Second Body Recovered at Port Stanley Yesterday

WARCLOUDS OVERSHADOW EUROPE

London Elopers Fail to Secure Forgiveness

LAST EDITION

The London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

51st YEAR. No. 22093 | Today's Weather—Warm; thunderstorms | THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914. TWENTY PAGES. | Sun rises 4:57; sun sets 7:50. | PRICE TWO CENTS

Austrian-Servian Ultimatum Involves Other Great Powers---Villa Threatens Another Mexican Rampage---King Srteet Boy Struck By Auto---Carpente Will Not Discuss Replies of Allied Unions to General Strike Call---House of Lords Hold Key to Ulster Situation.

SEARCHERS FIND SECOND VICTIM OF LAKE ERIE

Recover Remains of Jack McPhail at Port Stanley Yesterday.

WAS STANDING ERECT

Position of Body Was Most Unusual One When Discovered.

BIG MILITARY FUNERAL

Arrangements Made for Union Parade of London Garrison on Sunday.

Both bodies of the London victims of last Sunday's boating fatality have now been recovered, the second body, that of Jack McPhail, being found yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, floating near where the body of Irving Penny was recovered in the morning, about 100 yards from Orchard Beach, and a double funeral with full military honors will be held on Sunday afternoon.

Sighted By Two.

James Rose, of Port Stanley, who had been rowing near the scene of the accident, which is marked by a buoy, started to row shoreward. He sighted what he believed was the second body. At the same time, Ed Penny, searching the water with binoculars, also saw something floating four or five hundred yards from shore. Mark Berry and E. H. Allport, of this city, secured a boat and rowed toward it. They arrived simultaneously with Mr. Rose.

Floating Erect.

The body was floating with body erect, a most unusual position. It was brought to shore in one of the boats and taken to the town hall, where Coroner Dr. Nettleton viewed the remains and decided that an inquest would be unnecessary.

Bodies Brought Here.

The body of Irving Penny was brought to this city at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the body of Jack McPhail was brought at 11:15 last night.

All the troops of the London garrison will parade from the armories at 2 o'clock. There will be two firing parties. These and the pallbearers will be selected at a meeting to be held this evening.

Both young men were sergeants in "B" company of the Seventh Regiment before being transferred to the Seventh Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

Private Services.

Services will be conducted at the home of H. I. Penny, 642 Waterloo street, Sunday, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. R. W. Norwood, of Cronyn Memorial Church. Services for Jack Macphail will be held in the Egerton Street Baptist Church by Rev. W. C. Riddiford, at 2 o'clock. The funerals will proceed to the armories, from the Penny home, at 3:30, and from the Egerton Street Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock, where the military cortege will proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

PORT STANLEY, July 24.—The jury, which, under Coroner Nettleton, investigated the drowning of Irving Penny this afternoon, brought in a verdict that drowning was accidental. It was decided to hold no inquiry into the drowning of John McPhail.

The jury urged that steps be taken at once to appoint a paid life-saving crew to be stationed at Port permanently; also that a pulmotor be secured.

$40,000 FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—Knechtil's furniture factory on Henry avenue was struck by lightning this afternoon and $40,000 damage was done to the stock and building. The building and a portion of the stock was the property of the Knechtel Company, the remainder of the contents belonging to the Ives Modern Bedstead Company of Cornwall, Ont. The Knechtel stock carried $19,000 insurance.

Will Be Accorded Military Funeral

SGT. IRVING PENNY.

SGT. JACK McPHAIL.

Two young sergeants of the Seventh Field Company, Canadian Engineers, drowned at Port Stanley on Sunday last, whose comrades in arms of the Engineers and entire London garrison will honor them on Sunday by giving them military recognition in the double funeral from the Armories.

SUNKEN EMPRESS SHIFTS POSITION AND IS A MENACE

Marine Department Must Mark Spot Because Masts Near the Surface—Will be Easier For the Divers to Get At the Treasure Rooms

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 24.—It is reported to the marine department that the Empress of Ireland is shifting on the bottom of the St. Lawrence. The vessel was found resting on her side by divers who first went down.

The boat is now coming to a more upright position on her keel, and the result is that the tops of the masts are now within 35 feet of the surface at low water, and constitute a menace to navigation.

The movement of the vessel steadily continues and the department expects to have the place buoyed immediately, marking it as a danger spot and to dynamite down the masts as soon as possible.

The shifting of the boat will make it easier for divers to reach the strong rooms where treasure is stored.

TROUBLE EXPECTED FROM GEN. VILLA

His Agents Are Reported To Be Purchasing Arms.

AND HE IS ENTRENCHING

Towns Placarded With Appeals for Enlistment in "Army of North."

EL PASO, Texas, July 24.—Contrary to Washington advices that the administration was meeting with success in pacifying different factions among the Constitutionalists and that peace was near in Mexico, it was reported here on good authority that General Villa's agents were buying large quantities of arms at Chicago and St. Louis. Agents of the National Constitutionalist Government declared that none of the purchases had been made by General Carranza.

Coincident with this came further news that Villa was entrenching himself in his Chihuahua stronghold.

Arrivals from Santa Rosalia, Torreon, Chihuahua City and other points said those towns were placarded with appeals for enlistment in the army of the North. Two pesos a day were offered, making a scarcity of labor in mines and on ranches.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED.

OAKVILLE, July 24. — William Bartrup, of Bowmanville, chauffeur, was almost instantly killed this morning when the car he was driving, containing Elias Trimm, his wife and daughter, turned turtle at the foot of Sixteen Hill, four miles from here. The little girl sustained a broken arm.

AUTO KNOCKS DOWN KING STREET BOY

Ten-Year-Old Struck by Car While Playing Ball on the Street.

Oswald Saunders, 10 years old, the son of Mrs. Mary L. Saunders, 567 King street, was struck and knocked down by an automobile, while he was playing in front of his home about 8 o'clock last night. His injuries were not thought to be serious, unless internal injuries develop.

The Saunders lad was playing ball on the street with some other boys. He ran behind a buggy and into the way of an automobile west-bound, and was run down, before the car could be stopped. He was taken in the car, to Dr. Angus Graham's office, 510 King street, and later to his home.

LITTLE GIRL WAS FATALLY BURNED

Dress of Owen Sound Girl Caught Fire When She Played With Matches.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OWEN SOUND, July 24.—Little Ella Collef, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. W. A. Collef was burned to death today as a result of playing with matches. The light dresses which the child wore took fire, and she was so severely burned that she died six hours afterwards.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES:

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London for the 12 hours previous to 8 p.m. yesterday: Highest, 60; lowest, 85.5.

WARM; LOCAL THUNDERSTORMS.

TORONTO, July 24. —A few light scattered showers have occurred today in Western Ontario and also in Manitoba, while in all other parts of the Dominion the weather has been fine. It has been moderately warm from the Great Lakes eastward and decidedly warm in the west provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—

London, 58, 84; Victoria, 50, 64; Vancouver, 54, 70; Kamloops, 54, 82; Calgary, 46, 82; Edmonton, 50, 78; Battleford, 52, 80; Medicine Hat, 54, 90; Moosejaw, 53, 89; Regina, 54, 86; Winnipeg, 56, 84; Port Arthur, 56, 80; Parry Sound, 58, 82; Toronto, 66, 78; Kingston, 60, 74; Ottawa, 58, 78; Montreal, 58, 78; Quebec, 58, 80; St. John, 52, 74; Halifax, 48, 78.

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay — Light to moderate winds, mostly fine and warm; thunderstorms in a few localities.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence — Fair and warm.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf and Maritime—Easterly winds; fair and warm.

Superior—Light to moderate winds; fair and warm.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan — Fair and very warm.

Alberta—Fair and warm.

STEAMER HURON AGROUND IN FOG WITH 60 ABOARD

Detroit Vessel Meets With Mishap in Lake Superior.

STRUCK SHELVING ROCK

The John Haggart Has Gone From Little Current to Remove Passengers.

FORWARD HULL DAMAGED

Will Have To Be Released by Tugs—Damage May Be Slight.

[Canadian Press.]

LITTLE CURRENT, Ont., July 24. — The steamer Huron, belonging to the Star-Cole Line, Detroit, ran ashore on some shelving rock on the west end of Clapperton Island, 20 miles west of Little Current, this morning, in a dense fog at 3 o'clock.

The accident occurred within a few miles of the lighthouse.

The steamer John Haggart has gone from Little Current to take the sixty passengers off the Huron before tugs release her, as the rocks damaged the hull so that the forward compartment filled. The passengers will be brought to Little Current.

The Huron sails from Cleveland to the Soo via the North Channel and does a big tourist trade. The mate reports the damage slight.

ELOPERS REFUSED PARENTAL BLESSING

Irate Relatives Object Strongly to Youthful Marriage of Local Couple.

WEDDED IN YOUNGSTOWN

Returning to London, Find No Roses Strewn on Matrimonial Paths.

Vernon Cake and Dorothy Coombers, the youthful couple who recently eloped to Youngstown, Ohio, and were married, have returned to London after spending a two weeks' honeymoon in Cleveland and Port Stanley. Owing to the extreme youth of the two young people it is doubtful whether the proverbial parental blessing will ever be settled upon their heads.

Mr. Cake, who is but 17 years of age, was formerly employed in the drug store of H. J. Childs on Dundas street, and his wife, who is 19, was employed as a domestic by a family on William street.

Upon the arrival home of the young people they immediately repaired to their respective homes and sought the blessings which are usually forthcoming to the young who have entered the bonds of matrimony. In the case of Mr. Cake, he was met by an irate parent, who refused not only to give the desired blessing, but to recognize the girl as the wife of his son, according to the story told The Advertiser by the boy's mother.

Action will be taken to have the marriage annulled, it is said. The young people are now living at the homes of their respective parents.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS SEIZE ANOTHER CITY

General Obregon's Troops Take Colima, an Important Seaport.

EL PASO, Texas, July 24.—Colima, capital of the state of that name and Manzinillo, an important west coast seaport, have fallen into the hands of the Constitutionalist troops under Gen. Obregon, said a report circulated here today from Gen. Alvarado at Guaymas.

BUTTER SUPPLY MEETS DEMAND, SAYS INSPECTOR

Marked Increase Shown in Output in Western Ontario.

CHEESE OUTPUT DECLINES

Forty More Factories Making Butter Instead of Cheese Than in 1908.

CHANGES IN FEW YEARS

Dairy Products for Last Year Valued at $8,430,000.

A marked decline in the output of cheese in Western Ontario during the years from 1908 to 1913 is shown in the report of F. Herns, chief dairy inspector for Western Ontario, which was issued yesterday. At the same time, Mr. Herns finds an increase in the output of butter, which makes up for the cheese decline, and brings the butter supply up to the demand. The figures altogether show a remarkably strong position for the dairy industry in the district.

In 1908, Western Ontario produced 34,442,000 pounds of cheese, and in following years the falling off was gradual, except in 1909, when it was 35,766,000 pounds, and in 1912, when there was a slight increase over 1911. The figures are: 1910, 23,617,847 pounds; 1911, 27,600,982 pounds; 1912, 27,743,876, and in 1913, 31,055,531 pounds.

Against this is the butter output as follows: 1908, 6,542,000 pounds; 1909, 6,560,000; 1910, 9,552,000; 1911, 12,986,251; 1912, 13,839,730; 1913, 18,336,376 pounds. Those butter figures for last year look like a tremendous gain, but Mr. Herns points out that they include 2,722,730 pounds manufactured by the several Toronto creameries, at least one-half the cream for which was produced in Eastern Ontario. There are also included 2,2,065 pounds of butter made at the cheese factories in winter.

Value of Dairy Products.

The total value of the dairy products in Western Ontario in 1913 was $8,430,410,659, divided as follows:

Cheese, $2,673,605.83; butter, $4,371,-

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DECLINE TO DISCUSS GENERAL STRIKE

Striking Carpenters Will Not Talk of Allied Unions Replies.

Local striking carpenters, now completing their eighth week out, stated last night that they expected the co-operation of the other building trades in their demands for a 40-cents an hour minimum wage, but declined to give out any information previous to the meeting this morning, when the reports from the bricklayers, stonemasons, plumbers, steamfitters, lathers, plasterers, electrical workers and painters, will be read. Officers of the carpenters' local intimated last night that the plumbers, electrical workers and one or two other locals were in sympathy with them in their demands, but declined to discuss the probability of a general strike of the building trades. The bricklayers met on Tuesday night, but the consensus of opinion was against a strike. The executive committee of the bricklayers' union considered the situa-

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BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN; THE ENGINEER IS KILLED

Special Train, Bearing Officers, Leaves New Orleans for Scene.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24.—The New York Limited through passenger train of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was held up by two masked men tonight at a crossing four miles east of here.

The engineer is reported to have been killed by the bandits and two other members of the train crew are said to be missing.

A special train with officers and physicians has started to the scene.

IRELAND'S PEACE DEPENDS ON ATTITUDE OF LORDS; CONFERENCE IN DEADLOCK

Confres Fail to Bridge Narrow Differences of Ulsterites and Nationalists— Asquith Will Proceed With Amending Bill if Peers Are Willing.

PAPERS ATTACK THE KING

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 24.—Formal announcement that the Buckingham Pa conferes on home rule could not bridge the narrow differences which arated the Ulsterites and the Nationalists on the Irish home rule bill made to King George today by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. James Lowther, and to the House itself by Premier Asquith.

While the failure of the King's attempt to bring about a compro was well known Wednesday, the fact that the party leaders continue discuss the question at issue kindled the faint hopes throughout the cou that the deadlock might yet be dissolved. The definite fall of the curtai the monarch's successful plan to bring face to face across the table the who are most responsible for the present sensational crisis in British tory, leaves the country in a mental frame of deepest pessimism.

ELECTION THE ONLY MEANS.

No one sees any possibility of a settlement of the dispute unless by the Government appealing to a verdict of the country through a ge election and such a step would be considered generally not a compro but a surrender by Premier Asquith's cabinet.

The information given publication by the Premier was brief and un isfying as to details. He said only:

"I have to inform the House that the conference summoned by Majesty the King, held four meetings, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24t July, respectively. The possibility of defining an area to be excluded the operation of the Government of Ireland bill was considered. The ference, being unable to agree either in principle or in detail upon suc area, brought its proceedings to a conclusion. A report was drawn u the Speaker, the chairman of the conference, and presented to His Ma the King."

DEADLOCK WAS FIRM.

Mr. Asquith added only that the amending bill which the Hous Lords recently returned to the House of Commons, would be taken up Wednesday. The shortness of the conference indicates how firm the d lock was. Notwithstanding the usual official secrecy, some of the par pants felt bound to tell their supporters what had occurred, and the se have been disseminated through a widening circle.

Apparently Carson and Craig insisted upon their demand for the in sion of the whole of Ulster in their Dublin Government. Tyrone has the bone of contention which neither side was willing to surrender.

The House of Lords amending bill, which embodied the concession the G ernment is prepared to offer, will come before the House of Commons Tues

MAY ACCEPT AMENDING BILL.

The members of the Cabinet have not yet disclosed their plans to the Lib members, but the talk in the lobby of the House tonight was that the Pre will say next Tuesday that the Government is prepared to proceed with amending bill in its original form, if he believes the House of Lords is prep to receive it as a peace measure. If not, he will withdraw it, and the Home R bill unamended will become a law, and be presented to the King for his signat

The Premier may then advise the King to dissolve Parliament, and general election would follow.

The passage of the Home Rule bill, without amendments, excluding any of Ireland from its provision, would be the signal for Ulster to start its provisi government.

PAPERS ATTACK KING.

The Liberal newspapers continue to attack King George for the part he in the conference. The Nation says:

"We do not quarrel with the King's idea of calling on both parties to a remedy, but in his summoning of the chief rebels to the palace, and his fla ing speech about them, there is so much indorsement of a certain kin treason, of which the higher powers seem to approve, that we wonder w British sovereignty and British constitutionalism are being led."

Speaking of the possibilities of a general election, the Westminster Gaze a leading Liberal newspaper, says:

"If the Tory die-hards had their way, and the Government broke in confu and sent its supporters to the polls, without guidance, the result might b Tory victory, but let there be no mistake about what it would mean. Not the country has sanctioned either the Unionist or Sir Edward Carson's measu but that it required stronger methods than the Government has taken against reactionaries and breakers of the peace, and from it will come a more formid democratic movement than the country has yet seen."

Warning Issued To Ulster Forces Portends Strife

ARMAGH, Ireland, July 24. — A warning was issued today to the Ulster volunteers to be ready for instant mobilization.

It is stated that of the 9,000 volunteers in Armagh County, very few are without equipment, which includes Maxim guns

ULSTER READY TO MOBILIZE FORCES

Volunteers Await Orders of Sir Edward Carson and Capt. Craig.

AGGRESSIVE PLANS MADE

Forty Thousand Men to Comprise First Line of Flying Column.

[Canadian Press.]

BELFAST, July 24.—The failure of the Buchingham Palace conference on Home Rule was known definitely in Belfast last night through telegrams from the Ulster leaders, and the official announcement this afternoon caused no excitement here.

The leading businessmen, clergymen, bankers and manufacturers, who had declared for an anti-Home Rule movement, were unanimous tonight in indorsing the uncompromising attitude of Sir Edward Carson and Captain James Craig, in demanding the total and permanent exclusion of Ulster from the workings of the Home Rule bill.

The business committee is suffering severely through stagnation in trade and tight money. There is unwillingness to order new stocks of goods with the fear of civil war hanging overhead. A large proportion of the commercial world would indorse a settlement of the controversy on a compromise basis, but, realizing that popular sentiment is against them, they dare not insist on anything less than Sir Edward Carson's original demand.

Make Impression With Arms.

The Ulster provisional government awaits orders from Sir Edward and Captain Craig, who still are in London. It is believed here the next step will be a general mobilization of the volunteer force as a kind of "armed demonstration," which may impress the Government. If the Government still is unyielding, it appears certain, according to declarations by prominent Ulster men, that

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SUMMER OUTING FOR LITTLE CITY KIDDIES

Salvation Army Officers Completing Arrangement for Fresh-Air Day.

Major Frank Morris and other officers of the Salvation Army in the city are completing arrangements for the fresh air outing and automobile trip for children, Thursday, August 6. The London and Western Motor Club is providing automobiles for the day. Autos will leave the city with their little passengers at 9 o'clock. Dinner will be served in a country orchard at noon, with lots of fresh milk, fruit and other country delicacies. An afternoon of frolic and fun will be provided for the little folks and supper will be served at 5 o'clock. The autos will return to the city at 6:30 o'clock.

Other trips will be provided at later dates. The Army officers have requested co-operation of the citizens generally, and would be glad to receive the names of children who would appreciate the outing. Donations of cash or prizes that anyone may care to make will be gratefully accepted.

SPECIAL MEETING

Council Meets Monday to Consider Hospital Boiler Question.

A special meeting of the council has been called for Monday noon, to consider the recommendation of the board of control, made yesterday, for the purchase of $7,000 additional equipment to provide for the adequate heating of Victoria Hospital.

The fact that this amount is neccssary, in spite of the claim made at the time the incinerator was constructed several years ago, that the surplus steam from the city's garbage would be sufficient to take care of the heating of the institution, may cause some heated passages between the administration and anti-administration wings of the council.

HIGH MASON DEAD.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., July 24. —Former Congressman James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander Scottish Rites Masons, southern jurisdiction, died this afternoon at his home here.

WAR THREATENS EUROPE; BALKANS ARE AFLAM

Austria's 48-Hour Ultimatum to Servia Involves Russia Italy, Germany and Montenegro — Another Balkan War Imminent.

[Canadian Press.]

BELGRADE, July 25.—The contents of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia became known here last night in an Austrian newspaper report, and caused a great sensation The cabinet ministers met and will convene again this morning. It is expected that they will decide to make an evasive reply to Austria.

LONDON, July 24. — European diplomacy is faced with a situation of most extreme gravity, in the controversy between Austria and Servia, and unless it is handled with great delicacy it is not unlikely that others besides these two powers will become involved in war.

An Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia, couched in a tone of almost unprecedented severity and fastening on the Servian Government and people responsibility for the assassinations of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarayevo recently, has been presented to Belgrade.

It demands satisfaction within forty-eight hours.

Compliance Would Be Humiliation.

The almost universal opinion in the European capitals is that the Servian Government cannot comply with such humiliating terms as are set forth in the ultimatum since compliance would be tantamount to an admission of Servia's guilt.

The Russian Government already is seeking to gain an extension of time for Servia.

The efforts of European diplomacy should the Powers fail to avert the threatened war, will be devoted to localizing it.

Another Balkan War.

Montenegro has indicated her readiness to support Servia in the event of an Austrian attack. This certainly would plunge the whole of the Balkans into hostilities. Austria counts on the neutrality of her allies, Germany and Italy, but with the possibility of Russian intervention on behalf of Servia, Austria would run great risks of risings among her own Slav population.

The Servian Government is withholding publication of the text of the ultimatum to Belgrade.

Belgrade Is Unsafe.

The Austrian minister in Belgrade has been instructed to leave there immediately with his staff, if by Saturday evening Servia fails to yield to Austria's demands. Belgrade, against forts and Austrian gunboats on Danube, could not hold out 48 hours against a hostile force, and it is rumored in diplomatic circles here that the Servian Government is preparing to retire from Belgrade into the interior, probably to Nisch or Uskub.

According to Berlin reports, Germany will not permit interference by a third party in the event of Austro-Servian hostilities.

It is reported that President Poincare of France will abandon his proposed Scandinavian tour on account of the trouble.

MONTENEGRO WTIH SERVIA

TRIESTE, Austria, July 24.— president of the Council of Ministers of Montenegro, in a dispatch to local newspaper, says that his country will support Servia in the controversy with Austria-Hungary.

ORDERED TO LEAVE SERVIA

VIENNA, July 24. — Baron Giesl de Gieslingen, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to leave Servia with the entire legation staff if by 5 o'clock Saturday evening the Servian Government has not notified him that it agrees without delay to comply with the demands of Austria's note.

HON. DR. ROCHE MUST UNDERGO OPERATION

Minister of Interior Leaves for Minnesota Sanitorium.

[Canadian Press.]

OTTAWA, July 24.—Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, has left for Rochester, Minn., where he will enter the Mayo Sanitorium to undergo a slight operation.

MADAME CAILLAUX' LAWYER WAS DUPED BY FEMALE WITNESS

Letters Which Ex-Premier's Divorced Wife Handed to Him to "Do As He Liked With," Were "Innocuous" and It Now Appears They Must Be Read.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, July 24.—The defense in the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, today was caught in a trap innocently set by Mme. Gueydan, once the wife of the prisoner's husband. The principal argument of Maitre Labori, counsel for Mme. Caillaux, has been that his client was driven to her desperate act in shooting M. Calmette through fear that two letters of which she was aware photographic reproductions existed, would be published by M. Calmette, and the secrets of her inner life thereby given the public.

This argument, it is said, will be reduced to nothing by the reading of the letters which Mme. Gueydan reluctantly gave over to Maitre Labori yesterday. Today she declined to receive them back from M. Laborl, and, replying to a question by Laborl as to what she desired done with them, the former wife of M. Caillaux said:

"I do not care what you do with them. Publish all of them if you wish to do so."

New Letters Must Be Read.

Their reading is now regarded as inevitable.

Mme. Gueydan's counsel, S. G. Archibald, said today concerning the letters:

"They are innocuous. They contain several disparaging references to Mme. Gueydan, then Caillaux's wife, and consider the possibilities of his obtaining a divorce from her. This, however, he says, would have to be after the elections. They are ticsn.....:H Mb?c vbgkqj vbg vbgk completed by allusions to local politics of no importance what ever."

The unprecedented spectacle of two former Premiers—Jean Barthou and M. Caillaux—and prominent politicians standing together at the bar

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EARLY PAPER TODAY

Several hundred employees of The Advertiser Printing Company, Limited, and The Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited, with their families and friends, will enjoy an outing today at Port Stanley.

It will be the occasion of their annual picnic, and an early edition of The Advertiser will be supplied to all subscribers. The latest news up to the time of going to press will be furnished.

This is the big day of the year for The Advertiser family, and plans have been made for many interesting features. The Ernest Cortese orchestra has been engaged in connection with the musical program.

The picnic will take place at the summer home of T. H. Purdom, K.C., President of the Company, at Orchard Beach. The run to the Port will be made by special London and Lake Erie cars.

UPTURNED CANOE INDICATES TRAGEDY

Wm. Fraser, of Owen Sound, Probably Drowned in Bay.

LOG CAPSIZED HIS CANOE

Gipsies Heard Shouts But, Owing to Fog, Could Not Help.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OWEN SOUND, July 24.—William Fraser, wire chief at the local Bell Telephone office, is thought to have been drowned in the bay here last evening by the upsetting of his canoe.

The canoe was found this morning near the Doric Cement Company's dock, about half full of water and a cushion belonging to Mr. Fraser was seen floating near the same spot.

The missing man went out alone in the canoe last evening and that was the last seen of him. When he did not come home last evening his wife became alarmed, and early this morning search parties were organized and they have scoured the shores of the bay all day, but so far they have been unsuccessful in their search for the body. Mr. Fraser was accustomed to going out alone in the evenings, and he sometimes used a sail on the craft.

Last evening there was a dense fog on the bay, and it is thought he struck a log which capsized the canoe. Some gypsies who are camping on the lake shore heard someone shouting on the bay during the night, but the fog was so dense they could not see anything.

The captain of the Soo City saw Fraser about 8 o'clock in the evening as he was coming from the King's Royal Park. Fraser was at that time paddling out towards the lake.

WOULD MINIMIZE MINE FATALATIES

Coroner's Jury Finds Hillcrest Explosion Was Caused by Infringement of Act.

LETHBRIDGE, July 24.—The verdict of the concluded inquest of the victims of the Hillcrest Mine disaster is that death was occasioned by an explosion caused by gas and dust.

The jury added a rider that they believed the company had infringed the mines act.

They further suggested that the Government inforce a monthly inspection of all men working in mines, to see that no matches were carried; further, that a sufficient number of life-saving apparatus be kept as near the mouth of mines as possible.

SPENDTHRIFT EVIDENCES MARK HUERTA'S REGIME

Investigation Brought on by ex-Dictator's Successor Reveals Extravagance.

[Canadian Press.]

MEXICO CITY, July 24.—As the result of the investigation ordered by Provisional President Carbajal into the finances of the country during the administration of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, it is reported that a warrant was issued today for the arrest of Eugenio Paredes, former general treasurer of the republic.

Paredes is charged in the warrant with misappropriating more than 2,000,000 pesos of Government money. He is reported to be now at Puerta, Mexico.

TUNNEL SWITCHMAN HAD LEG AMPUTATED

Andrew Boody Slipped and Fell Under a Car.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 24.—Andrew Boody, a switchman in the local tunnel yards of the Grand Trunk, was badly injured this afternoon when he slipped while working and fell under a moving car. He received injuries to the right leg which necessitated the amputation of the limb. He is now in the hospital and is reported to be doing nicely. The injured man is married and resides at 263 South Brock street this city.

LAMBETH.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LAMBETH, July 24.—Mrs. G. W. Patrick is visiting her daughter in St. Thomas.

Mrs. A. G. House is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Woomacott, at Sparta.

Mrs. G. L. Walters entertained a number of young ladies on Thursday evening to meet Miss Alice Frazer.

Dr. A. R. Routledge and family are holidaying at Weese Beach.

The sale of household goods at the home of the late Mrs. L. Carley, was well attended, everything being sold except the piano.

To Keep Skin White, Velvety, Wrinkle-Free

C. M. W. says: "I perspire so excessively that powder makes my face streaky these days and creams make it greasy and shiny. What can I do? Try the treatment recommended to "Anise."

A. F. G. writes: "My skin seems so loose and wrinkly in hot weather. What will help it?" Use a wash lotion made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pint witch hazel. This is immediately effective in any wrinkled or flabby condition. Use daily for a while and results will astonish you.

Anise: A simple way to keep your skin smooth, soft and white is to apply ordinary mercolized wax before retiring, washing it off in the morning. This keeps the face free from the particles of lifeless cuticle which constantly appear. The wax absorbs these worn-out particles, so the younger, fresher, healthier skin is always in view. An ounce of mercolized wax may be had at small cost at any drug store. Use like cold cream.—Aunt Sally in Woman's Realm—advt.

40 CLUBMATES ATTEND FUNERAL IN A BODY

Acadians Pay Last Respects to Memory of Ralph Gordon Richardson.

The funeral of Ralph Gordon Richardson, of 33 Cartwright street, who died suddenly on Tuesday evening, was held on Friday afternoon, attended by the members of the Acadian Club, many employees of the C. P. R., where Mr. Richardson had worked, and other friends.

Mr. Richardson had been suffering from a weak heart. He died from the shock, upon hearing of the drowning of Irving Penny and Jack McPhail, both of whom were his close friends.

The funeral was held from the family residence, 33 Cartwright street, at 3 o'clock, to Woodland Cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. E. B. A. Hawkins, assistant rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which church Mr. Richardson had formerly been a member.

Friends and relatives of the late Mr. Richardson contributed scores of wreaths and sprays of flowers. Among them were a wreath from the Acadian Club; a beautiful cross from the staff of the C. P. R., and flowers from the employees of C. J. Leach.

Forty members of the Acadian Club attended the funeral. The Cathedral bells were tolled during the funeral, and the services, held at the home. Many friends from out of town also attended the funeral. They were: Ben Pinder, of the C. P. R. in Toronto, formerly of London; James Shepperd, of Niagara-on-the-Lake; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lewis, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ling, of Galt; Mrs. A. Sinclair, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Ched Egelton, of Chicago; W. H. Richardson, of St. Louis; Harold M. Richardson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. C. L. Randall, of New York City; Clyde Allison, of St. Marys; D. Toomey, of Niagara Falls, Ont.; Homer Egelton, of Chicago.

EXCURSIONISTS ENJOYED THEIR TRIP TO FALLS

Annual Excursion of G. T. R. Car Shops Has Record Crowd.

Several thousand excursionists, who went to Niagara Falls early yesterday morning, with the annual excursion of the Grand Trunk car shops' employees, returned on special trains last night and early this morning, after a day of sightseeing at the Falls.

Passengers numbering several hundred, who went to the Falls on the first train, have a grudge against car No. 1578. It held up the trip for one hour at Woodstock with a hot-box, and several times with the same ailment. The trip consumed just six hours.

