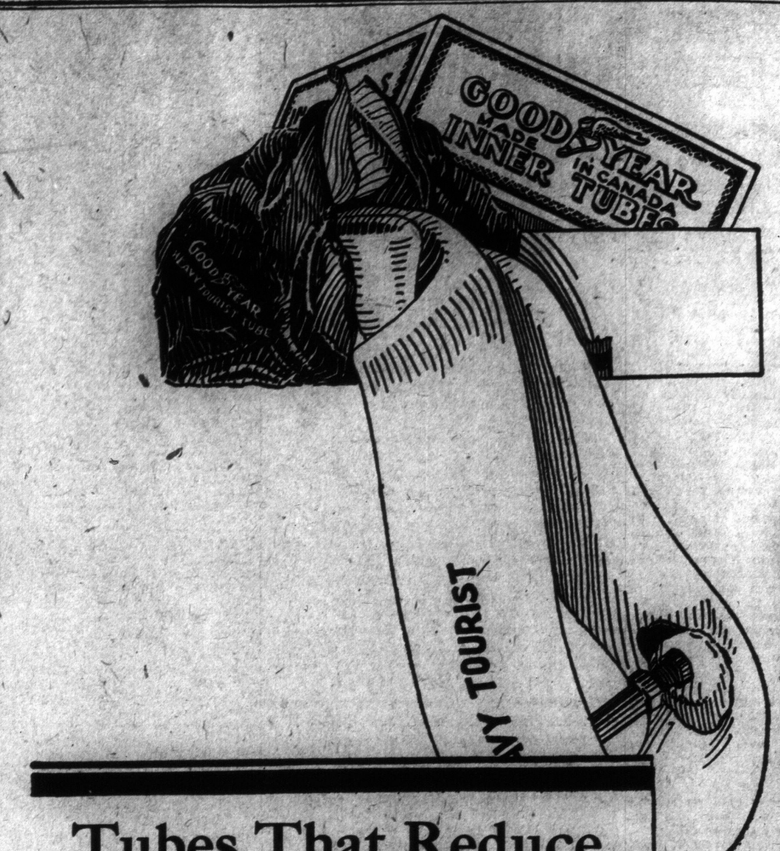
Declares Tanlac Helped Him More Than Anything He Ever Took in His Life.

"I honestly believe I would be flat on my back in bed today, unable to do a lick of work, if it hadn't been for Tanlac," said Jesse Clare, of 7 Mould Avenue, Toronto, an employe of the Harris Abattoir Company, the other day.

"I suffered from Stomach troubles and a general rundown condition for the past two years," he explained. "I was never hungry and could only eat a few bites at meal time. Whatever I would eat soured on my stomach and formed gas that bloated me up so I could hardly get my breath. I had dizzy spells and often would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. One day I came near dropping right in the street, and would have if I hadn't caught hold of a telephone pole to brace myself. I did not rest well, and when morning came it was all I could do to drag myself out of bed and go to my work. I had no life nor ambition at all, and was so blue and melancholy I wouldn't speak to anybody if I could help it. My head ached all the time, and when I was reading the newspapers the letters would sometimes run together in a blur so I couldn't make out a thing. I was getting worse every day, and had got to the point where it was hardly any pleasure to live.

"For a long time I had felt like I was going to have a breakdown, and I thought sure it had come on Saturday when I got so sick I had to quit work. My wife had been reading about Tanlac, and Monday morning, the first thing, she sent for a bottle. I was down in bed when I started taking Tanlac, and Thursday morning I was up again and at work, and I haven't had a touch of that tired, worn-out feeling since. I am good and hungry now when meal time comes, and I can eat anything I want and never have any trouble. That gas has stopped forming and those dizzy spells have disappeared, my head is clear as a bell, and I feel as sound as a new dollar. I sleep well and get up in the morning brimful of life and energy, and go to work in the finest of spirits and with a good word to everybody. My whole family is rejoicing over the great change that Tanlac has made in me, and I can truthfully say that nothing I ever took in my whole life before has done me as much good as Tanlac, and if anybody wants to ask me about it let them call any day after six p.m. and I will gladly give them the facts."

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



Tubes That Reduce Tire Costs

Good tubes—Goodyear Tubes—will help you get that lower-tire-cost-per-mile that offsets your high gasoline cost-per-mile.

For the tube has a more than superficial bearing on tire costs. It may make or break a casing.

Consider the slow leak—a common feature of poor tubes. It is a nuisance, necessitating constant inflating. But it is more serious. It causes under-inflation—which ruins casings.

If tire costs matter to you—if greater mileage is desirable—choose tubes carefully. Choose Goodyear Tubes because they are fair to your tires.

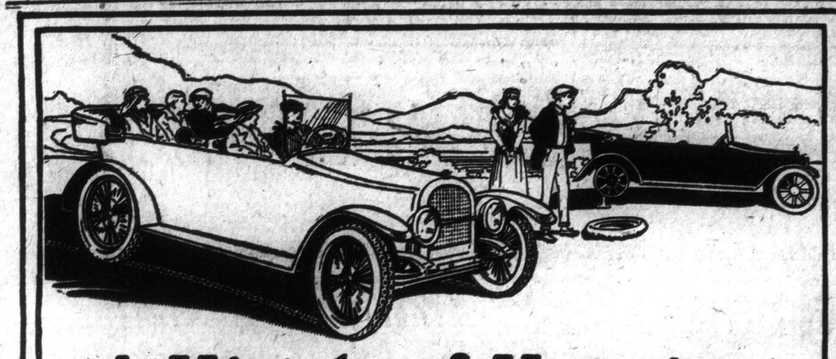
Lamination is a quality-giving process. By it we insure air-tightness of a greater degree than is otherwise possible.

Fine rubber is rolled out thin as paper so that it can be rigidly inspected for leak-causing flaws. Then these transparent, perfect sheets are built up, layer on layer, into a Goodyear Tube. To perfect it we vulcanize the valve patch in instead of sticking it on.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA TUBES



A Mistake of Motorists
"One Tire is about as good as another"

¶ Veterans know this is not true. The road-test has proved it wrong. If you are not riding on DOMINION TIRES, you will realize your mistake with the first set of "NOBBY TREADS" or "CHAIN TREADS" that you put on the car.

¶ "NOBBY TREADS" are the heroes of the highway; as nearly puncture-proof as any tire can be; 100% motoring ease, pleasure and economy. Costing more to begin with, they give a net service in mileage and freedom from tire troubles, that make these "Aristocrats of the Road" the most economical on any car.

¶ One tire isn't as good as another. DOMINION "CHAIN TREADS" are not as good as "NOBBY TREADS"—not as heavy; probably won't give the mileage; but then they don't cost as much. In their price-class, however, there is nothing to touch them for service.

DOMINION TIRES
are the best tires for you to buy

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

28 Branches Throughout Canada

90

U. S. Government Officers Fighting Draft Rioters

Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 3.—Fighting between draft rioters and government officers is going on 25 miles north of Ada, according to Under Sheriff Purvine, of Okmulgee County, who received a report from there late tonight.

A NOVEL CLOCK.

If you are in the habit of being late for work, or are in the habit of waiting for the last minute in which to catch your train, you know how you scan the corner clocks as you fly by.

Nashville, Tenn., appreciated the need of an efficient timepiece that could be seen at considerable distance, so that instead of having the usual circular dial with revolving hands, the time is shown by white figures, 28 inches high, mounted on endless flexible bands, which move across the face of the clock, changing every sixty seconds. These figures show at a greater distance and are read much quicker than the hands of an ordinary clock. At night the figures are illuminated.

It is operated by a system of weights, aggregating several hundred pounds, which are automatically wound up by electrical power. There were many mechanical difficulties to confront and to be solved on original lines, for this clock as it is has had no predecessor.

CENSURE OFFICIALS FOR MINE DISASTER

Jurymen in Sydney Accident Also Blame Deputy Inspector.

Sydney, N.S., August 3. — The inquest into the New Waterford Colliery explosion was concluded tonight and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict severely censuring the company's officials and reprimanding the deputy inspector for not giving evidence.

The chief witnesses today were Manager Angus MacDonald and the several overmen of the colliery. The jurors wished to have Deputy Inspector of Mines McIntosh examined, but counsel on behalf of its chief inspector, Mr. Donkin, objected on the ground that the deputy inspector was there in his official capacity. The verdict was as follows:

"We, the jury empanneled to inquire into the death of the men killed in the explosion in Dominion Number 12 on July 25, 1917, agree that the 65, more or less, came to their death at Dominion Number 12, thru an explosion caused by ignition by some means of which we are not sure, and have come to the conclusion that the gross irregularity of mining, as followed in this mine, has been largely responsible for the retention of this gas, thereby causing an explosion resulting in the death of those men, and find the officials guilty of gross neglect. Further, we submit that the action of Deputy Inspector McIntosh in not giving evidence is a wrong position for him to take, and would call the attention of the minister of mines to his action. We further recommend the following:

"That the inspector and deputy inspector of mines be recognized as eligible witnesses at a coroner's inquest, and further recommend a thoro investigation into this explosion, which took place on July 25, 1917.

BOYS READY FOR MORE.

Special to The Toronto World.

Chatham, August 3.—Having completed effective work in the beet fields, a number of Chatham school boys have made application at the civic employment bureau and are prepared to work for any farmers in Kent County who are in need of help.

Napoleon --- Great Figure in History---Said Success Lies in Nerves

The secret of success, both mentally and physically, lies in the nervous system. There is no man of great achievements in athletics, in business, or any arduous undertaking, who has not a powerful system.

Napoleon once said, "No man can win the battle of life who has not courage and persistency." Energy is the indispensable quality of great success. Were it possible to record all the failures in life not due to lack of brains, but to lack of physical vitality, which is now recognized as an illness itself, there would be a list so long as to startle the world.

Every great man of history and every highly successful business man of today is possessed of more than the ordinary amount of energy. A lack of energy is due to weak nerves.

Constipation, indigestion, a weak heart, weak kidneys and a torpid liver, every common malady can be directly traced to a poor nervous system. Those suffering from sleepless nights, headaches, dizziness, nausea, poor blood, belching of gas and a bloated heavy feeling after eating, a lack of appetite, often attribute their sufferings to disorders of other organs, while in reality their troubles are due to a poor nervous system.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, residing near this city, called and made the following statement: "Both my wife and myself have received remarkable results by using your HAM-LAX and HAM-RAY. She had paralysis and I had rheumatism, and I must confess that it has acted like a charm in both our cases. I could ask for nothing so quick and sure in giving relief for both these complaints. I can truly recommend it to my friends and acquaintances if they should be afflicted as my wife and I were. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you please."

HAM-LAX, the Great Internal Antiseptic Tonic, and HAM-RAY, the Wonderful Electric Device, capable of millions of oscillations per second, are being demonstrated daily at the offices, 16 King street west, from 10 till 12 and 2 to 4. You or any member of your family or friends are cordially invited.

FICERS RETURN FROM OVERSEAS

ox Lou Marsh Among Those Who Arrived Saturday.

ight returned officers who have n service overseas arrived in To- to Saturday morning, among them ng four prominent members of the rtsmen's Battalion.

Major Lou Marsh, a well-known lo- sporting writer on the staff of The ronto Daily Star, was ordered back Canada to undergo a serious op- tion rendered necessary thru an ury he received in France. Attach- to a Montreal unit he was in ac- at Vimy Ridge, and a month lat- was injured. As the operation is a serious nature, and the period of valescence following would extend r a period of five or six months, was decided to send him home.

nother officer prominent in local rting circles is Major H. B. Richey, took part in several engagements, ding Vimy Ridge. He returned to land for medical treatment, and le there his battalion was absorb- with another unit, making his re- s with a number of surplus officers essary.

Lieuts. Price and Langton, who received commissions in the th Battalion, had a unique experi- . Lieut. Price was in bed when heard that his friend was going the top in an attack at Lens, and rushed out and joined him. He d advanced but fifty yards when he s injured in five places by a bomb rsting behind him. Twenty-five rds farther he was put out of ac- n when hit on the left knee by rapnel.

Lieut. Langton, was badly wounded shrapnel shell that burst near him ile he was running forward. Forty- y pieces of metal entered his body. Lieut. Harry Glassford, the crack tside wing of the Hamilton Tigers, back for medical treatment. He nt overseas with a Hamilton bat- lion, and was injured while in ac- n in France.

TORONTO MEN DECORATED.

ree Officers Get M. C. and Six Men M. M.

ccording to official and private ices received by relatives three Toronto officers have received military crosses and six men have been awarded military medals. The officers are Lieut. Gerard Martin, Capt. (Acting Major) P. M. Alexander, and Capt. S. M. Thorne. The others are Corp. P. Lotthouse, Pte. John O'Shea, Pte. A. Wallace, Pte. G. Scott, Pte. H. W. Izzard, and Corp. L. H. Whittaker.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well-Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Will Protect You.

Autointoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the Kidneys and Skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Autointoxication or self-poisoning—as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

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

FINLAND ADOPTS NEW RESOLUTIONS

Senate and Landtag, in Joint Meeting, Draw Up New Restrictions.

Helsingfors, Aug. 4.—The senate, under the presidency of the governor-general decided by seven votes against six to publish the manifesto issued by the provisional government dissolving the landtag and appointing a general election on Oct. 1. The decision was communicated to the landtag, which then adjourned. Reassembling ten hours later, the president declared the landtag suspended sine die. The deputies immediately quit the house. The governor-general, with the commanders of the Baltic fleet and the Sveaborg garrison, attended a joint meeting of the naval and regimental committees. The governor-general explained the reasons for the dissolution of the landtag and said the opening of the new body coincides with the meeting of the constituent assembly, when both bodies will be able legitimately to pronounce upon the political future of Finland. He added that if the diet refused to dissolve force would be used.

At a joint meeting of the senate and landtag in the presence of the governor-general of Finland, the following resolutions were adopted:

"First, all Russian citizens must obey the orders of the provisional government, which is the legitimate organ of Russian social democracy.

"Second, the Finnish democracy made a mistake in proclaiming autonomy without a preliminary agreement with the Russian democracy.

"The only solution of the situation is a mixed commission consisting of an equal number of representatives of the democracies of Russia and Finland for a settlement of the conflict."

DISMISSES ACTION TO SET ASIDE PAYMENT

Justice Masten Decides Officials of Toronto Entitled to Money.

Dismissal of the suit of A. B. Cook of Helena, Mont., to set aside the payment of $70,461.43 each to Thomas R. Hinds, secretary, and George S. Deeks, president of the Toronto Construction Co., for their services as managing directors was made by Justice Masten in a judgment Saturday. Cook, who is general manager of the concern and who holds stock valued at $50,000, objected to the payment, on the ground that it was excessive. The plaintiff's claim to prohibit the payment by the company of law costs incurred by the defendants was allowed.

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon — Most Miles on Tires

In our $5,000 dealers' gasoline economy contest in May, 1917, 1092 Maxwells averaged 27.15 miles on one gallon each.

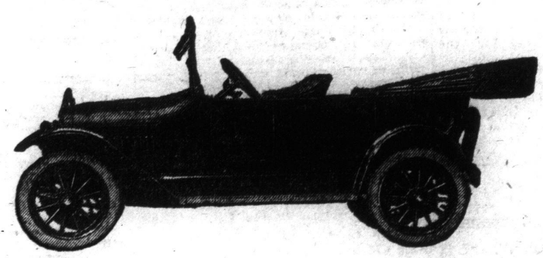
In our $50,000 owners' contest in June, 1917, 2040 Maxwells averaged 29.04 on one gallon each.

And every car used was an owner's car in everyday service.

This great mileage showing proves one fact absolutely.

The Maxwell IS mechanically right

—in its wonderful motor; in its wear-proof, efficient clutch, running in oil; in its simple, trouble-proof transmissions; in its mighty axles, and in every mechanical detail.



Touring Car $925
Roadster $915; Town Car $1550
Sedan $1550. All Prices f.o.b. Windsor

The United Auto Sales Co.
740-742 Yonge Street
Phone North 90.

Knox TRACTION UNIT

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

THE FORD THE KNOX UNIT THE BOX BODY WAGON

Draws 3,200 Lbs. From Whitby

TAKES ALL HILLS EASILY

THIS Knox Traction Unit outfit, consisting of a 1912 Ford Runabout, Knox Traction Unit and an ordinary box body-wagon, with steel tires on rear wheels, drew a load of 3,200 lbs. from Whitby and 4,500 lbs. from Newmarket without the slightest trouble or delay, in quarter of the time that would have been taken by a horse-drawn wagon. The power from the Ford engine is so greatly increased by the use of the Knox Traction Unit that all of the hills on the trip were taken on high gear. Rough, rutty and deep sand roads did not affect the power of the engine or the speed of the outfit. This performance, which is an ordinary every-day occurrence for the Knox Traction Unit, demonstrated beyond any doubt the fact that the Knox is the final solution to the haulage problem. We are prepared to demonstrate the Knox Traction Unit for you at any time to suit your convenience.

Every coal and ice dealer, contractor, wholesale grocer, lumber dealer, storage and moving van concern, farmer, general draymen—in fact all who handle heavy loads—can use the Knox Traction Unit for hauling at a greater profit than any other horse or power-drawn truck.

THE KNOX TRACTION IDEA

The Knox Tractor idea is proved sound by every locomotive and every towboat—they do not carry their loads upon their backs—they haul their loads behind them.

With the Knox, the change from horses and wagons is made at least cost, because horses are high, and it is unnecessary to buy wagons—and, as everybody knows, good second-hand pleasure cars are as numerous as rooters at a ball game. All you need buy new is the Knox Traction Unit itself.

A DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS

The Knox will move anything, go anywhere, exactly like a two to five-ton truck costing several times as much. It will turn around in less space than any motor truck of equal capacity. Backs up as easily as a pleasure car. Is shorter than a horse-drawn wagon—turns in smaller space. Its brakes will hold any two to five-ton load. And your old pleasure car engine does not work any harder or operate at any higher speed than usual.

LARGEST HAULING CAPACITY FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT

Almost any touring car or runabout chassis answers perfectly for the power plant and the outfit. Any horse-drawn truck or wagon (stake body, platform body, extension, lumber wagon, moving van or bottom dump body) answers perfectly for the load-carrier. The Traction Unit itself is built in accordance with the best motor truck practice.

The Knox Traction Unit forms a modern tractor for two, three or five-ton capacity. It is sold with the regular motor truck guarantee, relieving you of all chance and putting it strictly up to the Knox to "make good."

REPRESENTATIVES LIMITED
188 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 2367

LIVE DEALERS WANTED
Every auto and motor truck dealer will find that the Knox will fill a place in his business that will mean quick sales, liberal profits and satisfied customers. Wire at once for territory reservation and copy of contract.

APPEAL FOR LABOR TO GARNER CROPS

Thousands of Letters Mailed by National Service Commission.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—One hundred and seventy-five thousand letters are now being mailed from the offices of the national service board to men who indicated on their national service cards their willingness to make a change of occupation if the public interest and exigencies of war rendered it advisable. The object of this appeal is to provide farm labor for the forthcoming harvest.

In the letter, it is pointed out, that while this call for national service may involve a sacrifice, men are invited to consider the fact that thousands of Canadians are today submitting to untold discomforts, risking their health and yielding their lives in the great struggle in France and Flanders for a remuneration of $1.10 per day.

It is also pointed out that every man who is accustomed to manual labor and most of those who are physically able to practice out of door sports, will be quite able to render useful services in the harvest fields. In this time of national stress the appeal is to men of all classes that for a great national purpose they shall give temporary aid in harvesting Canada's abundant crops, a portion of which will otherwise be lost. All classes are now soldiering and performing the hardest sort of manual labor at the front.

The national service board has on record the names of over 300,000 men, who on their national service cards, indicated their willingness to change their occupations in order to undertake essential work.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT ARRESTED.

Havana, Aug. 3.—Herr von Heinrich, former secretary of the German legation at Madrid, who recently was transferred to the German legation in Mexico City, was arrested by Cuban secret service men this evening and confined in the Castillo de la Fuerza fortress as a prisoner of war. He arrived from Spain today aboard a Spanish liner. He landed quietly and was arrested near the dock.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Special to The Toronto World.

Brockville, Aug. 3.—Mrs. John Elder, of South Lake, in Leeds County, was instantly killed when struck by the locomotive of the Thousand Islands Railway while driving over Cheeseborough crossing.

WILLS PROBATED

By the terms of a holograph will made May 24, 1916, Mrs. Alice L. Bartholomew, who died in Toronto Sept. 16, 1916, bequeaths an equity of $2000 in the property at 26 Boustead avenue to her sisters, Mina and Sarah Long, an interest of $800 in a cottage and two Scarboro lots to her sister, Georgina Long, and the remainder of her estate of $2300 to her husband, George J. Bartholomew.

PLENTY OF GOOD, CHEAP FISH FOR TORONTO SOON

One Result of Food Controller's Efforts—Urges Use Two Days Weekly.

Fresh Atlantic fish, consisting of consignments of haddock and codfish, is en route in refrigerator cars to Toronto, where it will be sold Tuesday by retailers at ten cents a pound, a cheaper price than has prevailed. Announcement to this effect was made by the fish committee, an offspring of the Dominion food controller's department, appointed recently for the express purpose of obtaining reduction in fish prices.

In a statement explanatory of the fish consignment, Food Controller W. J. Hanna urges the people to use fish at least two days a week, preferably Tuesday or Saturday and Friday. Producers and transportation companies are co-operating with the fish committee, it is said.

NO CLUE TO MURDER.

Special to The Toronto World.

Brantford, Aug. 3.—Tho a close search has been made of the area around the spot in Daubigny Creek where the body of Batta Bornello was found murdered the police have no clue to report in connection with the murder. The inquest will be continued Tuesday evening next, but it is feared that there will be few developments.

Just Try This When Hairy Growths Appear

(Modes of Today)

A smooth, hairless skin always follows the use of a paste made by mixing some water with plain powdered delatone. This paste is applied to the hairy surface 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed, when every trace of hair will have vanished. No pain or discomfort attends the use of the delatone paste, but caution should be exercised to be sure that you get real delatone.

RECORD-BREAKING NUMBER BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Canadian General Electric Will Erect Large Building on King Street.

A record-breaking number of building permits have been issued in the last month by the city architect's department. Among the new buildings to be constructed is a large warehouse for the Canadian General Electric Co., to be situated on the north side of King street, near Simcoe street, and which will cost approximately $100,000.

Permits granted Saturday were: William Vokes, 228 Rusholme road, to erect a brick two-storey duplex dwelling at 226 Rusholme road at a cost of $6000; A. Galbraith, 162 Boon avenue, to erect one pair of semi-detached brick dwellings at Nos. 2 and 4 Goodwood avenue at a cost of $5400.

THIEF CAUGHT IN ACT BY MOTORMAN OF CAR

Snatches Purse, But is Detected by Aid of Reflector—Goes to Prison.

Three months at the jail farm was the sentence Nick Corp, an Italian, received in police court Saturday morning. The arrest of Corp was made thru the keen eye of a motorman on a Dundas car. The motorman was looking thru the glass reflector on the car when he noticed Corp sit down beside a woman, take her purse and put it in his pocket. He refused to hand over the purse and was arrested. When searched at the station he had a bottle of whiskey in his possession. The railway company did not press the theft charge, and the magistrate decided to sentence Corp to the farm for breach of the Temperance Act.

Trainmen Return From Conference in Montreal

Representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway System's conductors and trainmen who have been in conference for five weeks with the company's officials in Montreal to obtain an increase of wages and the establishment of the eight-hour basis of work day, have returned to Toronto and will report to the union. They asked for the same conditions which C. P. R. conductors and trainmen enjoy. Other than to say that they were making fair progress in their negotiations, the representatives would not discuss the Montreal conference.

AMERICANS IN TORONTO RALLY TO NATION'S CALL

Upwards of Thousand Have Left to Appear Before Exemption Board.

Those American citizens who have been living in Canada and who have been ordered to appear before exemption board in the call for the first draft of the United States national army are leaving the country daily. American Consul Chester Martin was unable to estimate the number who have responded to the call to the colors.

Americans who lived in Canada previous to the passage of the draft law were not required to register June 5, but at least 800 of them living in Toronto did so, voluntarily sending their cards to their home cities. Those who were drafted for the first contingent have received notice from the United States war department and are appearing before exemption boards for personal examination.

ONE ON THE BOSS.

A seedy-looking man entered a store in Trenton the other day and asked for assistance, backing up his request with a long tale of sickness and lack of employment.

With a wink at his clerk, the merchant pointed to a friend who happened to be in the place, and replied: "Ask that gentleman. He is the proprietor. I am only a clerk."

The friend received the beggar's request in a sympathetic manner, and, turning to the merchant, remarked: "This seems to be a worthy case, Mr. Jones. Give him a dollar from the cash register," and walked out of the store.

It was in vain that the merchant protested that it had been a joke. So insistent did the seedy one become that "de boss's" directions should be carried out, that it was finally necessary to do so in order to be rid of him.

Just after removing the washing from the line, turn the fine spray of the garden hose on them, then roll them up and put them in the basket. This saves the second handling to sprinkle the clothes.

Alexis Eczema Cure

Weeping, Dry and Scaly Eczema, Psoriasis and all skin diseases Alexis cures. Price, 50c. For sale at Alexis, 49 McCaul St. Main 3200.

War tax and postage extra.

The Truth About Corns

You have read much fiction about corns. Were that not so there would be no corns. All people would use Blue-jay.

Here is the truth, as stated by a chemist who spent 25 years on this corn problem. And as proved already on almost a billion corns:

"This invention—Blue-jay—makes corn troubles needless. It stops the pain instantly, and stops it forever. In 48 hours the whole corn disappears, save in rare cases which take a little longer."

That is the truth, and millions of people know it. Every month it is being proved on nearly two million corns.

So long as you doubt it you'll suffer. The day that you prove it will see your last corn-ache.

It costs so little—is so easy and quick and painless—that you owe yourself this proof. Try Blue-jay 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

A POUND OF HONEY.

When you eat a spoonful of honey, you have very little idea as to the amount of work and travel necessary to produce it. To make a pound of clover honey, bees must take the nectar from sixty-two thousand clover blossoms; and to do this requires two million seven hundred and fifty thousand visits to the blossoms by the bees.

In other words, in order to collect enough nectar to make one pound of honey, a bee must go from hive to flower and back again two million seven hundred and fifty thousand times. Then, when you think how far these bees sometimes fly in search of these clover fields, often one or two miles distant from the hive, you will begin to get a small idea of the number of miles one of the industrious little creatures must travel in order that you may have a pound of honey.—Presbyterian.

After being worn for some time the feet of white stockings are apt to become stained or discolored and ordinary washing fails to whiten them. Leaving them hanging out in the rain over night will often entirely remove the stain.

HORSE-SERUM USED IN HEALING BURNS

Results More Satisfactory Than Anything Hitherto Used.

GIVEN SEVERE TEST

And Patient Was Discharged in Record-Breaking Time.

Dr. Edward Percy Robinson of New York describes, in Annals of Surgery, the successful employment of horse serum in the treatment of extensive burns. The patient was discharged from the hospital in twenty-one days instead of having to stay there four or five months, as she would have been obliged to do under ordinary treatment. He adds that blisters resulting from burns should not be punctured, as this procedure permits nature's remedy (serum) to escape. Here is part of Dr. Robinson's report:

"For some fourteen years the writer has been out of general practice and has been interested in special lines of work depending on the artificial stimulation of cell proliferation. His success in inducing growth of cellular tissue in cases of atrophy due to imperfect nutrition also suggested the possibility of promoting thru analogous processes the repair of tissues destroyed by burns due to fire, hot water, or traumatism. In a practice limited to narrowly specialized lines no opportunity occurred for a practical application of the writer's notions until a recent accident to a relative presented a case with conditions difficult or even impossible of treatment by ordinary methods.

"The patient, a woman 45 years of age, severely scalded herself with boiling water. The injured surfaces were upper and middle third of right leg, from ten to twelve inches in length and four to eight inches in width; calves of both legs and ankle of left foot, deep burns on both buttocks and on left hip, superficial burns on right cheek. The surface area of devitalized skin exceeded one-third of the entire surface of the body. The burns were about equally of first and second degree in extent. Within a half hour of the accident the patient was taken to the hospital in Mount Vernon, N.Y. First a temporary dressing of carro noil was applied and the patient placed under the care of Dr. J. J. Sinnott of the same city. On the following day the burns were dressed with an antiseptic ointment. An acute nephritis developed within twenty-four hours after the accident, but rapidly subsided.

"With so extensive a loss of skin it was evidently impossible both to Dr. Sinnott and myself to bring about satisfactory epidermization thru skin grafting, owing to the insurmountable difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of persons willing to part with the large area of skin necessary. Then there had to be taken into account the failures of grafts to take that might be expected in treating vast second degree burns, some of which were ten inches in diameter.

"While I had always believed from my long experience in artificially promoting tissue growth that burns could be successfully treated without skin grafting by supplying to the cells surviving on the wound's edges nourishment calculated to accelerate proliferation (growth), the opportunity to try out my ideas found me not altogether prepared as to what cell food would produce most satisfactory results.

"Horse serum, heretofore employed in haemophilia neonatorum, hemorrhage from the umbilical cord, post-operative hemorrhage, etc., and as an application to the oozing surfaces of wounds occurred to the mind as a possible resort. However, a search for information in current medical literature and inquiries at the laboratory where this serum is obtained afforded no light regarding its availability as a local application in cases of burns. So the experiment had to be made without supporting precedents.

"The test of the horse serum was first made on the tenth day after admission to the hospital, and several large burns of the second degree were selected. Two of these, located on the buttocks, were six to eight inches in width and about ten inches in length. Normal horse serum containing a small percentage of tricresol was sprayed on the marginal skin cells, and the parts thus treated were covered with rubber tissue.

"At this point it may not be out of place to mention that with tubes containing only enough serum for a single application the tricresol acting as a preservative may be safely omitted from the preparation, thus preventing a certain amount of painful smarting during the spraying process and possibly accelerating cell proliferation.

"The repetition of this treatment several times a day for ten days resulted in a complete recovery without complications, such as the formation of pus or of proud flesh. The marginal cells thus threw out new cells, not condemned to die of inanition in the devitalized areas, but nurtured by the plasma obtained from animal blood, instead of requiring four or five months of treatment, as is usual in grafting operations, the patient was discharged from the hospital 21 days after her admission."

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water

It is the same all over the world

Try a Week at Grimsby

You'll Come Back Again ---Year After Year

THERE'S no other vacation-resort quite like Grimsby. No spot in Canada has a finer situation—and not one can compare with it in convenience and comfort. It is so easy to get to—so delightful when you are there. In scenic splendor it rivals the much-talked-of expensive resorts—even in the mountains or at the seashore you will not get better air. There's health in the pine-laden breezes that sweep across its beautiful park. There's much to do to while away the summer hours in summer comfort—bathing, boating, fishing. And the paths through the Pine Grove are just the thing for those who would rather walk than paddle. In short, Grimsby is an ideal vacation resort—with the unique advantage of being near the city and easy to get to.

A Fine Cuisine at 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 and with spacious verandahs overlooking Lake Ontario. Sixty-five splendid rooms, with electric lighting and modern appointments.

Rates and Information

Write W. D. Twynam manager, Lakeview Hotel, Grimsby Beach, or ask at office of Canada Steamship Lines (Toronto representatives), 46 Yonge St., Toronto.

How to Get to Grimsby

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.

Grimsby Beach, Limited

WAR BREAD CAUSE OF MUCH WORRYING

Lessons Learned May Be of Benefit to America Later.

WOOD USED WITH FLOUR

Rice, Barley and Vegetables Now Employed as Adulterants.

London: War bread has been giving the people of all the European countries a vast amount of worry lately. It is made in different ways in different countries, but the theory of it is pretty much the same everywhere. Inasmuch as there is not enough wheat to permit the people to use wheat bread to the extent they formerly have, the laws and regulations have required that other cereals or vegetables should be mixed with wheat flour.

In England, rice, barley and Indian corn have been the most important ingredients used as adulterants. On the continent, however, a considerable variety of vegetables have been used, and in Germany it is said that the chemists have discovered a treatment for certain kinds of wood pulp which makes it possible to use it as an adulterant. Wood bread, it is needless to say, is not particularly popular, despite the assurance of the scientists that it is a first-class food. The people who have had to eat it complain that it reminds them of Gilbert and Sullivan's rather tough worm in their little insides.

America will make no mistake if it takes early note of Europe's experience with this problem of bread, for just as certainly as the war lasts two years longer, and quite possibly long before that time America will be casting about for means to splice out its supply of breadstuffs. Doubtless the United States and Canada will always be able to provide themselves amply with foodstuffs. But they will discover, as England and France and Italy and even Russia have discovered, that when a country gets really into the war it cannot be sufficient unto itself. North American agriculture will have to contribute very heavily toward the maintenance of the European allies, and the time will come when these contributions will make it necessary seriously to consider how to stretch the food supply over home requirements.

U. S. Has Advantage.

The United States has one great advantage over any of the European countries except Italy in this regard because of the established taste for corn bread. Unfortunately for England and France, they never were willing to learn the tastefulness of properly prepared corn. If the English people were willing today to use corn bread and griddle cakes on the breakfast table to the extent they are used in America it would be unnecessary to mix corn meal with wheat flour. The result would be that good corn bread could be eaten at breakfast, and indeed at other meals and genuine wheat bread would be possible at other times. As it is, the only way to get the Britisher to eat corn is to disguise it in the mixture with bread flour, with the result that the combination is thoroly undesirable. It doesn't possess the nutritive quality nor the tastefulness of either wheat bread or corn bread.

Much attention has been devoted lately by serious minded people to the necessity for culinary reform in England. For many years traveled Englishmen, and particularly Englishwomen, have been pointing out that these islands live on about the most monotonous and least varied diet of any enlightened country in the world. The French and Italians know more about good cooking and how to make the most of materials available, than perhaps anybody else in Europe; and there is the authority of good and patriotic English experts for the statement that the English seem to know less.

The use of fresh fruit in England is particularly limited. This seems a curious fact, considering that England has for generations been a heavy importer of all kinds of foods. It would seem natural that the country should have learned to levy upon the fruit supplies of the whole world as it has upon the meat and cereal resources. But it has not learned the lesson. The art of refrigeration is very poorly developed, and there is only limited and inadequate cold storage capacity in the country. The need of more cold storage and of its more scientific utilization is now coming to be fully realized for the first time.

The Use of Fruits.

Americans are by common consent nowadays the greatest users of fruits in the world, and altho France is the home of good salads Americans have wellnigh overtaken the French in this particularly delectable branch of culinary art. Just as being in England one is likely to bemoan the fact that he cannot get a real English mutton chop this side of Keen's chophouse in New York, and just as being in Paris one is likely to have difficulty in getting as good a French salad as is to be had at the Hotel Lafayette, also in New York, so it is observable that "the roast beef of old England" is easier found almost any place outside of England than in it.

England might very well be as generously supplied with fruit as the United States, for it has the wonderfruit fruit areas of the Mediterranean to draw upon. But for some reason fresh fruit has never been popular here as it is in America. The breakfast table seldom sees any kind of fruit except jams and marmalades. There is no grapefruit season and few people know what a grapefruit is. Limes are quite as scarce; they are practically unknown. Oranges are brought here in great quantities from Spain and Sicily, but in quality they are not comparable to those with which Americans are familiar because of the lack of proper cold storage.

AN EXTENSIVE BEAT.

Officer W. A. Gerard, familiarly known as "The Force," has undoubtedly the longest "beat" of any uniformed policeman in the world. His district, which is in the San Fernando Valley, recently annexed to the City of Los Angeles, consists of 170 square miles, with 678 miles of road to cover.

Seventy-eight miles of this road is paved, 250 miles oiled, and the rest is in rather poor condition, sandy, dusty and unsatisfactory. With his five-passenger automobile, however, he covers the ground efficiently.

When Officer Gerard first took up his work he located in the town of Van Nuys, which is in the centre of the valley. He then secured a map of the section and divided his "beat" into eleven districts.

By the use of the telephone he keeps in touch with all of these small towns and if needed can be on hand in a short time. He is on the move constantly between the various districts so that every hour or so he has had information from every corner of his "beat."

Wash without rubbing. Let the "1900" do your tubbing.

I make the famous "1900" line of both hand and power washing machines.

Write for particulars of liberal trial proposition, stating which of these machines interests you.

Hand Power Engine Power
Water Motor Electric Motor

Address me personally

V. B. MORRIS

"1900" Washer Company
357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong, Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms the flabby flesh, tone less tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, says: "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 they often 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.

Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago and former House Surgeon, Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, in commenting on Nuxated Iron, says: "It has been my particular duty during the past six years to assist in keeping Chicago's five thousand bluecoats in good health and perfect fighting trim so that they would be physically equipped to withstand all manner of storms and the ravages of nature's elements.

"Recently I was prompted through an endorsement of Nuxated Iron by Dr. Jehuvier C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, to give it a trial. This remedy has proven through my own tests of it to excel any preparation I have ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician, who has studied widely both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions, says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming epidemic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than A weakened condition, brought on by a lack of iron in the blood.

"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 a blood pressure of a boy of 20 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, 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. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

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 the most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

Dr. Howard James, late of Manhattan State Hospital of New York and formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, said: "Nuxated Iron is a most surprising remedy. A patient of mine remarked to me (after having been on a six-weeks' course of it), 'SAY, DOCTOR, THAT THERE STUFF IS LIKE MAGIC.' Previous to using Nuxated Iron I had been prescribing the various mineral salts of iron for years, only to meet complaints of discolored teeth, disturbed digestion, tied-up hardened secretions, etc., when I came across Nuxated Iron, an elegant, ingenious preparation containing organic iron, which has no destructive action on the teeth—no corrosive effect on the stomach, and which is readily assimilated into the blood and quickly makes its presence felt in increased vigor, snap and staying power. It enriches the blood, brings roses to the cheeks of women and is an unfailing source of renewed vitality, endurance and power to men who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strife of the great business competition of the day.

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 sixty 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 double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by G. Tamblyn, Ltd., and all good druggists.

THE BABY'S SENSES.

You are born with the sense of taste and make good use of it at once. It is not until you reach the age of six weeks that you could focus your eyes and really get a clear vision. Smelling and hearing come along together when you are about one week old. A sense of touch comes when you are about two weeks old.

While the baby sees things early in all probability vision is not completely developed much before the baby is three or three and one-half months old. Many authorities insist that the new-born baby is completely deaf for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours of its life, and some authorities maintain that the baby is deaf for several days.

When objects are brought close to the eyes of the new-born baby it does not wink or close them and it is usually not before the sixth week that the baby will quickly shut the eyes if something is moved rapidly toward them.

ANOTHER UNSINKABLE SHIP.

An Italian naval engineer has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian ministry of marine. The vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry fifty-eight hundred tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other materials which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

Wash your silk hose every time you take them off and they will wear longer.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, G. [illegible] Station E, New York City, will mail the book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, natural appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, steady memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. All rid of that nervous feeling; no more craving of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Six times daily, once Sunday, seven consecutive insertions, or one week's continuous advertising in Daily and Sunday World, 5 cents a word.

Salesmen Wanted.

ARE THERE one or more large manufacturers in your town? They need our services. Experience unnecessary. $5 to $40 commission. References required. National Freight Bureau (established 25 years), Macedon, N.Y. 7

SALESMEN—Write for list of openings and how to obtain them. City or traveling. Address nearest office. National Salesmen's Traveling Association, Dept. 107, Chicago, New York, San Francisco. 7

Articles Wanted.

FURNITURE, contents of house, highest cash prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Ward Price, 30 Adelaide East. Main 6661.

Building Material

LIME—Lump and hydrated for plasterers' and masons' work. Our "Beaver Brand" White Hydrate is the best finishing lime manufactured in Canada, and equal to any imported. Full line of builders' supplies. The Contractors' Supply Co., Limited, 182 Van Horne street. Telephone Junct. 4006, and Junct. 4147.

SECOND-HAND brick, lumber, doors, sash, and all materials from houses, 449 Wellington street and Spadina and Grange avenues. Also a complete stock at our yard, Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Co., Ltd., 20 St. Lawrence street. M. 6706.

Bicycles and Motorcycles

ALL KINDS OF MOTORCYCLE PARTS and repairs. Write H. M. Kipp Co., 447 Yonge street.

BICYCLES WANTED for cash. McLeod, 191 King west.

Cleanmg.

WINDOWS cleaned, floors waxed and polished. City and Suburban Window Cleaning Co., 236A. Wilton avenue. Main 5945.

Dancing

S. T. SMITH, 4 Fairview Boulevard, private academy, Riverdale Masonic Temple. Telephone Gerrard 3587.

Disinfectants

ROSEALENE Odorless Disinfectant—Kills all odors. No odors. No flies. Ideal for your summer home. 146 Wellington West.

Dentistry

Dr. Knight, Exodontia Specialist, practice limited to painless tooth extraction. Nurse. 167 Yonge, opposite Simpson's.

Foot Specialists.

AN EAST INDIAN corn specialist, and also a West Indian electrical masseur, 394 Yonge street, care Thompson's Drug Store.

Fuel

STANDARD FUEL CO. of Toronto, Limited, 58 King Street East. Noel Marshall, president.

Hotels

HOTEL TUSCO—Toronto's Best Residence hotel; sulendidly equipped; central; moderate. 235 Jarvis street.

WINCHESTER HOTEL—Winchester and Parliament; rooms, European, day or week.

House Moving

HOUSE MOVING and Raising Done. J. Nelson, 115 Jarvis street.

Loans

$1 TO $5000 LOANED on personal goods. McTamney, 139 Church.

Live Birds

HOPE'S—Canada's Leader and Greatest Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West. Phone Adelaide 2573.

Lumber

LUMBER—Quarter-cut white Oak veneer flooring, beaver board, pattern pine. George Rathbone, Limited, Northcote avenue.

Mineral Sulphur Baths

SULPHUR BATHS cure rheumatism when a cure is possible. System invented, supervised and operated under instruction of famous physicians. North 2577. 65 Bloor West.

Massage

SWEDISH MASSAGE, Osteopathy and Facial Treatment. 572 Jarvis street, North 4269.

Medical

MINERAL SULPHUR BATHS when properly administered will give the desired results; rheumatism, sciatica, blood, skin, nerve and kidney disorders; renowned system; we are not experimenting. North 2577. 65 Bloor west.

Personal

CATHOLICS wishing to marry, wanting introductions. Booklet free. Write Catholic Correspondence Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHARLIE C., please phone N. H.

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—Send birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Rapheal, 499 Lexington avenue, New York. 7

GENTLEMAN 23—worth $20,000—would marry soon. N-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio. 7

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS of U.S. Send $1.00. Box 568, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. 77

GIBSON, GEORGE FREDERICK—If the above (formerly of Worcester, England), will communicate at once to W. J. Hill, Auctioneer, or F. J. Hemming, Solicitor, both of Worcester, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOIN NOW for Pleasure or Marriage. Membership 20c. Post Card and Marriage Bells Club, Station H. Cleveland, O. 7

LADY 20, owns real estate and personal worth $150,000, would marry gentleman of honorable intentions. Mrs. Warn, 243 N. Coronado street, Los Angeles, Cal. 7tf

LOOK 10 YEARS YOUNGER. We treat you by Persian baths, and massage. Lady attendant. Dr. Sparr, Chiropractor, 53 College.. Adelaide 1411. 7

MARRY IF LONELY—For results, try me; best and most successful "homemaker"; hundreds rich wish marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; years of experience; descriptions free. "The Successful Club," Box 556, Oakland, Calif.

STEADY GENTLEMAN, 27 years, desirous of lady's companionship; would like to correspond with same. Box 9, World. 7

SPECIAL OFFER!!!—25 word advertisement in 100 monthly magazines, only $1.00. Three times, $2. Woods Popular Advertising Service. Sample copy 10c. Box 2, Atlantic City, U.S.A. 7777

WOULD YOU MARRY if suited? Best matrimonial paper published. Free for stamp. Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. 7tf

YOUNG MAN, stranger, desires to meet young lady, object friendship. Box 12, Sunday World. 7

YOUNG, QUIET SOLDIER wishes to correspond with young Catholic girl. Object friendship. Address Josephson, General Delivery, Toronto.

Properties For Sale

House and Garden

3 ACRES of garden land and enough lumber to build a house; close to Yonge street; short distance from Richmond Hill; $12 down and $12 monthly. Open evenings. Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

25 Acres on Electric Railway

1 HOUR'S RIDE from the centre of the city; clay loam and sandy loam, with clay subsoil, suitable for fruit raising and vegetable growing; price $1250, terms $5 down and $5 monthly. Open evenings. Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

5 Acres—$5 Down, $5 Monthly

RICH SOIL; one minute from Yonge street cars; fare to city 15c. Hubbs & Hubbs, Limited, 134 Victoria street.

Houses For Sale

FOR SALE—Beautiful suburban home, residence of the late Dr. Bogart, Whitby, situated on the Kingston road, two blocks west of the postoffice, solid brick house, large lawns, evergreen hedges and shade trees, brick barn and drive shed, in good repair, one of the nicest homes in eastern Canada, and situated in one of the prettiest towns in Ontario; C. P. R. and Grand Trunk and the Toronto Eastern Electric Line tracks run through the town just north of property; ideal home for some one. Apply to owner, Mrs. (Dr.) Bogart, Box 115, Whitby.

NEW TORONTO—50 feet, ready for building, cheap. Phone College 6972.

EXACTLY half mile from Oakville Station, large eight-room house, all conveniences. Garage, garden, shade trees. Beautiful spot. Apply Box 54, Oakville. 7

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—If you wish to sell your farm or exchange it for city property for quick results, list with W. R. Bird, Temple Building, Toronto.

Motor Cars and Accessories

BREAKEY SELLS THEM—Reliable used cars and trucks, all types. Sale Market, 46 Carlton street.

SPARE PARTS—We are the original spare part people, and we carry the largest stock of slightly used auto parts in Canada; magnetos, coils, carburetors, gears of all kinds, timken and ball bearings, all sizes; crank cases, crank shafts, cylinders, pistons and rings, connecting rods, radiators, springs, axles and wheels, presto tanks, storage batteries, Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 815 Dundas street, Junction 3384.

TWO OLD TIRES make one by latest method. Toronto Tire Stitching Co., 12 Church.

WE BUY, sell and exchange all kinds auto tires. We specialize on repairing and rebuilding old tires, 6c per lb. for scrap. Exchange and Tire Sales, Dept. W., 1435 Yonge street, Belmont 1919.

FORD OWNERS—Dunlop Traction, $22.50; specials, $19.50; guaranteed. Tuckwell & Smith, Victoria street, opposite Loew's.

SEVEN-PASSENGER Welch car, good condition, new tires, for sale or exchange for a smaller car or Ford. Telephone Adelaide 1756. 7

Motor Van Moving.

MOTOR VANS FOR MOVING is an ideal way. We move your goods from one city to another without burlaping or crating your goods. All work guaranteed. Get our estimates before you move. Part loads a specialty. Write or wire. Hill the Mover, 21 Vine St., Hamilton.

Typewriters

American rebuilt Underwoods rented or sold; lowest prices. Dominion Typewriter Co., 68 Victoria St.

Marriage Licenses

PROCTOR'S wedding rings and licenses. Open evenings, 262 Yonge.

Patents

H. J. S. DENISON, solicitor, Canada, United States, foreign patents, etc., 18 West King street, Toronto.

Rheumatism and Paralysis.

THIS MARVELLOUS discovery for rheumatism and paralysis from Prof. Tacelly, 188 John street, not for industry, but for humanity. Last June offered to cure, free, the returned soldiers for rheumatism and paralysis; not one called. I feel sorry that I have got so many demands in and outside of city to cure rheumatism and paralysis that have not the opportunity to be cured because so many places in the city refuse to rent house in good locality to Prof. Tacelly to cure rheumatism and paralysis.

Prof. Tacelly will be leaving Toronto shortly.

Rupture Appliances

CONSULT J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 445 Yonge, Toronto.

Foot Specialists.

FOOT SPECIALIST—Medical Electricity—Yswet cures perspiration of feet, armpits; Tuer Lotion destroys superfluous hair; Goitre cure discovered by Mlle. Ella Lambert, 2 College, North 78. 713tf

Phrenology.

CONSULT PROF. O'BRIEN, Canada's greatest phrenologist. Everybody knows him. 233 Major. Telephone.

Thompson Typecaster

FOR SALE

With Equipment and Matrices

Apply to

World Composing Room

For Further Particulars

SALAD OF YOUNG ONIONS.

A delicious and unusual summer salad can be made by boiling scallions until tender, then chilling them and serving three or four in a ring of green pepper or lettuce with French dressing. This is not as expensive as asparagus, and is as effective for a company salad.

A Texas plumber is the inventor of a hand-operated tunneling machine for laying sewer pipes without digging trenches.

STEADY PROGRESS AT KIRKLAND LAKE

First Annual Report of Kirkland Lake Mining Co. Shows Real Mining Done.

The first annual report of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company has been issued for the year ending May 31. The report in part is as follows:

Six years ago gold was first discovered in the Kirkland Lake District. This district is situated 70 miles north of Cobalt about four miles from the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which is owned and operated by the Ontario Government. (Recently an appropriation was made by the government to extend a branch line into the camp). As soon as the discovery of gold became known the usual rush of prospectors into the district took place. Claims were staked, companies organized to take over the claims and development work started. However, only one company, the Tough-Oakes, carried on work consistently until they were enabled to make their ground become a producer. Other companies worked intermittently as funds were available, and the next property to become a producer in the camp was the Teck-Hughes. Both of these companies now have well-established plants and mills, while the Tough-Oakes has entered the dividend-paying class. This district is now very active, with a great many properties in the development stage. We understand that the Lake Shore has let the contract for the erection of a mill.

A syndicate has been formed who staked a number of claims consisting of 362 acres and afterwards organized a company known as the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines Limited, deeding their claims to the company for which they received stock in the company. All assessment work required by the government was done by them and patents obtained. A small prospecting plant, consisting of two small boilers, a three-drill compressor and a small hoist, was erected on one of the claims known as the McKane Lot, and a shaft sunk to a depth of 68 feet. Finances then became at a low ebb, and it was found necessary to reorganize the company and increase the capitalization from one million to two million shares. The new company was known as the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company Limited, capitalized at 2,000,000 shares (par value $1 each) with 966,666 shares in the treasury, the remaining shares belonging to the original syndicate.

In October, 1915, negotiations were entered into by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company Limited and Beaver Consolidated Mines Limited, which latter company took an option on all of the shares of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company Limited owned by the syndicate and some of its treasury shares. The property, plant, etc., were turned over to the Beaver management, who immediately dewatered the shaft for an examination and found that it had been sunk to a depth of 68 feet on a vein where free gold was plainly discernible. A great deal of preliminary work had necessarily to be done in anticipation of actual mining operations which were commenced by the Beaver Company about January 1, 1916.

The shaft has been continued until it has reached its present depth of 600 feet, stations being cut at the 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600-foot levels.

Work on the Kirkland Lake property has been in progress for about one year and six months, during which time the following development work has been accomplished:

Drifting	1534.5 feet
Cross-cutting	796.0 feet
Station cutting	215.5 feet
Sinking	526.0 feet
Total	3072.0 feet

which with the 68 feet of sinking previously accomplished, gives a grand total to date of 2140 feet.

It is the intention to continue the shaft to a depth of 700 feet as quickly as possible.

No stoping has been done on the property so far, all ore which has been extracted being taken from development work in driving on the veins. Estimate to have on the surface ready for milling about 6000 tons of ten-dollar ore and a careful and conservative estimate of the value of the ore in sight underground is placed at $420,180.

As the present shaft is near the eastern boundary of the property, development has been towards the western or central part of the property, where it will be necessary to sink a permanent working shaft of sufficient capacity to take care of the large tonnage of ore which is now in sight. Near the new or central shaft a mill and power plant will be erected. The mill will have an initial daily capacity of 150 tons and will be so constructed that another unit can be added at any time at a minimum cost.

QUIETEST TRADING DURING THE YEAR

Torrid Weather Causes Closing of New York Exchange on Saturday.

New York, Aug. 4.—(Financial Review.)—Trading was at the lowest ebb of the year on the stock exchange this week, the torrid weather causing the officials of that institution to suspend the week-end session. Price changes were almost wholly towards higher levels, however, the advance being attended by a further reduction of the short interest.

One of the chief factors sentimentally was the marvelous showing of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter.

Other industrials, notably the more conspicuous war issues, also moved forward, their improvement being predicated on the actual or prospective placing of large orders by the home government. Metals also participated in the rise, coppers being in general demand at higher quotations.

Aside from an enlarged inquiry for low-priced issues, rails were dull and without substantial change, probably in consequence of the publication of June reports, some of which disclosed severe losses in net earnings. Crop advices gave greater promise and cotton carriers reflected the strength of the market for that staple.

Peace rumors had their usual place in the week's developments, together with a steady outflow of gold, most of which was consigned to Japan. Such alteration as occurred in the foreign exchange market was adverse to this centre in the main, rates on neutral countries again rising quite generally.

ADANAC VEIN WIDENS; ORE BEING BAGGED

The vein recently discovered at the 210-foot level of the Adanac mine at Cobalt is understood to be standing the test of development very well and has widened out to upwards of 18 inches. At the point where encountered the vein had a width of about four inches, but as drifting continued this widened out to the former mentioned width, and the values are said to be very consistent. The ore being bagged shows considerable native silver. The work of the Adanac since the commencement of the current year has been done under contract.—Canadian Mining Journal.

PRICE OF SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.—Bar silver, 41d.
New York, Aug. 4.—Bar silver, 80⅝c.

On Parliament Hill

By TOM KING

The week has been one of alarms, many of them false alarms, with everywhere a spirit of unrest. The politicians are glancing every now and then at the sky fearing the approach of a zeppelin, and at the same time uneasily fearful of a subterranean mine exploding under their feet. The members of parliament are divided into three groups. There is a large number of members, a majority perhaps, who are anxious for a union government strong enough to carry the country by a large majority. Then there are the irreconcilable Liberals who would rather be shot to pieces under the banner of Sir Wilfrid Laurier than compromise in any way with the hated Tory Government. Finally, there are a number of Conservatives, dyed in the wool party men, who think the Borden Government could go to the country without commitments of any kind and gain a great victory for the Conservative party.

The bitter party men on either side will hear of no compromise or coalition, and have already named the Unionists the "Lily Whites." They deride them as visionaries, and impracticable amateurs in the game of politics. One man whom they cannot thus classify is Sir Clifford Sifton.

The Toronto convention they discounted to some extent because, perhaps, it was held in Toronto. They are all of them fearful of what may happen at Winnipeg, and Friday night most of the western Liberals departed for the big convention.

The event of the week has been the announcement of the government's policy on the railway question. The policy may be open to criticism as treating the Canadian Northern one way and the Grand Trunk in another, but the nationalization of a great railway system ten thousand miles long with its subsidiary services is a big milestone in the history of public ownership in Canada. The Liberals were frankly taken by surprise, and struck out wildly in their surprise and alarm and distress. They had imbibed the idea that there was to be further financial aid extended to the Canadian Northern as well as to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and they were prepared to attack this policy when announced in the most vigorous manner. When the opposite policy was announced they tried to rally their forces for an attack, but the effort was at once amusing and pathetic. They tried to find a handhold somewhere, and may mobilize later on. It was a free for all, with Hon. Frank Oliver about the only consistent one of the lot. Mr. Oliver took the ground that the government should continue its policy of annual grants to the two transcontinentals until they were able to maintain themselves. He pointed out that the Canadian Northern was earning enough money to pay operating expenses and fixed charges. It was, therefore, coming to the brow of the hill, and might well be trusted to pay its own way before long. That road certainly is a striking contrast to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which does not pay operating expenses, much less any interest on its securities.

Yet after all the criticism is over the fact remains that the government has done a big thing. They might have gone further and nationalized not only the Canadian Northern, but the old Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific as well. But half a loaf is better than none, and it is a big instalment of public ownership that Sir Thomas White has given to the country.

It was observed that the speech of the finance minister was not received with much enthusiasm. This was probably not so much due to the fact that the policy was not welcomed by the Conservatives, as to the way in which Sir Thomas presented his case. He was more anxious to justify the general policy of the government, past and future, by a convincing contribution to the pages of Hansard, than he was to reap temporary applause from a bold fighting speech in defence of public ownership.

On Monday Mr. Kyte of Richmond, N. S., led a discussion upon the high cost of living, and the profits on bacon. Mr. Wm. Davies Company based upon the now famous report of W. F. O'Connor, K.C. Mr. Kyte labored to show that the Davies Company was making an unconscionable profit as middlemen handling the necessities of life. He especially dwelt upon the fact that Canadian bacon, cheese and flour sell for less in England than in Canada. Strangely enough he did not dwell upon the enormous spread between what the farmer gets for the hog and what the consumer pays for his bacon.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, was placed in a somewhat awkward predicament. Mr. O'Connor is an official of his department, and no one doubts that he has done remarkably good work. Yet another commission having been appointed to overhaul the O'Connor report, and possibly to upset it, Mr. Crothers felt constrained to admit that the report had its deficiencies.

The opposition will appeal to a good many people in this crusade against the apparently extortionate prices now charged for so many necessaries to the consumer. The government has scarcely answered the case by appointing a food controller, desirable as it was that such an official should be appointed. Mr. Hanna is a man of ability, but he is, unfortunately, associated in the public mind with the most odious monopoly on the American continent. Moreover he seems to labor under the delusion that everybody is eating too much. He would like to have them get along with two meals a day, altho the popular prejudice runs in favor of three. What the well-fed and well-dressed exhorters of thrift must understand is that whether or not people are eating too much they certainly are paying too much, or at least they think they are, and that comes to the same thing in an election.

Tuesday, Sir Edward Kemp brought down the long delayed estimates of the militia department. He could not have selected a better day, for the intolerable heat made it almost impossible for any of the members to sit long at a time in the chamber. Still, as some show of opposition had to be made, Mr. E. M. Macdonald of Pictou, and others, raked up the old controversy about the Bruce report, and the reply thereto made by the Baptie commission. The one outstanding feature of the whole discussion was the startling statement that not one half of the soldiers we sent to England ever get to France. This has been due to the careless medical examination of recruits in Canada. In some cases where strong local rivalry existed between battalions good natured doctors undoubtedly passed men whom they knew to be unfit, thinking it would do no harm, because they would be weeded out by the medical men in England. Yet to pay $2,000 apiece for 200,000 men unable to fight is rather a costly affair. That each recruit who stays in the service long enough to get to England costs about $2000 is probably true. The number of medically unfit may be exaggerated, yet even 100,000 men at $2000 apiece would make $20,000,000 wasted.

Sir Thomas White's announcement on the railway question on Wednesday night, and the debate it precipitated, lasted well into the night.

Thursday and Friday the house discussed the income tax. This bill is admitted by all to be a step in the right direction, and already some interesting questions have arisen respecting its practical interpretation.

The tax, to begin with, is not as high as it appears to be. It is a graduated tax, which climbs with fair rapidity the ascending scale, but it does not net quite as much as the ordinary man is at first blush inclined to consider. For example, we are told that a man with an income exceeding $30,000 pays a 10 per cent. tax. If that were the case, a married man with an income of $31,000 would have to pay $3100 income tax. As a matter of fact he is only required to pay $2560. The reason, of course, is that no matter how rich a man may be he only pays a tax equivalent to 2 per cent. upon $6000 of his income. The tax is four per cent. on an income between $3000 and $6000, and a supertax as the income increases. It works out a little like some of the selling discounts, only a little more so. The man who gets a discount of 20, and 10 and 10, and 10, does not get 50 per cent. off by any means, so when we say that a man with an income of $30,000 pays a 10 per cent. tax we overlook exemptions and the sliding scale, which slides down as well as up.

Then again it is objected that the rich bachelors get off too easily. Sir Thomas White will drive no man to matrimony no matter how big their respective incomes may be the unmarried man never pays over $60 a year more than his neighbor with a full quiver.

Friday the income tax bill was vigorously attacked by W. F. Nickle, Conservative member for Kingston, Fred Pardee, conscription Liberal, and George W. Kyte, Liberal of the old school. They all took the ground that the income tax was supposed to bring about that conscription of wealth which is the essential complement of conscription of men.

Both Mr. Nickle and Mr. Kyte laid great stress on the fact that the war tax on excess of profits expires by limitation with the calendar year, and presented startling figures to show how easily the big profiteers would escape when the big corporations with the big profits were paying a four per cent. income tax instead of a 75 per cent. business tax.

The conscription debate in the senate proved to be more bitter than the debate in the house of commons. The Liberals who opposed conscription did so more boldly, and men like Senator Edwards talked almost like Nationalists. Indeed, someone suggested that when Senator Edwards bought Mr. Bourassa's model farm in Montebello, he must also have acquired the library.

On the other hand many of the speeches in favor of conscription went further, and were more vehement than the speeches in support of the bill which were delivered in the green chamber. The senate early Saturday morning gave conscription its second reading; it will get to its final stage without much further discussion.

Earl Williams in "The Stolen Treaty," at the Strand Wednesday and Thursday.

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Flying shepherds may add a picturesque touch to life on western sheep ranches if the plans of a wealthy Montana herdsman prove to be as practicable as they are original. Last season 2600 of the rancher's sheep wandered into the hills and perished. Therefore he has purchased a biplane and has been receiving instruction at Los Angeles in its operation. He expects to patrol the ranch with the air craft and locate missing flocks. By dropping smoke bombs positions will be marked. The machine is to be equipped with radio apparatus so as to be in communication with the pack train. If the scheme works out successfully, the rancher contemplates maintaining a flotilla of five or six machines, and it is possible that others in the vicinity will do likewise.

FOR RAIN-SPOTTED KID GLOVES.

Very few women seem to know that the rain spots, so ruinous to white kid gloves, can readily be removed at home. Even some professional cleaners do not remove them. Take off the glove; hold the rain spot tightly over the tip of the finger nail and then move your finger nail carefully across it underneath. You will see each rain blemish thus treated disappear as if by magic.

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RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

Brig.-Gen. James Mason, honorary-treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the follow contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $126,925.32.

Ash Patriotic Society	$ 2.50
Alberta Provincial Branch, Cal...	266.01
Bain, Mr. Bower, Cache Bay, O..	3.75
Bowmanville Can. Pat. Fund ...	556.57
Brantford Women's Pat. League	1400.00
Bath P.A., Oakville, Ont.	25.00
Bobcaygeon and District	100.00
Brantford District L.O.L., No. 5..	10.75
Cobham Red Cross Working Party, Dubuc, Sask.	25.00
Canadian Yukon Pat. Fund, Dawson, Y.T.	719.25
Cleveland's House, Muskoka, Proceeds of Red Cross Concert	40.00
Cobalt Branch C.R.C.S.	2.00
Dolan, Mrs. M., Windsor, Ont.	5.00
Edmonton Branch, Calgary, Alta..	3000.00
G.T.R. Employes, Montreal, Que.	560.53
Guelph Branch C.R.C.S., Guelph, Ont.	80.00
Grey County Office, Owen Sound, Ont.	1000.00
Hespeler, Ont., Mothers' Soc.	6.00
I.O.D.E., General Brough Chap., Goderich, Ont.	6.00
I.O.D.E. Capt. Jackson Chap., Stonewall, Man.	2.00
I.O.D.E., Courought Chap., Vancouver, B.C.	100.00
I.O.D.E., Lucknow Chap., Rivers, Man.	2.00
I.O.D.E. Osnabruck Chap., Farran's Point, Ont.	10.00
I.O.D.E., Deancroft Chap., Toronto	5.00
Kaslo Branch, C.R.C.S., Kaslo, B.C.	50.00
Kilbourn, Miss Margaret, Owen Sound, Ont.	10.00
Murray, Miss L. M., Niagara Falls, S., Ont.	5.00
Morrison St. Methodist Church, Bethany Class, Niagara Falls, Ont.	2.25
Nichols Chemical Co., Limited, Employes, Sulphide, Ont.	200.00
Manitoba Branch Provincial, Winnipeg, Man.	10,000.00
McMurrich Pat. League, Sprucedale, Ont.	40.00
New Hazelton Branch, C.R.C.S., New Hazelton, B.C.	25.00
New Glasgow, N.S., Red Cross..	500.00
Newmarket Branch, C.R.C.S.	40.00
North Sydney, N.S., R.C.S.	100.00
Newmarket, Ont., Pat. League..	100.00
Plainfield Methodist Church, Epworth League, Latta, Ont.	50.00
Prince Rupert Branch C.R.C.S., Prince Rupert, B.C.	302.20
Quebec Provincial Branch, Montreal, Que.	5924.95
Renfrew Branch, C.R.C.S., Renfrew, Ont.	201.55
Reiessey Sunday School, Mono Centre, Ont.	50.00
Rooney, C.R.	1.25
Snider, Misses L. and N., St. Jacobs, Ont.	12.00
Smith, G. Grayson, Toronto	66.20
Smith, Mrs. K. J., Eugenia Falls, Ont.	1.50
Swastika Branch C.R.C.S., Swastika, Ont.	255.00
Smith, Mrs. Fred, Mimico, Ont..	5.00
St. George District Pat. War Relief Fund, St. George, Ont.	100.00
South Bay, Mouth, Ont. Proceeds of a party	19.11
Selbright, Dartmoor and Dalrymple Branch, C.R.C.S.	50.00
Sydney Forks, C.B.	45.00
Toronto Branch C.R.C.S., per J. J. Gibson	90048.25
Teeswater Pat. League, Teeswater, Ont.	100.00
Women's Inst., Stamford, Niagara Falls, Ont.	50.00
Women's Pat. League, Windsor, Ont., Walkerville, Ont.	260.94
Women's Inst., Alliston, Ont. ..	10.00
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Women's Inst., Port Williams, N. S.	10.00
White River Branch, C.R.C.S.	100.00
Wolfville Red Cross, Wolfville, N. S.	25.00
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Victoria Road Red Cross Aux., Victoria Road, Ont.	24.00
Supplies	3233.38

SOLD.

A showman was making a great fuss in the front of his exhibition about the wonders he had inside. A man standing in the crowd with a little boy beside him cried out:

"I'll bet you 5 shillings you can't let me see a lion."

"Lone!" said the showman, eagerly. The man placed 5 shillings in the hand of a bystander and the showman did the same.

"Now walk this way," said the showman, "and I'll soon convince you. There you are," said he, triumphantly; "look in the corner at that beautiful Nubian lion."

"I don't see any," responded the other.

"What's the matter with you" asked the showman.

"I am blind," was the grinning reply, and the blind man pocketed the money and went away.

PRICE OF SILVER

London, Aug. 3.—Bar silver, 41d.
New York, Aug. 3.—Bar silver, 80⅝c.

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Toronto, Burns' Repository, every Monday.
Union Stock Yards, every Tuesday.
McGregor's, Hayden St., every Wednesday.
London, July 26th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to James McCartney.
Brampton, July 19th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to T. J. Jones.
Peterborough, July 20th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to L. Green.
St. Mary's, July 27th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to H. M. Robinson, Toronto.
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British Shipyard Rushes Work On Huge New-Type Submarines

American Devices and Machinery a Big Help to Vickers Builders---Diving Fighters Often Lie Off German Ports Twenty-four Hours at a Time.

By ARTHUR DRAPER.

Alongside a light cruiser in the naval construction yards of Vickers, Limited, I saw a long, whale-backed craft which looked for all the world like one of the grain-carrying ships of the Great Lakes; in the office of the plant I saw a model of an undersea boat built in the same yards a few years ago, and it looked like one of the toys which delight the young skippers of the Prospect Park Lake in Brooklyn. Put these submarines side by side and one begins to appreciate the development in undersea construction in the short span of years since the war started. The latest type of British submarine is a credit to the greatest navy in the world. Perhaps Germany has something better to show, but if so it still remains a secret.

From the first days of the war everything appertaining to submarines has been enveloped in secrecy. For a time we received reports of ships that had been torpedoed, but now the admiralty supplies the public with no names of the ships lost or their tonnage. Much has been written about the various devices employed in snaring submarines, but never has there been any official statement for public consumption. Columns and columns have been published about the activities of the U-boats, but rarely is there is a line printed about British submarines.

The British navy has been shrouded in mystery, and no department of it has been more jealously guarded from the eyes of the outside world than that of the submarine.

The submarine is a surprise weapon. More than any other fighting implement, the submarine depends upon the element of stealth. And that secrecy which covers its movements at sea begins at the time its keel is laid under a shed guarded by armed soldiers. The principle upon which the submarine operates is known to all naval constructors, but every month finds some improvement made in the complicated machinery of the boat.

I had an opportunity of seeing the interior of the latest British submarine, but even if I was permitted to describe it the job would be more difficult than putting together the wheels and springs of a clock. Batteries and banks, wheels and levers, speaking tubes and electric buttons are so mixed up that all the novice gets is a feeling he has stepped inside the storeroom of an overstocked hardware store. But even a novice can see at a glance that everything has a certain function to perform, and that the multiplicity of devices forms a harmonious whole. It takes considerable time to build the hull of a submarine and even longer to construct and instal its "vitals."

Vickers' Yard is Busy.

Vickers were building submarines for the British and Japanese navies before the war. In the last three years the product of their yards in number and size makes their pre-war output seem almost negligible. Today they are rushing work on submarines just as if Admiral Jellicoe had Admiral Capelle's job to do. If the Vickers yard were in Bremen instead of Barrow the new British food controller would have a whole lot more to worry him. Some of their boats are big enough to accept a challenge from a destroyer or even a light cruiser.

There are a few Americans who persistently underrate their country and spread great chunks of gloom around whenever anything is said about the part America can play in the war. But, after a visit to one of the great munition factories, such as Vickers, Americans get a real appreciation of Briggs' "Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?" First you look at one of these new sea marvels, and then your guide takes you into an engine shop and says something like this:

"See those rows of machines! They came from America. So busy over here we have had to get most of our new plant from the States. See those new engines! American type. Strong and reliable. We are using them in our new submarines. Where are we getting our steel plates? America. You people have made lots of money out of us, but I don't know what we should have done without you."

Crews Number Fifty Men.

I am not permitted to state the number of submarines Vickers have built since the beginning of the war nor can I give the length and tonnage of the latest, but you may get some idea of the size when you know that it takes a crew of nearly fifty to run one. They can submerge in less than a minute and they have a surface speed considerably exceeding that of a Sandy Hook steamboat. These undersea boats can remain away from their bases as long as, if not longer than, the best Germany has produced. Every one has a phonograph and some miniature cinemas to amuse the men while the boat rests on the bed of the sea off a German port sometimes for a period of 24 hours. At best life aboard a submarines is tedious, dangerous and irksome, but the new boats are equipped with a number of comforts it was impossible to install in the cramped quarters of the earlier types.

Pre-War Boats Pigmies.

There seems to be no limit in size in the building of submarines. The last three years have brought a type which makes the pre-war boat look like a pigmy, and still the naval constructors are not satisfied. The development in submarine construction has been as rapid as the progress made in airplane building. Some day in the near future there may be a submarine as long as a transatlantic passenger steamer.

Tho they commit cruel acts, the German U-boat sailors are brave and skilful men. One of Germany's greatest difficulties is to find the right men and to train them for submarine work. The motion of a submarine makes for seasickness, no matter how experienced the sailor. Before a new crew goes out it is necessary for it to spend a month or six weeks in training under conditions approximating as nearly as possible those at sea. Germany has lost a great number of submarines, and she has been compelled to draw heavily on her regular navy to make good the losses in men.

On the other hand, Britain, primarily a nation of seamen, has a much larger supply of material from which to draw submarine crews. The independence and excitement of the life of the submarine appeal to the average British sailor, and the royal navy finds no difficulty in forming crews as fast as there are boats to fill. If conditions were reversed, and Britain had the submarine offensive instead of the defensive, the toll of shipping would undoubtedly run much higher.

Not even Von Tirpitz realized in July, 1914, that the submarine would be a major weapon in 1917. The possibilities of the submarine have exceeded the expectations of everyone. It was not until near the end of the first campaign that Germany decided to concentrate on the building of submersibles, and to use them as her chief offensive weapon. Just as airplanes have made this primarily a war of positions in which armies take to trenches instead of fighting in the open, the submarine has revolutionized sea fighting, making it necessary for dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts to stick close to their bases and await "der Tag."

There have been fights between submersibles, but some day there is going to be a real tussle between two of the giants of the British and German navies. That fight will be more thrilling and spectacular than anything this war has produced. It will be a fight to the death.

Big Guns Cost $50,000 Each.

From submarines to 8-inch howitzers and 12-inch naval guns is a far cry, but it is only a short walk from the submarine sheds to the gun-mounting shops in the Vickers plant. A gun costing $50,000 and firing twenty miles is nothing out of the ordinary when resting on the floor of a gun-mounting shop alongside of several others, but if it rested in the turret of a battleship off Sandy Hook and was pointed at New York City it would be something else again.

They are building that type of guns at Vickers as well as 18-pounders, the British equivalent to the French "75." The 18-pounder, as it is turned out, has all the features of the "75." That is a direct result of the grand alliance, in which interests are pooled in the common cause. For years the secrets of the "75" were carefully guarded by the French, but now they are shared with the British.

The long-barrelled naval gun has grown more popular in France in the last eighteen months. Ordnance experts are constantly experimenting in an effort to get a weapon which will outrange the enemy and still be accurate. Thus, the short-barrelled howitzer is being superseded by a more graceful looking weapon, whose elongated barrel gives it an additional range of several thousand yards. It is common knowledge that under present fighting conditions the depth of an advance is limited by the range of the heavy artillery, and that after the first push there is an inevitable halt while the guns are being brought up. Even a thousand yards' advantage over the enemy's gun range is of incalculable value. That is what the ordnance experts are striving after.

Plant Constantly Growing.

At Vickers' plants here the 35,000 men and women employed are making big and little guns, gas shells, shrapnel shells, 18-pounder shells nd giant howitzer projectiles, submarines and standardized ships and a hundred and one other things which the god of war demands and eats up with an apparently insatiable appetite. The plant is constantly growing, the output is constantly increasing and still the cry is for "More! More! More!" It is a private plant and laid with an eye to the future—the dim, distant future time when the god of war will have become surfeited. Then it will be quickly turned over to supply the demands of peace.

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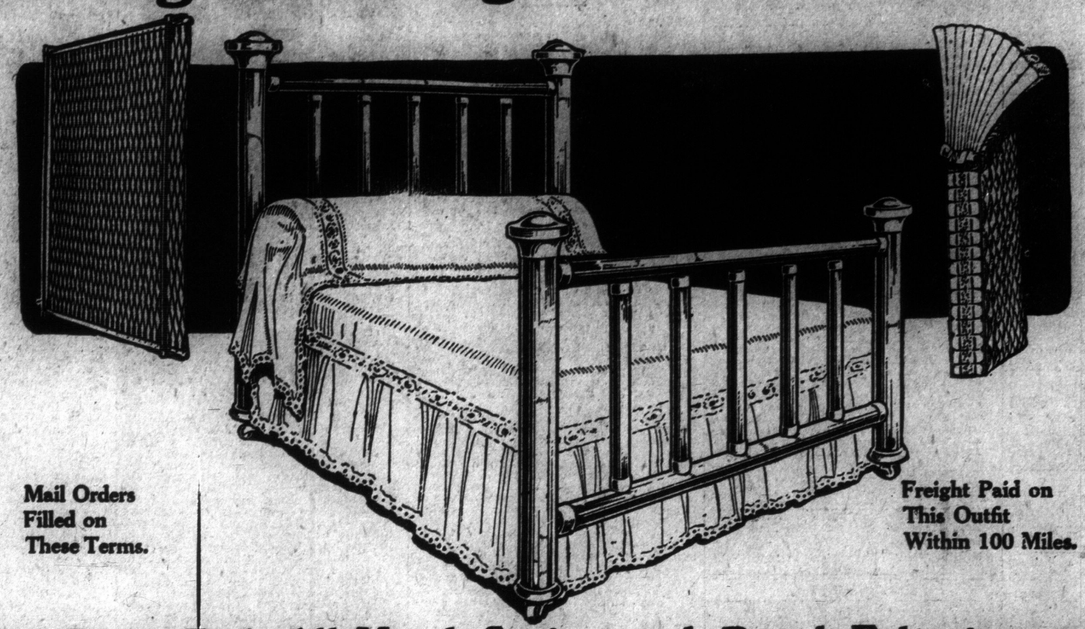

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Guarantee is Good 15 Days

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE, and I am ready to let you try it for fifteen days on my guarantee. Yes I'll guarantee it, and if you are not satisfied it won't cost you one cent. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and all about your 15-day guarantee." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

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ANGLER, SPARE THAT FROG.

Now is the psychological moment for all the true believers in artificial lures to come forward and add their voices to those which have been recently raised in an effort to wean anglers away from using live bait, writes Charles Bradford in the New York Sun.

Comparatively little skill is required to catch fish where a merciless hook is passed thru the living body of a minnow or a needle-pointed barb is driven thru the head and delicate tongue of a breathing, comic-looking eye-pleasing, merry little frog.

Let the frogs live their useful lives unmolested; they are silent partners in the economy of nature, therefore pause a moment, brother angler, and think twice before you sink your cruel hook into that little frog.

He is one of the busiest little friends of the farmer. He lives entirely on insect life, not on one variety, but gobbles every kind he can capture, and he doesn't ask anything in return for what he does except to be left alone to sit and blink and day dream and run his tongue out and scoop in some crop destroying bug or fly.

Now that the insecterous birds are scarce and becoming scarcer, we shall have to depend on the frog more than ever—so spare him for the good deeds he performs for us indirectly.

Street fountains for both large nd small animals are the most humane, practical memorials that can be erected in honor of man or beast.

Will Hand Over Deserters.

Petrograd.—The wives of Russian soldiers are taking stern measures against deserters from the army, particularly in central Russia, according to reports to the Petrograd newspapers. At a congress of soldiers' wives in the Province of Tambov, which was presided over by peasant women, it was unanimously resolved to "hand over to justice all deserters from the army, including, if necessary, our own husbands."

The Vedomosty says that ten sturdy women of Kozlov dragged to the conscription bureau three deserters, the wives of two of them being among the men's captors.

RE-ESTABLISH CENSORSHIP.

Madrid, Aug. 3.—Premier Dato announced today that the government was obliged to re-establish the censorship, due to impassioned comments by the Germanophile press on the subject of the disabled German submarine which was interned, following its arrival at Corunna several days ago.

ENTERTAINED RETURN SOLDIERS

One hundred returned soldiers were given a treat last week by three members of the office staff of the Toronto Ferry Company, Mrs. F. W. Percy, Miss Kerr and Miss Beaty. They were taken over to Hanlan's to the ball game, and afterwards were guests at the concert by Sousa's famous band. The returned men were provided with every comfort, and given a real good time.

DEATH REMOVES CAPABLE WRITER

Jessie Kerr-Lawson, Who Died During Week, Well Known.

Jessie Kerr-Lawson, who died July 10 at her home in Bedford road, was born in Edinburgh in 1836 and educated in Scott's "romantic town." After her marriage she came to Canada. She was well known to Canadian readers of thirty years ago. Her first work was done in journalism. She began to write for The Toronto World under the editorship of W. F. Maclean, M.P., her work being special articles, sketches and editorials. She then joined the staff of contributors to Canada's comic paper "Grip," and under the pseudonym of "Hugh Airlie," wrote a series of inimitably amusing letters on things social and political, these being written in the Scottish dialect as only a Scot can write it.

From these letters emerged a character as vivid in delineation as any character can be, which is presented thru the ephemeral medium of the daily or weekly press. Hugh Airlie was a Scot given to express himself in pithy phrase and word upon any subject which was then enjoying the public attention. He was full of conceit and self-confidence and impudence but withal, like a true Scot, he was endowed with an inexhaustible fund of common sense, a shrewd observation and an unconscious humor worthy of Andrew Fairservice. He soon became a favorite, and brought Mrs. Lawson's name into prominence as a journalist of much humor. These Scottish letters were followed in "Grip" by an equally amusing series in Irish, signed "Barney O'Hay." These were also well received, and continued from time to time to alternate with other contributions in prose and verse.

Later on Mrs. Lawson returned to Scotland and was retained by the Syndicate of Weekly and Daily Papers, owned by Sir John Leng of Dundee. She was a much-admired contributor to these papers, and in them appeared many of her Scottish verses which were, later on, gathered into a slim volume. Oddly enough, two of her finest poems were in English, and were published in Longman's, then under the editorship of Andrew Lang. "St. Monans" was written in honor of a little fishing town on the east coast of Fife, which she loved with a passionate and abiding love, for the summer days of her girlhood were spent there.

"O to be Gods in Babylon" was of another nature, and is an allegory of youth written in beautiful and stately versification.

Mrs. Lawson returned to Canada in 1911 to be with her family, and since then has lived in Toronto, tho her heart to its last throb was in Scotland. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom survive her: Dr. A. C. Lawson, geologist of the University of California; James Kerr Lawson, the well-known painter; William Leslie Lawson, manager of the Great Western Sugar Co. of Montana; Dr. A. A. Lawson, botanist, of the University of Sydney, Australia; Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough of Beaty avenue; Mrs. J. S. Hart of Dowling avenue; Mrs. W. G. Appleby, Bedford road, Toronto, and Mrs. Edwin Franklin Gayle, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

TORONTO'S SHOW MAKES BIG HIT

"Follies of Pleasure," in Dress Rehearsal at Star, Make Decided Impression.

Toronto has the distinction of staging burlesque's best musical comedy show. It is the "Follies of Pleasure," which gave a dress rehearsal on Friday nigth in the Star Theatre prior to the opening of the regular season of the theatre on Saturday afternoon. To those who were lucky enough to gain admission to the first performance it was a real treat. This year Manager Bernstein has added a dozen more attractive looking girls to the large chorus, and on looks they will hold the record as being the best chorus for the remainder of the season. The chorus has been Bernstein's chief aim, and he has been successful in engaging thirty singers who have good voices, and make a favorable impression on the audience in a special number in which they are picked out and given the opportunity of singing a song. The costumes are of the latest creation, and the bright colors are very catchy. Another good chorus number is the boxing turn in which the girls stage several lively bouts. Charlotte Worth, a dainty little girl with a winsome stage appearance, is the only new principal in the company. She is a good singer, and with the chorus should be a leading feature. Violet Hilson, the soubrette, has just as many admirers as ever, as has Mae Mills. Clyde J. Bates and Tom McKenna are clever mirth provokers. The scenery is lavish and costly, and very fitting for the burlesque, "The Girl From Broadway."

Manager Pierce has had the theatre remodelled, and the inside of the house looks as good as the day it was built. The audience were not overlooked for the warm days. Mr. Pierce having had one of the latest cooling plants installed, and the theatre will be kept cool during the warm spell by the cool air from the hydraulic water plant. Patrons who like to witness a good, clean, funmaking show, and hear the latest songs by a big girlie show cannot afford to miss the follies.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Politiken says Chancellor Michaelis has returned from Vienna, conferred with several members of the cabinet, and will have a talk with the emperor tomorrow.

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NAVAL EXPERT IS WARNING GERMANY

Says Some Unpleasant Things to His Own Countrymen.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—Captain Perseus, naval expert of The Berliner Tageblatt, thrusts unpleasant heresies in the faces of naval enthusiasts in a review of the third naval year of the war. He says that superiority of the British fleet, despite heavy losses, is great enough to justify the claim that it controls the seas. The German fleet is unequal to meet it.

The high seas fleet, in conjunction with coast defence guns, submarines, mines, etc., will undoubtedly be able to beat off all attacks and keep the enemy from the coast, but he adds warningly, German minds should give no room to views of an offensive activity of the fleet, which is based on an insecure foundation and an unproved hypothesis.

All this flatly contradicts the admiralty view, frequently expressed in official and semi-official reports and in the emperor's message, that the Germans had decisively defeated and wrested from it mastery at sea. All naval critics except Captain Perseus regularly promulgated this thesis, and an outburst of rage by Count Von Reventlow and Captain Von Kuehlwetter and others against him is expected.

Captain Persues says that every intelligent German realizes that unrestricted submarining must be conducted with all energy until England realizes it is more profitable to discuss peace than to accept further losses, but on the other hand, he warns against super-optimism for a too speedy success in the submarine war in view of the amount of world tonnage and the great shipbuilding possibilities available for the entente.

AN EXPERT WEAVER.

One of the most beautiful and sweet voiced birds that visit us is the orchard oriole. It is said that this bird has only the good attributes of life and that all its habits are above reproach.

We may listen to the song or we may watch the restless, hurried father bird in his constant hunt for choice insect tid-bits for his family; but if you wish the most interesting study just go to the nest. This is one of the best pieces of architecture that we can find among bird homes.

It is said that one old lady looked at an orchard oriole's nest very carefully and then remarked emphatically, "Well! I think that such birds ought to be taught to darn stockings!"

You may smile at such a remark, but as a matter of fact the orchard oriole is one of the most skilful weavers possible. Dr. Dawson says that a pair of these birds interweave grass blades and rootlets with the skill of a lace maker, so that it is no wonder that the old lady thought it might be possible to teach them to darn stockings. At first glance the nest does not show durability, for frequently the walls are so thin that you may see the eggs through them. It is so firmly woven, however, that it lasts a long time.

The nest is pouch-shaped, about three inches wide and four inches deep, and is made fast by the brim to the spreading forks of the limb. Sometimes it is built between two or three upright forks, in which case it is tightly lashed to the ascending branches for its entire length. The nesting site is usually the appletree. For this reason the bird gets its name of orchard oriole.

THE LATE JOSEPH McLEAN.

The late Joseph McLean, whose death took place at his home, 126 Cumberland street, last Sunday evening, was the second son of the late Archie McLean, of Tottenham, Ontario. He was an Anglican by religion and a member of L.O.L. 857, and in politics was a staunch Conservative. He is survived by his wife, Tresea, and four children, two sons and two daughters, all of Toronto. The funeral took place in Prospect Cemetery.

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SPORTING SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

SPORTING SECTION

PAGES 1 TO 4 X

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1917

LARRY'S LEAFS AND ROYALS STAGE A DOUBLE BILL

YOUNG TORONTOS ENTERTAIN ST. KITTS AT SCARBORO BEACH

O. F. A. Meeting at Hamilton---Full Soccer Program

TWO GAMES STAGED AT VARSITY FIELD IN T. & D. LEAGUE

Ulster and British Imperial Meet in the First of Program.

GOOD CROWD ATTENDS

Wychwood and Old Country Provide the Excitement in Second Game.

By a Staff Reporter.

Varsity Stadium, Aug. 4.—The first game between Ulster and British Imperials took place here today. Both teams were short of their regular players, Ulster being without Neilly, Wilson and McConachie, while the Imperials lacked the services of Wesley and Chadwick. Referee Banks lined up the teams as follows:

Ulster—Williams, Allen, Purdie, McCarinie, Cardy, Adgey, Cummings, Long, Dobson, Forsythe, Reid.

British Imperial—Wenthorne, Ure, Welch, W. Wardell, Baron, Clarke, Money, G. Wardell, Valentine, Gow, Brooks.

Referee—Sid Banks.

First Half.

Ulster took the field with nine men and immediately pressed, Dobson scoring a good goal for them in the first few minutes of the game. From the kick-off the Imperials made tracks for the Irishmen's goal and Williams had some difficulty in saving. Ulster got going again and Reid passed to Forsythe, whose shot hit the crossbar, Dobson nearly heading thru from the rebound, Wenthorne saving at close range. At the other end Brooks sent in a splendid low shot which Williams cleared. Play was again transferred to the Imperials area and Long beat Wenthorne, putting Ulster two goals up. The game continued to be very fast, the ball traveling from end to end.

A nice centre from Brooks was met by G. Wardell, who beat Williams with a great shot. Reid and Forsythe next put in some clever play. Valentine was pulled up for offside, as was Dobson at the other end. Gow dribbled cleverly past two defenders, his final effort going to Valentine, who was robbed in the act of shooting. Play remained in the Ulster half until Allen cleared with a longkick. Long obtained possession and passed to Forsythe, who put in a terrific shot, which Wenthorne saved brilliantly at the expense of a corner. Two other corners followed in rapid succession, but nothing came from them.

Ulster now pressed strongly and Dobson passed cleverly to Long, who again scored, giving Wenthorne no chance. The Imperials came back again and Purdie cleared, giving away a corner in doing so. Reid raced away on the left and centred the ball, it going behind after being played by Ure. From the resulting corner kick, well placed by Reid, Cummings scored a fourth goal. Shortly after this Dobson added a fifth at close range. Undismayed by this, the Imperials attacked, and Valentine had hard luck in not scoring when in front of the goal.

From a combined movement between the Irish forwards, Dobson added the sixth goal. The Ulster trio on the left, Adgey, Reid and Forsythe, are showing great understanding, which augurs well for Torontos on Monday. Money next made a great run, beating Adgey and Purdy, his final shot only missing its mark by a couple of inches. At the other end, Dobson beat Wenthorne close in, giving the goalie no chance.

Following this ... Forsythe went thru from the half line and tested the Imperial goalkeeper again with a fast shot, which he cleverly saved.

Half-time arrived with Ulster leading by 7 goals to 1.

Second Half.

The weather had turned very hot when the game was resumed. In spite of the large score the Imperials are putting up a good game and the score is not directly an indication of the play, tho Ulster were decidedly superior, particularly in front of goal.

In the opening stages of the second half the Imperials attacked and Money, beating two defenders, sent in a splendid shot, which Williams cleared. G. Forsythe and Reid passed the ball up the length of the field and showed wonderful control. Both sides attacked in turn, Long and Gow making good efforts at scoring. Allen cleared from Valentine when the last-named was in a danger-

(Concluded on Page 3, Col. 1.)

ROYALS USED CLUBS; WON FIRST EASILY

First Game.

Montreal—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McAuley, s.s.	4	1	4	1	3	0
Moran, c.f.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	1	3	1	2	0
Smith, rf.	2	2	1	2	0	0
Holden, l.f.	5	2	1	2	0	0
Cather, 2b.	5	0	0	3	3	0
Duffy, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0	0
Howley, c.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Gerner, p.	5	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	37	9	13	27	11	0
Toronto—	**A.B.**	**R.**	**H.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**
Truesdale, 2b.	4	1	3	4	4	0
Jacobson, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Whiteman, lf.	5	2	3	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	5	0	3	9	1	1
Altenberg, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Blackburne, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Warhop, s.s.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Lalonge, c.	4	0	1	5	1	0
Justin, p.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leake, p.	4	1	1	1	5	2
Totals	38	4	14	27	14	4

Montreal .... 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 3—9
Toronto ..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4

Three-base hits—Gerner, Duffy. Two-base hits—Leake, Whiteman. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Jacobson. Stolen bases—Blackburne. Double plays—McAuley to Cather to Duffy, 2. Warhop to Truesdale to Lajoie, Blackburne to Truesdale to Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Gerner 2, off Justin 2, off Leake 3. Struck out—By Gerner 2 by Justin 2, by Leake 2. Five runs and 6 hits off Justin in 2 2-3 innings; 4 runs and 7 hits off Leake in 6 1-3. Left on bases—Montreal 10, Toronto 9. Time of game—2 hours. Attendance—6500. Umpires—Finnerman and Bedford.

Five of Larry's Leafs Are Hitting Over Three Hundred

Frank Truesdale Shifts George Whiteman Out of Second Place---Manager Lajoie Still the Leader---The Averages.

The Leafs put in a busy week, playing nine games, and as a result there was considerable of a shake-up in the batting averages. Manager Larry Lajoie picked up again and added four points to his mark and still is the leader.

Frank Truesdale is playing sterling ball since he joined the local club and has turned in a batting average of .325 for 19 games. This is an increase of 13 points in a week.

Larry now has five .300 hitters on his club. The Montreal series to date has been the heaviest clubbing affair of the season and it is noticeable in the averages. Whiteman, Schultz and Altenberg are the others in the charmed circle.

Lena Blackburne, the hustling infielder, had a great week. He gathered 16 hits in the nine games and tacked on 20 points to his average. Jacobson continues to improve and put on three points.

George Whiteman fell off, but he can be relied on to pick up during the next week. Whiteman is still the leading run-scorer with 74 runs in 101 games.

The averages, including Friday's game, are as follows:

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Average.	Last Week
Lajoie	98	378	50	141	.373	.369
Truesdale	19	77	11	26	.338	.325
Whiteman	101	369	74	123	.333	.367
Schultz	54	213	29	65	.307	.298
Altenberg	74	288	58	88	.306	.297
Blackburne	101	348	29	98	.282	.262
Warhop	24	80	12	22	.275	.250
Jacobson	102	389	66	105	.270	.267
Thompson	53	132	19	35	.265	.240
Dailey	3	4	1	1	.250	.333
Lalonge	42	128	14	31	.242	.277
Hearne	29	83	5	20	.241	.276
Kelly	65	213	16	43	.202	.202
Justin	3	11	0	1	.091	.000
Leake	6	12	0	1	.083	.000

FLYING CORPS MET SUNDERLAND TEAM

Airmen Played Albions in Provincial League Fixture at Sunderland.

By a Staff Reporter.

Sunderland Grounds, Saturday, Aug. 4.—The Royal Flying Corps met Sunderland Albions in a Provincial League fixture staged here this afternoon. The weather was ideal and the ground in fine condition.

The teams lined up as follows:

Royal Flying Corps—Bleakley, Perkins, Ferguson, Brown, Johnson, Bell, Austin, Gill, Ward, Housson, Newman.

Sunderland—Enfield, Robinson, Mead, Sid Brown, Worrell, Brookes, Hunt, Riddy, R. Brown, May, Taylor.

Referee—A. Kerr.

First Half.

Sunderland kicked off and midfield play was the order for a short time, until the Fliers got the ball started towards Sunderland goal, which was in danger for a few moments; then play was transferred to the other end, where Sunderland succeeded in getting the ball inside the fliers' goal, but it was declared offside. A few minutes later they tried again and almost succeeded, Bleakley just managing to tip the ball over the top of the net. The play now grew very fast, the ball traveling from end to end. Altho each team were doing

Concluded on Page 3, Col. 1.)

ST. KITTS VISIT YOUNG TORONTOS

Play Senior O.A.L.A. Fixture at Scarboro Beach on Saturday.

By a Staff Reporter.

Scarboro Beach, Aug. 4.—Young Torontos entertained the Athletics from St. Catharines here this afternoon in a senior O.A.L.A. game. This game has a momentous bearing on the championship and should just about decide who gets the honors. A fair crowd was in the stands at the start of play. The line-up:

Young Torontos	Position	St. Kitts
McArthur	Goal	J. Cunningham
Harcourt	Point	Purdy
Hayes	Cover	May
Kirby	Defence	Wiley
Bullen	"	Immell
Parkinson	"	Overholt
Stephenson	Centre	Herr
Stevens	Home	C. Richards
Scott	"	Miller
Rowland	"	Pople
Powers	Outside	Flynn
Cowan	Inside	MacGlashan

Referee—Len Smith.

First Quarter.

The St. Kitts bunch got busy from the draw and opened an attack at Young Toronto's end. After a min-

Concluded on Page 3, Col. 2.)

Even Break on the Day Leafs Take Second Game

Bunny Hearne Gives Royals Only Three Hits---Leafs Score Two Runs and the Visitors One --- The Details.

By a Staff Reporter.

Island Stadium, Aug. 4.—After losing the first game to Montreal by a nine to six score, Manager Lajoie started his star southpaw, Hearne, against the Royals in an effort to break even. Manager Howley selected Hoyt, his 17-year-old phenom. The catchers were Lalonge and Howley. The attendance was about 7000. The lineup:

Toronto—	Montreal—
Truesdale, 2b.	McAuley, ss.
Jacobson, cf.	Moran, cf.
Whiteman, lf.	Zimmerman, 3b.
Lajoie, 1b.	Smith, rf.
Altenberg, rf.	Holden, lf.
Blackburne, 3b.	Cather, 2b.
Warhop, ss.	Duffy, 1b.
Lalonge, c.	Howley, c.
Hearne, p.	Hoyt, p.

Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

First Inning.

Montreal—McAuley walked. Moran sacrificed. Hearne to Lajoie. Zimmerman flied to Altenberg. Smith out the same way. No runs. No errors. No hits.

Toronto—Truesdale grounded to McAuley. Jacobson out, Duffy to Hoyt, who covered first. Whiteman walked. Lajoie flied to Holden. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Second Inning.

Montreal—Holden fouled to Lalonge. Cather flied to Jacobson. Duffy flied to Whiteman. No runs. No errors. No hits.

Toronto—Altenberg flied to Smith. Blackburne out same way. Warhop fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Third Inning.

Montreal—Howley popped to Lajoie. Hoyt flied to Altenberg. McAuley fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Lalonge was thrown out by Zimmerman. Hearne popped to McAuley. Truesdale doubled to left.

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 7).

GEORGE WHITEMAN

Leaf's Sterling Left Fielder, Who is Having One of the Best Years in His Long Career.

SARATOGA RESULTS

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 4.—The following are the results of today's races:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-old fillies, 6 furlongs:

1. Fairy Wand, 114 (McAtee), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1.
2. Marie Miller, 111 (W. O'Brien), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5.
3. *Queen of the Water, 107 (Rowan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1.

Time 1.13 4-5. Julia Leon, Columbine, America, **Diversion, Verdant, Pleasant Dreams, Avis, **Federal Girl also ran.

Cochran entry. **Wicklisse entry.

SECOND RACE—3-year-olds and up, steeplechase, handicap, about 2 miles:

1. Bet, 138 (W. Henderson), 4 to 1, 5 to 5, 7 to 10.
2. Crest Hill, 138 (Booth), 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 5 to 2.
3. The Brock, 135 (Klenck), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even.

Time 4.22 2-5. Tetan, Shannon River, Bonny Laddie, and Wolverton also ran.

THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds, the United States Hotel Stakes, 6 furlongs:

1. Papp, 103 (L. Allen), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5.
2. Drastic, 125 (Butwell), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1.
3. Nut Cracker, 112 (Fairbrother), 50 to 1, 20 to 1, 8 to 1.

Time 1.14 2-5. Sun Briar, Bully Boy, War Machine, Thistle, Escoba, Happy Go Lucky, American Eagle, Sycamoor, Sein Fin, *Bantry, *Turk, Jusque's Bout and Bughouse also ran.

*Butler entry.

FOURTH RACE—The Kenner Stakes, 3-year-olds, 1 3-16 miles:

1. Omar Khayyam, 116 (Butwell), 3 to 1, 1 to 5, out.
2. War Scar, 109 (Buxton), 13 to 5, 9 to 10, out.
3. Midway, 117 (Murphy), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, out.

Time 2.01 4-5. Ticket also ran.

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

1. Cleek, 108 (Rowan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1.
2. Queen of the Sea, 100 (Crump), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 7 to 5.
3. Mauchen, 105 (J. McTaggart), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even.

Time 1.40 2-5. Eulogy, Onwa, Dovedale, Precise, Miss Kruter and Sir Richard also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-old maidens, selling, 5½ furlongs:

1. Paul Connolly, 106 (Schuttinger), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1.
2. Golden Glow, 112 (Molesworth), 5 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5.
3. George Washington, 101 (Rowan), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 7 to 5.

Time 1.08. Royal Heart, Bajazet, Wood Thursh, Reveler, Dianthea, Parlor Maid, Shasta, Portia, Thrills, Grey Eagle, Donnarella, Cruelty, Betch Million, Garonne, Laggart and Saints Bridge also ran.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

Toronto Senior League.

St. Marys	11	Judeans	3

Playground League.
—Senior—

Carlton Park	9	Osler Beavers	2

—Intermediate—

N. Toronto	11	Osler	3

City Amateur League.

Wellingtons	3	Beaches	0

Riverdale Senior League.

Broadviews	2	Nationals	1

Western City League.

St. Francis	12	Wychwood	5

First Goes to the Royals Drove Justin From Mound

Montreal Came Thru With a Cluster of Hits Early, and Scored Five Runs in Three Innings ---The Details.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Island Stadium, Toronto, Aug. 4.—With the count of the present series standing three to one in favor of the Leafs against Dan Howley's Royals, the same teams staged a double bill this afternoon before a good crowd and with perfect weather conditions. The teams leave for Montreal tonight and will play two games there on Sunday, returning here for morning and afternoon games on Civic Holiday. Infielder Murray will not report to the Leafs until Tuesday at Providence, and as Schultz has not returned from Buffalo Manager Lajoie is using Warhop at shortstop and has moved Blackburne back to his former position at third. Justin will pitch the first game for Toronto with Lalonge catching, while Gerner and Howley will work for Montreal with Duffy playing first base and Cather is at second in place of Damrau, who hurt his leg yesterday. The teams:

Toronto.	Montreal.
Truesdale, 2b.	McAuley, ss.
Jacobson, cf.	Moran, cf.
Whiteman, lf.	Zimmerman, 3b
Lajoie, 1b.	Smith rf.
Altenberg, df.	Holden, lf.
Blackburne, 3b.	Cather, 2b.
Warhop, ss.	Duffy, 1b.
Lalonge, c.	Howley, c.
Justin, p.	Gerner, p.

Umpires—Finneran and Bedford.

First Inning.

Montreal—McAuley singled to short and Moran sacrificed. Zimmerman flied to Jacobson. Smith walked. Holden lined to Warhop. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Truesdale singled over second, and went to second on Jacobson's sacrifice. Whiteman flied to Moran. Lajoie grounded to Zimmerman. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Second Inning.

Montreal—Cather struck out. Duffy walked, Howley singled to left, Duffy going to second. Gerner hit to the score board for three bases, scoring Duffy and Howley. McAuley singled to centre, scoring Gerner. Moran flied to Whiteman. McAuley was caught off first and was run down. Three runs, 3 hits, no errors.

Toronto—Altenburg struck out, Blackburne walked, Warhop singled to centre, Blackburne going to third. Lalonge hit into a double play. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Third Inning

Montreal—Zimmerman singled to centre. Smith safe on Lajoie's fumble. Holden forced Zimmerman at third. Smith took third and Holden second on Justin's throw to centre field. Cather struck out. Duffy got three bases on a hit to left over Whiteman's head, scoring Smith and Holden. Leake now pitching for Toronto. Howley flied to Jacobson. Two runs. Two hits. Two errors.

Toronto—Leake dopped down left field foul line, Truesdale walked. Jacobson flied to Moran. Whiteman singled to left, scoring Leake. Lajoie flied to Moran. Altenberg fouled to Zimmerman. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Montreal—Gerner fanned. McAuley beat out a hit to Warnop. Moran hit into a double play. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Toronto—Blackburne grounded to McAuley. Warhop singled to left. Lalonge hit into a double play, McAuley to Cather to Duffy. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Fifth Inning.

Montreal—Zimmerman singled to left and went to second on Smith's sacrifice. Holden out, Leake to Lajoie, Zimmerman going to third. Cather popped to Warhop. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Toronto—Leake popped to Duffy Truesdale popped to Cather. Jacobson grounded to Gerner. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Sixth Inning.

Montreal—Duffy was safe when Leake fumbled his grounder, Howley hit into a fast double play, Blackburne to Truesdale, to Lajoie. Gerner grounded to Leake. No runs. One hit. One error.

Toronto—Whiteman bounced a hit off Gerner's knee. Lajoie singled to left. Altenberg flied to Moran. Blackburne singled to right, scoring Whiteman and sending Lajoie to third. Warhop flied to Smith. Blackburne stole second. Lalonge flied to Smith. One run. Three hits. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Montreal—McAuley walked. Moran grounded to Truesdale. Zimmerman singled to left, and McAuley scored when Whiteman fumbled. Smith walked. Holden fanned. Cather popped to Leake. One run. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Leake flied to Moran. Truesdale singled to centre. Jacobson grounded to Gerner. Whiteman doubled to right, scoring Truesdale. Lajoie beat out a hit toward third, and Whiteman scored on the throw to catch Lajoie at first. Altenberg flied to Holden. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Montreal—Duffy flied to Whiteman. Howley grounded to Leake, Gerner singled to centre, McAuley singled to centre, his fourth hit. Moran forced McAuley at second. No runs. 2 hits. No errors.

Toronto—Blackburne fanned. Warhop flied to Holden. Lalonge singled to right. Leake forced Lalonge at second. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Montreal — Zimmerman walked. Smith beat out a bunt toward third. Holden singled to left, scoring Zimmerman. Cather safe when Leake dropped his bunt. Duffy walked, forcing in Smith. Howley flied to Jacobson. Gerner grounded to Lajoie, Holden scoring. McAuley fanned. Three runs. Two hits. One error.

Toronto—Truesdale singled to centre. Jacobson fouled to Duffy. Whiteman popped to Duffy. Lajoie singled to left. Altenberg grounded to Gerner. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Totals:	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	4	14	4
Montreal	9	13	0

NATIONALS BEATEN BY THE BROADVIEWS

Exciting Game in the Riverdale Senior League on Saturday.

In the Riverdale Senior League Broadviews beat Nationals by 2 to 1 in one of the best played games of the season. Many wonderful plays were pulled off at times when they cut off runs.

Broadviews—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McLaughlin, lf.	2	1	1	2	1	0
Wellings, 2b.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Hodgins cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Cossette, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Thain, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0	3
G. Kerr, 1b.	2	0	0	3	0	0
S. Kerr, c	2	1	0	6	1	1
Percival, ss.	2	0	1	0	1	1
Denneth, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	21	2	4	18	3	5
Nationals—	**AB.**	**R.**	**H.**	**O.**	**A.**	**E.**
Leverty, cf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Pearson, 3b.	2	0	1	0	3	2
Goldsmith, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Adams, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2	1
Dalzell lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chamberlain, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0	0
Aikens, rf.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Connant, c	2	0	1	5	0	0
Stephens, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	23	1	4	18	9	3

	R.	H.	E.
Broadviews .... 0 1 0 0 0 1—2	4	5	
Nationals ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	3	

Two-base hit—Wellings. Double play—McLaughlin to Wellings. Stolen bases—Goldsmith, Dalzell, S. Kerr, Wellings. Struck out—By Cossette 5, by Stephens 6. Bases on balls—Off Cossette 2, off Stephens 6. Left on bases—Broadviews 2, Nationals 6.

MUCH WHEAT NEEDED.

The allies, including Great Britain, France and Belgium, need 460,000,000 bushels of imported wheat. North America will have to supply it.

ST. FRANCIS DOWN WYCHWOOD NINE

Free-Hitting Contest in the Western City League First Game.

St. Francis defeated the Wychwood team by 12 to 5 in a Western City League fixture at Willowvale Park on Saturday afternoon. Smith and Conray's hitting and Britton and Garner's catching were the features of the game. Score:

Wychwood—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Woods	3	0	1	1	0	1
S. Mumford	3	0	1	2	1	1
Farrell	3	0	1	4	0	1
Tait	4	0	0	1	0	0
Garner	3	1	2	12	2	0
C. Glynn	3	1	1	0	0	0
Mozon	1	2	1	2	1	0
Gracey	2	0	0	0	0	0
Myles	2	0	1	0	1	1
Evis, x	0	1	0	0	0	0
Williamson	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	25	5	8	21	6	5

xRan for Farrell.

St. Francis—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lauronson	5	1	1	0	0	0
A. Glynn	5	2	0	1	4	0
Sheppard	3	1	0	0	0	1
Conray	5	2	3	0	0	0
Doyle	3	2	0	5	0	0
Genian	4	1	0	2	3	0
Smith	4	1	1	4	1	0
Britton	4	1	1	11	0	0
McKeown	4	0	1	2	4	1
Totals	34	12	10	21	11	2

	R.	H.	E.
Wychwood ..... 0 1 0 0 1 2 0—5			
St. Francis ..... 0 1 0 2 4 2 2—12			

Home run—Conroy. Three base hit—Mcxon. Sacrifice hits—Genian, Myles. Stolen bases—Moxon 2, A. Glynn, Farrell, Garner. Struck out—By Myles 11, by McKeown 5. Bases on balls—Off Myles 1, off McKeown 4.

SOAP CARDS FOR AUSTRIANS.

Zurich—The Vienna Zeit states that soap cards will be introduced into Austria this month, the present stock being extremely short.

HORNSBY CHASING LEADER ROUSH IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Only Five Points Behind the Cincinnati Slugger in the Averages.

COBB SAILING ALONG

Only Sixteen Points Below the Four-Hundred Mark—The Averages.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Roger Hornsby, the hard hitting St. Louis shortstop, is making a desperate bid for the batting honors in the National League. Unofficial averages released today and including games of Wednesday, show him batting .328—five points behind Roush of Cincinnati, who is showing the way.

Hornsby and Cravath of Philadelphia are tied for home run honors with eight to their credit. Doyle, Williams and Deal of Chicago are tied for the lead in sacrifice hitting with twenty each. Carey of Pittsburg continues to show the way to the base stealers with 29. Cincinnati sluggers are keeping their club in front in team batting with an average of .265.

Leading batters for half their clubs games: Roush, Cincinnati, .333; Hornsby, St. Louis, .325; Cruise, St. Louis, .327; Fischer, Pittsburg, .318; Kauff, New York, .310; Groh, Cincinnati, .305; Burns, New York, .304; Chase, Cincinnati, .303; Griffith, Cincinnati, .303; Neale, Cincinnati, .302; Rawlings, Boston, .301; Whitholt, New York, .300.

In the American League Ty Cobb is within sixteen points of the .400 mark. He is batting .384, an increase of seven points over his figures of a week ago. Roth of Cleveland leads in stolen bases with 32. Veach of Detroit took the lead in home runs hitting with seven, while Chapman of Cleveland, leading sacrifice hitter, increased his total to fifty-three. Detroit continues to lead in team batting with .290.

Leading batters for half their clubs games: Cobb, Detroit, .384; Speaker, Cleveland, .362; Sisler, St. Louis, .342; McInnis, Philadelphia, .310; Baker, New York, .310; Roth, Cleveland, .308; Veach, Detroit, .306; C. Milan, Washington, .293; Rumler, St. Louis, .297; Rice, Washington, .297; Heilman, Detroit, .296; Cleveland, .296.

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Entries for Monday's races are:

FIRST RACE—2-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile:

Swan Song	106	Dorcas	111
First Ballot	89	xLady Rotha	115
xJulia L.	108	xZamora	94
xVoluspa	99		

SECOND RACE—The Glenn Falls, 2-year-olds and up, Highweight Handicap, 6 furlongs:

Pan Maid	98	Top o' Morn'g	128
Desmonds Day	108	zThe Cock	107
Ima Frank	110	zDuettiste	97
zSaadi	100	Whimsy	104
Startling	104	Home Sweet H.	102
Fan Zarotta	104	High Noon	120
Marie Miller	109	Flaminy	112
Hwfa	103	Corn Tassel	112
Killdee	102	T. McTaggart	112
Barry Shannon	98	zGun Rock	95
zView Point	104	zCrimper	124
Gloomy Gus	111		

THIRD RACE—The Troy, 2-year-olds, selling, 5½ furlongs:

Sixteen to One	106	xGreen Gold	97
xAlbert A	112	Fragonard	108
Jack Hare	94	Recount	104
Ilma Schorr	94	Umatilla	100
xEdith F	89	xTrophy	97
xStar Spangled	97	Dawn Star	106
Aztec	97	Queen Margot	105
Stella Mia	100	Salvestra	95
zGrey Eagle	104	Corydon	102
Stitch in Time	106		

FOURTH RACE — Three-year-olds, handicap, selling, one mile:

Eulogy	112	Wise Man	116
Black Broom	114	zJack Mount	105
Sesina	102	Aldebaran	109
Cheer Leader	106		

FIFTH RACE—Two-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Fragonard	110	High Cost	123
Drill Master	106	Herold	110
Dalrose	106	zNight Wind	110
Peerless One	114	zRubber II.	106
Mr Dooley	104	Panaman	106
Nib	106	Azalea	107
Currency	106	Approval	106
Parrish	106	Kuklux	105
zMemories II	104	Rumble In	107
Guess Work	102	Wyoming	106
zAurum	106		

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds, claiming, one mile:

Flash of Steel	99	Battle Abbey	108
Hanobala	111	Passing Fancy	*101
Lady Moll	106	Burlingame	116
Beaver Kill	*111	Queen of the S.	*100

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

MORE BELGIAN SLAVES.

Copenhagen.—Munich newspapers continue to print official assurances to the effect that arrangements have been made to supply Bavarian industry with workingmen from Belgium, who will be deported for the purpose. "Requisitions" only need to be made, when the necessary will be done by a special commissioner of the German war office now in Brussels.

SATURDAY'S SOCCER

T. & D. League.
—Senior—

Ulster	10	British Imperials	1
Wychwood	4	Old Country	1

Provincial League.

Sunderland	1	Flying Corps	0

Queen City League.

Thistles	1	Danforth	0

Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED

EDITORIAL

Juggling With Food Issue!

By way of explanation for the heading of this editorial, let me say, it has been my custom from time to time to devote a certain amount of space to some of the current issues. Apparently, a great many people are reading those editorials, for nearly every mail brings a batch of letters either approving or disapproving my views. I can say though, that the greater number of letters are favorable. What I have to say at this time is due to a number of letters that have reached me during the last few days asking "why I have not said anything on the high cost of living"? Some weeks ago, when Mr. Hanna was appointed, I took occasion to make some observations of a congratulatory character on the Honorable gentleman's appointment. His previous record as a public man, and his well known integrity and fearlessness, led me to hope for an aggressive handling of the food question, and I had high hopes that ere this we would have seen something of a tangible character as a result of the appointment. It is most regrettable to find that there are few indications to lead one to think that Mr. Hanna is fully seized of the great opportunity he has, or that as yet, he has become fully cognizant of what the public expect from him. He has been generous in giving us all advice and warning, that we should not eat as rapaciously as of yore, and that we should make an effort to get along with the common necessities of life. Obviously, the Honorable Food Controller has been laboring under the delusion that the average weekly wage earner has been faring sumptuously on bacon at 40 to 45 cents a pound, butter at 45 to 55 cents, bread at 11 to 12 cents, and eggs at 45 to 50 cents.

Mr. Hanna mildly enjoined us to allow our preferences to run to FISH, and immediately the finny tribe rebelled at the bare suggestion of playing second fiddle to old King Meat, and jumped to 25 cents per lb., just to be fashionable. But there is still hope. At one of those "pink tea" affairs which are now so frequent in Mr. Hanna's repertoire, he very naively, hinted that "IF HE HAD TO CONTROL PRICES—HE COULD DO IT." The manner in which it was said leads me to believe that the Honorable Food Controller has had new visions, and the "profiteers" will have to get off the trail some time before the war ends.

Sidney Miller
PRESIDENT.

New Midsummer Suitings

Here are new arrivals "Direct From the Mills." Made to individual measure, tailored in our own big, cleanly, sun-lit tailor shops. New weaves, new color effects.

Blue Serges in Plain and Fancy Stripe Effects—Rough Scotch Homespuns, Light and Dark—Fancy Worsteds and Plain Grey Worsteds.

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Three Piece Suits
The New Effects
To Your Measure

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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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JEFF KEANE ENTERS BALL HALL OF FAME

Wellington Pitcher Lets the Beaches Down Without a Hit in City Amateur.

Jeff Keane, of the Wellingtons, did not allow the Beaches a hit in the opening game of the City Amateur League, with the result that the Iron Dukes won a 3 to 1 verdict. The Beaches shot a bomb into the camp of the amateur association by signing Nat Turofsky, of the Judeans, the leading batter of the Toronto Senior League last season.

The Wellingtons scored one in the opening inning. Burns drew a pass and went to second on Graham's sacrifice. Murphy hit to O'Connell and Burns was caught between second and third, and scored when Taylor's bad throw hit him. Dukes came back with two more in the third. Keane singled, but Burns' attempted sacrifice was caught by Chandler. Graham walked, and Murphy scratched an infield hit. Keane scored on Bird's error on Beaune's grounder, while Nye's out scored Graham.

The Beaches scored one in the fourth without a hit. After Chandler and Brennan were retired, Weale drew a pass and Turofsky went to first on Murphy's error. Smith and Bird drew passes, and Weale scored on a wild pitch. Turofsky was called out on Coacher McWhirter's interference at third.

Wellingtons—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.	2	1	0	3	0	0
Graham, 1b.	1	1	0	6	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1	1
Beaune, c.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Nye, 2b.	2	0	1	0	2	0
Hawkins, c.f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Johnston, s.s.	2	0	0	2	3	1
Brown, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Keane, p.	2	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	18	3	4	15	6	2

Beaches—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Yeates, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Chandler, c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Brennan, 1o.	2	0	0	7	1	0
Weale, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turofsky, r.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 1.f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bird, s.s.	1	0	0	1	2	1
O'Connell, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	16	0	0	15	9	1

									R.H.E.
Wellingtons	1	0	2	0	0				3—3
Beaches	0	0	0	0	0				0—0

Struck out—By O'Connell 1, by Keane 1. Bases on balls—Off O'Connell 2, off Keane 5. Stolen bases—Yeates, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Graham. Double play—O'Connell to Brennan to Bird. Passed ball—Beaune. Wild Pitch—Keane. Umpire—McGuire.

ALLOWS FOUR HITS; BEAVERS TROUNCED

Carlton Park Easy Winners Behind Wood's Good Twirling in Playground.

Osler Beavers tried hard to repeat their last week's performance Saturday at Perth square in the Senior Playground League, but failed. Morley, who pitched for the Beavers, was wild in the opening inning, but his support was worse. Morley issued three walks and his team mates made three errors, resulting in two runs for Carlton Park. Emmett and Howe pulled off a fast double play on Ryan's short fly, catching Sands off first base. Lee's batting eye was with him, getting two out of three times up. Emmett tore in for two short flies which looked like sure hits. Foley saved Halsey an error when he caught a fly which bounced out of Halsey's glove.

Carlton Park—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lee, 3b.	3	3	2	2	1	1
Biddell, c.f.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Howe, 1b.	3	1	1	5	0	1
Emmett, l.f.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Montgomery, c.	2	0	0	5	0	1
Hardy, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jennette, r.f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Simons, s.s.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Shepherd, 2b.	2	1	1	3	1	0
Woods, p.	3	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	22	9	7	18	6	4

Osler Beavers—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jackson, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Gordon, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Sands, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2	1
Ryan, l.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Morley, p.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Bowes, F., c.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vodden, c.	1	0	0	4	1	2
Halsey, s.s.	2	0	0	0	4	1
Foley, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Long, 1b.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	22	2	4	18	10	5

By innings—									R.H.E.
Carlton Park	2	0	4	0	0	3			9—7—4
Osler Beavers	2	0	0	0	0	0			2—4—5

Batteries — Woods and Montgomery; Morley and Vodden, F. Bowes.

Summary — Double play—Emmett to Howe. Sacrifice hits — Montgomery, Hardy. Stolen bases—Lee (4), Biddell, Emmett, Ryan. Bases on balls—Off Morley 7. Struck out—By Morley 5, by Woods 4. Hit by pitcher—Vodden, Morley. Left on bases—Carlton 4, Osler Beavers 3. Time—1.30. Attendance 500. Umpire—E. R. Buscombe.

SHAWNEE COUNTRY CLUB PRO. TOURNEY

New York, August 4.—One of the few open tournaments in which professional golfers will have a chance to compete for "real" money is carded for the links of the Shawnee Country Club, August 8 and 9. For several years the "pros." have been playing for the Shawnee shield and attractive purses, but because of war conditions many have been wondering of late if the original program would hold good. That the affair is very much on may be realized from a glance at the following prize list:

First, $250, a gold medal and the name of the winner engraved on the trophy; second, $150 and a silver medal; third, $75; fourth, $50; fifth, $30; sixth, $20; seventh, $15; eighth, $10. In addition to the foregoing there is a $25 prize for the best eighteen hole score made during the tournament. Should the event be won by an amateur he will receive a suitable gold medal.

In speaking of this annual competition, Charles C. Worthington, president of the Shawnee Country Club, said: "You see we are putting the money entirely in the hands of the professionals, which is where it belongs. My view is that they long ago as a body of men showed that it is perfectly safe to rely upon their doing their duty so far as contributing to war relief work is concerned without instructions or inducements from any outsiders. If any one of them can afford to contribute to the war relief I believe he will do so without any check or resolution on the part of committees, and where he cannot afford it he certainly is entitled to keep what money he can earn in the line of his profession."

SATURDAY BASEBALL

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Toronto (First Game):										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	13	0
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	14	4

Batteries—Gerner and Howley; Leake, Justin and Lalonge. Umpires—Finneran and Bedford.

At Toronto (Second Game):										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*	2	9	0

Batteries—Hoyt and Howley; Hearne and Lalonge. Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

At Rochester (First Game):										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	12	1
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	2

Batteries—Engle and Daley; Lohman and Sandberg. Umpires—Mullen and O'Brien.

At Rochester (Second Game):										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Wyckoff and Onslow; Smith and Sandberg. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen.

At Baltimore (First Game):										R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	9	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6

Batteries—Smallwood and Egan; Thormahlen and McAvoy. Umpires—McBride and Carpenter.

At Baltimore (Second Game):										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	8	12	2
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	9	12	6

Batteries—Enzman, Wilkinson and Egan; Hill and McAvoy. Umpires—Carpenter and McBride.

At Richmond (First Game).										R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	2
Richmond	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Peters and McNeil; Young, Elbel and Reynolds. Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

At Richmond (Second Game):										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3
Richmond	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	*	4	8	2

Batteries—Schellenbach and Mayer; Donahue and Koehler. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Philadelphia (First Game):										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	7	10	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	12	3

Batteries—Cicotte, Benz and Schalk; Mayers and Yaley. Umpires—Hildebrand and McCormick.

At Philadelphia (Second Game):										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Williams and Lynn; R. Johnson and Meyer. Umpires—McCormick and Hildebrand.

At New York:										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Boland and Yelle, Fisher; Caldwell and Walters. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

At Washington:										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	2
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	5	7	1

Batteries—Martin, Koob, Davenport and Severoid; Ayers and Ainsmith. Umpires—Owens and Nallin.

At Boston:										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	6	2

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Leonard and Agnew. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Pittsburg:										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	5	1
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Tyler and Tragessor; Steel, Jacobs and Schmidt. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

At Cincinnati:										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	*	4	12	3

Batteries—Anderson, Schupp and Gibson; Regan and Wingo. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

At Chicago:										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	2
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	*	5	6	2

Batteries—Mayor, Lavender, Rixey and Killifer; Carter and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

At St. Louis.										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	*	3	10	1

Batteries—Russell, Smith and Wheat, and Miller; Meadows and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

JUDEANS EASY FOR ST. MARYS GOOD TEAM

St. Marys won a one-sided game from Judeans at Stanley Park by a score of 11 to 3. Score:

St. Marys—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hamilton, 2b.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Fullerton, r.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Price, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Donohue, 3b.	4	2	3	1	2	2
Hill, l.f.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Fleming, c.	4	2	1	9	0	1
Franks, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0	0
Stringer, s.s.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Lancaster, s.s.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Walker, c.f., r.f.	4	2	1	1	1	0
Rutledge, p.	4	2	3	1	3	1
Totals	40	11	12	27	12	4

Judeans—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Albright, s.s., 2b.	3	2	3	2	4	1
Pennock, c., s.s.	5	1	1	0	3	2
Irwin, c.f.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Freeman, 2b., c.	2	0	0	4	3	0
Tetley, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Pattison, 1b.	4	0	2	16	0	2
Northcot, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5	1
Kenney, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Lindsay, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anderson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
xScruton	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	27	16	6

xBatted for Anderson.

										R.H.E.
St. Marys	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	2	—11
Judeans	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Donohue, Hill, Rutledge. Two-base hit—Rutledge. Bases on balls—Off Lindsay 1, off Anderson 1, off Rutledge 4. Struck out—By Anderson 4, by Rutledge 9. Double play—Stringer to Hamilton to Franks. Passed ball—Fleming, Freeman. Wild pitch—Rutledge. Stolen bases—Judeans 5, St. Marys 1. Left on bases—St. Marys 5, Judeans 3. Umpire—Brown.

CHICK EVANS AT ROSEDALE.

On Monday, Civic Holiday, all golfers are invited to the Rosedale Golf Club. Mr. Charles Evans, jr., champion of the United States, partnered with Mr. George S. Lyon, Canadian champion, will play against Freeman Brothers (props), morning at 10.20, afternoon at 2.30. Badges may be had at the Rosedale Club. Proceeds in aid of the returned blind soldiers.

OSLER FALLS HARD IN INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE

In the play-off in the Intermediate Playground Baseball League, North Toronto easily defeated Osler by a score of 11 to 3. McGuire's hitting was the feature, he having two two-base hits to his credit. Score:

N. Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Willis, c.	4	2	0	6	1	0
Johnston, 2b.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Cowan, 1b.	5	2	2	9	0	0
McGuire, s.s.	5	1	2	1	2	1
McMullen, r.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Martin, p.	3	1	2	0	3	0
Woodhouse, c.f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Loach, l.f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Griffin, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	39	11	14	21	10	1

Osler—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Scott, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4	1
Robinson, c.	4	0	1	5	1	2
Green, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	2
Reilly, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Handy, p.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Booth, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1	0
Plummer, s.s.	2	1	1	3	2	1
McCammon, c.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Crawford, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	6	21	15	6

										R.H.E.
North Toronto	2	2	2	3	0	0	1			—11
Osler	0	0	1	0	2	0	0			—3

Two base hits—McGuire (2), Scott. Double play—Griffin to Cowan. Bases on balls—Off Handy 2, off Martin 1. Struck out—By Handy 5, by Martin 6. Sacrifice hits—Martin, Robinson.

LONDON BEAT WOODSTOCK.

London, Ont., Aug. 4.—The London Blue Label baseball team encountered little difficulty in disposing of the Woodstock team here this afternoon, winning by 7 to 0.

Flint, pitching for the locals, kept six hits well separated, while the wobbly support accorded to Vance of the visiting team enabled the Labels to tally almost at will.

Score—										R.	H.	E.
Woodstock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
London	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	x	7	10	0

Batteries—Vance and O'Bright; Flint and Armstrong.

BUNNY HEARNE GIVES ROYALS THREE HITS

—Second Game—

Montreal—	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McAuley, ss.	3	1	1	4	4	0
Moran, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Smith, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Holden, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Cather, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Duffy, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1	0
Howley, c.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Hoyt, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	29	1	3	24	10	0

Toronto—	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Jacobson, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Whiteman, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	2	7	1	0
Altenberg, rf.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Blackburne, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Warhop, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Lalonge, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Hearne, p.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Totals	33	2	9	27	9	0

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*	—2

Three-base hit—McAuley. Two-base hits—Truesdale, Lajoie, Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Moran. Stolen bases—Truesdale. Bases on balls—Off Hearne 2, off Hoyt 4. Struck out—By Hearne 5, by Hoyt 3. Left on bases—Montreal 3, Toronto 10. Time of game—1.50. Attendance—7000. Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

HOW CLUBS STAND IN THREE LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	61	40	.604
Newark	59	41	.590
Toronto	58	44	.573
Baltimore	50	45	.567
Rochester	50	56	.472
Buffalo	46	60	.434
Richmond	40	62	.392
Montreal	39	65	.375

—Saturday Scores—

Montreal	5-1	Toronto	4-2
Buffalo	4-3	Rochester	3-0
Newark	6-3	Baltimore	0-2
Providence	9-1	Richmond	4-1

—Sunday Games—
Toronto at Montreal (2 and 4 p.m.)
—Monday Games—
Montreal at Toronto (10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	60	31	.659
St. Louis	53	45	.541
Philadelphia	48	42	.533
Cincinnati	4	New York	1
Chicago	51	50	.505
Brooklyn	47	47	.500
Boston	40	53	.430
Pittsburg	31	67	.316

—Saturday Scores—

Boston	6	Pittsburg	3
Cincinnati	3	New York	1
St. Louis	3	Brooklyn	0
Chicago	5	Philadelphia	1

—Sunday Games—
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
—Monday Games—
Boston at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	66	37	.641
Boston	60	38	.612
Detroit	54	47	.535
Cleveland	55	49	.529
New York	49	48	.505
Washington	43	57	.430
St. Louis	38	63	.376
Philadelphia	35	61	.365

—Saturday Scores—

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

No Sunday games scheduled.
—Monday Games—
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

BALL TEAM HAS WON NINETY-THREE GAMES

This Number of Consecutive Games Will Probably Stand as Amateur Record.

Uttsburg, Aug. 4.—Ninety-three consecutive baseball victories! It's quite a record—a record that is likely to stand for some time to come even in the amateur ranks. The Oakland Rebels, an amateur team of this city, have won nineteen straight games this season and in the last three seasons have won a total of ninety-three games without being defeated.

The modern record in professional baseball for consecutive games won was established by the Giants last year, when the New York club won twenty-six before it was defeated.

In 1869 the old Cincinnati Reds went thru the season without being defeated, winning eighty-one games.

No record has ever been kept for consecutive victories in amateur baseball, but it is reasonable to assume that the Oakland Rebels have as good a claim to a record as any.

IS JOHNSON THRU AS TENNIS CHAMPION?

New York, Aug. 4.—William H. Johnston's tennis again is the main topic of discussion among the devotees of the sport. Four years ago the Californian signaled his debut in the east by winning at Longwood his first tournament on grass. Great things were predicted for him. For two years he failed to live up to them, and then all of a sudden uncovered his real form by winning the national title in remarkable style. Last year he was just short of his 1915 form.

His appearances in the east this year have been disastrous. On winning in Longwood in 1912 he was compared with McLoughlin. Again this year he is being likened to the comet, for tennis folk are asking each other if, like McLoughlin, Johnston has burned himself out.

WENT TOO FAR, SAY FOOTBALL COUNCIL

Action of Dominion President Criticized by Ontario Association.

By a Staff Reporter.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 4.—At a meeting of members of Ontario Football Association council held in Hamilton on Saturday, Messrs. Spencer and Howard of Toronto, being the only absentees, the action of President Campbell, D. F. A., in suspending Secretary Muir, O. F. A., was fully discussed. The members unanimously agreed that in taking such strong measures to enforce his personal authority his action quite exceeded the powers vested in him according to the rules of the D. F. A.

No notice has at any time been given President Clark or Secretary Muir as to any charge being made against any of the O. F. A. officials and no appeal has been laid with the D. F. A. president or council against any decision or decisions of the O. F. A., and so far as the communications received re explanation of the reason in asking for a copy of the minutes has been given. The members fail to see where the secretary committed any offence by refusing to give up any papers or copies of papers without first consulting the O. F. A. council.

They also satisfied themselves that never at any time has Secretary Muir promised to furnish a copy of the minutes until after the matter had been dealt with by the council and that statement made to the contrary are incorrect and they challenge the D. F. A. secretary to produce the communication in which the alleged promise was given.

Messrs. Clark and Muir have been summoned to attend a meeting of the D. F. A. council in Toronto on Monday. They will be present with the assurance that the affiliated associations (possibly with one exception) will support them.

In the interest of football in Ontario it is hoped a solution will be found to end the unpleasantness which has developed on account of the actions of certain officials.

LEAFS BREAK EVEN WITH THE ROYALS

(Continued from Page 1).

Jacobson flied to Moran. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Montreal—Moran popped to Warhop. Zimmerman flied to Altenberg. Smith popped to Hearne. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Whiteman flied to McAuley. Lajoie doubled to left. Altenberg walked. Blackburne singled to right, Lajoie scoring. Warhop forced Altenberg to third. Lalonge fanned. 1 run. 2 hits. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Montreal—Truesdale made a fine pick-up and got Holden at first. Cather walked. Ducy out, Hearne to Lajoie. Howley fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Hearne singled over second. Truesdale fanned. Jacobson got two bases on a smash to centre, Hearne going to third. Whiteman grounded to McAuley, Hearne being held at third. Lajoie bounced to Hoyt. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Montreal—Hoyt out to Truesdale. McAuley hit over Whiteman's head for three bases, Moran fanned. Zimmerman singled to left, scoring McAuley. Smith struck out. 1 run, 2 hits, no errors.

Toronto—Altenberg was thrown out by McAuley. Blackburne walked. Warhop flied to Smith, Blackburne out stealing. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Seventh Inning.

Montreal—Holden grounded to Lajoie, who had to slide to make the bag first. Cather grounded to Warhop. Duffy flied to Jacobson. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Lalonge fouled to Howley. Hearne flied to Holden, Truesdale singled to centre and stole second. Jacobson grounded to McAuley. No runs. 1 hit. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Montreal—Howley out,

TWO GAMES STAGED IN T. & D. LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1).

...us position, with only Williams to beat. Leslie Adgey tested Wenthorne with a great shot, which the goalie saved cleverly, giving away a corner in doing so. Offside against Cummings transferred play to the other end, but Carty quickly returned the ball into the Imperials' goal area. Welch robbed Long when the latter was shooting. Wenthorne again saved from Long at close range. After a continuous period of play in the Imperials' half the yellow and blacks got going and G. Wardell sent in a long shot, which went wide of the goal.

The Imperials had a good chance of scoring when Money broke away on the right and passed to G. Wardell, who, with only Williams to beat, again kicked wildly over the bar. From the goal-kick the ball went to Forsythe, who, with Reid, transferred the ball right up to the Imperials' goal area. Reid finally shot and Wenthorne saved, Dobson heading thru from the rebound.

From the kick off the Irishmen went thru in a straight line and Dobson scored his sixth goal of the day and the ninth one for Ulster. For the Imperials, Brooks and Gow made a spirited attack, but Brooks finished weakly when well placed. Wenthorne is playing a great game for his side, saving shots from all directions. Williams saved nicely from G. Wardell, clearing the ball in excellent style. Dobson made a splendid run, beating all opponents. He scored the tenth goal for Ulster, putting the ball in finally with his head.

The Imperials played pluckily on, having little regard to the big score against them, and Valentine tested Williams with a fine shot which the goalie had to concede a corner in clearing. When the game was finally called Ulster ran out winners by 10 goals to 1.

For the Imperials Wenthorne in goal played a splendid game. Baron, Money and G. Wardell were the pick of the rest. The Ulster defence was good with Adgey starring, whilst Long, Dobson, Forsythe and Reid all played sterling games.

SECOND GAME.

The second game of the soccer double-header staged here today was between Old Country and Wychwood-Lancs., and judging by the improved form of these teams against the strongest team in the T. & D. League, a fast game is anticipated. There was a good crowd on hand when Referee G. E. Mills lined up the teams as follows:

Old Counry—Bennett, Stone, Dierden, Taylor, Halliwell, Burns, G. Lindsay, Hamilton, Allen, Jackson, Lobban.

Wychwood-Lancs.—Stevens, Hunt, McDonald, Sullivan, Turney, Evans, McDonald, Thomas, Bailey, Taylor, Walker.