Other trains made good time, both trips. It was estimated that more than 4,000 Londoners took in the excursion.

Trains left Niagara Falls at 7, 8, 9 and 11 o'clock, arriving here at 11:15 and 12:15 last night, and 1:30 and 5 o'clock this morning.

The Falls were particularly beautiful, with a dense mist hanging over them, caused by climatic conditions, and unusual at this time of the year. Many hundreds of Londoners visited Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Buffalo, and other near-by places, during the day.

LOCAL NEWS

J. H. Francis, of the Robinson-Little Company, Limited, Saskatoon, returned today after visiting his parents on Ontario street.

—Owl Car Service. — London had a semi-all-night car service early this morning, when a number of cars were kept running to provide service for the returning G. T. R. car shops excursionists.

Injured Conductor Better.—H. Hill, of the Pipe Line road, who was hurt in the accident at Rectory street and the Grand Trunk crossing on Thursday evening, when his street car was wrecked, and several passengers had narrow escapes, was reported this morning to be doing nicely. His condition is serious, but he is recovering.

Official Opening Day.—The official opening of the new baseball diamond and tennis courts at the Thames Park, Ridout street, south, is scheduled for this afternoon. General Manager H. J. Glaubitz, of the public utilities commission will pitch the first ball ever thrown on the new diamond in a league game.

Delegates Appointed.—At the regular meeting of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, Thursday night in its club rooms, 211½ Dundas street, the progressive euchre prize, donated by the Garlock Packing Company, was won by R. Warren. President G. Galloway and W. G. Walters were appointed delegates from the local to the annual convention to be held in Ottawa next month.

NISSOURIANS TO PICNIC

Ex-Residents of East and West Nissouri to Hold Reunion.

Ex-Nissourians will hold their annual picnic to Springbank on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 29. Several hundred former residents of the two Nissouris are expected to be present. Lunch will be served and a program of sports has been arranged.

PORT STANLEY.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

PORT STANLEY, July 24.—David Downie and family have returned to their home at Paris, Ont., after visiting his father, Rev. Canon Downie at his cottage, East Orchard Beach.

Miss Susan Bailey and Hazel Ellison returned to their home in Lorraine, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

Irene McBride, of Alandale, is spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Alex Taylor.

Harold Cromwell, of St. Thomas, spent Thursday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cromwell.

Mr. Varnon, formerly manager of the Sterling Bank here, but now of Oxford, is spending part of his vacation here.

Mr. J. Brock, who visited his mother at O-So-Easy Cottage, Willow Beach, has returned to his home near Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Johnson, of Detroit, motored to Port and spent a few days with relatives.

The ladies of Christ Church intend holding another food sale on the lawn of Mrs. John Price's house on Saturday afternoon.

Too Late to Classify

WANTED—BY MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, to go to Walkerville, thoroughly experienced nurse to take charge of two-year-old child and infant. Good wages. References required. Apply Box 625, Walkerville, Ont. 93c

SARNIA GETTING ANXIOUS ABOUT WORK ON HARBOR

Only Work Accomplished So Far is the Securing of Options on Land on the Water Front.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 24.—Nothing more is being heard in this port of the big harbor, which has been promised Sarnia for such a long time. All that has been accomplished so far, is a few options, which have been reported as secured on some land on the water front. Many of the citizens of the city have very little faith that anything will be done for Sarnia, which has great need for a decent harbor, to place its shipping in during the winter, and to unload freight and merchandise at, during the summer. It is hoped here that the Government will get down to work.

It is expected that the water works at Port Edward will be completed within a few weeks, and it is wondered what the excuse will then be for not going ahead with the work. At the present time, it is claimed, that dredging would be very detrimental to the water supply of the city.

OVERCOME BY GAS RESCUED IN TIME

Sarnia Man Picked Up in a Critical Condition.

PULMOTOR PUT TO WORK

Heart Action Restored by Artificial Means, and Recovery is Expected.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 24.—While working over the manhole of one of the big storage tanks at the local plant of the Imperial Oil Company today, Joseph Parrott, a married man, residing at 209 Talfourd street, was overcome by fumes arising from the gasoline in the tank, and was rescued just in time by another workman, who noticed his critical condition.

The company, knowing the deadly nature of these gases, will not allow men to work on the top of the tanks unless a second man is present, and to this rule no doubt Mr. Parrott owes his life.

His mate, whose name is unknown, sent in a hurry up call to the office, and a few minutes later, the pulmotor, owned by the company, was at work, pumping fresh air to the gas-filled lungs.

The action of the heart was restored in this manner, and the man was then placed in the ambulance and rushed to the General Hospital, where he is reported to be doing well, although he was still unconscious at a late hour. No ill-effects are now looked for as a result of the accident.

DISORDERLY TRIO SENT TO THE MERCER

Mrs. Houghton and Daughters Given Long Terms.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 24.—Jane Houghton, Flossie Houghton and their mother were sentenced this afternon by Magistrate Gorman to six months each in the Mercer Reformatory at Toronto on a charge of keeping a disorderly house and being inmates.

This is the final case of four which have been brought against the women and all the others were unsuccessful. The girls have been a familiar sight on the streets of this city for a long time. In the four cases which these women have figured in there have been Chinese, Negroes, white men and foreigners also concerned.

PULP MILL CONCESSION GRANTED ON METAGAMI

Will Cost Three-Quarters of a Million—Daily Output 150 Tons.

TORONTO, July 24. — The province has granted to Fineen Chisholm, a Toronto capitalist, a concession to erect a pulp and paper mill at Smooth Rock Falls, on the Metagami River, and to expend $1,750,000 thereon.

The daily output of paper will not be less than 150 tons, and the inauguration of the concern means employment for at least 250 hands for ten months of the year.

WHERE IS MICHAEL JORDAN? TIDY SUM AWAITS HIM

Man Who Left Ireland in 1847 Can Get Legacy of $5,000.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Michael Jordan, who left Ireland in 1847, is being looked for by John T. Dwyer, 7 Wall street, New York, who announces that the sum of five thousand dollars is awaiting him from an Irish estate. His mother's maiden name was Helen O'Grady.

When last heard of Michael was supposed to be in a Montreal institute for the blind. He was injured at a fire in St. Patrick's Hall, Boston, some years ago, becoming blind as the result. From a Boston institution he was sent to Montreal, where all trace of him was lost.

YOUNG FARMER KILLED IN ADJUSTING MACHINERY

Archibald Quance Met Peculiar Death Near Hamilton.

HAMILTON, July 24.—Archibald Quance, aged 22, was killed at his father's farm at Elfrida this afternoon. He was working in a barn adjusting some machinery, when a rope broke and a falling weight struck him on the head, breaking his neck.

USING OIL LAMPS AFTER GALE AT BLYTH

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BLYTH, July 24.—A heavy gale blew here nearly all day, and so strong was the wind that it blew down the smokestack at the power house. In the meantime there are no electric lights, and tonight there was a scramble for oil lamps.

FUNERAL OF JAMES ANDERSON.

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—The funeral of the late James Anderson, of Chatham, was held today on the arrival of the 2:13 C.P.R. train, and was largely attended.

Quite a large number of the employees of the Bain Wagon Company were in attendance, as he was formerly the superintendent of this factory. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, showing the esteem in which he was held.

Interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery.

BRUCEFIELD CROPS BENEFIT BY SHOWERS

All Ripening Nicely and Good Yields Are Promised.

APPLES VERY PLENTIFUL

Hens Are on Strike, and Eggs Are Very Scarce Just Now.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRUCEFIELD, July 24.—The splendid showers of yesterday proved very beneficial to all crops in this district. Some time had elapsed since the previous rainfall, and the ground was becoming parched.

The great majority of the farmers in this locality have completed the cutting of the wheat crop, and all report the yield satisfactory.

The barley crop is rapidly ripening and much of this grain will also be seen in the shock shortly. The oat crop is also rapidly ripening, and if they continue to go ahead at the pace of the last few days, it will not be long until the reapers will be in the oat fields also.

Many farmers fear that this grain is ripening altogether too rapidly, and that unless this locality is blessed with plenty of rain within the next week or ten days, the grain will not be filled out as fully as should be the case.

Never were brighter prospects entertained for a record apple crop than is the case at present. All trees of this fruit in this locality are loaded to their uttermost with choice fruit. Many of the earlier varieties of harvest apple are now ripe and are being put to good use by the housewives of the district.

The local sawmill has been closed down for several days past, owing to the proprietor having purchased a quantity of hay, which all mill hands have been busily engaged in taking off.

Despite the low price of eggs, few are being gathered in this locality at the present time. Many poultrymen and farmers claim that their flocks of hens have entirely gone on "strike." The egg wagons, which have been seen heavily laden for weeks past, now carry but a few boxes, and even these are not full.

Owing to the dry season which has prevailed prior to the showers of yesterday, many of the pasture fields in this locality are barren. Had the dry weather continued for a few more days, many stockowners would have been compelled to feed a quantity of hay, until such a time as the grass had taken a second growth. The rain, however, has greatly relieved the situation, and now all fears of a pasture famine, for the present at least, have vanished.

The local order of Oddfellows, and the Union Church Sabbath school combined, held their annual picnic to Bayfield today. A very large number were in attendance, and all report a good time.

The mission band, in connection with the Union Presbyterian Church, will hold its closing meeting for the season, in the basement of the church tomorrow.

SARNIA BOY RUN DOWN BY MOTOR

Charles Mackenzie Has His Leg Injured.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 24.—Another automobile accident occurred here this afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, when a machine owned by Charles Mackenzie ran into a young lad, by the name of Willie Saylor, who was riding a wheel along Front street. The boy was proceeding north, and the car was going south. The lad fell from the wheel, and the front wheel of the machine passed over his leg and the bicycle, smashing the latter to pieces and badly injuring the boy's leg. The lad was picked up and rushed to the office of Dr. Hayes, who dressed his injuries.

CLUE TO HIDING PLACE OF FEROCIOUS MANIAC

Sheriff of Hull Sends Constable to Ste. Rose De Lima to Search.

OTTAWA, July 24.—A clue has been received as to the whereabouts of Ubaldo Dezeil, the maniac who has been terrorizing the district around East Templeton, Que., since his escape from the Longue Pointe Asylum a week ago.

Acting on information, Sheriff Wright, of Hull, tonight dispatched a constable to Ste. Rose De Lima, near East Templeton. Dezeil's wife, who is still in Hull, fears to return to her home until her husband has been captured.

He is well armed with a Winchester repeating rifle and has plenty of ammunition.

HOG SPECIAL.

In order to encourage the raising of hogs suitable for bacon for the English market, the William Davies Company, Limited, are offering a special prize at the Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 11 and 12, 1914, for a carload of 50 bacon hogs, 170 to 200 pounds; first prize, $150; second, $75; third, $40.

Our Canadian hog producers should appreciate this kind of encouragement, and lend a hand to retain Canada's supremacy as a Bacon Hog Country, for which it has long been famous. b

WALL PAPER

Large selection and cheapest place in the city to buy. Come and let us prove it. Open evenings.

HARTMAN & CO., 300 Dundas St. Phone 3357 ywt

MAY TRY LOCAL OPTION IN BLANDFORD TOWNSHIP

Much Interest Taken in License Situation There.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—The citizens of this city are very much interested in the actions of the North Oxford License Board, more especially in the case of the hotel in Bright. When the license commissioners met here last April a big deputation from that district waited on the board and asked that this license be cut off. They also stated on that occasion that they had nothing personally against Mr. Burns, the present proprietor, but what they wanted was that every bar in the township be removed. The citizens of Woodstock are asking each other the question: "Do the people of that district want what they asked for when they appeared before the license board, or do they want what they voted for on June 29?

The township of Blandford was the only township in North Oxford that gave R. E. Butler, the Conservative candidate, a majority.

The people of this city are now wondering if the North Oxford License Board will take these people at their word and tell them if they want to get rid of the bar in that district they must do so by local option, which method the majority of the ratepayers thought was the best in closing the bars.

Local option was defeated in this district some years ago, but there is some talk of bringing on another campaign in January.

IS AGED NINETY-FIVE, FIRST AT THE POLLS

Henry Albert Titus, One of Oxford's Remarkable Residents.

[Special to The Advertiser]

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—Henry Albert Titus, of Otterville, who will be 95 years old in January, and is one of the oldest residents in this county, was the first man to cast his ballot in Otterville in the recent provincial election.

Mr. Titus is a remarkable man for his age, and takes a deep interest in political matters and was a strong supporter of N. W. Rowell in the last election.

Mr. Titus was born at Grand Lake, New Brunswick, on January 11, 1820. During his life he has seen a great deal of pioneer life in Canada and can tell some remarkable incidents in the early days of Canada. He moved, with his parents, to Ontario when a small boy, and settled at Normandale in Norfolk County. He remained at this place until 1881, and in this year he moved to Otterville, where he has remained ever since.

In 1842 he married Emmeline Wood, and a family of six children were born to them. Two of them are still living. Mr. Titus has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and was responsible for starting the first temperance society in Otterville.

He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for a number of years both in township and county councils, and was a member of the school board for eleven years.

COMPANY B GOES INTO CAMP ON AUGUST 8

Twenty-Second Regiment to Take Part in Manoeuvres Between London and Goderich.

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—Company B, of the Twenty-Second Regiment of this city, under the command of Captain A. Woodrooffe, will go into camp at Port Dover on Saturday, August 8, for four days.

The company will be about 50 strong, and will, it is expected, have their new khaki uniforms by that time. The Twenty-Second Band may possibly make the trip, but this has not been definitely decided upon.

The whole regiment will take part in the manoeuvre which is to take place between London and Goderich, on or about August 22. Lieut.-Col. McMullen will have charge on this occasion.

UP AND DOWN THE LAKES

MIDLAND, July 24.—Arrivals—S. S. Major, from Loraine, with coal.

VICTORIA HARBOR, July 24. — Arrived—Port McNicol, Str. Collingwood, wheat, Fort William.

Departed—Str. Collingwood, Buffalo, light; Str. Sanoma, Buffalo, light.

Arrived—Victoria Harbor—Tug Charlton, raft, Little Current; Str. Simcoe, lighthouse supplies.

Everybody Admires a Good-Looking Woman

Wherever you go you hear people comment upon this or that pretty woman and it is really her beautiful hair more than perfect features that gives the appearance of charm, youth and beauty.

Any woman can merit this praise for beautiful hair is only a matter of care. Just as a plant needs attention and nourishment so must the hair have care and nutriment to make it grow long, thick, soft, fluffy and lustrous. The scalp must be free from dandruff, and the hair roots properly nourished, as nature intended.

Parisian Sage, which is delicately perfumed and easily applied, is just what is needed. It tones up and invigorates the roots of the hair and furnishes the necessary elements to make it grow long, soft, abundant and full of life.

One application of this scientific tonic removes every trace of dandruff and cleanses the hair of dust and excessive oil.

Why not start now to beautify the hair by using Parisian Sage, the great tonic treatment? It is inexpensive and easily applied at home. It can be had from W. T. Strong or drug and toilet counters everywhere, and will surely do wonders for your hair.—advt.

FITS CURED

By TRENCH'S REMEDY

The Famous Home Treatment for Epilepsy and Fits. Recommended by clergymen of all denominations. Twenty-five years' success. Over 1,000 unsolicited testimonials in one year.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

Has been given by people in every walk of life. Those interested should write at once. Pamphlet containing proof positive post free from

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED. TORONTO. 413 St. James' Chambers,

Sole proprietors Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin, Ireland. eot—Aug 22

Today—Sale of Men's Panama Hats, $2.19.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Today—Sale of Manufacturer's Sample Summer Blouses. Factory Prices.

Pre-Inventory Sales Next Week

Store Closes Today (Saturday) At Six

An event of more than usual importance to the men and women of London and vicinity, affording opportunities for economy, possible only at a store like this, which enjoys the confidence of both the public and of high-class manufacturers whose products make up our stocks. Thousands of dollars worth of merchandise are included in this sale and as the time is short *—only five days*—much of this amount will be crowded out of the newspapers—but the price tickets in the different sections of the store will tell the story and the remaining five days—Monday to Friday next week—will be the great economy days of the season.

Preparing For Stock Listing

During the past few weeks all stocks have been sorted up ready for listing and in so doing the odds and ends are brought to the front. All broken assortments, short lengths and odd lines are now ready for the final out-clearing and each day next week will be overcrowded with money-saving opportunities. Watch the advertisments in this paper and visit this store daily.

For Quality---You May Rely On This Store

That too many stores today are blinded by the belief that all mankind is cheapening itself and that quality is nothing and low prices are everything is evident by the din and battle of newspaper advertisments for sales, the effect of which means that much merchandise on the market today is overcheapened and under-qualified. In grandmother's day it was the joy of every woman to have a fine silk dress, the pride of the family, which was turned and made over and lasted for years. How different today with so many silks on the market, also other fabrics, made for a price only, and will scarcely stand one good turn. The policy of this store has not changed and shall not change amid the din of battle for sales and artificial narcotics to make business. People do not shop blindfolded or hoodwinked and we believe that this city and Western Ontario will support and appreciate a store that keeps its eyes on quality first and strict justice to the people.

No matter how low the price we sell only worthy goods and the five days pre-inventory sales next week will consist solely of odd lots, short lengths and broken assortments from our regular stocks throughout the store with prices lowered to the final clearing point at and about half-price to insure a speedy clearance. *Inventory Sales Monday to Friday.*

Come in the mornings while assortments are best.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

WE ARE ON THE WAGON NOW

Delivering Next Winter's Supply of

Screened Scranton Coal

to all householders desirous of effecting a splendid saving by buying at the lowest price.

Webster-Harvey Ltd.

PHONE 1383. July21,23,25

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HOME BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

James Mason, General Manager.

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

A young man will sometimes hesitate before coming to the Bank with a deposit of one dollar to open an account. Yet a Bank can have no better asset than a large number of small accounts with ambitious and thrifty young men. U2

LONDON OFFICE **394 Richmond St.** W. J. HILL MANAGER

London, Thorndale, Ilderton, Melbourne, Komoka, Delaware, Lawrence Station.

SAY ICE CREAM IS BEING SOLD AT PORT ON SUNDAY

Letter to Magistrate Hints Cigars Can Be Purchased.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Clinton Fick, on Being Arraigned for Theft, Pleads Not Guilty.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 24.—Complaints have reached County Magistrate Hunt of St. Thomas, in connection with the observance of the Lord's Day act at Port Stanley. Some of the complainants infer that ice cream and other cooling beverages are being sold on the beach on the Sabbath Day.

One letter even hints that a man can secure a good cigar, should he desire it on Sunday, and asks that this state of affairs be stopped.

However, as no information of any kind has been laid, the magistrate has placed the written objections among his "curios" in the dusty archives of his office at the court house.

Clinton Fick, the former Tillsonburg youth, appeared before Magistrate Jell Friday charged with stealing $334 from the store of Samuel Graham, his former employer, on Sunday night, July 12.

Although the prisoner made a full confession some days ago to Chief of Police Armstrong, today, through his counsel, Colin St. Clair Leitch, pleaded not guilty.

The evidence produced showed that young Fick was a frequenter of poolrooms. Mr. R. A. Robbins stated that he saw the fellow in his store on Monday.

The magistrate sent the accused up for trial. The evidence also showed that Fick was in possession of a key to the store.

Today's Moving Picture Story

"A MILLION BID."

Five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay that will be given at the Majestic Theatre on Monday and Tuesday.

Cast.

Agnes ..... Anita Stewart
Mrs. Belgradin ... Julia Swayne Gordon
Mr. Belgradin ..... Charles Kent
Geoffrey Marshe ..... Harry Morey
Dr. Loring .....E. K. Lincoln
Harry Furnice ..... Gladden James

Agnes Belgradin is sacrificed by her mother for special ambition. The mother in her avarice, meets a terrible fate. Her daughter's "purchaser" is saved for a worse one. Agnes narrowly escapes, to enjoy happiness with the man of her own choice. It possess every element of dramatic and human in-

ANITA STEWART.

terest. Every scene is a thrilling one and the climax a superlative of art.

After the death of her father, who died from worry, and the demands made by his wife's extravagance, Agnes falls a victim of her mother's selfishness. The mother, looking to Agnes to make a wealthy marriage, refuses her consent to the engagement of Agnes and Dr. Loring Brent, saying that if he goes away for a year, and if they still love each other at the end of that time, she will give her consent. This is only a ruse, as she means thereby to separate the young people entirely. Both Agnes and Brent write to each other continually, but neither receives the letters of the other. Heartbroken, convinced that Brent has forgotten her, Agnes goes abroad with her mother. In London mother meets Geoffrey Marshe, Australian millionaire, and begins forcing Agnes into an engagement with him.

For her mother's sake, Agnes agrees to marry Marshe, telling him at the time that she does not love him. In spite of the frankness on her part, Marshe feels keenly her indifference after marriage, as he hoped that she would learn to care. The yacht Rhoda, on which, with some friends, they are taking their honeymoon, is wrecked during a fog. Geoffrey Marshe is struck by a falling chandelier and falls unconscious, calling Agnes's name as he falls. Although she does not love her husband, Agnes struggles desperately to save him. Her mother gives her no aid in this, as she is preoccupied in saving Agnes's jewels.

While struggling to drag her husband upstairs, Agnes is finally met and aided by Hume. Her mother, in the meantime, has secured the jewels, but loses her life in the effort, and is drowned. Agnes, swept overboard and later rescued, is convinced that her husband, whom she was obliged to abandon, and whom she last saw going down with the ship, has been drowned. The recollection of it unbalances her mind, and Harry Furniss, one of the rescued guests, worried about her condition, calls upon Dr. Loring Brent, now a noted brain specialist, for advice. Brent, of his own accord, calls upon Agnes and meets her just after she had found among her mother's papers the letters that she and Loring had written each other, and that her mother had intercepted.

Five years later, Dr. Brent, happily married to Agnes, and a proud father of a little son, awaits the arrival of an interesting case. Mr. de la Mer, a stranger, on whom he is to perform an operation that will restore to him memory of the past, which was lost to him in an accident five years before. Agnes, interested in the case, is given permission by her husband to see the patient, and recognizes him as her husband, Geoffrey Marshe. Hoping against hope that she may be mistaken, and that it may be only a resemblance, she listens breathlessly to his story of the past five years, which is all he can remember of his life. He tells how he was fished out of the sea by French fishermen; how they taught him as one would teach an infant; how a novelist became interested in him, and introduced his to the sights of Paris; how the roulette wheel gave him a small fortune; how a friend invested it and made it a larger fortune, and how, in three years, he was prosperous, but troubled with wonder as to what his past might have been.

The doctor is called away. Agnes tries desperately to dissuade Mr. de la Mer from having the operation performed but fails. Next morning the operation is performed before the expected time, and Agnes has not been able to tell her husband. In scenes of intense emotional acting, she tries to get word to her husband. The patient finally calls out, recovering from his memory for an instant, but the shock is too great, his heart stops beating and he dies.

WOMAN ADMITS BURYING TWINS AT COPPER CLIFF

Husband Held Along With Her by Authorities—Evidences of Foul Play.

COPPER CLIFF, July 24. — Mrs. Anton Hawry Luk, a young Austrian woman, is under surveillance in the hospital here, and her husband is also in custody, in connection with the deaths of their infant twins, whose bodies were unearthed where the mother had buried them on the shore of Kelly Lake, two miles from her home, the same morning they were born.

From the evidence taken at the inquest tonight, the man seems to have had no knowledge of the birth of the twins, nor of their disposal. Chief Clarke testified that the woman told him she took the children to where they were buried right after they were born, early Wednesday morning.

The couple were married six months ago, and the man said at the inquest he had known his wife only two weeks before they were married. The woman denied to both Chief Clark and Dr. Bennett that there had been any birth, but on cross-examination by the chief she aumitted there had been, and she led him to where they were concealed.

Dr. Bennett made an examination of the bodies, and testified at the inquest that the children had received respiration and that they were properly formed. He found a found on the neck of one, which he thought was caused by violence, and a splinter in the mouth of the other. He thought death was due to asphyxiation.

A rough board about three feet long and studded with three-inch spikes was exhibited. There was blood on it. The jury returned an open verdict. The preliminary hearing will be held next week, when a murder charge will likely be laid.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINGHAM, July 24.—Mrs. Harry Hinchcliffe has received word that her brother, Matthew Harbourn, of Mitchell, was stricken with paralysis while chatting with his family. Mrs. Hinchcliffe has left for Mitchell to attend him.

Wheat cutting has commenced and Mr. Lincoln, of Tumbury, states that it is the finest quality of grain he has had in years. Other grains are also filling out nicely, and the roots and vegetables are growing rapidly.

The hay crop is almost cleared off and if favorable showers come they will help the second crop of clover.

Flax is looking good this year. Some have started to pull and others are cutting it with the binder.

The Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools held their picnic at Zetland and the flats of Wingham. The Citizens' Band rendered a fine program.

CONTRACT FOR LONDON FIRM.

The Purdom Hardware Company was awarded the contract yesterday for supplying the hardware for the new St. Marys public school.

STEAMER ASSINIBOIA LEAVES DRYDOCK

Great Lakes Boat, Which Has Been Undergoing Repairs at Collingwood, Is Again on Her Way.

MIDDLESEX IS PLAGUE CENTRE

Army Worm Found In Many Places---Farmers Overcome Ravages of the Pest by Persistent Fighting.

Latest report regarding the army worm are of the most varied nature. Around Paris the pest has ceased its ravages. From Kingsville come the report that the farmers are satisfied that they have the worm beaten.

In Middlesex. while the worms are spreading, their numbers are reported to be steadily diminishing.

Fight in Middlesex.

Determined warfare on the pest was waged yesterday by Middlesex County farmers, under the direction of county agricultural experts, Irvine B. Whale and John W. Noble, London, and Dominion Entomological Expert F. Hudson, of Ottawa. Great havoc is being wrought in many neighborhoods by the myriads of tiny invaders, whose line of march extends sometimes for 40 rods or more in length.

On the farm of Robert Stinson, Rebecca, some twenty farmers were at work digging trenches to halt and trap the advancing worms. On the farm of George Thompson, Derwent, North Dorchester, the worms were found to be wreaking considerable damage to fields of corn. A field of oats was found on the farm of T. Manning, with the leaves all eaten off, and the heads fast disappearing. On the farm of Malcolm Tay, Westminster Township, a field of oats was practically destroyed, with all the leaves gone, and a ten-acre pasture field had fared no better. William Shields, concession 7, lost a field of oats.

Three New Places.

Last night J. W. Noble received at the county agricultural offices here, telephone reports of fresh outbreaks from Mr. Smale, White Oak; Fred Tee, Crumlin, and Richard Brion, Tempo. Mr. Noble will today visit these places to assist in fighting the worms.

Mr. Noble has little faith in spraying. The only practical method of fighting the worms is to plow around them or ahead of them if they are marching in line. If they are scattered over a field, the crop should be cut for green fodder. There is no way of saving it. Where the worms are on a level road, it may be rolled, but rolling an uneven field will not effectively destroy them. Both tachina and calcid flies were found to be preying on the worms seen by Messrs. Whale and Noble yesterday, and this leads them to the belief that the ravages of the insect will soon be over. These parasites, found both in egg and pupa states on the bodies of the worms will prevent the September hatched worms from doing much damage.

Other Outbreaks.

Last night the worms were located in fields two miles and a half south of Thorndale, and at John Gourlay's, Henry Duffin's and R. Stinson's were devastating the pasture fields and oats.

In this district the farmers are making an effective fight against the worms by using oil and digging trenches. It has been found that the worms will not cross roads soaked with oil. By following out this plan the farmers are able to round up huge numbers of the worms, and either burn them, stamp them to death or kill them with shovels.

From Petrolea comes the report that the worms are spreading, but farmers are saving their oats by cutting them. The district agricultural experts are directing the fight against the pest, and are making good progress in reducing the numbers of the worms.

In Brantford district it is believed that the last has been seen of the worms, as no new outbreaks have been reported.

PEST HAS ARRIVED IN NIAGARA DISTRICT.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. CATHARINES, July 24.—Notwithstanding that the numerous water courses in the Niagara district would keep this section immune from the army worm, the pest has arrived. It has become evident in large numbers in the vicinity of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and is now holding sway on the military camp grounds. In Louth Township it has so far done the greatest amount of damage, a field of rye being wiped out in a short time.

HEAVY DAMAGE AROUND AYLMER.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

AYLMER, July 24.—The army worm has made its appearance in Aylmer, and can be found in thousands on the property on Sydenham stree' east, that J. W. Hutchinson recently purchased from Mayor Faulds, east of the former's residence.

The army worms discovered on the Laidlaw farm southeast of this place have now travelled from the old pasture field through the woods into an oat field, where the leaves are being stripped from the straw by the pest, and they are about ready to tackle the grain.

Messrs. Laidlaw have three oat fields on their farm, being a considerable distance apart, and the army worm has been discovered in them all.

There are about 40 acres of oats in all, and if the worm succeeds in damaging the crop, the loss will be in the neighborhood of $1,000 or $1,200.

OXFORD FARMERS BEAT ARMY WORM.

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—The farmers of Oxford County are now fighting a winning battle against the army worm that has been on the rampage for the past two weeks in this district.

According to a statement from Mr. Green, the district representative of agriculture here, the worms are on the run. The farmers are alert and when an outbreak occurs the field in encircled with a deep trench and the worms are not allowed to spread to other fields.

At first the farmers did not know how to handle them, and the pest was allowed to march from one field to another, but the farmers in this county have been instructed in the best methods to exterminate them, and although they are constantly breaking out in new places, the damage being done is small, and it is expected that in the course of another week or so, the county will be free from the pest.

DAMAGE IN KENT WILL BE HEAVY.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

CHATHAM, July 24. — The army worm is continuing its march of destruction through the County of Kent. Several new cases have been reported to the agricultural authorities, and it is quite evident that the damage will be much greater than was at first supposed.

Hiram Marlatt came to the city today with the story that the worms have found a very profitable field for operation in his corn crops. He has 25 acres of corn and it looks as if all of it will be destroyed.

Bad in Romney.

Mr. Hunter, the district agricultural representative, reports that a serious outbreak is reported from Romney Township. There are six or seven farms in that locality infested with the pest. Men have been sent to Romney to assist the farmers to fight against it. Conditions around Botany, in Howard Township, are very bad. The worm evidently got beyond the control of the farmers, and it is marching all over the country, leaving waste and devastation in its wake.