First Half.

Old Country kicked off and were soon in Wychwood territory, but Turney quickly transferred play to the other end, where, after some pretty play on the part of Taylor and Walker, the latter centred, and Thomas missed an easy chance to score.

Back to the other end went the ball and Guy Lindsay evaded three opponents and hit the side of the net with a rasping shot. Old Country kept up the pressure and Jackson hit the upright with a fast shot, Stevens being well beaten. McDonald broke away on the right and centred accurately, Bailey putting the ball over the bar. Wychwood kept the ball in Old Country territory and Walker beat Stone and passed to Taylor, who shot weakly past.

From the goal kick Old Country made play on the right and Guy Lindsay again centred accurately, only to have Hunt intercept the ball and transfer play to the other end, where Stevens saved brilliantly from Jackson. Keeping up the pressure, Lindsay hit the side of the net with a fast shot. At this stage of the game, Old Country were having the better of the exchanges, and Stevens was kept busy saving his charge.

He cleared all shots that came his way in masterly style. At the other end Walker almost beat Bennett with a high shot, the ball hitting the bar and rebounding into play. Thomas put the leather over the bar from the rebound. A minute later Walker forced a corner, which was well cleared by Hamilton, who took the ball into Wychwood territory. McDonald cleared. Walker forced a corner, which he put behind.

At the other end Halliwell put in a lovely shot, which Stevens saved brilliantly. Wychwood went down in a body and after some close passing Taylor put the leather into the net for the first goal. Right from the kick-off and after Allen had beaten three opponents he centred to Lobban, who headed the leather into the net.

Encouraged by this success, Old Country pressed hard and kept the Wychwood defence busy, but could not beat Stevens, who is certainly justifying his selection to play against Montreal. The interval arrived with the score: Wychwood-Lancs. 1, Old Country 1.

Second Half.

On resuming play ruled even for a time till Old Country made play on the right and almost scored thru McDonald miskicking. Stevens saved the situation and transferred play to the other end where offside spoiled a promising movement. Walker obtained possession in centre field and outdistancing the opposition landed the leather in the net. Bennett made a poor attempt to save. Guy Lindsay, who injured his leg in the first half, did not turn out again, leaving Old Country with ten men. Old Country made a desperate attempt to even up the score, but could not pierce the defence. Stevens saved nicely from Jackson at close quarters.

Hamilton forced a corner but the referee awardeda goal kick, Jackson got in way of Hamilton when the latter had a good chance to even the score, the ball traveling harmlessly past the post. Lobban centered from the corner flag and Stevens saved in clever style. Keeping up the pressure, Hamilton, who, by the way, was playing a great game, fooled several opponents and centred only to have McDonald intercept his pass. At the other end McDonald shot weakly past when in a nice position. Walker obtained possession in an apparently offside position, and while Old Country were vainly appealing for offside in went the second shot. Stung by this reverse Old Country pressed hard, but Stevens saved his charge in miraculous fashion. Wychwood again pressed and Bennett had to concede a corner to save his charge. This was well cleared by Andy Taylor.

Wychwood scored No. 4 thru Thomas, who was lying unmarked close in and accepted a pass from Taylor; he had no difficulty in beating Bennett. As the time grew near Old Country made desperate efforts to reduce the leeway, but without avail and the game ended:

Wychwood 4, Old Country 1.

FLYING CORPS MET SUNDERLAND TEAM

(Continued from Page 1).

their utmost to score their efforts were in vain and half-time arrived with the score: Sunderland 0, R.F.C. 0.

Second Half.

On resuming, play was mostly towards the fliers' end for a time, but soon turned into end-to-end play, which was very fast and exciting, both teams being pretty evenly matched. Sunderland's goal was in danger a number of times, as was the fliers' also. Just before the whistle blew for full time Sunderland scored, but it was declared offside. Immediately following this they tried again and May succeeded in making the final score: Sunderland 1, R.F.C. 0.

A shell-shattered Red Cross ambulance from Verdun was exhibited in Trafalgar square, London, and then handed over to the National War Museum.

SUNDAY SERVICE
ACROSS THE LAKE

Boats leave Toronto at 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. If you cannot leave before 5.15 p.m. you can, even at that hour, have a delightful trip across the lake and back—as the boat connects at Niagara-on-the-Lake with the late returning boat.

MONDAY SERVICE
ACROSS THE LAKE

Toronto people will never grow tired of the trip across the Lake. Between now and Tuesday thousands will go to

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston

On week days (including Civic Holiday) boats leave Toronto at 7.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

SPECIAL RATES

Good going August 5th or 6th—returning Tuesday, August 7th.

Niagara, Lewiston, Queenston Return	$1.55
Niagara Falls Return	2.05
Niagara Falls (Belt Line) Return	2.55
Buffalo	2.55
Afternoon Ride	1.25

Above rates include War Tax.

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LEAVE SUNDAY
FOR 1000 ISLANDS
Return Early Tuesday

Through 1,000 Islands to Prescott, through the Rapids and on to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay. Boats leave Toronto daily (including Sunday) at 3.30 p.m.

For a delightful 2-day holiday take the 3.30 p.m. boat Sunday. That will give you the wonderful trip through the 1,000 Islands Monday morning. By remaining on board the boat (going only as far as Prescott) you will arrive back in Toronto in time for business or household duties Tuesday morning.

Special week-end rate of $13.00 to Prescott and return (including berth and evening meal in both directions).

HAMILTON SERVICE

On Monday steamers will leave both Toronto and Hamilton at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Sunday service, 9 a.m., 2.15 p.m, 6 p.m.

Special Service to Grimsby Beach

On Monday the following service:

From Toronto	From Grimsby
8.00 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
2.15 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.

Special 7 a.m. Boat from Grimsby to Toronto on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday boat leaves Toronto 2 p.m. instead of 8.15 a.m.

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ST. KITTS VISIT YOUNG TORONTOS

(Continued from Page 1).

ute's play St. Catharines scored thru May. The locals got into their stride after this and kept the visiting defence busy keeping them out. Finally Scott counted for Young Torontos, with a low shot from the side. Young Torontos 1, St. Catharines 1.

The battle raged up and down the field, but the defences proved too strong for the attacks and kept the shooting from well out. Scott had hard luck when his shot went wide after he had worked thru.

A sharp Young Toronto attack at Kitts net looked dangerous, but it was shot past after some passing around.

Quarter time score: Young Torontos, 1; St. Catharines, 1.

Second Quarter.

Powers carried the ball behind the visitors' nets only to see his pass go loose. May and Cowan were benched for swinging their sticks at each other. Young Torontos sent up their whole attack only to find the St. Kitts defence too strong and were forced to shoot from long range, giving Cunningham plenty of chance to clear.

Cunningham took a penalty for slashing Powers and Miller filled in the nets during his banishment. Haves robbed McGlashon nicely when the former was making for the local nets. St. Kitts gave McArthur & Co. a busy session until a loose pass relieved the situation. Both teams were checking hard at this time and playing fast, snappy lacrosse.

Cunningham stopped and cleared a hard shot from Parkinson. McArthur also rose to the occasion and blocked several dangerous efforts by the St. Kitts home. McArthur again saved the situation by intercepting a pass from May to Miller, when the latter was well placed to shoot. Half time score: Young Torontos 1, St. Catharines 1.

Third Quarter.

McGlashan carried down for the visitors and passed to Miller, but was robbed of the return by Hayes. The game waged up and down the field, but as formerly, any shooting that was done was from long range. Hayes went down for the locals and passed over to Cowan, who lost the ball.

It was a case all thru the game of the defences having the upper hand on both sides. McArthur relieved matters on one occasion by carrying the ball well down himself only to see his pass get snapped up by the St. Kitt's point man. Purdy and Dickens (spare) took a trip to the bench for mixing matters.

A combined Young Toronto attack terminated in Rowland taking a shot from the side and beating Cunningham. Young Torontos 2, St. Catharines 1.

Rowland went thru again and beat Cunningham from 10 yards range for the locals' third goal.

Third quarter score: Young Torontos 3, St. Catharines 1.

Fourth Quarter.

A lot of midfield play featured the game to open the last period. McArthur cleared his nets in great style by running out and checking Purdy before he could get set to shoot. He also stopped a hard one from Pople, who bored in and tried from five yards out. In clearing this last effort he was laid low with a bad check, delaying the game for five minutes.

Young Torontos went down when play was resumed and worked around the St. Kitts' defence. Cunningham ran out to check A. Cowan and Parkins on receiving the ball shot into an open net.

Young Torontos 4 St. Catharines 1.

Stephenson and Overholt staged a mix-up in front of Young Toronto's net and both were benched.

The locals, showing some nice combination, worked their way to St. Kitts' nets, where Rowland beat Cunningham for the fifth goal. Young Torontos 5, St. Kitts 1.

The Athletics staged a regular scramble in front of the locals' goal, but it was cleared. Flynn dodged his way around the locals' defence and gave McArthur a low drive to handle.

Final score:

Young Torontos..	5	St. Catharines ...	1

The latest battleship launched by the United States was 80 per cent. completed when she slipped into the water, and will be finished by the 1st of February, 1918.

STREET RAILWAY BEATS HAMILTON

Toronto Team Visits Hamilton, Winning by Three to Nil.

By a Staff Reporter.

Hamilton, Aug. 4.—A very fast and exciting game of football was played this afternoon on the Asylum grounds when the Toronto Street Railway team and Hamilton Street Railway team met in an exhibition game. A large delegation of rooters from Toronto were on hand and the excitement waxed very high at times. Fouls were few.

At the starting of the game, the Hamilton team got away with a rush and it looked as tho Cooper was going to have a tough time. Shortly afterwards the ball was sent down to the other end of the field and Reid scored a splendid goal. Fifteen minutes after Bell scored another for Toronto. Result at half time was Toronto 2, Hamilton 0.

On resuming the game Rogers saved splendidly for Hamilton but was later beaten by a sizzling shot from Reid. Harkins was slightly injured, as was Ward and Clewly. The final score was Toronto 3, Hamilton 0. Referee A. Parrick handled the game to the satisfaction of all and must be given great credit.

The teams lined up as follows:

Toronto team—Cooper, Drummond, Lewis, Holland, Sheppard, Reid, Jones, Bell, Garland, Smillie, Worthington.

Hamilton team—Rogers, Ward, Reid, Norris, Dorman, House, Howcroft, Whiskin, Stewart, Harkins and Clewly.

EUROPEAN WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Water transportation in Europe is more expensive than rail transportation. For 1905, for instance, the waterways of Prussia showed a deficit of $3,528 a mile, while the railways yielded a net profit of $1,314 for every mile. The Prussian government, consequently, uses the railroad profits to offset the waterway deficit.

None of the canals of Europe and but few of the rivers serve economically as carriers of traffic.

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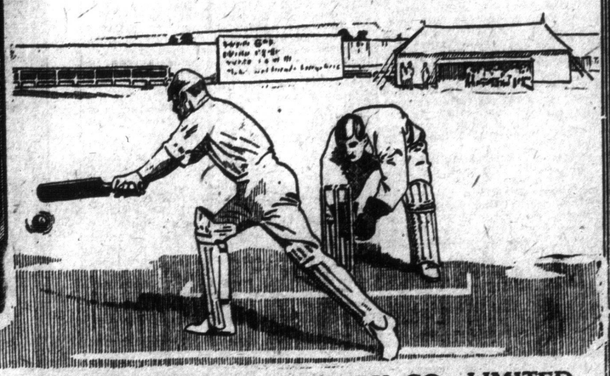

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EIGHTEEN CLUBS IN THE SCOTTISH

Opens Season in Two Weeks With Reduced Number of Clubs.

Special Cable to The Sunday World.

London, Eng., Aug. 4.—The Scottish Football Association will open up the league soccer season on Aug. 18 with a full schedule of games. Owing to the many difficulties in traveling, three of last year's teams, Aberdeen, Dundee and Raith Rovers, have withdrawn from this year's competition, and Clydebank, a second division club, obtaining admission, the Scottish League will consist of 18 clubs instead of the usual 20.

USE FOR SHIRT BOARDS.

The pasteboards that come in the shirts from the laundry I use on my kitchen window sills, in the drip pan of the gas range, on table and tubs to put hot kettles on, etc. It takes but a moment to change to a clean one, and it saves much disagreeable work, especially for the range.

SISLER CAN CLOUT WITH A REAL BAT

Despite Prediction That He Would Skid, His Hitting Improves.

By Frank G. Menke.

A month or so ago an umpiring person clutched the bludgeon of one George Sisler, gazed upon it and then, in a voice freighted with horror, spoke thusly:

"Away with it, forever and ever, amen."

It was a "foul" bat that Georgie, ol' boy, had been using, 'twas said, one with a flat and steel-studded end.

Up to the moment that Sisler's terrible war club was "shooed" to the region of Never More he had been macing the twirling offerings with vim, gusto and success that netted him the fat mark of .350 or so.

"Watch him skid now that his trick stick has been taken from him," was the injunction of the "experting" folks. Those who watched were rewarded by the spectacle of the Brownie star slipping—ever slipping—from the heights where once he reigned. Soon he was far, far down in the goo.

"Which shows that Sisler is a flash in the pan," was the general comment then. "Aided by an illegal bat he was a hitting wonder. Forced to use a regular club e's down among the other dubs—where he belongs."

Been noticing the clubbing percentages lately? Well, then you know about the return of Sisler; about his gradual re-elevation to a spot near to Tyrus Raymond Cobb. All of which proves that Sisler is a wonderful batsman; one who some day may take his rank beyond all others.

A Coming Swatter.

Sisler certainly is one of the most wonderful ball players of this or any other age. Before his big league star sets it may shine with a brilliance second only to the scintilating Georgian. It all depends upon Sisler himself.

If Sisler ever plays the game with the dynamic fury of Cobb, there is no real limit to the heights he can reach. Heretofore, a certain sense of modesty and a lack of fighting spirit has kept him back. He hasn't tried to "pull" daring plays of which he is capable because he has feared that fandom would think he was trying to "show off."

"If Sisler ever decided to play with the dash and the spirit of which he is capable, fandom will see a ball player who will be a wonder of wonders," predicts Fielder Jones.

And Jones is about right. Those who have seen the star of the Browns in action, call Sisler the ideal player. He has a powerful physique, a mighty arm, a wonderful judgment as to pitched balls, and is a wizard in fielding and a whirlwind on the sacks. And he is smart—one of the smartest men that ever dug a spike into the green sward.

LEONARD-DUNDEE BOUT NOW IN BIG DEMAND

A Brooklyn Promoter Has Offered Leonard Eight Thousand for His End.

New York, Aug. 4.—The financial success of the Leonard-Kilbane bout in Philadelphia will probably lead to another big open-air battle in the sleepy city within a few weeks. A match between Leonard and Johnny Dundee, who is the only lightweight to show that he has a ghost of a chance with the champion, is the one the promoters are anxious to stage.

When Scotty Monteith, the manager of Dundee, got a flash at the size of the crowd in Shibe Park he lost no time in securing an option on the park for a date later on in the summer, which probably will be Labor Day. A Brooklyn promoter has offered Leonard $8,000 for his end of a bout with Dundee at Ebbets' Field, and Monteith now comes forth with an offer to duplicate this far a bout in Philadelphia, where the limit is only six rounds instead of ten.

As a Dundee-Leonard bout now is the only logical one in sight, the bidding probably will go even higher before the match is clinched.

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TRAPSHOOTING IS A GROWING SPORT; RIVALS BASEBALL

Seven Advocates Today for Every One Ten Years Ago.

GREAT VALUE OF GUNS

Twenty-Seven Million Dollars Invested in Guns Alone.

Estimated Figures on Trapshooting.

Number of shooters	675,000
Number of clubs	5,000
Yearly cost of ammunition	$12,000,000
Yearly club dues and traveling expenses	$40,500,000
Value of guns in use	$27,000,000
Value of equipment of gun clubs	$5,000,000
Number of clay rocks used yearly	36,000,000
Yearly cost of clay rocks	$270,000

A decade ago trap shooting claimed comparatively few, but now it has risen to a point where it rivals baseball, golf and other great sports in the number of persons participating in it. Ten years ago there were not more than 100,000 persons on the entire American continent who shot over the traps. Five years ago the number was not greater than 250,000, but, according to competent authorities, in the last five years the number has swelled to the enormous total of 700,000 in Canada and the United States.

The money expended by these men and women runs away up into the millions. In all, about 36 million clay rocks are "killed" each year, and, deducting the number not destroyed, the cost of these would be about $270,000. Competent authorities estimate that each shooter fires about 500 rounds of ammunition in a year, and on this basis the item for shells alone totals nearly $12,000,000 annually.

Traveling expenses and dues to gun clubs on the basis of $60 per person would account for another $40,000,000. Another big figure is the cost for guns. The trap shooter is very particular about his gun. One instance of the excessive expense that some shooters go to may be mentioned. B. M. Shanley, of Newark, ex-amateur champion of New Jersey, paid $750 for a single shot trap gun. It is not unusual to find some of the men paying $350 for their guns. However, taking the average as only $40 the amount invested on the guns, allowing one to each of the shooters, and many have more, is $27,000,000.

The growth of the sport can be shown by other statistics. In 1913 the number of contestants in registered tournaments in America was 7014, a year later it was 7849; in 1915 it was 8140 and in 1916 10,528. The number of tournaments for these respective years were 286, 314, 333 and 546.

The Growth of the Sport.

Aside from the intuitive liking for shooting, which is the foundation on which the growth of the sport has been established, the causes which have led up to the popularity of trap shooting are to some extent to be found in the restrictions which have been placed upon hunting. With game depleted and seasons greatly limited, the bag made smaller and the tendency being towards even greater restrictions, the shooters found themselves face to face with the proposition of leaving their guns idle for ten to eleven months of the year.

Practice has sent the standard of trap shooting well above what it was a few years ago. Going back, not too far, is a professional record for successive breaks made by Jack Fanning, one of the best known shots in America, in 1900 on the roof of Madison Square Garden, New York. He made a world's record of 235. A year later Bill Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., made a continuous run of 345. This record stayed until 1904, when Crosby surpassed himself by breaking 419 in a row. It was only four years later that this mark was bettered when C. G. Spencer made a long run of 565 in a competition at St. Louis.

The amateur record run stands to the credit of J. R. Graham, who made 418 at Chicago in 1912.

Women Break the Clays.

Women are taking up trap shooting, and they are showing a proficiency which is astonishing. Many women break better than 90 per cent. of their targets. This feat even stands to the credit of Miss Lucile Nussel of Green Bay, Wis., a 14-year-old trap shooter.

The first trap-shooting club exclusively for women was formed by Mrs. Harriet D. Hammond at Wilmington, Del., in July, 1916. It now has more than 60 members.

The biggest shoot in Canada and the second largest in America was inaugurated by the Canadian National Exhibition last year, and will be continued this year with greatly enlarged entry list. It is the only representative international shoot on the continent, and some of the best "guns" in America will take part this year, inquiries having been received from points as far off as California regarding the conditions governing the tournament.

CONNIE MACK NOW HAS A GREAT BIG SMILE

His Reconstructed Athletics May Finish Ahead of Washington and St. Louis.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—That wise, old gentleman, Connie Mack, is wearing a broad smile these days. His reconstructed Athletics threaten to finish in front of the Washingtons and St. Louis Browns. During their western trip the Mackmen played with unexpected results. They covered themselves with glory when they won three out of four from the White Sox in Chicago. They also captured games in St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland, much to the surprise and delight of their old followers. Mac surely has made headway, and it is safe to say that he will continue to improve his team until some day next season he will find himself in the first division, perhaps close to the band wagon.

DONT'S FOR UMPS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Billy Evans, one of the most popular of all American League umpires, has written a book on nmpiring. There is no one better qualified to write such a book. Some of the "dont's' he mentions are:

Don't go on the field with a chip on your shoulder. You will find plenty of trouble without looking for it.

Umpires hate to lose arguments. Therefore avoid them whenever possible and you greatly decrease your chance of losing.

Don't turn your head and look the other way after you have given a decision. A lot of things can happen while you are looking in the opposite direction.

An umpire must use consideration and common sense in running a ball game. If he ejected a player every time he had cause few contests would go the required nine innings. In the heat of battle players often do and say things they do not mean, and often it is possible to overlook some infractions of this sort without an injurious effect.

Never lose sight of the ball. If you know where it is at all times you are not going to lose very many plays. It is worse for some one to pull the hidden ball trick and the umpire not to see it than it is for the player who has been trapped.

A lot of persons say umpires are not human. They are wrong. It is human to err—and umpires err. If they made as many mistakes as most fans insist they do they would indeed be very human.

FRANCIS OUIMET IS IN THE DRAFT

The New Western Golf Champion Included in Army Draft.

Boston, Aug. 4.—Francis Ouimet, the new western golf champion, former national and open champion, has been drafted for the army.

This will give the army a man who will hardly be turned down for any physical fault. Ouimet is in excellent form, having gone thru a hard siege of training for his renewal of play as an amateur. He was only one day within the age limit, being thirty years and 364 days old.

Many of the most famous golfers and tennis players in Australia, Canada and England have been sent to the firing lines in France or Belgium, to the Dardanelles, to Egypt, Turkey and Palestine. Many have been killed, but all have done their bit of fighting very well. They have held their end up with the players of football, lacrosse and the rougher games.

ROBINS WILL MISS WHEAT'S BIG CLUB

Brooklyn Was Recovering From a Run of Hard Luck.

New York, Aug. 4.—"It never rains but it pours," is an old adage. It's been batting around the highways and byways of the universe for a good many years. But it hasn't lost a single bout on points yet. The older it gets the more true it proves to be. They knew all about it over in Brooklyn.

For long—too long—the Dodgers have been wallowing in the mire of the second division this season, yet the supporters of the team clung tenaciously to the hope that ere it was too late the Robins would mend their erratic ways and settle down to the real business of finishing among the first four.

It wasn't until recently that the Brooklyns began to show real life; that they began to play ball as if they meant it and as if they were headed somewhere instead of nowhere. They got under way in the series with the Pittsburg Pirates, and against the St. Louis Cardinals they showed more strength than they had been credited with since last April. Then came the Reds, a team that right now is in the midst of a par excellence streak of baseball.

But even the presence of the fast traveling Reds failed to check the rising tide of hope that promised to engulf Flatbush and its environs. The fans were beginning to revive their faith in the ability of the Dodgers to come from behind and yet make a respectable showing. But — and that's the beginning of a sad tale.

The injury to Wheat, which will probably keep the Robins' star out of the game for some time, has been the last straw that broke the camel's back. Brooklyn was carrying a big load and bearing up bravely under it, but when Wheat, while running from second to third base in the second inning of the first game recently, sprained his right ankle—his mishap has been too much for Brooklyn to stand.

Not a Dodger follower but believes that any chance the Robins may have had to retrieve their shortcomings of the season to date has now been swamped in drab doubt.

A COVER FOR YOUR RACKET.

Nowadays, when chintzes reign supreme both in dress accessories and in the decoration of rooms, why not introduce them into the field of sports? Why not make a gay chintz cover for your tennis racket, sewing on a convenient little strip of the material to carry it by? One house is making these covers, and they are most attractive when they match the smock or the parasol of the owner.

Fantastic Tale of Old Budweiser Ran as Ringer the Last Two Yedrs

During the spring meeting at Havre de Grace in 1916, the bay gelding known as Budweiser ran in the name of George Moore. The horse had raced at Hot Springs, where he gained considerable notoriety thru the announcement that he was sixteen years old. The horse had not appeared on a regular course for many years, and he was permitted to start thru the identification of Lou Cahn, who had owned him at one time—twelve years before, to be exact.

The stewards of Havre de Grace—Messrs. Vosburgh and Fitzgerald—thought the gelding remarkably well preserved and an unusual performer for that age, and they called their veterinarian, Dr. McCarthy of Laurel, Md., to examine the horse's mouth. The report—opinionative, of course—was that the horse was not more than eight years of age. Dr. Lockwood, an expert worker on horses' mouths, was then asked to make an examination. He confirmed Dr. McCarthy's findings. With this information on hand, the authorities got into communication with parties in Texas who had owned and raced Budweiser for many years. A description of the animal known as Budweiser, by Buckmaster, and foaled in 1900, was asked for, and the Jockey Club registrar, W. H. Rowe, was also consulted. The Jockey Club's report said:

"Budweiser, bay, no markings, foaled 1900."

The Texas report, which came from Captain B. C. Bunbury, who had trained the horse for Mr. O. G. Parke, the well-known banker of Kyle, Texas, said that Budweiser was a solid bay, with the exception of a few white hairs on the forehead, not enough to make a star; that he had one front foot smaller than the other, was a trifle low in the back, had a tear on the left forearm, where he had injured himself while being schooled at the gate at Memphis, and also that he had a speedy cut behind. The horse known and trained by him, the captain said, was absolutely a non-stayer.

How the Trail Was Taken Up.

Fitzgerald and James Milton, the starter, examined the horse at Havre de Grace to check up the Texas report. They found no scar, and the horse's feet were normal. The gelding they looked over had a large star and broken strip and a diamond-shaped bottom of white on the nose. Moore, the ostensible owner of the gelding, was then questioned by the stewards. He said that his father had bought the gelding on the quarter stretch of the Waco track at the conclusion of a meeting at that point, for $97.50. He (Moore) was away from Waco at the time, racing in the bushes. He was told by his father, on his return, that he had bought a horse that could win races.

According to young Moore, they made a coup—in the bushes—with the gelding and, while working him alongside a mile, discovering that he had speed, they trained and shipped him to Hot Springs, where he won. When questioned about being able to buy an absolutely sound horse that could run as fast and stay as well as the alleged Budweiser could for $97.50, Moore was compelled to acknowledge that it was unusual.

At this time the horse was in the hands of Matt Foster. Fred Foster, his brother, was also around the barn. They both said that they had never seen the horse before. Jeff Heard was also a companion of the Fosters at this time. No attempt was made to run Budweiser again at Havre de Grace. The Pinkerton authorities were asked to keep an eye on the animal and when he was shipped to the Gentlemen's Driving Park near Pimlico course, a photograph of the horse was taken by them.

On the Sunday that the picture was made, Jeff Heard came to Fitz Gerald, at the Rennert Hotel, and said that he could buy the gelding cheap, as Moore was not feeling well and wanted to return to Texas. He was anxious to know if the gelding's entry would be taken at Pimlico, which opened the following day. Heard was advised to consult the Pimlico authorities, as Fitz Gerald wasn't going to serve there.

The gelding subsequently ran at Pimlico and other meetings in various parts of the country in the name of Mrs. Abbott and George Phillips, who claimed him out of a race. Several races were won and in a number of instances he was in the money; a noteworthy fact is that the gelding showed himself a good stayer—unlike his namesake.

Pictures Fail to Corroborate.

The investigation was continued by the Havre de Grace stewards. A copy of the picture taken at Baltimore was sent to Texas and Mr. Parke and his son both made affidavits that the photo was positively not that of the animal once owned by them. They submitted a picture of the real Budweiser taken head on, and the difference in the photos of the horses was apparent. One had no white visible at all and was a much smoother and handsomer thorobred than the other.

Later along in 1916 a rumor came to the investigators that the alleged "Budweiser" was Ginger Snap, a bay gelding foaled in 1905, by Matchless, son of Meddler—Eliza Belle, bred by Russell E. Tucker, of Media, Pa., the father of the Tucker boys, prominent in the east, gentlemen jockeys and army boys of high class. Photos of "Budweiser" were shown the elder Tucker, who said: "Where did you get that? That's my Ginger Snap." He was asked if he were sure, and replied: "Why, yes, I'd know him anywhere." His son, Harry, was at Belmont Park. He was asked over, and shown the picture. "What horse is that?" "Why, that's Ginger Snap," was the immediate reply. Ginger Snap was sold by Mr. Tucker to a Philadelphian named Megargee, who in turn sold him to a St. Louis dealer. Subsequently a horse known as Ginger Snap appeared in the "Hughes" in Texas and elsewhere in the south.

This was the status of the case until the Essex Park meeting last spring. Fitz Gerald was steward there and refused Budweiser's entry. The same official was in the stand at the recent Hamilton meeting, and he took the same action.

Testimony from Texas.

At the Hamilton meeting Fitz Gerald found George W. Scott, of Dallas, Texas, who had trained Budweiser when he was owned by Lou Cahn. Scott made an affidavit that the horse at Hamilton was not the animal trained by him. He said the real Budweiser was a redder bay, had no white marking except the few scattered hairs as already noted, and that in addition to one small front foot the horse he had handled had a big ankle in front. He was a trifle low in the back, too, and was a sprinter pure and simple. He had taken the horse to train at the solicitation of Capt. Bunbury, who knew Cahn. Cahn could do nothing with him at the fair ground course, but had raced him in short races at the old Union half-mile course and won $2600. When they came to settle up, Cahn traded Budweiser to Capt. Bunbury for a filly by Gallantry. Scott testified that he was at Hot Springs when Cahn identified the alleged Budweiser, and when he told him that the horse could not be the Budweiser he had owned, that Cahn had replied with a laugh, "Oh, yes, I guess that's him all right." While at Hot Springs Steward Fitz Gerald had a talk with Cahn and asked him to describe Budweiser. His reply was "bay gelding. Any white? "Yes, a few hairs in the forehead, not enough to make a star."

The Canadian Racing Associations thereupon, at its next meeting, issued instructions to all its connections to refuse the entries of the gelding known as Budweiser, which is now at Windsor, in the stable of Jeff Heard.

Many horsemen at the Canadian tracks think the horse is W. C. Leach, by Star Shoot—Dixoletta, which would be the same age as Ginger Snap, but the jockey club's registrar gives the marking of that horse as a star and white on one hind heel back and fore. The Jockey Club also issued an export certificate for W. C. Leach to Peru in 1913.

It is not what he is, but what he is not, that the authorities here found a bar to his racing. Matt Foster says the horse was as sound as a newly-milled dollar when he came into his possession. Is it logical to suppose that such a horse would be out of training for ten or twelve years?

The racing record of Budweiser for 1916 and 1917 is shown in the table below:

Year.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	Won.
1916	41	7	9	0	16	$3,710
1917	10	1	5	1	3	1,100
Totals	51	8	14	10	19	$4,810

HORSE NOTES

Prior to the opening of the 1917 harness season in the United States, unfounded fears and doubts took possession of the track managers and horsemen in general to such an extent that several contemplated canceling a number of the larger meetings, following the declaration of war by that country, but fortunately a majority was secured against such a drastic measure, in most of the cases, and the season opened with very few absentees.

That there was no justification for any fair or race association to do other than to fulfil their implied obligations, has been proven from the reports received from early race meets and fair managers, as with but few exceptions they speak of the generous support received from the horsemen and emphasize the growing popularity of the harness horse.

Furthermore the government and high men of military life have voiced their approval of conducting the fairs and exhibitions with their pre-war attractions, particularly those pertaining to the agricultural industry. This recommendation certainly adds prestige, and as a result fairs and race meets are flourishing in that country, right from the bush races and country fairs to the Grand Circuit and state exhibitions.

As an outcome of the banishing of races in this country for the duration of the war, many Canadian trainers who previously campaigned their charges in this country, are racing with attendant success across the border. Trainer Chas. Lindburg is one of these, as in former years the greater part of his campaign was made over the Ontario and Quebec tracks, but this season he hied to the Mount Clemons meet with the nine-year gelding, Prince Rupert, as his headliner, and the old pacer behaved like a star on the half-milers. Lindburg was surprised by his form, and decided to enter the pacer at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting, and the unsexed son of Prince Dillard, 2.26¼, acquired a record of 2.04¼ in high society.

The local horseman, Mr. Jas. Smith, is another Canadian who confines the greater part of his racing to Canadian soil, but is now in the thick of the fray across the border, and is doing well. His top-notcher is the little bay mare, Lady T., 2.13¾. The rather small, the handsome daughter of October has frequently led pacers under the wire that were considered the best racing on the half-mile circuits. Lucy T. paced a grand race at Toledo early last month, when, altho beaten by Harvey K., 2.12¼, her racing was much more commendable than the winner's, as she won two heats, the third and the fourth, and was second in the other three, while the winner dropped back to fifth and sixth positions, respectively, in the heats won by Lucy T.

Charlie Farrell is shipping the fast wiggler, Fred Hal, 2.11¾, to Quebec, where he will campaign until the fall fairs commence. Fred Hal has been racing right around his record this summer, which should be fast enough to get a good share of the French-Canadian's coin. Charlie has turned out the breedy-looking little bay mare, Sarah Todd, 2.15¼, by Jim Todd, 2.08¾, as she developed unsoundness during her campaign on the short ship circuit.

Jimmy McDowell has done wonders with the little stallion, Mansfield, 2.05¾, as the son of Alstrath has done the come-back act to perfection. For the last two years Mansfield has been an off-horse, but since entering the McDowell's stable last winter he has regained his old-time speed to a marked degree, in fact he took second money to George McPherson's fast mare, Fern Hal, 2.05¼, winning a heat in the race, and very recently he administered a defeat to John R. Hal, the pacer, that has been beating Frank Bogash, jr., 1.59¾, all season.

The former Grand Circuit money winner, Judson Girl, 2.07½, could not again stand the prep., and was shipped by Walter Cox at the conclusion of the Cleveland meeting to the Walnut Hall Farm, in the hopes that she may later stand a campaign on the minor rings. Her owner, J. M. Kavanaugh of Harrisonburg went south to see his green trotter Peter Potemkin, in the stable of John Utterback, who also is training a yearling by Manrioo, 2.07¼, out of Judson Girl.

In the same car with Judson Girl, Murphy shipped the three-year-old, Sanardo. This came as a surprise, as it was understood the son of San Francisco, 2.07¾, since changing his mode of locomotion, was a very likely prospect for the pacing futurities.

The trotting mare Donalona (4) 2.05¾, owned by Fred Cline, of Indianapolis, has been transferred to the stable of Thomas Murphy, as McDonald has the black stallion, Zomrect, 2.03¼, for the fast trots.

The get of Peter the Great, 2.07¼, were much in evidence at the Finley, Ohio, meet, in the 2.18 pace, a $1000 stake. Peterkin, a son, obtained a record of 2.06¼ in winning the "lion's share" of the purse; Mattie the Great, another of the tribe, forced him out, while Alexander the Great, a grandson, was third.

Bergen, 2.06¾, the premier stallion at Coldstreams Farm, ascends as a sire by the sterling performance of his real classy daughter, Alicola, that won the three-year-old trot at West Point, Neb., taking a record of 2.14¼, which is certainly unusual speed for a youngster on a half-mile track.

That Canadians annually send trotters across the border quite capable of frequently administering defeat to their Yankee cousins, is a well known fact, but it is doubtful if two such trotters as Stephen, 2.09¼, and Ingara, 2.11¼, ever appeared from the land of the maple during the same season. Both of these diagonal gaited nags opened their campaign at the early Monroe meeting, each winning their respective starts, then the following week at Mt. Clemens they staged a battle similar to what was put up by Mabel Trask, and St. Frisco last season, Ingara winning and taking down a record of 2.11¼ as early as the middle of June on a half mile track. The pair again clashed at Saginaw the following week when Stephen outtrotted his rival steed and equalled the track record set by Lucille Spier, 2.03¼, last year at 2.10¼. Stephen defeated Ingara in their following two races, but last Wednesday the pair clashed for the fifth time, it being their second appearance at this track, and before the largest crowd that ever witnessed races at the Bath City, Ingara was once more victorious over the gelded son of Belsire.

The race was one of the hottest contests ever witnessed at this track, and curiously enough, despite the fact that Stephen had outtrotted Ingara in their last three starts, the latter ruled favorite in some heavy speculation, possibly due to his many brilliant performances over this track. The race proved a five-heat affair, Stephen coming across in the opening heat in 2.12½, then rain postponed the race until Thursday. Unfortunately Stephen's driver, Uri Pierce, was called away, and Vic. Fleming was given the mount. In the second heat on Thursday Martinos overhauled Ingara in the stretch, winning by a small margin in 2.11¼. The third heat gave the spectators their best thrill of the meet when Martinos and Ingara were tapped at the half. Martinos stepped away from Ingara going up the back stretch, but by a herculean effort Ragsdale overhauled the son of Cochoto and landed Ingara under the wire a scant nose to the good. In this heat Stephen broke and was distanced. Time 2.11¼. The last quarter of the third was a horse killer and took all the steam out of Martinos, as he now broke badly and Ingara won the following two heats in rather a handy fashion in 2.16¼ and 2.13¾.

Altho Stephen lowered his colors badly in this race it must be remembered that a change in drivers was not beneficial to the gelding's chances and his racing qualities are still held in high esteem by horsemen that witnessed the race, and no less than a prejudiced critic could condemn him for his showing here last Thursday.

DRAFT IS EASY ON THE BIG LEAGUERS

Few of Baseball Stars Drew Numbers Near the Top.

New York, Aug. 4.—While it is true that practically all the men in the National and American Leagues had to register, it is known that but few drew numbers which will make it necessary for them to appear for examination.

Among the stars whose numbers have been drawn, however, and who undoubtedly will have to fight for Uncle Sam are the following: Davy Robertson of the Giants, Sherrod Smith, Jeff Pfeffer and Leon Cadore of the Robins, Ray Schalk and Buck Weaver of the Chicago White Sox, Elmer Miller of the Yankees, Jack Barry, manager of the champion Red Sox, Severoid, the young catcher of the Browns, Heinie Groh of the Reds, Hoe Evans of the Cleveland Indians and Evans, pitcher, of the Pirates.

Many of the players, and especially those whose clubs are traveling, do not know their registration numbers, and therefore do not know that they were called for draft. Ty Cobb of the Detroit Tigers is one who was late in finding his number. It is certain, however, that Eddie Collins, Tris Speaker, George Burns, Fred Schupp and the great majority of the players will not be called on to respond to the first call to arms.

Davy Robertson of the Giants is well up in the list and he is the only man the Giants' manager fears he will lose on the first draft. George Burns, Schupp, Kruger, Pol Perritt and Jeff Tesreau are down in the list.

Brooklyn stands in danger of losing Sherrod Smith, Jeff, Pfeffer and Leon Cadore, who are among the first two thousand in the draft. Stengal and Hickman are further down in the list.

Yanks Lose Two.

The Yankees may lose Elmer Miller and Nick Cullop, whose numbers are near the top. Fisher, Alexander and Gedeon are near the middle of the drawing.

The Chicago White oSx may lose both Ray Schalk and Buck Weaver. Schalk was drawn about the first hundred, while Weaver's number came out in the first seven hundred. Chick Gandil is down about the fifteen hundred mark, while Eddie Collins, Williams, Wolfgang, Linn and Leibold are near the bottom. Death Valley Jim Scott has already applied for admission to the second officers' reserve training camp, and will leave the team shortly.

Elliott, the Cubs' new catcher, is among the first thousand drawn, and will probably be called for examination. The other Cubs, however, do not appear to be in danger of being called at this time, Prendergast, Deal, Flack and Hendrix being far down in the draw. Leslie Mann, the star centrefielder, has notified Charles Weeghman that he has been appointed physical director of the Oklahoma Guard, and would be called away in a day or so.

One From Cleveland.

Cleveland may lose only Joe Evans, the third baseman, in the first call. Evans holds a number well up in the list, but Tris Speaker, Guisto, Chapman, Bagby and Wambsganss are so far down that they will probably not be reached for some time.

The Pittsburg Pirates have not yet received their numbers, and Evans, a pitcher, is the only one who knows definitely where he stands. He is in the first 1,500, and he may be called in the first quota.

Cincinnati has only two players near the top of the list. Heinie Groh's number was drawn in the early thousands, and he may have to respond to the first call, while Hod Eller, a pitcher, is in the first thousand.

The St. Louis Browns have three players, Severoid, Jacobson and Sloan, whose numbers were drawn near the top, and they will probably have to report at once. Davenport, Rumler, Hale and several others, including George Sisler and Ernie Koob, are down among the later thousands.

None from Senators.

Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators does not have a man whose number was drawn in the first two thousand, and therefore he does not believe he will have to give up a single player until after the second draft.

The St. Louis Cardinals are yet in the dark as to the men they will lose.

Jack Barry is, so far as he knows, the only member of the Red Sox whose number has been drawn near the top. His serial number is 2,827, and he does not expect to be called until the second draft.

The Braves will not fare so well. Altho Maranville does not expect to be included in the first call, Nehf, Ragan and Barnes, pitchers; Rice, a catcher, and Rawlins and Bailey had numbers that were drawn early.

Olaf Hendrickson, who was released recently by the Red Sox, and J. Weldon Wyckoff, formerly of the same club but now with Buffalo, also probably will be in the first draft.

The Washington Senators will finish out the season intact. Altho several have been drafted, the numbers of none appear in the first call.

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The body is of metal, of the touring sedan type. The windows are designed to drop into the body for pleasant-weather driving and are easily raised into place for **stormy or severe days.**

The upholstering is over-stuffed with a grey all-wool Bedford whipcord covering. The front seats are of a divided Pullman type. There is a pitch to these seats which increases the riding comfort and makes for easier handling of the car. The back seat is of ample width and breadth to allow three people to ride in perfect comfort.

Five wire wheels offered as standard equipment. No refinement has been overlooked which would lend comfort or distinction to the car. Saxon "Six" Sedan is a finished product in every sense of the word.

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LEADERS IN JULY WIN THE PENNANTS

According to "Dope" That Month Determines the Winner.

New York, Aug. 4.—Based upon the records of the last five years, the lead of the New York National League Club, shortly after the halfway point of the season was reached, would appear to indicate that the team would win the senior league pennant. The race is so close in the American League, however, that no such conclusion can be entertained in advance. Including the games played on July 15, the New York Giants led their nearest rivals, the Philadelphia Club, by 3½ points. In the American race, the Boston combination had but a three-point margin over the Chicago White Sox.

A comparison of these figures with those of July 15 for each season since 1912, shows that without exception, a club leading either the National or American Leagues by fifty points or better in the middle of July captured the pennant and figured in the world series. Both the Philadelphia Athletics and the Brooklyn teams were able to come thru with a trifle less margin, and the Phillies ran a nine-point margin into a pennant in 1916, but this was an exception.

A glance at the following table shows what the "dope" has to offer. The tabulation shows the leaders each year on July 15 and the pennant winners of the same year with the point advantage at both periods of the race:

National League.

Yr.	Lead July 15.	Pts.	Pen. Winner.	Pts.
1912	New York	126	New York	66
1913	New York	73	New York	81
1914	*New York	49	Boston	69
1915	Philadelphia	9	Philadelphia	46
1916	Brooklyn	49	Brooklyn	15
1917	New York	95		

*New York second.

American League.

1912	Boston	81	Boston	92
1913	Philadelphia	114	Philadelphia	43
1914	Philadelphia	35	Philadelphia	55
1915	*Chicago	6	Boston	20
1916	**New York	12	Boston	13
1917	Boston	3		

*Chicago third. **New York fourth.

The New York Club won the 1912 pennant by 66 points, after having a margin of 126 points on July 15 of that year. The following season the Giants increased a 73-point lead to 81 at the close of the race. In 1914 the team had a 49-point advantage at mid-season, yet Boston captured the flag by 69 points. Philadelphia played a nine-point lead into a 46-point margin of safety the next year, while last season, Brooklyn, which had a 49-point leeway in July, saw the same cut down to 15 points, with the final game of October.

In the American League, Boston had an 81-point lead, and won with 92 in 1912, while the Philadelphia Athletics in 1913 won by 43 points, after leading 114 on July 15. The next season the situation was reversed, for the Athletics were 35 points ahead at mid-season, and added 20 more for safety before the schedule was completed. In 1915 Chicago led the league at the half-way mark by six points, but Boston won the pennant by 20 points n October. Last season New York was showing the way on July 15 by 12 points, but again Boston showed its fighting ability in the final weeks of the race by forging to the front and taking the flag by 13 points.

MOVING SALE

The Auto Supplies Ltd.

have vacated their Yonge St. store and are offering for sale at sacrifice prices their entire stock of used cars. Prices from $200 up. The list includes Dodge, Hupmobile, Paige, Overland, Studebaker and Pierce-Arrow. Cars on sale at

100 University Avenue
ADELAIDE 746.

VETERAN OARSMEN MEET AT SARATOGA

New York, Aug. 4.—Rowing men never grow old, as witness the race which has been arranged between E. TenEyck, veteran coach of the Syracuse crews, and James Riley, former world's champion sculler, over a three-mile course on lake Lonely, Saratoga, in September. Riley is 71 years old and TenEyck is 55. Both men are confident of victory, a state of mind best indicated in the fact that they have made a side bet of $1,000 on their chances of victory.

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The Toronto Sunday World

EDUCATION SUBJECTS FASHIONS, EDITORIALS, OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WOMEN'S SECTION—SIX PAGES | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1917 | —PRICE FIVE CENTS

New Menu Cards May Be Seen Here Soon

VISIT TO THE PREVENTORIUM HAVEN FOR SICKLY CHILDREN

Women Active In All Branches of Militia

COMMERCIALISM A MONSTER ABOUT TO CRUSH MANKIND

Every Sign of Its Influence to Be Seen and the Escape is to Find a Way to Rise Above Its Power.

BY KATHLEEN DESMOND.

A very intelligent and well developed man has prophesied that a monster figure shall arise in the world named "Commercialism," and for a quarter of a century shall crush mankind, and from all appearances we seem to be advancing rapidly towards that period.

To any candid mind there is every sign of a crushing influence around us everywhere, and in every department of life, in fact nothing is safe from its octopus reach, and the only way we can escape its terrible clutches is to find a way to rise above its power. But how? Oh! That is the vital question that every thinking person is either asking themselves, or some other one.

Life today seems more full of complications and conflicts than ever; war is in the air as well as on the earth, for scientists tell us that strong thoughts are borne upon the ether around us, thus war is impressed on our mentality, and we unconsciously absorb it with all its disturbances. There is only one possible remedy, only one way to rise above the octopus of commercialism, and that is to have a universal practical religion: "Love God and your neighbor," the first idea expressed in its creed.

Many churches claim they are doing that very same thing, but when a thing, or a belief, becomes first "practical" then we know that is going to serve; and practical religion, that would uproot selfishness, greed, injustice and robbery is taught by training people to understand they have got an innate divinity which their business in life on earth it is to unfold—that it is perfectly possible and practical to commence to unfold—then we shall have made a start towards obtaining the power over the octopus of commercialism that is sucking the spirituality out of mankind.

In every department of finance and commerce, from the highest to lowest, it is eating the heart out of the nations; it started the war—no one can deny that—and from warring nations inventing instruments for destruction of every conceivable kind, down to the food we are struggling to procure in sufficient quantities and nourishing qualities in our homes, the same spirit prevails.

Seek Higher Power.

But the war between those who are being crushed and those who are seeking to destroy, is causing the oppressed to seek some higher power to relieve them, hence "Man's extremity its God's opportunity"—and they are being gradually brought face to face with realities that before had no place in their minds.

These are holding a remarkable place in the world—they are the individuals who see the necessity for a world-wide religion of real spiritual unity, not just joining differently named churches into one, who of necessity will again separate into the many; but a unity that sees himself a child of God, and his brother a child of God, therefore, there is unity bttween the three.

Where is a great leader? Every big spiritual movement has had a wonderful leader whose individuality and energy seemed to carry it forward, but here it would appear that no single person is filling the minds of men with the idea that this or that one is surely to become "our great leader." Spiritual things are spiritually discerned, and from the chaos, seen in all conditions, there is arising a light that will dispel the darkness of greed, unearth secrets of graft, and raise a standard of purity of thought, word and deed in the world—that is here—tho buried deep.

Some of those who make their home at the Preventorium enjoying a little tea party on the spacious lawn. The children are under splendid supervision and they are helped to health and happiness.

NEW MENU CARDS TO BE SEEN SOON

They Will Tell You How Many Calories Food Has.

INTELLIGENT SELECTION

People Will Eat to Get Most for Their Money.

BY WATHEENA.

What a shock any Torontonian would receive if someday when he was downtown he went into a restaurant, seated himself at a table or lunch-counter, picked up a menu-card and read:

	Quan-tity.	Cal-ories.	Pro-tein.
Cream of Asparagus Soup	5c	½ pt.	230	7.0
Baked Macaroni and Cheese	5c	2 h.t.b.	250	3.7
Eggs	5c	1 egg	80	6.5
Roast Beef Sandwitch (whole wheat	4c	1½ oz.	200	17.0

Yet this is an actual menu card of the lunch room in the health department office building in New York. Of course, since war-time, the prices may have increased.

Some prominent medical men claim that some day in all our restaurants dishes will be labelled not only with the price but each will be "measured"—in a measure of heat in food is called a calory. The most important business of food is to provide heat to the body which means energy—necessary for the body to do its proper work. The other function of food is to build up and keep in repair bones, nerves, muscles, etc. The constituent of foods that enables the body to do this latter is called "protein."

Thus we see the explanation of the above menu. When a person really wants a healthy body he goes into the restaurant and orders foods that will make up the number of calories to what he knows his body needs; also the proper amount of protein. Many business men and women, doing sedentary work eat over 4000 calories a day and then wonder—why they are not well. This is not only extravagant for they are paying for 1000 calories of food more than is necessary but at the same time they are injuring the healthy condition of their bodies.

According to this style of menu, too, instead of ordering a high-priced food such as meat, to provide the necessary amount of protein one may select one or more low-priced foods to make up the proper amount of protein.

An average sized man—professional or business, as a rule does not require more than 2500 or 3000 calories a day. Seventy-five grams of protein is considered sufficient. In half of a good sized potato, an orange, a slice of whole wheat bread, an ounce of beans, a banana there are 100 calories. Only about 300 of the 3000 calories a day should be protein matter. One-third of a pound of roast beef or 4 eggs a day would supply all this protein but, because some protein is found in nearly all foods—milk, bread, etc., only a small portion of meat or the "high-protein" foods should ever be used. And these high-proteins are high-priced. But then, we have "formed the habit" and with most of us habit means—a necessity.

Such items as the above used to be considered suitable material for the funny column. But not now. We have learned lots of food-sense since the war started. If we keep up such a campaign perhaps the average length of life may, in time, be increased by five or more years.

Preventorium Cares For Many Children

Here the Little People Who Might Otherwise Prove Victims of the "White Plague" Are Given a Chance To Shake Off All Tendencies.

BY M. L. HART.

"Here we are," one exclaimed as the railed-in grounds, topped by great branches, came into view, and the motor turned off Yonge street and on to a side road that led thru the large inviting lawn. Some distance away children were playing on swings, swung from low boughs, and nearby others were "keeping house" about the tables placed under a neighboring group of health-exhaling spruce. In the open the sun came in large splashes, sending its germ-destroying shafts in generous doses, making it easy to believe that neither tubercular nor other infection could find any foothold where golden sun and sweet-smelling clover had guard at the entrance.

This was the 'Preventorium" of the Daughters of the Empire, its name indicating its function, which is to prevent ingress or growth of the insidious disease dreaded by all civilized people, called the white plague, or tuberculosis. The preventorium is for children, and so far, no child under four years of age has been taken, but among the projects for the future is that of having accommodation for infants whose home surroundings might be inimical to the perfect health which alone would give them a chance to cope with the adult world.

With the group found in the grounds were Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, the enthusiastic president of the board of management, Miss Fraser, the superintendent, who, it may be said in passing, is a trained nurse, and two or three other nurses who are the constant attendants of the children of the institution.

"They don't look sick, do they?" said Mrs. Johnston, as the boys and girls clustered about the visitor, and indeed it would have been hard to imagine that sickness had acquaintance with any one member of the group.

Better Than Cure.

Ordinarily speaking, the inmates of the preventorium are not sick, but every child there has the predisposition to develop tuberculosis under adverse circumstances. It is upon the old maxim that "prevention is better than cure" that the preventorium works, and doubtless it has already saved scores of lives that otherwise would have ended in the misery and suffering of the home of the tubercular poor. The officers of this delightful retreat work with the clinic of the Sick Children's Hospital, cases where the disease has actually developed being sent to the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children at Weston.

"Wouldn't you like to see our garden?" the visitor was asked, and as gardens are always interesting and are particularly so just now when food production is so much in the air, we at once went to inspect the suggested Eden.

But the garden was well worth seeing and worthy of much commendation as an attribute to thrift.

"We have some beautiful birds here, too," said Miss Fraser, "one especially fine blue one is about here just now, and the children are delighted with it." A wee brown bit of humanity that had in some way got away from its nest was also the care of the children and nurse at the moment.

The Infirmary.

"Here's the infirmary. Would you like to see it?" and in response to the invitation we went into the building without waiting to see the main part of the establishment.

Coolness and immaculate cleanliness—these were the things that struck one with a pleasurable sense of satisfaction as the door swung back revealing the cool, grey enamelled walls, high, white ceilings, polished floors, wards with their spotless cots, everyone with its own water supply, and dainty apple-green screen, the table centering the room with its vase of climbing-rose bloom, even tho the rooms had no occupant, the perfectly equipped bathroom, the separate apartment for the physician which provided everything possible to confine contagion in case of such being present, the diet kitchen with its fine cabinet, stove, sink and everything needed right to hand—nothing seemed to have been forgotten. Then upstairs where sun verandahs from which the glass fronts open to admit stream after stream of life-giving ozone and where little patients may look out from their comfy, white cots upon God's blue sky while they listen to the song of the robin or wonder from what fairy home came their latest visitor, the bluebird.

A few yards from the infirmary is the playhouse. This is a large brick building, with glass on two sides so arranged as to open up so that even on rainy days the children may play without being deprived of their full quota of fresh air. The playhouse is provided with swings, a toboggan slide, merry-go-round, "see-saw" and sand-pile in much the same way as the modern playground, and that the

Concluded on Page 4.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR WOMEN IN THE NEW AGE

A Part, Equally as Great as That of Men, Awaits Womankind in the Reconstruction and Upbuilding Which is to Come.

BY LADY FRANCIS BALFOUR.

London.—The workwomen have done, and the part that they have played during the war raises the question whether they have an equally great part awaiting them in the reconstruction and upbuilding which will come with the age of peace.

It seems as if the people can only bear the thought of the strain and struggle, the sacrifices and the sufferings, by looking forward and by anticipating the days when the blood-stained earth shall yet become the garden of the Lord, when the ruined dwellings of men shall be rebuilt on fairer and nobler lines. The plague of London was finally rooted out by the great fire that destroyed the noisome alleys and dens where the pestilence wasted at noonday. So, in our time, war and its consuming fires have destroyed many a city which meant destruction to its overcrowded inhabitants.

The men that have come from overseas to fight in the countries of Europe have brought new ideas with them as to space and light, and these sons of the new world have looked and wondered that the nations have been content to dwell under conditions which have dwarfed and stunted the race and rendered life sordid and miserable.

With Social Life.

As with a material world, so it is with the social life of the community. In the great struggle for existence and for freedom there has been a universal overthrowing of ancient prejudices enshrined in a horde of petty maxims. Men and women have had no time to consider the proprieties of outward conventions. What the hand has found to do has been done with all the God-given might of the heart of a nation.

In the meanwhile men have fallen by the tens of thousands, and women are no longer considered as only fit to weep while men are at work. The instinct of life is strong within us all as individuals and as nations. We know with all other created beings we shall set out on reconstruction. We shall guard youth with a more vigilant care than ever before. On the ruins of the old we shall build the homes of the toilers who have wrought and perished, but have not labored in vain that they live on forever in the life of the people. We have learnt that the state is a whole, and we cannot do without any one class in the community. Our interests are varied by our gifts, but the commonweal rests on each of those gifts having full scope and its due reward. The contribution to the wealth of the nation which is made by the toil of the laborer or the researches of the scientist is equal in value, tho each exercises a different talent.

Ought to be Outlook.

That ought to be the outlook on the position of woman in the new age.

She is of equal value with the male in the work of the community, tho her talents are of a different order.

She must ever be the nursing mother of the state. Equally she must be the dispenser of the fruits of the toil of the worker.

If we are to have a race fit to people our dominions at home and beyond the seas, woman must have a voice in the reconstructed legislation.

She must no longer be the bondswoman of industrial commerce; she must be an equal partner in the wage-earning class.

If the churches rebuild the ark wherein is enshrined the faith once delivered to the saints, women, who are not excluded from the hierarchy of saints and martyrs, should have their appointed place and work in the church visible and militant.

If the community would only realize that it is a weakness to keep any part of the people in subjection and under penal laws, that realization would enable it to double its strength in the work of recreating the social good. Legislation that governs the lives of the race, their birth, their nurture, their evil and religious teaching; legislation which is to rear anew the home life of the crowded city and depopulated countryside; laws which are to purify social conditions and unrear anew the standards of morals and temperance, these things can never be wrought out in a free state unless the whole people are called to aid the work.

The state did not question whether it was right that women should make munitions of destruction. When it has time to think it cannot question that women must have a free and living share in the counsels of the nation that is yet to be born and reared in times of construction. Only in confidence and quietness can such a work as lies before our country be consummated. Class and sex warfare must forever be ended. There must be a better understanding between capital and labor, and equal legislation must govern the sexes.

A nation that can proudly say it trusts the people in the fullest sense and that it has abolished the last signs and symbols of the age of serfdom is a nation that can ask that its ways may be recognized by the Father of the widow and the orphan, and it can depend on the wholehearted co-operation of women in the days that are yet to be.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

The Farmlet,
Up-North-and-Beyond.

My Dear Toronto-Onters: Today I came across the "creed" of the late William Winter, veteran dramatic critic of America—a man who criticized fiercely, for its own good, the works and activities of the stage, but held the players in a rare reverence. If any man living was able to speak of the private lives of the actors, it was Winter; for while not of them, he lived among them for a long lifetime; and, accordingly, he loved them. No one was more scathing in criticism of stage unworthily, for he loved it as an artist loves his studio, and jealously guarded it from calumny. He spoke of the characters played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell as "a long procession of hussies and fools"—and he made it plain that they had no place on the boards of his beloved stage. But his great understanding and sympathy for worthy actors and actresses who, like himself, "loved the beautiful art of acting because it was beautiful," were a joy and, inspiration to many player-folk.

* * *

At one time unkind things were said from New York pulpits of stage people, and his reply was the following "Creed of a Dramatic Critic," published in The N. Y. Tribune, on which paper he was critic for forty-four years:

"I believe the theatre, as an institution, to be intrinsically as powerful for good as the church is; and I know that it is far more interesting. I believe that the members of the dramatic profession, as a class, are as moral and as respectable as the members of the clergy. I believe that the theatre, with all its faults, which are due to bad management and bad public influence—to evil propensities that are in human nature—is of the greatest benefit to society; and that, rightly administered, it is a blessing to civilization."

That "bad public influence" phrase contains the germ of a sorry truth! Perhaps if the public had some realization of what stage people are they might, for their sakes, if not for their own, stop flocking, for curiosity's sake, to unhealthy plays. The public could so easily influence a certain type of manager—whose most sensitive point is the box office—to cease choosing dramas for production that are beastly to play in.

You may say that actors could easily refuse to play in such plays; but you must remember that actors have families to support, just like other men; that actresses naturally have to keep their bank accounts in such healthy condition that a bad season or a breakdown will not cripple them. Each year means a "new job." If you, Mr. Business Man, had to find a new position every September, wouldn't you, for the sake of your family, take what offered? And yet when that wave of "problem plays" swept over New York, and consequently the whole country, a few years ago many actors and actresses jeopardized their future (in the eyes of their friends) by frankly telling influential managers that they would not play the parts assigned to them.

The ideals of the average actor and actress are high ideals. The public makes it mightily difficult for them, sometimes, to realize their ideals in their work.

I remember a middle-aged actor who was playing a part about as far from his own personality as it could be; whose wife told me that she and their daughter had not seen the play in which "Dad" was playing. She explained that the previous season had been a bad one financially; and that a part of some kind was absolutely necessary, or expenses could not be met. A disagreeable part in an unhealthy play was all that offered. It is typical of the man that his work was as artistic as if he had been playing a part after his own heart.

However, the managers are beginning to realize that there is a large public who will pay their good dollars to see good acting in fine plays; and, particularly in the last three years, the greatest successes have been such clean, human comedies as "Peg o' My Heart" and "Daddy Longlegs"; and the thrillers of Bayard Veiller, "Within the Law," "The Thirteenth Chair," and so on, while full of opportunities for emotional acting, are the kind of plays that men take their wives and daughters to.

* * *

This is a clipping from a Toronto daily paper:

Legal Question: I have raised eight children. My husband has been very stingy and mean with me. He never gives me any money. During the time some of the children were working one of them gave me two dollars a week for her board, which was the only money I had to buy clothes for myself. Now that they are all away excepting the youngest, he is acting meaner than ever. Can I compel him to pay me so much per week?

Legal answer:

Where a wife is living at home with her husband, there is no law making it obligatory upon the husband to give her money, monthly, weekly or at any stated period. If the husband does not furnish the wife with such necessaries as are suitable to their social position, she may purchase them herself upon her husband's credit.

Wow!

Here is part of a rhyme published in the same paper on the same day—for that reason it is interesting, tho hardly so as literature:

He counted out the climbing coin
And heaped it shining in the scale.
"A very goodly pile," said he.
"The figures tell a pleasant tale."
She caught her baby from the floor—
She pressed the velvet cheek to hers,
And kissed the silken, sunny head.
"Come, are you ready? Shall we weigh
The treasure, pound for pound?" she said.
And then with tender triumph smiled
And in the balance laid her child.
Again wow!

* * *

I wonder if the woman with the "stingy" husband came across the rhyme or the "legal advice" first when she opened the morning paper? I wonder which of the two items made her feel most like crying?

We have some laws in Canada that, it seems to me, ought to be rent asunder—and here's hoping that the newly-made women-citizens will see about it!

Perhaps you think there were probably faults on both sides in this case—perhaps the woman was a movie fan, or a whiskey tippler, and it wasn't safe to give her money to squander on Gooderham and Worts and Charlie Chaplin? But, to be very bromidic, it's "the principle of the thing" that we should all fight—even the joyful bachelor girls, like my humble self, who [illegible] with an abiding worthy of

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In the Women's Army of France

Volunteers for the women's army for France are finding the conditions of training rather irksome. They are required to be indoors by five o'clock every evening, only by special permission can they remain out till six, and one late evening—till ten—is allowed per fortnight. One can understand the neccessity of keeping the girls out of harm's way, but surely in these long evenings this is carrying restriction to an absurd length. If they were within the military zone the case would be different.

Safety First For Munition Workers

BY MARY ALLEN.

A scratch is a little thing, but the British Government considers it important enough to issue directions on what to do. A burn or a scald can become a very serious affair unless it is properly treated.

Here are the government orders issued from the home office for the benefit of munition workers.

They apply just as well in the kitchen and the nursery as in the factory:

A Scratch or Slight Wound.

Do not touch it.

Do not bandage or wipe it with a handkerchief or rag of any kind.

Do not wash it.

Allow the blood to dry and so close the wound naturally; then apply a sterilized dressing and bandage.

If the bleeding does not stop, apply a sterilized dressing and sterilized wool, then bandage firmly.

If the wound is soiled with road dirt or other foul matter, swab freely with wool soaked in the iodine solution (an alcoholic solution containing 2 per cent. of iodine) and allow the wound to dry before applying the sterilized dressing.

A Burn or Scald.

Do not touch it.

Do not wash it.

Do not apply oil or grease of any kind.

Wrap up the injured part in a large dressing of sterilized wool.

Do not remove any dressing, but, if the injured part becomes painful and begins to throb, go to a doctor at once.

Destroy all dressings that have been opened but not used; they soon become infected with microbes, and then are not safe to use.

The reason for these peremptory instructions is explained. The danger from a minor injury lies in the fact that microbes may get in and cause blood poisoning. These microbes are often introduced into the wound by the handkerchief or bit of rag used to wipe away the blood. A cloth may look perfectly clean, yet be as congested with microbes as a tenement house is with tenants. It's better to do nothing than to do the wrong thing.

It is especially important not to break the skin in case of a burn or scald. Don't prick a blister. If it must be done, let the doctor do it.

If the healing gets a good start in the beginning, it will go faster at the end. Beware the microbes' deadly dirt!

JOLLIEST GIRLS BELONG TO ARMY

Form an Integral Part and Are Under Strict Discipline.

WANT LATEST STYLES

They Are Most Critical in Their Examination of Fashions.

Paris.—Quite the jolliest of the women war workers are the girl clerks employed by the army in this country. There are already more than a thousand of them, but this number will need to be multiplied many times before the army has enough.

Unlike other women clerks, the "French girls," as they are called, are an integral part of the army; they wear uniform and are under strict military discipline.

This, however, does not prevent them from having a jolly time. One of the girls has been giving a penpicture of her daily life, concluding by saying that so far as she is concerned she does not care if she does nothing else for the rest of her life.

Most of the girls are at the charming little seaside resort of Wimereux, a short tramway-car ride from Boulogne. The air there is deliciously bracing, and the sunny weather has been tempting the girls to have daily swims.

They live in huts and receive military rations, including bully beef. Some of the girls in their anxiety to live the life of a soldier to the full have insisted on eating "biscuit," but this somewhat unpopular article of diet has a disconcerting habit of loosening teeth, and the experiments are rarely successful.

The work is by no means hard, altho there is a great deal of it, and it requires intelligence. Of course, the girls are most critical in their examination of fashions and the latest style of doing the hair.

MANY ATTRACTIVE NEW NOVELTIES ENHANCE THE SUMMER WARDROBE

At the Time When Autumn Is Being Anticipated and Mid-Summer Is Saying Good-By, Dame Fashion Ushers in a Score of Interesting Departures for the Slightly Depleted Wardrobe, Including New Boudoir Caps, Swimming Suits and a Dainty, Little Blouse.

BY HARRIE M. BALL.

This is the very important "between season" for the fashion devotee. Whether she be spending her vacation in the mountains or on the seashore, and whether she carry four big wardrobe trunks or a week-end dressing bag, there is the same urgent plea for originality and ingenuity on the part of the woman whose desire to be well gowned is daintily expressed in the many charming little details of her dress. This is the season when even the most bewitching little satin bathing suits turn traitor and commence to lose their fresh tints and lustre, when soft lingerie blouses writ with the constant attention showered upon them by Old Sol, and when smartly designed sport shoes refuse to answer to the persuasion of liquid polish Even so a few deft touches will quickly transform the whole aspect of the slightly depleted wardrobe into one of up-to-the-minute attractiveness.

Sometimes it is the traveling suit which suffers, and as if to meet the situation even more than half way which she seldom does, Dame Fashion has designed some of the very smartest little vestees imaginable. Satin or broadcloth are very fashionable for these new vests, and lightweight fabrics, too, are popular for immediate wear. One exceedingly chic model in navy satin boasts a white Georgette vest with white satin collar and cuffs. Large white buttons with navy bone rims and blue bound eyelets lend the decorative scheme desired, while a pretty little white feather toque with very tall wings is worn to complete a trig costume. And just because bags are so very important when traveling, the designer of this costume has decreed the wearer to carry a heart-shaped bag

To attract is its chief mission in life—practical and correct is this costume of midnight blue gabardine.

of navy kid, cross-laced in white.

The appearance of feather toques even this early in the season indicates an even greater vogue for the close fitting feather chapeaux in white and colors which made their appearance early last fall, enjoying a brief triumph before the advent of winter months.

New Bathing Costumes.