In Raleigh the conditions are very bad—probably the worst in the county, with the exception of Botany. Two men were sent out to assist the farmers in the fight today. The worm has got in the oats, and is doing a great deal of damage. Several fields of oats have had to be cut while they were yet green.

Chatham Township has not escaped the pest, and the report comes in that the farm of Lester Gregory is covered with the noxious worms. A farmer named Urquhart, living near Tupperville, also reports a great deal of damage done. Word from Kent Centre, in Harwich, gives that place as another locality where a fresh outbreak has occurred.

Not a word has been heard from Tilbury East. This is the only township in the county where no complaint of the worm has been made.

Visits Summer Resort.

The worm has even visited Erie Beach, the popular summer resort on Lake Erie, and the flower beds of Ab McGregor are being devastated by the ravages of the hungry worms.

Among those who report visits from the army worm are Robert McGuigan, of Raleigh; J. A. McPherson, of Harwich; John Main, of Harwich, and Gil. Fardo and James Clayton, of Raleigh. The worms crossed a railway track to get onto the farm of Mr. Main.

Mr. Hunter reports that in some localities the farmers are not trying to get rid of the worms. In some places farmers have plowed one single furrow around their fields, and then expected that would keep the worms from marching. Gradually the farmers are being educated up to the fact that it is necessary to dig trenches that are so deep and steep that the worms will be unable to cross them.

WORST IS OVER AT KINGSVILLE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

KINGSVILLE, July 24. — Reports from all over this district tonight indicate that farmers are getting the best of the army worms. Millions have been slain in the past few days, and the vigorous fight that has been made everywhere is telling. It is confidently believed tonight that the worst is over.

The damage from their visit is principally to corn and oats, and will be heavy.

BAD AT OWEN SOUND.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OWEN SOUND. July 24.—The army worm is causing serious damage in some sections in the vicinity of Owen Sound and the farmers are taking every precaution to safeguard their crops from their inroads.

FARMERS ARE ANXIOUS.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

STRATFORD, July 24.—The army worm has made its appearance on the boundary between Downie and West Zorra, according to reports from that district. The farmers in that section are much concerned for their crops, and every precaution is being taken to check the advances of the pest. Crops of mangles have suffered severely, as have also the barley and oat crops.

The farm of Alex G. McKenzie on the town line between Zorra and Downie, is one of those visited by the worm, while the crops of neighbors have also been attacked. This is where a district representative of agriculture for Perth would be valuable.

STEWARD ON SHIP REPLACING EMPRESS ACCUSED OF GRAFT

Arrested, Just as About to Sail, by C. P. R. Special Officer.

[Canadian Press.]

MONTREAL, July 24.—Charles R. Wadley, chief steward on the Virginian, chartered by the C.P.R. from the Allan line, to take the place of the ill-fated Empress of Ireland, appeared in court today to answer a charge of taking secret commissions in the buying of meats for the ship.

Social Inspector Moore, of the C. P. R., had been looking up the case for weeks, and he arrested Wadley on the ship last night just as she was about to sail. Wadley was remanded to July 31.

Clock Which Dickens Made Immortal, Sold

"Master Humphreys' Clock" of Nicholas Nickleby Goes to New York.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 24.—"Master Humphreys' Clock," the timepiece made famous by Dickens, was sold today to a New York dealers by the local auctioneer with whom it had been placed.

It is a grandfather clock, inscribed with the name of the maker, William Humphreys of Barnard Castle, and dated 1829. The case is of Dutch lacquer with architecturai top and dial of brass and silver.

The real interest in the clock lies in the fact that it attracted the attention of Dickins during the six weeks the novelist spent in the King's Head Inn at Barnard Castle, working on the Dotheboys portion of "Nicholas Nickleby." The clock then stood in Humphreys' shop, opposite the inn.

TORONTO WOMAN RELIEVES ACCUSED MAN OF BLAME

Mrs. Harriet Willett Gives Evidence on Which White Slave Charge Falls.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 24.—Charges of violations of the Mann white slave act placed against F. A. Henson, of Toronto, Ont., on the ground that he brought to Ontario, Cal., Mrs. Harriet Willetts, whose friends thought she had been lost in the Empress of Ireland disaster, were dismissed today.

Mrs. Willetts testified before the United States commissioner that she came here to become a nurse and that she borrowed money from Henson to pay her transportation.

LIVED 35 YEARS IN PARIS

PARIS, July 24.—Mrs. Mary Churchill, relict of the late Elias Churchill, died at her home here today, aged 81. She was a daughter of the late James Jones, of Saltfleet. She lived in Blenheim Township for 35 years, and then came to Paris, where she lived for 35 years. She was an active worker in the Baptist Church.

Her husband died nine years ago. She leaves three sisters in Paris, and two brothers in Wisconsin. The funeral will be held in Paris on Sunday.

THE TRAIN DE LUXE OF CANADA.

The Grand Trunk's International Limited, the premier train of Canada, is indorsed by everybody who has ever had the experience of riding on it. It leaves Toronto at 4:40 p.m. every day in the year, arriving at Hamilton 5:41 p.m., London 7:55 p.m., Detroit 9:55 p.m., and Chicago 8 a.m. following morning. Best electric lighted equipment, including observation-library-drawing-room-compartment car, Pullman drawing-room sleeping-cars, and high-grade coaches, Toronto to Chicago. Dining car, Toronto to Port Huron, parlor-library car, Toronto to Detroit, and parlor-library-buffet car, Toronto to London.

Morning train leaves Toronto 8 a.m. daily, arrives London 11:06 a.m., Detroit 1:45 p.m., and Chicago 8:40 p.m. Dining-car and high-grade coaches on this train.

An additional feature in connection with the excellent service offered by the Grand Trunk Railway, is the last train out of Toronto in the evening at 11:45 p.m. daily, arriving Detroit 8:00 a.m. and Chicago 3 p.m., assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada. Electric lighted Pullman sleeping cars, Toronto to Detroit and Chicago on this train. Double track all the way.

Berth reservations and particulars from R. E. Ruse, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, London, Ontario.

FOREST LIBERALS HAVE ORGANIZED

Dr. J. H. Pickering is President of New Club.

MANY FINE ADDRESSES

Importance of Looking After the Voters' Lists Urged by Speakers.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

FOREST, July 24.—Forest Liberal Club was organized at an enthusiastic meeting held last night in the town hall.

Dr. J. H. Pickering was chosen chairman, and C. A. Douglas secretary.

Dennis Frezell, of Woodstock, who was present, gave a talk on the workings of the Liberal Club in Woodstock, Berlin and London, all of which he is identified with. Dr. Pickering and D. Whyte also spoke on the necessity of organization.

The first business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Patron—Wm. Scott Sen.

Honorary Presidents—Dr. C. O. Fairbank, R. J. McCormick and F. F. Pardee, M.P.

President—Dr. J. H. Pickering.

Vice-Presidents—Robert McLaren, of Plympton; D. Whyte, of Bosanquet, and George Brodie, of Warwick.

Sec.-Treasurer—C. A. Douglas, Forest.

Executive Committee—S. J. English, J. D. Livingston and Dr. F. A. Walters, of Forest; Earl Brand, Robert Tedball and John Rawlings, of Bosanquet; Wm. Douglas, Arch. McKinlay and Dougald Pollock, of Plympton; D. D. Brodie, John Kernohan and Ed Maidment, of Warwick.

H. J. Pettypiece and others urged the importance of looking after the voters' lists, now being prepared in the various municipalities.

At a meeting of the executive, held after the general meeting, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for suitable rooms, etc.

TWO JAP DESERTERS DIVED INTO SEA FROM HINDU SHIP

Canadian Warship Rainbow Restores Them to Proper Custody.

[Canadian Press.]

VANCOUVER, July 24.—As the Komagata Maru was passing through Plumpers Pass, two Japanese were seen to dive over the side, and the "man overboard" signal was given to the convoying cruiser Rainbow. Within a few seconds one of the warship's cutters was lowered and manned. With a strong breast stroke, the two Japanese seamen were endeavoring to combat the fast-running current, but they were fast becoming exhausted. In the nick of time the Rainbow's cutter overtook them, and brawney arms hauled the half-drowned men into the boat.

The Japanese had evidently carefully planned to escape from the ship as, when they were picked up, they were clothed in bathing sujts and had their clothes strapped to their backs. Commander Rose, when nearing Victoria, returned the two Japanese aboard the ship from which they had originally taken their departure.

The Komagata passed out beyond Cape Flattery last night.

WOULD INCREASE PENALTY UPON SWINDLING AGENTS

Petition Being Circulated for Protection of Immigrants.

TORONTO, July 24.—According to Michael Basso, police court interpreter, a monster petition is to be forwarded to the Government asking that the punishment for the refusal to pay wages and for the swindling of laborers be made more severe. He expects the signatures of 20,000 foreign laborers, many of whom have suffered through the dishonesty of contractors or employment agents.

BOTHWELL YOUTH HELD FOR HORSE STEALING

[Special to The Advertiser.]

THAMESVILLE, July 24.—William Little, a Bothwell youth, was arrested by the local police today on a charge of stealing a roan gelding and also of taking a buggy with spindle spokes and rubber tires, the property of Adam Johnson, a Bothwell liveryman.

After leaving Bothwell yesterday, Little got a girl and drove to Chatham and spent the night there. The Bothwell police telephoned to this city, but the pair had gone. They were soon afterwards located at Thamesville. The girl is said to be under age and while she was arrested, she will probably be allowed to go home.

HOTELMAN FINED FOR SUPPLYING LISTER

[Special to The Advertiser.]

CHATHAM, July 24.—Joseph Yott, proprietor of the Park House, was fined $10 and costs in the police court today, for selling liquor to an Indian lister, Joe Phillips. Yott's story, which was supported by several witnesses, was that Phillips came into his notel and asked for a drink. Yott asked if he were the Indian lister, and Phillips laughed and replied that it was his father who was the lister. The fact that Yott didn't know that Phillips was an Indian lister, didn't carry any weight with the court. Magistrate Stanworth stated that it was the duty of the hotelkeepers to know the Indian listers.

BURIED AT WOODSTOCK.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

CHATHAM, July 24.—The funeral of James Anderson took place today from his late residence to the C.P.R. station. The remains were taken to Woodstock for interment. A large number of friends attended the services.

The pall-bearers were, W. R. Landon, Robert Gray, Stewart Lamont, W. J. Taylor, Ward Stanworth and W. S. Richards.

WHEAT AVERAGED 35 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Fine Crop Was Harvested Early at West Lorne.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WESTLORNE, July 24.—P. E. Skinner threshed 300 bushels of wheat Wednesday afternoon, and Thursday morning it was in the grist mill, and he got his cheque.

The wheat averaged 35 bushels to the acre.

The school board has secured the services of Mr. George Brackenbury, of Port Burwell, as principal of the public school here.

Miss Myrtle Hall, of London, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Carmichael.

Miss Mary McColl and Miss Alexander, of Walkerville, are visiting at the former's home, north of West Lorne.

Mr. Clarke, who has for the past few months in been in the employ of McPherson & Co., has resigned his position and left for Chicago on Monday, where he will take a course on window dressing.

Thos. O'Niel shipped a fine car of horses to the northwest yesterday. Mrs. O'Niel will join her husband in the west and spend a month among relatives.

Robert Sharratt, of the Molson's Bank, St. Thomas, is taking two weeks' vacation, visiting at the home of his mother.

Glencoe and West Lorne will play here on Monday next at 5 p.m.

Mr. Charles Petherick fell off some boxes at the canning factory on Thursday, and broke a small bone in his right wrist.

Mr. Beattie got his hand in a chain belt at the canning factory, Thursday, and had two fingers badly crushed.

The Wallacetown and Lake Shore Telephone Company and Bell Company have completed arrangements whereby the central office will, after next week, be joined with the Bell central office. The patrons will be greatly benefited by this arrangement.

Street Car Strike Ends in St. John Following Riots

All Men To Be Reinstated Except Prime Movers, Whose Cases Will Be Considered.

[Canadian Press.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 24.—The street railway strike was ended by the signing of an agreement at 10 o'clock tonight. The men are to return to work in the morning. By the agreement all of the discharged employees are to be reinstated, except Frederick Ramsey, who was president of the union, and Osler, whose case was the original cause of the strike. Eleven other men were dismissed, and of these, nine are to return to work at once, and the cases of the other two are to be taken under advisement.

Early in the evening some trouble resulted when the operation of street cars was resumed. Stones were thrown through the windows of several cars. Colonel McLean rode in the first car that went out. A car was stoned at the head of King street, and the motorman dropped his controller, and the car rounded the corner running wild, and rushed down King street, until the conductor ran through the car, and got it under control. Stones were also thrown through the windows of cars at the foot of King street. At 10 o'clock the service was stopped, and this was followed soon afterwards by the announcement of a settlement.

BOER WAR VETERAN IS DEAD AT WINDSOR

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINDSOR, July 24.—After a long illness from creeping paralysis, F. Rankin, 40 years old, a Boer war veteran of Windsor, died in the Hotel Dieu today. He had been in the hospital, and practically helpless for over six months. In service he received a blow on the head, which was thought to have brought on the disease. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

OWEN SOUND WON OUT

Listowel Put Out of the W. F. A. Running.

(Special to The Advertiser)

LISTOWEL, July 24.—Listowel was put out of the running in the Intermediate W. F. A. semi-finals here tonight in a tie game with Owen Sound, the score being 2 to 2. Owen Sound beat Listowel in the game there on Tuesday evening 2 to 0, and now plays with Preston. Referee McLaughlin, of Stratford officiated tonight.

LUCAN RACE TRACK IS BEING PUT IN SHAPE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LUCAN, July 24.—The old race track, which at one time was one of the best tracks in this part of the country, is being repaired and put in shape for racing. It is expected a race meet will be held here as soon as the track is ready. Arrangements are now being made to hold a meeting about the middle of August.

MADAME CAILLAUX

Continued From Page One.

and maintaining with no little heat various opinions on the case, was hardly of less interest than the fencing of Maitre Labori and Maitre Chenu, representing the Calmette family, over the letters. Pascal Ceccaldi, an intimate friend of M. Caillaux, preceded M. Barthou and, stung by a taunt of Ceccaldi that he had not a word of pity for the woman on trial, M. Barthou, when he was on the stand, turned toward her and said:

Another Witness' Speech.

"I had the honor, madame, to be your guest at your house, and you have been a guest at mine. I have said nothing of a nature to aggravate your situation. I wish to say that I have the most sincere respect for you in your position, but, madame, up to the present the prosecution has hardly pronounced a word against you. You are defended by friends whose devotion I admire and by a husband who stands here full of activity, energy and talent. It was not for me to speak in your defense. I could only give you the respectful salute which is your due. My pity has been for him to whom it rightfully belongs."

Dead Man's Gallantry Extolled.

A dramatic bit of testimony was given during the day by Dr. Albert Calmette, brother of the man who was shot, and director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille. He paid a high tribute to the character of his brother.

"I am convinced," said Dr. Calmette, "that if Mme. Caillaux had simply opened her mouth, if she had only said to my brother: 'Is it true that you have in your possession the private letters?' my brother would immediately have reassured her. If you knew how scrupulous was my brother with his word! He would have removed Mme. Caillaux's apprehension.

"I go farther, he would have offered her his arm to escort her to her carriage; he would have filled her automobile with flowers."

Dr. Gaillard, Mme. Caillaux's dentist, another witness of the day, testified that the accused woman had made an appointment with him for two days after the tragedy.

Henri Bernstein, the playwright, and several members of the Figaro staff also were on the stand during the day.

BUTTER SUPPLY

Continued From Page One.

569.62; milk and cream sold direct by factories, $241,735.20; powdered and condensed milk valued approximately at $1,137,500.

This amount is greater when there is added to it the value of dairy butter produced and the value of milk and cream supplied to cities, of which, Mr. Herns points out, there is no accurate record.

The number of cheese factories and creameries in operation remains stationary at 278, but in 1913 forty more factories made butter, instead of cheese, than in 1908.

A slight cue to the increased cost of living is shown in the yearly average number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese. Here it is: 1908, 11.083; 1909, 11.09; 1910, 11.078; 1911, 11.14; 1912, 11.05; 1913, 11.18. In this respect Mr. Herns shows that there are several factors over which the maker has no control, including composition of the milk, sanitary condition of the milk, season "short" or "long," fall make.

A Profitable Industry.

The figures furnished the chief inspector by the secretaries show how the daily industry has become gradually more profitable. From 1884 to 1893 the average gross value of 100 pounds of milk was 89 cents, from 1894 to 1904 it was 82 cents; from 1904 to 1913 it was $1.05, and for the five years from 1909 to 1913 it was $1.09.

"Comparing milk prices for the month of June, 1914, for different dairy products," says Mr. Herns, "we find that cheese factories paid bout $1 net per 100 pounds milk, plus the whey returned; creameries, about 70 cents per 100 pounds, milk testing 3.2 per cent fat, plus the skim milk. The powdered milk factories and two of the milk condensers, we understand, paid $1.06 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3.5 per cent and deducted 3 cents per 100 pounds milk for each one-tenth per cent fat, the milk tested below 3.5 per cent (no by-products returned.) The average test of cheese factory milk in June was 3.2 per cent. There is no reason to suppose the average test at other factories was higher, therefore milk testing 3.2 per cent fat would on the above basis be worth 97 cents, and 3 per cent milk 91 cents per 100 pounds. We understand that two other milk condensers paid $1.10 per 100 pounds milk (no by-products returned.)

Limit of Production.

"The western provinces are producing greater quantities of butter each year and taking this along with present market conditions into consideration it would seem that so far as Western Ontario is concerned the required limit of butter production necessary to supply the demand has probably been reached. Should a surplus develop, production will then swing back to cheese until a balance of prices and output are again reached."

DECLINE TO DISCUSS

Continued from Page One.

tion further last night, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The painters also met early in the week, but took no definite stand in the matter. A number of the other building trades unions brought the matter up at their regular meetings the past week, but officers of the carpenters' local would not say last night just to what extent they expected the other unions to support them.

Judging by expressions of opinion made by members of the other unions, the probability of a general building trades strike in the immediate future is remote, the members of the other unions, while expressing sympathy with the carpenters, adding that the time was inopportune.

The striking carpenters will picnic at Port Stanley next Saturday, and it is planned in the near future to hold a concert in aid of the strike fund and with a view to increasing general sympathy with the carpenters.

The union now claims a membership of some 268 members, including a number who have been given leave to accept employment outside of the city. There will be no parade tonight, but a live meeting is promised for this morning. "No surrender" in large letters still hangs in conspicuous letters on the wall of St. George's Hall, the strike headquarters, and last night members of the local declared that irrespective of what assistance might or might not be given by the other local building trades unions, the strike would be continued.

ULSTER READY

Continued from Page 1.)

a provisional government will be set up before the Home Rule bill is passed.

Would Set Up Republic.

The belligerent minority has desired to seize the postoffice and customs house and conduct a kind of armed republic under martial law, but the Conservative element in Ulster has overruled them. The present policy is to continue all the public services as they now are, not interfering with traffic or the telegraphs, so that if the Government does not adopt coercive measures, the ordinary life of Ulster will continue.

Lining Up Fighting Forces.

Belfast probably will be policed by volunteers drawn from four local regiments, who will be known as the "Town Guard." The same regiments also will furnish a quota of 10,000 men, fully armed, for the second line fighting force.

A so-called special service corps, consisting of about 40,000 men, most of them old soldiers, to be officered by former regulars, and having full transport and machine gun sections, will comprise the first line of a "flying column." This force will be ready to rush to any quarter of Ulster where the Nationalists defy the provisional government by rioting, and reinforce local citizen troops. It is understood the police in Belfast probably will be withdrawn immediately a provisional government is set up, thus leaving everything in the hands of the volunteers.

How to Control the Army Worm

The following control measures for the army ormws have been issued by the department of entomology of the Ontario Agricultural College.

"The army worm is a stout, smooth-bodied caterpillar, blackish or brownish in color, with two yellowish stripes, tinged with red, along each side. When full grown it is about 1½ inches long. The adult is a moth, which lays her eggs chiefly on grass in low lands. The caterpillars themselves never lay eggs or produce living young. The favorite food plants are grasses, timothy, oats, corn and millet. When food becomes scarce the worms move in enormous numbers in search of new feeding grounds.

"As the pest is being reported from numerous counties, every farmer should examine his fields from time to time to see if they are being attacked. If the insects have become distributed all over the field before being noticed, the wisest course will be to cut the crop at once, if it is timothy or grain and cure for hay, but if it is corn, scatter lightly through the field a poison mixture, made of 1 lb. of paris green mixed thoroughly in 25 lbs. of bran, and then moisten with water, sweetened with molasses. Make the mixture just moist enough to fall through the fingers like sawdust—not sloppy.

"If the crop is threatened or attacked only in part, dig a trench immediately in front of where the worms are. In the case where the crop is partly attacked, it will be found advisable to cut a swath through the grain, and rake this off before the trench is dug. The trench is often unsatisfactory, especially in clay soil, if is is not properly made. It should be at least 18 inches deep, in clay soil, with a straight clean side towards the crop to be protected. Post-holes, at least a foot in depth, must be sunk every fifteen feet in the bottom of the trench. In sandy soil the trench works excellently, but in clay soil it is often advisable as an extra precaution to heap up the loose earth on the crop side right along the trench. The small particles of earth loosen and cause the climbing worms to drop. Hence in clay or muck soil, it may be advisable to scratch the face of the wall lightly with a garden rake. Do this also after rain. When the worms are unable to climb the wall, they will pass lengthwise through the trench, and collect in the post-holes, where they may be killed by crushing or other means. In digging the trench ploughs may be used, but the balance of the work should be done with spades to insure a clean deep trench.

"Wherever the worms are found, prompt action is very important."

London Advertiser

MORNING. NOON. EVENING

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TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.
F. W. Thompson, 56 Mail Building.

The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25.

CANADA NEEDS LAURIER.

THE Canadian Courier has a striking cartoon in its current issue. The artist pictures an English immigrant about to become a Canadian emigrant. A dejected figure, sitting upon his little tin steamer trunk, he recalls the promises which brought him to Canada. In the clouds are sketched the words: "Go to Canada—the Land of Promise—Free Land—Good Wages—Steady Work." In his hand is an order for deportation, the reason—out of work.

His hope in a few months has turned to despair. He may have come into the country only a few months before and now the country that made such alluring promises is casting him off. His connections in the old land have been cut off and he is in an alley that is blind at both ends. He has lost months, perhaps years of his life, and he may have jeopardized the health and prospects of his family.

During the reciprocity campaign we were promised an era of increased and uninterrupted prosperity. The blatant Tory orators had to admit that under the Laurier regime the nation had come into its own, but they were certain that greater things were in store for the country if Sir Wilfrid were turned out. They had no constructive program on which to appeal to the country. Sir Wilfrid had no doubt noticed the signs of world-wide depression approaching and he sought to introduce a remedy. He would have secured a great share of trade from the United States that this country does not now enjoy and to a large extent he would have staved off the hard times that permit cartoonists to indulge their pessimism. The trade of the United States has increased since the Laurier defeat in 1911, while Canada's has gone back. The United States made some radical changes in its tariff, and not even the ultra-Conservatives have advanced the claims that business has been hurt by the modifications. Proportionately, Canada stands very much the worse of the two countries. The Conservative Government's coming into power solidified the feeling of uncertainty about business. The Borden naval proposal did not improve matters. The manner in which railways have been attacked, showered with gold, or as the partisans saw fit, has had the effect of sapping public confidence. There has been no national movement toward construction. The immigrants have been permitted to pour into the country and there has been no work for them. There is no statesmanship in the whole ministry to meet the situation. Imagine what would have happened in this country if Borden had had to face a situation such as the Mexican crisis or the Panama Canal tolls repeal! But even without any great external questions to depress the country, Canada has shared worse than the United States. It has squandered millions on a wild scheme of militarism: it has given the credit of the people to an enormous loan without adequate security; it has seen three Conservative provinces in the grip of wrongdoers: it has done nothing to improve conditions. "Let well enough alone," may have been a catchy cry. "Let bad enough alone" appears to be the slogan now doing duty. And meanwhile the Government must pay thousands to take good settlers out of the country. Put Laurier in power again!

TWENTIETH CENTURY COURAGE.

I SAID in my haste, all men are liars, sang the psalmist. So many critics speak in their haste today of degeneration, decline, decadence going on. There has never been an age without croakers, the laudators of times gone by, those who make the error of identifying change and decay.

But amongst our pessimists is there one who would dare to accuse this age of decline in sheer courage, physical, moral or intellectual? The recklessness of thousands who take their lives in hand merely to amuse the public, for more or less pay, need not be reckoned. The croaker may call them fools. An old philosopher defined courage as the knowledge of what is to be feared and what not, i. e., it is a discriminating virtue, full of either common sense or idealism.

The aviator, however, who scuds along the clouds is as likely as not brooding on some great service to his country or to mankind. There are visions in his work. Every day one of these daring, cool-brained heroes falls to death through some fault of the yet crude machinery which must be slowly perfected by their means as well as by invention. But accidents do not deter men from these trial flights that prepare for complete conquest of the air. The forlorn hope company has no lack of recruits. The cry is still they come. As an English writer says, "There was probably never a period when such consummate courage, cool and undismayed, was exhibited day by day as we are witnessing in the present age. The toll is paid; the contest goes forward."

Courage in olden times was boastful, often alcoholic. Full of mead, over which they boasted and screwed their own and one another's courage to the sticking point, the mediaeval heroes went into battle and did things in the heat. As for intellectual or spiritual bravery they feared to think for themselves, science was sorcery, and they started at shadows. Sober, silent and resourceful, the modern man wins glory without swagger, and dares what his forefathers feared.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

IS THERE any people, save the French, who could produce such a thrilling drama as marks the trial of Madame Caillaux for the murder of M. Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The sensational manner in which it is being conducted reflects admirably the Gallic temperament. Henriette Caillaux is a tragedy queen, and the French glory in tragedy queens. The French judicial system lends itself to the histrionic. Madame Caillaux has been encouraged and urged to tell her own story in her own way, to bare the past, and she has taken the cue with the ease of the born actress. Her speech was a long-drawn-out impassioned recital of what she alleges she suffered, and, as under the procedure of the French courts she cannot be interrupted, she worked up from one climax to another in a manner that, no doubt, scored heavily with the jury of Parisians. On top of that came the oration of M. Caillaux in his wife's defense—a lofty, eloquent effort, according to cabled reports.

All the requirements for thrilling drama are there—passion, intrigue, love, hatred, death. And all Paris is enthralled just as it was when Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday faced judge and jury. Will it be the guillotine or liberty, condemnation or vindication for Madame Caillaux?

CENTENARY OF LUNDY'S LANE.

ONE hundred years ago today was fought the battle of Lundy's Lane. It was one of the most important contests during the three years' hostilities. A great deal has been written about it, historians have expressed different opinions about it, and both sides have claimed the victory. During the early part of the battle, a United States regiment turned the British left flank, and captured about a hundred men. But the British kept up the fight with bulldog tenacity, and finally obtained the advantage of the higher ground, and captured part of the enemy's artillery. Both parties were exhausted by the long struggle, and slept on their arms. Next day the officer in command of the United States forces collected the remains of his shattered regiments, and left the field, destroying his stores, and leaving his dead and many of his wounded where they fell.

The fact that the British remained in possession of the battle ground, and that the United States forces retired to Fort Erie, burning the bridge over the Chippewa, to protect their rear, justifies us in claiming that the victory was ours. But it was a hard-fought battle, and but barely won. Neither party had any cause for shame or humiliation. One British general was taken prisoner, while the two principal officers on the other side were wounded and incapacitated, so that a subordinate had to take command. From twelve to fifteen hundred altogether were killed and wounded—each side paying its share of the deadly toll.

The war of 1812-15 was a mistake. It was opposed by a great many people in the United States, and certainly was not desired by the British. It was an unkindly act by our neighbors, or, rather, by the Administration, which undertook to secure certain concessions from Great Britain by taking advantage of her struggle with Napoleon. That long contest which the mother land had waged, sometimes with allies, and sometimes without, was a war for democracy. It was in the interests of civil and religious liberty, not only in Europe, but on this continent as well. Had Napoleon defeated Britain he would have brought Canada under French domination again. And from the vantage ground of his northern possessions he would have swept over the United States. Only the stubborn resistance of Britain held him back, and finally sent him a captive to St. Helena.

And as the war was unnecessary, so it may be said it was without definite results. The treaty of Ghent practically restored the status quo ante. The impressment of sailors, and other grievances of which the United States complained, were left unsettled by the treaty. Diplomacy has cleared away troubles which war could not and did not relieve.

There never should have been any war between Britain and the United States a hundred years ago. It brought loss of life and property to both nations. It did no one any good. Its results benefited no one. One bright feature shows up in the event. It intensified Canadian loyalty. It strengthened the ties between British America and Britain. It paved the way for Confederation, and for Canadian imperialism. And out of the mists of a century passed shines clearly the courage of British soldiers and Canadian militia on many a field like Lundy's Lane.

Another revolution at Hayti. There they make them while you wait.

Those Mexican peace envoys who went to England, should try their hand at Carson.

Some one in Enniskillen will now rise to remark that "Martyn is a smart 'un."

The wireless force is scanning the Pacific for a second contingent of shipless Hindus.

"London Bridge Is Falling Down" is suggested as a marching song for those bombing militants.

It would be interesting to know what Vaudeville promotor has made a contract with Mme. Caillaux.

So far, at least, the air boat America has risen to the occasion with its weight of responsibility.

The only volume most London youths appear to study is the volume of fair feminity on the principal streets.

If the film manufacturers are not on the job at the Caillaux trial, they are overlooking an effective opportunity.

Ottawa is at a loss to account for a balloon seen hovering over Parliament Hill. Probably after a supply of hot air.

When freight trains start smashing street cars, it seems about time to give serious consideration to the level crossing situation.

The University of Toronto needs a million and a half to save its life, according to its sponsors, but is willing to take everything in sight.

An era of wonderful development should visit the Amherstburg district with the inauguration of the great plant of the Solvay Process Company.

Martyn—McCormack-Martyn—McCormack-Martyn—McCormack-Martyn, if we had the nerve we'd spring that one about, "On again-off again—Finnegan," etc.

It is getting time for London to go into training for the University grant series again. We can make the course rather well, if the Government will give us the chance.

According to Chief Justice Meredith the ballot counterfoil does not affect the ballot. Will some loyal Conservative please explain what the counterfoil was intended for?

The Conservatives have been awarded East Lambton after all. Few Liberals will grudge them the seat, except for the principles it must represent in the provincial legislature.

Wonder if the Ontario Minister of Agriculture has heard about the army worm yet. Nobody has heard of an expert opinion from the minister on the subject, at any rate.

It is difficult for people accustomed to the decorum of the Canadian courts, to understand the dramatic outbursts that are permitted in the courts of Paris. We doubt whether the people of France understand them themselves, but apparently, they have their own methods of serving the ends of justice as justice appears to them.

The Canadian Courier has recently been making an examination of Canada's pressing problem. Without political bias it has enlisted a number of Canadian writers, capable of taking the role of National Reporter. It is time that Canada had such a public journal. Our magazines have for the most part being made up of fiction or historical sketches, which are all very well in their place. However, the popular press of this country has the future of the nation in its hands to a certain extent, and those who can sense the living problems, and deal with them broadly, will do their fellow countrymen an inestimable service. We have the able writers, both men and women. All they need is the publisher big enough for the job.

One of London's centenarian ladies went for an automobile ride the other afternoon with her youthful niece, aged 77. To our way of thinking this was the finest news printed in The Advertiser in a week. It was pleasantly sensational. It had nothing to do with the moral or ethical lapses that usually are called sensational news. In a way it was "constructive" news. It was cheering, and it did not depress anyone. Many more years to her whose life has compassed almost every era of modern wonder making! She is young in spirit, or she could not have been persuaded to enter an automobile. She had no prejudice against such a modern contraption. We warrant her life is a great story of cheerfulness and sweetness and wholesomeness.

HOW LONG.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Dr. Grenfell proposes to stock Labrador with reindeer and thus provide a great additional supply of meat for Canada. Very well—but how long would it take the meat combine to get control of the Labrador venison supply?

NEGLECTFUL PARENTS.

[Rochester Herald.]

Parents who permit a girl of 14 or 15 years of age to go away for a day of pleasuring alone are contributing to delinquency, and it would seem that they ought to be amenable to the law which punishes that offence. Nothing will ever be accomplished in this reform without going to the root of the trouble, and at the root the authorities undoubtedly will find neglectful parents. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

JUNE'S ENDING: A NIGHT PICTURE

[By Nora Hopper.]

The moon is a vampire tonight,
She has sucked from the stars
Their splendor of silver; they lean to
us weary and white
Like prisoners' faces pressed pale
against the window bars,
And the wind is full of whispering dust
tonight.

The roads are spread thickly with velvet that no one may hear
Coming or going of June; shattered
topaz and pearl
Of the chetsnuts are shed underfoot,
and disappear
In dust that follows men's feet and
the wheels that whirl.

There's a ghost by the hedge that by
day is a blossoming elder:
A dusty and breathless scent is blown
down to me
Out of the laurustinus. The sun-
smitten guelder
Drops her last snowball, and droops
as a barren tree.

THINGS WORTH WHILE.

[New York Sun.]

Life is what we make it and personal success has little to do with material conditions. With keen eyes and a good memory, warm heart and a sense of humor the elevator man has no reason to envy the trade magnate bloated with his dollars, the student soaked with his learning, or the Kaiser on his throne. To be oneself and to realize and love one's fellows are the only things really worth while, and anyone may lift himself to these heights even without an elevator.

THE DANDELIONS.

[By Helen Gray Cone.]

Upon a showery night and still,
Without a sound of warning,
A trooper band surprised the hill,
And held it in the morning.
We were not waked by bugle-notes,
No cheers our dreams invaded,
And yet, at dawn, their yellow coats
On the green slopes paraded.

We careless folk the deed forgot;
Till one day, idly walking,
We marked upon the selfsame spot
A crowd of veterans talking.
They shook their trembling head and
gray
With pride and noiseless laughter;
When, well-a-day! they blew away,
And ne'er were heard of after!

THE ROYAL CONFERENCE.

[From La Patrie.]

This appeal of the sovereign to the good sense and the patriotism of the various leaders is natural, and no one can hereafter reproach the sovereign with not having done his utmost to avert civil war, as they might have fuse to the head of the state the privhis intervention. Why should we refuse to the Head of the State the privilege which we grant to a citizen or a group of citizens? Why should not the King act, as he has acted, as the commander of those from whom he is bound to take counsel?

From Western Ontario Papers

A POPULAR PARTY.

[Brantford Courier.]

Anyone capable of bestowing chilling glances, ought to be exceedingly popular these days.

WAKE UP KENT!

[Ridgetown Dominion.]

Out of a total of 449 students from Ontario in attendance at the O.A.C., Guelph, in 1913, only 8 were from Kent. Twelve were from Elgin and twenty from Lambton. Kent should do better than that.

WHAT WILL PARSON WEAR?

[Guelph Herald.]

The members of one church congregation has decided to hit Dame Fashion a crack by wearing calico and overalls. We imagine that Dame Fashion will survive, whether the people backslide or not. But what we would like to know is, What is the parson going to wear?

LITTLE FARMER.

[Geulph Mercury.]

And now the bright little chap with three hills of beans and a couple of tomato plants in his backyard will have a chance to say, "Gee, that was a fine rain for us farmers!"

...and the Worst Is Yet to Come

MANY OF ONTARIO BENCH IN HARNESS AT OLD AGE

At one of the Toronto clubs much favored of the legal fraternity, the illness which prompted the late S. H. Blake to retire from private practice for a nine-year occupancy of the bench, was being discussed, and the fact that he was then moved to take up firm work again, and so long continued it in good health. Much interesting matter concerning the seeming wholesomeness of judicial life was evoked among the legal groups. The great Canadian counsel and chancellor, recently called away, achieved the good age of 79.

Judge Morgan, though billed for retiral from county court activities by the generous age limit of 75, is only 76, and good for a long time at his surrogate duties. Judges McLaren and Garrow, of the high court, are 72 and 71, respectively. Chief Justice Meredith—whose amused eye upon recent provincial events would make a live newspaper picture, if enlarged, for judges have no politics, you know—is 74, and capable of the best work of his life, as witness his burdensome task on the workmen's compensation act. Chief Justice R. M. Meredith, is 67, but looks a decade less. Chief Justice Falconbridge is a year older. In January next Sir William Mulock will be 71. Sir John Boyd, chancellor of Ontario, is yet another proof that the bench atmosphere really is a longevity tonic—being 77. Then there is Mr. Justice Britton—81 upon his birthday next September—"still going strong."

In fact, long lives are not unusual in Ontario court annals. Further attestation to this becomes patent from a casual glance through Osgoode Hall records. Sir John Robinson, who lived 72 years, was for 33 years chief justice of Ontario. Sir Henry Strong was as long on the bench, as vice-chancellor, judge or chief justice. Mr. Justice Gwynne, at the age of 88, had also served the like period. If Chief Justice Sprague's judicial service were counted from his appointment as master, June 2, 1837, until his decease, April 20, 1884, it would exceed the above by thirteen years. Chief Justice McLean was on the bench from March, 1827, until 1868, and lived 74 years. Chief Justice Campbell also attained the same age, but only eighteen of it was on the bench. Chief Justice Draper lived 76 years, and held judicial office from 1847 till 1877. Sir John Hagarty from 1856 until his resignation in 1897 gave service, and reached 82. Chief Justice Armour presided in our courts from 1877 until his promotion to the supreme court, 1902, 25 years thereafter. Senator Gowan, styled by the literary Davin, "one of the noblest and most interesting figures in our political life," served 41 years on the county court bench prior to that. Judge Wm. Elliot, of Middlesex County, who retired in 1904, had completed 35 years of achievement.

Perhaps fittingly after the recent "spirited" spell, the list may be closed with the late Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat. When he passed away on April 19, 1903, he was 83 years old, and, since his call in Trinity term, 1841, had been a barrister, judge, or crown officer for a period nearly equal to two ordinary generations. His history is interwoven with that of Ontario's development.

NO ONE TO SAVE RUSKIN'S HOUSE

Building at Herne Hill, Where He Spent His Youth, To Be Destroyed.

THE GARDEN NEGLECTED

Flowers and Trees He Wrote Of Still There, But Running Wild.

[Manchester Guardian.]

No. 28 Herne Hill, the nouse where Ruskin spent his childhood and youth, and where he stayed at times until within a few years of his death, is being destroyed. Apparently no one has thought it worth while to raise a voice to save it. Yet few of London's literary houses are better known than this stout semi-detached house which Ruskin's father, the puritanic old merchant, bought in 1823 when his son John was four years old. There are many references to it in Ruskin's autobiographical books, notably a charming chapter in "Praeterita" called "Herne Hill—Almond Blossoms." There is also a famous passage in "Fors" Letter XLIV., and again in "Fiction Fair and Foul" he describes savagely the vulgarization of his beloved Herne Hill that had taken place within his own lifetime. The two houses are now almost the only survivors of the many fine residences with long gardens that once covered Herne Hill when this district was a secluded country suburb. If Ruskin visited the place today he could not write, as he did in "Fors"—"The piece of road between Fox Tavern and Reron Hill station remains in all essential points of character unchanged to this day . . . and I can still walk up and down the piece of road aforesaid imagining myself seven years old." Crude red villas surround the spacious three-storeyed house, and the London County Council placque on the wall is the only thing reminding you of the childhood of the great man.

Wreckers Busy.

This afternoon (writes a London representative of the Manchester Guardian) I found the wreckers busy unroofing Ruskin's little nursery garret with the big dormer window. From this window he was fond of looking at the sunsets. "The house," he writes, "commanded in those comparatively smokeless days a very notable view from its upper windows of the Norwood Hills on one side and the winter sunrise over them, and of the valley of the Thames with Windsor in the distance on the other, and the summer sunset over these." I clambered over the housebreaker's rubbish into the room below the nursery, which was Ruskins' first study. Here he wrote the first volume of "Modern Painters." In 1843 the Ruskins moved to a larger house on Denmark Hill, but 28 Herne Hill remained in their possession. Late in life Ruskin handed it over to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Arthur Severn. It was vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn in 1907. When he visited London in old age Ruskin was accustomed to occupy the rooms he had known all his life, and some of the yellow front of the house with its elegant classic doorway. The view is singularly little altered, although the smoke of South London is now too thick for you to see, as Ruskin did from the garret windows, "Windsor telescopically clear in the distance, and Harrow, conspicuous always in fine weather to open vision against the summer sunset." The "twenty square miles of politely inhabited groves" have given place to a legion of fuming little streets. The modernization of his childhood's haunts was the text of many an outburst in his later books. He was especially angry with the Crystal Palace and the trippers it brought into the "rustic eminence" of Herne Hill, stealing blossoms out of the stately gardens, and "roaring at the cows."

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W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

July22.25

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THE USUAL WAY.

[Montreal Mail.]

Employer—Want more pay? Why, I only hired you last week!

Office Boy—Yes, but it costs me more to live now! I used to let my mother cut my hair 'fore I got this job.

DAILY PAGE FOR ADVERTISER WOMAN READERS

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn. No lettters can be answered privately.]

WANTS TWO SONGS.

Dear Miss Grey.—I have been looking for my song to appear, but maybe you cannot get it. "We Will All Go Home to Ireland When the Landlords Go." Maybe you will be able to get it. Please say if you can get me this one, a duet entitled "Hope Beyond."

Thanking you, I remain yours,
JAMES C.

Ans.—I hope we may be able to get these for you.

Mildew and Ink.

Dear Miss Grey,—Could you please advise me what would remove mildew and ink out of table linen, and oblige,
NAN GORDON.

Ans.—If the ink and mildew stains are in the same piece of linen it will be best to treat the ink stains first. Moisten them and sprinkle a little salts of lemon over the spot; place in the sun for ten minutes, then wash out in clear water.

For mildew prepare a chloride solution of a tablespoon chloride of lime to a gallon of water; strain; soak the cloth in the clear liquid for twenty minutes, rinse, and hang on the line in the sun, or lay on the grass. The mildew should be removed; if not, put through the solution and bleach once more.

Stamp Language.

Dear Miss Grey,—Would you please be so kind as to print the stamp language for me.

2. I am gifted with drawing; how can I use this talent to make money?

Thanking you in advance for the help I am going to receive.
Yours,
HOPE.

Ans.—Here it is: Left corner, top, upside down, I love you; left corner, crosswise, I love another; left corner, top, straight, I wish to be rid of your correspondence; left corner, bottom, straight, do you love me; left corner, bottom, upside down, I am displeased; crosswise, I wish to have your friendship; left side centre, upside down, I am engaged; crosswise, who cares; right corner, top, straight, business; upside down, friendship; crosswise, no; right corner, bottom, upside down, yes; right side centre, straight, account me as a sweetheart.

2. There is no way that I know of until you are a qualified artist and can execute work worth buying. You are young yet, and should study to develop your talent.

Buttermilk Is Good.

Dear Miss Grey,—May I trouble you with a few tiresome questions? I know you must surely be gifted with much patience. Now for question No. 1—Is buttermilk good for the face; if so, how often should it be used? Would every evening be too often.

2. Does brushing the hair often remedy it in any way?

Hoping I have not taken up too much of your precious time.
I remain,
AN AFFECTIONATE READER OF YOUR COLUMNS.

Ans.—1. Yes, buttermilk is considered an excellent cosmetic. Use it at night, after washing the face.

2. Yes, it keeps it glossy and in good condition.

The Summer Pastime.

Dear Miss Grey,—I am interested in the rebus pictures, but I have misplaced the two papers that have the fifth and seventeenth pictures in them, so could you please inform me the dates of the papers in which they appeared, and also, if I could secure the copies of same at the office. In answering the above you will greatly oblige,
AN INTERESTED READER.

Ans.—They appeared in issues of June 19 and July 3, respectively. Yes, I am sure you could secure them. There is the fyle copy anyway that you could examine.

Braidesmaid's Duties.

Dear Miss Grey.—Enjoy reading your column very much, so thought I would come to you for some help.

1. What are the duties of a bridesmaid?

2. Does a bridesmaid furnish her own flowers?

3. Should she wear a cap; if so, what kind and color would be nice?

4. Can you give me a good recipe for canning green corn.
SUNSHINE.

Ans.—1. They are fairly simple; she follows the bride down the aisle of the church, and stands in readiness to remove the glove, when the ring is to be placed upon her finger, and to hold her bouquet, if necessary, during the ceremony. The bridesmaid should also endeavor to make the wedding guests feel at home during any festivities, which may follow the ceremony.

2. No, the groom attends to this, and supplies a bouquet for his bride and the bridesmaid.

3. It is best to consult the bride's wishes, I think this season it is considered better to wear a dainty hat of lace or fancy straw rather than a cap.

4. Boil the corn on the cob for about five minutes to set the milk; then cut if off the cob, pack solidly into glass jars, seal loosely, set into cold water, bring it to a boil, and boil three hours; then loosen the covers an instant, seal again and cook one hour.. Remove the boiler from the fire and tighten the covers as the cans cool. It is a somewhat tedious process, but is almost sure to keep. A thick pad, or wooden rack should be in the bottom of the pan or the jars will crack.

Rhubarb Catsup.

Dear Miss Grey,—I would like you to publish a recipe for rhubarb catsup if you have one. E. M.

Ans.—Peel and slice four pounds of rhubarb, wash in cold water, then drain. Place the rhubarb in a granite kettle and add three pounds of granulated sugar; set where it will simmer slowly until reduced to a pulp; press through a sieve and return to the kettle. Then add half pint of vinegar, tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, grated nutmeg, half teaspoonful each of ginger, black pepper and allspice. Mix well; then stir in one pound of figs, put through a meat grinder. Stir well, cook up once and bottle.

OUR FOLKS' CORNER

My Dear Nomad,—I wonder if you truly appreciate the opportunity you have of influencing public opinion by suggestion through the "Our Folks" column.

AIGRETTES AND OSPREYS.

There are so many unnecessarily thoughtless and cruel things that can be corrected through a little news pressure, but perhaps you have an Editor who resents an editorial on any page but his own. I hope not, for your work will shew a scrimp and a cramp sooner or later, and that would be most deplorable in a "news scribe," but if you are so unfortunate, perhaps what I am about to say will have to be referred to him.

In one issue of The Advertiser, of Wednesday, July 15, there appeared a picture of an autumn hat generously adorned with aigrettes. Mention is made of the Government and the Audubon Society having outlawed these beautiful feathers, but no explanation is given as to why these trimmings are outlawed. No matter what her training may have been, I cannot imagine any girl or woman being able to wear a hat thus trimmed, day in and day out, with no thought for the story behind her feathers, once she has read that story, and it is to reach that class that neglect the magazines that I am sending you the inclosed page, with the hope that one of "you-all" will make use of it and not bury it in the W.P.B. The mother instinct is in us all, good and bad alike, and it is to that instinct I suggest you make your appeal. I am no differently constituted than other women, yet I never see or read of aigrettes or osprey plumes, but the horror of them as personal adornment grips me afresh.

AN AWFUL SLAUGHTER.

I am an American by birth and breeding, and a Canadian by marriage and habitation, but above all I am a woman intensely interested (not curious, please) in what the world is doing, and if I have not bored you I may write again.
"DER BESUCHER."

* * *

I am glad to receive such communications as the above, for the idea of this column is to have a place where "Our Folks" can meet to talk about the things that appeal to them, and have published ideas that may be of common interest to us all. Perhaps I do not feel my responsibility sufficiently, but can assure my correspondent that, to some extent at least, I am aware of it. And I am also proud to say that our Editor is broad-minded enough to be glad of any article on any page of The Advertiser that contains such a human appeal as the one you inclose. I cannot print it word for word, but quote from it at length.

* * *

TRAGEDY OF THE EGRET.

"Those feathers," said the man who had bored deep into the heart of things, "are what are called 'aigrettes.' That means that they were torn from the living, quivering body of a white heron—torn from her at the season when she had but one idea: how she could make herself most attractive to the male heron. The aigrette is the heron's symbol of the nuptial season; it is plumage of her love instinct. Like that very girl over there, the white heron dons her prettiest clothes for the courting. That brilliant plumage continues to grow while the eggs are laid and hatched, and reaches its greatest beauty—its commercial value, if you please—at about the time the little ones begin to peck through the shells. It's then the man with the gun appears.

"Now the parental instinct—you men know this—is as strong in birds as it is in human beings. As a result the approach of a man with a gun doesn't operate to drive the mother heron from the nest and her young, as it would at other times, but, on the contrary, finds her there, just to help the baby herons.

"Ask any game warden. He'll tell you tales that will make your own blood boil—even you men—of finding hundreds of young birds starved to death in the nests; of wounded female herons, ravished and mangled, struggling to get back to the nests to die there with their little ones; of other birds hung up by their necks with the delicate love plumage ripped, skin and all, from the still quivering bodies."

"Hold on," said one of his hearers. "A feather dealer told me once that most of the aigrettes and paradise plumes are just picked up——"

He got no further. A cold, hard smile bent the lips of the world traveller. "Yes, we travellers know that tale. You talk to Meyer—A. H. Meyer, who lives, or did recently, down on Staten Island," was the reply. "Meyer used to collect bird plumes for the market himself; did for nine or ten years. Wait a minute. Let me read you what he says."

From an old, worn leather wallet the traveller took a letter, and, spreading it out, read:

"It is the custom to shoot the mother birds while the young were in the nests. A few of the feathers of the American egret—or large white heron—can be picked up in the morning about the breeding places, but these 'dead feathers' are only worth $3 an ounce, while the 'live feathers' are worth $15 an ounce. My work led me into every part of Venezuela and Colombia where these birds are found, and I have never discovered or heard tell of any breeding places that were guarded simply for the purpose of gathering the feathers from the ground. The story is absolutely without foundation and has simply been put forth for commercial reasons. The natives of the country, who do virtually all of the hunting for feathers, are most cruel and brutal. I have frequently seen them pull the plumes from the wounded birds, leaving the crippled creatures to die of starvation, unable to respond to the starving cries of their young. I have known them to tie and prop up wounded birds on the marsh where they would attract the attention of other birds flying by. These unfortunate living decoys are kept in that position until they die of their wounds or from the attacks of insects. I have seen the terrible red ants of that country actually eating out the eyes of the mangled yet still living birds."

"It's a pretty story—isn't it?—the story behind the aigrette a woman wears on her hat."

"But she doesn't know," someone suggested.

"That's just it," said the traveller, "for if she did there's not a woman in America who would deliberately permit herself to be made an accessory after the fact to murder."

"Do you mind if I write this all out?" asked the younger of the men across the table. "I'd like to see if I can get it published."

"Write it. I only hope you will get it printed," was the answer.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Advertiser Patterns

9667—A Simple, Stylish Design—Ladies' House Dress.

Suitable for gingham, galatea, chambrey, lawn, or percale, this model may also be developed in ratine, linen, or linen for more dressy wear. The fronts are cut low and a shawl collar finishes the neck. The skirt has a hem tuck at the centre back. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bustt measure. It requires five yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

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

ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Town .....

Province .....

Age (if child's or misses' patterns).....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose the above illustration, and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents, in case you in post-

COSTUMES WORN AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY BALL.

Two processions of fantastically-gowned guests were the chief features of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary Ball held recently in Albert Hall, London. In one there was represented the aboriginal inhabitants of North America, the Elizabethan settlers, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Dutch, the French and the Quakers. In another procession Britannia was followed by representatives of all the British possessions. Some of the costumes worn are shown in the accompanying picture. They were especially designed for the occasion, and were worn by prominent social leaders.

The Horoscope

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914.

The early hours of this day are favorable for many important activities, but in the evening the influences are conducive to quarreling and misunderstanding, the astrologers believe. Neptune and the Sun are in benefic aspect until after sunset, when Mars and Jupiter are adverse.

Whatever makes for progress or enterprise should succeed under this configuration. The sway is a beneficent one for large plans and important ventures.

If it is desirable to obtain the support or advice of persons who wield financial or political power, initiative should be taken while the stars are posited as they are during the late afternoon.

The rule is held as particularly fortunate for candidates for public office. They should benefit by the leading of the stars, which today are believed to encourage advancement and to enable ambitious men to win through the force of personality.

There is a sinister sign for one or two officials who hold places of great distinction. The President of the United States also may have to meet enemies.

Sea voyages are subject to a happy omen today. This moon and next probably will be exceedingly fortunate for those who travel. The evil influences which were predicted as presaging terrible disasters and shipwreck is said to be withdrawn, under the present planetary guidance, but there is a prophecy of activity in foreign navies and loss of life on warships.

Mars is in a place interpreted as threatening to San Francisco and the Pacific coast. Serious difficulty with a foreign nation, or a race war on American soil appears to be foreshadowed.

Constantinople will be the centre of much unrest and internal trouble, while disagreement with other powers is probable.

China will suffer from wholesale loss of life. In the northern part of the country earthquakes probably will cause widespread panic. There is little indication of general peace, but shipping and other transportation facilities will be extended successfully.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not lend money or engage in any speculation the coming year. They have the prognostication of prosperity and happiness. Care of the health is enjoined.

Children born on this day probably will enjoy a life that is successful. They may be quick-tempered, but they are likely to be generous and lovable. The are subjects of Leo, the sign ruled by the sun.

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CLIP THIS OUT

Youth is eminently the fittest season for establishing habits of industry. —DR. FARR.

The weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race. —RUSKIN.

The tunic skirt is the skirt of the season. The tunic is but a few inches shorter than the underskirt, and it falls in graceful folds from a gathered top.

Street skirts are worn very short; many smart women wear them to about where the shoe top would be if high shoes were worn.

Harold MacGrath's New Story

Parrot & Co.

Copyright, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Martha searched but found no suitable reply. One thing she felt keenly, a feverish impatience for the boat to reach Singapore, where Elsa's folly must surely end. She believed that she saw more clearly into the future than Elsa. Someone would talk, and in that strange inscrutable fashion scandal has of reaching the ends of the earth, the story would eventually arrive home; and there, for all professions of friendship, it would find admittance. No door is latched when scandal knocks. Over here they were very far from home, and it was natural that Elsa should view her conduct leniently. Martha readily appreciated that it was all harmless, to be expressed by a single word, whim. But Martha herself never acted upon impulse; she first questioned what the world would say. So run the sheep.

For years Martha had discharged her duties, if mechanically, yet with a sense of pleasure and serenity. At this moment she was as one pushed unexpectedly to the brink of a precipice, over which the slightest mis-step would topple her. The world was out of joint. Shockingly bad wishes flitted through her head. Each wish aimed at the disposal, imaginary, of course, of Warrington; by falling overboard, by being seized with one of the numerous plagues, by having a deadly fracas with one of those stealthy Lascars.

"I wish we had gone to Italy," she remarked finally.

"It would not have served my purpose in the least. I should have been dancing and playing bridge and going to operas. I should have had no time for thinking."

"Thinking!" Martha elevated her brows with an air that implied that she greatly doubted this statement.

"Yes, thinking. It is not necessary that I should mope and shut myself up in a cell, Martha, in order to think. I have finally come to the end of my doubts, if that will gratify you. From now on you may rely upon one thing, to a certainty."

Martha hesitated to put the question. "I am not going to marry Arthur. He is charming, graceful, accomplished; but I want a man. I should not be happy with him. I can twist him too easily around my finger. I admit that he exercises over me a certain indefinable fascination; but when he is out of sight it amounts to the sum of all this doddering and doubting. It is probable that I shall make an admirable old maid. Wisdom has its disadvantages. I might be very happy with Arthur, were I not so wise." She smiled again at the reflection in the mirror. "Now, let us go and astonish the natives."

There was a mild flutter of eyelids as she sat down beside Warrington and began to chatter to him in Italian. He made a brave show of following her, but became hopelessly lost after a few minutes. Elsa spoke fluently; twelve years had elapsed since his last visit to Italy. He admitted his confusion, and thereafter it was only occasionally that she brought the tongue into the conversation. This diversion, which she employed mainly to annoy her neighbors, was, in truth, the very worst thing she could have done. They no longer conjectured; they assumed.

Warrington was too strongly dazzled by her beauty tonight to be mentally keen or to be observing as was his habit. He never spoke to his neighbor; he had eyes for none but Elsa, under whose spell he knew that he would remain while he lived. He was nothing to her—he readily understood. She was restless and lonely, and he amused her. So be it! He believed that there could not be an unhappier, more unfortunate man than himself. To have been betrayed by the one he had loved, second to but one, and to have this knowledge thrust upon him after all these years, was evil enough; but the nadir of his misfortunes had been reached by the appearance of this unreadable young woman. Of what use to warn her against herself, or against the possible, nay, probable misconstruction that would be given their unusual friendship? Craig would not be idle with his tales. And why had she put on all this finery tonight? To subjugate him?

"You are not listening to a word I am saying."

"I beg your pardon. But I warned you that my Italian was rusty." He pulled himself together.

"But I have been rattling away in English!"

"And I have been wool-gathering."

"Not at all complimentary to me."

"It is because I am very unhappy; it is because Tantalus and I are brothers."

"You should have the will to throw off these moods."

"My moods, as you call them, are not like hats and coats."

"I wish I could make you forget."

"On the contrary, the sight of you makes memory all the keener."

He had never spoken like that before. It subdued her, made her regret that she had surrendered to a vanity that was without aim or direction. Farthest from her thought was conquest of the man. She did not wish to hurt him. She was not a coquette.

After dinner he did not suggest the usual promenade. Instead he excused himself and went below.

They arrived at Penang early on Monday morning. Elsa decided that Warrington should take her and Martha on a pesonally-conducted tour of the pretty town. As they left for shore he produced a small, beautiful blue feather. He gave it to Elsa with the compliments of Rajah; and she stuck it in the pugree of her helmet.

"This is not from the dove of peace."

"Its arch enemy, rather," he laughed. "I wish I had the ability to get as furious as that bird. It might do me a world of good."

"How long is it since you were here?"

"Four years," he answered without enthusiasm. He would not have come ashore at all but for the fact that Elsa had ordered the expedition.

There was no inclination to explore the shops, so they hired a landau and rode about town, climbed up to the quaint temple in the hills, and made a tour of the botanical gardens.

"Isn't it delicious!" murmured Elsa, taking in breaths of the warm, spice-laden air. Since her visit to the wonderful gardens at Kandy, in Ceylon, she had found a new interest in plants and flowers.

She thoroughly enjoyed the few hours on land, even to the pow-wow Warrington had with the unscrupulous driver, who, at the journey's end, substituted one price for another, despite his original bargain. It was only a matter of two shillings, but Warrington stood firm. It had of necessity become a habit with him to haggle and then to stand firm upon the bargain made. There had been times when half an hour's haggling had meant breakfast or no breakfast. It never entered into his mind what Elsa's point of view might be. The average woman would have called him over-thrifty. All this noise over two shillings! But to Elsa it was only the opening of another door into this strange man's character. What others would have accepted as penuriousness she recognized as a sense of well-balanced justice. Most men, she had found, were afflicted with the vanity of spending, and permitted themselves to be imposed on rather than have [illegible] to them. Arthur would have paid the [illegible] stood on the pier wrangling.

As they waited for the tender that was to convey them back to the ship, Elsa saw a powerful middle-aged man, gray-haired, hawk-faced, steep-eyed, watching her companion intently. Then his boring gaze travelled over her, from her canvas shoes to her helmet. There was something so baldly appraising in the look that a flush of anger surged to her cheeks. The man turned and said something to his companion, who shrugged and smiled. Impatiently Elsa tugged at Warrington's sleeve.

"Who is that man over there by the railing?" she asked in a very low voice. "He looks as if he knew you."

(To Be Continued.)

A quick way to clean currants when making cakes is to put the fruit into a colander with a sprinkling of flour, and rub it round a few times with your hand. It is surprising how quickly the stalks are separated and come through the small holes.

If an iron is allowed to get red-hot, it will never retain the heat as well again. The flat-iron is badly abused if allowed to stand on the range and in a dusty place. Irons should be put away to cool as soon as done with, and then kept in a cool place away from dust till wanted again.

Sentiment's Pulmotor.

by Nixola Greeley-Smith

Woman's soul is too high a price to pay for board and lodging.