A princess line is suggested in a charming little bathing suit designed as an incentive for the renewal of acquatic endeavors. There are two distinct color notes introduced with excellent effect. This suit is made of navy blue salt water satin with an oddly shaped yoke to which the lower section pretends to be buttoned of American beauty satin. The stitching is all in the same vivid hue, while a wide applied hem and the girdle carry out the excellent contrast. With this suit are worn white satin swimming boots with vamps and foxings of American beauty red, white socks striped with red, and a saucy polka dotted white rubber cap, and the whole attire when journeying to and fro from beach to bathing house is completely enveloped in a striped circular rubber cape, of navy, rose and white. The new variations of bloomers are quite picturesque, the riding breeches winning decided favor with the smartest dressed women who exploit below-the-knee effects, gaily laced with rubber ribbons in shades to match the suit. Buttons and tiny ornaments, jaunty bows and realistic little blossoms help to make these suits the pretty things that they are to contrast all the more strongly with the jersey-knitted Annette Kellermann suits so popular with the more strenuous swimmer. The absurdly extreme styles in beach and swimming suits including barrel silhouettes and ridiculously draped effects which made their appearance in the early part of the season, have fortunately disappeared wholly from the fashion horizon, and have been ousted from favor by models of extreme simplicity of design, altho pretty trimming motifs are just as much in order.

For the Boudoir.

The summer girl never quite tires of acquiring new and novel boudoir caps. Searching for something new along this line is a hobby with many. Oriental designs are especially attractive when worn with suitable negligees or Turkish trouser costumes. One such cap has a centre portion made of richly colored embroidery, while the side sections hanging away from the head are decorated with a criss-cross design done in metal thread. Two little metal tassels weight the square front points, and a metal thread scroll design finishes the edge of the cap all round. Another charming and up-to-date little cap is built on the tam o'shanter order of flesh tinted all-over lace, tipped with a jaunty bow of turquoise ribbbon, and banded with the same. Simple mob caps are very attractive on some heads, tho a little trying for most types, as the hair is completely concealed beneath the slightly frilly edges laced with ribbons which hang at the side or back in long streamers.

Trousered negligees or boudoir costumes of Oriental design continue to grow in favor. Among the novelties recently noted was one handsome robe combining a coatee of Paisley silk with bloomers of dull blue satin, which were finished with ruffles of Paisley at the ankles. Nearly all of the best looking lounging robes and boudoir negligees, whether of the trouser type or not, exploit these fetchy little coatees, either of contrasting silk materials, Georgette chiffon or lace. The simplest of little silk kimonos can be transformed into graceful and quite elegant looking robes by a drapery of lace, or the addition of a smart little coatee. Some of these are long in front and back, with tiny Boleros made out of a scrap of exquisite chantilly.

Smart Lingerie Blouses.

The feature of many smart lingerie waists is seen in the arrangement of the sleeves. One attractive little model that might be copied to augment the diminishing late summer wardrobe is quite tailor-made in aspect. The sleeves are plain, fitting the arm easily and finished at the wrists with narrow cuffs of lace or embroidery, which appears as trimming on the front sections of the waist. On the outside of the sleeves a strip of lace about an inch wide at the wrist and graduating to a point at the elbow is applied, giving a decidedly unusual effect. A row of small white pearl buttons follows the line of the arm from elbow to wrist, adding its bit to the decorative scheme. Set in panels of lace button-edged fashion the front of the blouse, and the plain sailor collar is widened to form a fichu by having tabs of filet added to the fronts.

It is interesting to note in the discussion of late summer and early fall apparel, that all white lingerie blouses promise to play an important part in the new wardrobes. Many women have tired of the daintily tinted Georgette and crepe de chine models that in these days of uncertain dyes do not remain daintily colored unless they are constantly retinted. Hence the prophecy of a strong vogue for the all-white lingerie blouse with many of the autumn's smantest street costumes.

The last word in navy jersey cloth. A demure little costume which may be worn with or without the collar.

PARIS YIELDS NOTHING IN FASHION, WAR OR NOT

New Modes For "Between Seasons" Present an Unusually Brilliant Aspect From an Artistic Viewpoint.

BY SUZANNE LATOUR.

Altho the scourge of war has cut short fashion changes the new modes for "between seasons" present an unusually brilliant aspect from an artistic viewpoint. The very simplicity of the costumes greatly increases their beauty, which depends almost entirely upon exquisite color combinations such as only the French can obtain. War or no war, Paris yields the sceptre of fashion to no other country.

A few American buyers continue to run the gauntlet of submarines in order to procure the "original models" of the famous Parisian designers.

The gem of a collection of imported costumes, including 12 models suitable for all occasions, is an afternoon frock of midnight blue satin. It is a modification of the chemise frock with a tunic effect in front. The back is a long panel, slashed high at the sides and faced with peacock blue satin. The front is elaborately embroidered in peacock blue and green silks intermingled with dull gold threads. The shoulders are extended well over the arms to meet the long close-fitting sleeves, which are embroidered nearly to the elbows. Folds of flesh-colored mousseline add a softening touch to the deep V-shaped neckline.

The development of the uses of organdie is one of the astounding phases of the "between seasons" modes. It is one of the loveliest of summer fabrics, and it appears in such a wide assortment of colors that its possibilities are limitless.

The organdie frock is invariably trimmed with valenciennes, filet, or thread lace, and is the most satisfactory garment for afternoon or informal evening wear. It is to be noted that the majority of models have normal waist-lines, but that the girdles vary in width from one to ten inches. Sashes of wide ribbon, in plain striped or brocaded designs, are drawn in soft folds about the waist and are knotted at the side-front or tied in artistic bows at the back with long ends.

Narrow girdles of faille or velvet ribbon are extremely popular and are wound once or twice about the waist and tied with long loops and ends. Sometimes, the ends are finished with tassels or ornaments of braid, silk or beads.

Among the Evening Gowns.

Evening gowns of organdie rival those of tulle and lace. There is a crisp daintiness about this material that appeals to the "eternal feminine." When elaborately trimmed with fine needlework and lace the costumes are quite as elegant as those of chiffon, tulle and other materials usually set aside for evening wear.

The well-selected wardrobe for between seasons always boasts of a wrap of lightweight to throw over the sheer lingerie frock when the evenings are chilly. Coats of embroidered organdie, lined with chiffon of a bright shade of rose, green, blue, yellow or red, are fashioned for this very purpose.

Other charming wraps are of crepe meteor, satin, tulle, Chantilly lace, chiffon and crepe Georgette.

Trimmings of fur add a note of luxury to many of the handsomest wraps. A particularly smart model is of flesh-colored crepe meteor trimmed with bands of black fox.

Cape-collars of tailless ermine, chinchilla and sable appear on other attractive coats and capes.

Street costumes emphasize the military note. "The girl I left behind me" is not so very far behind, judging by her new frocks, which are undeniably suggestive of army or naval uniforms.

A most wearable street frock is of navy blue Madonna crepe, one of the new silk fabrics with a twilled surface, trimmed with sand-colored crepe and silver buttons. It is made with a coat-like overdress, which hangs rather full from the waistline to below the knees. The skirt is narrower, measuring but two and a third yards in width.

The coat opens over a gathered panel front of crepe Georgette embroidered in blue and gray silk threads. A row of silver bullet buttons, and buttonholes bound with sand-colored crepe, extend the entire length of the coat on each side. The three-quarter length sleeves flare below the elbows over full sub-sleeves of blue crepe Georgette with embroidered wristbands. The sleeves are slashed on the outer sides and trimmed with buttons and buttonholes.

A wide cape-collar of the blue silk finishes the pointed neck-line and emphasizes the military note.

Military Effects.

Military effects in top-coats are also commanding attention. They are made of lightweight smooth-faced cloths or of heavyweight silk materials. Many of the smartest models were inspired by the English "trench coats."

The Directoire coats are also much in evidence. They are short in front with extremely long backs, which are frequently pleated to produce a decided flare at the bottom. The collars either flare away from the neck, having long pointed ends or they are of the cape type that are suggestive of the "dashing cavaliers." Some of the smartest coats boast of double or triple cape-collars, the lower layer usually being of a contrasting color.

Braid is a popular trimming, presenting but another form of military fashions. No woman will go far wrong who orders a braid-trimmed tailored suit for between seasons wear. Blue serge, gabardine or broadcloth trimmed with Hercules braid is a combination upon which Dame Fashion smiles her broadest.

And what of millinery? At this season, hats bought in the early summer are the worse for wear, and the fashionable woman dare not wear a shabby hat.

Large hats of the "picture" character are reigning supreme these days. A very fascinating bit of millinery is a wide-brimmed hat of navy blue Milan faced with chiffon of a soft red tone. The edge of the brim is bound with red and gold gauze ribbon and the trimmings consist of clusters of the most tempting looking cherries and bows of the ribbon.

Then there are plenty of small hats of dull red, blue, green, black and silver straw ornamented with worsted embroidery, fruit, flowers or plumage, and plenty of sailors of linen, silk or straw, simply trimmed to wear with sport clothes.

A Dainty Lamp Shade

A dainty lamp shade for the bedroom reading lamp is made of white allover embroidery. It is a simple thing—just a circular piece of the material with a small circular opening in the centre to fit the opening of the framework. This is edged about with a piece of narrow Valenciennes lace, put on like a little stand-up collar. The outer edge of the shade, which hangs down over the frame, is finished by a strip of the Valenciennes insertion, and beyond that a full ruffle of lace of the same pattern, but about twice as wide, or two inches. An allover embroidery of small design is the prettiest for this purpose. The frame may be covered with plain white muslin—though taffeta silk is prettier—or it may have a foundation of the color predominating in the decoration of the room.

BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

London.—When Bismarck died he left instructions that the concluding portions of his memoirs should not be published until after the deaths of all the persons mentioned therein. This section of the great statesman's autobiography described his relations with the present kaiser, and doubtless treated the war lord and his chosen friends with characteristic candor. Altho Bismarck created modern Germany, he had no great trust in the modern German.

For safety's sake the temporarily suppressed manuscript was, therefore, deposited with the Bank of England. It is there still. It is surely the duty of the British Government to seize this "enemy property" and publish it. The German Government would, of course, shriek "forgery," but Bismarck is still the hero of his fellow-countrymen, and the influence of his last words might hasten disillusionment and peace.

DECORATION FOR THE SPORT HATS

Nice Change From Ordinary Bands Is Easily Secured.

"Do you know how to weave ribbon together, the way the children in the kindergarten weave strips of bright-colored paper? Of course you do, or, even if you have never tried to do it, the process is so easy that you won't have the least bit of difficulty." The girl who makes her own clothes opened a capacious workbag and dropped out of it, upon the low table beside her, a rainbow-colored heap of narrow ribbons. Then she took out a small pair of scissors, needle, thimble, and arranged a row of spools of silk of various colors before her, and also an embroidery frame.

"Now I am going to trim my panama hat," she continued. "I want a change from the ordinary hat bands and ribbons that anyone can buy in the stores, and I also desire a variety of adornments, so that my hat will, in its trimming, harmonize with whatever colored smock I wear it with. One of my favorite smocks is a warm, orangey yellow, with touches of Chinese blue embroidery. So I have bought a little half-inch wide ribbon to match each color, and I am going to make a ribbon medallion for my hat. Frist, I shall cut four pieces of the blue ribbon of equal length, then four of the yellow of corresponding size. Here is where my embroidery rings come in handy.

"I shall use them to hold the four pieces of blue ribbon firm and taut, while I weave the four pieces of yellow in and out. See, it is so simple and so quick. Now, with my needle and a bit of sewing silk I shall just tack the corners to keep the pieces in place, cut the ends in a point, and my kindergarten woven medallion is done. It requires very little ribbon, too, for the whole thing, when finished, is only about four inches square. A little arithmetic will tell you just how much to buy. Of course, you can make larger ones if you prefer them. It will be an easy matter to baste it on the hat, when I want to, and to rip it off and substitute another at will. However, I am not sure but that I shall attempt a scheme of snap-fasteners, small ones, sew one part of each pair or set upon the hat itself, and the others on the four corners of the medallions. I believe it would work well, and then the changing of the trimming would be a matter of a moment or two only, with no need of bothering with needle and thread. If I decide that I want a band, as well as the medallion, I can easily make one of two or three strips of the ribbon, sewed to the medallion at one end and fastening with snap fasteners at the other.

"This being such a year for colors, I am wearing smocks and sport blouses of blue and rose and tan and pale yellow, yes, and a lovely soft sage-green, too. So I mean to make a hat trimming to go with each one. I can make them all in a short time, and won't they be pretty? I do so enjoy having things match."

OUR VERACIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

Our papers seldom lie. Newspapers rarely print statements that are not at least poor relations of the truth. In the first place, competition among newspapers is too keen. Facts themselves are explosive enough, and scatter plenty of libel suits in their wake as it is, without a paper's deliberately hunting for trouble by printing fiction. Usually, when an absolute misstatement has appeared in a newspaper, the paper's chief offense is in having believed an untrustworthy source, a contingency difficult to guard against, since any paper is more or less at the mercy of its out-of-town correspondents and news agencies. Any correspondent can fool any paper once; but it is to the credit of editors that an over-imaginative correspondent rarely gets a second chance to exercise his talents. After all, the principal reason why our press does not print lies is that newspaper men as a class are honest, conscientious beyond the average, and according to their code, strictly honorable. Certain things may be permitted by that code that strike the layman as peculiar, but deliberate mendacity is not one of them.

News is not merely the unknown or the unusual; it is the unusual in which the average person is likely to be interested. This average person is the cause of much distortion of news values. A great many things go on in the world that are important and deserving of record, but in which the average man is not interested at all. So the newspaper, realizing the importance of these things on the one hand, and knowing the restricted interests of its average reader on the other, contrives to make its accounts of such happenings interesting by laying all the emphasis upon what few dramatic features they may possess. The result is an utterly false picture, albeit a lively one. Thus in covering a meeting of some scientific body a reporter will devote much less of his story to the announcement of a revolutionary discovery in analytical chemistry than to the account of a squabble over the presidency of the organization. Few people are passionately interested in chemistry, but everybody likes a row. —Deems Taylor in Century.

For decanters that have become stained by wine a very good method is to pour a little vinegar in them, and also add about a teaspoonful of salt. Allow this to stand for a while, shaking it occasionally, and then wash with clear water.

THE BATTLE OF KOSSOVO AN INCIDENT IN HISTORY

An Anecdote of the Downfall of the Great Serbian Nation—Kossovo Ridge Again Being Defended as in Days of Old.

BY W. M. PAVLOVICH.

Serbia, thy soul shall live forever.
Serbia, undaunted, is immortal.
—Helen Lea Reed.

When the other day about 150 Serbian volunteers stopped here on their way to the Serbian mobilization camp in Levis, Que., Serbians were celebrating the anniversary of one of the most sorrowful days in their history, Vidor-Dan, or the day, when 528 years ago the great Serbian Empire was crushed by the hordes of Seljuks, or Ottoman Turks, rushing thru Asia Minor from central Asia.

It was not only here that this day was marked with unusual activity and distinction. Wherever a Serbian lives he observed this day with the most sacred devotion and piety. In Pittsburg about one thousand men gathered from all over the United States, where a special celebration was held and a new Serbian flag, flag of the "Avengers of Kossovo," consecrated, and all the men then forming a battalion, departed on a special train direct for Levis. The affair must have been very brilliant, judging from the information received, for among the many Serbian officials and public men, even the famous war correspondent, Gordon Smith as well as Pierre de Lanux of the French mission went there from Washington and New York respectively to attend the gathering.

On the other hand, thruout Great Britain and France the day was observed this year as well as the last, special services being held in churches, meeting in different cities and in all the schools of these countries arranged lectures, explaining to the pupils the importance and meaning of this day for the Serbian nation.

Therefore the writer thought that the readers of The Sunday World would like to know something more about this memorable day in Serbian history.

It was in the first half of the fourteenth century that Serbia reached the zenith of its greatness. Under the reign of Tsar Stephan Dushan (1331-1355) the Serbian Empire comprized not only Serbia proper, but also Albania, Epirus, Thessaly, the whole of Macedonia, with the exception of Salonica, Zeta (present Montenegro), Bosnia and Hertzegovina—practically the whole of the Balkan peninsula, for Bulgaria was also included as a protectorate of Serbia. This noble Serbian sovereign, who was the founder of the Greater Serbia, and who on Easter Day, in 1346, crowned and proclaimed himself at Uskui "Tsar of Macedonia, monarch of the Serbs, Greeks and Bulgarians and people of the western coast," was not only a great soldier but also a profound politician and statesman and accomplished a great deal for the welfare of the Serbian nation. As a monument of his foresight and prudence stands the Zakonik, or code of laws, completed in 1354, for which the famous historian, Ranke, said it to be one of the most advanced and accomplished laws of that age.

But at that period a new menace began to appear on the east, a menace that was threatening not only Serbia and the Balkans but western Europe as well. This new menace was, as we mentioned already, the Seljuk, or Ottoman Turks, who were driven by the Mongols from Central Asia and who began to invest Europe by the way of Byzance.

Tsar Dushan foresaw the obvious danger immediately, and understood at once that the only way to save the Balkans and Europe from the new peril was to establish himself at Constantinople. Therefore he gathered a huge army of 80,000 Serbians, Bulgarian and Greek soldiers and was nearly within sight of Constantinople when, on Dec. 18, 1355, he died in some mysterious and inexplainable way.

After his death began the downfall and decline of the Serbian Empire, owing partly to the internal disagreement and partly to alternate attacks of Hungarians and Turks. But still, when Lazar Grebelyanovich, descendant of Dushan the Great, or Czar Stephen Dushan ascended the Serbian throne, in 1371, the Serbian Empire was strong enough to defeat, first Hungarians, and little later, in the famous battle of Plotchnik, Turks, who lost nearly all their troops in the mountains of Montenegro.

But all this unexampled courage and resistance on the part of Serbians was not strong enough to check the steady progress and advance of the savage and barbarous Turks. Provoked by the unique Serbian endurance, Turkish Sultan Amurath I. gathered a huge army, firmly determined this time to crush the heroic Serbians once for always.

Serbian Czar Lazar gathered also a big army, and the two hosts met on June 15 by the old calendar, or June 28 by the new calendar, 1389, on the famous field of Kossovo—Kossovo Polje—or "field of Blackbirds," near Pristina, where was fought one of the most decisive battles of history.

In the bloody and furious combat that lasted with variable fortunes all that day on that fatal Kossovo Polje, the Serbians were finally defeated, Czar Lazar lost his life, and there perished also the flower of the Serbian nation. Sultan Amurath also lost his life and also suffered a tremendous loss. But the faith of the Serbian Empire was sealed there, and all Serbians left to mourn until the present day the unlucky fortunes that befell them on that awful day and sent them into Turkish slavery for nearly five centuries.

About this memorable battle of Kossovo, sprung such a wonderful collection of epic songs, that even Goethe considered them as the best and most perfect rival of Homer's Iliad. In no battle songs was depicted a single combat so vividly, as for instance, the fight between the Serbian Van Strahinja and the Turkish Captain Ali.

And these national epic songs survived from generation to generation, lamenting the Serbians' sad fortunes on that faithful day, and inviting posterity to "remember Kossovo," and fulfil the sacred testament of the Serbian hero Milosh Oblich and avenge the Serbian defeat.

And indeed Serbians always remembered Kossovo. It was their inspiration in 1804, when they rose, under the leadership of the founder of the present dynasty, George Petrovich, or Kara George, against the Turkish oppressors, and again in 1912, when they finally succeeded in driving away and defteating Turkish hordes on the Kossovo Polje.

But Kossovo Polje is again in the hands of vandals and oppressors. Only, in this case, barbarians and tyrants came from the north, instead from the east, as in the fourteenth century.

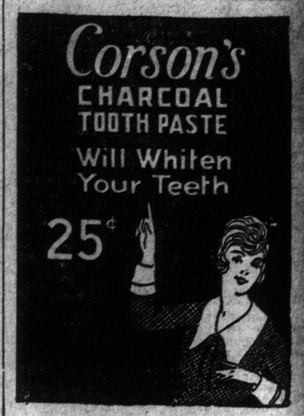
And all these men from Indianapolis and Pittsburg as well as the men from Detroit and Milwaukee that stopped here the other day, and then, the men from the States of Oklahoma Washington, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and British Columbia, that went direct to the Serbian mobilization camp, they are all hurrying now to avenge Kossovo.

Only, today, they have not only Serbia and Kossovo to avenge, but Belgium, France, Poland, and Rumania as well, and, what is more important, to avenge the threatened causes of humanity and civilization of the entire world.

And that they will not fail in this greatest task of theirs we doubt not, for, on their side, they have now with them the brave and valiant sons of Canada, heroes that startled the whole world with their courage and bravery on the now famous Vimy Ridge, as well as the heroes of England, and France, who are striving with an indescribable courage to defend the sacred principles of liberty and justice of the whole world.

BIRD BATHS IN GLASS.

You may now have your bird bath, in the centre of your garden, of heavy glass, if you like, instead of stone. The bath may be of black and green glass, or of crystal mounted on a pedestal of yellow porcelain or black marble.



NEW SNAPSHOTS COMPARED WITH OLD

A Comparison of the Average English Boy in the Last Few Years.

ALL DOING WAR WORK

Even Father Finds Time to Do Sentry Duty After Office Hours.

He was the managing clerk and a very important person in the Bedford Row offices of a most respectable firm of solicitors, and as such his vigor and tenacity had been tried more and more during the last two years. Nor had he ever been found wanting, tho the work had fallen in increasing quantities upon his capable shoulders and his age in the two years had risen to fifty-five.

This Saturday he came stamping into the hall of his house at Surbiton out of a wild wet night arrayed (at his own expense, bien entendu—but that is another story) as a volunteer, but without a covering to his grey and baldish head. The wind and the dark had sent him back without his cap for the last two miles. His broad red face, picked out with rain, mud and perspiration, did not seem to be that of a respectable solicitor's managing clerk. He had been doing three hours' sentry-go at a bridge-head. Blowing and muttering, as a man will who is wet to the skin, and wants a hot bath and food, he stood in the hall and heard someone coming downstairs. "That you, Mother?" "Yes, you poor old thing. Come away up and get your bath." "Molly in?" "No—you've just missed her. She had to be back at the hospital early this Saturday. Some wounded coming in tonight. She's quite well and told me to say 'Good-night' to you for her. No, don't bring those sopping boots upstairs, or the puttees. And hurry up, or we shall have you in bed with a chill."

So he hurried up (the relief of getting that belt off and tunic unbuttoned!) and there is no need to follow him either into his bath or into the purely civilian and almost oriental dressing-gown kit in which he sat down to a hot supper. The Briton does not discuss his doings with his wife, and this was a very British volunteer; so they talked of other things.

"Any letters?"

"Two letters, dear. One from each of them. Fred expects to be discharged from hospital and leave Malta for Egypt this very week as far as I can make out. Tom says the battalion is out of the trenches again for a rest and he may be getting leave fairly soon now."

"That's good. I'll read them presently. By the way, what has become of those snapshots Fred sent us from Salonica?"

"Oh, I stuck them in a book, with a lot of others, all since the war. Shall we go thru the old book now whilst you have your cigar? It's in here."

So the large album of amateur photographs was produced, covering most of their married lives and showing the children at all stages to man and womanhood, up to the year of change. No suggestion of military or naval service in a single one of these mute witnesses to their manner of living. For in those days, even if friends were soldiers or sailors off duty they wore always mufti—and indeed they were few and far between in any case. This single undesigned record of a British family was really an epitome of the nation as it was when war came stamping into Europe.

The hat stands of England all bore civilian hats—straw, or (horrid thought) Homburg hats, cloth caps, with here and there a dusty and disused "bowler." Even now so few seem to adapt themselves but ill to the "caps service dress" (one, or two or three as the case may be) that at long intervals are hung for a short space upon them. As husband and wife turn the pages of the album from 1913 to 1914 the same thought strikes them both —Molly and the boys all at play most of the year, while all around them were German "fellow citizens" spying and reporting, and eager for "der Tag."

"What fools we were!" he said, "but its all changed now, and thank God no one can reproach us about our children."

"No, dear, nor about their father," says she. "Ready for bed"?

"Not quite. I'm just looking at these last pages," and he turned to the photographs of strange scenes and men, all a blur. "To think how absolutely unprepared we were that August, all of us at the seaside as usual, rather suspicious of soldiers, ignorant of the war."

"Well, we're not ignorant now, dear," said the Mother, laying the album aside. "It is bed-time, Corporal Father."

HER PROBLEMS :-: By Annette Bradshaw

YES, INDEED—BUT WHAT?

EDITH—Don't you think something should be done for the engaged girls who are waiting for the war to end?

Secrets of Health and Happiness

L, L. P., Toronto, Ont.

Q. 1—What do you advise for wax which has hardened in the ear?

2—What foods will give strength, but not increase weight?

A. 1—Syringe the ears with hot water, into which a lump of bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved. A helpful prescription for hardened wax in the ear is biborate of soda, 20 grains; bicarbonate of soda, 15 grains; glycerin, 1 dram; orange flower water, 1 ounce. Ten drops in the ear now and then dissolves the wax.

2—Lean meats, peas, beans, vegetable juices, fruits, orange and other juices, green vegetables and broths help to give strength and do not increase weight.

A. T., Hamilton, Ont.

Q. What can be done for perspiring feet that often have an objectionable odor?

A. Do not overdress the feet. Wear thin hose and non-leather, low shoes. Bathe the feet each night in a solution of half a teaspoonful of formalin in a pint of water. Sprinkle powdered boric acid in the hose before putting them on.

G. L., Toronto, Ont.

Q. What will remove gas from the stomach? I am not constipated.

A. Try a dose of either two and one-half grains of salol, ten grains of bicarbonate of soda or five grains of bismuth subnitrate, in a little water, every four hours.

S. B., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—My little girl's ears are inclined to grow down at top. What will straighten them?

A.—There is a slight operation to remove a little wedge-shaped piece of cartilage from back of the ears. This allows them to lie flat. Each time you put the child to bed, be sure the ears are flat against the pillow.

F. R. C., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—Kindly advise a remedy for falling hair.

A.—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. Use some of the following on the scalp three times a week.

Quinine	1 dram.
Pilocarpine	2½ grains.
Salicylic acid	15 grains.
Lanolin	½ ounce.
Petrolatum	½ ounce.

F. E. W., Toronto, Ont: A—Your query is of a personal nature, and if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelop, repeating same, I will be glad to advise you.

E. B., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—1. How can I make myself less susceptible to colds?

2. I have been suffering from a discharge from my nose and use glycothymaline, which helps greatly. Could this hurt me?

3. I am taking syrup of hypophosphites. Do you recommend this?

A.—1. Take a one-minute cold bath each morning, followed by a brisk rub; have sleeping apartment and other rooms thoroly ventilated, keep outdoors in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, and do not overdress.

2. The use of this antiseptic does not generally have any harmful effects. It would be better, however, to have the source of the trouble removed, such as diseased tonsils, adenoids and other affections in that neighborhood.

3. The compound syrup of hypophosphites may be taken, and at times is very beneficial.

A. R., Toronto, Ont.: Your question is of a personal nature and if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope repeating same I will be glad to advise you.

A. B. C., Toronto, Ont.: Your queries are of a personal nature, and if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, repeating same, I will be glad to advise.

Geological Study Near Toronto

BY LILLIAN WALLACE.

Lake Huron, while not near enough to Toronto to be visited in one day, is the scene of many summer homes. The land about the lake is a coastal plain of the Palaeozoic age of land formation which contains the second oldest rocks in existence. The whole area is laid down on the western flank of the Archaen rock bed which crops up at intervals. The southern part is flat and drift, composed of post glaciar accumulations, such as stratified sands and clays, forms the surface.

The land about this district is fertile, and where the rock is hard the glacial striae show a southwest trend which indicates the course of the glacier. In olden times geologists tell us from observations made that Huron entered Lake Ontario by a great river passing down the west side of Georgian Bay, across Ontario to a point east and south of Toronto.

At that time Erie was not in existence and the pre-glacial lakes were very restricted. The accumulation of drift is responsible for the present distribution of the water. It choked up the pre-glacial valleys and the water spread out into the lakes now found. This was a fortunate occurrence for the inhabitants of Canada, as it has given the country a system of inland waterways second to none in the world.

A spot of peculiar and lasting interest to the geologist is found at the south end of the lake at Kettle Point where a geological puzzle exists that ever since its discovery has baffled students of this science. A rock bed of bituminous rock, a rock made of consolidated mud or clay, and consequently soft and easily impressed by weathering agents, when broken exposes in its interior numerous spherical concretions of brownish crystalline limestone reaching a diameter of several feet. When half exposed these resemble inverted kettles, and hence the name which the point bears. Shale is a stratified rock laid down in water, as also is limestone, but in order to become crystalline the limestone must be subjected to dynamic change. How the metamorphosed limestone assumed the particular shape here found and penetrated the water-formed clay is a question to tax the mind of the most earnest geologist.

In Georgian Bay.

Georgian Bay, which is really a part of Lake Huron, is another favorite location for summer homes. It is dotted with innumerable small islands, some of which are habitable and covered with scrubby vegetation, and some of which are mere rocks, often of considerable size and height. These islands show the oldest rocks known to geologists. For the most part they are composed of granite and metamorphic rocks of the Archaean period on which the later land of Lake Huron rests. The waterways are the result of the invasion of the old valleys by the lake and, tho navigable by small craft, are dangerous for larger boats, as the deep channels are narrow and the rocky land comes abruptly to the surface, rising perpendicularly from the water.

Many beautiful specimens of granite of different kinds can be picked up among the islands and reserved for later study.

Like Muskoka, the sheltered waters of the bay abound in fish, but the bathing is not so good, as the rocks occur too frequently and suddenly to permit of a carefree indulgence in this sport.

NATIONAL HAIR-GROWING EXPERIMENT

How to rid yourself of Falling Hair and Dandruff and secure a Magnificent Growth of Beautiful Abundant Hair.

1,000,000 "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE

Remarkable interest has been aroused in a wonderful and delightful plan of home hair-growing experiments, which every man and woman who takes a pride in his or her appearance and desires to possess a wealth of abundant hair should learn about.

This plan consists of an interesting series of pleasant hair beauty exercises, in which all the necessary materials are supplied free of charge.

You will find "Harlene Hair-Drill" will awaken your hair to new life, and will bring back all its natural health and abundance.

When you have enjoyed your hair beauty experiments you can obtain further supplies from your Drug Stores: "Harlene" at 35c, 55c and $1.50 per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders at 25c per box of 7 shampoos (single packets 5c each). If you have any difficulty, any or all of these 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.

Falling hair in comb and brush can be overcome by "Two-minute-a-day" Hair-Drill.

Dandruff retards hair growth, but "Harlene" Hair Drill removes all dandruff and scurf.

Healthy, abundant and beautiful hair follows the adoption of Hair Drill. Send coupon for free supply.

MILLIONS PRACTICE HAIR DRILL

Mr. Edwards, the Inventor-Discoverer of "Harlene Hair-Drill," says:

"There are millions of people the world over who now practice 'Harlene Hair-Drill,' but I have decided once more to offer a million 'Harlene Hair-Drill' Outfits free, so that everyone can prove to their own satisfaction that they can grow health, luxuriant, abundant hair at any age.

THE FREE GIFT PARCEL COMPRISES:

1. A Trial Bottle of "Harlene," the wonderful hair tonic stimulant and dressing that literally compels a magnificent growth of hair.
2. A free packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder—the finest scalp cleanser in the world, which prepares the head for Hair-Drill.
3. A free Manual explaining exactly how to carry out the "Harlene Hair-Drill."

FREE GIFT COUPON

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO.,
45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Que.
(Agents for Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.).

Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene Hair-Drill" Gift Outfit as announced. I enclose 8c in stamps, cost of postage.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

The Cost of Smoking

Do you know that the cost of your two or three cigars—say a quarter a day—will maintain about $4,000 of life assurance for a man between 25 and 30?

You can afford to smoke, sure! But you can also afford an Imperial Policy to provide for your wife and little ones should death call you suddenly. For particulars write

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

"OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' COLUMN"

By AUNT JUNE

My Dear Helpers:

I am very pleased to receive letters from several old members this week. Where; where, are all my gardeners? I have news of four beautiful plots with flowers in bloom, and others covered with buds, but not many Helpers are writing news of their gardens. I would like to have more news, please. It looks as tho Leah Liberinch, who won a prize last year, would get ahead of some of our members again this year. I think you will have to hurry up.

Here is Leah's letter:

Dear Aunt June:

I would like you to come to our house and see my garden. I just started making it this month. I have set beans this year, and they are coming up splendidly.

Dear Aunt June, I would like to know who won the prize in that contest of the Duke of Connaught, as I have heard nothing of it since that time you put the letters in the paper. My father has a very big garden, with all sorts of vegetables and a little patch of flowers. I have no more news at present, but close with a few riddles and jokes.

Your loving neice,
Leah Liberinch.

I am glad your garden is doing so well, Leah. Did you plant any flower seeds? I cannot remember just now who won the prize for that essay, there were a number of entries.

Here are Leah's riddles:

Q. There was once a man riding up a hill, yet he walked up.

A. He had a dog named "Fatty."

If a darkey named Africa went into a restaurant with a turkey on a platter and he let it fall, what five countries would it affect.

Ans.—The downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece, the breaking of China and the disappointment of Hungary and the sacking of Africa.

JOKE.

(He). That night we drove the Germans back two miles.

(She). Drove them, indeed! I would have made them walk every step of it.

A big welcome to two new members this week—Elda Hoover and Fay Hoover, Locust Hill, Ont.

We can never get too many "Helpers," Elda, and there is lots of room in the corner for all of you.

I would like every boy and girl to be a Helper, a really, truly Helper, you know—one who tries to do the very best in every way.

One of the very best ways in which we can help nowadays is by saving, that is, not wasting anything fit for food. Here is a big work for all boys and girls, because, do you know, they are often blamed by the grown-ups for wasting pieces of bread and other things. So just stop and think next time you feel tempted to waste, and say, "No! I am a Helper." If we really wish to help win the war, we must think of all these things.

Locust Hill, Ont.,
July 23, 1917.

Dear Aunt June: I thought of joining your club about a month ago, but it seems that it is so busy here. Alice Pike has joined, she said. She is my cousin; so I planned to write, if she would.

We are having fine weather around here just now.

I suppose you have so many Helpers that you would not like any more.

I would like to fill a scrap book, so I will send three cents.

I wil close now. You niece,
Aged 12 years. Elda Hoover.

You will want to hear the end of the adventures of Dais-Imid. You remember in last week's story he had planned to go round the world before parting forever from his sister.

He left for a time and traveled over the surface of the globe and then went far down into the earth.

He had a lovely time wherever he went. But at last he came to a giant manito, who had a large kettle which was forever boiling. The giant, who was a first cousin to Manabozho, and had already heard of the tricks which Dais-Imid had played upon his kinsman, regarded him with a stern look, and, catching him up in his hand threw him into the boiling kettle.

It was evidently the giant's intention to drown Dais-Imid. But he was unsuccessful, for by means of his magic shell, little Dais in less than a second's time, bailed the water to the bottom, leaped from the kettle and ran away unharmed.

He returned to his sister and told her about his rovings and adventures. He finished his story by saying: "My sister, there is a manito at each of the four corners of the earth. There is also one above them, far in the sky, a Great Being who decides where you and I and all of us must go. And there is another and wicked one who lives deep down in the earth. It will be our lot to escape out of his reach. We must now separate. When the winds blow from the four corners of the earth you must then go. They will carry you to the place you wish. I go to the rocks and mountains, where my own people will always like to live."

Dais-Imid then took his ball-stick and commenced running up a high mountain; a bright light shone about his head all the way, and he kept singing as he went:

Blow, winds blow! my sister lingers
For her dwelling in the sky;
Where the morn with rosy fingers
Shall her cheeks with vermil dye.

There my earliest views directed
Shall from her their color take;
And her smiles, thru clouds reflected,
Guide me on by wood or lake.

While I range the highest mountains,
Sport in valleys green and low;
Or, beside our Indian fountains,
Raise my tiny hip-hallo.

His voice rose faintly and more faint, and at last the maiden was alone.

But presently the winds blew, and, as Dais-Imid had said, his sister was borne by them to the eastern sky, where she has ever since lived, and her name is now the Morning Star.

This is the end of one of the stories told to little Indian boys and girls, and after they had heard it they would run out of the door of their tent home very very early to look at the beautiful morning star and think of the story of Dais-Imid and his little sister.

Would the "Bright Eyes" boys and girls like to know what I found this week while out for a walk? A big lazy turtle. He was such a big fellow with a thick brown shell and pretty yellow markings on his head and legs. He was puffing along over the sand and looked pretty warm, so I just took him down to the water's edge and away he went into the lagoon for a cool bath.

It is most unfortunate that your pictures have been left out of the corner for two weeks now. Who shall we blame for it I wonder?. Last week I think the printers found the picture too large for the column. However, we will try again this week. Here is a pretty wild flower for Bright Eyes to find: It is pink in color, and, as you will see, the flowers grow in little clusters. The name of this flower is "Bouncing Ball," tho some people call it "Soapwork," because if squeezed in water the leaves and stem make a lather like soap suds. It is quite a hardy little flower, often growing in rough and stony places. If you would like to color the one in the picture it should be pale pink with greeny brown centres.

There is only room for one more letter.

Dear Aunt June:

I enjoyed the story in the paper last week very much. I never sent for any seeds but I have a garden of my own and it is growing fine. I have been reading The Sunday World every week, and I see there is quite a few members each week too. Would you please mail me a badge; here is the stamp. I joined the club some time ago and I haven't got a badge yet, which I would love to have.

Yours truly,
Ruth Johnston,

I am sorry you did not get any seeds Ruth, but glad you have a good garden. I wonder what kind of things you are growing this year? You shall have a badge. I am pleased to hear from you again.

Yours lovingly,
Aunt June.

There are many ways of cleaning knives, but few of them remove every stain from the blades. If you sprinkle a little bicarbonate of soda on a cork and rub briskly over the steel, all the stains will disappear. Another successful plan is to rub the stain with a slice of freshly-cut potato and then polish in the usual way.

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

NERVOUS ONE: Yes, I think you had better see a competent lawyer, making sure that the one you see is the best one to be had.

I thoroly sympathize with you, dear, and would be glad to hear again from you. The main thing for you to do is to cease being afraid. No one is going to hurt you if you have done nothing wrong. No one is going to hurt C. if he is in the right. It may look as if there are breakers ahead, but when you get to them they will turn out to be just harmless waves, I know.

A reliable lawyer will not charge you a great deal, and it might be disasterous to see any but the best. Tell him the whole truth, my dear, and then trust him, and I am sure that you will not be sorry. Do write me again, won't you?

WINNIFRED: Oh my dear, I am glad you did write me—and I want you to know that it is never a trouble to write a girl who has any sort of worry weighing on her mind.

Of course it is hard for you to get the viewpoint which those who love you have. It seems strange to you that they object to your love for him and his love for you—but never until you have a daughter of your own will you realize that it is true love for you that makes them object. Married life must be happy, and if we start in with anything not in our favor there are sometimes rocks in the sea on which our happiness may be wrecked—can you blame them for wanting you to start with a seaworthy boat, and with every fair wind?

Don't worry over the failure of the young man to write—maybe his family too, are objecting on the same ground that your people do—maybe he wrote and the letter went astray—maybe he feels that he is not brave enough to try to win against the handicap of the ill-feeling.

But at any rate, dear, be a brave girl, won't you? And remember I am always glad to hear from you.

A BROKEN HEARTED GIRL: Rather late in the day to make up your mind as to what you can make of the young man do, my dear. I don't believe you can ever win back his love—for the simple reason that I don't believe he ever loved you at all.

If I were you I would avoid the young man entirely, and I would make a firm vow that never again would I place myself in a position where I would be subjected to such humiliation.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I have been keeping company with a young sergeant for some time. I go to the rink with him quite often, and I like him very much, and he seems to like me, but I am also in love with a young man at the front to whom I have been writing, and I would like you to tell me if I should go with this sergeant when I had been such good friends with this other boy. I am very much disturbed so please advise me what to do. ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH: Ask your own heart, little girl, that's all I can say. If you were not engaged to the other man—the one who is away—I see no reason for giving up the pleasure that might come to you from the present friendship. Of course, if you were engaged, or if you had promised to give up other friends, then that's a different matter. You know, right down in your own heart, dear, better than I can tell you, what's really best for you to do in this case. LAURIE.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a girl of eighteen and I have a friend overseas who is twenty-seven. I met him in the summer, but I did not have a proper introduction to him.

He is a very nice young man. I have met his people several times, and they have treated me very well. I live with my aunt and I have introduced him to her and the rest of the family. They approve of him, except for the way in which I became acquainted with him.

Now, dear Annie Laurie, I want you to tell me if it is right for me to keep on corresponding with him. I think a lot of him, and he says he does of me, and he thinks a lot of receiving letters from me. He has asked me several times for a photo of myself. Would it be right for me to send him one? Hoping to see a reply to this as soon as possible.

CATHERINE.

CATHERINE: It is indeed unfortunate that you were not properly introduced to the young man, Catherine. But I can see no real good reason for breaking the friendship now when it has been growing for so long a time, especially as your families know of your friendship for each other.

It is never a wise thing for a girl to give her photo to a man to whom she is not engaged. I like to think that our soldier boys ought to have especial courtesies and attentions, but don't you think it would be better to wait a while before sending the picture? Just now the mails are a trifle uncertain, too, on the delivery of photos.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am deeply in love with a nice young man who is a doctor. I am eighteen years of age, and he is twenty-nine. I can't help thinking of him all the time. I think by his actions he loves me, but he never says so, and I would like to know if he does really love me. Could you tell me how to find out? ESTHER.

ESTHER: I think the best way to find out is to be careful of your actions, sure of your dignity and then wait until he tells you, little girl. I hardly think he cares for you, for a man of twenty-nine does not usually care for a girl of only eighteen.

Wouldn't it be better not to think so much about him? I believe it would—then if he cares for you he will make it known, and if he doesn't you won't be likely to have a heartache.

Corns Lift Off

Doesn't hurt a bit to lift any corn or callus off with fingers.

No humbug! You truly can lift off every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses on bottom of feet without one bit of pain.

A genius in Cincinnati discovered freezone. It is an ether compound, and tiny bottles of this magic fluid can now be had at any drug store for a few cents.

Apply several drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. Instantly all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with the fingers. You feel no pain while applying freezone or afterwards.

Just think! No more corns or calluses to torture you, and they go without causing one twinge of pain or soreness.

Ladies! Keep a tiny bottle of freezone on the dresser and never let a corn or callus ache twice.

The Sunday World FLORICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Address all communications to
The Floriculture Editor, care of Toronto Sunday World.

MY FLOWER GARDEN.

We are in the extremes of summer, and a great deal of attention must be paid to plants that are of a tall-growing nature, climbers and perennial plants. Thunderstorms do a considerable amount of damage. They come up so suddenly, and if plants of a tall-growing nature are not given support they will soon be made a worthless object. Dahlias above all must receive attention, and plenty of neat stakes put to them. At this time of the year asters must not be overlooked. The ground should be constantly well stirred to encourage good growth, which means an abundance of flowers and little couplets. Flower and plant food will greatly assist all hardy-growing annuals. It will be noticed in the perennial border that some of the early varieties have finished for this season. Now these should be cut down to allow the fresh young growths to grow freely and vigorously. On dry, light soil I strongly advocate mulching, that is, to place two or three inches of well-decayed horse manure over the soil and well among the plants, so that they can retain a certain amount of moisture. It must be remembered that in the spring columns of The Toronto Sunday World a list was published recommending the sowing of pansies, forget-me-nots and all perennial seeds worthy of a place in the flower border. If they have been transplanted by this time they will need more room to enable them to make well-developed plants, to take the place of bedding plants in the fall.

Pansies and forget-me-nots must be pinched back two or three times to allow them to break sturdy. Gladiolas are, at this time of the year, making good headway. A little powdered lime should be dusted about the earth to keep away slugs from biting the growth and injuring the flowering spikes. Also some supports should be given them. All hardy border lilies, such as L. lancifolium, L. auratum, and the tiger lily, should have support. Always emphasize neatness in the flower garden—neat-painted green sticks, no weeds, neat training of every individual plant. Study its habit and height, and endeavor to get the maximum of splendor from it. It will be noticed that climbers have gone away very rapidly indeed this growing weather.

Rambling roses must not be allowed to run away at random, but long growths of all climbers should be stopped to allow a laterel growth. Five or six good flowering shoots are better than one long shoot, especially if the climbers are intended for screening purposes. The growth should not be tied too tightly, but with raffia or soft green string. Do not cut creepers that have been planted this spring, but encourage all the growths as much as possible, mulching them at the roots. Insects are very troublesome at this period of the year, especially green fly. As soon as it is visible every precaution should be taken to keep it down. I have often advised remedies and dealt with insect pests on flower and vegetable plants now and again in this column.

A dusting of pyrethrum powder or nicotine will be found useful or a spraying with nicotine extract or quassia and parafin. Spraying and dusting is best done in the evening. This operation if done is in the heat of day. The sun will soon scorch the foliage. Liquid manure water is very beneficial at this period to window-box plants, hanging baskets and rustic stands. Those mentioned soon get full of roots, and plants soon turn yellow for lack of some nutritive. A cheap liquid can be made up with some pulverized sheep manure, putting a good handful into a gallon of water and thoroly stirring it to dissolve it. Blood manure, in a dry form, makes a good fertilizer for plants and flowers in a starved condition. Special attention must be given to all kinds of plants that are standing on the veranda, and some plant food given them at intervals so that they can make as much growth as possible before the winter.

It is not too late to sow some of the varieties of hardy perennials. Canterbury bells can be sown now, also foxgloves, hollyhock, coreopsis, gaillardia. An old frame is the best place to sow these, with a light put over them shaded from the sun. With a little seeking this method will encourage a quick germination, and if transplanted in their rough leaf into a frame where lights can be put on to protect them from the cold of next winter they will make good forward plants for putting in their respective quarters the following spring. Regarding roses, they need some care all thru their growing stages. Insects are often a troublesome pest, and should be taken in hand as soon as they are detected. Mildew often is seen thru the sudden changes of atmospheric conditions.

By dusting of black or yellow sulphur will remedy this and destroy the germ from doing any further damage. Hybrid perpetual roses must not be allowed to make long useless growths, but they should be shortened to allow lateral breaks which mean autumnal flowers.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

Continued From Page One.

a better cause. "Gee! Ain't I glad that I'm single? Gee! Ain't I glad that I'm free?" when contemplating such injustice as this woman is suffering!

"Injustice"? I should think so! Is it logical to suppose that a woman with such a husband would be given credit anywhere?—even supposing she had the temerity to run up bills in her "stingy" husband's name? "Eight children—all gone from home but the youngest," and the mother still a servant without pay! Dignified position for a citizen of a free country? The nigger down South never experienced more complete slavery!

"The mills of the gods grind slowly"; but let us hope that, impelled by the force of votes for women, they will "grind exceeding small" such unjust laws. Personally, I'd like to see 'em do a little grinding on the carcases of the bullying brutes who take such advantage of the law's injustice!

* * *

I have been devouring an article from the Paris paper, La Science et la Vie, on the tactics of air fighting. Altho it is written in the most matter-of-fact style, it is thrilling beyond words. For instance, in explaining the necessity for every airman to be able to "loop the loop," it describes a certain reconnoitring flight in which a young lieutenant suddenly found himself, much to his surprise and annoyance, surrounded by six enemy planes—six! Four were about him in every direction, one above, and one below. His escape seemed impossible. But you know the saying: "Impossibilities are the half-hearted efforts of quitters." He couldn't go backwards, forwards, up or down—but he was no quitter! Instead of losing his nerve, his life, and his machine, he promptly "looped the loop" at incredible speed, right thru the swarm of Hun machines! When the machine was "right-side-up" again he was behind all six. He drove, lickity-split, into the group, firing his mitrailleuse as he went, and brought down two planes in quick succession. The others tarried not on the order of their going, but made an expeditious get-away, the French flyer-boy in hot pursuit. They outdistanced him, however, and he finally returned to the French lines, to congratulations upon his daring and skill.

At the time of the offensive at the Somme and Verdun these French machines formed a barrier thru which no German plane was able to break.

Some days ago I read an interview with Orville Wright, published in a New York paper. He said that, with enough machines to make such a barrier permanent all along the lines, it would be impossible for the Germans to carry on the war.

For the accuracy of their artillery fire and attacks of all kinds, they depend entirely upon maps made from bird's eye photographs taken from their scouting planes. It is obvious that, if it were impossible for them to make such maps they would be fighting blindly and be hopelessly handicapped.

The French machine attains a speed of one hundred miles an hour, and can rise a mile in seven minutes, descend when necessary almost vertically.

Sometimes the tremendous air pressure consequent upon this terrific speed breaks the wings—and it's all over with the machine and the man.

It is, perhaps, the most dangerous of all branches of the service—but, ye Gods!—the thrill of it! Fighting man to man up in the sky—your machine against his—your skill against his—your luck against his! I never resent so much the fact that nature has doomed me to wear petticoats, as when I read of battles in the air!

* * *

The German emperor—here we pause for two minutes' silent execration—has said that all Germans who have been made prisoners of war will receive the iron cross after the war, if they can prove that they did not surrender voluntarily. Since the beginning of the war, the British alone have captured 117,776 prisoners. Will the Germans have to put their big guns into the crucible to supply the demand for iron crosses? I wot not, in spite of these numbers—not if the prisoners tell the truth—supposing such a thing possible. Certainly not, if the German emperor (again curses!) could see the Fritz prisoners at work on the French railways wearing, according to a recent letter from France, "the smile that won't come off!"

* * *

The women's regiment that has recently been formed in Russia has, for some reason, received more respectful attention than did our women's home guard of mirthful memory. But the Russian women are armed for fighting the Hun, and will, no doubt, be kept too busy to spat among themselves!

The colors of the first detachment were blessed on July 5 in the square of St. Isaac's Cathedral at Petrograd. The women carried banners inscribed with the words: "Death is Better Than Shame." Their commanding officer is a woman who, as a commissioned officer, has already served at the front, and been wounded.

If these women soldiers are anything like the Russian women whom it has been my privilege to know, they will uphold the honor of womanhood, of their consecrated flag, and of Russia.

Yours,
Raggs.

FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.

The chief use then in man of that he knows
Is his pains-taking for the good of ...
Not fleshly weeping for our own made woes,
Not laughing from a melancholy gall,
Not hating from a soul that overflows
With bitterness, breath'd out from inward thrall;
But sweetly rather to ease, loose, or bind,
As need requires, this frail, fall'n human kind.
—Fulke Grenville, Lord Brooke.

Miss Janet B. Sutherland has completed her organization of women who will act as ambulance drivers in France. Each member of the organization will not only drive her own car, but will furnish and equip it for service.

From "The Sydney Bulletin"

THE BILL.
Satan: The time has come, I think!

Food, and Its Values To a Nation.

Endorsed by Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, City of Toronto.
E. Roy Bier, D.D.S., Editor.

HINTS TO BRAIN WORKERS.

I have said much about the diet of the poorer classes and this week I want to give a few hints on diet of brain-workers.

Under nutrition often leads to excitability of the nervous system. Many cases of neurasthenia, nervousness and hysteria are improved by a plentiful diet. The lack of phosphorous in the diet may be a great drawback to under nutrition of brain workers, and neurasthenics, etc. The nervous system cannot properly carry out its functions without sufficient quantity of phosphorous.

The phosphorous of the animal origin is more easily assimilated in the system than any other. One good source is obtainable in fresh fish. Fish is better than meat, according to Sigwoff, who says, "The salts of phosphorous are more readily assimilated from the fish than from meat and the phosphorous quantity in the body is therefore increased."

According to Balland "Fried Gudgeons" ccntain more than any other food. The natural substance containing .82 per cent. and .90 per cent. of phosphoroic acid thus more than twice the amount in meat. Jebbink says "small fish contai nmore pudein content than large fish." Balland tells us also that leguminous vegetables have a high content of phosphorous, but a considerable portion of this content passes thru the intestine unused when pure vegetable diet is partaken of.

In the experiment of Erkman, Hoist and others upon animals fed upon a food lacking in phosphorous, the animals died. Aron and Hodgson also show that monkeys fed upon such diet gradually weaken and die. The wealthier classes eat heavily of fine white bread. This is the poorest food in phosphorous known. Mark Twain, the American humorist one day wrote to a young writer of average ability "that he would do well, in his opinion, if he ate a whale every day, by which he means he would become a celebrated writer, as it was said fish had a stimulating effect upon the mental attributes." In any way fish is easily digested, and undigested food as heavy meats retard brain work.

Over Eating Bad.

When one overeats and digestion is difficult, more blood flows to digestive organs and less to the brain and hence mental exertions become laborious.

An insufficient diet causes the quality as well as the quantity of blood to suffer and the circulation to the brain is again affected and mental exertions become laborious. Moreover a great reduction of phosphorous takes place in undernutrition and this is proof enough that the brain will suffer.

Lorand says: "A starving school child puts a modern state administration to shame. Furthermore the poor student who has not enough to eat and who has a difficult problem to study, is one of the greatest reproaches to our civilization and culture.

If the state could only believe these things and see that the poorer children are well nourished even at the state's expense I believe the money would be returned many fold and we would not have to pay nearly as much for the maintainance of hospitals, workhouses, reformatories, and prisons as we do today.

The cretinous child should have a diet containing phosphorous and lime, as well as the thyroid treatment. The adult student whose mental faculties have become impaired might seek medical advice upon the same diet and be well repaid.

The diet of the brain worker should be well adapted for his work. When creative work is to be done, such as the formulating of new ideas, a meat and fish diet with eggs and green vegetables might be taken in rational quantities. For scholars, musician composers, who wish to elaborate some new ideas, such a diet with meat and fish once a day would be indicated.

When it is desired to carry out the details of an already established program and do this with a clear head and a quiet mind, a milk-egg vegetable diet with meat excluded, retaining the fish would be best. This diet should be largely a vegetable diet. For bookkeepers, cashiers, etc., who require accuracy will do well on a diet containing a little meat and largely vegetable diet. Their industry would far exceed those of the meat eaters, even the manager would do well on a milk egg vegetable diet and he might not lose nearly so much in his speculation, if any. To prove some of these things experiments have been performed on animals and man, and these are the conclusions of all larger men.

The hunting dog should be given meat daily to successfully perform his tasks. When deprived of such a diet becomes useless as a successful tracker and cannot scent out his game. The car-dog does better work on less meat and more carbohydrates. Therefore, phyhical work is largely carried on at the expense of carbohydrates and mental work cannot be accomplished without a sufficient supply of albumen, and according to Rubner albumen is the greatest producer of energy. It is, however, particularly difficult to generalize, but a mental worker must use moderation in eating and drinking. As a beverage rich in phosphorous I might suggest cocoa or a glass of milk with an egg in it.

Drinks and Beverages.

Water at meal time. To drink ice-water at meal time is bad for it checks the flow of gastric juices to the stomach. Chilled water causes the flow of gastric juices and often stimulates an appetite before meals or the appetite seems to come while we are eating if we take a drink of water just before eating. This may help the flow of gastric juices where the patient is neurasthenic and the mind fails to produce the flow of gastric juice. Mineral waters containing some form of carbonic gas are often used for this purpose.

Milk, is the most perfect food we have. It contains a well balanced ratio of proteins, carbohydrates and fats is highly nutritious for the infant and adult, for the sick, convalescent or healthy, and is easily digested.

Cocoa contains a large amount of phosphoric acid and other nutritive salts, is well digested, required milk and is given in hospitals to patients suffering from stomach or intestinal catarrh in preference to tea and coffee. Cocoa was brought into Spain by Columbus and the rich envoy took it as a presents to other European courts. Do not drink cocoa or chocolate in the presence of oxalic acid diathesis.

Coffee—Over indulgence in coffee and tea will cause a change in the tone of the blood vessels and a constant dilation of the vessels will cause bad effects. Yet when one longs for stimulation and does govern his appetite, coffee is an excellent stimulant, yet without nourishment, except for the milk and sugar we may take with it. The Arabian shepherd with his flock grazing upon the coffee bean, noticed they were always lively and active after grazing upon these beans. While coffee contains caffine 1.16 per cent. and tannic acid 4.56 per cent., which when taken in large quantities are injurious, we cannot condemn its use in these times of war when we have to draw upon our reserves of energy, strength, patience and contentment, and we can accomplish this sometimes with coffee, the drink the Mohammedans consider as a gift of God on account of their abstinence from alcohol. The finer the aroma the better the taste and stimulant. Distilled water also helps its taste. Restaurant frequenters are hardly ever served with fine tasting coffee, due to the fact that they make a supply lasting the whole day and deal out the black soup as it is required, its exhilarating effect is due to its caffine content, which excites the central nervous system. Owing to the increased blood pressure coffee should be forbidden where the patient suffers from arterio-sclerosis (hardening of artery walls). Coffee is not indicated in stomach troubles.

Tea—England is above all nations a tea-drinking nation, before the war all the large cog-wheels of industry and commerce came to a halt at 4 p.m. for the national drink of a cup of tea and then the labor was ensued. In England they drink strong tea, the Indian or Ceylon teas. Tea differs as is shown:

	Total Nitrogen.	Theine.	Tannic Substance.
Green tea...	4.72 p.c.	1.7 p.c.	16.8 p.c.
Black tea...	4.58 p.c.	2.3 p.c.	15.2 p.c.

and a large number of nutrient salts. To neutralize the tannic acid Roberts recommends that a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda be placed in the tea-cup. The taste is not affected he claims.

Tea contains a substance identical with caffeine called theine, this also has a stimulating effect upon the nervous system in many cases more so than caffeine. It should not be given to nervous persons any more than coffee, however, everyone cannot do without these drinks since they are injurious to certaince individuals, hence they should be diluted with milk, which also aids in the tannic acid being made less injurious.

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By Wearing

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WORN { OVER THE UNDERSHIRT. UNDER THE OVERSHIRT.
METAL PARTS GUARANTEED RUST-PROOF
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Look for the words "CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING" on the box.
THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED
HULL, CANADA

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

These are strenuous times for everybody. We are all living under a strain, both mental and physical.

The unaccustomed work in gardens, on farms, and in munition plants is discovering the weak spots in our physiques.

Many of us are finding that pains in the back and through the groins hinder us from doing good work, or as much work as we should, whereas the times require every ounce of energy we can give.

War Work Demands Health!

The reason for that sore back is really the kidneys, and nothing else. Work itself is healthful, tiring perhaps, but you should feel the better for it. What you need is Gin Pills. Just try one box and see how soon the pain in the back is relieved, and tired, swollen joints in the hands and feet are reduced.

Constipation is the usual running mate with Kidney and Bladder trouble. Gin Pills will relieve both in short order. If they fail we will refund your money. Gin Pills are sold by all dealers, 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

SANDY McSILLER

HIS VIEWS AND NEWS
BY ADDISON MANN

"O Woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light, quivering aspen made.
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Puffs of hot wind fanned Sandy McSiller's glistening face as he crept wearily round the end of the house after a hard day's work in the garden. The atmosphere was like an oven; the woodwork of the verandah was hot to the touch. He mounted the steps gingerly after cleaning his feet with distressing thoroneps on the scraper and mat combined which adorned the front entrance. Reaching for the newspaper that a tiny boy had just tossed deftly over the rail, he looked darkly at the front door and the parlor window. It had been a day of domestic strife. Even now if he listened intently he heard, or thought he could hear, shrill admonitions floating in gusts from the kitchen. Sandy dropped limply into a verandah chair, and turned eagerly to the greater problems of a world war.

"Percival Roberts, come here this minute! How often have I told ye to stay in front of yer own house? Just keep away from that man McSiller."

Sandy squirmed as the ears of Percival Roberts McQueen were boxed, and his twin brother bellowed in sympathy. Everything drooped with the heat; the leaves of the maple trees in the boulevard had turned over and hung limply. A thunderstorm was overdue.

Click! The screen door behind him opened suddenly; Kirsty towered over him, pointing an accusing finger at a spot of earth that marred the shining grey verandah floor.

"How often have I telt ye to clean yer feet afore ye come up on the verandah?"

Sandy stared at it in amazement.

"That's funny," he said. "I wis maist parteeclar to——"

"Funny! It's funny, is it?" Kirsty's scorn was withering. "Funny that I clean an', clean, an' you jist gang aroond an' dirty things. I wonder ye're no ashamed to sit there like a sweep, an' that woman McQueen lookin' at ye."

"Hoots woman! What has she got to do wi't?"

"Dinna 'hoots woman' me! It's no surprisin' that yer manners are terrible when ye have sic neebors. That woman, McQueen, disna set foot in this hoose again; an' just let me catch ye speakin' to her gomeril o' a man!"

"The man's aricht," said Sandy. "He's no just breelliant, but he disna fly into tantrums an' misca' his neebors."

"Oh, he disna, does he? O no! abody's perfect, but yer ain wife.

With this parting shot Kirsty banged into the house and Sandy breathed again.

"Ma conscience!" he ejaculated.

* * * * * * * *

Before Geordie McQueen reached the home stretch on McSphiells Boulevard that evening he was surprised to find Sandy McSiller enjoying a quiet smoke seated on a pile of bricks in front of a half-built house.

"Hulloa Sandy! What's the matter the nicht? Ye're surely far frae hame?"

"Just tantrums. Geordie — tantrums!"

"Ye don't mean to say they're still at it?"

"I wadna go thru anither day like this for a' the gold in Klondike," replied Sandy. "The amazin' thing is, that if you or I were to tak seeck noo, they wad sit up at nicht and work their fingers to the bone to mak us comfortable."

"But what did it start aboot, Sandy. What is the trouble?"

"Guidness kens. I think—ay, mebbe it was that—ain o' your youngsters coupit a boxie o' airth on oor front steps, an' Mrs. McQueen cam oot as Kirsty was gien him a ragin'."

"He should hae gotten a lickin', the wee rascal!" said Geordie.

"Havers man, havers!—jist a bairn—they maun play—maun play."

Sandy smoked reflectively.

"Weel, what's to be done aboot it?" asked Geordie.

"It beats me athegither. Weemin are no logical. Me an' you noo. We can argue aboot a thing wi'oot quarrelin'. Mebbe it's jist the heat of course. This last twa days wad drive onybody mad."

Geordie stared gloomily at the brick pile.

"Well! weel!" said Sandy, after an oppressive silence. "Ye'd better be gettin' hame. I'll follow later. They'd flee into hysterics if we cam up the road thegither the nicht."

Shortly after his brother in affliction disappeared round the bend, a sudden gust of wind and a few large drops of warm rain warned Sandy that home with its jars would be a drier place than the brick pile. He shook the ashes out of his pipe and marched off.

* * * * * * * *

Rain had been falling in torrents for several hours; thunder rolled and crashed like a heavy bombardment. Kirsty's wrath evaporated rapidly as great flashes of lightning lit up the house every few seconds. The power failed, and the light went out. She crept to the cha ir nearest her good man. Sandy enjoyed this unspoken acknowledgment of male protection.

As the storm slackened in force for a few seconds, they heard someone rapping at the front door.

"Wha can that be?" said Kirsty, nervously clinging to her protector.

"Hoots, lassie! What are ye faird aboot? I'll go an' see."

Sandy opened the door; a flash of lightning gleamed whitely on Geordie McQueen's face for an instant.

"I'm sorry to trouble ye so late," he said, "but the twins are terrible seeck; Jessie's nearly oot o' her mind. Wad Mrs. McSiller come an' look at them? I was just goin' for the doctor, but I wish somebody was wi' her."

Sandy hesitated. Before he could reply Kirsty gripped his arm convulsively.

"Get my waterproof!" she said.

Three minutes later she was bending over two little curly heads in an attic bedroom in McQueen's house. A candle in their father's hand cast long shadows on the walls. Sandy looked at them sympathetically over the foot of the bed. Mrs. McQueen had been crying.

"Look at them!" she said. "Look at them! an' they're been sick ye never saw the like."

The little rosy cheeks were blotched with purple patches. Both of them looked feverish, and stared tearfully at the visitors.

Kirsty drew her handkerchief gently across one little face.

"Goodness me! it's paint—no, it's juice. It's a guid lickin' they need, the lambs; they've been eatin' raw beet-root."

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

A SUMMER HOTEL FOR BIRDS

Have you—if you are so fortunate as to possess an attic—an old dolls' house, stored away in it? If so, there is no need to let it lies in seclusion, unused and unappreciated, for a very good end may be awaiting it. Why not turn it into a summer hotel for birds? It would probably take but little time and labor to make the necessary alteration to turn it into a most palatial mansion, a hotel de luxe for the feathered inhabitants of the gardens. A few more partitions, to make a number of small rooms in the interior, the opening of windows on all sides, and the house is ready to be set up.

One such dolls' house, outgrown by its owner, was put out in the garden of her summer home and attached to a limb of a huge oak tree, not so high up but that it could be easily seen. There were many birds in that neighborhood, and it was not long before the new hotel was discovered and well patronized. The preliminary advertising consisted in placing food-crumbs and seeds and bits of lettuce and such delicacies—as near to it as possible. It was a pretty dolls' house, with many windows and a broad veranda across the front, and it added quite a decorative touch to the garden.

Another outgrown dolls' dwelling was moved to the top of a summer house in a garden. This house, a rustic affair, was covered with fragrant honeysuckle. It was an extremely popular haunt with many birds; so when their hotel was erected upon its roof, they took possession of it at once and kept it filled to capacity, as the theatrical folk say, and paid a generous rent for it with their music.

PREVENTORIUM IS CHILDREN'S HAVEN

Continued From Page One.

children make good use of their opportunities goes without saying.

Accommodates Fifty.

The main part of the plant accommodates fifty. On the day of the call there were forty-seven children in residence, but an addition of three were expected the next day which would bring the number up to the full complement. Here again everything was found to be spotless and system seemed to be the watchword that oiled the machinery. In addition to sun verandahs where the children sleep, the schoolroom with equipment as in any of the outside schools, dining-room, kitchen laundry, shower-baths of the latest and best, lockers above and below, where each little boy and girl has individual possession and general neatness is assured. Much of the sewing of garments for the children is done by various chapters, among which the Chateauguay Chapter stands out prominently.

In one of the rooms a young blue-frocked nurse was busy making up the children's clothes into bundles, so many wee garments and stockings to each, and as we stood for a moment in this sanctum, we heard of the pleasure of the kiddies when the weekly distribution of bundles took place. We heard, too, on the way out of the love of the children for Nurse Bethune who is most popular with her little charges.

"Have you any special treatment or do you give them any medicine," Miss Fraser was asked.

"No, just plenty of good food, lots of bread and butter and as much milk as they will drink. We get sixty quarts of milk every day. This, with lots of fresh air, is about all."

But there is more than this. There is kind treatment and special attention under which dull listless children develop and the energy of over restless bones is diverted into channels, which tend to normal healthy childhood. The usual stay of a child in the house is six months, but this is not arbitrary, some remaining for a much shorter period and others over that term.

The main building is the old Boultbee homestead, which was bought by Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, who gave it in charge to the Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The fact that Mrs. Gooderham is president of the National Chapter and that the Order in Toronto had, thru the Heather Club Chapter, been interested for some time in tubercular children, doubtless accounts for the munificence of the donor turning in the direction in which it did. The preventorium will become the property of the Municipal Chapter when an endowment of sixty thousand, two-thirds of which are now at hand, is complete. All gifts of this kind carry with them much in the nature of a benefaction, but the gift of the Preventorium is almost immeasurable in its value, when its work as a life-saver is estimated.