* * *

Nature has always married the wise man to the fool, has always blessed the weedings of the Beauty and the Beast.

* * *

Any fool can get a divorce, but it takes intelligence to stay married.

* * *

While faith has been preached and charity practiced in all ages, the gospel of hope has been left to patent-medicine advertisements.

* * *

Truth is more romantic than fiction, and commonplace women in real life perform deeds of valor from which the bravest heroines of fiction might recoil.

* * *

Women now are in a melting pot of their own—old standards are melting away in the fiery furnace of necessity.

Tomorrow's Meals

BREAKFAST.
STEWED CHERRIES
BACON AND POTATO OMELET
GEMS. COFFEE.

DINNER.
CHICKEN PIE
CREAMED POTATOES, GREEN PEAS.
CUSTARD SOUFFLE.

SUPPER.
TOMATO AND CUCUMBER SALAD
RIPE RASPBERRIES, CREAM
GOLD CAKE. TEA.

Bacon and Potato Omelet.—Cut three slices of bacon in tiny dice and fry until crisp; add to fat and bacon dice, two cold boiled potatoes, cut in small cubes, and season with salt and pepper. Beat two eggs slightly, and pour over the bacon and potatoes. Cook until eggs are set, then fold like an omelet and serve.

Custard Souffle.—Rub two scant tablespoonfuls butter to a cream, add two tablespoonfuls flour, and pour in gradually one-half pint hot milk. Cook eight minutes in a double boiler, stirring often. Separate yolks and whites of four eggs. Beat yolks with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add to milk and set away to cool. Thirty minutes before serving, beat whites very stiff, fold them lightly into custard, bake in a buttered dish in moderate oven.

OLD SONGS AND POEMS

JENNIE'S DOOR.

My pathway through the meadow ran,
Where divers tones sweet chorus made;
The meadow-lark his plaint retold,
The bumble-bee his trombone played;
But not on bird or bee my thoughts;
My heart with joy was running o'er;
For well I knew that well-worn path
Would bring me soon to Jennie's door.

I hastened down the woodland path,
Unheeding every devious turn;
Beneath the mighty maple trees,
Among the nodding, feathery fern,
Unseeing, I the way pursued,
Nor paused its beauties to explore,
For well I knew this winding course
Would bring me soon to Jennie's door.

Long years have come and gone since then,
And time my feet has widely led
Through many strange and winding ways
Where weeds and thorns were thickly spread.
Yet now, when lower dips the sun,
I hasten as I did of yore
To tread with lightened steps the path
That leads to mine and Jennie's door.

About Women

Letters received from Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, the celebrated Siberian exile known to thousands of Russians as "Babooshka" or grandmother indicate that she has been, or is about to be, transferred from her prison at Irkutsk so some penal settlement near the arctic circle, probably Nijny Kolymsk, near the point where that Kolymsk river enters the Arctic ocean.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, has made public a postcard from Mrs. Breshkovsky, written in expectation of such an event. It reads:

"In a few days the first party of convicts will start for the north. I have not been told whether I am to be included in it, but as everything is possible, I want to forewarn you not to worry in case you should not hear from me for a longer time than usual. During these last few weeks I have been so well fed, thanks to my kind friends, that I feel strong enough to endure the longest possible journey. The summer is short here, but it makes people young all the same, and if I spend it in the open air I shall be ready to meet the winter, however severe."

Mrs. Breshkovsky, who is seventy years old, was exiled to Siberia for life for her activity in preaching revolution. For a time she was kept under strict surveillance at Kirensk. A few months ago she attempted to escape and for this was imprisoned at Irkutsk, until she could be transported to a more remote penal settlement. She made a tour of the United States about six years ago.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the federal children's bureau, is responsible for the statement that the United States can learn many lessons from New Zealand on the keeping alive of babies. New Zealand's infant mortality rate is lower than that of any other country, and is but half the size of the estimated American rate. The registration of births in the United States is so incomplete that no figures for the country as a whole can be quoted; but, taking as a basis for comparison the deaths of infants under one year for every 100 births New Zealand had a rate of 5.1 for 1912, while the rate for 1910 for New York was 12.9; Connecticut, 12.7; Massachusetts, 13.1; New Hampshire, 14.6; and Rhode Island, 15.8. Much of the credit for the small death rate is said to be due to the activities of the New Zealand society for the health of women and children, a society which is not only supervised by the Government, but which receives financial aid from it. New Zealand has had full suffrage since 1893.

READY TO FINISH GARMENTS.

Perhaps the nicest summer work for the woman who likes pretty lingerie is a supply of the stamped garments which only require embroidering to finish them. The bride-to-be is especially eager for this sort of work, which combines business and pleasure. Kimono night gowns, dainty negligee sacques, boudoir caps and more intimate garments come in fine nainsook and the dainty scalloping and small conventional tracings go very easily when once under way.

Charming work aprons and frocks for small children also come ready made except for the embroidery finish, and as this is the expensive part of the ready-made garment and most women prefer hand-embroidery to even the best machine work there is a great demand for this "ready-to-finish" sewing.

Roses of tawny orange, the tango color, are now made of silk for corsage wear. An open bloom is made, almost flat.

* * *

Have you seen the new beaded heel? Little tiny beads of different color are used side by side. For instance, two shades of pink and white, or blue, yellow and white.

DRYGOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

Kingsmills

Attractive Prices On Towels, Quilts, Etc.

Here are extra values that will sell out quickly, so if you want to benefit, come early!

Huck Towels.... 25¢ pair
Huck Towels, 20 x 40 inches at ..... 20¢ each
Large Huck Towels ..... 25¢ each
Special Quilts, 72 x 80 inches, at $1.25
Size 72 x 100 inches, $1.50
Special Marseilles Quilts at $2.50
Special 2-yard wide Sheetings ..... 25¢ yard
Bath Mats, 75¢, $1 and $1.50.

THE QUALITY STORE.

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Famous for Gloves, Hosiery and Corsets.

Main & Collyer

Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes, fancy, 15c lb., 2 lbs. for 25c
Tomatoes, field grown, lb.....10c
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Green Peas in pod, with mint, lb., 10c, 3 lbs. for 25c
New Potatoes, with mint, peck 40c
Vegetable Marrows, each 10c
Cucumbers, medium 7c, small 5c
Celery, White Plume, head 5c
Wax Beans, lb. 6c
New Cabbage, large 7c, small 4c
Lettuce, Onions, Carrots, Beets, Watercress, Radishes, Parsley, Mint, bunch 4c, 3 for 10c
Pickling Beets, peck 40c
Table Beets, peck 15c
Onions, large white, peck.....40c
Carrots, peck 20c

Orders received from 7 a.m. to noon delivered same afternoon; noon to 6 p.m., following morning.
Minimum charge 25c. Mail orders solicited.
Telephone 2831. P. O. Box 275.

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Send them to us. By our new process we launder and comb them, leaving the nap as long and soft as when new. Our process is perfectly sanitary.

Parisian Laundry

Phones 558-559.

J. CHIERA, Manager.
91c-wty

A DROP IN Tungsten Lamps

If you are in need of any electric lamps, come and see the CELEBRATED CONDUR Tungsten Lamp, in 25, 40 and 60 watts. Sold everywhere at 35c each. Our price, 29c each. Every lamp guaranteed. Come and get your supply.

H. WOLF & SONS
Electrical Department,
263-265 DUNDAS STREET,
South side, near Wellington street.

Wightman and Von Schilroth

440 Park Avenue,

will sell, while they last, a few pieces of imported embroidered robed patterns at Ten Dollars Each

ywt

We Express Parcels

to any point in Canada. Goods called for and delivered to any point in city.
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING AND DYE WORKS.
755 Dundas Street. ywt Phone 1959

New Flowered Crepes, 15c

White grounds, with floral effects, in white, sky and mauve, 27 inches wide, suitable for waists, dresses or trimming.

ARTHUR'S
LONDON EAST zxt PHONE 3513

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Dainty picnic lunches prepared. Give us your order. Satisfaction always.

Victoria Home Bake Shop
MRS. BAXTER. MISS WILLETS.
570 Richmond Street. ywt

Tread-Easy Foot Powder

Keeps tired, aching feet off your mind. 25 cents.

W. R. LUTZ
North End Druggist. ywt

PANSHINE
KITCHEN MAGIC CLEANSER
LARGE SIFTER TOP TINS 10c

Ask ONLY and ALWAYS for
NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES
"The Chocolates that are Different."
ywt

THE ERIE YANKS ARE DEMONSTRATING THERE IS ONE OTHER TEAM IN THE LEAGUE BESIDES LONDON

And Just to Think the Shagmen Had To Go and Drop a Game Also---Tuff

INDIANS COULD NOT HIT BROWN AND ERIE SCORED A SHUT-OUT

Ben Beebe Pitched a Beautiful Game, But Did Not Have the Luck—Brilliant Catches by Dunn, Whitcraft and Reidy Were Features.

[BY BERT PERRY.]

This Erie team is showing us Londoners a little variety. It isn't often that a team can walk in here and wallop the Indians a couple of times in succession, but Mr. O'Neil's Yankees did that very thing. This used to be a favorite habit of a ball club known as the Saints, but after they managed to overcome that little diversion, in steps the American invader. The Tecumps have been winning a lot of games lately, and a couple of games lost is neither here or there. Besides, you know, you can get too much of a good thing, and variety is the spice of life. A little variety, that's all; a little variety.

Brown Was a Pussle.

The second straight defeat in the local baseball bazaar at the hands of the Gygli Gringos was meted out to us yesterday afternoon before a large gathering of ladies. It isn't often that we let the ladies sit out there for a whole afternoon and not give them a lot of things to root for, but that is what happened yesterday. A tall pitching specimen, who answers to the monicker of "Buster" Brown, but whose real name is Percy Brown, or Clarence Brown, or something like that, simply wouldn't let this London team score a run off him. Why, the mean thing would only let us get one man as far as third base. Perfectly horrid of him, really. And he was awfully stingy with his hits also. The London boys only managed to get four safe knocks off him, and what are four little measly hits when there isn't anybody on the bases. The final score was 2 to 0.

Beebe Was Good, Also.

Ben Beebe, the beautiful blonde, was pitching for London, and if it hadn't been for Mr. Brown and a couple of other things Ben might have added another win to his already fat list. Beebe pitched good enough ball to win nine out of every ten games, but when the team behind you isn't able to coax a few tallies out of the opposing hurler what are you going to do? Why, all you got to do is lose, unless you are lucky enough to keep the other team from scoring until darkness or rain or something else comes along and halts the pastime. Beebe was quite a mystery to the Yankees pretty near all through but the breaks in the game were against him. In the second inning, the game was practically won when Frank Gygli singled to left and was sacrificed to second. An infield out, Bierbauer to Beebe at first base, put the Erie manager on third, and he scored on a dinky hit by Petie Behan. Beebe nearly got Behan's drive but it bounced out of his hands, and Gygli scored before Whitcraft could recover it.

Dunn's Great Catch.

The only other tally of the game was scored in the seventh. In this inning Beebe took a brief wild spell, when he let Gygli get a life on four wide ones, and Harris managed to stand near enough to a wide throw to have it tick his uniform. He was also given a base. Patton laid down a nice bunt and everybody was safe, Mullin and Beebe each expecting the other to field it. Petie Behan then came through with a long fly to left that Joe Dunn made a beautiful catch on. Joe had to back up nearly to the fence and he just managed to spear the ball with one hand. It was a great piece of work. Gygli scored on it easily, no player in the world being equal to the task of throwing a man out at the plate as far away as that.

Whitty and Reidy Make Good Catches.

The game was marked by some particularly brilliant fielding on the part of both teams. There was considerable hitting to the outfielders. The Erie outfield alone had eight putouts, while London had half as many. In the third inning, Ray Whitcraft, who was back in the game at his old position at short after some days' absence, jumped into the air and cut off a hit by Scott that would likely have resulted in a run, Dawson being on second at the time. Whitty pulled the drive down with his gloved hand. It was a fine stab. In the fourth inning quite an argument ensued over a phenomenal catch by Cy Reidy. Gygli drove one to rightfield and Cy ran in on it and just managed to get it with his bare hand before it hit the ground. In making the catch, the London rightfielder lost his balance and turned a somersault, but he came up with the ball in his hand and there appeared to be little doubt that he had made the catch. Umpire Billy Lush asked Umpire Bedford for his opinion of the play, and after a consultation, Bedford called Gygli out, both umpires apparently believing that Reidy had made the catch. The Erie players protested the decision fiercely, and Gygli forgot himself for the moment and used some heated words, but it was all over in a minute. The decision stood. It was a remarkable catch, and the London player got a great hand for it. Joe Dunn got the next put-out in much the same manner, only Joe took Harris' liner a little higher than Cy did, and Joe did not fall.

London Had Chances to Score.

London had very few chances to score. In the second inning Lamy got a life when Brown did not cover first quick enough after Gygli had taken Lamy's grounder, and Reidy was hit on the back. Mullin bunted, but Lamy apparently mistook the signal, as he got a late start for third and was caught when Brown threw to Scott. Snyder fanned and Whitcraft was thrown out. In the third, Joe Dunn walked after two were out, and stole second and third when Cooper dropped the ball. The play at third base was close, but Dunn managed to slide into the bag before Scott touched him. In the fourth Cy Reidy connected for a single to left after Lamy had flied to Colligan. Mullin hit a fly to Harris in right field, and Cy was doubled off first base when he ran to second on the hit. It was not Reidy's fault, as he depended upon Osborne, who was coaching the initial sack, to tell him where the hit went, but the spare catcher apparently did not do so, and Cy kept on running. Snyder got a hit in the fifth but overslid second and was out on an attempted steal. Whitcraft singled in the eighth with one down, but Beebe fanned and Linneborn flied out to Harris.

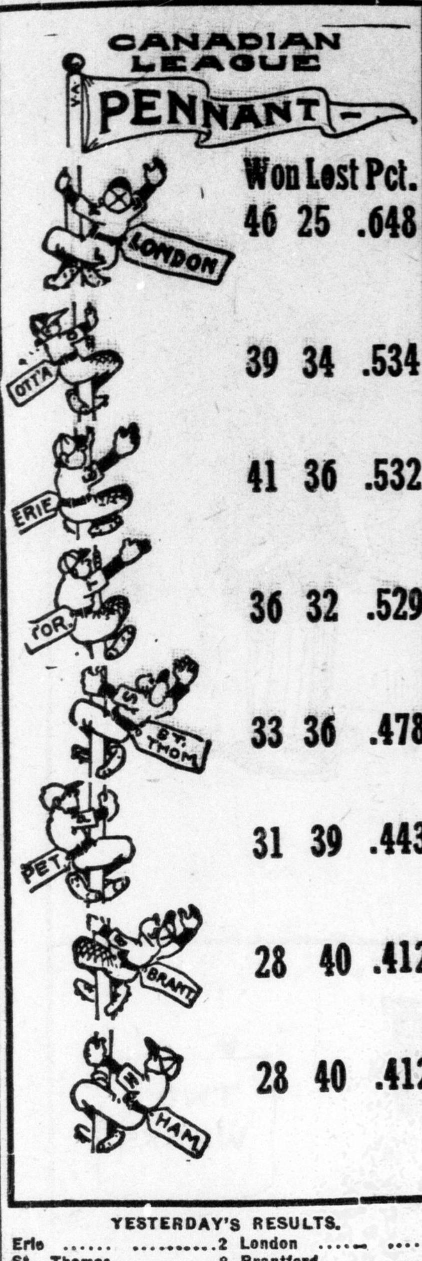
WHATS TWO, ANYWAY

ERIE.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Dawson, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Scott, 3b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Colligan, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Gygli, 1b	3	2	1	10	0	0
Harris, rf	2	0	0	3	1	0
Patton, 2b	4	0	2	1	1	0
Behan, ss	2	0	1	0	3	0
Cooper, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Brown, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	28	2	7	27	11	0

LONDON.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Linneborn, 3b	4	0	0	4	1	0
Dunn, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Bierbauer, 1b	4	0	0	8	1	0
Lamy, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Reidy, rf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mullin, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	8	2	0
Whitcraft, ss	3	0	1	1	2	0
Beebe, p	3	0	0	1	6	0
Totals	29	0	4	26	13	0

By innings— R.H.E.
Erie ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 0
London ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0

Summary — Stolen bases — Dunn 2, Dawson. Sacrifice hits—Behan, Harris. Sacrifice fly — Behan. Two-bagger — Dawson. First on balls—Off Brown 1, off Beebe 1. Struck out—By Brown 3, by Beebe 7. Left on bases—Erie 5, London 4. Double play—Harris to Gygli. Hit by pitcher—By Brown (Reidy), by Beebe 2 (Harris, Scott). Time—1:38. Umpires — Bedford and Lush.



	Won	Lost	Pct.
LONDON	46	25	.648
OTTA	39	34	.534
ERIE	41	36	.532
TOR.	36	32	.529
ST. THOM	33	36	.478
PET	31	39	.443
BRANT	28	40	.412
HAM	28	40	.412

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Erie ....2 London 0
St. Thomas ......8 Brantford 1
Hamilton ....4 Peterboro 1
Toronto ....8 Ottawa 3

GAMES TODAY.

Erie at London; Brantford at St. Thomas; Toronto at Ottawa; Peterboro at Hamilton.

GAMES SUNDAY.

London at Erie; Toronto at Ottawa.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	43	32	.624	St. Louis	44	42	.512
Boston	48	40	.545	Chicago	44	43	.506
Washington	48	40	.535	New York	35	39	.473
Detroit	47	42	.528	Cleveland	29	58	.333

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

New York at Chicago; Washington at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Detroit; Bostaon at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
New York	50	32	.610	Boston	40	44	.476
Chicago	50	37	.575	Philadelphia	37	46	.446
St. Louis	48	41	.539	Pittsburg	37	46	.446
Cincinnati	39	47	.458	Brooklyn	35	45	.438

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Pittsburg .... 3 Philadelphia 2
Only one game scheduled.

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Baltimore	58	31	.652	Newark	40	43	.482
Rochester	53	37	.590	Toronto	40	46	.465
Providence	48	38	.558	Montreal	32	55	.368
Buffalo	50	40	.556	Jersey City	28	59	.422

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Baltimore ....1 Toronto 0
Providence ....5 Montreal 3
Buffalo ....3 Newark 1
Jersey City .....0-5 Rochester 8-1

GAMES TODAY.

Jersey City at Rochester; Newark at Buffalo; Providence at Montreal; Baltimore at Toronto.

GAMES SUNDAY.

Providence at Montreal.
Only one game scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	50	36	.581	Buffalo	39	40	.494
Indianapolis	45	37	.549	Kansas City	38	48	.442
Baltimore	46	38	.548	St. Louis	37	51	.420
Brooklyn	43	36	.544	Pittsburg	35	47	.420

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Brooklyn ....5 Chicago 4
Pittsburg ....5 Indianapolis 0
Baltimore ....4 St. Louis 0
Kansas City .....6-13 Buffalo 3-3

GAMES TODAY.

Kansas City at Buffalo; Chicago at Brooklyn; Indianapolis at Pittsburg; St. Louis at Baltimore.

GAMES SUNDAY.

No games scheduled.

HERE'S A BUNDLE OF FREAK THINGS, FANS; SOME FUNNY THINGS HAPPEN IN BASEBALL

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

We had a fanning match and the talk turned to freak games. Mordecai Brown was telling of the recent game at St. Louis.

"That beat them all" laughed Brownie. "I was working against Tom Seaton and both of us were going pretty well. We went into the twelfth inning. I had been feeling tired, but the air was cooler and I started feeling all right. Suddenly they started slamming the ball. Nothing I could do would stop them. They hit anything and everything and piled up seven runs. The last two men struck out on purpose to finish the game before darkness.

"We came to bat to end it up a hurry and started hitting. We couldn't hit the ball where it wouldn't go safe. We made eight runs off Seaton and had two men on bases with only one out when we scored the winning run. No one could explain it."

One of the freakiest games was one played in Boston when Stivetts was a great pitcher. He had held the opposing team to one fluke hit for eight innings and struck out the first two men in the ninth. The score was 7 to 0 in favor of Boston and suddenly the other team started hitting Stivetts, and eleven successive hits went either over or against the fences—and Boston was beaten 9 to 7.

Orvie Overall had something of that sort happen to him. It was possible to explain that. Chicago had the game won 7 to 2 in the last half of the eighth Overall was merely breezing along, and lobbing the ball up for the Braves to hit and finish up the game.

He jerked a ball underhanded, something snapped in his arm near the elbow, and Boston was within one run of a tie and had the bases filled before Chance got a pitcher warmed up and rescued Overall. Overall never was a good pitcher after that; the arm was damaged permanently and could not regain its strength.

One of the most peculiar games ever played was between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs several years ago, when the Cubs were at their best. They made five runs in the first inning which seemed to settle the question. King Cole started the game. He passed three, hit one, then passed another and Chance, furious, rushed at him, raving and calling him names and chased him off the field. Lurid Lou Richie replaced him, passed three batters, hit one, hit another and passed another before Chance, who by that time was frothing, chased him to the club house and sent Reulbach in. St. Louis tied the score and had two bases before a man hit the ball, and Reulbach went in, cleaned up with a wild pitch, issued a couple of passes, and finally the Cards were stopped after they had made eight runs.

When Richie reached the club house he found big Cole sitting on a bench, weeping mournfully.

"Did you hear what he called me?" wailed Cole. "He called me a big, yellow, four-flushing minor league idiot."

"Cheer up, King," said Richie joyously. "He just told me I was a bigger, yellower, rottener four-flush than you ever dared be."

Have you been watching this Indianapolis Federal League Club? It is coming and it is playing a lot of baseball. Bill Phillips and Charlie Carr are working wonders with their raw material and the club is playing a lot of brainy inside ball, besides hitting. Kauff, the young outfielder, promises to become one of the greatest of the finds this season. All around the Fed circuit they are talking of him, and several managers declare he is the best young player who has been developed this year in any of the leagues. He certainly looks sweet, both at bat, and on the tow paths.

Reisling Or Steiger Will Pitch Against Morse Off Erie Today

Bobby Heck Is Being Saved For Sunday Game In Erie---Ottawa Here For Four Games At End Of The Week.

"Doc" Reisling will in all probability pitch the third game of the Erie-London series at Tecumseh Park this afternoon. "Doc" has not pitched a game of ball for some time owing to the fact that he has been filling in at second base, while Whitcraft was out with his injured back. Now that Whitty is back in the game again, "Doc" will resume pitching. Heinie Steiger is also a likely choice for today, and he will go in if anything happens to keep "Doc" out of it.

Heck Pitches Sunday.

Boby Heck will pitch the first game in Erie on Sunday. Fololwing this game he will leave for Buffalo, where he will meet Mrs. Heck. He may also pay a short visit to his home in Syracuse. He will join the London team next Wednesday at Buffalo and return to London with it.

Morse will in all probability be Manager Gygli's choice of pitchers this afternoon. The Yankees' pitching staff is going god at present, and Morse is one of the best heavers of the club.

Ottawa Here Next Week.

When the London team returns home from Erie next Thursday, it will meet Frank Shaughnessy and his Senators in a four-game series at Tecumseh Park. This will be the Shagmen's first appearance here since early in the spring, when only one game was played, two being postponed owing to rains. One of these postponed games will be worked off in the coming series, a double-header being played next Saturday. This will be one of the most important series of the season here.

PIRATES WON INITIAL GAME FROM PHILLIES

McQuillan Allowed Losers But Four Scattered Hits.

LOBERT WAS INJURED

When He Was Hit on the Side of the Face by a Pitched Ball.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Pittsburg beat Philadelphia today by a score of 3 to 2, McQuillan allowing only four hits. Paskert received a base on balls in the first inning and Lobert was hit on the side of the face by a pitched ball. He fell bleeding at the side of the plate, and Tincup ran for him. Paskert scored on Magee's single, and Tincup scored on a single by Luderus. Pittsburg scored one run in the first inning on a single and triple. They made two more runs in the third inning on Kafora's single, a wild throw by Luderus on McQuillen's bunt, and a three-base hit by Mensor. Lobert's injury is not serious, but six stitches were required to close the gash in his cheek. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Burns, 2,3	3	0	1	2	0
Paskert, cf	3	1	0	1	0
Beccker, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Lobert, 3	0	0	0	0	0
1Tincup..	0	1	0	0	0
Irelan, 2	3	0	0	2	3
Magee, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Luderus, 1	4	0	1	7	1
Martin, s	3	0	0	2	4
2Cravath..	1	0	0	0	0
Killifer, c	3	0	1	4	1
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Totals.	30	2	4	24	11

PITTSBURG.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Mensor, r	2	0	1	3	0
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Leond, 3	4	1	2	1	1
Wagner, s	4	0	3	1	4
McCty, 2	3	0	0	0	5
Koney, 1	4	0	1	16	2
Kelly, cf.	3	0	1	0	1
Kafora, c	3	1	1	5	2
McQlan, p	3	1	0	1	7
Totals.	30	3	9	27	22

1Ran for Lobert in first.
2Batted for Martin in ninth.

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

Summary—Errors—Luderus, Leonard. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Magee. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Three-baggers — Wagner, Mensor. Two-bagger—Leonard. First on balls—Off Mayer 3, McQuillen 3. Struck out—By Mayer 2, McQuillen 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia 5, Pittsburg 7. Double-plays—Paskert to Killifer; Ireland to Morton to Luderus. Wild pitch—Mayer. Passed ball — Kafora. First on errors—Philadelphia 1. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillen (Lobert). Time—1:37. Umpires—Hart and Rigler.

KEW BEACH RINK WON THE DOUBLES

Defeated Tillson and Manness of Thistles in Finals.

AYLMER BEATEN OUT

Lashbrook and Nightingale Won Consolation From Booker and Montieth.

The W. O. B. A. tourney was wound up yesterday afternoon, when the finals in both the Scotch doubles matches were played. The first prize in the Scotch doubles was won by the Kew Beach pair, Nicholls and Goforth, who defeated Tillson and Manness, of London Thistles Club.

The consolation prize was won by Lashbrook and Nightingale, of London Thistles, who defeated Booker and Montieth, of Aylmer. The scores were as follows:

SCOTCH DOUBLES, FIRST MATCH.

Semi-Finals.

London Thistles. London Thistles.
Manness Farrow
Tillson, sk. ..... 8 Huyck, sk. 7
Kew Beach. London Thistles.
Nicholls Evans
Goforth, sk. ....11 Loveless, sk. 9

Finals.

Kew Beach. London Thistles.
Nicholls Manness
Goforth, sk. ....11 Tillson, sk. 7

SCOTCH DOUBLES, SECOND MATCH.

Semi-Finals.

London Thistles. London Thistles.
Lashbrook Laur
Nightingale, sk... 8 Backus, sk. 7
Aylmer. Buffalo.
Booker Jury
Monteith, sk. ... 8 McCutcheon, sk.. 7

Finals.

London Thistles. Aylmer.
Lashbrook Booker
Nightingale, sk..13 Monteith, sk. ... 6

The Seal That's Real 182 Dundas St.
Semi-ready Tailoring

TILBURY BALL TEAM REFUSED TO FINISH LEAMINGTON GAME

Got in Wrong With Fans by Continually Kicking.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LEAMINGTON, July 24.—The most unsatisfactory game of ball ever played on the local diamond resulted in a tie this afternoon, between Leamington and Tilbury.

Local fans dubbed the visitors the finest aggregation of kickers that ever attempted to play ball. They began to kick from the first ball and kept it up as long as they played, no matter whether it was their own umpire or Leamington's.

Odette, their manager, led, and he was ably supported by his players. He became so offensive that Chief of Police Lamarsh took a hand and threatened to remove him from the field, and the catcher used language to the umpire that would prohibit him playing upon any field.

The trouble is that the team is not a representation of Tilbury. Catcher Cole was a Cleveland player. The pitcher was from Wallaceburg and the balance with a few exceptions are hired players from Detroit and other cities. The game was a most disagreeable one to the large attendance, who are accustomed to good, clean, gentlemanly ball. Outside of this, it was well played.

Fry pitched with his usual steadiness. The feature of the game was a home run by Hillier, which unfortunately was made when there was no one on bases, and a two-bagger by Dixon.

The Tilburyites came to their climax in kicking in the last half of the eighth with eamington at bat, one man out and a man on third base.

The score by rights was 3 to 4 in favor of Leamington, but owing to an urgent kick the last run was disallowed, but, sure that Leamington was going to win, they refused to play any further, and they left the field. The following is the score:

By innings— R. H. E.
Leamington ...1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3 4 3
Tilbury ....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 6 3

Batteries—Fry and Dixon; Cole and McFadden.

Leamington got four hits off Cole and Tilbury six off Fry, but Cole gave eight bases on balls. It is not possible that Tilbury will ever again play on this diamond nor that a return game will be played.

HAMILTON BEAT PETERBORO.

PETERBORO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Blount, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Welsh, lf.	3	0	2	4	0
Dolan, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1
Rooney, r	3	0	0	1	0
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
King, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Fox, ss...	3	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c.	2	0	0	8	2
Sterling, p	3	0	1	0	0
1Miller ..	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	30	1	4	24	9

HAMILTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Cngam, 2	4	0	0	2	3
Corns, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Pendry, 3	3	1	0	1	1
Ivers, b.	3	1	1	7	1
White, lf	3	1	1	1	0
McGty, s	3	0	1	3	3
Bldwn, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Hafner, c	3	0	0	8	1
Clmnts, p	2	0	0	0	1
Totals.	29	4	6	27	10

1Batted for Sterling in ninth.

R.H.E.
Peterboro .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 3
Hamilton ......1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 6 3

Summary—Errors—King, Fox, Sterling, McGroarty 2, Haeffner. Left on bases—Peterboro 9, Hamilton 7. First base on errors—Peterboro 2, Hamilton 2. Stolen bases—Rooney, McGroarty, White. Two-base hits—Corns 2, Welsh. Three-base hit—Baldwin. Double-play—McGroarty to Cunningham to Ivers. Sacrifice hits—Welsh, Kelly, Clements, White. Struck out—By Sterling 7, Clements 7. Base on balls—Off Sterling 4, Clements 3. Hit by pitcher—By Clements (Fox). Passed balls—Haeffner 2. Umpire—Freeman. Time—1:55. Attendance—400.

REDS SHUT OUT LEAFS ERRORS THE REASON

TORONTO, July 24.—The Cincinnati National League team in an exhibition game defeated the Toronto Internationals by a score of 7 to 0. Palmero, the property of the New York Giants, pitched for the Leafs, but received poor support, there being eight errors behind him, all of which counted in the run-getting of the Reds. Score:

By innings R.H.E.
Toronto .. ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 8
Cincinnati ...3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—7 10 1

Batteries — Palmero and Kritchell; Lehr and Gonzales.

TOM L. HAYGARTH SAYS:
"Special Sale,
"25c Neckties.
"5c Collars.
"75c Negligee Shirts.
"$10 Semi-ready Suits.
"And many other attractive bargains."
The Semi-ready Store,
182 Dundas Street.

CANUCK TENNIS TEAM BEATEN BY AUSTRALIANS

MOUNT FOREST, Ill., July 24.—Australia's great tennis team, with Norman Brookes and Anthony Wilding as its mainstays, today earned the right to meet the German team at Pittsburg next week in the contest for the Davis cup. With a clean-cut victory over the Canadian doubles team, the Antipodeans made a clean sweep of the series. Today's match went to Brookes and Wilding in straight sets, as did their singles matches yesterday. The scores were, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

THE BISONS WON BOTH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The Bisons triumphed in minor and major league baseball here this afternoon. The locals defeated Newark in the opener by 3 to 1. In the second contest Buffalo defeated Detroit Americans in an exhibition contest by 8 to 7.

By innings R.H.E.
Buffalo ......0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 *—3 9 0
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—McConnell and Gilhooly; Lee and Heckinger.

Federal League

KANSAS CITY WON TWO.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Kansas City won a double header from Buffalo today, 6 to 3, and 13 to 5. All Buffalo pitchers looked alike to the visitors, Manager Schlafly using six in two games and putting seventeen men into the lineup of the second game, which lasted two hours and twenty-two minutes. Scores:

First Game.

By innings R.H.E.
Kansas City ..1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4—6 10 1
Buffalo ......2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 4

Batteries—Adams, Stone and Enzenroth; Shulz, Ford and Allen, Blair.

Second Game.

By innings R.H.E.
Kansas City..0 1 3 2 1 0 0 4 2—13 18 0
Buffalo .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—5 8 3

Batteries — Cullop and Easterly; Krapp, Moran, Brown, Woodman and Blair.

PITTSBURG MADE IT THREE STRAIGHT.

PITTSBURG, July 24. — Pittsburg made it three straight from the Indianapolis Federals today by defeating the visitors 5 to 4, in twelve innings. The winning run was scored on Jones' triple and a single by Lennox. Score:

By innings R.H.E.
Indianapolis ... 111 000 100 000—4 10 1
Pittsburg ...... 000 121 000 001—5 10 2

Batteries—Mullin, Billiard and Texter; Barger and Berry.

THIS YEAR'S SWATSMEN

See Who Are the Demons at the Bat Now

It's a light-hitting year in the National, and very few men are going above their usual gait. Those who seem to be, as it were, out-hitting themselves, are:

Brooklyn—Hummel.
Chicago—Phelan, Bresnahan.
New York—Grant.
Philadelphia—Byrne, Burns.
Pittsburg—Coleman.
St. Louis—J. Miller, Wingo.

ORIOLES BEAT LEAFS IN PITCHERS' BATTLE

Cottrell Held Canucks to Five Scattered Bingles.

HUSTLERS WON AND LOST

Onslow's Home Run Gave Providence Start That Reulted in Royals' Defeat.

TORONTO, July 24.—Cottrell beat Rogge in a pitcher's battle today, and Baltimore won the first game from Toronto with a 1 to 0 score. The Orioles scored their single tally in the fourth when Gleichman was hit, stole second and scored on Murray's single. Score:

BALTIMORE.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Carroll, r	4	0	1	1	0
Barws, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Ball, 2b..	4	0	0	0	0
Glchmn, 1	3	1	0	5	0
Parent, s	4	0	0	5	2
Murray, 3	4	0	1	5	0
Dunn, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
McAvoy, c	3	0	0	7	1
Cottrel, p	3	0	0	0	4
Totals.	31	1	4	27	7

TORONTO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Wilson, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Fitz, 2b	4	0	0	0	6
Pick, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Fisher, ss	3	0	1	0	3
Jordan, 1	4	0	1	15	0
O'Hara, cf	2	0	1	2	0
Sulvan, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Kelly, c.	4	0	1	6	2
Rogge, p	3	0	0	0	2
1Kritchell	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	30	0	5	27	14

By innings— R. H. E.
Baltimore .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0
Toronto ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1

Summary: Errors—Pick. Two-base Hits—Barrows. Sacrifice Hits — Barrows, Sullivan. Stolen Bases—Gleichmann, Pick. Double Plays—Cottrell to Parent to Gleichmann. Struck Out—By Cottrell 4, by Rogge 7. First Base on Balls—Off Cottrell 3. Left on Bases — Baltimore 6, Toronto 9. Hit by Pitcher —By Rogge 1, by Cottrell 2. Umpires—Finneran and Daly. Time—1:45.

HUSTLERS AND SKEETERS SPLIT A PAIR.

Rochester, N. Y., July 24.—The Hustlers and the Skeeters split even today, Rochester taking the first game 8 to 0 and Jersey City the second game, 5 to 1. Hoff, who was invincible in the first game, tried the "iron man" stunt in the second and failed. Scores:

First game— R. H. E.
Rochester .....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 x—8 11 0
Jersey City ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; A. Williams and Reynolds.

Second game— R. H. E.
Rochester .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 1
Jersey City ..0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0—5 11 0

Batteries—Hoff, Upham and Williams; Lugue and Tyler.

PROVIDENCE 5, MONTREAL 4.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Playing on the Montreal Athletic Association ground, Providence defeated the Royals 5 to 3. E. Onslow's home run with a man on bases gave Providence a flying start. Score:

By innings R.H.E.
Providence ... 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—5 8 2
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 5 2

Batteries—Mays and Kocher; Miller and Madden.

SAINTS FIND BRANTS EASIER THAN LONDON

Craven's Club Had No Trouble Beating Deneau's Crew.

REILLY WAS A PUZZLE

Chase Was Chased in Fourth, and Rube Deneau Finished the Game.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, Jluy 24.—The Saints looked a heap better today, and by some timely hitting annexed the first game of the series from Rube Deneau's Brants. Chase, the visiting twirler, was hit hard and retired at the end of the fourth, Deneau replacing him. Reilley twirled in splendid form, and filled his position nicely.

Saints Got Two in Third.

The locals got two runs in the third, Craven beat out an infield drive and Hadley singled. Kading's sacrifice fly scored Craven. Hadley counted when McNellis singled to left centre. They added four more in the next inning on Gillespie's triple, and singles by Inker, Reilley, Craven and Kading.

The sixth was fruitful of another. Craven led off with a swinging bunt and went to second on Lacroix's error, and took third on Hadley's sacrifice. Kading laid down a sacrifice bunt, squeezing him in. The last run came in the seventh. Inker hit for two bases, and scored on two infield outs.

Brants' Only Run.

The visitors got their only tally in the sixth. With one down Dudley got an infield hit, and was worked around on hits by Deneau and Fried.

A double-header will be played tomorrow.

BRANTFORD.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Long, lf..	4	0	0	4	0
Roth, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Dudley, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Deneau, 1	4	0	1	2	2
Barret, r	4	0	1	1	1
Fried, s.	4	0	2	4	1
Ostrich, 3	4	0	0	0	4
Lamond, c	3	0	0	2	1
Chase, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Lacroix, 1	1	0	0	8	0
Totals.	34	1	7	24	12

ST. THOMAS.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Kopp, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Craven, r	5	8	3	1	0
Hadley, s	4	1	4	1	2
Kading, 1	2	0	2	15	2
McNels, 2	5	0	2	3	3
Kustus, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Gilsple, 3	3	1	2	1	5
Inker, c	3	2	2	3	1
Reilly, p	4	1	1	2	4
Totals.	848	4	shrdlu		
Totals.	34	8	14	27	17

By innings R.H.E
Brantford ...0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 2
St. Thomas ..0 0 2 4 0 1 1 0 *—8 14 0

Summary — Errors — Rath, Lacroix. Two-base hits—McNellis, Inker. Three-base hits—Gillespie. Sacrifice hits—Inker, Hadley, Kading 2. Stolen bases —McNellis 2, Fried 2, Dudley. Left on bases—Brantford 6, St. Thomas 8. Struck out—By Case 1, by Reilly 1. Hits—Off Case 1 in 4, off Deneau 3 in 4. Bases on balls—Off Case 1, off Deneau 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Deneau 2 (Kading, Gillespie). Time—1:32. Umpires—Halligan and Miller.

THE BEST THERE IS—
ARAB
CIGARS AT ALL STORES.

UMPIRE BLAMED FOR DEFEAT OF OTTAWA

McPartlin Admitted Slip of Tongue Let in Four Runs.

ORT'S DOUBLE HELPED

Lill and Peterson Were Hit Hard—Over 3,000 People Witnessed Game.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The calling a ball for a strike with the bases full and two out in the fifth inning by Umpire McPartlin resulted in four runs coming in and virtually handing the game to Toronto today. After the mistake, McPartlin came over to the Ottawa bench and told Manager Shaughnessy he meant to call a strike and that his error was a slip of the tongue. The contest was a wrangle all the way through, McPartlin having absolutely no command over his players after his blunder. The score was 8 to 3.

Peterson and Graham were in the points and the pair pitched shutout ball in the early part of the game. Ottawa got a run in the fourth on two hits and an out, the first occasion a Senator had reached first base. In the fifth Isaacs opened with a single, Schultz fanned and Burrill popped out to third. Isaacs then stole second, Peterson walked Snell and Graham in a row. He had the count three and two on Hunt, and cut the heart of the plate with the third strike, McPartlin calling it a ball by mistake and refused to alter his decision. Ort doubled to right, emptying the bases.

Ottawa came back with one in their fifth, but Toronto secured three in the seventh off Lill, who had replaced Peterson after two were out. Ottawa added one in their seventh and the visitors scored another in the ninth.

Today was ladies' and children's day and 3,000 people were in the stands.

OTTAWA.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Mitchell, s	5	1	2	2	2
Rogers, lf.	5	0	1	0	0
Smykal, 2	3	0	0	3	2
Stewart, r	4	0	1	0	0
Lage, c..	4	0	0	6	0
Dolan, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Nill, 3b..	4	0	0	3	5
Powers, cf	4		2	1	0
Petrson, p	1	0	0	0	1
Kubat, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Lill, p ..	1	0	1	0	1
1Shag ...	1	0	1	0	0
Totals.	35	3	9	27	12

TORONTO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Hunt, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Ort, 2b..	3	1	1	3	4
Harkins, r	5	0	2	0	0
Killilea, s	4	0	0	3	4
Isaacs, 3	3	1	1	0	3
Schultz, 1	4	0	0	12	1
Burril, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Snell, c.	3	3	1	4	0
Graham, p	2	1	0	0	1
Toatls.	32	8	8	27	13

1Batted for Peterson in fifth.

By innings— R. H. E.
Toronto ....0 0 0 0 4 0 3 0 1—8 8 1
Ottawa ....0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3 9 1

Summary: Stolen bases—Isaacs and Snell. Sacrifice hits—Isaacs, Graham, Smykal. Three-base hits—Hunt. Two-base hits—Ort, Powers. Hits—Off Peterson 3 in 5 innings, off Lill 5 in 4 innings. Bases on balls—Off Peterson 4, off Lill 2, off Graham 1. Struck out—By Peterson 4, by Lill 1, by Graham 3. Passed ball—Lage, Snell. Left on bases —Ottawa 7, Toronto 5. Time of game —1:51. Umpire—McPartlin. Attendance—2,500.

DE LORIMIER RESULTS

2:10 Class Pacing, Purse $400.

The Amazer, b.h. LeMay, St Croix 10 1 1 1
Daisy C., b.m., Neville, Ottawa 1 2 2 3
Maida, b.m., Fleming, Toronto 2 7 7 2
Jamie Direct, b.m., Powell, Orillia 3 3 3 4
Helen C., ch.m. (Utton), Newport Farm, Vt. 9 10 4 5
Betty Dean, ch.m., F. A. Slayton, Barre, Vt. 4 8 8 6
Dick Bison, b.g., J. R. Cameron, Ottawa 8 4 10 7
Loretta Patch, b.m., F. M. Pickles West Derby, Vt. .... 5 6 6 dr
The Builder, b.h., F. M. Pickles, West Derby, Vt. .... 6 3 5 dr
Fred Kane, b.g., W. W. Mercier, Seaforth .... 7 5 9 dr
Time—2:15¼, 2:16¼, 2:14¼, 2:14¼.

2:22 Class Trotting, Purse $400.

Baron Leyburn, ch.g., Frank Wickes, Ticonderoga 1 1 1
Bar, b.h., Cherrier, Malone, N. Y. 3 2 2
Princess Custer, ch.m., H. F. Pierce, Stanstead 2 4 4
Little Lenry Klean, br.h., Potvin, Three Rivers 4 3 3
North Mount, b.g., F. M. Pickles, West Derby, Vt. .. dis
Time—2:22¼, 2:24¼, 2:22¼.

2:30 Class Trotting, Purse $400.

John Smith, b.g., F. C. Clark, Ticonderoga 1 1 1
Brescia, b.m., Cherrier, Malone, N.Y. 2 3 6
Little Bertha, b.m., J. Murphy, Providence 4 2 5
Decision, b.m., M. La Chance, Quebec 7 6 2
Harold K., b.g., Vandelac, Montreal 3 5 4
Miss Elmarch, b.m., Fatherland Farm, Byfield, Mass. 5 4 9
Loma C., br.m., H. F. Pierce, Stanstead 9 9 3
J. T. C., b.g., St. Vincent, Montreal 11 7 7
Oreta M., b.m., Paul Roy, Montreal 10 11 8
Lucy Tell and Decker collided at first turn and lost riders, and did not finish.
Time—2:21, 2:22¼, 2:22¼.

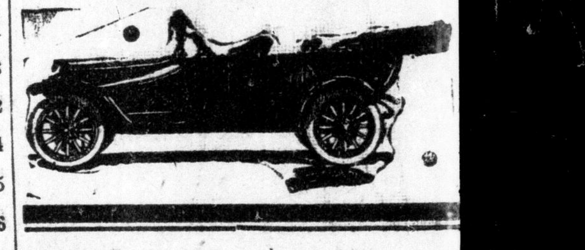
2:30 Pace, $400, Stake.

Derby Custer, ch.h., Utton, Newport, Vt. 5 4 1 2 2 1 1
Roxalana, b.m., Wadsworth, E. P. Wadsworth, Seaforth 3 2 2 1 1 2 2
Mayflower, gr.m., Cherrier, Quebec .... 2 5 5 4 4 - -
Bingen R., Pickle, West Derby, Vt. .... 6 3 3 3 3 - -
Princess B., ch.m., Aylsworth, Cataraqual .... 10 7 4 5 7 - -
Paddy Alcyone, b.m., J. Pickle, West Derby .... 4 8 6 6 - - -
Sweetheart, ch.m. (Bowser), F. P. Warren, Middleburg .... 9 9 7 7 - - -
Lyda W., b.m., Slater, C. Hobbs, Ellenberg Centre 8 dis
Queen Lane, ch.m., Petvin, and Fraser, Three-Rivers .... 7 6 8 dr
The Pointer, J. R. Cameron, tOtawa .... 1 1 dr
Time—2:21¼, 2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:18¼, 2:16½, 2:18¼, 2:19¼.

KINCARDINE 16, CHESLEY 2. ...

KINCARDINE, July 24.—In the first home game of the season played here tonight, the locals cutclassed the Chesley aggregation, beating them 16 to 2.

Studebaker
ECONOMICAL LIGHT WEIGHT SIX
$1975



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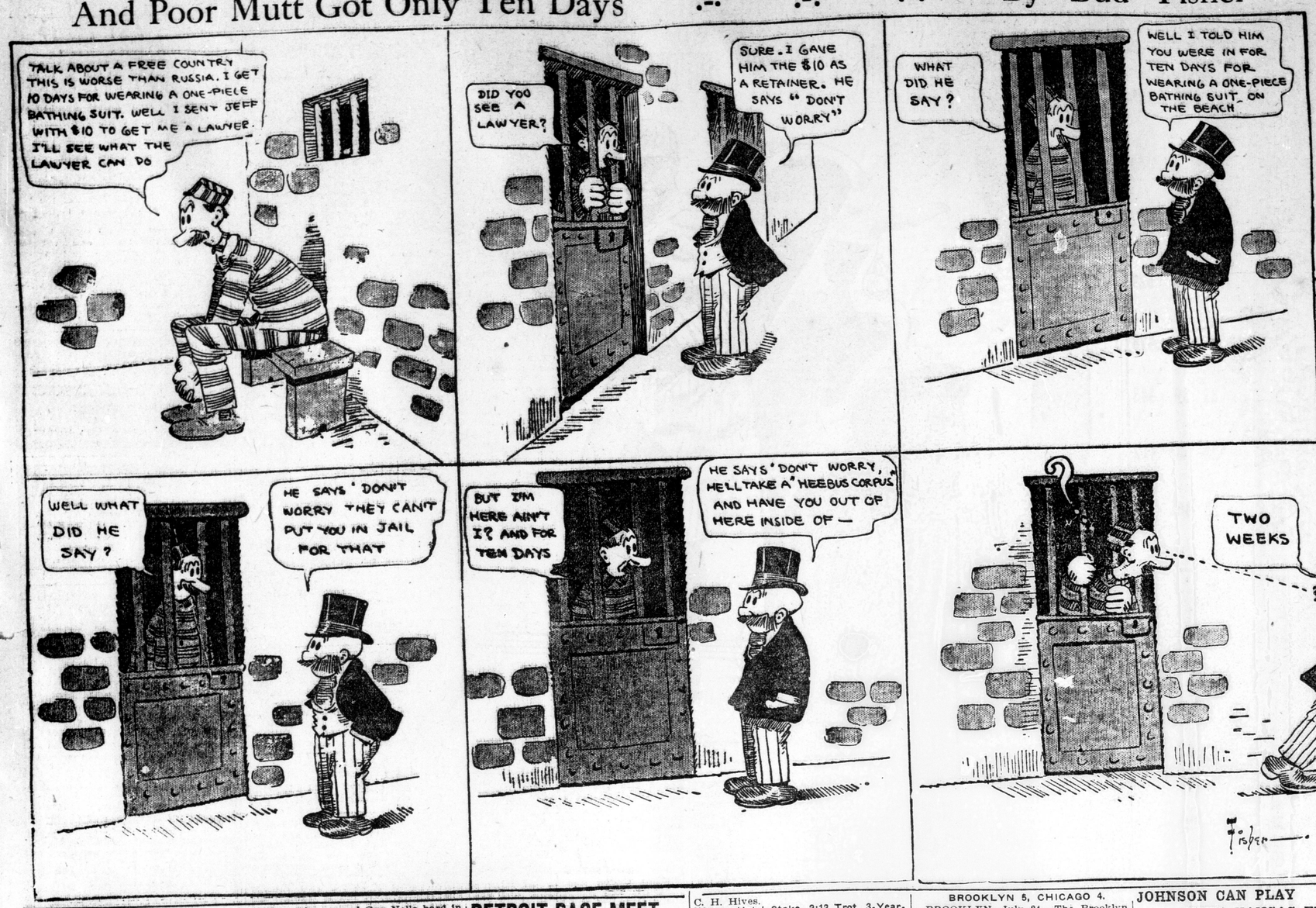

TOLEDO RESULTS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TOLEDO, July 24.—The gateway of the short-shippers was delayed when rain cut the card this afternoon, and three unfinished races resulted. Summaries:

Unfinished Race, 2:18 Pace, Purse 500.
(Two heats Thursday.)

Alma Girl, blk. m., by Jim (Patterson)	1	1
Red Mike, ch. g., by Ananias (McAllister)	2	5
Dan O., blk. g., by Newton Boy (Palin)	5	2
Lee Stewart, b. g. (Cunningham)	3	4
Dr. Czar, ch. s. (Harrison)	4	3
Jack Sunol, g. g. (Crafts)	6	dr

Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼.

2:25 Trot, Purse 500 (Unfinished).

Florence R., b. m., by October (Wray)	1	2
Fancy Harkaway, b. m., by Admiral Dillon (Hopkins)	2	1
Pearl Mobel, b. m., by Mobel (Lemieux)	3	5
Peter Bells, b. s. (Mitchell)	8	3
Todd Temple, br. g. (Lake)	4	6
Dainty Patch, blk. m. (Becker)	5	4
Layton P., b. g. (Palq)	5	7
Du Nord, b. g. (McLane)	7	8
Henrietta, Thomas Holloway, Acme and King Ambit scratched.		The

Time—2:18¼, 2:18½.

2:14 Pace, C. of C. Stake, Purse $1,000 (Unfinished).

Flaxy B., b. m., by Quaker K. (Cares)	1	1
Mary Direct, g. m., by Walter Direct (Mallow)	2	4
Gentry Boy, b. s., by John R. Gentry (Whitehead)	4	2
Mr. Zimmerly, ch. g. (Vail)	7	3
Lady Venice, br. m. (Stout)	3	7
Elbrino Jr. ch. g. (C. Lewis)	5	5
Mainline, br. s. (Noltets)	6	6
Larestina, blk. m. (Dore)	8	dr

Time—2:11¼, 2:11½.

2:12 Trot, Purse $500 (Unfinished.)

James W., rn. g., by Simmore (Dore)	1
Nutline, ch. g., by Wilkesline (Erwin)	2
Par McKerron, b. m., by John A. McKerron (Gray)	3
Vanity Ore, gr. m. (McCall)	4
Nataprime, b. m. (Wright)	5
Decoration, ch. g. (Cunningham)	6

Lucy Van was scratched.
Time—2:12¾.

EMPIRE CITY RESULTS

First race, three-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Miss Velma, 101 (Sumter), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Sir Caledore, 101 (Neylon), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Andrew, 108 (Burlingame), 9 to 5, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time, 1:07 1-5. Young Emblem, Phew, Beethoven, Ashcan, Doc Allen and Flatbush also ran.

Second race, three-year-olds and up, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Bell of Bryn Mawr, 106 (Butwell), 11 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Progressive, 106 (Sumter), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Loveland, 102 (Neylon), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:46 3-5. Mary Warren, Oakhurst and Louis Travers also ran.

Third race, three-year-olds and up, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Cammelia, 102 (Taylor), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Lohengrin, 108 (Fairbrother), 11 to 5, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Stars and Stripes, 90 (Steward), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:48 2-5. Galley Hedge, Rose, Helen M. and Herman also ran.

Fourth race, three-year-olds, handicap, mile and seventy yards—Punch Bowl, 117 (Butwell), 11 to 20 and out, won; Charmeuse, 96 (Sumter), 10 to 1, 5 to 2 and out, second; Undaunted, 102 (Kederis), 9 to 2, 11 to 10 and out, third. Time, 1:44 4-5. Perth Rock also ran.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and up, selling, five and a half furlongs—Othello, 108 (McCabe), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Yellow Eyes, 108 (Neylon), 16 to 5, 6 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Besom, 108 (Kederis), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:06 3-5. Phyllis, Antoinette, Trifler, Stentor, Yenghee and Duncraig also ran.

Sixth race, four-year-olds and up, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Monocacy, 113 (Butwell), 2 to 9 and out, won; Kingbox, 98 (Steward), 10 to 1, 7 to 5 and out, second; Rolling Stone, 114 (Kederis), 9 to 2, 2 to 5 and out, third. Time, 1:47. Only three starters.

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THERAPION

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

FRANK BOGASH JUN. BROKE TRACK RECORD

When He Paced a Mile in 2:01 1-4 at North Randall.

2:21 TROT TO GUY NELLO

Ella Mackay Won First Money in 2:14 Pace, After Racing Seven Heats.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—On a slow track at the last day's meeting of the Grand Circuit races at North Randall, Thomas Murphy's Frank Bogash Jr. paced a mile in 2:01¼, three-quarters of a second under William's mile of Tuesday. This again broke the North Randall track record, and was the fastest mile paced this year. The feat was accomplished in the first heat of the championship pacing sweepstakes, which Frank Bogash Jr. won in two straight heats.

The track was damp, and looked very slow for the last day of the meet. It took seven heats to find a winner for the 2:14 class pacing event carried over from Thursday evening. Ella Mackay finally captured first money by winning the fourth and last two heats. R. H. Breat, winner of two of the three heats run Thursday, was the favorite, but had to be content with second money.

Guy Nello took the 2:21 class trotting event in three straight heats. Barbara Overton, who pressed Guy Nello hard in the last two heats, secured second.

The 2:12 class trot went to Lucy Patchen, who took first, third and fifth heats. John Ruskin, who secured second money, won the other two heats.

The getaway event, a 2:06 class pace, was taken by Our Colonel, who won the last two of the four heats. Summary:

2:14 Class Pacing, Purse, $1,000.
(Three heats raced Thursday.)

Ella Mackak, blk. m., by Ormonde (Cox)	2	2	6	1	2	1	1
R. H. Breat, b. g. (Grady)	1	1	3	4	4	3	2
View Pointer, b. h. (Slaight)	4	3	5	2	1	2	ro
Fred DeForrest, blk. h. (Caborne)	8	7	1	3	3	4	ro
Laura Patch, b. m. (Nickerson)	3	5	2	5	5	ro	
Little Director, br. (Valentine)	5	4	8	dr			
Major Ong, b. g. (Murphy)	9	6	4	dr			
Rodney W., b. g. (McDonald)	7	8	7	dr			
Prince Michael, b. g. (Lane)	6	dis					
Tom King, b. g. (Boyle)	dis						

Time—Fourth heat, 2:09; fifth heat, 2:09¾; sixth heat, 2:10¾; seventh heat, 2:19½.

Champion Pacing Sweepstakes, Value, $1,700.

Frank Bogash Jr., b. h., by Frank Bogash (Murphy)	1	1	
Earl Jr., g. h. (Hannafan)	2	2	
Flower Direct, b. m. (Whitehead)	3	3	
Evelyn W., b. m. (Snow)	5	dis	
Pickles, b. m. (Jackson)	4	dr	

Time—2:01¼, 2:05½.

2:21 Class Trotting; Purse $1,000.

Guy Nello, b. m., by Guy Axworthy (Geers)	1	1	1
Barbara Overton, b. m. (Murphy)	3	2	2
Willow Mack, b. h. (Brown)	2	4	5
Blue Feather, br. h. (Cox)	7	3	4
Banker Bingen, b. g. (Dempsey)	4	5	7
Dr. Peter, b. h. (Paterson)	5	6	3
Blackburn Watts, b. h. (Snow)	6	7	6

Time—2:12½, 2:12; 2:11¼.

2:12 Class Trotting; Purse, $1,000.

Lucy Patchen, b. m. by Patchen Boy (Nickerson)	1	4	1	4	1
John Ruskin, b. g. (Shanks)	5	1	5	1	3
Mirthful, b. m. (Murphy)	2	3	3	2	2
Baron G., b. h. (Cox)	4	2	2	5	5
Wm. L. Snyder, ch. g. (Fennell)	3	5	4	3	4

Time—2:13¼; 2:11¼; 2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:11¼.

2:06 Class Pacing; Purse, $1,000.

Our Colonel, b. h., by Col. Cochran (Jones and Valentine)	3	6	1	1
Baron A., b. h. (Cox)	5	1	2	2
Emily M., ch. m. (Sweeney)	1	2	5	3
Zombrewer, b. m. (Snow)	2	3	6	ro
Aloy E., b. m. (Whitney)	4	5	3	ro
Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy)	6	4	4	ro

Time—2:04¼; 2:04½; 2:04¾; 2:06¼.

CONLEY SHUT OUT ST. LOUIS.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Conley pitched a shutout game for Baltimore against St. Louis today, 4 to 0. Jacklitsch sent in a run ahead of him when he lifted the ball over the fence in the fifth inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
By innings—			
Baltimore ... 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 *—4	8	1	
St. Louis .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1	

Batteries — Conley and Jacklitsch; Crandall and Chapman.

DETROIT RACE MEET HAS RECORD ENTRY

About Three Hundred Fast Ones to Participate.

ARE FIVE STAKE RACES

Starter Walker in Charge of Getting-Away End of the Five-Day Meeting.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—Within the neighborhood of 300 horses named in the twenty events the annual blue ribbon meeting is making a record for best entry ever received by the Detroit Driving Club, but it is thought to be the record for a single week of racing.

The Blue Ribbon races start on Monday, July 27, and continue for five afternoons. There are five early-closing or stake events, and the rest are the regular purses, which have assembled horses from all parts of the country.

The Detroit entry is much stronger than that at Cleveland, where the grand circuit closed today.

Stakes Hold Up Finely.

Never have the stake events held up as they have this year, the number of withdrawals being very small. It looks as though the fields in both the M. and M. and Chamber of Commerce will give Starter Walker a job in bringing them down in their positions because of the great number.

Classes like the 2:04 and 2:06 pace in which the fields generally are small have done unusually well. The only small field is four in the free-for-all trot, but no more were expected under the conditions. There are herds of horses in the slow events.

All that is needed is a good spell of weather, which will enable the superintendent to have the track in apple pie order for fast time. There is every likelihood that the average of the heats will be lower than it has in some time.

Following are the entries for Monday:

MONDAY'S ENTRIES.

2:15 Pace, 3 in 5 Heats, Purse $1,050.

Ella McKay (breeding not given), W. R. Cox.

Ellen Douglass, b. m. by Elk Tom, A. A. McDonald.

Fleeta Dillon, b. m. by Sidney Dillon; Sterling R. Holt.

J. C. Patchen, blk. g. by Patchen Boy; W. L. Henderson.

Jean, b.m. by Flasko; Maintime, b. h. by Mainsteel; Major Ong, b. g. by Major Gantz; Thomas W. Murphy.

Little Director, br. g. by Late Director; C. A. Valentine.

Nelda Schnell, b. m. by Expedition; Maplewood Stock Farm.

The Assessor, ch. g. by Walter Direct; Tuah Worth, blk. m. by Joe Patchen; E. F. Geers.

View Pointer, b. h. by Star Pointer; C. H. Hives.

Wayne Hotel Stake, 2:12 Trot, 3-Year-Olds, $800 Added.