Among the present inmates are several children of soldiers. Two of one family are motherless, their mother's sickness bringing their father home on furlough, and in leaving to again go overseas, he gave the children to be cared for exactly as Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. W. R. Riddell think best. With the assurance that the best thought would be given the matter, the father returned well satisfied to the trenches.

In addition to the superintendent, Miss Fraser, the staff includes Miss McKay, the model housekeeper of the establishment, and the devoted nurses, Falkingham, Bethune, Chapin, Love and Phillips. There is a board of men and women, besides a medical staff, which includes eight names, among which is that of Dr. V. W. McCormack, the daily visitor, whose good offices draw down praises innumerable upon his head, but for which he receives "not a single cent."

The tops of practically all vegetables except potatoes are very wholesome and economical food, and form an excellent alternative to the vegetables more commonly in use. The tops should be cooked like other green vegetables, and the addition of a little margarine improves them a great deal.

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Boy Who Loved Out-doors

There once lived a man who thought springtime the most beautiful season of the year. His name was Camille Corot. . . . He used to talk to the birds. They seemed to sing more more sweetly when he came into the woods.

Camille Corot was born in Paris in 1796. His father was a tradesman. Everything was very cosy in the Corot home. The father did well in his trade, so he had plenty of money to make his family comfortable, write Olive B Horne and Katharine L. Scobey, in their "Stories of Great Artists."

In the summer time the Corot family did not stay in Paris. They had a pretty little home in the country. Near the house was a large pond. Camille was always glad to leave the hot, dusty streets of Paris. It was so cool and shady under the trees by the pond.

Camille's full name was Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. Children in France often have as many names as that. In the seven years of his school life, our little friend was always called Camille. We, too, shall call him by that name.

When summer came each year, how glad Camille was to put away his books. It seemed good to be with his father and mother once more. Soon after the close of school, the whole family went to the country. Then, indeed, was the boy happy. He knew all the trees about the country home. They were his friends. The birds, the flowers, the pure air, and blue skies, all gave him pleasure.

He spent the whole day out-of-doors. When it grew dark, he was sorry to go into the house. When all the family were asleep, he used to sit by the open window in his room. What beautiful pictures he saw in the outside world!

Sometimes Camille sat for hours watching the silvery moon travel across the skies. He fancied that the moon was a shepherdess and that the fleecy white clouds were her sheep. Often the wind drove the clouds far apart. Then he would wonder if the shepherdess could ever get her flock together again.

All was so still at night. Nothing could be heard but the rustling of the leaves. Then the little dreamer at the window fancied that the trees were whispering secrets to one another. . . .

When Camille was 17, he became a clerk in a dry goods store. His father hoped that he would like the trade. He wished his son to be a rich cloth merchant some day.

Camille did not like to stay in the store all day. He was happier out-of-doors where he could hear the birds sing. On his holidays he used to take long walks. He wandered along the banks of the river and out into the fields and woods.

When he was about 20 years old he began to draw the things he saw on his walks. Then it was that the merchant saw his counters covered with papers. Then it was that Camille used every spare moment for drawing. He wished that he might work with a brush instead of a yardstick.

He always carried a sketch-book in his pocket when he went walking. He filled the pages with drawings of trees and flowers. He made sketches of the river winding thru the meadows and of the soft, fleecy clouds. He set up an easel in a corner of his bedroom. He spent many pleasant hours there. He filled in his sketches with color.

Young Corot made friends with an artist. This friend helped Corot with his drawing. The artist taught Corot how to mix colors. He showed him how to lay on the paint.

Now Corot wished to leave the cloth merchant's shop. His father at first was unwilling. At last he gave his consent. How happy Corot was that he no longer had to measure cloth and tie up bundles!

The first day he was free Corot took his easel and brushes, and started off to paint. He was crossing a bridge. He saw the city in the distance. He thought: "How beautiful that looks! I'll make a picture of it."

Corot was well liked in his father's shop. The girls who worked there ran down to the bridge to watch him paint. "Look, Rosa," said one, "see the shadows in the water. Is not Camille a wonderful artist?" . . .

Landscapes were just what Corot enjoyed painting more than anything else.

COMMON SENSE FOR VACATIONS

Business Girl Seeking Rest and Repose Leaves Worries Home.

While many business girls have already enjoyed a vacation from their duties, the vast majority of working persons are usually granted leave of absence during the months of July and August. Anyone who is eagerly looking forward to her vacation as to where she shall go and what frocks she shall decide to take with her, should, in the midst of her roseate planning, stop a minute and consider the project from a common sense viewpoint.

Any young woman who thinks of turning night into day while she is away from her duties, who looks forward to her vacation as an opportunity for continuous dancing or running around will not only fail to derive any benefit from her trip or outing, but will feel more fatigued when she returns to her work than she felt before leaving it.

Girls who labor for their living live in a world entirely different from the young woman whose parents have an over supply of this earth's good things.

Some business girl long and sigh after the big, popular pleasure resorts, as far removed from their pocketbook as the sky is from the earth. On the other hand, if they are sensible young women they will put envy out of their minds, recognize their financial limitations and select a place within their means.

The woman who hopes to build up new strength, whose ambition is to return to her work feeling more "fit" and capable will see to it that a certain period of each free day is given over to absolute rest. True, every normal, life-loving girl delights in a certain amount of legitimate pleasure, but only a very foolish one will devote every hour of her vacation days to the search for it.

As far as the dress question is concerned the wise young business woman is she who leaves her finery at home. Washable sport frocks are considered good form for almost any occasion during the summer season, except perhaps the dance or evening entertainment. And at any resort which is suitable to the pocketbook of the average business girl a simple dainty lingerie frock is most fitting.

Volumes have been written on the folly of girls making friends too freely while away from their homes on a vacation trip, yet a certain class of young women are always ready to accept attentions from any man whom they may meet at a summer resort.

True, many fine, honorable men go on vacation outings; they need rest and recreation like the rest of us, but on the other hand, there are men always to be found at every seashore and mountain resort who are not so honorable and who are not by any means what they represent themselves to be. Unfortunately, it is this latter class that often attract and are foolishly encouraged by these misguided girls.

It is not at all necessary to be either loud or boisterous to have a good time.

While away on your trip be properly introduced to the persons around you. Do not take any one too seriously, as time tests friendship like everything else. Do not talk about yourself, your affairs or your employer's business. Have a good time in the right way and see to it that your sister or the chum who is with you has as good a time as you do.

Miss Elizabeth Harding, daughter of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, whose engagement is announced to Frederick H. Prince, Jr., who is a brother of the late Norman Prince of the French Aviation Corps.

No Sir, Never Again

BY JAS. SKELTON.

Enthusiasm is a great driving force. So is great expectations Together they are wonderful—a combination not uncommon. Most to be found in the ordinary or garden variety of householder they accomplish wonders each spring, dragging lazy fathers of families out of their beds in the rose lights of early dawns to work like slaves in their backyard gardens, and keepin them at it in the evenings until the mosquitoes drive them in. Since men slept in caves and the tops of trees, enthusiasm and great expectations have been doing this; and it is rather wonderful that despite the discouragements of drought, blight, frost, bugs, mildew and just plain bad luck the same enthusiasm and the same great expectations will move a man to the same effort each succeeding spring.

But this spring along came another motivating force—a terribly urgent one. Food production, or famine! People stood aghast. Some of them—a majority, perhaps — do not sense it yet; just as many of us were unable for months after the outbreak of war to realize the huge fact. But in the matter of food production an immense number of men and women heard and took heed; and as a result there are in every city and town and village thruout Canada and the United States backyards and corner lots blossoming with the promise of plenty. What all these intensive farms will produce in the aggregate it would be hard to estimate. But it is conceivable that they may represent a doubling of the average crop of such commodities as beans and potatoes. And what they may mean to humanity in this war-racked world during the season between this harvest and the next who can tell!

Apart, however, from the heroic, what an extremely useful purpose will be served by all this back-to-the-land activity! Many a man who had never turned over a sod before has had his hands hardened, his muscles developed, his appetite sharpened, his eyesight cleared, his brain swept, his whole body and soul and spirit cleaned and renovated by this summer's labor. He'll be a better man next winter than his lazy, selfish competitor.

And not the least of the benefits of the movement will be that having to do with the better understanding which a city man acquires in this way of the farmers' problems; his laborious days, disappointments, rewards and peculiar independence. And when the war is over will we revert to the ways of former days, when we bought from the wagon or the store? When we shoaled out our good money for stale, flat and unprofitable green stuff which anyone can duplicate in his own backyard, only ever so much nicer? No, sir? Never! Never again! We're wise!

After a room has been painted an excellent way to remove the smell of the paint is to place a pail of water to which has been added a few slices of a raw onion in the room and leave it there over night. Keep the doors and windows closed and the smell will be entirely gone by morning.

Try it Iced (delicious)

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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.

ROMANCE AND HISTORY IN STORY OF KINGSTON

How Frontenac Was Successful in His Mission, and the Development of the Landing Place to What Is Now a Flourishing City.

(Concluded from last week.)

Compared with the rest of this new country, Kingston is old, and some of her old shacks of houses denote that she is very ancient. On the other hand, there are some very comfortable homes and palatial residences to be found in the Limestone City. The old residences of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright and other such men who have made history are interesting old places to visit. The remains of these men lie up in Cataraqui Cemetery (three miles from Kingston), but their deeds will live on to honor their native city. They are gone, but their monuments denote that Kingston, good old Kingston, has produced some nation builders.

There is not, perhaps, a city in central Canada that has such an ideal location. It is almost at the extreme east end of the beautiful lake and where it joins the St. Lawrence. Kingston might properly be called the gateway of the Thousand Islands. Thousands of tourists and excursionists pass the port on a holiday jaunt each week during the summer months from the upper lake ports to Montreal or thru the islands. The Cataraqui River, which is now the southern end of the Rideau Canal, connects the city with the Dominion capital. To the west the clear waters of Lake Ontario unobstruct the view to the horizon. Some three miles to the south is seen the pretty and also productive Wolfe Island. It is some 20 miles long and a great many splendid farms produce a good living to those who will work them. The pleasure seeker often makes an excursion trip there to fish, etc.; others prefer to take a trip up the Rideau, to the Bay of Quinte, or perhaps across the lake to the American town of Cape Vincent. Also commercially Kingston is excellently located. Its harbor is alive with fleets of vessels bringing down grain from the upper lakes. All the largest steamers, pleasure or freight, plying on the St. Lawrence and the eastern end of the lake call at the port. Three lines of railway, the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, provide excellent railway facilities.

Industrial Centre.

As a manufacturing centre the city is not to be forgotten. The largest mercantile concern is the Canadian Locomotive Co., which turn out scores of large mogul engines, which are now running all over Canada. There is also a knitting mill, textile mill, a tannery, two drydocks, a foundry, two grain elevators, two flour mills and iron smelter. In the little village of Portsmouth, which adjoins the city and soon will be part of it, are to be seen the provincial penitentiary and Rockwood Asylum. The village has a history of its own, and as it was intended to be what its namesake is in England, its name came from the same place. But its early shipbuilders were a failure, with the result that it is still a very small village, and only in name does it follow in the "footsteps" of the great English seaport. It is said that the ships built there were not according to specifications, and were therefore unsatisfactory. Thus Portsmouth, which is no larger today than it was twenty years ago, is still famous for its large penitentiary and its big hospital for the insane.

A Military Town.

From the time that Count Frontenac built his fort there, in 1673, until the present, Kingston has always been a military centre. Years prior to the present war, a permanent force was quartered there. At the present it is the headquarters of the third military division, which includes eastern Ontario. Major-General Hemming commands. All over Canada the name of Barriefield has been famous for its military camp. Every June, in peace times, some 3000 men from various parts of the district congregated there and spent about ten days under canvas.

As an educational centre Kingston ranks high. In war time everything military takes precedence over things civil, and so the Royal Military College is now looked upon as the chief school of learning. However, its reputation now, and long before the war, is first class. It has sent out into the world some very fine specimens of Canadian soldiers. Cadets come from far and near to imbibe its teaching.

A much wider field is covered by Queen's University, which also enjoys a wide and distinguished reputation. It was founded in 1840 and the late Principal Grant was one of its chief foundation stones. In many places and many walks of life there are to be found graduates of Queen's. Proud is he who is able to claim her Alma Mater. The Regiopolis College is a Roman Catholic institution and is yet small. Kingston has a very good collegiate institute, a business college and a government dairy school. The public and separate schools compare favorably with those of other places.

Ecclesiastical Landmarks.

An old city must of necessity have old churches. St. George's Anglican and St. Mary's Roman Catholic are among the oldest and each have their own interesting historical associations.

There are four Anglican edifices, four Methodist, three Presbyterian, two Congregational, one Roman Catholic and one Baptist. Among Kingston's beautiful public buildings, which adorn the already pretty city, is the striking structure, the city hall. Its massive Doric columns and its splendid architectural design, present a very inviting approach to the city from the water front. Of similar design is the court house also facing the water front from another direction, looking towards Macdonald Park. It must be remembered that Kingston has a water front on three sides.

Since 1850 the city has owned an up-to-date water work system. The supply is pumped from Lake Ontario a half-mile distant, to mains and a stand-pipe reservoir of a capacity of 626,000 gallons. It stands upon an elevation above the lake. Two hundred and sixty hydrants and 4093 services are supplied with a power of from 50 to 80 pounds. The consumption is 2,500,000 gallons. It cost $55,000 to build the plant in the first place and the distribution system caused another outlay of $275,000. The cost of maintenance is $15,000, but it produces a revenue of $46,000. Consumers pay from 6 to 48 cents per 1000 gallons and flat rates are from $3.75 upwards.

While a few consider the street car service slow, it is entirely adequate for the city and the company give a very good service. The jitneys have not attacked the town, yet but private motor cars are in abundance. The city boasts of several paved streets and in many other ways it is entirely modern. It is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen. Like other places of a similar size it has all other necessary civic departments.

In round figures the population is about 20,000, which is an evident fact that the city has not grown very fast. It has favorable conditions and if it has not size it has quality in more ways than one. There is a feeling of optimism now and if this was more widespread among its residents, the oldest city in Upper Canada would be a much larger place than it is at present.

NOVELTIES IN BREAD.

Altho the Germans are making war bread out of all kinds of materials, they will have to go a long way before they invent an entirely new kind of bread. Beans, peas, maize and other substances have been mixed with wheat or rye in the past.

Mashed potatoes, mixed with wheat or maize flour, were used by poor people on the continent years before the war broke out. Rice flour makes yellow bread, while the chestnut bread that forms the chief food of the Corsican mountaineers is very digestible, agreeable to taste, and keans fresh more than a fortnight.

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THE WORLD WINDOW

Kaiser Still Fights For Autocracy and Throne.

What has transpired of the policy of Germany since the new chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, took office, indicates that no real change has occurred in the temper of the Kaiser and his following. There has been since the Russian revolution a demand for more democratic administration in Germany. But this is the one thing that Kaiserism, junkerism, militarism, will not brook. Dr. Michaelis is apparently a less scrupulous man than the late chancellor, or at least he is blunter and less inclined to sugar-coat his pills. He gives little encouragement to democratic Germans, and it is surmised that President Wilson's intimation that America would be willing to treat with the German nation, but not with a Hohenzollern has had its effect in stiffening the resolution of the German war party. The Kaiser is now fighting for his own life and that of his dynasty. In the great world arena of conflict his gladiatorial effort has failed to please, and the thumbs of the spectators all signal down. Nothing remains, then, but some phenomenal coup which will please his own complaining subjects, silence their grumbling, and give him control over his enemies. This, however, is not possible. The best that Chancellor Michaelis could do was to make a speech and attempt to put a new face on the old frauds. Premier Lloyd George made a short work of this plan to discount a military situation which grows worse every day.

* * * * *

German People Must Choose Peace or War.

With respect to the war, Premier Lloyd George went to the heart of the matter when he said: "Whatever manner of government they choose to have rule over them is entirely the business of the German people themselves. But what manner of government we can trust to make peace with—that is our business. Democracy has not its guarantee of peace, and if you cannot get it in Germany, then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute." Whether this be taken as a threat or a prophecy or a plain statement of fact there is no consolation in it for the Kaiser nor for the pacifists who—good easy men—still insist that in lending money to strangers it is wisest to do without notes or security. It may be this passage to which Dr. Michaelis takes special exception, tho it is indirectly he does so. In a recent statement to a large number of newspaper men summoned to Beslin for the purpose, he declared that the Entente Allies have in view the conquest of territory, the enslavement of Germany, and, generally, the overthrow and subjugation of those quiet, innocent and peaceably disposed people, the Prussians. The speech is intended, of course, for consumption in Germany, and possibly also for seditious purposes in Russia, but it is rather ridiculous for the violator of Belgium and Luxembourg, the despoiler of Serbia and Roumania, to talk of French plans of conquest. Conquest is the last thing France dreams of. But protection she and the other nations must have from the militarist autocrats. A genuinely democratic government in Germany would afford all the guarantee of peace that the Allies require, but failing that there must be some barrier like the Rhine between Western Europe and war. The Chancellor, in spite of President Wilson's speech, still gives no evidence of knowing that the struggle is between autocracy and democracy, not between Germany and France or other nations.

* * * * *

War Was Decided by the Kaiser on July 5, 1914.

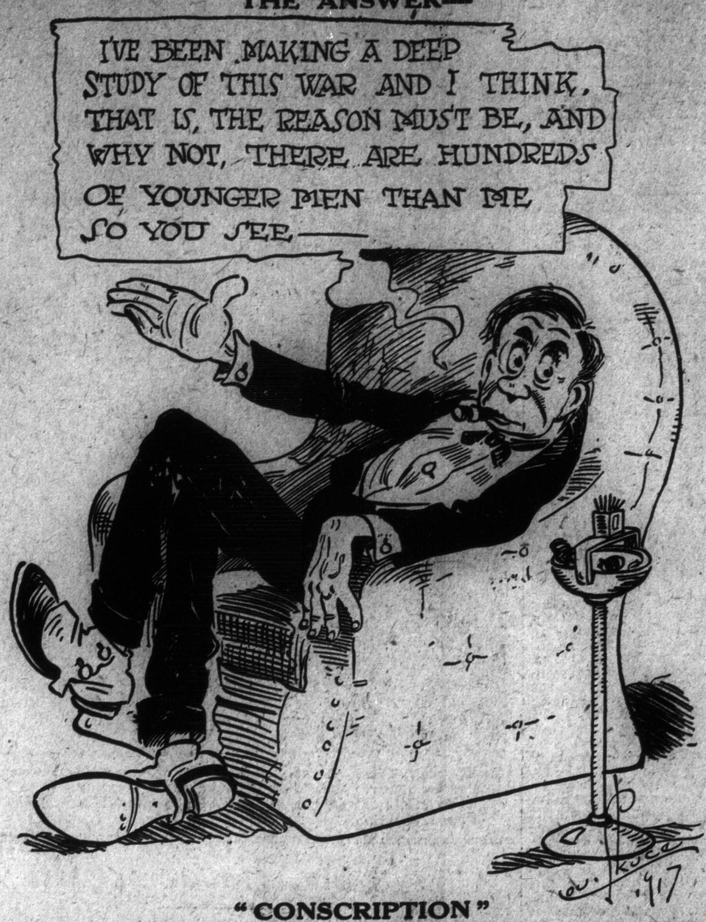
No doubt the real cause of Dr. Michaelis' communication to the newspaper men was not Premier Lloyd George's speech, nor France's "lust for conquest," but the revelation by The Times a couple of days before the chancellor's keyhole account of the proceedings of the French Chamber. The Times charges that the allusion in Representative Haase's speech in the Reichstag, on or about July 19, inst., to the meeting of July 5, 1914, covers an extraordinary depth of turpitude in the German Government. The events of that July are still for the most part subterranean, but it is impossible that policies so fraught with evil to humanity shall not yet be probed to the utmost, and their origin and creators revealed to the world. Much has hitherto been felt to depend on the occurrences of July 28, when the chancellor hastily summoned to Potsdam, took council with the Kaiser. They definitely determined the fate of Europe at that meeting, and set in motion the long train of tragedy. It now appears that a policy previously determined upon was then only ratified and confirmed. Three weeks earlier, on July 5, there was a meeting at Potsdam of the Kaiser, Bethmann von Hollweg, Tirpitz, Falkenhayn, von Stumm, Archduke Frederick and Holizendorff. Jagow and Moltke were not present. It was at this meeting that the Austrian ultimatum was decided upon, in terms to which it was known that Serbia and Russia could not submit, with the necessity of war as a consequence. Having settled this and set the train, the Kaiser left on a holiday in Norway, a ruse to lull the powers into unsuspecting quiet. It is known that the German reserves in America were called out about this time, showing that mobilization had then been decided upon. No wonder Sir Edward Grey's plea for a conference was refused by the Kaiser.

* * * * * * * *

Pacifists Usually Back Wrong Horse.

Our pacifist friends still urge us not to fight. In the face of the known facts and the duplicity they reveal their stupidity is difficult enough to understand. But when corroboration of this conspiracy against the peace of the nations is laid before the nations, as in due time it will, the pacifists will be in the same case as when, during the war in heaven, Michael and his Angels warring with the rebels, were interrupted by a pacifist deputation, which submitted the iniquity of war and of taking up arms to be unworthy of the high archangelic dignity, and called for a peace conference. This must have been about the time Lucifer was on the point of starting on his nine days' fall, as Milton relates it. While war is highly obnoxious to a pacifist, nothing really revolts him like a complete victory over the transgressors. We can imagine who inspired the pacifist delegation on that occasion, and how innocently they accepted the plausible generalities. It was Michael, undoubtedly, with his "preparedness," and his well-known pugnacity, that had forced the strife, would be the contention. It is thus the Russians have been bedevilled by all sorts of German secret agents who have almost succeeded in wrecking, not only the democratic revolution, but the European alliance against Germany. The head of this conspiracy is evidently Lenine, who was rushed across Germany from Switzerland shortly after the revolution. Another agent is Parvus, alias Belfand, a Russian Jew, a Social-Democrat, who had trouble over the party funds, and has since been in Germany. Haase, the German Social-Democrat is on his trail also. It is strange that the pacifists prefer to follow these traitors rather than Kerensky, or Venizelos, or Wilson, or Lloyd George.

THE ANSWER—



"CONSCRIPTION"

HERE AND THERE RAMBLINGS

By PETER QUINCE.

The War and Its Aid To Mechanics.

The much quoted saying that its an ill-wind that blows no one any good has often been quoted in connection with the war. Whatever advantages may accrue to humanity as a result of its having been fought, there is no doubt but that tremendous forward strides in the science of mechanics will prove to have been made during its continuance when once the fighting is over, and the world has time to look about and take stock of the greatly changed conditions of things. The most spectacular advances have, of course, been made in aviation and aviation machinery. There can be no doubt but that aviation, as a direct result of the war, has come to stay as a regularly and generally recognized industry as stable as the automobile industry was in pre-war days. A very little while after the war is ended, privately owned airplanes will be crisscrossing our skies in all directions, and regular mail, and probably even passenger routes will be established between the large cities. In those days it will be a matter of three hours between Toronto and Montreal. At the longest, a man sending a letter from one of these cities to the other will receive an answer the next morning. If the letter carries a special delivery stamp he will, no doubt, receive his answer the same day. And the same thing may practically be said of the mail service between Toronto and New York. One of these days, too, air-traveling machines patterned something like the zeppelins, will be carrying passengers and mails over the Atlantic.

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While tremendous advances in aviation have followed upon the use of flying machines by the fighting armies, the automobile industry has also received its share of impetus from the war. Most of the world's finest cars have hitherto been built in Europe, and it is safe to say that all the European factories have been put to the supreme test. Certainly the rough usage, accorded all motor vehicles in war work must have brought out all the weak points, and no doubt these have been corrected as they became known. The world will not know what mechanical and constructive advances have been made in this connection until after the war is over. We do know that production has been tremendously speeded up by the European manufacturers. Standardization has been introduced into their factories to an extent never before thought of. When the war is over this increased production by individual manufacturers of trucks and motor cars will, naturally, continue to a large extent, and when metal, and perhaps labor prices get back to something like their normal level, we shall probably see a considerable reduction in the prices of the products as compared with those ruling before the war.

* * *

Chaos in Russia and the Women Who Are Fighting.

The news cables from Russia present to the newspaper reader but little that enables him to intelligently understand just how chaotic conditions there have been ever since the revolution first broke. It is quite evident, however, that those who hope for anything like a speedy return to normal conditions are, to say the least, doomed to somewhat prolonged disappointment. According to those who have been in Russia during the past few weeks, Petrograd continues to be a seething political pot, and as is said by one writer, the day's work of too many of the population, after having spent the necessary six to nine hours standing in line to obtain daily bread, is attendance at political meetings which are being held by the hundreds in every part of the city on behalf of about as many conflicting shades of political opinion as there are meetings. The Russian loves speeches and speechifying. He will at any time leave his work for that sort of thing, and it is evident the present turmoil is giving him ample opportunity to glut to the full his appetite in this direction. With so much of that sort of thing going on it is no wonder the Kerensky government has had but small chance to impress its claims to recognition upon the reasonableness of the people.

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Women are taking a prominent part in these meetings. One is not used to associating the women of Russia with public demonstrations, but it is evident they are playing their full part in the drama now going forward. We have heard of the regiment of women and the work it has already performed. The history of the formation of this regiment is evidence that a large section of the thinking populace is solidly behind the present government. The idea first arose in the Okhta district, where the women speakers have been particularly prominent. The women of that district, and evidently of many others, began to have serious apprehensions as to what might happen them if the Germans got full sway in Russia. They had been taught what to expect by the experiences of those parts of Russia that had been overrun. They saw their retreating army failing in the first duty of men and citizens, that of defending women and children, and the country from a truculent foe, and they began to agitate for the formation of female fighting units. Many meetings and much agitation finally resulted in government acquiescence, and the formation of women's regiments was begun. Under the regulations made, girls and young women, and the mothers of young children must stay at home. Fighting amazons must be selected from women whose situation in life leaves them untramelled. Nor do they actually insist upon killing German men. "We can do nine-tenths of the work needed in the rear of the fighting front," they say, "and we have learnt of late how important it is to have the rear lines in good order. We shall not go on drunken debauches, pillaging the country-side, destroying the hopes of daily bread for the future and ruining the country."

* * *

Women having the qualifications laid down have volunteered quite largely, and it is stated that if enough do not come forward later on, the government will be asked to introduce a compulsory female service law. "If the men cannot manage things better than they are doing, it is quite time we had a try," appears to be the women's fundamental idea in this movement. Somehow, that seems very like what the suffragettes were saying in England before the war.

Michaelis, the Kaiser's New Chancellor.

The past month has brought prominently into the limelight of the world's stage, Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new German chancellor. In his recently assumed position he represents the powers that have in their keeping much that stands for the cessation or prolongation of the war, and it is natural there should be a world-wide curiosity as to what manner of man he is. It is true, of course, that he is the kaiser's man, or at least the man of the powerful pro-war party in Germany that is credited with complete mastery over the war-lord himself. However true this may be, it is also true that a consideration of his characteristics and ability may enable one to form some sort of judgment as to what may be expected of him. One who knows Michaelis well does not believe he is a creature of the crown prince. Quoted in The New York Times, the authority says the appointment of the new chancellor is a concession and a long step towards the democratization of Germany, and he goes on to state that part of Michaelis' task is to provide Germany with a new form of government fashioned after that of England. We shall all know much more of that a few years hence.

Michaelis is the son of a clergyman, and all his life has been considered to be himself a very devout man. He was born in Hayman, Silesia, and has been looked upon as a quiet, efficient, but not brilliant official. He took his work as he took his religion, seriously, and never was he known to unbend or to leave his work for amusement's sake. Like all others who enter government work in Germany he studied law, and successfully passed his examinations. He held several government positions of steadily increasing importance, later becoming under secretary of finance. He traveled extensively, having for some time taught school in Tokio at one of the German-Japanese schools there. During the present war he, for a time, held the post of food controller, and he undertook the great task of feeding the German nation, and conserving its supplies in the thoro way he had done everything else. One feature about him that is worth remembering is that in this position as in others, he brooked no interference. If he carries this method of doing business into his present task he is occasionally likely to find himself face to face with some strenuous moments.

It will be remembered that his speech to the reichstag, made when he first assumed power, was a distinct disappointment to the world outside of the Germanic allies. It read as tho all thought of compromise toward the democratically inclined political thinkers of Germany had to be swept away. More than anything else it looked as tho the old forces of junkerism were still supremely in control. The same authority quoted above says this is by no means so. He says Michaelis is a worker, not a talker, and that the new chancellor is looking towards this year effecting a peace that will be acceptable to all the belligerents. It is claimed his appointment means that Germany will seek peace without either indemnity or territorial gain, and the same authority seems to believe that Germany will get this peace in September of this year. It is only fair to state here that the man quoted is a German-American, and that it is altogther likely he is very badly informed upon the intentions of the allies in this connection.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

-:- -:- By Albert Ernest Stafford -:- -:-

CRITICISMS OF H. G. WELLS' book, "God, the Invisible King," are almost entirely confined to the expression of the dissent of prejudiced readers. Scarcely one of them recognizes or seems to regard as a possibility the basis upon which Mr. Wells' experience, and consequently his book, are based. They all unite in declaring that it isn't Christianity. Of course it isn't any form of official ecclesiastical Christianity of the twentieth century, but this will not disturb real people. There was a time when Methodism, Presbyterianism in several of its forms and various other phases of Christianity were regarded as unchristian, and I had it from the lips of Archbishop Bruchesi himself, that he could not recognize any church but one. There are degrees of exclusiveness among the churches. Mr. Wells draws no line. Herein to my mind he is more Christian than the churches. "This is that light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world." Every man! Modern Christianity reads this text, "Every man that cometh into our church." Mr. Wells does not know his Bible, particularly his New Testament as he might, or he could confound all his critics and substantiate his positions out of their own book. His view is that Man may find God in himself, that no special creed or form is needed to do so, that God is a great Friend, who has to struggle with the perversity of things as we all have, that His powers are limited, and His work is a struggle against evil and darkness. It is astonishing how much opposition this view has aroused, more especially the idea that God is finite. Yet this is distinctly the teaching of the New Testament. He is "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." He is "the Word made flesh." This God is the Christ, God in manifestation, and as manifested, hence limited. Paul argues out the position in I. Corinthians, xv. 25-28. If there is not limitation implied in these verses what do they mean? Are the rule and authority and power of enemies not limitation? Is there no struggle involved in the subjection of all things under him, a progressive subjection, which continues until it is complete? "And when all things have been subjected unto Him, then shall the Son also be subjected to Him that did subject all things unto Him, that God may be all in all." Is it not evident that these are nothing but the "Veiled Being" and the "Finite God" of Mr. Wells, which he has failed to identify with the God and the Son of St. Paul?

* * *

IT IS THE SACERDOTALISTS who are real objectors to lay prophets like Mr. Wells and their teaching. They objected just as strenuously to the teaching of Jesus in His day as they do to that of Mr. Wells. They refuse to see that any man in whom the Christ spirit is present is a Christ. They decline to recognize the logical deduction from the acceptance of Jesus' injunction to His disciples—"Be ye perfect even as your Father in Heaven is perfect." Men who thus "perfect" themselves have found the God that Mr. Wells preaches. If we translated the word "initiated" instead of "perfect," it would carry a more accurate meaning for modern ears. It is because people insist on thinking of the Son as the man Jesus, of nineteen hundred odd years ago, instead of "Christ in you, the hope of Glory," today, as always and ever, that all the confusion has arisen. "Thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world," is the record in John xvii. 24, and in Hebrews 1. 2, it was through Him, we are told, that He made the worlds, or ages (the aeons), the time-images of His eternal thought. When one considers these ideas the dogmas of the sacerdotalists seem rather petty and hollow. Mr. Wells says, "God comes we know not whence into the conflict of life." Jesus told us "The Spirit breathes where it listeth and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit," which is exactly Mr. Wells' meaning. "He works in men and through men," he writes in "God, the Invisible King." "He is a single spirit, and our friend and brother, and the light of the world." It is not necessary to have a church or a society or a priest to bring one to this "friend and brother," but in saying this I am not saying that a church or society or priest may not help to bring one. That depends on the spirit of service and the selflessness of the priest or the organization.

* * *

A WRITER IN THE ENGLISH "Outlook" says, "Mr. Britling must evolve something more satisfying than this to reconcile him to the sufferings of the present time." Such utterances are the result of the refusal to identify the spirit of Christ under any but the conventional forms. The sacerdotalists are always afraid that some one shall bring strange fire to the altar of the human heart. There is nothing of the breadth of Jesus who told His disciples, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring and they shall hear my voice, and they shall become one flock, one shepherd." And Krishna had the same spirit in His message. "By whatever path a man comes to me, by that way I receive him, for all roads are mine." Most of the critics object to such a simple and kindly God as that. They want something unintelligible, profound, metaphysical, who will need priests to explain Him. A God who can be approached by any and every man on his own account is too irreverent a conception, too democratic, for them. They wish to see God surrounded by servants, and a body-guard to take care of Him. They forget that "He that is greatest among you shall be servant of all." God is the great Server and Preserver and He is not looking for worship or glory or adoration, but the man who fails to render such homage loses in his own nature. What more can God have who has all already? It is man who benefits by his realization of what God is, and the better he knows God the more like Him, particularly in humility and self-abnegation, he becomes. It is enough for God to be. It should be sufficient for man also, but men insist on going outside the Divine nature, and having "sought out many inventions," in the world of manifestation, which is illusory and transient, it becomes more to them than the world of reality. Buddhism teaches this lesson, and it is the essence of the profound faith of Lao Tzse in his teaching of the Tao. But it is pure Christianity also. St. Paul tells us, "the things that are seen are temporal, the things that are unseen are eternal." St. John says "all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the vain glory of life, is not of the Father, but of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." And St. Peter quotes an older writer—"All flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower falleth. But the Word of the Lord abideth forever." St. James asks: "What is your life? For ye are a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." And Jesus confirms all this so-called pessimism of "the valley of the shadow," by the tremendous assertion, "Heaven and earth shall pass away," so that those who depend on heaven or earth have a poor foundation; "but My Word shall not pass away." Is Mr. Wells' "Invisible King" not nearer the eternal reality than most of the teachings pressed upon an ignorant humanity?

* * *

IT IS THE INTELLECTUAL MIND that refuses to accept such simple teaching as Mr. Wells places before his readers. I was reproached recently, as I frequently am, for being too intellectual. I frequently enough declare that there is nothing in the intellectual world but disappointment and the bitter ashes of Dead Sea fruit. But the intellectual mind, "which is at enmity with God," refuses to become as a little child, and one must offer such consolations as one can on intellectual grounds. Real religion never appeals to the intellectual mind, so when Mr. Wells gets a hold of a real experience and feels God, he need not expect the intellectual people to respond. "God, the Invisible King" calls for action. Intellectual people do not desire to act. They wish to remain exclusive, and read exquisite books and analyze the universe. "A little child shall lead them." But not at first. They do not wish to become as little children, as simple, as confiding, as loving, as full of wonder. Perhaps the Gate of Wonder is the intellectual man's nearest way into the Kingdom. He revolts at the instability of things, instead of wondering at the permanence through all change. The grass withereth and the flower falleth, but we do not cease to enjoy them on that account. We know that the flowers and the birds of next year shall be as fair and as sweet as those around us which the winter shall drive away. When we learn to look on life as a series of changing seasons, with a spring of childhood, a summer of action, an autumn of achievement, and a winter of death, to be followed by a new spring in a new life, with the essence of all our action and achievement stored within us as character, and the permanent nucleus of our being remaining as unchanging and eternal as the Light and the Life and the Love itself we shall be more ready to recognize "God, the Invisible King" in our hearts, the unchangeable Friend. Our immortality is a oasis for adventures in life as various as the face of nature through all her seasons. When we learn to know ourselves "through all the changing scenes of life," dwelling on earth life after life, in nation after nation, empire after empire, in all the kindreds, tongues and tribes of the race, and resting between times in the heaven-world, we shall not fear though heaven and earth pass away, for we shall have the consciousness of "God, the Invisible King" always with us, to be the Diamond Heart of our Eternal Life.

THIS SECTION HAS SPECIAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL INTEREST

The Toronto Sunday World

TOURING NEWS AND LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THEATRE WORLD

FEATURE SECTION —TWELVE PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1917 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Would Killing of Moose Help Conserve the Meat?

Toronto's Rotarian Farmers

Canadian Soldier's Story Of Dash for Vimy Ridge

A CANADIAN SOLDIER TELLS OF VIMY FIGHT

Vivid Description of Great Battle Given by One Who Took Part and Who Tells in Realistic Style Details of the Attack.

War, as many sons of Allegheny County will soon see it, is portrayed vividly in all its details in a letter written by "Jack" Lewis, member of the Canadian battalion which took part in the famous dash at Vimy Ridge. The letter was received by the young man's sister, Miss Marie Lewis of Revelstoke, B.C.,

The letter follows:

"Somewhere in France."
April 22, 1917.

All last winter we occupied —— sector, east of ——, and a little south of it. Many a time I looked across our parapet into —— in the distance, of desolation. That, however, is ancient history now, so I will continue with our doings since March.

Battle Planned Carefully

We moved a few miles south, opposite Vimy Ridge, since then we have been actively preparing for our advance. In our times out of the trenches we moved back to a little village outside the firing zone, where laid out in detail were plans and duplicates of the enemy trenches, full-size area, which we were to storm and occupy. Day after day, in full battle array and formation, we marched over the ground, everything in duplicate; flags representing —— cemetery, crucifix, windmill, etc., all actual objects on our advance, even to men being handed paper shrapnel, becoming casualties and dropping out. The result of all this was that every man knew exactly what he was to do, and where to go. Had all our officers been put out, we still would have gone on. You might wonder how we knew so exactly the formation of the enemy lines. Well, our airmen were responsible for that, taking actual photos of his lines. These photos were then measured and laid out according to original. Many a little incident during this time, especially during the last month, when we have worked in and out of the front we were to start from. The weather on the whole front has been vile, rain and snow, calling for the best that was in us, to endure even the preparation. Food has often been scarce, on account of the tremendous movement of supplies necessary, horses of the transport have died from exposure and overwork, by the hundreds, but ever the supplies have kept coming in a continuous stream wonderful to watch, until the whole countryside was a vast storehouse of guns, ammunition and shells, great and small. Motor trucks by the hundred, wagons by the thousand. Roads a liquid mud. Here comes a long line of heavy motor trucks, marked "Load not to exceed three tons." Peep inside their load. It consists of from three to six great shells. Now a great traction engine hauling a greater gun, then the field guns drawn by panting horses, ammunition, columns miles in length, stores and supplies of all kinds, one stream of munitions and material. You might wonder what it all means. Here is the answer: Down the road comes a small body of infantry men, marching, so tired, so muddy, with a look on their face as though they formed no part of this commotion; disinterested unimpressed, and yet all this, is that these men, and such as these, might do their work. Here, too, comes some men that have done their work for slipping along comes a string of loaded ambulances.

German Airman Downed.

The other day one of Fritz's airmen played a smart trick. Along the sky are dotted our anchor observation balloons. The day is bright, with patches of floating clouds in the sky. Suddenly, just above one of our balloons, coming from above a cloud that had traveled from Fritz's line, darted an airplane. He threw a bomb at our balloon, which burst into flames and came to the ground. The observer made a safe landing in his parachute, which is always ready for incidents like this. Fritz circled around for a while, then started for home, but our airmen lads got him.

Another floating-cloud day, one of our machines was floating over the enemy lines. He seemed to be having some kind of trouble, for he was going very slow. One of the Heine's fast planes took after him. Our machine lobbed off toward home, followed by the enemy, who fired two or three times at him. Both machines are now under a cloud patch, out of which dart four of our battle planes. You should have seen Fritz beat it. What a comical war this is, when they use even the clouds to hide in. Many an interesting sight we see in the air; indeed, it must be something out of the common to make us look up.

Now I will pass over preceding events, and come to the time when we started for ——. Several days before the advance we knew we were going over the top. It was billed for daybreak on ——. I felt pleased that it was to happen on that particular day, for it seemed to me appropriate, but at the last moment it was changed to ——. We heard afterward that the Germans had, for nine days, been expecting us, and stood down on the —— at dark on the —— and fell in, to march to our assembling trench. The battalion moved off in platoons; a certain distance between each platoon; for we were moving in the shelling zone. Our band stood on the roadside playing us past. Presently it came "B" company's turn to move off. "B company, shun," sang out our major. "The company will move to the attack. Move." And we commenced to move. It was dark and muddy with four miles to reach our starting point.

As we marched along in the night what of the men who knew they were going to attack one of the strongest German positions? Myself, I pictured you at home, and I know that on that —— your prayers were for me, so my heart was strangely light. My comrades were beautiful in their confidence. The morale of this tried army is wonderful. It seems as if

Continued on Page Three.

Mayor Church pays a visit to the farm operated by the Rotary Club, and is here seen with a group of enthusiasts. The supper table is the most popular spot on the entire farm, some say, and after a day's hoeing the city farmers are ready for the best. In the third picture, some of the producers are discussing the work for the next day.

Toronto Rotarians Work 40 Acre Farm

Systematic Plan in Operation Secures Staff of Culturists Every Day Who Thoroly Enjoy Being "Hayseeds" Once a Week.

The members of the Toronto Rotary Club have done much to endear themselves to the Toronto public and to the empire. Their first effort was the feeding of destitute children all thru the winter, several years ago, and this was followed by their vacant lot garden campaign which produced such splendid results, and developed steadily, until this year they have over 700 lots under cultivation, being worked by individuals who will reap the entire benefit of the produce they raise. The Rotary Club gets absolutely nothing from this, and has contributed much in the way of seed, assistance and supervision.

Prominent among other of the Rotary accomplishments was their work in the British Red Cross campaign, which they handled almost entirely by themselves, and also in the patriotic fund, when they handled the factory end of the situation and cleaned it up very thoroly in the several days allotted them.

But these were all more are less "spurts"—that is, temporary efforts put forth for a day or two or at occasional times and then dropped. But the rotary farm is a continuous sustained effort on the part of the business men in the Rotary Club of Toronto, the entire work being done by them under the supervision of a retired farmer, a Mr. Deacoff, and one of the club members, Mr. Baldwin, a horticultural and agricultural expert.

The farm comprises about 50 acres, about 40 of which were originally under cultivation, but the incessant rain has practically destroyed the crop of almost a third of this, leaving about 28 acres under cultivation.

The crop is composed chiefly of potatoes with plots of pumpkins, beans, carrots, and other truck gardening. An empty farm house on the property has served for a club house, and a team of splendid horses, loaned by Mr. Langton of the Dominion Transport Co., member of the Rotary Club, has facilitated the work of plowing and scuffling.

Some Originators.

The idea of this farm originated with a few of the rotarians, including Messrs. H. G. Stanton of the R. S. Williams Co., Ralph Connable of the F. W. Woolworth Co., W. H. Alderson of the Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., W. A. Peace of the Imperial Life, George Brigden of Brigdens, Ltd., and president of the Toronto Rotary Club, Ed Hopkins, each of whom "manage" the farm one day a week.

These men enlisted the support of the club and called for volunteers to work one day each week on the farm, with the result that about 50 members volunteered, giving eight workers for each day.

However, there was so much rain early in the season that prevented active work, that it was found necessary to hold several big rallies to catch up and for this purpose special farm days were held in which work and play were combined in sufficient proportion to make it a very interesting day for the men.

About fifty workers were obtained for each of these days, and on the last occasion the regular Rotary weekly luncheon was held on the farm when a splendid New England boiled dinner was served by the ladies' committee, composed of wives of the rotarians, including Mrs. J. C. Williams, chairman; Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Dinsmore, Mrs. Balfour and others, with the co-operation of B. A. Trestrail and Charles Downey.

Mayor Church attended the rally, made an inspection of the farm, participated of the special Rotary lunch and gave the members a short address, complimenting them on their efforts and the surprisingly good results obtained thereby.

Several more of these rallies will be held from time to time, especially during the harvest season when the crop will be reaped and marketed. It should be borne in mind that all of the workers on this farm are executives of big businesses and the total capitalization of the companies represented at one of these rallies was the tremendous sum of $95,990,000. And the fact that the work is done by such men who are enthusiastic, guarantees thoroness and carefulness, the results of which are reflected in the splendid condition of the crops. This work carries with it an enthusiasm that would be wonderful if it could be imparted to all farms, and in fact, all lines of business.

Manager Each Day.

The workers each day are in charge of the managers for that day, who are made up of the men mentioned earlier in the article, who started the movement, and to these steady workers is most of the credit due, as they work all day long without any of the display and celebration that characterizes the big rallies when they are held.

A motor car meets the members each morning at Vaughan road at 8 o'clock and conducts them to the rotary farm beyond the old Belt Line Bridge on Vaughan road. Until recently each member brought his own lunch and prepared it in mid-day, and continued work until about half past five when they were driven home. But from now on lunches will be served each day to the members working, by a ladies' committee that has been appointed for this purpose, with the result that the healthy farm appetite generated by this work, will be satisfied with real hot mid-day lunch.

Moving pictures of the big meeting of a couple of weeks ago were taken and are being sent to the United States and to all other Rotary Clubs in every city, showing what is being done in Toronto. This splendid advertising for Toronto will not only benefit the city, but will tend to increase production thruout Canada and the United States, if not this year, next season.

KING GEORGE'S DOUBLE HAS EXCITING TIMES

Ordinary Observer Can Not Distinguish Betwee His Majesty and Capt. B. B. Binks of the Indian Army.

Captain Bertie B. Binks of the Umballah Umtidahs, who arrived in New York to purchase a hundred hogshead of tabasco sauce for the Indian army, has had the last five years of his life saddened by resemblance to King George V. of England.

He bears such a striking likeness to the king that persons stare at him in the streets and in public places until the captain becomes embarrassed and seeks refuge in the dark caverns where food is dispensed with shaded lights.

Captain Binks descended the gangplank in khaki uniform, with an Indian topee on his head, and wearing a bored look like one who was sated of the world's pomps and vanities. The navy trimmed beard and serious gaze of King George were marvelously duplicated in the features of the captain of the Umballah Untidahs, who are known on the burning plains of India as the "panther eaters."

Experts on royalty, including a Canadian, who once met the king at Calgary when he was Prince of Wales, said that Captain Binks was a trifle thinner and his whiskers slightly fairer, but the ordinary observer would not be able to tell the difference between them.

Sh-sh! the Czar in Disguise.

Some excitement was caused on the pier while the baggage was being examined by one of the longshoremen, Arzof Gumdink, a Finn, who asserted in loud tones that Captain Binks was the Czar Nicholas in disguise and that he had been smuggled out of Petrograd. Two Armenians among the passengers persuaded the Finn that Captain Binks was really an Englishman. They said several very personal things to the captain in Russian to prove that he could not understand the language.

To reporters on the pier, Captain Binks said:

"At first I was rather flattered when my brother officers at Umballah before the war used to say, 'Binks is getting more like the king every day.' Very soon the news spread over all India and reached Calcutta, where the viceroy heard of it and invited me to Government House. Some of the silly asses in our regiment sent a private message along the line to say that the king was traveling incog over the road, and I had to get up at every station through the night and bow to the crowds of natives with their bands waiting on the platforms for the train to arrive. It was impossible to explain, because directly they saw my face every man did the double salaam.

"Our chaps wrote to their cronies in London and passed the word along to them to help the good game along, and they did. If I went into a club all the members rose up and stood respectfully until I left the room. Even the policemen held up traffic on my approach.

No Whiskers, No Inheritance.

"Several times," the captain continued, plaintively, "I have been on the verge of taking off my beard to put an end to my daily misery, and have only been restrained from the act by my great aunt Lavinia, at Bath, who is very rich, and the direct descendant of Binks, the famous Bath bun maker, as she threatened to disinherit me if I did. Dear old thing—she, too, takes a delight in telling her friends and acquaintances how her great nephew Bertie B. B., as she calls me, is frequently taken for his Majesty, King George. My fiendish friends would not let me leave England in peace, and carried on the joke until I was on board thhe ship.

"When the boat train stopped ten minutes for refreshments the crush to see me was so great that I had great difficulty in getting a brandy and soda. When the barmaid picked up the half crown that I had tendered to pay for the drink she bit it carefully and then said: 'The last man looking like the king who passed through here handed me a counterfeit crown, and I am not taking any more chances.'"

Captain Binks added darkly that if the persecution continued in this country he would shave off his beard and mustache and enlist in the United States army and forget his great aunt Lavinia and Bink's Bath buns forever.

OUT FOR A SWIM THE FAMILY GOES

No Use Trying to Keep the Small Boy From This Sport.

FINE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Water So Attractive During Hot Summer Months, All Should Benefit.

BY JAMES SKELTON.

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

Every little boy-child who is born upon this earth is endowed with a strong, imperishable desire to "go swimmin'." It is, moreover, his inalienable right; a fact of which he is so convinced that he will compass heaven and earth to achieve his destiny. Mothers and fathers may oppose, but, while their well-meant efforts will meet with a measure of success, this success is more ostensible than real; and, nine chances out of ten, Johnny's out swimming with the other boys, just the same, only on the sly.

We venture to speculate that this has been so since the beginning, both in the matter of nature's strong call and in that of the futility and folly of parents trying to curb the compeling intensity of boyish desire. We can speculate that our first parents had the same difficulty with their boys. By a little stretch of the imagination we can see the gentle pair almost distracted with the problem. Following one of their conferences upon this subject we can see Adam jumping up from his seat on the moss and proceeding to "raise Cain," by thrashing the older boy! But, even while she knows that her last-born is entitled to just such another caining, Eve's lovely eyes are troubled, and she resolves, if she is able, to shield him. So she reaches forth and, laying a detaining hand upon the father's arm, whispers cunning counsel in his ears, and Adam's hand is stayed and Abel goes unpunished—much to Cain's mortification—while the fond parents, grasping hands and with a son on either side, run gaily down to the beach, where they all take a plunge in the waters of the River Euphrates.

See that curly-head and overhand stroke progressing outward from the shore? That's Cain; he's the bigger and stronger of the boys, and something of a boaster.

"See, dad!" he calls, from where he has crawled upon the top of a submerged rock. "See how far I swam!"

Little Abel, his mother's favorite, is less venturesome. He goes out but a short distance. But he can swim too. Lying down upon his tummy in the clear water and spreading his legs, he kicks like a frog, endeavoring to show "mummy" how to do it, and to entice her to follow his example.

But Eve is timid. Up and down the margin she wanders happily, where the waves barely cover her ankles, seemingly getting a full share of the enjoyment in the feel of the soft, oozy mud and sand which squeezes up between her toes.

Adam is breasting the waves, far out from shore—so far that Eve grows fearful. "Don't venture too far, dear," she

Adam gets back all right, and by this time enters fully into the spirit of the occasion. His brain is clear and active, and teeming with new ideas. Right there and then he invents the spring-board,

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WILL MOOSE BE DESTROYED TO CONSERVE MEAT SUPPLY

Food Controller May Be Considering Such a Move, Which Is Hardly Likely, at Least Not Until Other Experiments With Cattle and Hogs Have Failed.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Dominion food controller, is considering, so some people hear, the slaughter of Ontario's moose, to conserve the supply of beef. Moose after many years of protection in this province are fairly plentiful in some parts of the more newly opened up north country. South of the C. P. R. they were practically exterminated many years ago. They are said to be coming back to some parts of their ancient range, and some few have been reported in the more inaccessible parts of Algonquin Park. In the French River country also there are a few moose killed each year in the fall. In the Temagami district and in the flats of the Blanche River district and up the Montreal moose grew plentiful again under rigid protection, but the settlements, the mining activity, and the lumbering operations, and the sportsmen have driven them further back or thinned them out. Licensed hunters have to run longer chances of getting their antlers; or journey further back than when the closed season was re-opened a few years ago.

Caribou Disappeared.

Time was when the woodland caribou roamed the Timiskaming and the Temagami country and all the region of the north shore out to Rainy River. But the caribou disappeared when men became numerous, and you don't hear of caribou south of the Height of Land until you get west as far as the Nipigon. Caribou are wilder than the moose and they drift away if disturbed and travel long distances to new pastures. Moose take their old ranges, and red deer follow up the moose. Red deer, they say, cling to the fringe of the settlements, because their mortal enemies, the wolves, are less bold in the neighborhood of men. North country observers say that when the moose come in the caribou get out and when the red deer come the moose drift farther back. Thirty or forty years ago there were no moose in the Temagami, but caribou were plentiful. The moose moved in and the caribou drifted north over the Height of Land to the muskeg and the spruce country. Now red deer are spreading north of the C. P. R. and the main population of moose is over the Height of Land. Caribou range nearer to the coast of James Bay.

In some sections of Canada, where settled country has surrounded the

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Orderly and Cooks Serve Guns

London.—Writing from the war correspondents' headquarters in France, W. Beach Thomas says: "Everything new that is heard of our latest and best battle proclaims the debt owed to the spirit and skill of our gunners compared with the German. A gun of one battery, discovered and heavily hammered by the enemy with gas, high explosive and shrapnel, was finally served during our barrage by the orderly and two battery cooks until others from the detachment returned from the dressing station. The cooks who helped to repel the hordes of Germans at the first battle of Ypres did no finer thing.

"We may compare the steadfastness of these gunners to some German crews who brought up extra heavy guns on the eve of battle. They were seen by the airmen, and when shells began to fall they abandoned their guns on the road, where they were finally knocked out without a shell being fired."

THE MESSINES FIGHT

(FERGUS ROONEY'S ACCOUNT)

By Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push," Etc.

"Just past three in the mornin' I got well hold of me rifle and bay'net and turns to me mate, Micky Eamon, a Rossculien man from the same arm of Galway as meself, and only the march ditch between us at home, and I says to him: "What would the time be now?"

"A bit past three o'clock," says Micky. "Another five minutes and the Germans, God help thim, will be goin' up to heaven."

"It's a short snrift and long drop they'll get from there," says I; and Micky laughed fit to split his sides. I laughed too, and everybody in the trench about us laughed. It doesn't take much to make people laugh when their nerves are a bit on edge. We had a thrying time all the day before, for every gun of ours and the Germans had been goin' at it all the time like thunder on the hills. We were stuck in the trenches, shoulder to shoulder, packed tight as herrings in a fishing boat on Gweebara Bay. All we could do was talk about ould times and ould times are never so nice as when you talk about them in a shelled trench. Now I wonder what is the reason for that!"

"What time?" I asks Micky Eamon again.

"Time!" he calls back to me in a loud voice, for 'twas a way with him to shout out. He used to be referee at the hurling matches at home. I might remark in passing that a referee in the matches between Rossculien and Ballymore always considers war a peaceful occupation.

I looked over the bags and saw that Micky Eamon's watch was right with brigade time. The mine was going up. 'Twas an un-sur-passable sight and enough to put the fear of God into the heart of a mountainy stone. Right in front of me the country stood up on end, and then a red, roaring flame was belched out of the mouth of the world, blotting the very stars from the heavens. The sky went on fire above us, and wee tongues of flame licked at the clouds. 'Twas enough to take the very sight from the eyes of the man. It made me blink, and I pulled down me head behind the parapet. Things began to fall about our trench, and into it, strands of barbed wire, lumps of earth, and, for all I know, dead Germans as well. But I had no pity for them, for I had been in the Ypres district in '15, when they loosened the gas over us. It put the breath out of my lungs at the time, and also put hate in my heart for the dhirty dogs that played such a trick on us. My lungs are all right now, but my heart is still set against the Germans.

"There's the whistle goin'" says Micky Eamon. "Up we go, and the best of luck."

Up We Went and Over.

Up we went and over. In front of us was the smoke of the mines (there wor a good many more than one), and the dhrum fire of our guns. Glory, but our guns are dhrumsticks

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COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

BY W. H. STEWART

THE war in the past year has shown Germany generally on the defensive, both against Great Britain and France as well as Russia, and Austria on the defensive on the three fronts, Balkan, Italian, and Russian. Only against Rumania has the enemy gained an advantage, while in France his strong and so-called impregnable lines have crumbled and new ones on which he had to fall back now run from north of Soissons to west of Lens.

The mere fact that the battering of the British army on the Somme a year ago, continued by the seizure of tactical and strategic positions during the winter, compelled the enemy to fall back promises well for the future with the British army stronger and the German army weaker than a year ago.

The war in the past year has become more and more of a gigantic duel between the British and German empires. Gladstone's assertions that a war between Britain and Germnay would be like a fight between a fish and a dog has proved shallow, and at least not pertinent to the facts. Britain has become a gigantic military power, with more men under arms than Germany herself has, for Lloyd George told French interviewers the other day that the United Kingdom has now enrolled five and a half million soldiers, while the dominions have added another million, bringing the figures up to six million and a half. The British navy now outnumbers in first class battleships the navies of all other European powers combined and the British mercantile marine still vastly exceeds in tonnage the other mercantile marines of the world in spite of the fact that since the war began it has sustained net losses of nearly two million and a half tons from mines, submarines, and commerce destroyers.

British Navy Saves World.

One of the greatest statesmen of the Elizabethan age wrote to the effect that the power which controlled the sea, controlled trade, and the power which controlled trade controlled the world. This age as others has seen that dictum realized, for nothing else that the British navy was responsible for the German submarine war and therefore for that greatest stroke of good fortune for the allied cause, the entry of the United States into the war. Great as is this service to the liberties of the world, it is not the most important, but even may be reckoned among the smaller services by reason of the fact that the British fleet, at the beginning of the war, saved civilization, and during the course of the war by its pressure of blockade, it has reduced Germany to privations that nobody had previously dreamed a nation could endure. As time wears on the sea victory off the coast of Jutland, slightly more than a year ago, has brought results second only to Trafalgar, and in some respects even greater than Trafalgar, for owing to their defeat, the German sailors have given up hope of winning the war by a victory at sea, and in their despair they have had to resort to a campaign of murder and anarchy at sea which they would never otherwise have begun, with the certainty of an American belligerent appearing in the field to redress the want of balance in European power.

Battle of Somme.

The third anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war, an event that assured the downfall of Prussia and not her exaltation to the dominance of the world, witnessed a gigantic struggle in progress in French Picardy. The fight was for none less than the Somme watershed. This height of land or divide had passed into German hands after the miracle of the Marne in 1914, and the enemy held it as a barrier to the approches of the Schedit, the main route of invasion and retreat between France and Belgium. The Somme watershed was the strongest natural position in western Europe. The British army actually began this battle in July, 1916, two months before it was quite ready, because the deliveries of big guns did not really begin until the end of August or the beginning of September. It was their arrival which assisted in the making of the rapid British advances up the Albert-Bapaume road, past the height of land.

The British high command had then as its general objects for attacking the enemy the relief of the pressure on the French before Verdun, the preventing of the enemy from sending troops eastward to swamp the Russians while they were hammering the life out of the Austrians, and generally the wearing down of the German power. But this was not all. The British army advanced in the manner it did for the purpose of cutting an opening in the German lines and the creation of a new flank for attack. The new flank was the exposed end of the original German lines on the Ancre. Before completing the operations which developed on the Ancre in succession to the Somme actions, concluded last September, torrential rains fell, rendering it impossible to observe for or to re-site artillery, and in consequence the full results of the fighting last summer did not mature till early in the spring of this year, when the Germans retreated to an intermediate line at the sources of the Scheldt tributaries and the Scheldt River itself. The original action of the Somme, assisted by its succeeding actions on the Ancre, accomplished all their military objects, general and particular, and so they constituted an important victory.

Canadians in Action.

The details are too voluminous to relate, but some important features of the battles stand out from the rest. One of these was the remarkable success of the Canadians in the action of Courcelette. They advanced from one to two miles, and they held their new ground for a week without communication with their rear, and in contsant fighting, they yielded no ground and beat off numerous German counter-attacks.

The appearance of armored motor cars, called tanks, also marked the later stage of the Somme operations. These machines did excellent service, the mere sight of them profoundly depressed German morale, and the introduction of them to battle created the impression that the British army was about to begin a general advance. When the British army did not begin this advance, profound dissappointment prevailed in London, lasted over the New Year, and did not disappear until the despatch of Sir Douglas Haig dispelled the gloom and fostered the belief that the British army would win a decisive victory this year. As the 1917 operations of Sir Douglas Haig, it is said, were planned to run over five months, they are still in mid-career, and it would be premature to anticipate them by guesses as to their intentions.

The spring campaign opened on the British front as it did on the French by a retreat of the enemy from his original lines in the Noyon salient. This withdrawal affected a front of more than 100 miles.

It was undertaken by the enemy because the previous British successes had made the lines of the Somme untenable, and he had to withdraw to fresh positions. He had also planned an offensive, but owing to the skilful action of Sir Douglas Haig, his new and formidable lines constructed on the reverse slope of the Bapaume ridge, came under British gunfire, which blasted him off the ridge. The German plan was to hold this ridge until the last moment to permit a large withrawal from the lines at Noyon and Soissons, but the loss of the Bapaume Ridge compelled the enemy to halt on his intermediate position, the so-called Hindenburg line. This is merely a catchword, for the line now held by the enemy covers the outlets of the three routes of invasion from Belgium, the valleys of the Scarpe, Scheldt, and Aisne. It was known to Vauban. When the British showed that they knew all about the German retreat before it began by producing a great screen of cavalry to follow up the enemy, a movement that showed their readiness for the advance, the enemy turned this Hindenburg line into a permanent one by means of his rapid trench construction. Aerial photographs show that over night the Germans can build a formidable system of trenches. The new line, thru which the German front ran at the end of the retreat, began at Vimy Ridge, passed southeastward thru St. Quentin, La Fere, and Laon, and had the heights of the Aisne as its southern pivot, as it had the Vimy Ridge as its northern pivot.

Loss of Pivots.

These pivots were supposedly impregnable positions on which an army would swing for an offensive. The allies proceeded to act on the supposition that the enemy would attack them, so their next operations deprived him of these pivots, and diverted his contemplated spring offensive into a series of ineffectual efforts to recapture his lost pivots.

The spring offensive of the allies opened with the British attack on and capture of Vimy Ridge. This position has such a high strategic value that the French devoted practically the whole of the 1915 operations to an attempt at its reduction, suffered a loss of 100,000 men in killed, and yet failed to surmount its summit, marked by the old Roman road from Bapaume to the sea. It remained for the Canadians to capture this celebrated position, considered by the French to be worth the lives of 100,000 men to them, and they stormed this ridge with a surprisingly small loss to themselves, and an equally surprising heavy loss to the enemy. The heavier losses of the Canadians were sustained in the later fighting. Besides the Vimy Ridge, British troops captured a strong railway triangle east of Arras. This victory, besides winning valuable ground, gained about 19,000 prisoners and several hundred guns and trench mortars all told. Taken by itself the capture of Vimy Ridge was the greatest victory ever won by British arms. It had none of the drawbacks of the ordinary type of victory. After surmounting the heights, not of especial prominence, but capable of the strongest defence, the Canadians pushed down the eastern slops and advanced as far as Fresnoy. They captured this village, but left its defence to an English battalion, while they were inclining their front towards Lens, and the enemy retook it, but it was a hollow success for him. Bitter fighting developed for three weeks east of Arras, when the Germans undertook a counter-offensive after British troops had pushed on and captured the important observation point of Monchy-le-Breux. The Germans lost the battle, and other strong positions as Infantry and Greenland Hills, and Roeux Village, right on the Ancre, and they then began the siege of Lens, and the systematic destruction of the German defences in the Drocourt-Queant line, hastily constructed to defend Douai and its plain, and the thru railway from Berlin. It is the slowness of this siege work that is causing such vague unrest, and such depression in allied countries. After studying what the British army has done, in fact, after perceiving that it has surmounted the hardest obstacles between it and Belgium, the student of the spring operations can find no room for despair or even gloom.

Captured Messines Ridge.

The June operations of the British army consisted in the capture of the Messines, or Whitesheet Ridge, as they call it in England. This position which the Germans captured in 1914, also presented a formidable obstacle to an advance from the fact that its eastern slopes sheltered the German artillery, and permitted the dominance of the Ypres salient by hostile shell-fire. It was this Messines Ridge in German hands that caused such heavy casualties to the British troops in the salient for thirty months. The reduction of this ridge wiped out the Ypres salient, and it also gave the British a more important advantage still. The possessors of this ridge can overlook the plain of Lille, and consequently bring the plain under overwhelming shell fire. Under cover of this shell fire, replied to by German guns, deprived of observation points and even good cover, British infantry can eventually advance to the gates of Lille. Lille plays an important, a decisive part in the German defensive system in northern France. Lille is the pivot on which the enemy would have to swing when he retires. He will have to retire when he is defeated in the battle which he had to give after retreating in the spring to avoid. The date of this defeat may be long or short, but defeat it is bound to be unless the war-beaten German army performs a miracle, and shows better form than it showed in its palmy days antecedent to the Marne.

French Offensive.

Linked closely with the British operations was the French offensive in May. In brief this offensive captured even stronger positions than the British captured at correspondingly heavier losses. The French objectives were the heights of the Aisne, and the plateaux overlooking the Aisne and Aletta Valleys, as well as the heights of the Champagne. They advanced on a front of more than twenty miles from a point north of Soissons to a point near Rheims, and also against the Moronvilliers' Heights in Champagne. They proceeded as far as the Chemin des Dames, and they carried the Casemates, Californie, and Vauclere Plateaux, besides important positions like the Hurtebise Farm. The seriousness of the defeat to the Germans is plainly shown by their incessant efforts to recapture the lost positions, and to retrieve the disaster. Every other day, to to the time of this writing, the enemy has driven forward his best and his bravest, only to have them hurled back in confusion and ruin by the stout-hearted French soldiers. Altho the allies have contrived to attack the enemy and to overthrow him at the cost of smaller losses than he can inflict, the French hold on the heights of the Aisne permits them to cause much greater losses to the Germans during their attacks than a steady advance would cause, for they command the country for miles to the north, and German reinforcements come under fire at a great distance from the battlefield. The enemy keeps up the fighting so long because he still has enormous armies, even with his strength on the wane. He must recover the lost positions or else retreat into Belgium, and from the nature of the French and British dispositions, it is said by eminent strategists that he cannot withdraw his army as a fighting force. When he retreats his army must break up in detachments and lose all its artillery.

A few remarks concerning the general situation in France may serve to dissipate many doubts and fears as to its outcome. The enemy, in brief, is defending his position like the Gauls against the Romans 2000 years ago, and for much the same reason. He is fortifying heights and ravines as they did against Caesar. He began his campaign against France with up-to-date military theories, tactics and strategy. Under pressure of defeat he has abandoned his old methods, and he has fallen back on primitive methods of defence. As the Gauls could not meet the legionaries in the field, neither can the Germans meet the British and French in the field. As a result the Germans have allowed their armies, in despite of themselves, to become immobilized. The military value of their forces to them has therefore greatly fallen, and they cannot make adequate use of them, for their soldiers are fast becoming useful only for hiding in dug-out and caves. As of old, this primitive system of warfare must go down before science as the best German troops went down before science in the first battle of Ypres. The situation, in its military aspects, requires only time and reinforcements for developing into a decisive allied victory.

Some dissatisfaction arose in France over the fighting for the heights of the Aisne, probably owing to the heavy French casualties, including inferior medical arrangements, probably caused by the shortage of doctors. The French Government removed Gen. Nivelle from the command of the French armies and installed Gen. Petain in his stead. Petain is a past-master in the art of warfare, but as he has previously excelled as a defensive general, many people interpret his appointment as a sign that France intends to delay her big military operations until help arrives from the United States. It would, however, be fallacious, to believe, as the Germans appear to believe, as shown by the speech of Chancellor Michaelis, that the French will remain content with merely a passive defence until some time in 1919, for not only will the French generals seize an opportunity for a smashing blow to the enemy when it comes, but, if Dr. Dilion is to be believed, the French people have had about enough unfulfilled promises from their politicians, and they may throw them out of office. France wants something done, and she does not want pacifists and socialists to dictate her military policy. The enemy, besides, is suspected of furnishing great sums of money to suspected agitators for a propaganda against an offensive. One personage, well and unfavorably known, has received enough capital from a hidden source to start a daily newspaper. Premier Ribot is investigating the source of the mysterious check in this case.

To sum up: The past twelve months of fighting by the French and British have resulted in the taking of 170,000 German prisoners, with 3500 officers, and the capture of 948 guns, 780 trench mortars, 2500 machine guns and, besides, the allies have compelled the enemy to abandon 100 miles of fortified front.

Russia's Effort.

Russia's military efforts in the east extended from June to September, 1916, and just when the Russian armies were about to march on Lemberg, Rumania got into difficulties, called for assistance, and made the Russians suspend their advance until they saw what the outcome in Rumania would be. Brusiloff's advance produced a great crisis in Germany, and but for the arrival of two divisions of Turkish troops, the enemy front on the east, it is said, would have collapsed. It was this fact that compelled the allies to open campaigns against Turkey this year, but Germany still persists in using Turkey as a recruiting ground for her hard-pressed battalions.

Brusiloff advanced from the lines of the Sereth to the Zlota, Lipa and the Stokhod, he cleared Bukowina of the enemy, he began the seige of Halivz. More important still, he put out of action 800,000 Austrians, so crippling the Austrian army for good and all.

Rumania joined the allies in September. There is no doubt that a great coup was pending against Austria-Hungary when everything was spoiled by the blundering in allied statesmanship, induced it is charged by muddled thinking. Rumania had signed a convention with Bulgaria whereby neither was to attack the other. The allied governments, in allowing her to do this, had failed to grasp the strategy of the war. The allies were enveloping the enemy on both flanks. Any Balkan movement would take the form of a turning movement in order to assist the envelopment. The turning movement must necessarily proceed against Bulgaria, because she was the principal obstacle, and therefore, the principal enemy to this sort of operation. The Germans grasped this fact at once. Von Mackensen, for them, upset the Bulgarian command, put German officers in its place, and struck Rumania a surprise blow on the Danube. He followed this up with a march into the Dobruja; he eventually captured Constanza, and gained the full initiative for the enemy. This was all done with an inferior number of troops. The enemy, it is conceded, won the victory in Rumania because of his superior military policy. That policy is always to attack, even with greatly inferior forces. The fighting quality of a force consists of its numbers plus its guns, plus its mobility. The enemy made up for his shortage of men by his superabundance of guns.

The Germans also won a success in the Transylvania with a greatly inferior force numerically, but with a greatly superior gun power. They compelled the Rumanians, who had invaded this province, to retreat, to stand on the defensive. Rumania also lost a great many guns, and was placed at greater disadvantage than ever. The Rumanians offered a brave defence, as the Germans admit, but superior metal broke them down, and they had to abandon half of their country, including their beautiful capital, Bucharest. Some politicians attempted to explain the defeat on hypothesis, that the Rumanians were poor fighters, but the allied peoples blamed the politicians. The results were the upsetting of the British and the French Governments.

Russian Revolution.

The Russian revolution had its first cause in the rising of the duma against the inefficient and repressive autocratic government of the czar. The social democrats had also been planning another revolution, and so they were ready to take advantage of the situation. They organized a workmen's and soldiers' council, consisting mostly of delegates from the workmen and garrison of Petrograd, and these began their attacks on the provisional government. It gave way to a coalition government, and then crazy theories began to be put in practice. The government ordered a relaxation of the army discipline, the election of officers by the men, the appointment of soldiers on committees of discipline. Because the mass of the Russian army was not socialistic, but rather pacifist anarchists, like Tolstoi, with a dislike for organganized violence and a taste for individual violence, the government threw it open to socialistic propaganda. The avowed anarchists and the Maximalists, openly accused of receiving money from Germany, seized this opportunity for undermining the allegiance of the soldiery to the Russian state. The evil effects of this policy developed later.

The mass of the Russian socialist leaders at the seat of government desire a speedy peace, so that they can proceed with the despoiling of Russia, especially of the merchants and manufacturers. They have declared for no annexations and no indemnities in the belief that this formula would in some unexplained manner end the war more quickly. The cry for no annexations and no indemnities is familiar, it comes from Berlin. German agents have openly shoved money into the hands of Rusisan workmen at street corner-meetings to shout for it and a speedy peace. Little Russia, or Ukrania, under the stimulus of this new thought has demanded autonomy. Finland long the dupe of German propagandists, and constantly dangled by Berlin before Sweden as a future conquest, declared for independence, the anarchists and the radical socialists in Petrograd rose with arms in their hands with the open and avowed object of putting down law and order.

The Russian army had opened a successful offensive in Eastern Galicia in July. It proceeded so rapidly with its advance that it looked as if the whole enemy position would collapse. The Germans, however, contrived to mass troops for a counter-attack in one sector. Then the whole rottenness of the new army system developed.

An army is only as strong as its weakest link, and the Germans speedily found the weakest link in the Russian army. It was a regiment made unstable by the propaganda of the Radical Socialists. This unit gave way and retired without firing a shot. Regiments on its right and left had to fall back without fighting in order to keep in alignment. Lack of disciplining penalties made the soldiers disobey with impunity, and other units joined in the retrograde. The Germans followed up the retiring Russians, but they lacked troops to give effective pursuit. The mishap is best regarded as an accident, lucky for the enemy, unlucky for the allies. The Russian higher command strove to relieve the pressure of the enemy in eastern Galicia, by attacking the enemy in the north, near the City of Vilna. The instability of troops, undermined also by Socialists and their propaganda, prevented the development of this offensive.

The crisis at Petrograd, combined with the crisis at the front had one good result. It frightened the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates at Perograd so that this organization, in a funk, handed over the full control of affairs to the provisional government. Kerensky, the energetic leader of the Russian labor party, became premier, and he at once set out for the front to reorganize the army, restore the old discipline, and adopt a policy of "blood and iron." The comment at Berlin leads to the conclusion, that with this policy and the energetic measures undertaken to suppress anarchy, the Germans have grave doubts of profiting much from the situation. One thing which is sure from this time forth for a considerable time is that the enemy can no longer use the Russian front as a resting place for his troops after they have the stuffing knocked out of them in the west. Russia, because she has not constituted authorities now to speak for her, cannot make a separate peace until she elects an assembly and establishes a government. That work will consume many more months.

Italian Offensive.

Italy has been doing successful fighting on the Julian front, east of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau. General Cadorna does not halt after carrying a particular position, but he pushes right on ahead as far as the enemy will allow before resuming static warfare and artillery preparation for the breaching of another sieze line. Thus he managed in a brief period of active offensive in June to throw his lines forward northeast of Gorizia towards Tolmino, and also on the Carso plateau towards Duino. He is beseiging a strong defensive line on the coastal road to Trieste at the moment of writing. The Italians, during the winter, also constructed great defensive lines in the Trentino to prevent a repetition of the Austrian attempt to break thru and invade Italy in 1916.

The great problem which is agitating some politicians in France is whether to push on with the offensive this year, or to wait until the United States can develop an army. This question raises many knotty points for deliberation. It is not merely a simple equation of waiting, it involves other factors which might well lose the allies the war.

Two important factors which strongly argue against delay are submarine warfare and the condition of Russia.

Submarine warfare opened a new source of danger to the allies; it brought them a new and important addition to the enemies of Prussia. That was the United States. President Wilson had tried as hard as any man could try to remain neutral without playing recreant to civilization, but the open avowal of the enemy to sink indiscriminately all merchant vessels met by their under-water craft on the deep, provoked an open rupture, and the United States, following the revolution in Russia, formally declared a state of war as existing with Germany, and set to work on the financing of the allies and the raising of a large army for Europe.

To many it looked as if the better policy would be to await the coming of the United States. To men of science on the contrary, it is recognized that the enemy does not hesitate to attack even with inferior numbers, and as a result he frequently wins notable successes because of his bold policy. The attack in modern warfare, if it succeeds, is not so costly as the defence, and if it fails it is about as costly. The strength of an army depends on its armament and quality as well as its numbers. Superior numbers of Russians retired in eastern Galicia because the Russians developed a moral weakness. The allies, it is claimed, would show a moral weakness also in the west, to refrain from attacking, when the attack and the bold policy carries with it such obvious advantages.

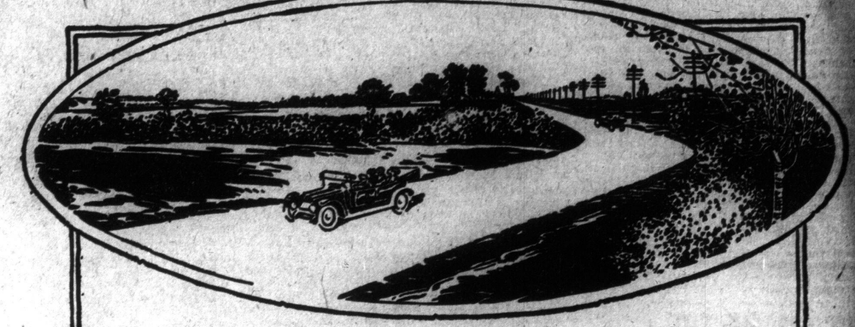
Russia, again, is a great factor that argues for a speedy offensive and as early a victory as possible. She contains many different and conflicting peoples within her borders. She is liable under socialistic guidance to split in three or four parts owing to the lack of respect which a socialistic government engenders. If Russia breaks up, anarchy may claim her for several years, as it has claimed Mexico. The Russin leaders all want a speedy peace so that domestic problems as the land question may find a fair and impartial solution. The allies, besides, have made a huge investment in the equipment of the Russian army, and dallying with the situation there by undue waiting would court disaster.

Russia, under a separate peace, or Russia so crippled by internal dissensions as to be impotent, would also ruin the strategy of the allies. This strategy is the siege and the double envelopment of Germany. The struggle would then come to a straight battle behind trenches on the western front, with the German army reinforced by about two million men. At this rate it would require four or five million American soldiers to redress the balance, and the war would run into a long and exhausting struggle.

A waiting policy on the west until the United States can transport enough troops to Europe to form a respectable army, on the surface, looks promising, if Russia could remain in line. American reinforcements of two million by next spring would look good on paper, but as it requires a full year's training before troops could take the field as a division and then they require several months battle training, it is hardly possible that the United States would be able to take an important part in military operations until 1919. The British army, in the meantime, would suffer terrible casualties, almost to no purpose, for at this stage of the war, an allied army without advancing, is failing.

Submarine Risks.

The submarine question also involves risks unknown to the public, for the enemy has kept up an active warfare against shipping, and he has concentrated on the larger vessels. He has sunk about three or four million tons of British shipping, and the net loss, according to Lord Robert Cecil, amounts to about two and a half million tons of British merchantmen. As the enemy has contrived to keep a large number of submarines at sea, altho the British navy is doing excellent work, the destruction will proceed. The enemy, on the whole has been improving his submarine methods, and it would not be surprising, in six months say, to find another large increase in the losses. As Britain requires a great proportion of her fifteen millions of ocean tonnage for the support of her armies in the field, it requires no prophet to see that with the rate of destruction, really exceeding the rate of production, the war cannot proceed indefinitely. Arthur Pollen, Britain's foremost naval expert, says that the allies have just 15 months to win the war.



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MODERN SHRAPNEL DEADLY PROJECTILE

Rarely Bursts in the Fashion Many Think it Does.

HAS A WIDE RADIUS

Its High Velocity Makes Shell Destruction Within Sixty Feet.

A short time ago a man was haled to the police court for having under his arm a package containing a shrapnel, incorrectly referred to as a shrapnel shell. It is safe to assume that had passersby known the contents of the package, at least one side of the street would have been shunned, while had the package dropped to the sidewalk a wild panic might readily have ensued, writes Reginald Trautschold, M.E., in Popular Mechanics Magazine. As a matter of fact, the package the man carried was as safe as a box of candy, for shrapnel without a fuse is harmless, and the fuse is fitted to the shrapnel only on the battlefield.

The dictionary defines shrapnel as a "shell filled with bullets and having a bursting charge to explode it at any time in its flight." This definition is credited to a British officer, but, while accurate, is somewhat misleading.

So much for what a shrapnel is. What a shrapnel does is clouded by even more general misunderstanding. Consulting the dictionary again, we note that the shrapnel carries a bursting charge to explode it, and the general belief is that this charge, carried in the powder pocket in the base of the casing, shatters the steel shell and scatters the charge of shrapnel bullets.

On firing a gun loaded with shrapnel, the cartridge case is left behind, just as is the shell when discharging an ordinary shotgun. The complete shrapnel, with its time fuse, etc., is projected at a high rate of velocity, revolving rapidly in its flight, and travels as a unit until such instant as the flash from the fuse reaches the powder pocket.

When ignititon of the powder charge occurs, the diaphragm, separating the powder pocket from the section containing the shrapnel balls, is driven forward. This strips the fuse body from the end of the shell casing, while the forward travel of the casing is seriously retarded, if not arrested or reversed. On issuing from the casing, the diaphragm plows thru the mass of shrapnel balls and scatters them in all directions, the rosin which bound them together having been melted by the heat of the explosion, and the friction created in driving the collection of shrapnel and partly-melted rosin from the shrapnel casing.

The blast of the gases formed by the explosion of the powder charge on issuing from the open end of the casing scatters the shrapnel still further and imparts to the balls a velocity which makes them very destructive within a radius of about 60 feet of where the shrapnel "breaks." Part of the gases generated in the powder pocket are apt to escape thru the powder tube, and this strips the fuse cap from its body, or, if the fuse body is stripped from the shell casing before this takes place, the fuse body is pulled from the end of the powder tube. After the break of a shrapnel, the head of the projectile continues in advance, with a certain accelerated speed, followed by the diaphragm, powder tube, etc., and the spread of scattering shrapnel. The casing, having lost much of its momentum, drops to the ground.

Should the force of the explosion within the powder pocket not be sufficient to strip the threaded connection between the fuse body and the shell casing, the steel shell would explode, but only in such a case. To retain the effectiveness of the shrapnel, the fracture would be limited to a section near the mouth of the casing, where its walls are comparatively thin, and the shrapnel would be scattered from the remainder of the casing, as before. The shattering of the steel casing takes place only when a shrapnel fails to break properly. It is not what a shrapnel does ordinarily, but what it may do in the case of an emergency.

A shrapnel which breaks properly during flight simply scatters shrapnel balls, not fragments and pieces of jagged shell, such as fly from an exploding high-explosive shell. When a shrapnel, thru failure of the time fuse to respond, does not explode until it comes in contact with the ground or some other firm object in its path, then and only then, the steel shell is fractured and pieces scattered in all directions. Damage frequently described as caused by flying pieces of shrapnel casings, therefore, is more probably correctly to be ascribed to fragments of high-explosive shells.

STORY OF THE MESSINES FIGHT

Continued From Page One.

and no doubt of it! They wor playin' a hymn of hate on the German trenches! And the fumes and stink of powder and ammonal comin' back on us was making us all dizzy.

We got up, and around White Sheet Wood, and there we wor held up for the time being. There was a machine gun in the trees, and this was goin' for all it was worth. It took us a while to get it under control, and it was clear dawn when my company was ready to proceed on again.

Then we closed round the village of White Sheet itself. Some of the Ulster men were among us at this business, for it's strange the way men get mixed up in a ruction. Some of our fellows got in with the Ulster boyos, I heerd afterwards. Well, they could be in worse company, for the Ulster men have any amount of grit. They stick to it in dead earnest, and are quite serious about the whole business. It's not so much a laughin' matter with them as it is with us. Now, take Micky Eamon and Portadown, for example.

Portadown I knew of old, havin' met him at the cattle fairs in many parts of Ireland. A hard man to drive a bargain with, I'm tellin' you. But that aside, I met old Portadown outside White Sheet, the look in his eye just the same as if he were bargainin' at Ballymena cattle market.

"How do you like this, Portadown?" I says to him.

"I'm doin' my best to get the job finished," he says without a smile. But that is the kind of the man and his crush; it's the job or the business that's the main thing. But look at Micky Eamon. He was all the time looking for a German that would show fight. The job of itself was no concern of his by the look of him. All that he wanted was a Hun to cross bay'nets with him. When a German put his hands up, Micky's face fell.

"For the love of charity makes fight of it." Micky would yell to the enemy, but for all that he could get nobody to oblige him. Portadown and Micky Eamon had each their own way of lookin' at things, but for all that, when it comes to hard fighting there's not much difference between a Portadown cattle dealer and a Rosscullen referee. Both made a grand fight of it at Messines.

It's a funny thing to forget everything at once, isn't it now? That was what happened to me in the afternoon. I was then standing, speaking to Micky Eamon and Portadown, and they were helping me to smoke the tibacky that I got in the last parcel from home, when all at once I forget everything. The next thing I remembered was to find myself in bed with a woman bending over me, and I was in some way mixing her up with Portadown and asking her to have another pull from my old clay pipe. And then I discovered that I had a bandage round my head and that the woman was a nurse, and——. But war's a very funny business, isn't it?

WILL MOOSE BE DESTROYED?

Continud From Page One.

wilderness fastnesses, as in New Brunswick, moose, caribou and red deer may be hunted in the same district, but this condition is not general. The writer has killed both moose and caribou from the same hunting camp up the Mirimichi and seen red deer on the same trip, while the tracks of all three could be observed in the same runways.

Increase More Rapidly.

Moose increase more rapidly apparently than the other members of the deer family, cows frequently having two calves in one season. They are also fairly safe from wolves who hesitate to interfere with them. A bull moose is a big, powerful brute and he can protect himself from a wolf, who has to be contented with a calf once in a while, or a weak, old cow. As a general rule, however, the wolves stay in the red deer country and if at all plentiful make those timid creatures live a life of constant watchfulness and alarm.

In the Algonquin Park where red deer, due to the protection of the rangers, have become plentiful, the wolves are plentiful, comparatively, also, and would be a great deal more so were it not for the constant effort to exterminate them by the guardians of the game. Fifteen were poisoned during last winter by the rangers.

It is a good deal easier to clean out the wild game of any country in modern times than it is to protect it. This continent was probably the greatest game paradise in the world when the white men first came. And for a century or two civilization was practically confined to the eastern coasts.

Wild life in the interior seemed inexhaustible. But with the era of the railway there came a great change. The elk, which once ranged the whole continent as far north at least as the agricultural belt extends today, were the first to go. There are no elk now east of Manitoba, and not many east of the Rocky Mountains. Here, too, of late years, the Indians, deprived of buffalo have helped the white men reduce the population of elk.

When the railways reached the western plains the days of the Buffalo were numbered.

In the summer time moose come to the lakes to escape the flies which infest the thick forests in the hot weather and make life a torment. Being big animals, the size of a horse, they are easily seen by travelers on the canoe routes, and the impression is easily given of them being more numerous than they really are. A moose may be seen fifty times within a range of a few miles during the summer, and counting the travelers' tales he is multiplied by fifty. One bullet from a high powered rifle would probably end the story of moose in that particular section for a year.

Pity to Remove Restrictions.

It would be a pity if in the laudable effort to ease the food situation the restrictions which have preserved the moose and the red deer of this province from total extinction were removed. The educative work for game conservation which has been the slow development of many years would seem like to be undone at a bound.

A surer way to help out the north country and relieve the competition the population of the mining and the lumber districts bring to the meat markets of Toronto and the cities of the south, where a large part of their food supply is drawn now would be to encourage the breeding of hogs and cattle in the new settlements. Mr. Hanna has already begun this work at the provincial farm at Burwash, where a large section of former forest land has grown up in grass for a cattle range. The north country will yet produce cattle as plentifuuly perhaps as the west or any other section of equal area. Cattle thrive in the bush if enough cleared land is available for pasture. That of course, will be a development of time, and immediate action is the urgent need of the present. But Mr. Hanna should think twice before turning the moose loose to indiscriminate slaughter.

Careless Shampooing Spoils the Hair

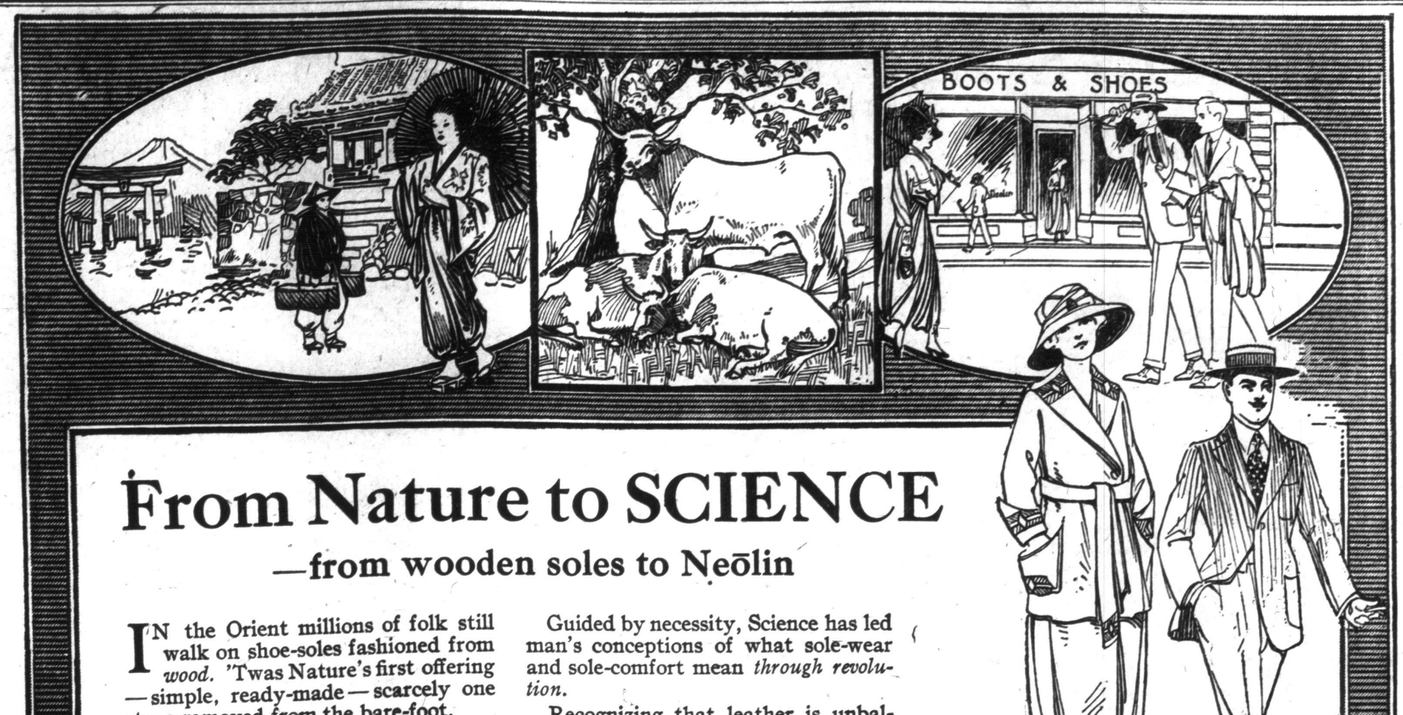
If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

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

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy; it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

Often when cooking a knife will be used to cut an onion and the smell will remain for a long time unless something is done to prevent it. Draw the knife thru a raw carrot once or twice. This will remove the odor.



From Nature to SCIENCE

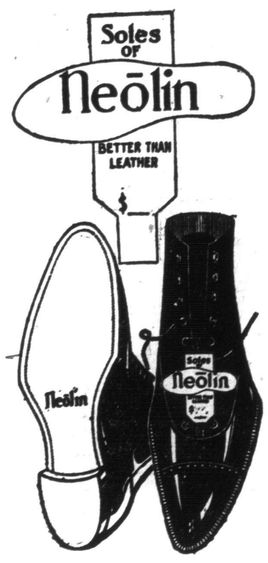
—from wooden soles to Neōlin

IN the Orient millions of folk still walk on shoe-soles fashioned from *wood*. 'Twas Nature's first offering —simple, ready-made—scarcely one stage removed from the bare-foot.

Not by choice alone do they retain this antiquated footgear. Aloof from modern industry, the benefits of modern science have not yet permeated their life. They have still to learn of *better* footwear.

In the West the *leather* sole still lingers. Millions still wear this product of an older time. Nature's gift of animal skins bettered by the hand of science—only the second step from the naked foot.

Yet twenty months ago, synthetic science outstripped simple Nature.



Guided by necessity, Science has led man's conceptions of what sole-wear and sole-comfort mean *through revolution*.

Recognizing that leather is unbalanced to man's universal need—Science produced a *modern* shoe-sole,

—never changing in quality; yielding grim, invincible wear; soothing the foot because of its flexibility; winter-proof and water-proof.

—a shoe-sole that meets man's every problem of footgear.

That better, *modern*, science-created sole is Neōlin.

Though but twenty months ago created, to-day Neōlin by its very virtues is achieving conquest.

Thousands who were easily satisfied with leather, knowing nothing better, have become shoe-critical, hearing of Neōlin qualities.

Stylish people have welcomed the modern smartness that comes—and stays—with Neōlin.

Men and women, studious of economy, keen to lower shoe-bills, have learned to praise the lasting, saving wear of Neōlin.

They find—you, too, will find—Neōlin-soled shoes are comfort-soled—lighter than leather, more pliant than leather, more cosy-foot than leather.

Unvarying in quality—Neōlin can be had on new shoes of varying prices. Your shoe-repairer will apply it to your present shoes.

Neōlin has been a great success. Because of distinct superiorities it is replacing leather for shoe-soles. Neōlin's appearance can be imitated. But Neōlin's qualities are the result of methods and materials known only to us.

Now there are other soles that look like Neōlin. But there is only one Neōlin—and every pair of soles is branded with the trademark like the shoe illustrated here.

To make it easy for you to find stores that sell Neōlin-soled shoes, we have supplied merchants with Neōlin tickets. One of these is shown in the illustration here.

You will see them on shoes in shoe store windows. They will guide you to Neōlin.

To be sure of the genuine Neōlin—mark that mark: stamp it on your memory. Ask for Neōlin with the accent on the "o"—Neōlin

—the trade symbol for a quality product of

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Neōlin

OUT FOR A SWIM THE FAMILY GOES

Continued From Page One.

so he builds a nice, springy, high-up one, with its end far out over the river, and off this he presently takes the first, venturesome, spectacular high dive in the history of the world!

So, all afternoon that happy first family disport themselves, splashing and laughing and shouting in joyous abandon, having one glorious time—much as families have been doing all down the years and as you may see them do yet upon any fine summer's day—with, of course, some flimsy addition in the matter of clothing—over upon the sandy beach at Toronto Island.

It is a cleanly, bracing sport, is swimming—all outdoors above and around you; God's good air thumping your lungs, the blood racing to the tips of your extremities, every muscle in lusty, vigorous action! None so poor but he can afford the togs; and none so rich that he—certainly not, she!—is willing to wear more of them than the law demands. Air, sunshine and water—everything's free!

Everyone should learn this fascinating, useful art. Some day it may save your life; for swimming is a sport which enjoys the unique distinction of being a useful accomplishment. It is insurance against that most lamentable of all accidents—death by drowning. The water is so attractive. It is at the same time so mortally dangerous! We constantly venture; and constantly we pay such costly tribute! The reproach shames! Let all fathers regard this vital matter in a common-sense way, and resolve, each for himself, that, no matter what other dads do, for him and his house they shall learn to swim!

BURNS PROVED FATAL.

James Prescott, the night watchman at the British-American Oil Works plant at the foot of Cherry street, who was badly burned in an explosion in one of the oil tanks on July 16, died in St. Michael's Hospital last night. Prescott was badly burned and little hope was held out for his recovery when he was admitted to the hospital. His home is at 54 Strachan avenue. The body was taken to the morgue, where Coroner J. E. Elliott will open an inquest today.

GERMAN EXPENDITURES ARE THIRD HIGHER

Fifty Million Pounds a Month More Than for Last Year.

London, August 1.—According to official statements, said Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons today, the expenditure of the German Government from February to May of this year was at the rate of £150,000,000 a month, as compared with £100,000,000 monthly for the first half of 1916. The figures given, the chancellor explained, did not include civil expenditures or loans to Germany's allies.

The total expenditure of the French Government for all purposes was £4,469,000 daily, the chancellor stated.

CANADIAN SOLDIER TELLS OF VIMY FIGHT

Continued From Page One.

every man is anxious only to do his duty. We march along until we come to the first trenches. Here one of those chance shells had killed three of our lads, and we were forced to step over their bodies as we moved along. Presently we came to our starting point, which is merely a ditch just behind our front line. Here we dig holes for ourselves in the side of the ditch, both as protection from shrapnel and weather. It is snowing now. About midnight we get some hot tea. About 3 o'clock a ration of rum sends the chilled blood racing thru our bodies. I am no drinker, but I despise those comfortably fed and warm fools in Canada who talk so much of the soldier's rum. It is a pure stimulating medidine, and many a morning I have been glad to get it. About 5 o'clock we stand to.

At 5.30 exact, there is one sudden, awful crash, and on the German lines a fire of bursting shells pour. From their trenches ascend all kinds of signal flares of every color and shape; our shells bursting in one continual flame. The shells scream over our heads by the hundreds. Remember, this attack took place on a front of 12 miles. I am only attempting to describe our little front. An artilleryman told me afterward that at first they were working in their overcoats and gas masks, urged by their major, who was observing, and gradually getting more excited, who suddenly broke out with: "Give it to her, boys; they are just going over." The artillerymen worked in their undershirts. We were waiting for our turn. Ahead of us were two brigades who were to gain their objective, then we were to pass thru them and get ours. The shells never ceased. Presently we saw our lads going over the ridge, their figures standing out in the skylight. Now comes moaning along the Devil's Dream, followed by three of her companions, rolling over trenches and thru wire. His Majesty's Landship No. ——, queer-looking machines and deadly. Seven twenty-five and the word with us: "Five minutes to go, boys." Each man knows his place and keeps it.

"Kamerad," Cry Germans.

Seven-thirty over the top we go, one or two stay, though. We march thru the German shells and in artillery formation. Men fall, but the boys move on just as on parade. Now we have reached the old German front line; his wire broken to shreds and trench a mere mark. I thought I would be arrested for theft, I had half of France sticking to my boots. Presently prisoners began to come through, dodging their own shells as they beat it for our lines; no guard with them, nearly all of them calling "Good-day Kamerad," as they met our lads. One of them amused me. He was wounded in the hand, and I guess it pained him a little, for sometimes he would half stop to wring it; then a German shell would drop kind of close to him; away he would go in a circle and start to wring his hand again. When a Canuck would appear close to him he felt he must throw up his hands again for fear, I suppose, that somebody might think he was not a prisoner. They were an utterly unnerved and broken lot, small blame to them, for they had passed through a hell of artillery fire such as this world has not seen before.

We press on over enemy lines, everything is smashed; shell-holes everywhere, until we reach the point the advance has gained. Here we rest for half an hour, for now we are to carry on the advance. Our artillery is throwing a shower of shells about 50 or 100 yards ahead. Now we move forward in the battle line. Long lines of men. I look up to the right, and as far as the eye can see there is a line of bursting shells; the same on the left. As we move forward, our barrage of fire lifts with us; just ahead of us is the bursting overhead shrapnel, ahead of it are the big high explosive concussion shells, tearing and rending wherever they strike. Now we pass over more trenches. The enemy are here, but deep down; some come to the top to greet us, and stick up their hands, but we have no time to bother with them. A mopping-up party coming behind attends to them.

Tired When Job is Done.

We pass on, following our barrage, until at last we stand on the far side of ——. I look straight down into ——. Hindenburg said that Vimy could not be taken in 30 years. It was taken between 5.30 a.m. and 12 noon. Documents were found from the German high command, advising corps commanders on Vimy that the Canadians were going to attack. "Beware of them, for they are fine storming troops." However that may be, the conduct of the boys was superb; cool and collected; nothing seemed to daunt them. So eager were they that they kept too close to our own barrage and had casualties on that account. Rain and snow accompanied us in turn. Once in the afternoon the sun broke through for a while, and there, away up in the sky, we heard a message of love, of hope; a lark bursting his beautiful little heart into song. Listen to what we said to one another. In due time we were relieved, and came back for a short rest, dog tired, but the job was done. When we moved back to the front we passed over the ground again. Such ground! I tried to think of something to compare it to, but the only comparison I could make was to a honeycomb of mud. Vile mud everywhere. Most depressing as we walked along. Presently you would see a figure, khaki-clad, not yet buried—muddy; its face in the mud. Pitiful! Look closely and it seemed as though round that poor head there was a faint halo of light. Poor boy! Yet not, poor.

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MUSIC

MUSIC HAS GREAT PERSUASIVE QUALITY

Divine Art Best of All Mediums for Rallying People Together in Any Cause.

Music is one of the arts of beauty, politics is the science of government, says Frederick H. Martens, in Musical America. An intimate union between them might at first glance seem as inappropriate in the general scheme of things as the wedding of the honeysuckle and the bee is in natural history. Yet, if we follow up the simile, we find that politics, as the busy bee, is an adept in searching out in the flower-garden of tone whatever may be of use to him in procuring the peace, safety or advantage of the state.

There are all sorts of politics, and they require all sorts of music. Ward politics, for instance, employs music to pleasure the primitive ear of the proletariat on its amusement piers. It bids the brass band lend an aura of poesy to the clam-bake by the playing of "American folk-music," created by the artless rustics of "Tin-Pan Alley." It encourages the hand-organ in the slum, the Jazz band in the cabaret, for it knows its Shakspere—the practical parts—and besides, music has power to unclench the penurious hand, and of every unclenched hand, ward politics takes its tithe.

When we come to civic politics, municipal politics, we at once rise to a higher level. Here science of government beams benignly on settlement music, community music, park concerts, the singing of the children of the public schools—as many children as possible! The touching "folk-songs" of the Mississippi or New Orleans, born in the ragtime maternity hospitals off Fifth avenue, are disdained by civic politicians: they move on a higher level. Not altogether for music's fair sake. For politics is a utilitarian science, it is an art which deals with the concrete and not the abstract. There was a time when there was not much money in music, from the point of view of politics, so politics did not bother with music. Now all that has changed. Music is almost as essential to us as the air we breathe, the food we eat, the coal we burn. Music and the making of music has become a vast industry and vast industries are something politics never neglects. In one shape or another they pay taxes and politics cannot live by bread alone. Of course, as might be expected, some of the children who have sprung from the union of politics and music are defectives. Crimes have been committed in the name of politics and crimes have been committed in the name of music. And super-crimes have been committed by the collusion of the twain. But any marriage between the concrete and the ideal is bound to number occasional club-feet, imbeciles, hare-lips and other monsters among its offspring. We will not dwell on this, but pass to other phases of our subject.

Ward politics and municipal politics lead naturally to national politics. Here music, in these days, is in the van. We have always had the presidential campaign song—that is an institution—but at the present day we have a convincing example of the greatest mobilization of music on behalf of national aims and aspirations which the world has ever witnessed. Before our entry into the war, in each of the countries engaged, the opera, the concert hall, the streets of the cities, the tented alleys of the camps were given over to music calculated to set the patriotic nerve of the individual tingling, to wake indifference to enthusiasm, to bring home by way of emotion what reason and logic were often unable to "get across." And music of every kind—for the man who will react patriotically to a music hall ballad or a ditty of the day is unmoved by a symphonic poem and vice versa—which the science of government has encouraged in every warring nation to aid in bringing its legions to the field, still does her duty in the trench-concert and in the Red Cross concert by gladdening the soul of the fighting man and bringing in money to care for him when wounded.

And in our own land, during the last few months, music has supported politics with a vigor and effect that are well-night incredible. A nation sometimes suffers from a species of inertia of mind, which nullifies the efforts of the very elect whom it has chosen to direct its destinies. And the same nation which thrilled in 1861 to such electrifying battle cries as "Freedom for the Slaves" and "State Rights"; which resented instantaneously in '98 the wanton blow which put a climax to the centuried oppression of a small neighboring state, of men who would be free has, in part, allowed so wonderful a phrase as the "Democratization of the World" to fall upon deaf ears. But music has come to the rescue and accomplished much more than might have been thought possible.

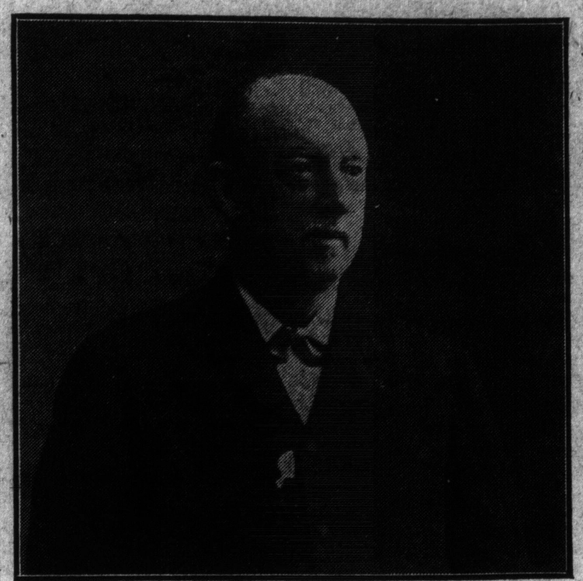
And she has employed a comparatively simple means. The national songs, which are part of the nation's history, the patriotic melodies born of the new circumstances (for all that many of the latter have "been born to blush unseen"), have been, perhaps, more instrumental than the raucous voice of the street orator in khaki in drawing recruits to the flag. There is something hard to withstand in the tingling swing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia," the noble strains of "America." Soldiers have been swept into the ranks to the sound of fife and drum, and Liberty Loan Bonds have flowed into the treasury under the coaxing manipulations of the brass band. Nothing so immediately and intimately establishes an esprit de corps among the general public as the national song, and it has not been heard in vain in this crisis of our affairs. Where mere words or glittering generalities often fail to warm the heart, where pronunciamentos and deductions do not always carry conviction, patriotic music bears away the listener on its emotional tide. The patriotic song has but one theme, the country, but one argument, the flag but one message: heroism and sacrifice! It refuses to enter into the logic of situations, it has nothing to do with doubts or despairs, it has but one purpose and one appeal. Is it strange that politics has availed itself of this powerful instrument of modern statecraft, and that its policy has been justified?

Music has always been a factor in the political life of nations and communities. Lacking Auber's "Masaniello," Belgium might never have been invaded, for it might still have been a part of the kingdom of Holland. Think of the aristocratic necks which, during the French revolution, might have escaped the order of the noose and the dangling from the street lanterns of Paris, had it not been for the fact that a group of plebeian throats were bellowing Ca ira or the "Marseillaise," and carried away by the magic power of tone, felt themselves obliged to raise more than their voices. Remember Farinelli, the even tenor of whose sexless reiteration of four songs once an evening for a number of years, gave the king of Spain the necessary stimulus to sign the state papers without which the country could not be governed.

It was the songs of Beranger that kept alive the Napoleonic legend and gave the third Napoleon his throne. "Boulanger's March" came near making the ambitious general dictator of France, and the "Internationale"—despite the fact that all the more prominent Russian composers are busy writing new national hymns—is distinctively the song of the great Russian Revolution. There seems to be a possibility, too, of Russia's indirectly giving to the world a group of non-Russian national songs, now that Finland, the Ukraine, Georgia and Lothuania are all taking steps in the direction of declaring themselves independent states and, as such, will have to have their own national songs. Should they become autonomous republics, it will be a glad thought that each, musically as well as materially, has done its bit toward the democratization of the world.

In the great world scheme of democratization music cannot be forgotten. Music has done so much for politics, and so much in politics, that politics might surely return the compliment. There should be more community music and less aristocratic music. In the eyes of many the greatest crime of the Hohenzollern is his Sang au Aegir; and in all the warring countries music has been practically supported by the aristocracy of wealth and culture. Community music may have its limitations, but among its enthusiasts we find those who feel that the great ear of the people (tho it has no perfect pitch), and the simple heart of the people (tho it wots not of complex emotions), should be the composer's standard. Music that the community can enjoy might be called from their point of view true music, because it apportions the greatest good to the greatest number. In centuries to be, when music has truly come into her own, and when other considerations, political, economic, etc., are secondary in the general scheme of things; we may yet see composers who truckle to an aristocratic taste, who cling to individuality instead of making their music so that a little child can sing it, cast beneath the tires of the motor-lorry or strung from the roof of the skyscraper. For with the true democratization of the world is bound to come the democratization of everything in it, music as well as morals, tones as well as titles.

DR. F. H. TORRINGTON



Who on September 4 begins his thirtieth season as director of the Toronto College of Music.

MR. BORIS HAMBOURG left for the west last Saturday for a tour of forty towns. He is accompanied by Lawrence A. Lambert, and Gerald Moore, the young English pianist, who made such a success on a former western trip.

* * *

Dr. F. H. Torrington was one of the most keenly appreciative listeners at the concert of the Sousa Band one evening last week. When Mr. Sousa learned that Dr. Torrington was in the audience he at once expressed a desire to see him and the meeting of the two noted conductors was almost as much enjoyed by those standing near as by the distinguished participants themselves. Herbert Clark, Mr. Sousa's leading cornet player, was another who took great pleasure in talking over with his old drill master the experiences of years ago when he played in his orchestra in Toronto. Mr. Clark is one of the best cornetists in the world, and he attributes much of his success to the training he received under Dr. Torrington, whose enthusiasm and exacting work were an inspiration then, as now, to all who play under his baton.

When Benjamin Scovell returned to Chicago after spending some months in France providing entertainment for the soldiers, he said that when he was in London he bought copies of Carrie Jacobs-Bond's song, "A Perfect Day," which had become such a rage in England. One of the nursing sisters got one of these copies, from which many of the boys learned the words and melody. Back of the Canadian lines, the night after the battle of Vimy Ridge, Sergeant Blake, who has been blinded by shrapnel, played the air on a tin biscuit box which he had converted into a violin, and John Johnson of Orangeville, Ontario, began to sing the song in a sweet and strong tenor voice. "The beauty of the melody and words took hold of the assemblage, and men who a short time before had been laughing in the face of death sat bowed under the spell of "A Perfect Day." Three songs by this composer have recently been published by Hawkes & Harris—"A Cottage in God's Garden," "The Soul of You," and "A Little Bit O'Honey," and also "Betty's Music Box," for the piano. In the songs the words and music are equally appealing, the accompaniments medium in difficulty and the range well within the ordinary compass, while the piano piece is attractive either for drawing room or concert.

If all prisoners in Germany were treated as well as some musicians apparently are, their friends would have little to worry about. For instance, Benjamin Dale, a teacher at the Royal Academy, London, who was visiting in Germany when the war broke out and has since been "in residence" at the internment camp at Ruhleben, has had charge of the music department of the school in the camp and has had nearly a hundred pupils studying under him during the past year. Local interest is given to this item by the fact that Ernest MacMillan, the Toronto organist, is Mr. Dale's room-mate.

Ruby Brock, who will be remembered by many Toronto people for her beautiful soprano voice, has been singing in Chicago with great success, and is now in New York, where she and Arthur George have a very tempting offer in vaudeville.

For nearly three years, or ever since "Tipperary" was made famous by the heroic "Irish Fusiliers," late in 1914, the boys of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, who are noted for their ability as singers as well as soldiers, have been searching for a song of the same type, which they could adopt as their very own, and at last they have found what they have been looking for. The members of Capt. P. D. Toleston's "Singing Company L" who have had the matter in hand, have tried out practically every patriotic song written since the beginning of the world conflict, but not until W. R. Williams' "We Don't Know Where We're Going, But We're On Our Way," was called to their attention last week, did they encounter what they wanted. Immediately upon hearing the new composition the boys of the Seventh voted to accept it as their "official war song," and as soon as the publisher, Will Rossiter, was notified, he announced that he would dedicate it to Col. Moriarity and his regiment. From now on the title-page, which will be printed in green, will be decorated with photographs of Col. Moriarity and several companies of the "Fighting Seventh." The song is written to a thrilling march air. It has a decided military lilt and a haunting melody.

* * *

Albert Downing, the tenor, has been engaged for the annual concert of the Sons of England in Massey Hall next October. His selections will include "The Death of Nelson," sung at the request of the committee; Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," and other English standard songs. Mr. Downing, Mr. Marley Sherris, the well known baritone, and concert company, have been engaged to make a two-week's tour of the American military camps in the early fall, putting on a select program of classical songs, duets, etc. This is the first time a Canadian concert company has been engaged for such a mission. These two well known singers will sing Oratorio together this coming season in several of the larger cities both in Canada and the United States.

* * *

Max Fleischmann has left Toronto to continue his studies with Jan Hambourg, who is staying in New Hampshire for the summer. In the fall he will accompany Mr. Hambourg to New York. Great things are expected from the boy, who, under the guidance of such a teacher, has all the opportunities possible of becoming a fine artist.

* * *

Prof. Arthur Nevin, of the University of Kansas, is completing his fourth opera, "The Daughter of the Forest," while spending his vacation in the MacDowell colony at Peterborough, N. H. This work will be produced this coming season by the Chicago Opera Company, which will also give his Indian opera, "Pola." This latter work was produced at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, in 1906.

FEMININE PARALLEL.

He (in auto): This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency.

She: Oh, I see! something like a kimona.

To remove stains from wall paper mix a little grated pipeclay with enough water to make a smooth paste, spread this over the stain and leave for 12 hours. Afterward scrape it off with a paper knife or other blunt instrument, and brush with a soft brush.

The Song of the Needle

BY ROBERT PARTRIDGE.

Click, click,
As the lights they flick,
And the tears oftentimes fall fast and thick.
Purl and plain, with worsted and thread,
In and out 'neath a half-bow'd head.
Stockings, mufflers, sweaters galore,
With nimble fingers, tho hearts are sore,
Morn 'till night, be they well or sick,
The flashing needles go click, click, click.

Father, brother, husband and son,
Far on the fields where red rivers run.
Stitch! thru a fog of blinding tears,
Stitch with a woe of nameless fears,
With a heart, tho wrung with a dumb despair,
Yet—a trembling smile on the brave face there.

Plain and purl, each stitch is wove,
Into the garment with threads of love;
With the silent pray'r that is born of pain,
"Oh, God, send him safely home again."
A knock down the street
She will start to her feet,
Hand press'd to side to still the beat
Of the throbbing heart . . . . Ah, well not here,
And a brave smile chases away her fear.
And in and out, while the lights they flick,
Once again the needles go click, click, click.

Click, click,
To the ceaseless tick
Of the old timepiece, as the tears fall thick.
Stitch to the sound of the tolling bell,
As it solemnly tolls a warning knell.
Stitch to the sound of the busy whirl
In the street outside . . . . Still plain and purl
Worsted and thread, with a web of care
From the stout brave heart of the woman there.
Stockings, mufflers, sweaters galore,
The nimble fingers will toil 'till sore.
Morn 'till night, tho the heart be sick,
The flashing needles go click, click, click.

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Some Facts About Locks

Boys always like to be able to do odd jobs about the house; there is great satisfaction in knowing how to handle tools, to do simple repairs in furniture, fix electric switches and adjust loose door knobs. In "The Home Handy Book," A. Frederick Collins gives valuable hints as to the methods of doing some of these household odds and ends.

A loose door knob is very annoying, he writes, and, being no respecter of persons, every household has one sooner or later.

The reason door knobs work loose is because the threads of the screw which hold the knob on the spindle or the threads in the spindle, or both, wear off. To tighten the knob, tap out the screw hole, slip one or more washers over the spindle close up to the escutcheon plate, put the handle on the spindle again and screw in a new screw.

To know how to pick a lock or how to make a key for a lock, the first thing you should do is to learn how a lock is made.

Ordinary door locks are of two kinds, and these are (1) rim locks and (2) mortise locks. A rim lock is the kind that is screwed to the outside of the door, while a mortise lock is set in a mortise in the edge of the door.

The advantages of a mortise lock over a rim lock are (1) that there are no unsightly projecting parts; (2) it cannot be broken off by pressure applied to the outside, and (3) it cannot be tampered with from the inside.

These ordinary door locks are of the lever-tumbler type; that is, the lock is worked by one or more pivoted levers, or tumblers. The simplest form of this lock has only three parts, and these are (1) a bolt, called a deadbolt; (2) a lever-tumbler, and (3) a spring. In some locks the lever rests on top of the bolt and in others the bolt rests on top of the lever, and but for this small difference they are quite alike.

A matter of a little importance is that in a lock of the first kind the ward notch, or bitting, as locksmiths call it, slips over the lever and the bit of the key forces the latter up and throws the bolt over, while in the second kind, the ward notch slips over the bar of the bolt and the bit then raises the lever and throws over the bolt.

On both the bolt and the lever there is a projecting piece of metal—the one on the bolt is called the fence and the one on the lever is called the gating—the purpose of which is to keep the bolt in position, or locked, when it is thrown back as well as when it is thrown out, and to the end that this may be done a flat steel spring is fixed in the lock so that one of the ends presses down on the lever; now when the bolt is clear in or clear out, the gating on the lever engages the fence on the bolt and the spring prevents them from slipping past each other, or in other words, the bolt is locked.

This is all there is to a simple lever-tumbler lock, but you should by all means take one off a door, unscrew the cap and examine its construction and action, when you will know more about a lock in five minutes than you probably knew in all your life before.

The average lock on a dresser drawer is far more simple than the door lock just described, since the whole mechanism consists solely of a bolt with a small straight steel spring fixed to it to give it tension.

There is a half round cut made in one side of the bolt and any kind of a barrel key with a blade on it having the right length will open it.

From the construction and operation of rim and mortised locks, it must be clear that, in order to open a lever-tumbler lock, it is only necessary to force up the lever when the bolt can be easily thrown.

Now, if the door is locked and the key is lost, bend a piece of steel wire about one-eighth inch in diameter and four and one-half inches long, which is a half-sized lock pick with a pick on each end.

To open the lock, put the pick into the key hole with the projecting end up and then without turning it press it up, when it will strike the lever, raise it and so release the bolt; still pressing the pick tight against the lever, turn the pick to the left, if you are on the outside of the door, or to the right if you are on the inside.

When you turn the pick, the projecting end presses against the V-shaped notch in the bolt and this turns the latter back.

To make a pick to open a simple lock of this kind all you have to do is to bend over the end of a stout wire. Put the bent end of this wire into the keyhole, to one side of the pin, and, by turning it round, you can easily get it into the half-round cut of the lever and throw it back.

BLESSED BACHELOR MAIDS.

They Can Sit on Swedish Juries; Married Women Can't.

Stockholm.—(By Mail).—The tolerably complete emancipation of woman under the Swedish law does not extend to permitting a married woman to sit on a jury, altho single women may do so, according to the decision of the appellate court of Stockholm, which sent back to the court of first instance for retrial a case in which the wife of a riksdag member sat on the jury. Married women, says the appellate court, are subject to their husbands' guardianship to a degree disqualifying them for jury service.

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BELGIANS RECEIVE HARSH TREATMENT

London, Aug. 1.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—A representative of Reuter's has interviewed a citizen of Liege who has just escaped from Belgium. He confirms reports of brutal treatment of the Belgian people by the Germans. This citizen has been in England since March. At an infirmary outside Liege he witnessed train after train of unpatriated deportees. Only a small portion of men come back at all and these are broken down, exhausted and altogether useless for work. Reuter's informant continues:

"Many of these men detrained at Liege because of their desperate condition. Never shall I forget the terrible scenes there. The trains sometimes contained 500, sometimes 900, men and women who for three days had been practically without food. A great many had their feet and legs frost-bitten and had to be carried on stretchers. They had been obliged to walk for hours in their stockinged feet in the snow, and often gangrene had set in and death had occurred. Eight per cent. were stricken with tuberculosis and will never recover. Such is the result of a few months spent in the German prison camps. But the physical tortures were not worse than the moral trials of these people.

"One of these men whom I attended kept repeating in his delirium the same cry, 'I will not sign it. I will not sign it,' making a movement as tho pushing something away. He finally died in my arms.

"As an old woman who was waiting for her son said to me: 'It is enough to make stones weep.'"

PREDICTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR "SIX"

Thos. Fudge Tells of Fast Increasing Popularity of Sixes Like Chandler.

"The next few months will be the most momentous period in the whole 15 years of the history of the automobile," says Mr. Chas Fudge of the Fudge Motor Sales Chandler distributors, "for they will work the end of the old era and the beginning of the new.

"During the next few months there are going to be changes and developments that would have been spread over years under ordinary conditions. Among them I predict that there will be an astonishing increase in the popularity of light large sixes like the Chandler.

"The past few months have already brought out clearly that the Chandler is competing with cars above it in price and that many buyers of light sixes this season are people who previously owned more expensive cars.

"Of course, all automobile manufacturers have been keeping their ears to the ground for the past two years. Unfortunately, the manufacturer who has built up an organization for the production of relatively few cars cannot run that organization to the large scale production which is the only basis upon which a light six at a low price can be produced.

"Even if he could turn out the cars, he hasn't the sales organization already built to take care of the output.

"The makers of the Chandler have been quietly preparing for the development which now appears to be certain. They will be in shape to take care of the demand for Chandler Sixes, both as to factory capacity and dealer organization.

"I expect the greatest growth of the next few years in the light six field. The public wants sixes, but they also want light weight, high economy and reasonable price. It would not surprise me to see as many light sixes produced within two or three years as all other sixes and eights put together."

Khaki hat boxes are new in touring luggage and are lined with bright chintz. They are trimmed with black leather and are weather proofed. "Hold-all" roll kits come to match them. Wardrobe suitcases in small sizes may also be had in khaki.

REGARDING GOVT. CONTROL OF GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

Rumor to the effect that the consumption of gasoline will be drastically controlled as a war measure, and that the importation of motor cars will be prohibited or radically curtailed by the government, have apparently gained wide circulation and some credence, as they have on several occasions been called to our attention of late. These rumors might well have had a mischievous effect, in that they purport to have emanated from the powers-that-be at Ottawa.

Fortunately for the welfare of the country, the Federal Government is not contemplating anything of the kind. We have dealt at length in these columns heretofore with the importance, yes, necessity of the motor car in our economic scheme of things and we have no intention of reiteration here, other than to state that the government is not so foolish as to stultify itself by suicidal sumptuary or restrictive legislation that would partially or totally paralyze our greatest transportation facility—the motor car, motor truck and tractor—disrupt one of our greatest industries, throwing tens of thousands out of employment in Ontario alone, and generally strip the gears of the Dominion's economic and efficient military, industrial, commercial and agrarian activity.

There are sophists abroad in the land who have educed a specious argument to the effect that because Great Britain has practically commandeered all gasoline, greatly restricting private consumption, Canada should do likewise—inferentially so that what Canada could save would go to the mechanical transports, air fleets and navies of the Allies. Of course the fallacy of such argument lies in the fact that Great Britain and her European allies are not being deprived of one drop of gasoline or oil by Canadian consumption. England imposed its restrictive legislation, not because an abundance of gasoline and oil was not procurable, but because tank-ships could not be secured in sufficient numbers to transport gasoline and oil overseas in the quantity necessary to supply both war and normal civil consumption. To totally abolish the consumption of gasoline in Canada would not lay down one gallon more overseas.

Suppose, tho, that Canada should abolish gasoline—what then? We import more gallons of gasoline than we product of crude oil, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. By abolishing the consumption of gasoline we would simply cut off importations from the States—giving Uncle Sam so much more "gas" for his three and a-half million cars, to say nothing of his trucks, tractors, motorboats, etc. Our net saving in gasoline would be pitifully small, our economic loss enormous. After great labor the mountain would have brought forth a mouse and then been at a loss to know what to do with it.

If the time comes when gasoline conservation on this continent is a war factor, then Canada must act in conjunction with the States—or act ineffectually. There is absolutely no reason to believe that such a time is imminent or in sight. Shameful misuse of gasoline is at no time to be condoned, least of all at these times. Joy riding, especially by slackers, finds no sympathy in these columns. Joy riding, however, is indulged in by a trivial, almost negligible, number of motorists.

To cut off the supply of gasoline to all as a punitive or correct measure for joy riders, would be like cutting off the Dominion's face to get rid of a freckle.

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Here's an eighty horsepower eight cylinder car that in all ordinary driving consumes about half the fuel you would expect in a car of its size and power. Yet it has all the smoothness, all the flexibility and the lightning pick-up which you associate with a Peerless Eight.

The Sporting Range

But super power and thundering speed are also available in your Peerless when you call upon its Sporting Range. You can change its whole character. Your superlatively soft, smooth motor is also capable of power and speed which only a few other cars of the utmost class and distinction can equal.

Peerless

Let us show you in the Peerless Eight a wider range of performance than you have ever seen in any car.

Touring and Roadster, $2850
(f.o.b. Toronto, Subject to Change)

The Dominion Automobile Co.
Limited
146-150 Bay Street - - - - Toronto

Peerless Eight

DO NOT DRIVE NEW CAR AT RACE SPEED

"To insure that the working parts of the motor adjust themselves properly, this car should not be driven in excess of 25 miles per hour during the first 500 miles."

This notice appears on the windshield of every car shipped by Willys-Overland, Ltd., of Toronto, and according to distributors and dealers is doing a great deal of good.

All engineers and most good mechanics know that nothing is so injurious to a new mechanism as high speed, yet probably a vast majority of new cars are driven at high speed inside of 24 hours from the time they are delivered to the retail purchaser.

It is this tendency on the part of inexperienced drivers which the Willys-Overland, td., is trying to combat.

In no other line of manufacturing, possibly, is the product so quickly turned over to the mercies of a man who knows little of its mechanical construction and still less of the way to take care of it.

"A high speed passenger locomotive officers an excellent comparison," said Francis Jarvis Slight, general manager of the Willys-Overland, Ltd., in discussing this topic.

"The locomotive is built to run easily and pull a tremendous load at 70 miles an hour. But is that locomotive put at once into such service? Hardly. The superintendent or master mechanic who would permit such a thing is not fit to hold his positiotn.

"The locomotive is run 'dead' in a freight train to its point of delivery. Then it is easily and carefully 'broken in' by being given slow freight service before it is turned over to the passenger crews.

"It is a good deal the same in the case of a steamship. She is built under a contract guaranteeing so many miles per hour, but no shipbuilding concern would think of submitting a new boat to a trial run until after her engines had ample time to 'wear in.'

"It should be the same with motor cars. The better a car is built, the more care should be exercised when the motor is new.

"Careful handling of a car when new means a better and smoother engine and fewer repair bills."

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADIAN STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Owing to increased business, the Canadian Storage Battery Company, Limited, have found it necessary to greatly increase the amount of space for handling their business.

A new two-storey building of brick and tile has just been completed, with a frontage of 76 feet, and a depth of 90 feet, the front being of tapestry brick, with ornamental stone facing and coping of Spanish tile. The work shops are all located on the second floor thereby giving the entire ground floor over to offices and service station with separate entrance and exit.

The company has three distinct lines of service to offer, Storage Batteries, Electrical Repairs, and Tire Vulcanizing, as well as new sales in all these lines.

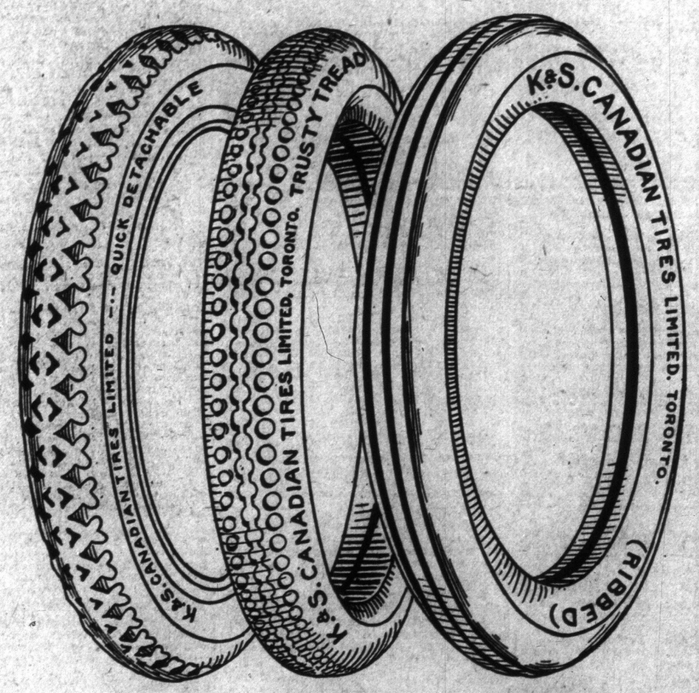
In storage batteries, this company is the official agent for the Willard Storage Battery Company, and while they sell only Willard Batteries, are in a position to render complete service on any type of battery, as well as supplying rental batteries and replacements for any car.

In Electrical Repairs, they make a specialty of Generators, Magnetos, Starters, etc.

The Tire department is equipped to give a quick and efficient service in all makes of tires, with Goodyear Tires carried in stock.

As this company employs only expert workmen, the general public can be assured of quick and efficient service in the above mentioned lines, and solicit a call from all automobile owners.

WHAT EVERY MOTORIST OUGHT TO KNOW



K & S. TRUSTY RIBBED

K & S. TIRES

Are made in three distinct treads, all non-skid, to fill every condition to which tires are subjected

K & S. "RIBBED" TREAD

competes in price with plain tires of competitive makes, but with extra quality and surplus rubber.

K & S. "TRUSTY" TREAD

A sturdy tire with good non-skid quality. Cheaper than any competitive tire in Canada.

K & S. TREAD

A tire of extraordinary quality, guaranteed for 2500 more miles than other Canadian-made tires. The first cost is a dollar or two, according to size, more than other Canadian makes, but cheaper by many dollars when based on our guarantee and actual service given.

	Ribbed Tires	Trusty	K & S.
30 x 3½	$21.00	$22.95	$29.95
34 x 4	37.50	39.50	48.05
35 x 4½	50.70	54.50	65.55

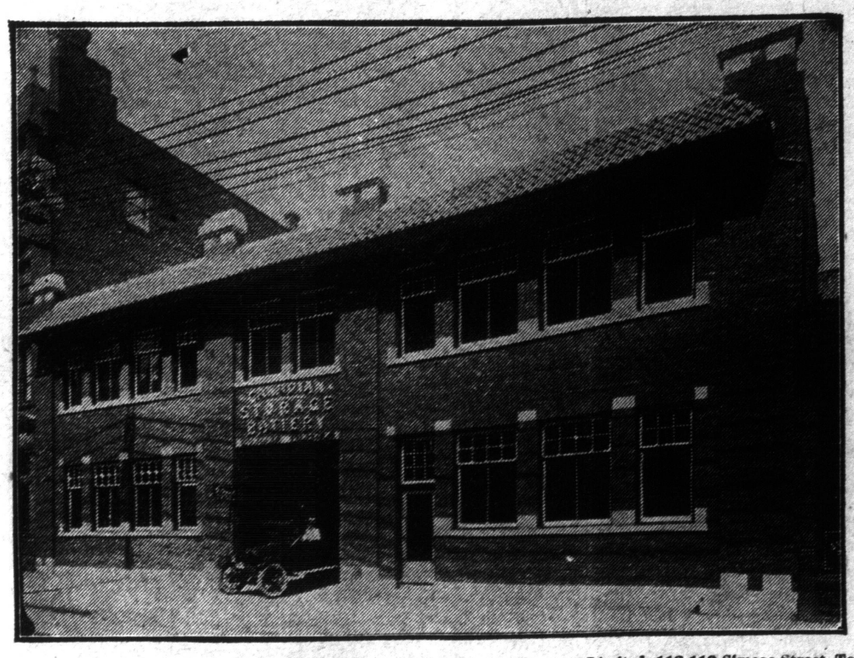
Other sizes in proportion.

Price List on Request.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

K & S. Canadian Tires Limited

Dealers: Everywhere — HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. — Branches: Principal Cities



The newly-erected headquarters of the Canadian Storage Battery Company, Limited, 113-119 Simcoe Street, Toronto and district agents for Willard Storage Batteries. The building is exceptionally prepossessing in appearance, the front of tapestry brick, with ornamental stone facing and Spanish tile coping.

MOTOR NOTES

John F. and Horace Dodge did not break the rule of Dodge Brothers, which says that no car shall be given away. They brought a Dodge Brothers car from the sales department and then presented it to the 21st Regiment. This donation, with others, will start the motor car fleet of Detroit's regiment, Harry W. Ford having presented a Saxon car some time ago, another firm a truck and still another a seven-passenger car.

Revocation of part of the proposed import duty into Mexico on automobiles has been rescinded. The duty was to have been 60 cents per Mexican gol on every kilo, about 2.20 pounds, or a matter of about $450 per thousand pounds Mexican, or about $225 American money. This figure was prohibitive and Mexican dealers protested. This duty was to have gone into effect July 1, and there were rushed into Mexico in June many hundreds of cars in consequence.

Airplane parts will be manufactured by the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, a large order having been received. It is said that by Sept. 1 that company will have 6000 people employed in this work. The report also states that the Domestic Engineering Company plant at Moraine City is to be utilized by the N.C.R. in the manufacture of completed airplanes.

Omaha dealers have announced an increase in price of the Scripps-Booth "eight" to $1475 and of the "four" to $1,200, Omaha prices. Raises in prices are to be made by Velie, Signal truck and Marmon, according to statements of dealers gleaned from the papers of the country. The announcement of the 1918 Cadillac and of the 1918 Marion Handley are out this week.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are offering for sale a few used Hudson Automobiles which have been taken in from customers who have purchased the new style Hudson Speedster and also closed cars.

These used cars consist of 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 Six-40 and Super-Sixes in Touring, Roadster, Cabriolet and Sedan Models. They have all gone through our Repair Shop and have been put in good running order, as well as being newly painted.

We are offering these at very low prices, considering the value of the cars, and a demonstration in any one can be arranged for by calling at our showroom, 150 Bay Street.

The Dominion Automobile Company, Ltd.

Little in the Way of Motor Car Racing for the Balance of 1917

Prospects for 1918 Racing Season Are Near Zero—Only Two Speedways Have Not Lost Money—Road Events May Be Revived—General Touring, Trade, Aviation, Society, War and Convention Notes From Detroit.

Special to Toronto Sunday World.

Detroit, Aug. 4.—Little in the way of motor car racing will take place for the balance of 1917, and the chances of much, if any, racing for the 1918 season are very slim, with a majority of the racing drivers either scheduled for war or likely to be taken by conscription. Under these conditions, speedways will go to rack and ruin in many instances. One is even now being torn down, and others are closed, whilf few are paying, due to poor management.

What of the time after the war is over, when European manufacturers will quite naturally desire to enter the racing field as a means of giving publicity to their product, and as a means of reviving their business? Then will come offers of international competition in America, which will bring across the water many famous drivers, with cars of speed and quality.

With the speedways gone or thrown into the discard by lack of use or neglect, it is hardly likely that others will be built with the failure to make money of those now in existence, excepting, of course, only Indianapolis and Uniontown.