Hollyrood Ben, ch. c. by Joe Dodge; Hollyrood Farm.

Kathryn Collette, br. f. by Moko, Mary Rey, b. h. by Nutwell Wilkes; W. R. Cox.

Flower Rireet, b. m. by Direct Star; W. H. Freas.

Joe Patchen II., br.h. by Joe Patchen; R. J. Mackenzie.

King Daphne, blk. h. by King Direct; Arlie Frost.

Our Colonel, b. h. by Col. Cochran, J. B. Jones.

Pickles, b. m. by Billy Sayre; F. H. Jackson.

Strathstorm, b. g. by Adstorn; Walter Cochato, blk. h. by Cochato; T. W. Murphy.

2:08 Trot, Purse $1,050.

Derby Boy, b. g. by Norval; Tom White.

Etahwa, b. h. by Al Stanley; Reusens, ch. g. by Prince of India; E. F. Geers.

Grand Marshall, blk. g. by Ess H. Kay; W. L. Snow.

Judson Girl, br. m. by Peter the Great; Lady Grattan, ch. m. by Joe Grattan; W. R. Cox.

King Brook, blk. g. by The King Red; William Kelly.

Oakdale, gr. g. by Normaneer; Alonzo McDonald.

Omar, b. g. by Noblesse; C. L. Floyd.

Tommy Horn, b. g. by Otto Wilkes; Schinstock Bros.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES

First race, two-year-old maidens, five and a half furlongs—Andrew M. 110, Singsong 110, Ahara 110, Bars and Stars 110, Runts, 110, Joey Marquette 110, Voluspa 107, Deviltry 107, Pierrotte 107.

Second race, three-year-olds, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Song of Valley 110, Wooden Shoes 110, J. J. Lillis 106, xLouis Travers 103, Kilcrea 102, xExecutor 99, xThe Urchin 99, xMargaret Meyers 99.

Third race, three-year-olds, the Frivolity Stakes, value $1,000, five and a half furlongs—Geo. Rosche 111, Al Reeves 110, Gnat 104, Lady Terreas 104.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and up, the Mount Vernon Handicap, $1,500 added, one mile—Tenpoint 104, Leochares 113, Surprising 106, Punch Bowl 106, Strong 100, Vandegrift 97.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and up, handicap, six furlongs—Leochares 113, Springboard 111, Grover Hughes 110, sidora 106, Black Tony 105, Frederick L. 104, Pomette Bleu 97, Vandergrift 95, Altamaha 90. Also eligible, Adams Express 116.

Sixth race, four-year-olds and up, selling, mile and a half—xPaton 117, Be 110, Taypay 105, Anyport 105, Capt. Swanson 106, Annie Sellers 100, xShort Order 97.

x—Apprentice allowance. Track fast.

BROOKLYN 5, CHICAGO 4.

BROOKLYN, July 24.—The Brooklyn Federals overcome Chicago's lead today and won by 5 to 4. In the seventh the locals tied the score with three runs, by consistent batting and in the ninth a pinch hitter, Griggs, batting for Somers, sent in the deciding tally with a single. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4	9	2	
Broklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1—5	11	2	

Batteries—Fish, Watson and Wilson; Lafitte, Somers and Owens.

JOHNSON CAN PLAY WITH KANSAS FEDS.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Judge Baker, of the Appelate Court, today refused a petition of the Cincinnati Nationals that he grant a stay of dissolution of the injunction prohibiting pitcher Johnson from playing with the Kansas City Federals. Judge Foell has dissolved the injunction, and there is now no legal impediment to Johnson's playing.

GIANTS SECURE JIM BLUEJACKET.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 24.—Jim Bluejacket, the Cherokee Indian pitcher of the Bloomington Three I League team, who won his twelfth straight game yesterday, was sold to the New York Gians today to report August 27.

With the Trotters and Pacers

The Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit meet opens in Detroit on Monday and continues until Friday, both days inclusive.

The rail birds are watching Dan McEwen's Eel Direct. He ran third on his last start over in North Randall, but these knights of the stop watches expect he will do better than this in the Chamber of Commerce Stake.

The Moose, formerly owned by John Cook, of this city, was sold last week to Wilson and Tallmadge, of Detroit, for a handsome figure. Frank Cares will now handle this horse over the half mile circuits.

There are ten closing purses on the Grand Rapids. Four races will be held on the opening day and three on each of the others, so that there may not be any late sessions.

Lima, Ohio, follows Toledo in the short ship circuit.

Lucan followers of the trotters and pacers have fitted up their race track after it has been idle for the past few years, and preparations are now being made to hold a meet there in September.

Guelph lovers of horse racing are preparing a matinee race meet for Monday, August 3.

Nat Ray, who was the winning driver at the local race meet, will drive Mansfield 2:05½ from now on.

Dr. Edwin Carman, whose office at Freeport, N.Y., was recently the scene of the shooting to death of a woman patient, was expelled in 1911 by the Board of Review of the N. T. A. for ringing Allen Boone, 2:12¾ pacing, as Ed Stoffer. Previous to 1911 he was strongly interested in light harness racing and campaigned a number of horses.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE-SO-EASY

Each pair Unconditionally Guaranteed Don't merely say suspenders Say President Suspenders A7-14

FORD OWNERS

REST IN YOUR CAR, SAVE YOUR TIRES, your engine, your car, with a full set of Double Spiral Springs. Makes riding as easy as if in a high-priced car. TEMCO Shock Absorbers. Only $20. Set of four. Sold upon 30 days' free trial, fully guaranteed.

Write for our Booklet and full information. We also carry all other Accessories and Tires.

Canada Auto Devices Co.

Phone 3876. Bank of Toronto Building. J. Ginge, Manager.

The Balloon Is Wrecked and Drops Into the Ocean With Its Human Cargo

---One Million Dollars Disappears---

What Becomes of the $1,000,000?

You'll Be Able To Tell Soon---

The Million Dollar Mystery

IS COMING NEXT WEEK!

$10,000 For 100 WORDS

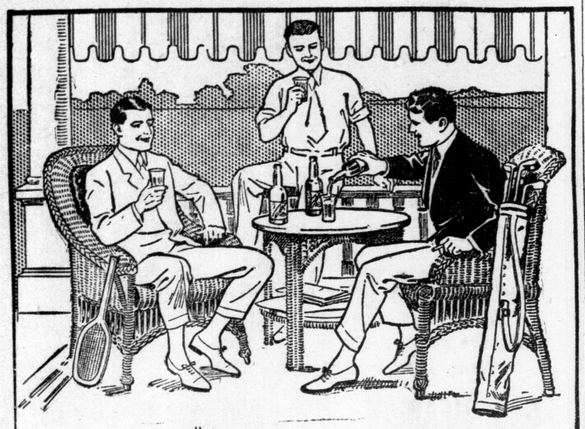
END INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, GAS, SOUR STOMACH--PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Time It! In Five Minutes Your Upset Stomach Will Feel Fine.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one— your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store, and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach, all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.



"Top Off" Exercise With a Glass of

Nothing gives you such a quick "pick-up" or so quickly dispels that healthy fatigue which comes from sport in the open, as a cool, sparkling glass of Carling's "Canada Club" Lager. Made from the choicest Barley Malt, Bohemian Hops and pure spring water. Pure, healthful, delicious.

SOLD BY BEST DEALERS.

Carling's "Canada Club" Lager

102

SUMMER PASTIME CONTEST

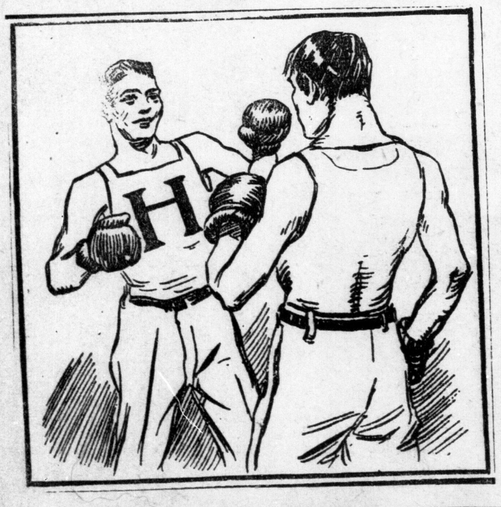
PRIZE LIST

First Prize	$100.00
Second Prize	75.00
Third Prize	50.00
Fourth Prize	25.00
Fifth Prize	20.00
Sixth Prize	15.00
Seventh Prize	10.00
Eighth Prize	10.00
Ninth Prize	10.00
Tenth Prize	10.00
Eleventh to Twentieth ($5.00 each)	50.00
Twenty-first to Fortieth ($3.00 each)	60.00
Forty-first to Sixtieth ($2.00 each)	40.00
Sixty-first to Eighty-fifth ($1.00 each)	25.00
Total	$500.00

HOW TO STUDY.—Examine the Rebus picture and see how it will apply to a name. For example, the picture of a man lying on a couch can be interpreted as COUCH-MAN, while a stone-worker on a building could be evolved as MASON.

REMEMBER.—Answer Forms may be filled in with ink, pencil or typewriter. Poor handwriting or trifling errors will not count against a participant. No sets of Answer Forms are to be submitted until called for at the end of the Pastime. It makes no difference where a person lives provided he or she can return the Answer Forms in time after the contest has closed.

Summer Pastime Rebus Picture No. 35



Answer Form No. 35 Advertiser's Summer Pastime

The name of the player represented by the picture is .....

Name of PARTICIPANT .....

Address .....

.....

LONDON TEACHER IS GOING TO WALKERTON

Miss Martin Will Be Mathematical Instructor in High School.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WALKERTON, July 24.—The High School Board has engaged Miss Martin, of London, as mathematical teacher to take the place of McCase who resigned. Miss Martin is one of the most brilliant graduates of Toronto of recent years, having taken first class honors in each of her four years in mathematics and physics, and the board has great reason to feel fortunate in securing such a prize.

At the recent entrace examination every pupil sent up passed well up on the role, reflecting credit in the Principal McRankin.

Many farmers in this vicinity are expressing disappointment at the result of their fall wheat harvest. While everything looked promising up to the time of cutting, it was then found that the frosts of early June, when the berry was in a fairy condition, so affected it, that it will be little better than chicken feed.

CAMLACHIE.

CAMLACHIE, July 24. — Mrs. W. Sweet, of Sarnia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jardine, Egremont road.

Miss Gladys Robinson, who has been in Detroit for some time, is now at her home here for a while.

Oscar Schram has returned to the village after spending a few weeks at Marthasville.

Men are here repairing the G. T. R. freight sheds. This does not look as though Camlachie would get its long-needed station.

Wednesday evning a friendly game of baseball was played in the village between Sarnia juniors and the home team. The game was swift, and interesting, Camlachie winning by 5 to 1. A luncheon was served the visiting team at the Hotel de Needham.

Rev. Jno. Railey, of Toronto, is spending the week with his sister, Mrs. Cochrane.

Wilfrid Roche, of Forest, visited friends here this week.

Miss Myrtle Montgomery, of Wyoming, is spending part of her vacation with relatives in this place.

Mrs. E. Bond and little daughter, of Toronto, who have been the guests of Miss E. M. Symington for a few weeks, left this morning for their home, owing to the illness of Mrs. Bond's little girl in the city.

Owing to the good camping weather, campers have flocked to the shores of Lake Huron, at Perch, to enjoy a summer outing.

Miss Burrell, of Sarnia, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Miss Isla Cairns, of Forest, returned to her home last evening, after spending a couple of weeks in this vicinity.

Miss Ethel Hillier has gone to Forest to make a visit with relatives there.

Miss Mabel Randall has returned to Detroit, where she has taken a position.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possesion, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

A HAPPY CHILD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

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

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

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

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

SEAFORTH ODDFELLOWS INSTALLED OFFICERS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SEAFORTH, July 24.—At the regular meeting of Fidelity Lodge of Odd Fellows, the following officers were installed for the current term by Past D. D. G.M. J. A. Stewart—N.G., Chas. Clark; V.G., Frank Weiland; R.S., F. Harburn; F.S., W. Golding; Treasurer, J. Thompson.

Judge J. A. Jackson, of Lethbridge, Alberta, with his wife and family, are visiting at the parental home of Mr. George E. Jackson, Egmondville.

Dr. Belden, of Toronto, visited friends here this week. He practised dentistry in Seaforth some thirteen years ago.

Miss Cora Gelb has been appointed organist in St. Thomas Church to succeed Miss O. Morson, who resigned to become organist in the Methodist Church.

Miss Winnifred Daley, youngest daughter of John Daley, was married in Swift Current, Sask., on July 13, to Wm. A. Richardson.

Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, who is on the staff of the Norwood School, Edmonton, is spending her holidays at the parental home in McKillop.

Miss Violet Cluff, daughter of Mr. Samuel Cluff, of Tuckersmith, is receiving congratulations on her graduation as professional nurse from the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus.

Mrs. McLeod and daughter, Mrs. Martin and two children, of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, are the guests of Mrs. A. A. McLennan, of the Commercial.

A happy event took place in the Methodist Church when Miss Alma Mae Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fisher, became the bride of Mr. Wallace J. T. Cowan, sales manager of the Rice-Lewis Company, of Toronto. The Rev. A. W. Barker performed the ceremony. The attendants were Miss Ivy McLoy, of Seaforth, and Mr. J. W. McMaster, of Toronto. After the ceremony the happy couple left in their car for a trip to Detroit and other American cities, and on their return will reside in Toronto.

The G. T. R. ticket and telegraph office and the Canadian Express Company will move to separate locations on Monday next. Mr. McKellar, express agent, will move into the office recently vacated by E. L. Box, and Mr. Somerville will move into the office occupied by him in the Commercial Hotel Building.

Mrs. T. O. Kemp, of Toronto, visited friends here this week while on her way to Bayfield, where she intends spending the summer.

Mr. Harry Beattie, who has been enjoying a few weeks' holidays at the parental home, returned to his home in Winnipeg today. Mrs. Beattie and children intend remaining for some time.

Leamington News

LEAMINGTON, July 24.—Miss Minnie Renton, of Hamilton, is spending her holidays as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jackson.

W. H. Willson, druggist, is spending the week with his family in Toronto.

Miss M. L. London, of Toronto, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kellon for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Robert Selkirk was in Toronto Thursday and Friday on business pertaining to the town.

Mrs. Maxwell and little daughter, of St. Thomas, are the guests of Mrs. A. A. Whitman, Marlborough street.

Mrs. Mary Cameron and daughter, of Flint, Mich., have been visiting the former's son, J. D. Cameron, of the Essex County Power and Light Co. here.

Mrs. J. A. McGregor, of Chicago, who has been for some weeks visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mettain, has returned to her home, accompanied by her sister Isabel.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Nugent and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Chesney and son, all of St. Louis, are spending a week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. James. The party are on a motor trip to New York. Mr. Nugent was formerly a resident of this town, but moved to St. Louis.

Miss Mamie Weeks of London, is spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Weeks, of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Winter and family are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Alex Anderson, London.

F. L. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is spending his holidays with his sister, at Talbot street east.

Cliff and Percy Sutton are spending their holidays at London and Centralia.

Dr. Albert Foster will donate a steel flagpole to Sea Cliff Park. It has been accepted by the council.

Homegrown peaches have been offered for sale here during this week.

The members of Leamington Epworth League to the number of 84 attended summer school at Kingsville on Friday night. The school has been in progress for a week.

Petty thieving has been reported to be prevalent at the Sea Cliff bathing-house, the thieves entering the rooms while the users are bathing. It is said that the lock of every door is the same, which would make it very easy. Every door should have a different lock.

Adelaide Roxana, the 5-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Neiland Hillman died on Thursday, the funeral to be held Saturday. This is the third child they have lost, and much sympathy is felt for them.

The First Hussars will go into camp at Goderich, August 18. Twenty men are going from Leamington.

Representatives of Messrs. Gorman, Eckert & Co., London, are here getting their tomato catsup factory in order for the tomato crop, which will soon be on.

The pupils of Mr. St. John Hytenrauch, pianist, will give a recital in the town hall, on Thursday evening, July 30.

Yesterday Everett E. Quick died, after a protracted illness. He had gone west to improve his health and remained there for a few years, but he steadily declined and came home about a month ago to die. The funeral will take place next Sunday afternoon from his mother's residence, Hazelton street, to Ruthven Cemetery. He was in his 38th year.

ST. MARYS.

ST. MARYS, July 24.—The judge's court of revision appeal against the assessment roll was held here this afternoon before His Honor Judge Barron, of Stratford.

There were only a few appeals. The following reductions were made: S. C. Bartlett, on the corner of Queen and Church streets, reduced $600; Miss M. Hutton, re Westover Park, reduced $1,400; on the stone block, Water street, J. W. Brown's portion reduced $1,00; third flat reduced $100, making a total reduction on assessment roll of $2,200.

A steeplejack is at present doing some skyward painting here on the flagstaff of the town hall, and the flagstaff and roof of the water tower. He apparently has the agility of a climbing squirrel.

The vital statistics of the town of St. Marys for the month of June were: Births, 7; marriages, 3; deaths, 4. Causes of death: Tuberculosis, 1; carciona, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; drowning, 1.

REMARKABLE WAS CHARACTER OF FRANCIS GALTON, MAN WHO LAUNCHED SCIENCE OF EUGENICS

"One of the best of all memorials to a remarkable individuality is that which makes his character and the work which he achieved most widely understood," says the Telegraph. "It is true that the tastes of the readers of 'Lives' may vary considerably, and that a work of lasting value may seem to the 'indolent reader' somewhat over heavy.

"Certainly the handsome quarto volume in which Prof. Karl Pearson puts before us the first portion of 'The Life, Letters, and Labors of Francis Galton' (Cambridge University Press. Vol. I. 21s. net) is physically heavy, but they are indolent readers indeed who measure a book in terms of avoirdupois.

Karl Pearson's Object.

"The author has very rightly aimed at something more than the circulating library success of a season:

"I am fully aware that the indolent reader will find much in this work which he does not want and which has but little interest for him. It is intended fundamentally as a permanent memorial to the founder of the Galton Laboratory, and embraces materia which may easily perish or be ultimately lost sight of. If the said reader will only wait a few years, I have little doubt that my material will be strained of its more solid content and presented to him in that light and cheap form which we are told is a first necessity of the modern book market. My object is a different one—to issue a volume to some extent worthy of the name it bears—which may be studied hereafter by those who wish to understand him, his origin and his aims—rather than to furnish an evening's amusement for readers, however numerous, who would just as readily study any other biography as that of Galton if only it chanced to be entertaining.'

About Galton's People.

"Prof. Pearson has assuredly chosen the better part, and, judging by this portion of the biography, dealing with the years 1822-1853, from Galton's birth to his marriage, is giving us a 'Life' of quite exceptional interest and value. It is only to be expected—with such a biographer and such a subject—the genealogy, the intricacies of family connections, and the accumulation of inheritances that meet in an individual, receive very close attention. It is sometimes objected that the writers of biographies are inclined to treat too fully the matter of their subject's forbears, and when it is done as a mere matter of heraldic curiosity many may sympathize with the objection; but in such a case as the present no such objections can be made.

"It is unquestionably interesting to trace the descendants of the man who founded the new science of eugenics, and to trace the large number of remarkable men among his ancestry and his contemporary connections. Galton himself, in one of his later books, declared. 'We may therefore conclude that the same law . . . which governs the inheritance both of stature and eye-color, applies equally to the artistic faculty;' and Prof. Pearson begins his consideration of Sir Francis Galton's ancestry—a consideration which takes up nearly a quarter of this volume—with a striking statement in support of the view of the eugenists:

Case for Eugenists.

"'To some it may seem that Francis Galton in his "Memories" may have said all that is needful on the point of ancestry; to others the mere statement that he was a grandson of Erasmus Darwin and a half cousin to Charles Darwin may appear to account for his ability and for the directions of his scientific work. To a third group of persons, which has been much in evidence of late, the doctrine that mental characters are inherited appears to be not only absurd, but a sign of mental depravity in its upholders; they would probably consider without investigation that both Charles Darwin and Francis Galton were intellectually the product of their environments, and that all further inquiry was wasted energy. Because there are so many able men whose ancestry in insignificant, the group to which I refer has never gasped the paradox that, while ability is inherited, a majority of able men have not had a noteworthy ancestry. Pairs of exceptional parents produce exceptional sons at a rate more than ten times as great as common-place parents, but because exceptional parents only form about one half per cent of the community, exceptional men, as a rule, have not had a noteworthy ancestry.'

"The closing sentence put the case for eugenics in a way that is as neat as it is convincing, and incidentally suggests that the limiting of families may rapidly lead to a reduction of a proportion of the exceptional to the insignificant, for Charles Darwin was the fifth child of his parents, and Francis Galton was the ninth child of his.

Influence of Heredity.

"Sir Francis Galton might well have inherited his interest in the study of family characteristics, for when a boy of seven he left home for boarding school his mother drew up his brief 'life history,' and it does not seem fanciful to connect that with the "Life History Album' which he designed over half a century later. Again and again Prof. Pearson points out the influence of heredity; indeed, at one point in this interesting preliminary chapter he classifies the physical and mental characters of Galton, and indicates the families from which they were probably derived; 'it is singular how closely his lines of thought, even in little details, followed ancestral tendencies.' And again, of the scientist's cousin, Sir Douglas Galton, it is said 'his achievements mark the scientific capacity of Galton and the Fruit stocks, apart from the scientific imagination contributed by the Darwin blend.' To those who refuse to recognize anything 'in' eugenics this sort of analysis of ancestral influences may appear matter for ridicule; the less prejudiced will find something of fascination in it.

Some Fallow Years.

"When Galton was 22 his father's death left him independent, and five 'fallow years,' of which his biographer can tell but little, followed. In that time the wanderlust was again gratified by a journey to Egypt, and the taste for travel became more pronounced. The 'fallow years' were followed by contrasting ones, for in 1850 Galton set off on his journey of scientific exploration, which was to result in that travel classic, Tropical South Africa, and just before starting on it he completed his scheme for a 'telotype,' or printing electric telegraph, thus making the first essay at an instrument that has since become familiar to all.

"In 1855 Galton settled down to steady research, and from that year onwards there is scarcely a year that does not bring its definite peace of noteworthy research, and Galton's scientific productions now become the story of his life.' It is to this point that Prof. Pearson brings that story in the present volume of a biography which may be said to be something of a new kind in this branch of literature.

Making of a Man.

"We see the making of a noteworthy man—to use a favorite word of his biographer—the combined threads of inheritance that made up the stuff of his nature, and the conditions that governed his nature. We follow the story of a remarkable personality that may, on the whole, be said to have entered life in remarkably favorable curcumstances; and we do so with admiration both for the subject and for his biographer, though it must be said that Prof. Pearson has happily had ample materials on which to exercise his zeal and his learning. Galton's own letters—they date from the fourth year!—are mostly full of fun and good spirits, as schoolboy and student, delightfully straightforward and unself-conscious, and in them we see some of that eager interest in things which were to make him one of the greatest scientific inquirers of his time."

Wire Wounds

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better, until after three weeks the sores have healed, and best of all, the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE as is most always the case in horse wounds.

Weymouth. F. M. DOUCET.

RIDGETOWN BEAT MORPETH.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

RIDGETOWN, July 24. — In a fast game of ball tonight between Ridgetown and Morpeth, the home team won by a score of 4 to 9. Richardson and Fraser were the battery for the locals, and Loucks and Peterson for Morpeth.

DESTROYING THE OATS.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINGHAM, July 24.—Army worms were located today on the farm of J. Brown, ten miles north of here, in Turnberry Township, and also on the farm of W. Lincoln. They are eating the oats and doing a great deal of damage.

TILBURY.

TILBURY, July 24.—Matilda Bookmiller daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bookmiller, is ill with typhoid fever at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mascho, of Toledo, Ohio, with whom Mrs. Bookmiller and children have been spending the past fortnight.

Mrs. Robert Shaw and little son Ford, are visitors with Detroit friends.

The customs office has been transferred this week from the Emery block to the new Government building.

Miss Frances Whitman is seriously ill with nervous trouble at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. M. Tupplehorn and two trained nurses are in attendance.

Mrs. F. P. Maltby, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Funston.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the most fatal ailments of childhood, and during the hot summer months thousands of little lives are lost by its ravages. The best way to guard against it is to give the baby an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus preventing cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and all other stomach and bowel complaints. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RHEUMA WILL STOP URIC ACID DEPOSIT

Rheumatic Complications Checked and the "Human Sewers" Restored.

The Kidneys, Bowels and Skin are the "human sewers" which carry off the impurities in the blood. When these are clogged Uric Acid sediment lodges in the muscles and joints and Rheumatism follows. RHEUMA, the great remedy for all forms of the terrible disease, checks the deposit of Uric Acid.

"For many years I suffered with Rheumatism. I am 71 years old, but am proud to say that after using one bottle of RHEUMA the Rheumatic pains are entirely gone. I daily recommend RHEUMA to my friends."—Willis Goff, Bridgeburg, Ont

W. T. Strong & Co. will return your money if it fails; 50 cents a bottle.

J. FERGUSON'S SONS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

180 KING STREET.

PHONES 543, 373, 2056.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

SMITH, SON & CLARKE

UNDERTAKERS

115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586

629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678

Residence on Premises.

Private Ambulance Service.

GRIFFITH & WILLSIE

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

104 Dundas Street, London.

Residence on Premises. Phone 459

Private ambulance service.

Delaware Branch, W. Acres, Mgr.

E. C. KILLINGSWORTH

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

491 RICHMOND STREET.

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WE USE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

STOCKS AGAIN WEAK ON NEW YORK EX.

Unfavorable Foreign News Had Bearish Influence.

ERIE ISSUES WERE WEAK

N. Y. Central Was Another Weak Feature, Selling at Lowest in Years.

New York, July 24.—Reasons for the further decline in values today lay largely on the surface. Austria's ultimatum to Servia and the reported failure of the Ulster conference were perhaps the most important factors.

There were other causes, however, such as impending additional gold exports, increased damage to spring wheat and corn in the Northwest, more freight rate suspensions in Missouri, Kansas and adjacent states, and another reminder of the Claflin failure in the assignment of a local firm of drygoods importers.

Foreign markets were again demoralized, as demonstrated in the decidedly lower range for international securities in London. That market, as well as Berlin, where higher discounts prevailed, again sold stocks here in considerable quantities. Canadian Pacific was most in evidence with a decline of four points.

Eries and Southern Railways also were offered at marked concessions for foreign holders and half a score of active issues, including New York Central, Northern Pacific, Harrimans, the anthracites, U. S. Steel and Amalgamated Copper receded one to three points. New York Central rivalled Canadian Pacific in point of weakness, selling under any price quoted in over a score of years, and later the grangers and trunk lines as a whole went lower.

The decline was at no time precipitate, prices yielding easily on the absence of substantial support. Such activity as was manifested was in variably when stocks were selling off. Rallies seldom exceeded fractions and were of brief duration. Lowest prices were registered in the final hour, in which period some large blocks of stocks changed hands, notably one lot of 3,900 shares of Reading.

Foreign exchange continued firm with a hardening tendency to time loans, due to increased demand. Commercial paper was in better request at unchanged prices. Forecasts point to a moderate cash gain by local banks.

Erie issues were weakest of all bonds with general heaviness elsewhere. Total sales par value, $2,028,000. U. S. Coupon 4's declined ¼ per cent on call.

J. M. Young, 3 London Loan Building, reports fluctuations in New York stocks as follows:

New York, July 24.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Balto. & Ohio	80	80	78½	78½
Erie	24½	24¾	23⅝	23⅞
Erie, first pfd	37⅞	37⅞	35⅝	35⅝
Great Northern	121	121	120¼	120¼
Illinois	111	..	..	..
New Haven	51½	52¼	51¼	52¼
Northwestern	130⅝	..	..	..
N. Y. Central	84¼	84½	82⅝	83
Rock Island	1	1	⅞	⅞
Rock Island, pfd	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
St. Paul	97	97⅜	96¾	96¾
Soo, com	120¼	120¼	119½	119½
Wabash, pfd	2¼	..	..	..
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison	97½	97¼	96¾	96⅞
Can. Pacific	183¼	183¼	180⅛	180⅛
Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11	11
Kan. & Tex., pfd	40	40	39¾	39¾
Louis. & Nash.	133	..	..	..
Miss. Pacific	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9½
Nor. Pacific	108	108	106⅞	107
South. Pacific	95¼	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝
South. Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½
South. Rail. pfd	74⅞	75	74⅝	74¾
Union Pacific	126	126⅝	125¼	125¼
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	45¼	45⅝	44¾	44⅞
Lehigh Valley	133	133½	132¾	133½
Norfolk & West.	104⅛	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
Ont. & Western	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
Pennsylvania	109⅝	109⅝	109	109
Reading	161⅝	161⅝	160¼	160¼
Traction Shares—				
B. Rapid Transit	90¾	90¾	90⅛	90⅛
Interboro	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
Interboro, pfd	62½	62½	62	62
Third Ave.	40	40	39¾	39¾
Industrial—				
Amer. Beet Sugar	23	23	22½	22⅝
Amer. Can	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
Amer. Car Fndry	50⅜	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
Amer. Loco.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Amer. Sugar	106	..	..	..
Amer. Smelters	65¾	65¾	65	65
Central Leather	35⅜	35½	35¼	35¼
Corn Products	8¼	..	..	..
Corn Products, pfd	63	..	..	..
Col. F. & I.	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼
Cons. Gas	127½	127½	127	127¼
Ice Securities	26	26	25⅛	25⅛
People's Gas	120	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	20	..	..	..
Vir. Chemical	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27½
Rubber	56½	..	..	..
West. Union	58	58⅛	58	58¼
Westinghouse	78	78⅛	77½	77½
Copper Shares—				
Amal. Copper	67⅜	67⅜	65⅞	66
Anaconda	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛
Miami Copper	22	..	..	..
Utah Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55¼
Oil Shares—				
Amer. Cotton Oil	38	..	..	..
Calif. Petroleum	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛
Mex. N. Petroleum	66½	67	65	65
Steel Shares—				
Bethlehem	39½	39½	39	39
Bethlehem, pfd	84	..	..	..
Press Steel Car	42	42	41¼	41¼
Rep. I. & S.	20	..	..	..
Rep. I. & S., pfd	81½	81½	80¾	80¼
U. S. Steel	60⅛	60⅜	59½	59⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	110	..	..	..