Chances are strong for a return to early racing days, with contests on the road, the beach and on hills. The Ormond-Daytona beach race meets, the Mt. Washington and other hill-climbing events, the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize road races, and celebrated events of the earlier days of the sport, may be revived to bring together America's crack drivers and the best left in Europe at the close of the war.

There is already talk of a revival of the famous Vanderbilt race on Long Island, an event witnessed in past years by hundreds of thousands of people when it was held there. There is also talk of reviving the Grand Prize race, and Savannah might be induced to again enter the lists in the promotion of this event. The exodus to Florida each winter is reason for the revival of the Ormond-Daytona Beach races, for there are roads now to Florida, and thousands upon thousands of tourists already make that their winter pilgrimage. The revival of the famous Beach races, with international competition, such as will be certain, will add much to the gaiety of the Florida resorts, and serve to make that state an even more prominent gathering place for the motorists of America during the coming years.

Never a motorist that tours thru the countryside that has not met with experiences in asking directions that, in the very nature of things, make stories to relate for years to come, in his club, at the home fireside or in his place of business. For, be it known, that people there are who live in this country of ours who for their lifetime have lived within a few miles of a large town without ever acquiring enough spirit to learn the name of their nearest village, town or city.

"Impossible," say many when that statement is made, and yet it is true. Motorist after motorist has related incidents of this character, and one which occurred recently on the road to New York, and between Poughkeepsie and New York City, is in mind. With a flat tire and a pump which would not work, enquiry made for the nearest garage elicited the information that the two women, both dressed for company and going somewhere, did not know "what a garage might be," and, further than that, they did not know the name of the nearest town, nor the direction, as neither, altho a resident of the district for a lifetime, and their years were not few, had never been there. That situation was so altogether amusing that other questions elicited the fact that both were so busy they had no time to "travel."

In another town, a lad of 16, who looked fairly intelligent, could not give the name of the town, altho, he said that he had lived there all his life, was a school attendant, was not a numbskull, and so on. He had "really never had any reason to ask," so he said.

Farmers along lines of highway included in detours in New York State were unable to say which way was the right route to the state road, and at what point information might be obtained as to the right direction to take, the detour having been unmarked. Signs at that particular five-point crossroad had been obliterated sadly by weather, and, moreover, the signpost gave evidence of having been tampered with, yet the farmer who was nearest to the point could not say in what direction the signpost should properly face, having "never had occasion to study the directing signs, as he knew."

Several farmers in a party will each talk at one and the same time, when requested to give directions, and each will have his own theories of the best way to reach a point, with enough directions for turns and twists to confuse a saint, when, as a matter of fact, the road may be almost direct.

There has been named by the Detroit Automobile Club a monitor committee, and the duties of that committee will be to report on information blanks supplied all infractions of the traffic laws witnessed in Wayne County, and especially in Detroit. Regulation forms for filling out are supplied to all members of the committee, which includes all members of the club, and action will be taken upon every report.

Accurate data of each report will be maintained at the office of the club, and in each case the offending motorist will be written a letter of caution. On second offense there will be a second letter of caution, and on report of the third offense a report is to be made to the police department.

The club asks that the members of the committee and club members generally note the manner in which motorists pass street cars while passengers are being loaded or unloaded, and that every infraction of the rules be noted, including driving on the wrong side of the street, improper parking, parking in front of fire hydrant, driving without lights, standing without lights, glaring headlights, driving at excessive speed, crossing streets at dangerous speed, careless driving near school buildings, open muffler, disregard of "right of way" rules and passing other vehicles on the right.

The club calls attention to the vital need of aid being given the authorities in compelling the protection of the general public. The checking of the growing evils of non-observance of traffic regulations is pointed to as the cause of many terrible accidents with the loss of many lives.

The department of police is in hearty accord with this work of the club, and that the citizens of Detroit and Wayne County appreciate the work which was suggested by the writer originally, is shown by the many commendatory letters received by the organization.

R. T. Hodgkins, general sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation, is now a lieutenant in the United States navy and will see service. Mr. Hodgkins was formerly a ranking officer in the navy. It is reported that Mr. Hodgkins will be on the Don Juan de Austria, sailing for the Atlantic.

William B. McCulla, engineer of the aviation department of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo and Toronto, and Capt. A. Boor, head of the aeronautical inspection of the English army for Canada and W. F. Crowell, an expert aero-engine tester, were in Detroit Sunday en route to Toronto, where Mr. McCulla announces the Willys interests have a factory in full blast vying with the Toledo plant in size.

Announcement is made of the inauguration of a new policy for merchandising Ford cars, by which the sales manager of each Ford agency must intensively cultivate his territory. By means of maps, showing each township covered by the agency, and by tacks indicating the number of prospects in each district, and the number of 1917 Ford cars, and old Ford cars, together with the number of other makes of cars, the sales manager is required to enumerate to the factory all information so shown, with the exact situation in every territory.

Enrique Vidal of Aboy Vidal & Company, Incorporated, of San Jose, Porto Rico, dealer in Elgin cars, is visiting the United States. Mr. Vidal is making his trip to endeavor to secure more cars from the Elgin Motor Car Corporation with which to meet the demand in Porto Rico. The high price of sugar has enriched a large number of the Porto Rico planters, and as the island has excellent roads, the demand for automobiles has increased amazingly. The first three Elgin cars, Mr. Vidal says, created a strong demand for these cars. There are now from 2000 to 3000 automobiles in use in Porto Rico.

Mrs. George D. Grant, wife of George D. Grant of the Grant Motor Company, driving a Grant six-cylinder car, accompanied by her son, drove to Toronto recently, where she was joined by her sister, Mrs. McAllister, for a trip to Owen Sound, and thence to Detroit, via Sarnia. The car gave no trouble whatsoever during the 800-mile journey, and now Mrs. Grant feels that she can undertake any trip, and has several more in view.

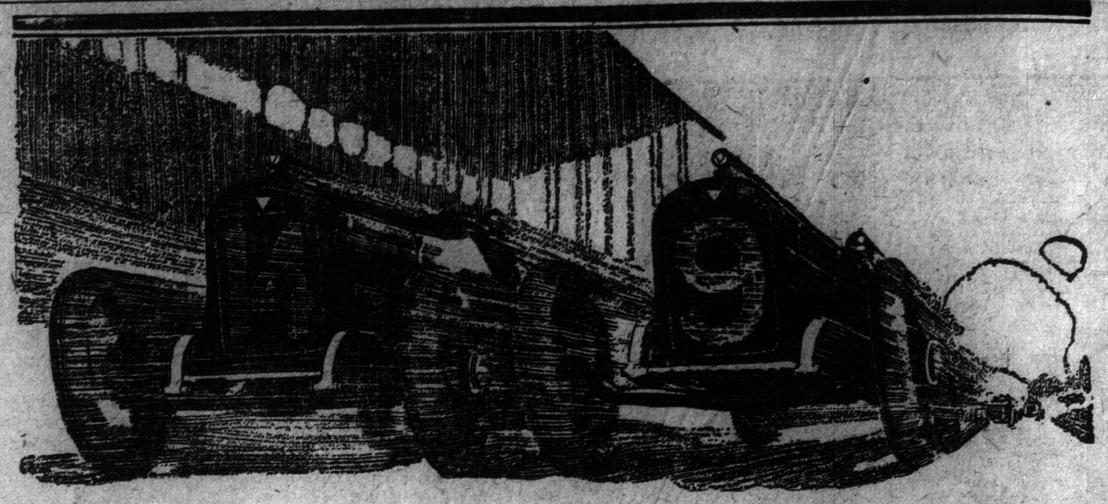
George Robertson, former race driver of prominence, and a winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race in early days, is now a captain in the United States army, and before leaving on call last Sunday, was relieved of all anxiety about financial matters by the action of the dealers of Broadway who formed the George Robertson Association, raising several thousand dollars with which to care for certain obligations, and with which to look after the welfare of Mrs. Robertson.

After conferring with government officials, Henry M. Leland and his son, Wilfred C. Leland, expect to perfect details for the manufacture of airplanes for war service, within a short time. The resignation of Mr. Leland and his son, which was to have taken effect with the Cadillac Company July 31, was so arranged that they were able to leave the first week in July to give up all of their time to airplane development. Their definite public announcement will be made shortly.

In the direct substantiation of the statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, is the announcement of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing that production of Oldsmobiles will be tripled during the next twelve months, this company being among the first to announce expansion of considerable size.

Stewart of Stewart-Warner Leaves A Big Fortune

The late Mr. Midas is outdone by the heirs of John K. Stewart, who was head of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, until his death. Remarkable disclosures have been made in this mysterious estate, which was $4,000,000, then $4,690,000, and which is now nearly $7,000,000 thru the discovery that Mr. Stewart had many safety deposit boxes. Bills for rental of these boxes reached the executors from six loop bank and safety deposit vaults, one of which container a $1,000,000 in big bills, another $1,050,000 and another $250,000. Earl W. McGookin, former sales representative of Mr. Stewart in Detroit, says that this does not surprise him as, after the panic of 1907, Mr. Stewart prepared himself by putting away ready cash. Two daughters, Jean 5 and Marion 15, inherit the entire $7,000,000 which may yet reach $10,000,000, according to friends of the speedometer maker.



Hudson Racing Records—

What They Should Mean to You

Speedway tests are endurance tests. The tremendous strains and stresses to which racing cars are put bring out the two most important qualities a car owner should demand—endurance and power.

In a few hours the speedway may show weaknesses that it would take miles of ordinary travel to reveal.

You will probably never want to own a racing car. You do, though, want a car that has endurance. You require performance not for a few but for thousands of miles. This year a team of racing cars proved endurance for the Hudson Super-Six on the speedway.

Endurance Proved on the Speedway

No team of racing cars has ever shown such a record for consistency.

In one event American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles were established at an average of 104 miles an hour.

Track records were established at Chicago, Cincinnati and Omaha. The fastest time ever recorded at Tacoma and Minneapolis was made by the Super-Six Special, and claims for track records will be considered by the American Automobile Association.

Here is the unmatched record of the Hudson Super-Six Specials in this year's nine championship races, held at Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, Tacoma, Uniontown and Minneapolis.

Twenty-two entries were made. All save one finished within the money; an accident forced that one car out.

Hudson Specials won firsts in four events; second in six; third in two; fourth in three; fifth in three; and sixth, seventh and eighth in one each.

All stock car and stock chassis records made by the Super-Six last year still stand, although many attempts have been made to lower some of them. Here is a partial list of Hudson stock performance:

Stock Car Records Also Prove Endurance

Fastest stock chassis mile—average 102½ miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours, excelling all other records by 52 per cent.

For 100 miles a stock car fully equipped, carrying two passengers, averaged 74.67 miles per hour.

The double transcontinental record was made by a seven-passenger Super-Six phaeton from San Francisco to New York and return—7000 miles in 10 days and 21 hours—a new record for both ways and the first round trip across America ever attempted against time.

And Now Other Cars Cost as Much as Hudsons

Cars which recently sold at $1500 to $1800 now cost almost as much as the Hudson Super-Six. Surely Hudson records for consistent endurance and their service to 37,000 owners make it the preferred car to any. Don't you prefer it to any costing $3500 or under?

Price is not now an attraction except that there is no certainty that present prices can be continued on Hudsons. When present materials are exhausted there must be a readjustment on the basis of present material costs. Then real car worth will be established and Hudson prices will advance to a point where they more nearly represent true values.

Today you can buy a Hudson Super-Six made from materials bought last year. If you delay you must pay on the basis of the present market—the market which has forced other makers to raise their prices.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited

146-150 Bay St., Toronto. - - - Tel. Adelaide 2715

COLE CO. HAS GROWN TO MAMMOTH SIZE

During Past Eight Years Its March of Progress Has Been Increasingly Successful.

Eight years ago the Cole Motor Car Company was established. From the first day its machinery was set to moving it has operated on one and the same consistent policy—to build only cars that would sell at a price that would enable them to embody the highest quality available.

It has thrived; the growth of its production proves that.

It has developed—perhaps slowly—but with undoubted sureness—until it now stands as an organization numbering many of the recognized leaders in the industry, the third largest producer in America of V-type multiple cylinder cars, selling at the same price or higher.

During the last twelve months the increase in its business has been so great that general expansion thruout the organization has been necessary. Service facilities and the scope of this branch of the business have been improved and enlarged to ample proportions.

The floor space in the plant has been increased. New machinery has been added. The force of employes has been augmented to more than four times that of any other period in its history.

With its production for the present year ranging between 8000 and 10,000 cars, the Cole Motor Company offers its product, the Cole Eight, for the third consecutive season with the knowledge that it is a car that has proved its worth and demonstrated its worthiness so unquestionably that it will be the only car the company will build in nineteen seventeen.

Some idea of the fund of energy pent up within the Cole Eight motor—yet obedient to the slightest touch and always under perfect control—can be obtained from the fact that the S. A. E. rating is 39.2 horsepower, while the motor actually develops more than 70 horsepower.

It will accelerate from ten to fifty miles an hour in less than twenty seconds. On high gear it has a speed range of from less than two to more than sixty miles an hour.

Under the most severe strain it will be found to keep consistently cool and its lubrication system—which is of the force feed type—is absolutely sure.

Taken as a unit, the Cole Eight motor is regarded as the most advanced type of engine so far introduced as a specimen of V-type multiple cylinder construction—the acme of accessibility.

Cole coachmanship leads the industry. Despite its moderate price the Cole is the largest of the Eights.

Charles Van Sicklen, sales manager of the Van Sicklen Speedometer Company, announces the closing of a contract with the Elgin Motor Car Corporation of Chicago for Van Sicklen speedometers as stock equipment for the coming

Elgin Company's Phenomenal Growth

C. S. Rieman, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation of Chicago, who is known as the "Miracle Man of Motoring," was the founder of the successful Service Motor Truck Company of Wabash, Indiana, and as founder of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, Mr. Rieman has scored one of the greatest successes ever known in the motor car industry. The company, now producing 40 finished cars daily, is in receipt of demands for several times that number daily, and is adding a factory 2½ blocks long to its plant at 61st and Archer avenue, Chicago. The success of the Elgin has placed Chicago in the manufacturing list.

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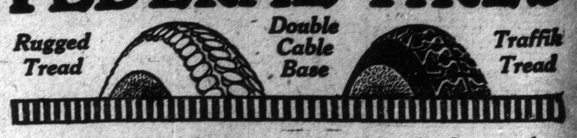
with demands for more cars than it can make and factory additions two and a half blocks in length now under way.

G. Franklin "Bill" Bailey, sales manager of the Redden Motor Truck company, reached Detroit Tuesday after a trip to dealers of Michigan. Mr. Bailey found business in truck makers booming in all quarters with many orders for large fleets. He said that, to ward off possible shortage of materials, the company had in hand material to the amount of over $1,000,000 with more coming in steadily.

A. A. Crumley has resigned as eastern district sales manager of the Chalmers Motor company. Mr. Crumley is now general manager of the Combe Motor company of Washington, D. C., distributors of Chalmers and National cars. In making his change Mr. Crumley took with him his assistant, C. L. Alexander, and also Edward Little, who has been for seven years service manager at the Chalmers Kansas City branch.

J. S. Patterson, assistant advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company, who was taken ill a week ago last Saturday with a slight attack of scarlet fever, and who was also threatened with diphtheria, escaped the latter, and was so far recovered from the scarlet fever that he was able to sit up for a short time Tuesday.

FEDERAL TIRES



Some tires have tough and thick treads, others have a heavy and strong carcass.

Only Federal Tires combine splendid tread and carcass features with Double-Cable-Base Construction. No others have four strong steel cables built into the base to hold them to the rim under severest service strains.

Federals therefore are "Extra Service" Tires, and public opinion says they deserve the name.

The Federal Rubber Co.
of Illinois
Factories: Cudahy, Wis.

SCRAP TIRES
WE WILL BUY
YOUR WORN OUT TIRES
at 6½ cts. per lb. Tubes at 12½ cts. per lb.
L. ROTENBERG & SONS
48—48½ ELM ST.—Phone M. 5777

Sunday World Garage Directory

WOOD STREET GARAGE
Expert in General Automobile Repairs
Special Carburetor Adjustments
YONGE and WOOD STS., N.E. Cor. Phone N. 1798

Auto Tire Steam Vulcanizing Co.
384 SPADINA AVENUE
VULCANIZING on All Makes of Tires. COLLEGE 5118
GASOLINE, OILS, FREE AIR. Tires and Accessories in Stock.

AUTO TIRE EXCHANGE, Inc.
Formerly Double Tread Tire Exchange.
IF YOU WANT ANY KIND, MAKE, SIZE, STYLE OR FORM IN
TIRES AND TUBES
WE BUY THEM OR SELL THEM—SEE US FIRST
OUR FREE TIRE SERVICE NO CHARGE NO TIPS
LARGEST TIRE EXCHANGE IN THE WORLD
601 YONGE ST. BRANCHES EVERYWHERE OPEN EVENINGS PHONE N. 254

THE VULCANIZING HOUSE
We Collect and Deliver Tire Repairs—A Phone Message Will Bring a Truck to Your Door.
GOODRICH CORD Tires repaired and retreaded by a man who has passed the Standard of Efficiency in the Goodrich Factory, Akron.
Phone North 650
Imperial Rubber & Vulcanizing Co., 569 Yonge St

AUTOS AND TAXIS
MAIN 123
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE—CADILLAC CARS ONLY—OUR MOTTO "SERVICE." STEPHENS' AUTO LIVERY. 19 AGNES STREET

TIRES, TUBES & CUSTOMERS
Given Proper Treatment at Our Hospital
IDEAL VULCANIZING & TIRE CO.
809 VICTORIA ST. M. 4959

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
146-150 BAY STREET
Distributors for HUDSON-SUPERSIX—PEERLESS "EIGHT" Automobiles—Peerless and Auto Car Trucks.

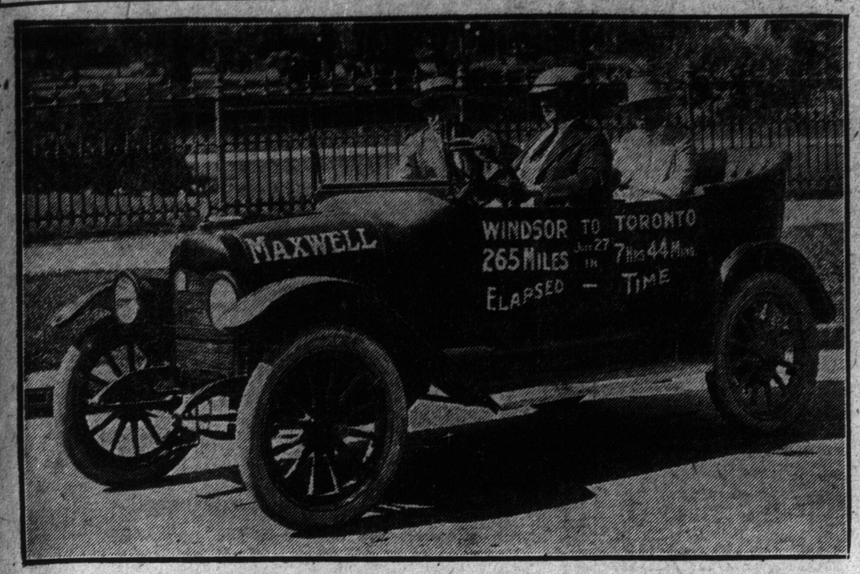
BREAKEY'S USED CAR MARKET
BARGAINS IN RELIABLE USED CARS.
Now Located in
CENTURY GARAGE, 44-46 CARLTON. PHONE NORTH 1120.

AUTO TIRES 36 x 4½, Non-Skid, $20.00
ALL SIZES AT CUT-RATE PRICES
RIVERDALE GARAGE AND RUBBER CO.
BERRARD AND HAMILTON STREETS 277 COLLEGE STREET

Tourists and Visitors When in Toronto
THE HOME FOR YOUR CAR IS AT . . . . . FALLON'S GARAGE & LIVERY
IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION . . . 248-252 VICTORIA ST.,
West Side, Just South of Wilton Avenue. Open Day and Night
FREE AIR—CARS WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED.
PHONE MAIN 3011

CARBURETOR SERVICE STATION
AT YOUR DISPOSAL
RAYFIELD CARBURETORS A SPECIALTY
E. A. HALL, The Specialist, in Personal Charge
HALL CARBURETOR CO., 11 AGNES ST. Main 880

WINDSOR TO TORONTO 7 HOURS 44 MINUTES



Ray McNamara shattered the Windsor-to-Toronto record by doing the run in seven hours, forty-four minutes elapsed time in a Maxwell touring car, carrying in addition to himself, two adult observers, Mr. A. Drake of the Windsor Record and Mr. W. Addyman, traffic manager of the Maxwell Corp. of Canada, three suitcases and auxiliary gasoline and oil reservoirs, auxiliary headlights and spare rim and tire. The car was a standard stock Maxwell touring car, with complete equipment, save for the absence of a top. The car was checked in by the contest official observer of the Ontario Motor League at Sunnyside station, Toronto, at 6.50 in the morning. It checked out of Windsor at 11.06 the previous evening. Two tires were changed en route. Those familiar with the roads will realize the gruelling test that little Maxwell's stamina was put to and how truly remarkable was the record made.

BATTERIES NEED SPECIAL CARE NOW

Hot Weather Gives Storage Batteries Unusual Thirst, Says Geo. J. Beattie.

"Separators, once dried out, will never again, with or without water, be the same," says Geo. J. Beattie, 8-10 Elm street, Gould Storage Batteries and Service Station for Gould Batteries Westinghouse Starting and Lighting Systems, Auto-lite Starting and Lighting Systems, Klaxon Horns, Eisemann, Magnetos, etc. "If not shattered or split, these thin wooden sheets prevent contact between the positive and the negative plates. A badly split separator, will, however, invite a direct short circuit with the resultant internal discharge of the cell. Battery plates are most eager to get together and a split separator affords the opportunity for 'treeing.'

"'Treeing' is a foliage-like formation, which develops on the negative plate and extends thru any opening until it reaches the positive plate; the short circuit thus produced, not only dissipates the energy of the plates but, in the end, kills the battery. Then again, the 'treeing' between plates, caused by split separators, greatly furthers possibility of sulphation, which is most deadly to a battery.

"Be careful and do not overheat your battery because some of the water in the electroiyte (mixture of acid and water) will boil off, thereby lowering the level of the liquid and exposing the separators. Such an exposure will dry and split the separators and eventually give you a useless battery box

"During the hot weather distilled water should be added to the battery cells at least once a week and gravity readings should be taken, not less frequently.

"Our expert will be pleased to supply this service without cost and should there be any trouble they can quickly and carefully ,locate and remedy it. For those motorists who prefer or most need care for their own batteries we stock the indispensible hydrometer syringe, the use of which we are always pleased to demonstrate to purchasers.

There are two H. Fords in Detroit, and naturally some confusion at times, so Harry W. Ford, president of the Saxon Motor Car Corporation, oftentimes does things which, obtaining world-wide notice in the public print, allow of no confusion with Henry Ford. Harry W. Ford, while in Washington last Thursday, called at the White House with Representative Doremus to meet Secretary Tumulty to pay his respects. He did not see the president and the statement says there was no public significance to the visit. But Mr. Ford, of the Saxon, was wise, and everyone knows once more that two presidents of automobile companies exist under the name of Ford.

CAR IS A NECESSITY NOT A LUXURY

Velie Company Takes a Random Vote of the Velie Owners.

The Velie Motors Corporation recently sent out a letter to several hundred Velie owners, whose names were selected at random from the many thousands on the factory record. Principal among the several questions was the following: ? "Do you figure your car as a necessity, or a luxury?"

Five hundred and eight replies have been received up to date and without exception these owners voted the Velie as a necessity to their business and a convenience which could not be dispensed with. The replies came from manufacturers, mechanics, farmers,—in fact, owners in all walks of lif and the information given is very interesting.

Irish frieze in a greenish gray mixture is used for a new pleated coat for autimn touring. The coat has three pleats at either side of the centre panel, back and front, which is slightly gathered at the neck and held in place at the waist line with a broad belt.

Important T—H'Way Revisions.

Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, M.L.A., chairman of the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission told the board of directors of the Ontario Motor League during their recent meeting that hereafter the motorcycle constables on the great concrete 'way will advise those who have been guilty of breaking the law of the fact at the time their numbers are taken; that hereafter all summonsed for infractions of the law must appear in person or be represented by a solicitor in the court designated; that the magistrates will not be paid by convictions as heretofore but henceforth on a basis of every case heard, whatever the judgment. The directors of the league offered to cooperate with the T.-H. Highway officials in discouraging reckless and discourteous driving and requested that the highway constables be instructed to use their discretion when confronted with purely technical violations of the law.

OILLESS BEARINGS MARMON FEATURE

Noted Engineer Points to Popular Six As Example to Be Emulated.

The use of oilless bearings on chassis parts and other methods devised to help do away with the necessity of giving constant attention to a motor car, in order that it will run satisfactorily, is receiving a great deal of attention by automobile designers. Mr. Marius C. Kraup, a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, contributed an article to The Scientific American, dealing with improvements yet to be made in automobiles, and his comment on the point of chassis oiling is interesting:

"The most self-evident shortcoming of all motor vehicles, from the owner's standpoint, has always been the inconvenience of their oiling system. The amount of watchful care and humdrum work needed for keeping every joint in serviceable condition, in conjunction with the mechanical penalties incurred if the work is neglected, has survived as a baneful tradition from machinery and locomotive practice. For the first time in the history of the automobile industry two cars—one imported from Ireland and the other the Marmon—have been exhibited in which all oiling takes care of itself for six months, if the crankcase is kept supplied with cylinder oil. The example will stimulate improvement of the same kind, but there is a large scope for both failure and success in trying to make such a comprehensive and automatic oiling system simple and absolutely dependable, as it must be, without interfering too much with previous construction, or its cost."

MANY PACKARDS SERVE ALLIES

Packard Trucks Used on All Fronts—U. S. Orders 3050 of Them.

"American soldiers now in France, and others who are to follow them will find many tings of American make or origin of which they may well be proud," says C. R. Norton, general sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company. "Hundreds of American men are fighting in the French, Canadian and British armies. Americans are among the most daring, resourceful and effective aviators.

"Among other things they will see hundreds of motor trucks of American make, Packards among them. To the regulars now with Major General Pershing, these will seem like old friends; for Pershing's men saw and learned much about the reliability and efficiency of Packards when they were down in Mexico.

"Packards are being put to many uses all along the battle lines. In the French, British and Russian armies, they are carrying ammunition, supplies and men. Some are fitted with anti-aircraft guns and others have been converted into trench diggers, strenous work for a motor truck.

"We confidently believe the Packards that are supplying the needs of American soldiers will maintain their reputation and do their bit to help our boys to victory.

"Taking into account the latest order from the government, there will be 3050 Packard trucks in United States army service by January first."

STOP, LOOK BOTH WAYS AND LISTEN

"Everyone of the 2500 deaths which occur annually on this continent at railway crossings, is preventable by the observation of a simple rule on the part of motorists," declares Charles S. Rieman, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, of Chicago, and an ardent advocate of the "safety first" doctrine. "The simple rule is to stop, look and listen. And the most important part of the process is to look—not one way, but both ways.

"This failure to look both ways is declared to be responsible for more deaths and injuries by automobilists at railway crossings than any one thing. Statistics prove it. In California, for instance, a tab was kept on motor car drivers crossing railroad tracks. Of 17,000 who were checked, only 27.8 per cent., or slightly more than one-fourth, looked both ways for trains; 2.7 per cent. looked only in one direction, and 69.5 per cent. looked neither to the left or right. Is it any wonder that so many fatalities occur, when such carelessness as this runs riot?

"At every railroad crossing on the continent, there is a warning sign. Yet the public utilities commission of Illinois made the startling discovery that in one year 95 people were killed and 241 were seriously injured at grade crossings. Without exception these accidents could have been prevented by heeding the warning to be on the lookout. 'They didn't look both ways'—the answer.

"Now, one trouble seems to be that motorists are so accustomed to seeing 'Stop, Look, Listen' signs that they have come to look upon these signs as being ornamental instead of useful. Two railroad systems are doing a noteworthy service to correct this trouble, by placing warnings at crossings, reading 'Stop, look both ways, listen.' The novelty of this wording should have a sobering effect at the start, and should be the means of preventing many an accident.' It is to be hoped, however, that the good which this campaign does may spread, and that its helpfulness may become a thing of permanency."

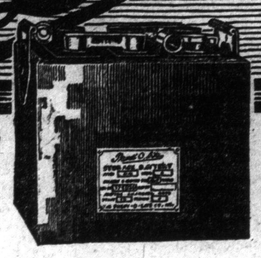
MOTOR BRIEFS

Manufacturers who supply 35,000 motor trucks desired for the war by the United States Government will receive orders for parts for an almost equal amount in the next eight months, according to W. Owen Thomas of Thomas & Thomas, consulting automotive engineers, of Detroit, who was in charge of Canadian mechanical transport for the Canadian Government for two years, with fourteen months at the front. Mr. Thomas bases his estimate on the fact that parts equal to the full value of a truck have been required on the European front every eight months, due to the severe service.

Fred Junk, in a stock Hal car, made the run Thursday from Pittsburg to Chicago, 538 miles, in 14 hours 10 minutes, averaging 36½ miles per hour, according to a telegram from J. C. Weed, advertising manager of the Hal company, who also reports the checking of the car at Pittsburg by the automobile editor of The Gazette-Times and at Chicago by the automobile editors of The News, Examiner, Post and Herald.

Washington, D.C., according to a returning engineer, is a beehive and Detroit experts of every field of the motor car industry are to be seen on all sides. Many Detroit engineers, production managers and experts in other ways spend much of their time in the capitol city, either busily employed or seeking ways in which to aid the government in its stupendous task. Hotels are so filled with men of the automobile industry that they are compared most frequently to New York or Chicago leading hotels at the time of national automobile shows.

Prest-O-Lite



Battery Service

The Prest-O-Lite Battery Has Proved Its Worth

ALL storage batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, longer life and faithful service, the Prest-O-Lite Battery has a character all its own. Is remarkable ability has been proven on the cars of hundreds of thousands of users. Automobile engineers have voted it their unqualified approval, and an ever-increasing number of automobile manufacturers are using it as standard equipment.

Even when the automobile industry was still in its infancy, the name "Prest-O-Lite" had become synonymous with the word "Service." Today the Prest-O-Lite Battery is acknowledged to be a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and longer life—backed by a character of service which motorists have never before had the privilege of enjoying.

At every branch or service station is carried a stock of spare parts for any make of battery, and new Prest-O-Lite Batteries for any make of car.

We have a service battery for you to use while yours is left with us for repair or recharging.

Prest-O-Lite Batteries are MADE IN CANADA, by Canadians, for Canadians.

THE PREST-O-LITE CO., INC.

TORONTO SERVICE STATION

678 YONGE ST.

West Side—Opposite Isabella Street

Telephone North 7793

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

More Motor Car Value At Less Actual Cost

This is the day of big values in motor cars. Never before in the history of the industry have you been able to buy, per dollar, so much comfort, so much utility, so much real motoring value.

We make this statement in the face of sensational advances in the cost of labor and materials. Those motor car makers who have followed the scientific, progressive manufacturing methods that have made the industry remarkable have not been forced to advance the price of their cars anywhere near the proportionate increase in the cost of materials.

We believe that no other industry has achieved as a group of successful motor car manufacturers among them the Paige—have achieved—in constantly increasing quality and constantly keeping down the cost.

Today you can buy more motoring value for $2000 than you could for $3500 five years ago.

Then your purchase price did not include a self-starter, a windshield, a top, headlights, tire carrier, etc. Now you find all these things, as well as innumberable others, making for luxury and comfort, on your car when it leaves the factory. The purchasing power of the dollar in this field has increased to an extraordinary degree.

As for the relation of price to value the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has always been in a most fortunate position. Low capitalization, low overhead, low profit per car combined with scientific management and the most complete manufacturing equipment have enabled this company to put the maximum of value into its product and also to keep the price down.

These unique assets, too, account for the quality that goes into every Paige car—quality which has reduced to the minimum the cost of maintaining and driving and enjoying The Most Beautiful Car in America.

That is why you can buy so much quality in The Most Beautiful Car in America at so low a figure in spite of rising markets. It is the secret of Paige leadership and Paige popularity.

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	$1930	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-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

CARBIDE

All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.

CANADA CARBIDE CO., LIMITED

T. D. WARDLAW, Agent,

88 Scott Street, Toronto—Tel. M. 897

A Tribute to Champion Dependability

Approximately

One and a quarter Million Fords
Half a Million Maxwells
Half a Million Overlands
One-third of a Million Studebakers and
Over Half a Million cars of other makes
have been turned out of the different factories exclusively equipped with

Champion Toledo

Dependable Spark Plugs

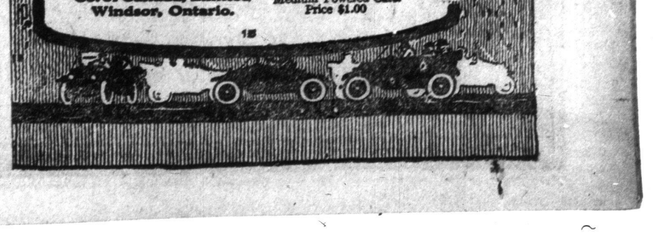
Every motor owner will realize the superlative degree of dependability necessary to back the tribute of confidence expressed in these figures.

The reason lies in the fact that we make *only* spark plugs—in 1916 our sales totalled over 14 millions of Champions—more spark plugs, by far, than the total combined output of all other manufacturers.

Dealers everywhere sell Champions for every make of motor and they are guaranteed. Look for the name on the porcelain.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario.

Champion Regular for Medium Powered Cars. Price $1.00



Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Car—Wheel Base 119 inches

Year-Ahead Beauty in the Hupmobile is a fact.

Performance is a second fact.

The Hupmobile has established it by outpointing cars of all types.

Value is a third fact—Hupmobile quality has been acknowledged for years.

We are ready to demonstrate these facts for your individual attention.

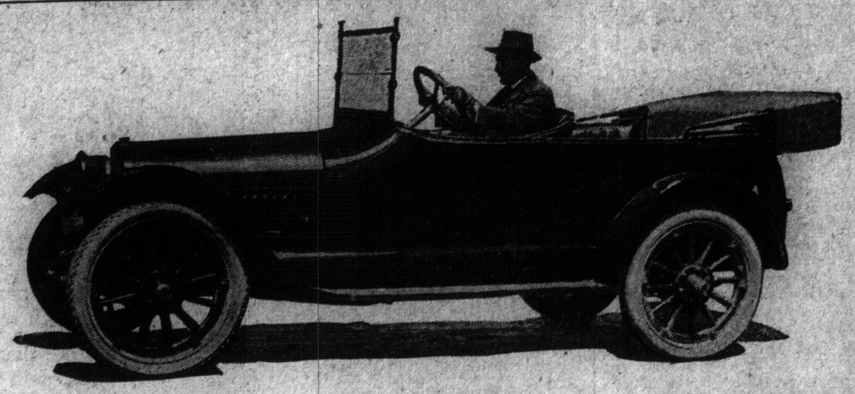
The Auto Supplies Limited

595 Yonge Street

Telephone N. 5249

The Mark of Superior Motor Car Service

DR. VALIN'S McLAUGHLIN—GRAND PRIZE WINNER



Dr. R. E. Valin in his McLaughlin, with which he captured the grand prize in the elimination contest at Alexandra Bay. In the Ottawa-Prescott Highway Reliability Tour, Dr. Valin in his McLaughlin and W. H. Kent in his Dodge Brothers' car, tied for first place, each with a perfect score of 1000 points.

The Police, the Courts and Car Thefts.

The vigilance and courage of the Toronto police in endeavoring to discourage motor car stealing is as laudible as the apathy of the court is lamentable. On several occasions policemen have risked their lives and suffered considerable bodily injury in overtaking and apprehending car thieves. Yet the courts continue to let car thieves (than whom what greater menace is there to public safety?) off on suspended sentence.

That the epidemic of car stealing is still with us is in no small part thanks to the apparent apathy of the court. Certain it is that the police force is not at fault.

CHANDLER SIX

Why Thousands Choose the Chandler

More than thirty thousand Chandler owners have found the extreme of satisfactory performance in the flexible and powerful Chandler motor, "The Marvelous Motor." And thousands more who know how the Chandler excels are choosing this great car every month.

The Chandler now leads all high-grade Sixes in popularity and sales because it provides the finest construction at the lowest possible price. It is distinguished for the extraordinary character of its service on the road in owners' hands.

Chandler Features

include solid cast aluminum crank case extending from frame to frame and giving perfect rigidity to the engine mounting; silent chains for driving the motor shafts; Bosch high tension magneto; light-running and durable annular ball bearings in transmission, differential and rear wheels; pleasing body designs, deep cushions and finest long-grain hand-buffed leather upholstery.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES.

7-Passenger Touring Car, $2225

4-Passenger Roadster, $2225

7-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher-built), $3225

4-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher-built), $3125

Luxurious Limousine, $4125

All prices f. o. b. Toronto

Come Choose Your Chandler Now

Fudge Motor Sales

117 Bay Street - - - Toronto

Tel. Main 4394. Open Evenings. Tel. Beach 171

Retail Sales and Distributors for Ontario—Open Territory for Dealers on Application.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Motorcyles and Bicycles

BY A. N. B.

BIG MEET COMING.

The Patriotic Championships, to be staged at the Exhibition Track, Toronto, under the direct auspices of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association on Saturday, August 11, will undoubtedly be the greatest sporting event of its kind this year. The purpose for which the big meet is being held is also praiseworthy. The proceeds, which will be handled by civic officials, will be turned over to the military hospitals for the benefit of bedridden war heroes.

On account of the patriotic nature of the meet and the fame of the riders who will be participating, it is expected that a record-breaking crowd will be in attendance. Every fan in Toronto wants to see Arthur Spencer, the first Canadian to win the National Professional Championship of the United States, who is coming from Newark to start in the three sprints for the Canadian Professional Championship. The other great professional riders in this competition will be Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, who held the American title for sixteen years; Reggie McNamara, the champion of Australia, and Bill Spencer, the Toronto crack. Kramer is credited with being the greatest living athlete, in spite of his thirty-seven years, and he is still a whirlwind when it comes to speed. Recently Kramer rode the half-mile in 54 seconds, or twenty seconds faster than it has ever been ridden in Toronto.

The list of events is as follows:—Three sprints for Canadian Professional Championship; half, one and two-mile provincial amateur championships; one and two-mile bicycle handicaps; half-mile high-wheel race for veterans; one mile boys' race, one mile novice; three and five mile motorcycle races and three mile side car event. Big prizes have been donated for every event, a bicycle even having been given for the boys' race. The prizes will be presented at the track by Alderman Donald McGregor, who has given two valuable prizes for a ticket-selling contest.

Entries are pouring in to Secretary W. M. Gladish, and it is believed that more than one hundred competitors will take part in the various events. Entries have been received from London, Montreal, Brantford, Peterboro and other places. Alderman Louis Rubenstein of Montreal will be the referee of the meet, and other prominent bicycle men are coming from Waterloo, London, Montreal, Hamilton and Peterboro to act as officials.

August 11 will be "Cyclists' Day for Suffering Soldiers." The meet promises to be a remarkable demonstration.

THE WAR WORN MACHINE.

What is to become of the thousands of motorcycles that are being used to help win the great war. When the day comes and peace is declared, the government will have no more use for these machines. Just what will happen?

An article in an English weekly deals with the subject in a very sensible way. If the machines are all thrown on the market at once by the government or its agents, it will likely cause a "glut," and the bottom would fall out of the market. On the other hand it would hardly be fair to the average citizen to sell him one of these machines, as he would have no way of ascertaining the condition of the mechanical parts of the machine, and would likely pick a lemon, even if it was cheap. Not only that, but it would be unfair to the maker. If a novice rider bought a war machine and it didn't happen to turn out, all right he would likely blame the manufacturer.

The suggested plan is that the government return the machines in batches to the makers, and let them thoroly overhaul them, and dispose of them in batches as they get them from the government.

They could then be sold under the makers' guarantee without flooding the market, and otherwise affecting the sale of new models.

Of course, some of these machines would be just the thing for the man who cannot afford to buy a new one.

Let us hope that Canada will get a fair share of these war machines. The sale here for such mounts, would, we think prove very good.

PADDED CHAIN GUARDS AS MEANS TO SILENCE.

Nothing, aside from a good muffler and a perfectly adjusted motor, contributes more to motorcycle silence than padded chain guards.

The rider of a machine not so fitted can readily accomplish the padding himself. Asbestos paper placed between the guard and a back covering of galvanized iron which is riveted to the guard will materially assist in quieting the machine.

In the absence of asbestos paper, tar paper or a light, pliable cardboard can be substituted with good results; sufficient rivets should be used to prevent buckling of the inner plate.

Questions nd Answers.

My 1914 X is not working well; I think it is the magneto timing. There are no marks on it. Will you kindly give me the timing thru your columns?

A Rider.

You don't mention whether it is a twin or a single. The timing for a twin is—with the piston of the front cylinder on top dead centre of compression stroke with spark retarded, have the points on your mag just going to break. The two raised parts in the contact breaker time each cylinder, the back is for the front cylinder and front for the back. When the front is timed the back will come automatically.

To time the machine by marks: The mark on the engine shaft gear and that on the valve calm, together, and the mark on the mag shaft gear, and the one on the crank-case together, the idlers are then inserted. The idlers are not marked. A single is timed the same way.

ADVISES TO "BUY YOUR TRUCK EARLY"

Because U. S. Government Is in the Market for 70,000 Trucks for Army.

Do your motor truck buying early. This is the slogan which is now being heralded across the country for the reason that the United States Government is looking about, with the idea of ordering some 70,000 trucks. Which means that the farmer, the factory owner, the merchant of progressive tendencies ought to get his order in now, to assure him of his vehicle.

Users of light trucks need not worry, however, with the "attachment" company on the job. Utilization of the pleasure car chassis permits the quick change from a touring car to a ton truck, as is the case with the Smith Form-a-Truck. This firm is not handicapped so long as the pleasure car makers continue to produce their machines, for an output of 40,000 this year is predicted by the production manager of the Smith Motor Truck Corporation.

However, with Uncle Sam casting about to locate enough trucks to supply his tremendous army, chances are that many makes of trucks will be put into use, and that the man who needs a commercial power vehicle will do well to make his bid while he still has a chance of having his efforts rewarded.

C. M. Fox, C. R. Jones, E. C. L. Hodgson, R. H. Cross, W. R. Herring and A. W. Robbins, jr., assistant branch managers of the Bearing Service Company at Boston, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Dallas and Cleveland respectively, were in Detroit Wednesday and Thursday for a conference with R. S. Lane, president, and A. K. Hebner, general manager, prior to entering upon their duties as managers of the six new branches to be opened Sept. 1 at Pittsburg, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland, Ore., New Orleans and Toronto. With the opening of these new branches the Bearings Service Company will have established, since the first year of its operation, no less than 22 branches, located at the principal cities of the continent from coast to coast. The company sells Timken, Hyatt and New Departure bearings for automobiles.

SAXON ECONOMY RUN SETS RECORD

Local Contestant in 300-Mile Run Averaged Over 30 Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline.

Averaging 25.9 miles to the gallon of gasoline in 300 miles of travel, 234 Saxon dealers in as many cities of the United States and Canada set a new economy record for Saxon "Six" last week.

The third annual economy run for Saxon dealers brought forward this new fuel record which once more proves beyond any question the low cost of operation of Saxon "Six" motor cars under every road and weather condition.

From the torrid wastes of Texas and Arizona to the snappy summer climate of northern Canada dealers in every city of size and many smaller communities drove a stock Saxon "Six" over a 300 mile course in their immediate territory. Checked by a disinterested observer, the dealers were required to keep an accurate record of fuel consumption and the average of all of their results establishes a new mark for Saxon operating expense.

Unlike the test of last year, which was non-stop, the dealers were permitted to halt at will, the idea being to approximate as near as possible the average driving conditions which daily confront individual automobile owners. Every road condition that possibly could be encountered by motorists was met some place in the country by one of the entrants in the test. The muddy country highway, sand roads and smooth pavements all were found and the average takes into account these factors.

The run was not a "measured gallon" affair, conducted with a high test gasoline. Every entrant used the same quality of gasoline that is used daily by every motorist in his particular territory and the amount of fuel used was determined by measuring the gasoline in the tank at the start and the amount left at the finish. In a great many cases, the entrants started the run with whatever gasoline happened to be in the car and filled up at some station along the way.

There were a number of entrants in the test whose gasoline consumption was less per mile than the average and there were those who took greater amounts. Generally, however, the fuel cost was quite close to the average.

Last year's average was 23.5 miles to the gallon. That run demonstrated conclusively to thousands of motorists the advantages offered by Saxon "Six" in low operating costs. The run this year substantiates that and more—for it proves that ordinary driving, not skilled or professional wheeling, can be done i na Saxon at a cost far lower than the majority of six cylinder motor cars.

The car entered by the Saxon Sales of Toronto in this year's 300-mile run, carrying three adults and a spare rim and tire, averaged thruout the run over 30 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and one hundred miles to a pint of oil.

N.B. The wine gallon, which is used in the States is one-fifth smaller than the Canadian imperial gallon.

KEEPING THE COASTER BRAKE UP TO ITS WORK.

Riders of coaster brake fitted machines should test the rear wheel regularly to see that there is no drag. The clutch should be disengaged and the machine put on the stand, after which the wheel should be spun by hand. If there is any tendency to drag, the wheel should be taken out and the hub taken apart; the old lubricant should then be removed completely with kerosene. After the parts are dry the hub is to be relubricated and assembled.

In brakes fitted with a V-band the latter should be replaced as soon as signs of fraying manifest themselves, otherwise the brake may lock and cause trouble.

REMOVAL

R. C. TODD & CO.

Distributors of

PATHFINDER, WESTCOTT and ALLEN CARS

Also Stromberg Carburetors

Sawyer-Massey 6-Cylinder Trucks

Announce Their Removal

From the Premises at 740-742 Yonge St.

To the Southeast Corner of

Yonge and Alexander Streets

PHONE NORTH 6061

Service Station, Rear of 254-6-8 Sherbourne St.

PHONE MAIN 3128

Hudson Tram Suspends Operations

Due to lack of racing competition until Labor Day, and to the fact that race promoters obeying the principles of Safety First, have attempted to compel racing for a percentage of the gate, the highly successful team of the Hudson Motor Car Company has suspended operations. The members of the team desiring to enter the employ of the company at the factory are to be placed in positions. Arthur Hill, manager of the team, has not decided whether he will take a factory position. With the exception of A. H. Patterson, the Stockton, California, dealer, and Taylor, of Los Angeles, the others will probably do so.

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

"Safety First" Means Sparton

The safety of yourself—other motorists and pedestrians depends on an efficient warning signal.

A Sparton horn on your car will go a long way to prevent accidents and clear your path for the whole world knows that its decisive, penetrating note of warning means danger.

There's no guess work about Sparton; its first blast gets action and will prove in emergencies.

Sparton Horns

have been selected as Standard equipment on 42 leading makes of Motor Cars—this clearly demonstrates their efficiency.

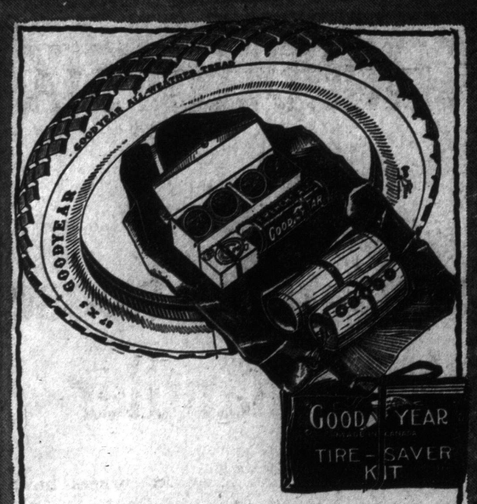
There is a type of Sparton for every kind and size of Motor car, Motor truck, Motorcycle or Motor Boat, and they are being used extensively for fire and factory signals. Operated by hand or electricity.

Prices range from $4.00

Fairbanks-Morse Auto Accessories

Let us tell you about Sparton and other Standard Motor equipment that will increase the pleasure and comfort of motoring.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., Limited, 26 and 28 W. Front St.



Even if you never need the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit it is a mighty satisfying thing to have with you. If tire trouble does come you may need a number of things—quick. This kit contains them all—and all together.

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road—Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA
TIRE-SAVER ACCESSORIES

EXPLOSIVES USED IN WAR AND WHAT THEY REALLY ARE

The Machinery Used for the Manufacture of Aniline Dyes Put Germany in the Best Position for Producing Explosives.

London, Aug. 4.—In all the operations for the manufacture of the different kinds of explosives nitric acid is used, and as the source of this is usually Chili saltpetre, we have a continuous and open supply, while the Germans are absolutely cut off.

But "necessity is the mother of invention," and I have it on good authority that the German scientists are now producing nitric acid from the air we breathe. This has been done in Norway and Switzerland for some years, and it is possible to establish a factory at Manchester for the same purpose.

It has been shown that glycerine is one of the main articles in the manufacture of a universally used explosive; and as glycerine is obtained entirely from oils and fats, of which articles Germany must now be entirely devoid, this fact will, perhaps, throw some light on the fact that the Germans are looking after their dead very well, even to the extent of extracting their fat.

A well known professor of chemistry stated last year that if Germany had not been so well equipped for the manufacture of aniline dyes the allies would have won the war long ago.

But what have aniline dyes got to do with actual fighting, with the advancement or retirement of armies arrayed in battle, and with the conquering of the enemy by physical force? Surely dye-stuffs are not used to fight with.

Would you believe it, one of the most powerful high explosives we have in use today is an aniline dye, which is both the "lion" and the "lamb" rolled into one.

Picric acid, which is a beautiful yellow crystalline body, has been used for many years for dyeing clear shades of yellow on silks or woollens, and thru an accidental explosion occurring in a dye works where picric acid was stocked it was investigated as to its use as an explosive. The result of this was that the French, who were the first to use this high-shattering explosive, simply ran the fused acid into shells, thus forming their famous explosive, melinite, whilst in Great Britain the same substance goes under the name of lyddite.

Nearly all the other explosives, if not highly colored bodies like picric acid, are very, very closely related to dye-stuffs, and their intermediate compounds, and are made mostly in the same plants as the dye-stuffs themselves.

An explosive is a substance which, when its physical surroundings are suddenly changed, as by heat, or a sudden shock or blow, undergoes chemical change in itself, and this chemical change takes place so rapidly and with the production of so much gas, that obstructions in the way of the gases are simply forced out of the way, and we get what we call an explosion.

Some substances are much more powerful explosives than others, and some are so explosive that they cannot even be touched with a feather. Under these limitations we use those which we can handle and harness up for use with safety to ourselves.

There are three great classes of explosives used in warfare:

1. High explosive.
2. Propellants.
3. Detonators.

High explosives or "shattering" explosives are used, as their name indicates, to do as much damage as possible. Picric acid, and more especially when mixed with other substances like lead salts, forms an exceedingly explosive substance when suddenly heated or exploded by a detonation; but picric acid alone in the open can be burned, and it burns away very quietly without any fuse.

Another high explosive in great use at present is the famous T.N.T. Who would associate tri-nitro-toluol, this most widely used high explosive, with a quiet, harmless motor petrol, which, before the war, was used in thousands of cars? Yet this motor petrol, called toluol, which is a liquid resembling water in appearance, and greatly used by dry cleaners to clean suits and dresses, is the parent substance of T. N. T.

Toluol is obtained from coal-tar or gas-tar, and it is one of the substances which give brightnes sto ordinary gaslights. To ensure a sufficiency of this substance for explosives, coal-tar is now stripped of toluol before the gas leaves the gasworks.

This explains why ordinary gas is hardly as good now as before the war, but who should complain when they know the reason is to obtain more explosives? Yes, T.N.T, is simply the liquid toluol acted upon by strong nitric acid, and is produced as a powder or crystalline body, which, if suddenly exploded by a percussion cap or detonator, or suddenly heated under pressure, gives a most appalling explosion. This substance, along with picric acid, are the chief members of the family of "high explosives" of which we have read much in the papers.

Next comes the class of explosives we call "propellants." As their name seems to indicate these bodies are used to propel or force shells from their guns, and bullets from their cartridges.

They are explosives which, when exploded by a denotator or percussion cap, suddenly produce an immense volume of gases, which drive the shell or bullet forward out of the barrel of the gun. The high explosives would give too strong or savage an explosion for this purpose, as they are apt to burst the gun.

The chief propellants in use are nitro-glycerine and nitro-cellulose or gun-cotton. Nitro-glycerine is made from glycerine by the action of nitric acid upon it, and is a colorless or pale straw-colored oily liquid which has a sweet taste, and is very poisonous. One part of nitro-glycerine is usually mixed with three-parts of kieselgur, or chalk-like clay, and the resulting mixture is the famous explosive, dynamite.

To obtain some idea of the explosive or propelling force of this propellant, it is sufficient to say that when dynamite is exploded by a denonator or percussion-cap, the gases which form occupy (almost instantaneously) 10,000 times the volume of the original explosive.

Another explosive which is used in this war as a propellant goes by the name of nitro-cellulose, or gun-cotton. This is prepared by the action of nitric acid on ordinary cotton-wool, and even in the finished state as gun-cotton it has all the appearance of the original cotton-wool. It will burn very quietly in the open, but when compressed and set off with a fuse it explodes with great violence, one part of the explosive producing 7000 times its volume of gas. The heat produced when it explodes is terrific, all parts of it being burnt up completely. For this reason it is known in the United States as smokeless powder, while the smokeless powder as used in Great Britain is called cordite, and is a mixture of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine.

Gun-cotton is used to fill torpedoes and mines, besides being used in shells, and as cordite in rifle cartridges.

Now we come to the most vital part of the science of modern explosives, without which all the other explosives would be of very little use. This part can be imagined as like the match, which is essential to light the barrel of gunpowder.

Detonators are extremely highly explosive bodies which are only present in ammunition in very small quantities, the whole quantity being situated in the "cap," which everyone has seen as the copper-colored spot at the bottom of a cartridge.

The detonations are usually made of a substance known by the name of fulminate of mercury, which is a white crystalline substance made from quicksilver, and which is extremely explosive, the least shock of the raising of the temperature past that of boiling water causing it to explode with serious and oft-times sad effects. For this reason, fulminates are always kept under water until they are sealed up in the percussion caps.

The theory, then, of modern explosives as used in firearms—both rifle and heavy gun—is for a sudden blow, say from a trigger, to strike the percussion cap, this blow exploding the fulminate, which gives a shock or sudden blow by its explosion sufficient to explode the cordite propellant, which in turn produces an immense quantity of gases having a gigantic pressure, causing the bullet or shell to be simply hurled from the barrel at a practically nominal velocity.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the head or face is affected, and to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

IRRIGATION CAUSES MUCH LOSS OF FISH

Because a large number of fish were killed by being carried over the Roosevelt dam during last spring's floods, it has been suggested that a screen be placed several hundred feet upstream from the dam to prevent such loss in the future. By such means the fish would be kept from getting too close to the spillways. Large quantities of fish have been killed also by diverting water from the Colorado River for irrigation purposes. The bureau of fisheries found that in one locality the bed of the stream had been left entirely dry, causing a loss, it is said of tons of fish. An investigation of the Salt River irrigation project in Arizona showed that no fish were lost there, because the ditches always contained sufficient water to enable fish to return to the river.

Orville Barb, a Kansas farmer, having no tractor to pull his harvesting machinery, no horses on account of the scarcity in Kansas, attached his automobile to his binder, and cut his wheat at the rate of fifteen acres per day. He took the rear wheels from his car, connected up the drive with the drive wheel of the binder, and by putting in an extra cog-wheel to keep the machine from working backward, was able to push the binder thru the fields. This novel contrivance requires but one man for operation.

WRIGLEY'S

"The Flavour Lasts"

We might advertise WRIGLEY'S as the "dentifrice-without-a-brush."

For it cleanses the teeth and gums—it pleasantly sweetens the mouth—it FIGHTS ACIDITY.

It brings a wholesome freshness to the palate that makes the whole day lighter and brighter.

Needless to caution you to get WRIGLEY'S, the filtered, the clean, gum.

For millions have made it their positive choice, having tried others.

So, if you forgot your toothbrush this morning, why, Wrigley a bit!

SEALED TIGHT

KEPT RIGHT

Chew it after every meal

Made in Canada

12

Preserved RASPBERRIES

—Delicious and very Economical

HOW you will miss the fresh fruits next winter. Fruits preserved in tin promise to be unusually scarce on account of the high cost of metals. Every jar of berries that you can preserve at home will be a genuine economy, a real safeguard for you and your family.

Don't let the fact that sugar is slightly higher than in former years prevent you from preserving plentifully. A pound of sugar is enough for three quart jars of fruit. Divide the difference between the present price of sugar and the former price by three, and you will find it is less than a cent a jar. On the other hand the value of the jar of preserves is greater than ever before owing to the increased cost of other sorts of food.

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

For preserving raspberries and all other fruits buy LANTIC SUGAR. LANTIC is specially advantageous for the early fruits in which the color is hard to preserve as the "FINE" granulation does away with long cooking. The fact that no artificial coloring is used in LANTIC SUGAR commends it to the fastidious housewife.

2 and 5 lb. cartons
10, 20 and 100 lb. sacks.

Preserving labels free: Send a red ball trademark cut from a bag or from the top panel of carton and we will mail you a book of assorted preserving labels, gummed and printed ready to attach to the jar. Address

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED,
Power Building, Montreal. 170

HAVANA GREATEST OF CLUB CENTRES

One-Third of Entire Population Belong to Various Organizations.

Havana.—One of the most striking features of the general social life of the Cuban capital is the development of its clubs. This city has a population of about 350,000, and according to recent statistics at least 125,000 or more than one-third of the entire number are members of some club. Furthermore, there is one club that has a membership of 45,000. In other words, practically every man in Havana is a member of a club, be he millionaire sugar baron or a hodcarrier.

This rather unusual state of affairs is largely due to certain features peculiar to a number of these organizations, usually known as "centros." These were originally organized by Spanish residents of the city for the purpose of uniting in social organizations those of their compatriots who came from the same section of Spain. Thus the Centre Gallego was organized primarily for the benefit of the Galicians, the Centro Asturiano for natives of Asturias, etc.

An interesting account of these "centros" appears in the current number of The Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., from which the following facts relative to these remarkable institutions are taken. The three leading clubs of this character are the Gallegos, the Asturiano, and the Dependientes, or Clerks Club, all being organized along about the same lines and having practically the same features. Their memberships, in the order named, are 45,000, 37,000 and 45,000.

Inducements to Membership.

They have all of the social and recreative features of the great social clubs of other large cities; are housed in palatial club buildings which have very large reception rooms, parlors, libraries, reading rooms, ball rooms, dining rooms, billiard halls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. In addition to these social and recreative features, however, they have certain mutual benefit and aid departments that make them unique and offer the greatest incentive for men of limited means to become members. Among these may be mentioned the following:

They maintain free night schools for their members, including courses in shorthand, bookkeeping and other commercial subjects; they maintain kindergartens for the benefit of the members' small children; grammar and high schools for the older children; domestic science classes for the wives and daughters; they employ their own staff of physicians, surgeons, oculists and dentists, who attend to the wants of members free of any charge, except for material used in filling teeth or the lenses prescribed to correct and aid sight, and they maintain their own hospitals, sanitariums and asylums for the insane.

"Quintas" are Notable.

Especially notable are their general hospitals, known as quintas, which have their own medical corps and are as thoroly and efficiently equipped as are the most modern of such institutions in any of the great world cities. Each has its own pharmaceutical department, carrying full lines of medicines and druggist sundries for the quinta.

As an instance of the work of these hospitals may be cited the quinta belonging to the Centro Gallego, which treats over 12,000 patients a year, not counting those who merely visit the doctors' offices or receive treatment at home. When treated at the quinta the room, meals and medicines prescribed are furnished without extra charge, and in the event of the death of the patient the club provides for a suitable burial in cases where the family of the deceased is unable to bear the expense. The club dues are not over $1.50 a month for regular members.

Wash without rubbing. Let the "1900" do your tubbing.

I make the famous "1900" line of both hand and power washing machines.

Write for particulars of liberal trial proposition, stating which of these machines interests you.

Hand Power | Engine Power
Water Motor | Electric Motor

Address me personally

V. A. MORRIS
"1900" Washer Company
357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

WORK THIRTY HOURS IN CUTTING PICTURE

Cutting-Room Work by No Means a Minor Factor.

Anyone who thinks the cutting-room of a motion picture studio is a minor factor in the production of a picture, or that the editing and assembling of a photo play is merely a mechanical process, should have been in the Metro-Yorke studio when Producer Balshofer and his staff were engaged in putting together the negative of "The Hidden Spring," in which Harold Lockwood is starred.

After working for weeks at top speed to get the picture completed, Balshofer, with his scenario man and film cutters, worked continuously for thirty-six hours without sleep, and with intermissions of only a few minutes for meals.

Louise Fazenda overpaid her lunch check Tuesday, and had her eyes examined Wednesday.

Slim Summerville has been married three times, and this July he celebrated the 4th.

There are so many shaved heads on the Mack Sennett lot that it looks like a convict camp.

LEW WELCH HEADS FINE LOEW'S BILL

Clever Comedian is a Favorite With Toronto Theatre-Goers.

DANCING PRODUCTION

Perkinoff and Rose Ballet Featured Several Winter Garden Shows.

An exceedingly attractive vaudeville program with Lew Welch, the clever versatile Hebrew comedian, an old favorite with Toronto theatre-goers, occupying th headline position, will be presented this week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden, in conjunction with June Caprice in the photo drama "Patsy," a most absorbing story.

Edward H. Robins who, after resting a week, will again be at the head of the Robins Players in "The Rio Grande."

The piece in which Mr. Welch is appearing is "The Prodigal Father." It is a story of an aged Jew whose son is an embryo attorney, who breaks from matrimonial shackles, is lured away by a young and handsomer Jewish girl, with the result that he temporarily neglects his wife. Subsequently he repents, sees the folly of his ways, and comes to his son's law office to seek advice and consolation. During the progress of the piece many humorous situations arise, but eventually his wife forgives him and takes him home.

The added attraction is the Porkinoff and Rose Ballet, a feature of several Winter Garden shows, which is said to be one of the best dancing productions in vaudeville. Ethel Rose, formerly of "The Honeymoon Express," is considered one of the best dancers in musical comedy, and she has surrounded herself with a wonderful group of dancing girls.

Another feature on the bill will be Fred Pisano and Kitty Bingham in a clever satire entitled "At the Barber's Pole." They represent an Italian barber and an Irish cook, and mix clever comedy with their singing. Beth Mayo, a little slip of an Irish lass, with a charming personality and gorgeous wardrobe, will sing a number of new songs.

Other attractions include The Exposition Jubilee Four, one of the best colored singing quartetts in vaudeville; Frank Ward, an eccentric comedian and singer, and Joseph and Jessie Burns, in an unique variety of entertainment.

Rex Beach's "The Barrier" Becomes a Great Success

Rex Beach's renowned story, "The Barrier," will in all probability be shown in motion picture form in Toronto in the near future. This wonderfully vivid and picturesque Alaskan romance has been read by millions of people, and its author is one of the most popular writers of the day. To read it again in film form will be a rare treat.

"The Barrier" has been a marvelous success in New York, and is said to be one of the greatest dramas before the motion picture public.

ROBINS PLAYERS "THE RIO GRANDE"

Story of Army Life Will Be Presented at the Alexandra.

ON MEXICAN BORDER

Augustus Thomas Has Written Thrilling Account of Love and Adventure.

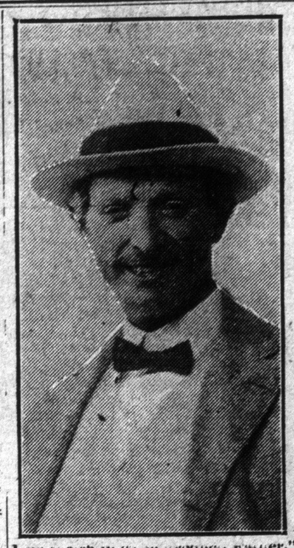
Army life has always had a strong hold on the general public, whether the story was of the American army or of Tommy Atkins, whether the story was told by Rudyard Kipling or Augustus Thomas, the result was the same. "The Rio Grande" which Edward H. Robins and the Robins Players are going to produce for the fifteenth week of their summer season at the Alexandra this week is such a story from the pen of America's foremost writer authority of the American Sammy. In "The Rio Grande," with its red-blooded men and women, Thomas has produced a play that bids fair to outrival his justly previous efforts.

The story told is about Nan, the colonel's pretty and young wife, who previous to her marriage was the belle of the post and as such had the adoration of all the eligibles in the fort. Among them was Lieut. Ellsworth whose love was so great that even after the marriage he made love to his former sweetheart.

One of their meetings is discovered by the colonel's no-good orderly who promptly tries to force his attentions on Nan. In this he is thwarted and in a rage he taunts her about the lieutenant. Nan for the first time realizes the enormity of her offence and writes a letter to her husband confessing her crime. Just at this time orders are received for the long expected crossing of "The Rio Grande" and in the excitement of getting his troupe under way, the colonel breaks his glasses and is unable to read the letter.

Upon his return, the truth comes out. How Col. Dave preserves the honor of his home, how Lieut. Ellsworth proves that he is an honorable officer as well as a gentleman, how Mrs. Major Lane proves that she is really second in command is vividly told in this intensely gripping story. There will be a special matinee given of "The Rio Grande" on Monday, Civic holiday, besides the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. Mr. Robins will appear at each and every performance for the balance of the season.

B. Kelly Forrest, better known as "The King of the Hoboes," a clever monologist, who is a special feature of the Hippodrome bill all this week.



Lew Welch in "The Prodigal Father," the headline attraction at Loew's the coming week.

Albert Brown Will Appear In "The Love of a King"

Albert Brown who so successfully presented "The White Feather" and "The Black Feather" in Tronto during the past two seasons, was a visitor to Toronto during the week. Mr. Brown will be seen in the near future in "The Love of a King," by Paul Kester, who it will be remembered immortalized "When Knighthood was in Flower." Mr. Brown plays the Prince of Wales character, who is afterwards King George the Third of England. The story which is a romantic play of that period is founded upon historical events of great moment. There is an abundant supply of comedy. The cast with which Mr. Brown has surrounded himself speaks well for the success of this new production.

J. Clarence Hyde, who for the past five years has been the general press representative of Klaw & Erlanger, has, with the members of that firm, become joint producer of "The Brain Promoter," by Edward Laska. The comedy is now in rehearsal and will soon have its first metropolitan showing.

Mr. Hyde, who has been a writer on art and the drama on The New York Herald, Times and World, and the business manager of such stars as Ethel Barrymore, Frances Starr, William Gillette and William Collier, has every qualification for success in his new field, and it seems likely that other attractions will soon come from his direction.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS

ALEXANDRA

PERHAPS the most renowned author of military story and drama in America is Augustus Thomas. He, at any rate, knows the American "Sammy" better than any other writer of military stories concerning the Mexican frontier. In his previous play, "Arizona," which when it was produced some 17 years ago, was acclaimed as the representative American drama. The same thing was said of another play by this same author, called "Alabama." In his latest play, Mr. Thomas again goes to the Mexican frontier for his material, only this time he treats with the last crisis which resulted in Gen. Funston invading that country with a small force of American regulars in his vain search for Villa. The love element in "The Rio Grande" is even stronger than the love story of "Arizona," the method of treating the subject is different, the basic principles of whether an officer who has forgotten himself can redeem himself, are cleverly worked out. There will be a special matinee of "The Rio Grande" given on Monday, Civic Holiday, August 6.

* * * * * * *

LOEW'S

HEADING the bill at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden this week will be the well-known Hebrew character comedian, Lou Welch, a former star in one of the "Potash and Perlmutter" companies, with his clever comedy playlet of Jewish life, "The Prodigal Father." Mr. Welch is quite different from any of his contemporaries, and his dialogue and wit never descends to vulgarity or suggestiveness. His new piece is said to be the best in which he has yet appeared in vaudeville. Another big headliner on this bill is the Pernikoff-Rose Ballet, a feature of several Winter Garden shows, and one of the finest dance productions in vaudeville. Ethel Rose is a beautiful dancer, one of the best in musical comedy, and has surrounded herself with a wonderful group of dancing girls. They were formerly with "The Honeymoon Express." Another feature act will be Fred Pisano, and Kitty Bingham, in their clever playlet, "At the Barber's Pole." They represent an Italian barber and an Irish cook, and mix clever comedy with their singing. Beth Mayo, a little slip of an Irish lass, with a beaming personality, will sing new songs. Other acts will include the Exposition Jubilee Four, one of the best singing quartets in vaudeville; Frank Ward, an eccentric comedian and singer, and Joseph and Jessie Burns. On the screen dainty June Caprice will be seen in her latest film production, "Patsy," a tale of love and adventure of a most absorbing character.

* * * * * * *

HIPPODROME

A WONDERFUL story of the west of the olden days is told at the Hippodrome this week, when the talented Metro star, Emmy Wehlen, is featured in the five-part feature, "The Trail of the Shadow." The story of the picture is an intensely interesting one, dealing with the efforts of a brave girl to support herself, and her struggles against highwaymen, Indians and others. The Douglas Family, a sextette of well-known Toronto people who have achieved success in vaudeville, will head the variety bill in a series of smart songs and dances, Irish and Scotch songs, modern and classical specialties. B. Kelly Forest, better known as "The King of the Hoboes," is a monologist who is unsurpassed in vaudeville. He has gathered a number of odd, humorous stories, which he tells in a quaint manner that is all his own, while his parodies on popular song hits are sure to be appreciated. The chic singing comedienne, Emma Partridge, has a melange of mirth and melody which she calls musical nonsense. Senna and Webber, two clever vocalists, have all the season's newest song hits and some smart dancing numbers. The Hong Kong Mysteries present feats of magic and illusion that are truly astounding. After having played at all the largest theatres in the United States they come to Toronto direct from New York, where they amazed the critics with their wonderful skill, speed and ability. Knocke and Booste, in "The Two Burglars," and with feature film comedies, complete a bright, well-balanced bill.

* * * * * * *

STAR

THE coming of Rube Bernstein's "Follies of Pleasure" to the Star Theatre is always an epoch in the history of that popular theatre. It means a record week's business. This season it means more than that, with Clyde J. Bates (Luke Warm), the one bright particular revelation in the school of burlesque stars, who has forged his way to the very top round of the ladder by his absolutely inimitable characterization. His appearance last season, even before his elevation to "Stardom," actually amounted to this: "Good morning, have you been down to the Star to see Bates?" Of equal importance to theatre-goers is the appearance of Charlotte Worth, who is acknowledged the best female entertainer in burlesque. She fills a "niche" hitherto untouched by any other performer, one to which she is particularly fitted by personality and artistic ability, which is different from that of other contestants for stellar honors.

15TH WEEK ALEXANDRA Aug. 6

COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN

THE SEAL OF CLEAN PLAYS

ROBINS THE PLAYERS

EDWARD H ROBINS

AND A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY INCLUDING

MISS VIRGINIA FOX BROOKS

CLEVERLY PRODUCED

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE 65 DEGREES

SPECIAL MAT. "CIVIC HOLIDAY," MON., AUG. 6

THE FIRST PRESENTATION IN STOCK

THE RIO GRANDE

THE NEW AMERICAN WAR DRAMA, BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS, AUTHOR OF "ARIZONA."

POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY—ALL SEATS 25c.

CURTAINS PROMPTLY AT 2.15 AND 8.15

HIPPODROME SHEA'S

Matinees, 10c, 15c Continuous Performance Evenings, 15c, 25c.

WEEK MONDAY, AUGUST 6

"ONLY A SHADOW CAME BETWEEN HER AND HER HAPPINESS"

EMMY WEHLEN

IN THE METRO FIVE-PART WONDERPLAY OF THE GOLDEN WEST

'THE TRAIL OF THE SHADOW'

A WONDERFULLY THRILLING STORY OF LOVE, DANGER, ROMANCE

FEATURE PICTURE SHOWN AT 1.55, 4.15, 8.15 P.M.

Senna and Weber — Vocalists

The Douglas Family — Irish and Scotch Songs and Dances

Emma Partridge — Musical Nonsense

B. Kelly Forrest — "King of the Hoboes"

Hong Kong Mysteries — Unusual Series of Mystery and Illusion

Knocke and Booste — Burglars

THE PATHE NEWS

"IT'S ALWAYS COOL AT THE HIPP."

STAR

THIS WEEK. IT'S BURLESQUE! MATINEE DAILY

NOW PLAYING

THE BIG SHOW WITH THE FAMOUS BOXING GIRL CHORUS

RUBE BERNSTEIN'S NEW 1918 EDITION FOLLIES OF PLEASURE

WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION OF STARS AND BEAUTIES

POSITIVELY THE BIGGEST AND BEST BURLESQUE SHOW TORONTO HAS EVER SEEN

100—NEW FEATURES—100

WARNING Buy Seats Now

THEATRE OUTLOOK BETTER THAN EVER

On Verge of New Season All Signs Point to Banner Year.

MANY NEW HOUSES

Innumerable Number of New Playhouses Have Been Opened.

BY BRETT PAGE.

New York, August 4.—On the verge of the new season the theatrical outlook is better than it has been for many a month. Indeed, it is even better than at the beginning of any other season, save the last two, during the past decade.

To many a manager who has shaken off the lethargy that followed the days of perplexity incident to the announcement of our entrance into the world war, the coming season will bring greater activities than ever before. The phenominal theatrical prosperity of last season may not be duplicated, but the show business as a whole is doing everything in its power to overleap even these remarkable records.

Consider the Selwyns, for instance. Selwyn & Co. are said to have signed leases for the two new theatres building on forty-Second street for occupancy about February. These will give them four theatres on Forty-Second street alone, for their own new house is nearing completion—to open either late in October or early in November— and they have, besides, the lease of the Harris Theatre on the same famous street.

Another theatre for the Shuberts is said to be projected on a site recently acquired at Forty-Ninth street and Broadway. It is planned to seat 900 persons.

To list the new theatres now being built and projected in this city of seemingly innumerable playhouse would be but a repetition of the plans mentioned in this column from time to time during the past year; but one sentence will contain the gist of a somewhat surprising fact—the first year of war will probably witness the opening of at least as many new theatres as any recent year has known.

To fill these new theatres and to maintain the prestige of the famous old playhouses, there are now in rehersal or planned a larger number of theatrical entertainments, having a greater diversity of appeal even than last year.

* * *

Mrs. Fiske is to be seen next season under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler, for the past two seasons Mrs. Fiske has been appearing in "Erstwhile Susan," the comedy that brought the then new and now split-into-three-parts firm of Corey, Williams and Biter.

"The Belle" is the title of Mrs. Fiske's new comedy, written for her by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, author of "Jerry" and "Poliyanna." Rehersals are to begin in September, and about October 8 Mrs. Fiske will play for a time out of town, coming into New York in November.

* * *

One of the to-be-expected results of the war is shortly to be seen in stock companies thruout the country. 'Tis said that many a stock company manager has included in his list of plays for next season some of the old, stirring, heart-gripping war plays of fond memory.

"Shenandoah," "The Heart of Mary," and "Secret Service," "The Girl I Left Behind Me"—do you remember them? Do you still thrill with old-time memories at their names and the reminiscence of the pleasure they gave when you saw them? It is this feeling, added to the fact that war is bringing into many a home in this country the real meaning of war, that some stock managers are betting will cause a wave of prosperity to follow the production of such old favorites. Then, too, you know they point to the popularity of war songs—some of 'em as old as our grandfathers—as additional reasons for confidence in the plan.

* * *

Madison Corey and Harrison Grey Fiske have joined forces for the production of at least one new play next season. The title of this play is "Servir." It is the work of Henri Lavedan and is said to deal with an absorbing domestic phase of patriotism and pacifism, and, reports say, had a tremendous vogue in Paris last season.

As "Servir" is in two acts a curtain-raiser is needed to bring the offering to full-evening entertainment length. For this purpose Corey and Fiske are lucky to be able to offer the often-mentioned "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany.

* * *

The first Morosco play of the New York season is said to be "Lombardi, Ltd.," now playing in Los Angeles. This offering is to open the Morosco Theatre here about Labor Day.

* * *

The Manhattan Opera House is to have "The Wanderer" as its opening offering, with practically the same cast that made it so successful last season. The date of Aug. 20 is set for the second debut.

Oct. 15, "Chu Chu Chow," the oriental fantasy, which has been a success at His Majesty's Theatre in London for some time, is to be produced, to follow "The Wanderers," at the Manhattan Opera House. While it is believed that some of the original English actors will come to this country to play their parts here, opinion is evenly divided as to whether or not the British authorities will grant the necessary permissions.

For, be it known, the British Government is daily becoming more strict in its passport permissions to its actor subjects. The New York Hippodrome is said to be selecting a new act to take the place of one refused traveling permission when at endeavored to sail for this country. There are reports current along Broadway that several English actresses, more or less famous, have been compelled to cancel contracts on this side of the water because their government frowned upon their passport requests. And the efforts of more than one English actor to obtain permission to sail the seas for this pleasant haven have met with failure.

* * *

The tide has turned so overwhelmingly in favor of American actors and American plays this season, it seems likely that London will soon be treated to plays and players "made in America" as a large share of its entertainment fare. A certain English manager of note managed to secure a passport to come to this city to look over the field and to bid for himself and his fellow-managers for the English rights of the productions he feels will be popular in his own country. True, this has for years been the gradually-growing custom, but the desire, as evidenced by this gentleman, this year is more marked than ever before.

Indeed, the amusement situation in London, due to the number of English actors and dramatists now at the front, has caused a dearth in materials and in performers. To meet the demand, that will be even greater immediately after the close of the war, it is said, one American producer is carefully hoarding all of his plays and pigeon-holing them for immediate use when that happy time arrives. A. H. Woods, also, is reported to be laying firm plans to invade London as soon as the war is finished. He purposes to take at least six of his most recent successes across jut as soon a the war cloud passes. To further this end Mr. Woods is said to have engaged passage for himself and certain members of his staff to rush into the harvest field on the first steamer sailing after that event. Thereafter he hopes to spend at least half the year in the English capital fostering the successes he is sure these plays will have.

June Caprice in "Patsy," a tale of thrills and adventure at Loew's this week.

RUBE BERNSTEIN'S BIG SHOW AT STAR

"Follies of Pleasure" Opening Attraction, Two-Act Musical Extravaganza.

The much discussed burlesque show Rube Bernstein's all-star burlesque frolic, the "Follies of Pleasure," comes to the Star Theatre commencing Saturday matinee August 4 and entire week of August 6.

This season Manager Bernstein offers a two-act musical extravaganza called "The Girl From Broadway," which is said to be entirely different from anything heretofore offered by shows of this kind. Clyde J. Bates, the well-known comedian and playwright has exceeded his best efforts in "The Girl From Broadway," and even if it did not contain more than thirty sweet-voiced chorus girls, the plot is so interesting that it would not fail to hold the attention of the audience from start to finish.

Among the members of the cast who are favorably known thruout the country are Clyde J. Bates, Tom McKenna, George Suiz, Billy Shuler, Charlotte Worth, Violet Hilson, Mae Mills and the famous California Beauty Chorus.

Rube Bernstein is about the most prominent exponent of up-to-date burlesque in the country today. The trouble with so many burlesque managers is that they depend too much on the bits that "used to go big" with the audiences. They are too deep in the rut of self conceit to see that the public want something new. Rube Bernstein represents the younger element. He is alive to the necessity of new stuff every year. He knows a lot of stuff that went big years ago and it goes big yet with the younger men. But it drives the "Old Codgers" away because they know it by heart. Wake up. Give the people something new. Keep an eye on Rube Bernstein, and the "Follies of Pleasure." They have something new every time they come around to th Star. And it sure is "some bunch" of posies Rube has in the chorus. The Star reopened Saturday matinee, August 4.

A particularly appropriate title during these days of national stress is "The Man Without a Country"—you may remember Edward Everett Hale's story—and that novel is to form the foundation for a play soon to be produced by a new theatrical company, called the Producers', Holding Corporation. The question that naturally arises is whether or not this remarkable story can be done full justice in dramatic form.

"WEB OF DESIRE" AT THE REGENT

Fascinating Picture Drama Booked for Popular Playhouse.

DEEP INTEREST STORY

Ethel Clayton, Supported by Rockliffe Fellowes, Has Strong Part.

Grace was tricked in handing over to Mordant her interests in the Western Power and Development, and only realized it when, eager to ascertain Mordant's intentions, she overheard a conversation between he and Hurd. Hurd was the man who wanted to gain control in the big development company of which Grace's husband was president, and who, with the shares held by her, had the upper hand. Mordant had agreed to secure this for Hurd for a consideration of $500,000, and in his attempts to do so he almost broke up a happy home.

In presenting this story of entanglement and domestic misunderstanding, the Regent Theatre management is this week giving to its many patrons one of the most fascinating pictures of the season. "It is entitled, "The Web of Desire," and is the vehicle in which Ethel Clayton stars to perfection. She is ably supported by Rockcliffe Fellowes, who is "President John Miller," and that charming juvenile, Madge Evans.

It was after locating in New York, following the announcement that the water rights franchise was valid that Grace felt she was being neglected. The gap soon widened, due to her husband's continued absence caused by his fight for success. Misunderstanding adds to misunderstanding, with the result that Grace seeks new companions. She finds friends in an ex-ultra-Bohemian setKmuch against her husband's wishes—and here Mordant enters the scheme of things. He plays upon her loneliness and finally persuades her to leave her home and accompany him.

He places her in embarrassing positions and sees to it that her husband finds it out. Thus does he heap coals upon the burning fire of discontent. With only seconds at his disposal, Mordant makes his exit from the couple's home, escaping via the balcony. Again he has compromised Grace, and altho the husband insists, he is unable to discover who the intruder is.

In her despair, after learning that Stuart Mordant is an enemy and not a friend, Grace makes her way to the directors' meeting, grabs the stolen documents, tears them into shreds, and pointing to him, exclaims to her husband, "There is the man you wished me to name."

It is a tense story, full of dramatic incidents, full of real red blood interest, told as only Ethel Clayton and her renowned companions can. Yes, Mordant excludes himself from their lives entirely, and before doing so completely exonerates Grace of all wrong. The franchise decision made them millionaires, and the picture closes with the little family circle restored to happiness once more, their tangled destinies unravelled and the sun of contentment coming slowly but surely over the distant horizon.

To round out the program a happy Sidney Drew comedy will be shown, the Regent News Weekly—picture newspaper summary of Canadian and foreign news events—coupled with the Regent Symphony Orchestra, conceded to be one of the finest on the continent.

The two playwrighting Janes—Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin—are busily at work on their new play, "Daybreak," which recently received its initial performance out of town, and is scheduled to reach Broadway the second of September.

Charlotte Worth, with Rube Bernstein's new "Follies of Pleasure" at the Star.

JUNE CAPRICE AS "PATSY" NEXT WEEK

This Presentation is Said to Be the Best of the Season.

June Caprice, who rose from an unknown schoolgirl to film stardom in a year, comes to Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden this week in an exclusive first presentation of "Patsy," the photodrama sensation of the season. It is a tale of thrills and adventure. Patricia Primmel, better known as Patsy Prim (June Caprice), tho born in the city, is brought up in the west, where her father has gone for his health. As she grows older her father becomes concerned over her untamed nature, and determines to send her to a friend in New York for education and contact with refinement.

The friend had died some time before, and Patsy is received by his son, Dick Hewitt. Dick becomes infatuated with Patsy, and would marry her if it were not that he had wedded Helene Arnold, adventuress, in a not sober moment. Ignorant of this fact, Patsy sets out to win the love of Dick. Invited to a party at the home of Dick's sister, they arrive very late because of a breakdown of their machine. Dick is upbraided for compromising the girl, and told that he must marry her. To make things more uncomfortable his wife is at the party as an entertainer. She threatens to expose Dick if he does not pay her $100,000.

Patsy hears several girls at the house gossiping about her and Dick, and flees. Just as Helene, Dick's wife, is about to reveal her first marriage to Dick, the butler, her former husband, appears. Subsequently Dick sets out to find Patsy, and shortly returns with her. As Helene's marriage with the butler annuls Dick's wedding, he sees his way clear to make Patsy his bride. They enter the drawing-oom together and make the announcement to the guests; they telephone for a minister, and change the house party into a wedding, and all ends happily.

PREVENT SCREEN GLARE.

Inventors of all sorts of things pertaining to motion pictures find their way to Universal City to demonstrate their ideas. One which quite impressed the technical staff of the picture capital was a new screen which is said to hold all light, yet prevent glare. The screen will also show a much finer tone of photography than the ordinary ones, and its inventor, C. G. Benson, of Sacramento, also claims that it will prevent distortion of pictures from any angle.

"CASTE" WILL LEAD STRAND PROGRAM

World-Famous Play by T. W. Robinson Starts on Monday.

STORY WITH A LESSON

Scion of High Degree Marries Dancing Girl, Breaking Conventions.

"Kind Hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."

That is the lesson—that the moral—of "Caste," the world-famous play by T. W. Robinson, which will be seen in screen form, and with Peggy Hyland and Sir John Hare in the two principal parts, at the Strand Theatre on Monday and Tuesday. "Caste" is, indeed, a world classic. As a legitimate stage attraction it is known thruout the English-speaking world as one of its standard dramas, and has been successfully revised from time to time, not only in England but also on this continent. The story of "Caste" is the story of a great love that had the great grace to see beyond the vaunts of ancient ancestry and the boasts of noble blood. The young scion of high degree who marries a dancing girl of common origin, was strong enough to tear down the bars that convention—that creature of a complex civilization—has set betwist rich and poor, betwixt the haughty and the humble.

Playing the role of the English dancing girl, Peggy Hyland achieves a really remarkable success in character study, Sir John Hare, the eminent English actor, reproduces on the screen his former part on the legitimate stage—that of the reprobate father of the dancing girl.

In the Greater Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature, "The Stolen Treaty," which will headline the bill on Wednesday and Thursday next, Earle Williams has a photoplay and a part which show off his genius to greater advantage than any other in which he has appeared. The story of the play deals with the disappearance of a secret treaty made between the United States and another country. This treaty was one of so great importance that publication of its contents would entail the most serious consequences.

For obvious reasons, stories of lost diplomatic papers rarely reach the public. But the constant danger to which the United States has been exposed, especially since the beginning of the war, has been referred to by President Wilson before now.

Does it pay to tell the truth? Is a lie ever permissible? Such are the questions asked and answered in "The Beautiful Lie," the fine Metro production, starring Frances Nelson, which will be presented at the Strand Theatre on Friday and Saturday next. Lovers of Ella Wheeler Wilcox will be delighted to hear that this photoplay is a film adaptation of one of the most powerful dramatic poems that have ever proceeded from that gifted pen, known as "A revery in a station house."

RESCUED.

Caught in a strong undertow and carried out into the ocean beyond their depth, Marcia Moore and Molly Malone, who play ingenue leads in Universal photoplays, narrowly escaped drowning one Sunday recently at Long Beach, California.

The girls, neither of whom could swim, were being carried to sea when they managed to seize one of the lifeboats after a desperate struggle and held themselves on the surface until lifeguards came to their rescue.

They were able to proceed to their homes after being given first-aid at the lifesaving station.

Ethel Clayton in "The Webb of Desire," a strikingly original photoplay at the Regent this week.

EXCELLENT MUSIC AT THE STRAND THEATRE

Orchestra, Under New Leadership, Presents First-Grade Music.

The Strand Theatre has always made a special feature of the musical side of its entertainment. And this side is being more than ever emphasized at the present time. Mr. Ernest Knaggs, the new musical director, is a musician whose qualities as a leader and a soloist, are evoking widespread approval among the patrons of the Strand. It is fairly safe to say that, aside from the high-class photoplays featured, the music at the Strand, under Mr. Knaggs' direction, well repays a visit.

SCREEN ACTING HELPS CHARACTER

And Will Promote Liberal Mindedness, Says Theda Bara.

HAS NO QUALMS NOW

Wears Scanty Garb of Famous Egyptian Queen Without Fear.

Screen acting is a great developer of liberal-mindedness, says Theda Bara, star of "Cleopatra." Familiarity with any art brings out the broader side of one's spirit, Miss Bara believes, and the art of acting, especially, develops an openness of opinion which makes for the advancement of the world.

"Merely as an instance," says Miss Bara, "I may cite the costumes I am wearing in 'Cleopatra,' on which I am now working.

"A few years ago, when I first came with Mr. Fox, I was told that I should wear a one-piece bathing suit in one scene of 'A Fool There Was.' I had nevr done such a thing before. I knew at that time that I should do it for art's sake, but still the idea was repellant to me. A week before this scene was taken at St. Augustine, Florida, I cried and implored my director to try, if possible, not to take such a scene. He was obdurate, and I wore the suit, tremblingly and shocked.

"It was really a memorable occasion. With great misgivings and many sobs, I appeared in the one-piece creation, dived into the water, which was very cold—the camera ground out th record of the scene, and the thing was over.

"Even then I wasn't satisfied. I begged and pleaded with the director so earnestly that he finally agreed to cut the scene from the picture.

"That was only a few years ago. Today I appear in my Cleopatra costumes in only a few beads and jewels. The dress is scantier than ever the one-pieced bathing suit. But I have had no qualms about donning this outfit. I know that I must wear it to be historically correct, and I have done it without a murmur. To give the real portrayal of Cleopatra, I must follow her dress and her habits; and the Egyptian queen, with all her veneer and polish, was elemental at heart."

MADISON BLOOR AT BATHURST
TORONTO'S FINEST UPTOWN THEATRE
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
The Noted Stars
KATHLYN WILLIAMS and WALLACE REID
In the Sensational Morosco Production
"BIG TIMBER"
A Wonderful Story of the Sierras
Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle In the Two-Reel Comedy A Rough House
AND CANADIAN REVIEW
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The Great Emotional Actress
PAULINE FREDERICK
In the Fine Famous Players' Production
"THE LOVE THAT LIVES"
MUTUAL NEWS WEEKLY AND A VITAGRAPH COMEDY
Evenings 7.15, 8.45. Prices, 10c, 15c, Boxes 25c
Matinees Monday and Saturday, 2.15

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EVERY EVENING 7.30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
15c. AND 25c.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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--SUMMER VAUDEVILLE WORTH WHILE--

THE VERSATILE HEBREW COMEDIAN
LEW WELCH
Offering His Funny Sketch of Hebrew Life
"THE PRODIGAL FATHER"

THE "SUNSHINE MAID" COMES EAST
DAINTY JUNE CAPRICE
in "PATSY"
An Exquisitely Happy Film of Thrill, Love and Adventure

Cold Air in Reserve

Leo---PERKIFOFF & ROSE---Ethel
(Late of "The Honeymoon Express")
With Eight Beautiful Dancing Girls in "A Summer Song Festival"

Nothing Cheap But the Price

PISANO & BINGHAM
"At The Barber's Pole."

FRANK WARD
Comedian and Singer.

THE EXPOSITION JUBILEE FOUR
Colored Singers and Comedians

Some Information You Should Know
There are no icebergs in Lake Ontario, but Loew's Theatres offer a remarkable substitute—cool, refreshing air.

BETH MAYO
In a Charming Repertoire of New Songs.

New Comedy Pictures

JOSEPH JESSIE BURNS
In a Unique Variety Entertainment.

COMING, WEEK OF AUGUST 13---EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON, RUSSELL THAW, IN "REDEMPTION."

WINTER GARDEN PERFORMANCE SAME AS LOEW'S THEATRE

WESTERN PICTURE FEATURE AT HIPP:

Emmy Wehlen Appears as Headline Attraction in Good Story.

'TRAIL OF THE SHADOW'

There Are Plenty of Thrills in This Dramatic Film.

Beautiful Emmy Wehlen, the talented Metro. star who has made such a lasting impression upon film devotees, will headline the bill at the Hippodrome this week in the new Metro. release, "The Trail of the Shadow." The picture deals with life in the west, the olden, golden west, and contains plenty of thrills. Following is an outline of the story:

Sylvia Mason lives alone in her little cabin in the mountains and supports herself by making beadwork. Henry Hilliard, a young easterner of wealth and position, buys some of her beadwork and falls in love with the carefully nurtured girl who is making such a brave struggle for existence.

Sylvia is startled one night to see a man crawling toward her door as tho wounded, and she helps him into her cabin. No sooner is he inside than he points a revolver at her head, and demands that she hide him from the border police.

When the men have gone, the outlaw emerges and Sylvia recognizes with horror Jack Leslie, her father's partner, who had demanded her hand in marriage and, when scornfully refused, had first ruined her father in business and then caused his death. He tries to take her in his arms. They struggle, and she falls to the floor, striking her head against the table and losing consciousness. The sight of her lying helpless before him arouses his latent sense of honor, and he goes away leaving her unmolested.

However, wishing to humble her pride, he leaves a note which intimates the opposite.

Leslie returns to the neighborhood, and sends for Sylvia. She answers the call because she is determined to be revenged. Taking her revolver, she goes to the adobe hut he has mentioned as the rendezvous, and a dramatic struggle ensues. Leslie hears someone approaching, and dashes away on his horse. Hilliard, with the sheriff's posse, follows.

With his last breath Leslie confesses his love for Sylvia, saying she is the only good woman he has ever known and acknowledging her innocence. The posse rescues Henry and as soon as he is revived he tells her Leslie's last words. An early wedding in the little town unites the lovers and the trail of the shadow is gone forever.

HIS PROCESS ADDS TO LIFE OF FILM

New York Inventor Finds Treatment to Strengthen Prints.

IT PROTECTS CELLULOID

Many Film Corporations Have Reported Double Life to Reels.

What promises to be an important discovery in the motion picture industry has been recently made by Major O. J. Allenbaugh in his new process for strengthening and protecting films. Such an invention has been sorely needed for a long time.

Major Allenbaugh was one of the first to enter the industry, and has always taken a keen interest in the mechanical side of the business. Seven years ago he began as an exhibitor in Baltimore, and later opened an exchange carrying the Paramount and Metro pictures. It was during this period of his career that film trouble was first brought to his attention. As an exhibitor, his operators were continually complaining that the sprocket holes were tearing out and that the emulsion came off the new prints. As a distributor, he found that the wear and tear on films returned to the exchange was out of all proportion to their use.

This naturally started him thinking along the line of a solution, which would be not only as a protector, but also as a preserver. Five years ago he began a series of experiments. His first method of attacking the problem was to strengthen the sprocket holes by adding to their thickness.

However, it developed in the course of the experiments that the weakening of the sprocket holes was primarily caused by the accumulation of fresh emulsion on the tension springs of the projection machine. This changed his point of view entirely, and for the past three years he has devoted his time to the development of a process which hardens the emulsion and makes it adhere more strongly to the celluloid.

The beneficial results derived from this are obvious. The oil, a certain amount of which is contained in all new prints, is eliminated. It does not collect on the tension springs or the sprocket wheel, thereby weakening the sprocket holes. The emulsion becomes almost a part of the celluloid with no appreciable increase in the thickness of the print. The sprocket holes are strengthened and the film runs more easily thro the machine.

All previous attempts to attain this result have been failures. Mr. Allenbaugh, therefore, has conducted his investigations along the original lines, and consequently has arrived at a conclusion that is entirely different from anything yet accomplished. By the old method of treatment the films became brittle in a very short time. The new Allenbaught process, however, renders the treated print more durable and pliable than the ordinary film.

"TRAIL OF THE SHADOW" AT THE HIPPODROME

This Excellent Picture Gives Star a Wide Scope for Action.

For the first time since her advent into motion pictures, Emmy Wehlen has a part which utilizes all her dramatic abilities in Sylvia, the heroine of the Metro wonder play, "The Trail of the Shadow," which will be seen at the Hippodrome Theatre all week. Great moments come to Sylvia, events calling for powerful dramatic handling, and Miss Wehlen revels in the opportunity to visualize these for the public. Not since her starring tour thru Europe in the masterpieces of Ibsen and Sudermann has she had such a chance to display to the full her splendid emotional powers.

The unusual feature of Miss Wehlen's part in "The Trail of the Shadow" is that in addition to representing the vigor and vitality of a western girl who can ride and shoot, she is also seen in rich and cultured surroundings, where she has an opportunity to wear some of the magnificent gowns for which she is famed. Miss Wehlen in turn interprets the east and the west, the social graces and the life of the great outdoors, in this remarkable photo-drama presented by B. A. Rolfe, directed by Edwin Carewe, and adapted by June Mathis from O. A. C. Lund's story. "The Trail of the Shadow" is a true Metro wonderplay of action and romance.

The finest specimens of Navajo rugs, Indian basketry and beadwork are seen in the Metro wonderplay.

One of the most expensive pieces of beadwork exhibited is a vest entirely composed of beads in ornate and intricate designs. These specimens are a part of the collection of F. M. Fox, father of Edwin Carewe, who directed Miss Wehlen in "The Trail of the Shadow." Mr. Fox brought from his ranch at Corpus Christi, Texas, these, as well as a number of valuable animal skins and heads.

"REBECCA" SCENES NOW COMPLETED

Mary Pickford Finishes Her Work on Much-Loved Story.

The last foot of film rolled thru the camera last week in the making of the new Mary Pickford-Artcraft release, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

Taking into account the star herself, the story, its adaptation and its direction, there seems no reason to doubt the expectation of all connected with the production that it will take rank as Mary Pickford's greatest artistic success, and will follow the Pickford precedent of new box office records.

It was with the greatest enthusiasm that "Our Mary" entered upon the making of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Kate Douglas Wiggin's story had always been one of her best-loved books, and she had many times wished that it could be her privilege to enact upon the screen the irrepressible and lovable little maid whose pranks, as well as her winsome traits, are so well depicted in Mrs. Wiggin's novel.

In addition, there has been a continual stream of 'etters addressed to the little Artcraft star, asking her to play "Rebecca." They made a strong appeal to her, in view of her own fondness for the heroine of the story. Meantime, the picture rights for "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" had been sought by many producers, for many stars, but without success. But when the rights were sought for Mary Pickford they were readily granted.

Mrs. Wiggin's story, published in October, 1903, attained a sale of 337,000 copies in seven years. The play, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," in which Mrs. Wiggin and Charlotte Thompson collaborated, was one of the big successes of the season in which it appeared on Broadway, and met with equally great favor on the road. For the film production, the adaptation has been made by Frances Marion. The picture was directeed by Marshall Neilan.

In the supporting cast of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" are such well-known players as Eugene O'Brien, Helen Jerome Eddy, Charles Olge, Marjorie Daw, Mayme Kelso, Jane Wolff, Josephine Crowell, Jack MacDonald, Violet Wilkey, Frank Turner, Kate Toneray and Emma Gordes.

BUSHMAN BUYS LAND.

Francis X. Bushman, Metro star, has purchased forty acres of land adjoining his estate of one hundred and twenty-five acres at Bushmanor, Md. This makes his place one of the largest in Maryland, and is valued at $150,000, exclusive of the horses and cattle and the planting of this season.

This new land is devoted to the raising of potatoes. To this part of farming Mr. Bushman has paid especial attention. He estimates that the crop for this season, which will be a late one, will bring close to $10,000. To decorated the mammoth place more than two hundred bushes have been placed. It is the aim of Mr. Bushman to make his farming land as scenic as possible by the planting of shrubbery in lanes dividing the various crops.

Sir John Hare in "Caste," Strand, Monday and Tuesday.

Kathlyn Williams and Wallace Reid in "Big Timber," Madison, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAM AT MADISON THEATRE

Management Have Secured Very Interesting Pictures for the Week.

Another program of really remarkable merit has been arranged for the coming week at the Madison Theatre. For the first half of the week the tremendously popular screen stars, Kathlyn Williams and Wallace Reid, will be seen in the sensational Morosco production, "Big Timber," a wonderful and spectacular story of the Sierras, adopted for the screen from Beftrand Sinclair's famous book. The story is one of a loveless marriage between a young society girl and a lumberman—a marriage which nearly resulted in utter shipwreck, but which yet righted itself in the end. The photography is wonderful. All the scenes were taken high up the Sierras, in the lumber camp district. Some of the scenes are of a character so thrilling as almost to defy adequate description, among them being a real forest fire in the "Big Timber" of California. During the first half of the week, too, Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle will be seen in the screaming two-reel comedy, "A Rough House." This picture is the most hilarious in which the genial "Fatty" has ever appeared. It is the story of Mr. and Mrs. Rough, who lived quite happily in their little "Rough House" by the sea until Mrs. Rough's mother appeared on the scene, when the house became "Rough House," indeed.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday the feature will be "The Love That Lives," with Pauline Frederick, most powerful of emotional actresses, in the principal part. Her role is that of a scrubwoman in whose breast glowed the spirt of a heroine, and who won a martyr's crown. This scrubwoman, tested by fire in the most literal sense, rose to heights nothing short of sublime. A great fire occurring in the office where she scrubbed, and where her son's sweetheart worked, she aided her son, a gallant fireman, to carry out his fainting sweetheart and then met her own death in the flames. Pauline Frederick has made of the part one of the most brilliant in her triumphant career.

The following conversations were overheard in Grand Central Terminal recently:

Question: When does the next train leave for Hartford?
Answer: 3.00 p.m.

Question: Isn't there any train before the next?
Answer: ——.

Passenger—Ticket to Newburgh.
Ticket Agent—Excursion?
Passenger—No! Funeral.

Politeness is like a pneumatic tire. There may be nothing but air in it but

Ethel Clayton, who stars in "The Web of Desire," a story of ambition and success at the Regent this week.

GOLDWYN PICTURES FOR TORONTO SOON

Of particular interest to Toronto motion picture patrons is the good news that the Goldwyn pictures are to be released here in the near future simultaneously with their release in New York City. This places Toronto on an equal footing with the great metropolis in this regard, and is a decided advantage.

The name Goldwyn typifies the best. Some idea of the magnitude and character of the plays to be shown may be had from the following: "Polly of the Circus," with Mae Marsh as Polly; Madge Kennedy in "Baby Mine," "Fighting Odds," starring Maxine Elliott, who needs no introduction in Toronto; Jane Cowl, in "Spreading Dawn," the serial which appeared in The Saturday Evening Post. These are but a few of the many magnificent films that will come under the name Goldwyn.

TOM FORMAN ENLISTS.

Tom Forman, for some time leading man with the Lasky Company, has enlisted in Company 17, of the Coast Artillery Federal Reserve. Theodore Duncan, formerly a Lasky director, and Walter Long, who has played many character plays for the same concern, are respectively captain and second lieutenant of the same organization.

Peggy Hyland in "Caste," Strand, Monday and Tuesday.

Beautiful Emmy Wehlen, talented Metro star appearing in the five-part Metro wonderplay, "The Trail of the Shadow," the headline attraction of an all-star bill at the Hippodrome all this week.

GENERAL WHITE LANDS THE SLACKER

Head of British Recruiting Mission, Praises New Film.

WILL AID RECRUITING

Story Is of a Wife's Sacrifices in War Time.

Brig.-Gen. White, commander of the British Recruiting Commission in the United States was among 1200 persons who, on Friday, attended the initial public performance of "The Slacker," a Metro production, featuring Emily Stevens, which was given at the Strand Theatre. The production, dealing with a question of importance today, is to be the principal attraction at the Strand, New York, beginning Sunday, August 5.

With Gen. White were Major Walkley, Capt. Featherstone and Lieut. Allen, of his staff. Many men in United States khaki uniforms were there.

Following the presentation Gen. White met J. Victor Wilson, the Strand's press representative, and characterized the picture as the "most remarkable stimulus for recruiting he had seen in this country."

"Not only is it of value for recruiting purposes, but it sustains the interest and is a most worthy photoplay," Gen. White added.

Emily Stevens, as the loyal wife who helps win her "slacker" husband into the military service, received applause for her performance. Walter Miller and Leo Delonny, who had leading roles, also received warm commendation for their acting. The directing of William Christy Cabanne, who also wrote the story, was lauded highly.

The story of "The Slacker" is simple. It tells of a man who married that he might hide behind the petticoats to escape military service. From the beginning it is made evident, however, that he had worthy traits, but these are seldom brought to the front. His wife, unaware when she marries him that he was trying to dodge his duty, learns the truth, and makes life hard for him. Eventually he is brought to see the light, enlists in the army and goes to France, leaving his wife to endure the greatest sacrifice a woman could make for her country.

The music supplied by the Strand orchestra was very patriotic—too much so, in fact. Three times the audience was compelled to stand. This fault will be corrected, however, for the regular showing.

From the point of view of the exhibitor, "The Slacker" is unquestionably a picture that demands attention, for it will fill his house to capacity. Being a war picture without battle scenes, it escapes the rut into which many war productions fall.

Appealing as it does to every real American, the Metro offering cannot fail to bring the exhibitor good returns. It will not keep his Teutonic patron away, for there is nothing in the picture which could offend a pro-German, even tho it is strongly pro-American.

Emily Steven's name is a drawing power in itself. The title is one that will appeal to every motion picture enthusiast. The subject is one that will prove absorbing, because it answers a question of today.

SHE WENT TO SLEEP WHILE CAST WAITED

Little Miss Madge Evans Has an Expensive Nap and Holds Up Big Film.

To go to sleep while even the stage director waits, and to have a nap that actually cost a small fortune—well, that's just what little Madge Evans did. This charming young lady takes an important part in "The Web of Desire," the leading number to be shown at the Regent this week. Much is required of Miss Madge in this picture, so that she was kept at the studio from 9 in the morning until 5 in the evening during the time that the drama was being filmed. The scenery had been placed—at big expense—and Madge was called for, but no Madge responded. Again and again she was called with the same result.

She was in the land of sweet dreams, and what cared she if furniture rent piled up in addition to a hundred and one other expenses. "What made you go to sleep and stay away so long?" asked Ethel Clayton, star in "The Web of Desire," kindly. "I was just tired out," responded Madge simply, and no further explanations were necessary.

CLEO MADISON ON THE STAGE.

Cleo Madison has temporarily forsaken the screen to play a stock engagement in San Francisco. She is appearing in the leading feminine roles with the Wigwam Company.

GERALDINE FARRAR NOW WITH GOLDWYN

Famous Opera Singer Signs New Movie Contract.

Geraldine Farrar, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has been appearing on the screen in Lasky features, has signed a contract with the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation. Miss Farrar made her cinema debut with the Lasky Company thru the agency of Samuel Goldfish, now the president of the Goldwyn Corporation, and her appearance in such features as "Carmen," "Maria Rosa" and "Joan, the Woman," has been attended with unusual success from both artistic and financial standpoints.

Miss Farrar will begin work with her company next spring, and the rights to several productions for her use have already been acquired. At present she is playing in a new Lasky-Famous Players feature of Indian life, which will probably be released during the fall. In this picture Miss Farrar will be seen in a role markedly different from those in which she has heretofore appeared.

Four more releases for the use of their stars have been added by Goldwyn to their current list. They are: Mae Marsh in "The Cinderella Man," by Edward Carpenter; Madge Kennedy in "Nearly Married," by Edgar Selwyn; Maxine Elliott in "The Eternal Magdalene," by Robert McLaughlin, and Jane Cowl, in "Wild Honey," by Samuel Merwin.

ALL THIS WEEK

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THE WEB OF DESIRE
STARRING
ETHEL CLAYTON
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AND
SIR. JOHN HARE
IN
"CASTE"
FROM THE WORLD FAMOUS PLAY
BY T. W. ROBERTSON

WED.-THURS.
EARLE WILLIAMS
WITH
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"THE STOLEN TREATY"
ALSO
AN O-HENRY STORY

FRI. SAT.
FRANCES NELSON
STARRING IN
"THE BEAUTIFUL LIE"
BY
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

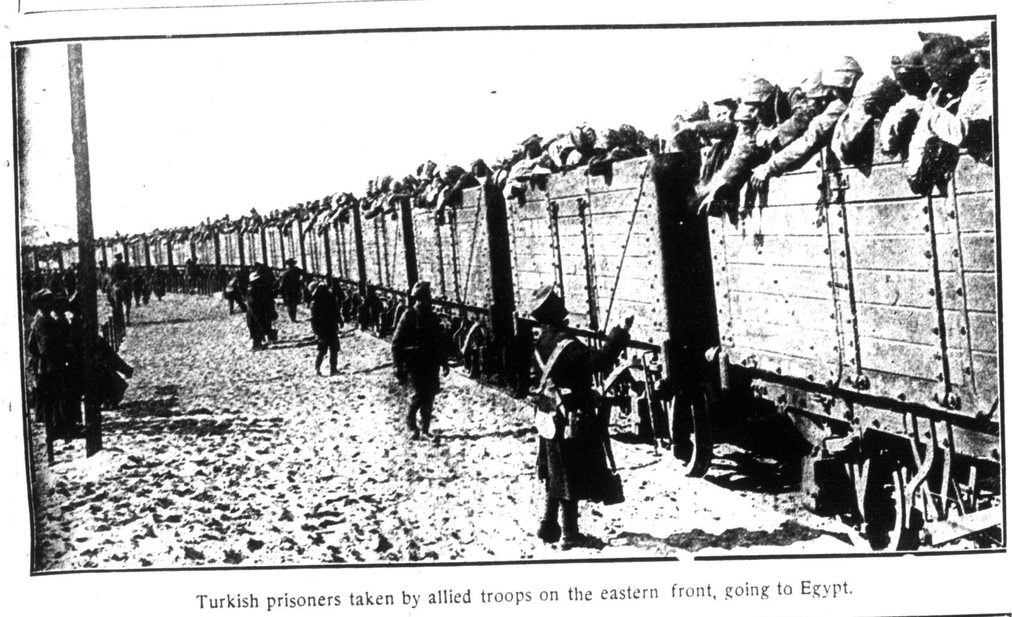
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

FOUR PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1917 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

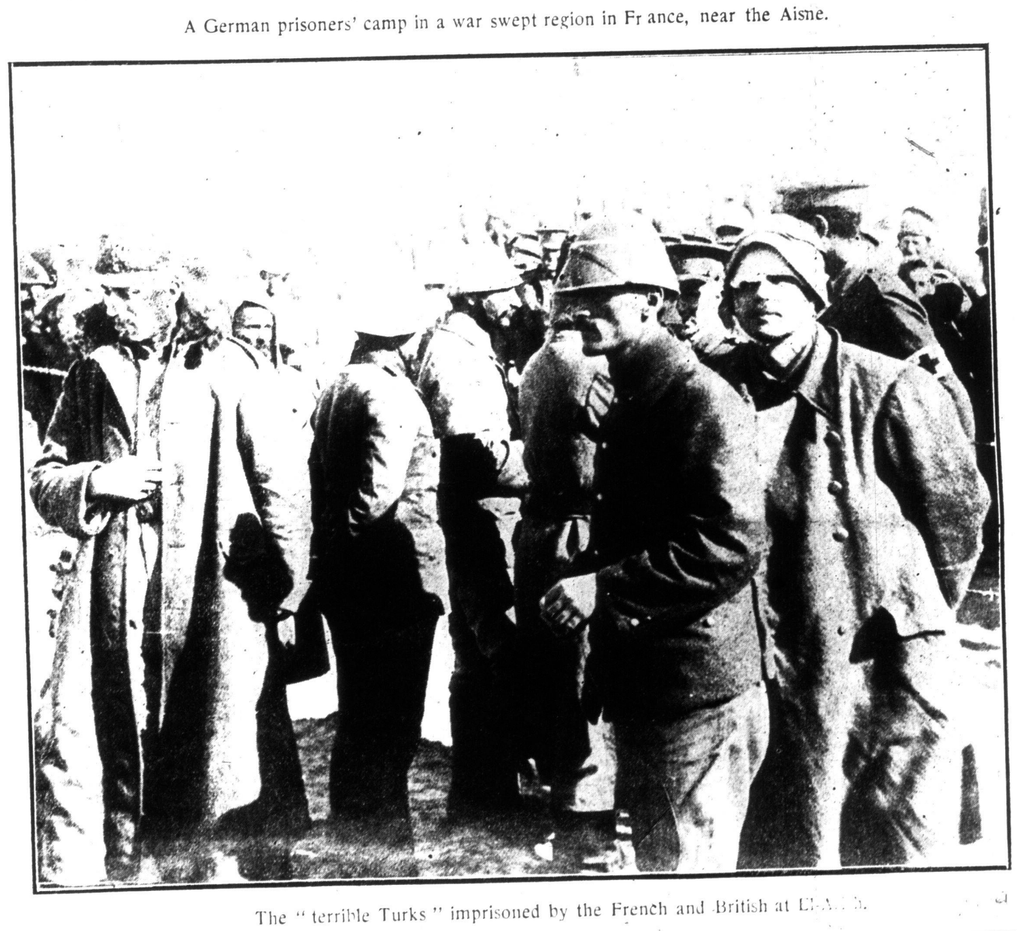
GERMAN AND TURKISH SOLDIERS ENJOY LIFE AS THE ALLIES' PRISONERS



Turkish prisoners taken by allied troops on the eastern front, going to Egypt.

A German prisoners' camp in a war swept region in Fr ance, near the Aisne.

German prisoners being treated to the "makings" by generous French soldiers.

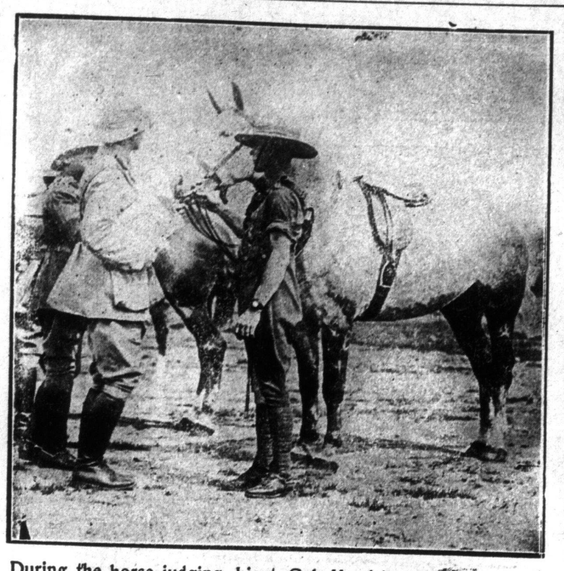


The "terrible Turks" imprisoned by the French and British at [illegible].

Some excellent types of the first German army taken prisoners by the British when they won the first decisive victory at the River Marne.

It has been said that Germany has called out boys from 16 to 18 years. This photo apparently confirms the statement.

INTERESTING SCENES AT CAMP BORDEN'S HORSE SHOW AND GYMKHANA

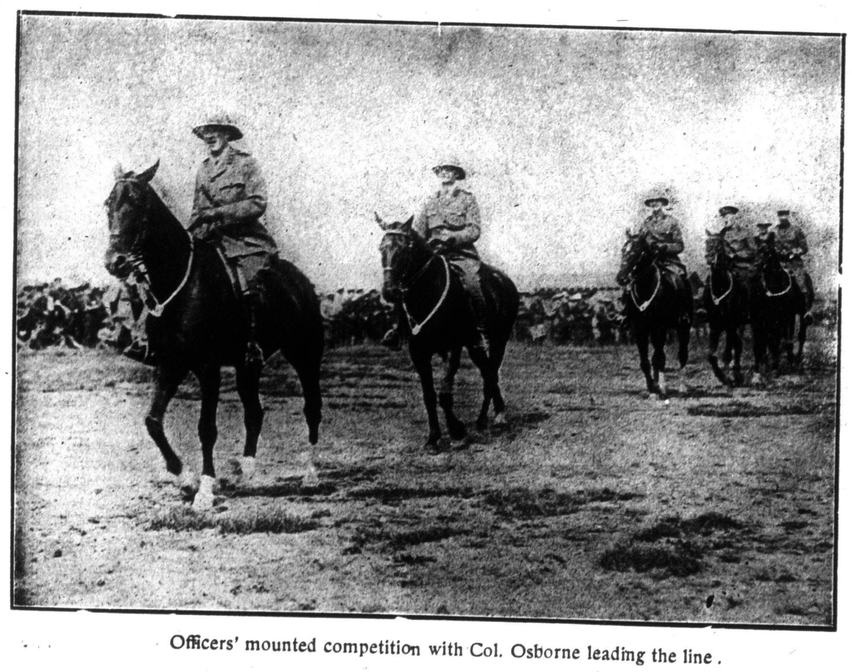


During the horse judging, Lieut.-Col. Hendrie passing his verdict on Capt. Scholes' horse "Ireland's Pride."

A Portion of the huge crowd which gathered at Camp Borden recently to witness the Gymkhana and horse show held under the auspices of the Athletic Association, Military District No. 2.

Another view of the heavy draft horse entries, showing long rein style of driving.

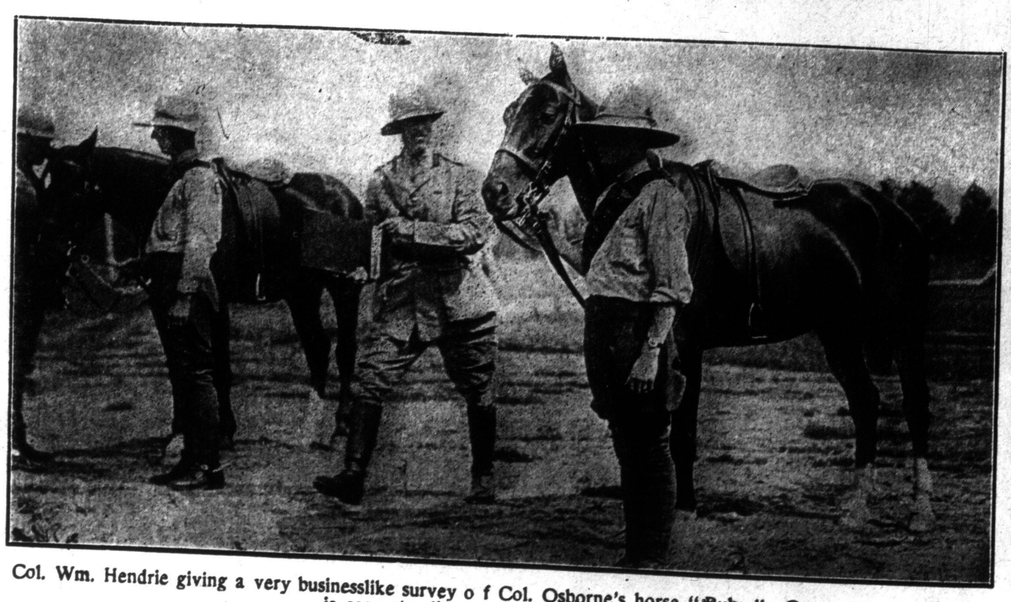
Judging the heavy draft horses which were entered by the Canadian Army Service Corps, and other units.



Officers' mounted competition with Col. Osborne leading the line.

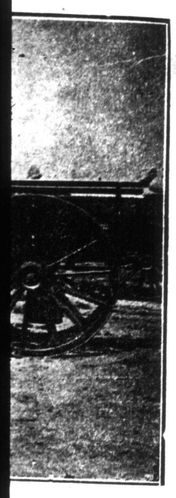
Officers' mounts lined up for inspection. Prizes were awarded to grooms for care of horses and appointments.

Members of the Army Service Corps provided a very exhilarating and exciting sport in the form of horseback wrestling. The onlookers enjoyed this unusual pastime.



Col. Wm. Hendrie giving a very businesslike survey o f Col. Osborne's horse "Ruby." Groom Pte. Emery is seen standing at the horse's head.

e Athletic As-



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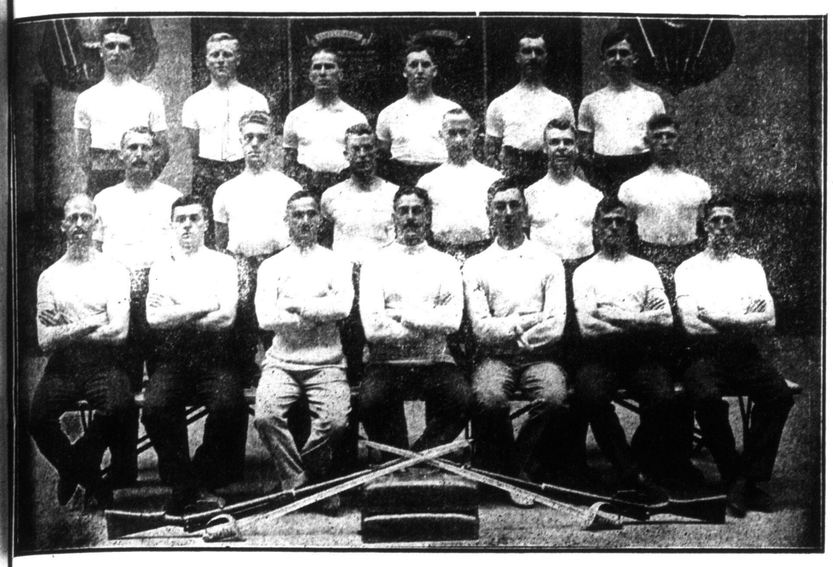
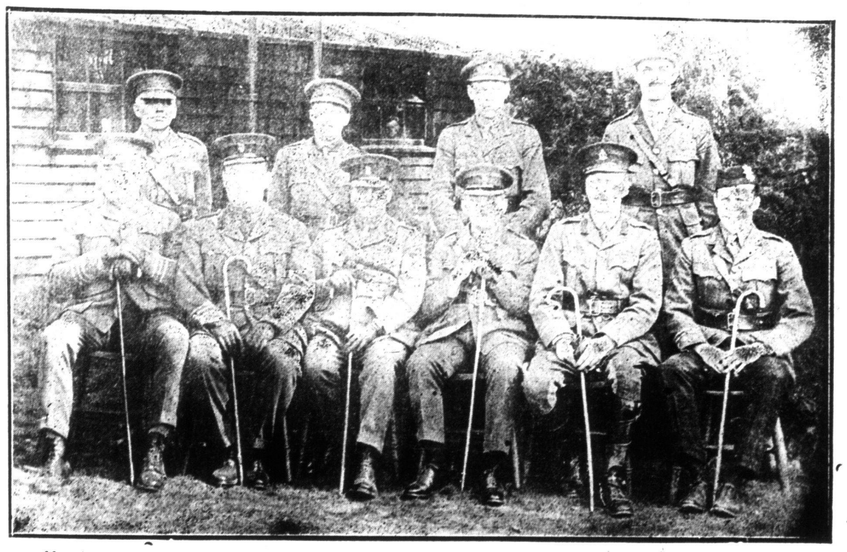
CANADIAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING THE BATTLES OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE



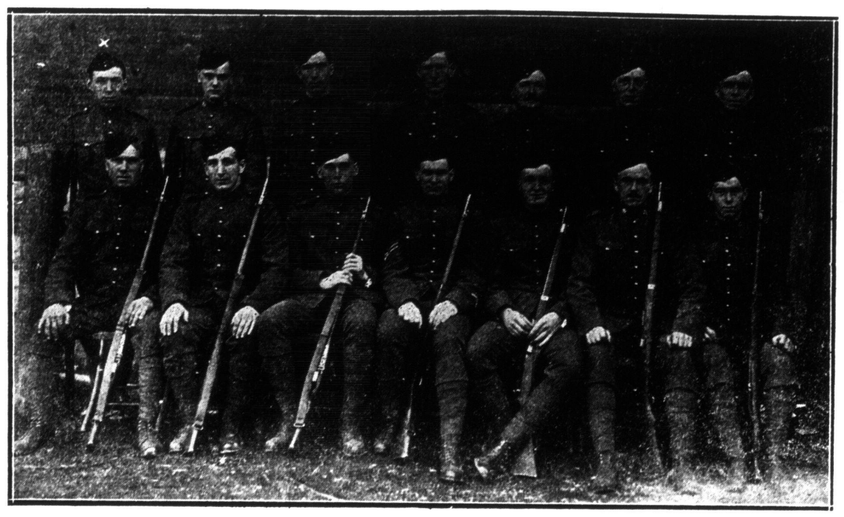
No. 4 Class H. Q. Gymnasium, Aldershot. From Sergt. E. Arkell.

Gnr. J. W. King, 48th Battery, in France.



Headquarters staff of the Canadians at Crow borough Camp, England. Photo from Major Eric Armour.

Sergt.-Major Bateman and chum overseas with the 242nd Pioneer Battalion.

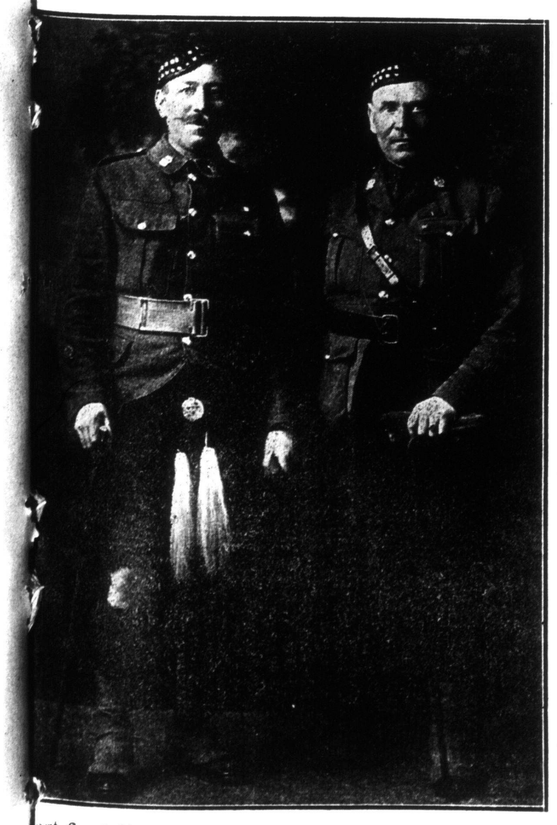


Toronto and Hamilton boys in the 19th Batt. Sent by Sergt. Roy Burnett.

Sappers V. Liddell and A. C. Gray, with the Canadian Engineers in England.

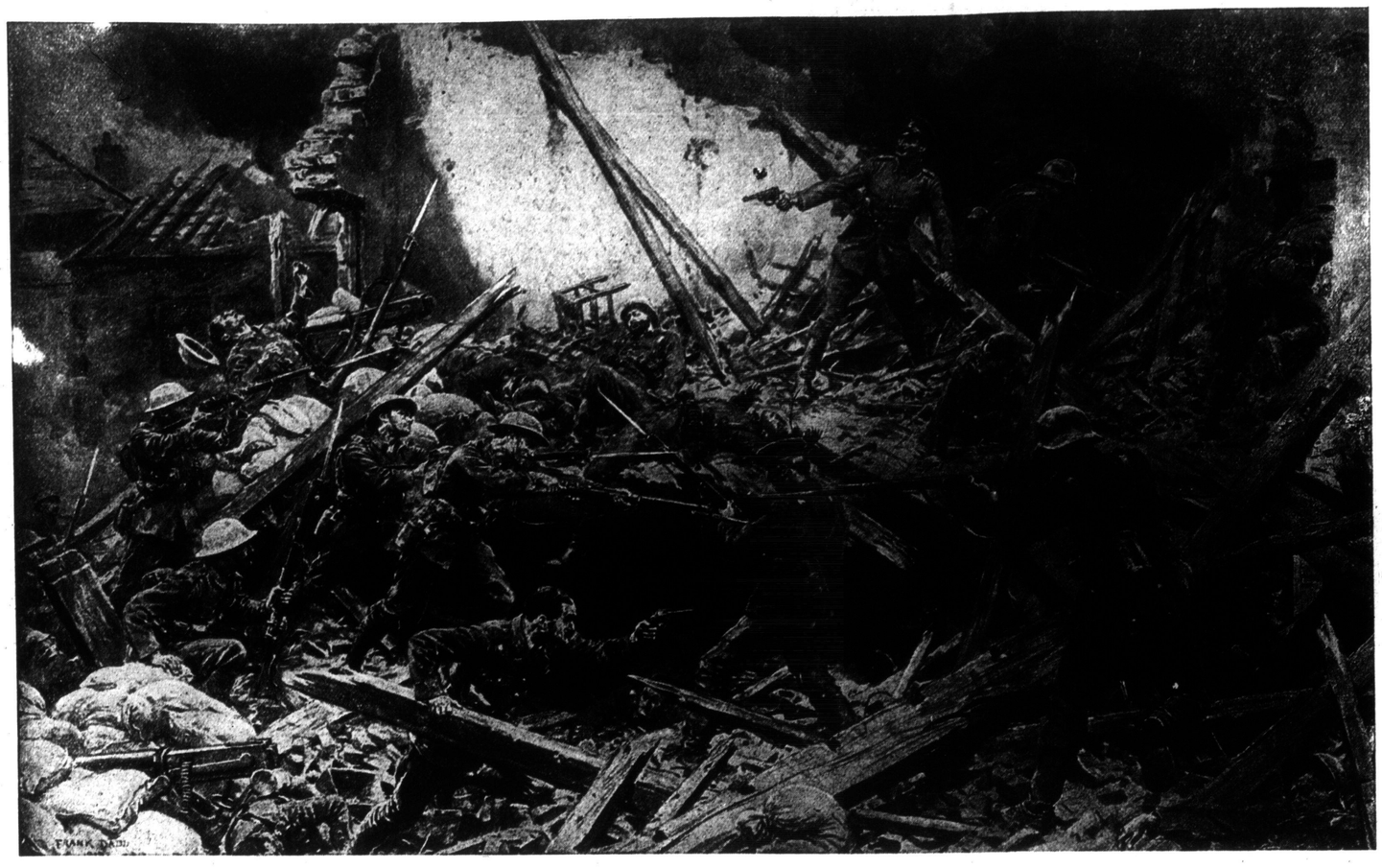
"Shell-slingers" of the 48th Battery training overseas.

Pte. C. Brown and Pte. Alf. Reading, both of the 169th Battalion in France.



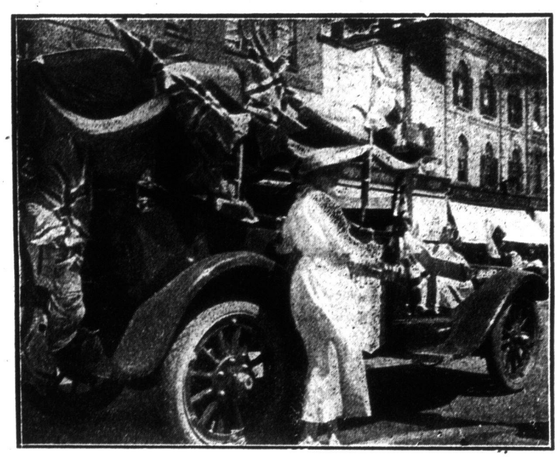
Sergt.-Major Keith, D.C.M., and Sergt.-Major Goodfellow, D.C.M., of the original 15th Battalion.

84th Battalion members pose before a farm-house. We are indebted to Pte. Ernest Treasure for the photograph.

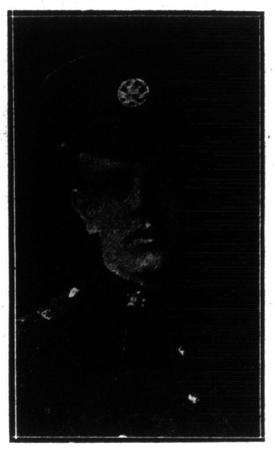


Some of the fiercest fighting in the recent offensive took place at the village stronghold of Monchy which had to be captured literally house by house. Buildings at the street corners were converted into regular forts with machine guns on every floor.

Sergts. Russell, Peters, Burton and Saunders, of the 81st Batt., fighting in France.



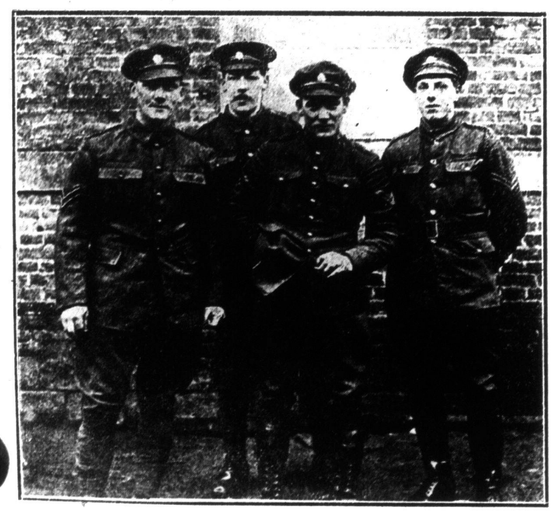
Mrs. Fred Cowan, head of executive committee of the Oshawa Red Cross Society, snapped beside her handsome touring car on French Flag Day, July 14. Oshawa made a new record for contributions in any one day figuring the population. They raised over $4500, and a great deal of it is due to the energy and organizing abilities of Mrs. Cowan.



Pte. W. J. Lawson, in France with the 2nd Pioneer Batt.

Pte. Wilfred Willson Serving with the 19th Batt.

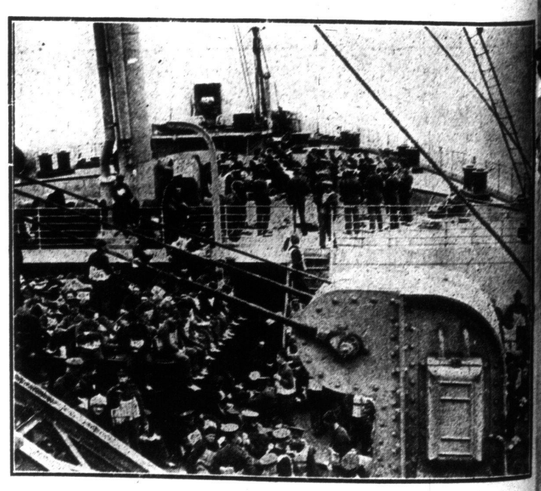
Thread milling and finishing operators on body of 101 gauge fuse 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift. Dept. 5 and 5a. (Photo by Alex. J. Mclean.)



Corp. J. Abraham and three chums in Imperial Mechanical Transport.

Pte. Hitchens and chums in the 180th Sportsmen's Batt.

Lieut. Geo. T. Walsh, Bantam Batt., now overseas. Was a prominent Toronto barrister.



A Canadian battalion on board an Atlantic troopship.

Officers and men of Mechanical Transport Section in England.

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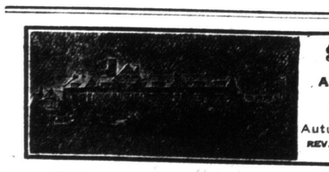

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