Money—2 per cent.
Sales to noon—151,500 shares.
Total sales—306,400 shares.

J. M. YOUNG, Broker
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CRONYN BLDG., TORONTO

MORE LIQUIDATION IN BRAZILIAN AT TORONTO

Stock Closed at its Lowest Price With Net Decline of Over One Point for the Day.

Toronto, July 24.—Owing to the general depression, the market here was again inclined to lower figures today. London was demoralized over the Ulster situation, while the nervousness of the continental markets has been increased by the ultimatum which Austria has sent to Servia. There was more liquidation in Brazilian traction, selling off to 70⅜, a new low record. The stock closed at the lowest price, a net decline of 1⅛ for the day. Barcelona was heavy in the afternoon and finally sold at 16½.

Canadian Pacific was heavy in sympathy with New York and London. It sold here at 182 to 180¾, a new low price on this movement. The stock was sold freely in London and Berlin, the depression being severe in the latter city. Other weak issues were Duluth Superior, Burt preferred, Canada S. S. Lines preferred Porto Rico and Mackay and Maple Leaf. In the late dealings there was a decline of over two points in Toronto Railway, which closed at 120⅝. Twin City closed at 101¾, a decline of ¼.

Bank shares dull and irregular.

Toronto, July 24.

	Asked	Bid
Amer. Cyan., com	61	..
Amer. Cyan., pfd	65	..
Barcelona	..	16½
Brazilian T. L. & P.	70½	70¼
B. C. Packers, com	122	..
Bell Telephone	..	147
Burt F. N., pfd	91	90
Canada Bread, com	31	30
Canada Bread, pfd	90½	90
Canada Cement, com	29½	29
Canada Gen. Electric	94⅜	94
Can. Locomotive, pfd	85	..
C. P. R.	180¼	180
Can. St. Line, com	..	10
Can. St. Line, pfd	64½	64
City Dairy, com	99	..
City Dairy, pfd	..	100
Consumers' Gas	179	176
Dominion Canners	..	35
Dom. Canners, pfd	..	80
Crow's Nest	51	50
Dom. Steel Corp.	22½	22
Duluth Superior	62	60
Illinois, pfd	..	93½
Lake of Woods	..	128
Mackay, com	79¾	79¼
Mackay, pfd	70	68
Maple Leaf, com	27	..
Maple Leaf, pfd	..	87½
Monarch, com	..	25
N. S. Steel, com	52	..
Porto Rico Railway	..	50
Rogers, com	105	..
Sawyer-Mas., pfd	70	..
St. L. & C. Nav.	..	100
Shredded Wheat, com	95	94½
Shredded Wheat, pfd	93	91½
Spanish River, com	10¼	9
Spanish River, pfd	39½	35
Steel of Canada, com	13	12½
Steel of Canada, pfd	70⅝	70
Tooke Bros., pfd	75	..
Toronto Paper	..	35
Toronto Railway	120⅞	120½
Tucketts, com	31	29
Twin City, com	102	101¾
Winnipeg Railway	188¼	..
Mines—		
Coniagas	762	725
Crown Reserve	118	..
Hollinger	1840	1800
La Rose	87	86
Nipissing Mines	580	570
Banks—		
Bank of Commerce	204	..
Dominion Bank	229	..
Imperial Bank	215	214
Metropolitan Bank	..	220
Bank of Ottawa	..	207¼
Royal Bank	..	222
Bank of Toronto	..	210⅛
Union Bank	..	140
Loan, Trust, etc.—		
Canada Landed	..	162
Can. Permanent	..	190
Colonial Invest	..	78
Hamilton Prov.	..	138
Huron & Erie	..	211½
Landed Banking	150	144
Lon. & Canadian	134	..
National Trust	223	..
Tor. Gen. Trusts	..	200
Bonds—		
Canada Bread	95	..
Can. Locomotive	91	..
Dom. Canners	..	92
Electric Development	..	90½
Prov. of Ontario	96	95
Rio Janeiro	94½	93½
Steel of Canada	91	90½

Toronto, July 24.

Sales—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
85 Barcelona, c.	17	17⅝	16½	16½
20 Bell Tel.	148	..	..	..
60 B., F. N., p.	90½	90½	90	90
1940 Brazilian	71	71⅛	70⅜	70⅜
25 C. Cem., c.	29	29	28¾	28¾
225 C. S. Lines, p.	64½	65	64⅛	64⅛
76 C. G. Elec.	95	95	94	94½
180 C. P. R.	182	182	180¾	180¾
22 Cons. Gas	177	177	176	176
10 Crow's Nest	51	..	..	..
110 D. I. & S., c.	22	..	..	..
26 D. Superior	60	..	..	..
76 Mackay, c.	80	80	79½	79½
25 M. Leaf, c.	88¾	88¾	88	88
3 Monarch	25	..	..	..
176 P. Rico Ry.	50	..	..	..
3 Rogers, c.	102	..	..	..
6 S.-Massey, p	69	..	..	..
10 St. L. & C.N.	100½	..	..	..
80 S. Wheat, c.	94½	..	..	..
25 Tucketts	29	..	..	..
133 Toronto Ry.	122⅝	122⅝	120⅝	120⅝
98 T. City, c.	102⅛	102⅛	101¾	101¾
Mines—				
1 C. Reserve	117	..	..	..
600 La Rose	85	87	85	87
15 Nip. Mines	570	..	..	..
15 Hollinger	18.15	..	..	..
Banks—				
1 Commerce	204½	..	..	..
2 Dominion	229½	229½	229	229
7 Nova Scotia	263½	..	..	..
1 Standard	218½	..	..	..
9 Toronto	210½	..	..	..
Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
50 C. Perm.	190	..	..	..
Bonds—				
3000 C. Bread	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞

COFFEE

New York, July 24.—The coffee market opened 1 to 2 points lower, and closed easy, 12 to 14 points net decline. Sales, 53,500 bags. Closing bids: July, 8.26c; August, 8.26c; September, 8.36c; October, 8.46c; November, 8.56c; December, 8.66c; January, 8.71c; February, 8.76c; March, 8.81c; April, 8.84c; May, 8.88c; June, 8.75c.

Spot coffee easier; No. 7 Rio, 8¾c; No. 4 Santos, 11⅞c.

STOCKS CLOSE WEAK ON MONTREAL EX.

Decline in C. P. R. Carried Other Issues Lower.

BRAZILIAN MOST ACTIVE

Other Leaders Were Weak, Power and Laurentide Falling Away Sharply.

Montreal, July 24.—The continued decline in C. P. R. carried the entire list of local issues today off, and the market closed weak, with fair-sized losses general throughout. Outside of the serious turn in the Austria-Servian affair there was no news to which the New York and local slump could be attributed, except that for the first time this week there seemed to be a disposition by investors to liquidate their holdings, owing to the number of uncertainties on the financial horizon. There was a continuance of low record making. C. P. R. closed with a net decline of 3½ points here, and of 3¾ in New York. It opened on the local market ½ lower, at 183, and for a while stayed around that price. After selling at 182, it turned firmer, and closed the morning session at 182½. There were only two sales of board lots during the afternoon, but the price fell sharply to 181, the lowest price in four years, and a net loss of 3½ points. The closing bid was shaded ¾ more to 180¼. Brazilian was the most active issue on the list, over 900 shares being traded in, the price being half a point off, at 70½.

Other leading issues fell away sharply, Power and Laurentide previous to yesterday had this week been practically inactive. Selling to the extent of 200 shares in the former, carried the price to 227¾, a net loss of 2¼ points. Laurentide, after opening with a loss of 2 points, at 177½, increased its net loss for the day to 2¾ points, by selling at 176¾.

Toronto Railway closed with a loss of 3½ points. The opening sale at 123 showed an overnight loss of half a point. It was traded in around 122 until late in the afternoon, when it dipped to new low at 120. The closing bid was improved fractionally at 120¼.

Bank shares were only lightly traded in, and remained firm. The bond department was virtually neglected. Dominion Iron and Quebec being alone traded in.

Trading was larger than any previous day this week, and totalled 5,830 shares, and $2,100 bonds.

Montreal, July 24.

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
15 A.-Hold.	10	..	..	..
4 Bell Tel.	147½	..	..	..
910 Brazilian	71	71	70½	70½
150 C. Cement	29½	..	..	..
390 C. Cem., p.	91	..	..	..
485 Can. Pac.	183	183	181	181
30 C. S. Lines	10½	..	..	..
160 C. Steam., p.	65	..	..	..
65 Detroit Ry.	66	..	..	..
130 D. Iron, p.	75	..	..	..
50 D. S. Corp.	22	..	..	..
53 D. Textile	68¼	68½	68⅛	68⅛
1 D. Textile	28	..	..	..
1 Goodwin	28	..	..	..
5 Ill. Tract., X	61	..	..	..
100 Ill. Tract., p.	93	..	..	..
376 Laurentide	177½	177½	176¾	176¾
2 Mackay, p.	70	..	..	..
201 Mt. Power	228¼	228¼	227¾	227¾
135 Mt. P., new	227½	..	..	..
34 Mt. Cotton	99½	100	99	99
235 N. S. Steel	51	51	50¼	50¼
98 Ottawa L. P.	138	138	137½	137½
5 Penman's	50	..	..	..
1000 Pen., p. X.	80	..	..	..
116 Porto Rico	50⅛	..	..	..
70 Shawinigan	131¼	..	..	..
210 Toronto Ry.	123	123	120	120
1 Tooke	17	..	..	..
8 T. City, XX.	102⅛	102⅛	101	102
Banks—				
45 Hochelaga	150	..	..	..
5 Merchants	180	..	..	..
80 Nova Scotia	265	..	..	..
9 Union	140½	140½	140¼	140¼
Bonds—				
1000 Dom. Iron	90	..	..	..
1100 Quebec Ry.	49	50	49	49½

MONEY MARKETS

New York, July 24.—Money on call, steady, 1¾ to 2¼ per cent; ruling rate, 2 per cent; time loans, stronger; 60 days, 2¾ per cent; 90 days, 3 to 3¾ per cent; six months, 4 to 4¼ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4¼ to 5 per cent; sterling exchange, steady, at 4.85.75, and at 4.88.10 for demand; commercial bills, 4.89¾.

Bar silver, 54⅞; Mexican dollars, 41½.

London, July 24.—The Bank of England bought £108,000 in gold over the counter, while £150,000 has been earmarked for India.

Paris, July 24.—The tone of the bourse was unsettled. The heavy fall in rents from 81 francs to 79 francs 50 centimes was due seemingly to the Austro-Servian ultimatum.

Three per cent rentes 79 francs 50 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks. Private rate of discount, 2¾ per cent.

Berlin, July 24.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfgs for checks. Money, 2 per cent. Private rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

an attack.

THE MINING MARKET

Toronto, July 24.—Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, report fluctuations in Cobalt stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

	Ask.	Bid.
Beaver	22½	22
Buffalo	125	100
Can. Gold Fields	6¾	6¼
Chambers-Fer.	16	24
City of Cobalt	42	37
Cobalt Lake	50	30
Con. Smelters	89	87
Foster Cobalt	5	..
Great Northern	7½	6½
Kerr Lake	590	575
McKinley-Dar.	53	51
Ophir	3	..
Peterson Lake	33	32
Right-of-Way	55	..
Rochester	2½	2
Silver Leaf	2	1
Tem. and H. Bay	44	40
Temiskaming	10½	9½
Wettlaufer	7	6
Porcupine—		
Apex	2	1⅜
Crown Chartered	1	⅝
Dome Extension	10½	9¾
Dome Mines	910	900
Foley O'Brien	27	25
Jupiter Mines	7	6
McIntyre	35	33
Pearl Lake	3	2
Plenaurum	30	..
Preston E. Dome	2	..
Rea	25	..
Vipond Por. Gold	28	26
West Dome	10	..
La Rose	87	86

HAY

Toronto, July 24.—Hay—Loose, new, $21; old, $18 to $20.

Baled Hay—No. 1 quoted at $16 to $16.50 per ton on track, Toronto; No. 2 quoted at $15 to $15.50, and clover, $12.50.

Baled Straw—Carlots, $9, on track at Toronto.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS SUE FOR $306,000,000

New York, New Haven and Hartford Case Opened in Supreme Court.

[Canadian Press.]

BOSTON, July 24.—Hearing on the notice issued by Judge Braley to show cause why a special master should not be appointed as asked in the suit brought against certain former and present directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, by minority stockholders, seeking to recover funds alleged to have been misused by the defendants, was begun in the supreme court today.

The action placed the amount in property expended in extending the system at $92,000,000, but the plaintiffs set forth that under the Sherman anti-trust act they were entitled to damages of three times that amount, or $306,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

London copper opening, spot, £59 15s; declined 5s; futures, £60 5s; declined 3s 6d; market easy. London copper close, spot, £59 15s; futures, £60 5s; unchanged for both; market steady. Sales, spot 200 tons; futures 1,000 tons.

International Institute of Agriculture places world's wheat crop at 2,458,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from last year.

Berlin reports Austria has sent an ultimatum to Servia; ready to invade.

Authoritatively announced that 7,500,000 British Union Oil Company preferred shares to be publicly offered in London on Monday next.

Panama Canal opens August 15 to ships not exceeding 30 feet draft.

State superintendent ready to wind up Birbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; creditors to receive 100 per cent dividend.

Estimated Chicago Great Western earned for year 2.12 per cent on $40,021,042 preferred stock.

Suez Canal to be deepened to 30 feet to meet Panama Canal competition.

President Smith, of Central Vermont Railway, tells Providence Chamber of Commerce that Grand Trunk will soon be running into that city.

The average price of 12 Industrials declined .31, and 20 Active Rails declined .54 on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday.

PROVISIONS

Chicago, July 24.—Provisions underwent the severest break in weeks. Lower quotations for hogs seemed to discourage miscellaneous holders, and there was no support from packers.

Futures ranged as follows:

Pork—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	$22.85
Sept	$20.72	$20.75	$20.05	20.12
Lard—				
Sept	10.07	10.10	9.82	9.82
Oct	10.15	10.15	9.90	9.90
Ribs—				
Sept	11.92	11.95	11.70	11.70
Oct	11.47	11.47	11.20	11.22

Montreal, July 24.—Provisions quoted as follows:

Hogs—Dressed, abattoir killed, 12¾c; pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $27.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27.

Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 13c.

Liverpool, July 24.—Quotations—
Beef—Extra India mess, 110s.
Pork—Prime mess, western, 105s.
Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 72s.
Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 62s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 68s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 68s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 66s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 63s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 60s 6d.
Lard—Prime western, in tierces, old terms, 50s 3d; do., new terms, 48s 9d; American refined, 51s 3d.

DAIRY

Montreal, July 24.—The undertone to the butter market is strong. finest creamery at the auction sale selling ¼c per pound higher at 24⅜c. Demand for cheese is good and active. Eggs firm under a fair demand.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 13c to 13⅛c; finest easterns, 12½c to 12¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 24½c to 24¾c; seconds, 23¾c to 24.

Eggs—Fresh, 23c to 24c; selected, 26c to 27c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c to 21c.

Toronto, July 24. — Butter — Choice dairy, 17c to 19c; inferior, 15c to 16c; farmers' separator prints, 19c to 20c; creamery prints, fresh, 23½c to 25c; creamery solids, 22c to 22½c.

Eggs—Case lots of strictly new laid, 26c per dozen, and good stock, 20c to 23c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese quoted at 14c to 14¼c for large, and 14¼c to 14½c for twins.

New York, July 24.—Butter quiet and unchanged; receipts, 7,463 tubs.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,875 boxes. x

Eggs—Irregular and unchanged; receipts, 12,945 cases.

Liverpool, July 24.—Butter—Good U. S., 88s.

Cheese—Canadian, finest white, new 62s; colored, new, 63s.

CHEESE MARKETS

Perth, Ont., July 24.—There were 600 of colored cheese and 400 of white boarded today. All were sold, ruling prices being 12½c to 12⅝c.

Napanee, July 24.—Cheese boarded, 440 white, 190 colored; all sold at 12 7-16c.

Picton, July 24.—1,340 boxes cheese boarded; all colored; all sold at 12 7-16c.

Iroquois, July 24.—At the regular meeting of the Iroquois Cheese Board held here today, 625 colored cheese were boarded, and sold at 12⅜c. The corresponding date last year, 1,035 cheese were boarded, and price was 13c. Business represent Hodgson Bros., Anner & Co., Lovell and Christmas, and James Alexander.

Perth, July 24.—There were 600 boxes of colored, and 400 boxes of white cheese boarded here today; all were sold; ruling prices, 12½c to 12⅞c.

Cornwall, July 24.—On Cornwall cheese board today, 1,785 cheese boarded, 1,727 colored, 58 white. All sold at 12⅜c except one factory cool cured, which received 12 7-16c. Same week last year, 1,815 at 13 1-16c.

THE NEWEST RECORDS.

Every month there is a new list of Victrola Records put on sale. All these new records, in addition to the thousands already listed, can be found at the handsome Victrola Parlors of Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., Piano Salon, 242 Dundas street, London. Drop into the parlors any time and have a few of these records played for you. You are always welcome. 87u t

DRINK FRY'S COCOA

IRREGULAR TREND TO CHICAGO WHEAT

Chances of War in Europe Sustained Prices.

MARKET WAS UNSETTLED

Corn Prices Weakened, Owing to Beneficial Rains in the Corn Belt.

Chicago, July 24.—Chances of war in Europe tended to sustain something of an advance in nearby deliveries of wheat today, but failed to offset heaviness, which affected the more deferred options. The market closed unsettled, ½c to ⅜c up, compared with last night. Corn suffered a net decline of ⅝c to 1⅝c to ¾c, and oats, ¼c to ⅜c to ⅝c. In provisions the outcome was a setback of 22c to 72½c, except for July pork, which tightened up 15c.

Strained relations between Austria and Servia, threatening to involve other European powers, appeared to have an important influence on import buying of wheat here. The total direct sales in Chicago for ocean shipment amounted to possibly as much as two million bushels, largely to go to Germany. In addition, a considerable aggregate was disposed of to exporters at the American seaboard, who were understood to have purchased futures here also on a large scale.

Immense offerings from first hands in the southwest countries counteracted in a noticeable manner the bullish results which might otherwise have been expected from the magnitude of foreign demand for wheat. Purchases to arrive at Kansas City were said to be the heaviest so far this season, and were responsible for a check to bulls, who at one time rushed prices upward on account of export opinions that the black rust was as virulent as in 1904, and differed only in the spring crop being a week ahead of normal.

Corn prices weakened owing to rains over Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and portions of Illinois. The majority of pit traders were caught on the wrong side of the market, and could not escape sacrifice sales.

Oats gave way with corn, and as a result of increased pressure from hedging.

Futures ranged as follows:

CHICAGO GRAIN OPTIONS.
[Specials to J. M. Young, broker.]

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	J. 23.
July	82⅛	82⅞	82	82½	82⅜
Sept	81⅝	82⅜	81⅜	81¾	81½
Dec	84½	84¾	83½	83⅞	84¼
Corn—					
July	72¼	72¾	71⅝	72	72⅝
Sept	69⅝	69¾	68⅜	68¾	69⅝
Dec	59⅞	60⅛	58⅜	58⅝	60
Oats—					
July	37½	37⅝	37	37	37⅝
Sept	36	36	35½	35⅝	36
Dec	37⅝	37⅝	37	37¼	37⅝

Chicago, July 24.—Cash market closed: Wheat—No. 2 red, 83¼c to 83¾c; No. 2 hard, 83¼c to 84¼c; No. 2 northern, 93c to 94c; No. 2 spring, 92c to 93c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c to 74¼c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 36½c to 37½c; standard, 38c to 38½c.
Rye—No. 2, 66c.
Barley—48c to 57c.
Timothy—$4 to $5.50.
Clover—$10 to $13.

Minneapolis, July 24.—Close: Wheat—July, 88⅛c; September, 83⅝c; No. 1 hard, 96⅛c; No. 1 northern, 91¼c to 95¼c; No. 2 northern, 89¼c to 93¼c.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69½c to 70c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 34½c to 35c.

Duluth, July 24.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94¼c; No. 1 northern, 93¼c; No. 2 northern, 91¼c to 91¾c; July, 92¾c.

Liverpool, July 24.—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 5½d. Futures, firm; October, 6s 11½d; December, 7s ⅜d.
Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, 6s 8d. Futures strong; September 5s 6⅞d; October, 5s 4⅛d.

METALS AND OILS

New York, July 24. — Copper quiet; spot and September, $13 00 to $13 50; electrolytic, $13 50; lake nominal; castings, $13 25. London steady; spot, £59 15s; futures, £60 5s.

Tin easy; spot, $31 05 to $31 35; September, $31 15 to $31 50; London weak; spot, £140 15s; futures, £142 5s.

Lead quiet; $3 85 to $3 95. London, £18 12s 6d.

Spelter steady; $5 00 to $5 10. London, £21 12s 6d.

Iron quiet and unchanged. Cleveland warrants in London, 51s 3d.

Duluth, July 24.—Linseed closed; cash, $1 80½; July, $1 80.

London, July 24. — Calcutta linseed, July and August, 51s 9d; linseed oil, 23s 10½d; sperm oil, £26; petroleum, American refined, 7¼d; spirits, 9¼d; turpentine spirits, 33s 9d; rosin, American strained, 9s 3d; fine, 14s 6d.

Liverpool, July 24.—Quotations as follows:
Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 3d.
Rosin—Common, 9s 7½d.
Petroleum—Refined, 8½d.
Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot, 28s.

SUGAR

Toronto, July 24.—Sugars are quoted in Toronto, wholesale, as follows:

Extra, Granulated, Redpath's, 100-lb. bags	$4 51
Do., 20-lb. bags	4 61
St. Lawrence, 100-lb. bags	4 51
Do., 20-lb. bags	4 61
Acadia, extra	4 41
Yellow, No. 1	4 11
Beaver, granulated	4 41
Dominion Crystal	4 41
Do., in bags	4 41

New York, July 24. — Raw sugar steady; molasses, $2.61; centrifugal, $3.26; refined, steady.

London, July 24.—Raw sugar, centrifugal, 10s 1½d; Muscovado, 8s 6d; beet sugar, July, 9s 3d.

BEANS

Toronto, July 24.—Beans—Handpicked quoted at $2.30 to $2.35 per bushel; primes, $2.20 to $2.25.

Detroit, July 24.—Beans—Immediate shipment, $1.95; August, $1.91, and October, $2, shipping points.

POTATOES

Toronto, July 24. — Potatoes—New Ontario, $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, and Americans, $4 to $4.25 per barrel.

WHEAT SHOWS DOWNWARD TENDENCY AT WINNIPEG

Flax Prices Continued Their Upward Course, Opening Over Cent Higher Than Thursdays Closing.

Winnipeg, July 24.—Flax prices continued their upward career again today, opening prices being 1c to 1¼c higher than Thursday's close. Wheat and oats on the whole were downward in tendency, although opening values were about steady. Wheat opened ⅛c lower. The weather over the Canadian west has been favorable generally, although Cypress River reports 90 degrees there Thursday.

Trading was active in options during the entire session, and wheat prices closed ⅛c to ⅞c down. The cash demand for wheat was good for Nos. 1 and 2 northern wheat and flax, but little or no inquiry for oats and barley. Prices closed: Wheat, ½c down; oats, unchanged to ⅜c down; flax, 3¼c higher; barley, ¼c down to ¼c higher.

Deliveries through the clearing house were: Wheat, 138,500 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; flax, 39,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Inspections Thursday numbered 197 cars; last year, 137 cars; in sight, 120 cars.

Cash Prices: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 91⅝c; No. 2 northern, 89⅝c; No. 3 northern, 86⅝c; No. 4, 83⅝c.
Oats—No. 2 C. W., 38¾c; No. 3 C. W., 37¾c; No. 2 feed, 37¼c.
Barley—No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 50½c; rejected, 47c.
Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $1.57; No. 2 Canadian western, $1.54; No. 3 Canadian western, $1.41.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 24.—There continues to be a good enquiry for Manitoba spring wheat from foreign buyers, but as they have not responded to the full advance in prices on this side of late, little business is doing, the bids today being 4½d to 6d per quarter below what exporters offered to sell at last night. On the other hand, there is considerable business being worked in American wheat. The local market for oats is firm, at the recent advance, with a fair amount of trade passing in carlots.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 75c to 76c.
Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 44½c; Canadian western, No. 3, 43¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 44c.
Barley—Manitoba feed, 54c to 55c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 24.—Cash wheat prices were unchanged, though the option markets were weaker at the close. Corn was off ½c.

Quotations are as follows:
Wheat—Ontario No. 2 winter, 98c to 99c, outside, according to location; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 95¾c No. 2 northern, 95c.
Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 42½c; No. 3 Canada western, 41¼c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 39c to 40c, outside; on track, Toronto, 41½c to 42½c.
Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 78c, on track, Toronto.
Barley—56c to 58c, outside for malting.
Buckwheat — 88c to 90c, shipping points.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Chicago, July 24. — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; market steady; beeves, $7 60 to $10; Texas steers, $6 40 to $8 35; stockers and feeders, $5 60 to $8; cows and heifers, $3 85 to $9 25; calves, $7 75 to $11 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market lower; light, $8 50 to $9 05; mixed, $8 45 to $9; heavy, $8 60 to $9; rough, $8 35 to $8 55; pigs, $7 75 to $8 95; bulk of sales, $8 65 to $8 95.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; native, $5 15 to $5 80; yearlings, $5 50 to $6 50; lambs, native, $6 to $8 05.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 675; active, $5 to $11 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active and strong; heavy, $9 40 to $9 50; mixed, yorkers and pigs, $9 55 to $9 60; roughs, $8 to $8 15; stags, $6 50 to $7 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 100; active; lambs, $6 to $7 20; yearlings, $5 to $7; wethers, $3 50 to $5 50; ewes, $2 50 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $5 25 to $5 75.

COTTON

New York, July 24.—Cotton futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: July, 12.38c; Aug., 12.27c; Sept., 12.25c; Oct., 12.27c; Nov., 12.26c; Dec., 12.46c; Jan., 12.36c; March, 12.42c; April, 12.60c; May, 12.64c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.25c; ditto gulf, 13.50c; sales, 100 bales.

Liverpool, July 24.—Cotton—Spot slow; prices steady; American middling, fair, 8.36d; good middling, 7.88d; middling, 7.38d; low middling, 6.88d; good ordinary, 5.92d; ordinary, 5.28d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,800 American. Receipts were 2,000 bales, including 1,600 American. Cotton futures closed quiet and steady. July, 7.15½d; July and August, 7.15½; August and September, 6.92½d; September and October, 6.72d; November and December, 6.65d; December and January, 6.52½d; January and February, 6.66½d; February and March, 6.67½d; March and April, 6.69d; April and May, 6.69½d; May and June, 6.70d; June and July, 6.67d; July and August, 6.65d.

FLOUR

Montreal, July 24.—There is no change in flour, for which the demand continues slow, and principally for small lots. The trade in millfeed is fairly active.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; seconds, $5 to $5.10; strong bakers, $4.80 to $4.90; winter patents, choice, $5 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.75; straight rollers, bags, $2.15 to $2.20.

Rolled Oats—Barrels, $4.45 to $4.55; rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $2.05 to $2.10.
Bran—$23.
Shorts—$25.
Middlings—$28.
Moullie—$28 to $32.

Toronto, July 24.—Manitoba flour. Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.50; second patents, $5; strong bakers, $4.80; Ontario winter, 90 per cent patents, $3.60 to $3.65, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $25 per ton; shorts, $26 per ton on track, Toronto.

Liverpool, July 24.—Flour—Winter patents, 26s 3d.

G. T. R. EARNINGS.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 24.—Grand Trunk earnings for the week ending July 21 were $1,010,895, compared with $1,164,836 for the same week last year, a decrease of $153,941.

THE LOCAL MARKET

Friday's market was small, with little produce offered for sale. Hay was about the only offering on the square in the morning. The price remains steady, with a good demand.

Raspberries will be on the market today in large quantities, it is expected. The market will be chiefly vegetables and small fruits. Raspberries were high in price on Thursday, and the price today will be according to the supply on the square. It is expected that the berries will be dear. Blackberries sold a little cheaper on Thursday, at 12 cents a box wholesale.

Currants, gooseberries and small fruits will probably be cheaper than they have been since last Saturday.

Vegetables are quickly becoming cheaper as the supply catches up with the demand. Green peas were lower on Thursday than they have been before this year, selling for 15 cents a quart.

Beef and pork, although retaining their high prices, have made no further advances. Retail prices, it is probable, will not be affected for some time at least.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	$1 67	to	$1 67
Oats, per cwt	1 45	to	1 46
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu	95	to	1 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, bag, w'sale	1 50	to	1 60
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 50	to	1 60
Potatoes, new, bu	1 50	to	1 60
Beets, per doz	25	to	25
Onions, per doz	20	to	20
Lettuce, per doz	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per doz	20	to	20
Beans, per quart	3	to	5
Peas, per quart	15	to	15
Cucumbers, each	2½	to	5
Cabbage, each	5	to	10
Tomatoes, per lb	8	to	10
Radishes, per doz	20	to	20
Turnips, new, doz	25	to	30
Fruits.			
Cherries, per box	7	to	8
Cherries, per basket	60	to	1 50
Red currants, box	7	to	10
Black currants, box	14	to	16
Gooseberries, box	7	to	8
Raspberries, per box	13	to	14
Black raspberries	11	to	12
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	10 00	to	12 50
Straw, per load	6 00	to	6 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products.			
Butter, rolls, lb	22	to	23
Butter, fancy, retail	22	to	23
Butter, store lots, lb	18	to	19
Butter, creamery, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crocks, lb	21	to	22
Eggs, crate, wholesale	19	to	20
Eggs, retail, doz	24	to	25
Eggs, per basket	22	to	22
Honey, strained, 10 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Honey, sections, doz	1 75	to	2 25
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt	8 25	to	8 30
Fat sows, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Small pigs, pair	8 00	to	14 00
Export cattle, cwt	6 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	75 00	to	90 00
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, lb	10	to	12
Young chickens, lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per lb	11	to	12
Turkeys, per lb	14	to	16
Poultry, Dressed.			
Old fowl, per lb	13	to	14
Chickens, spring, lb	20	to	20
Ducks, per lb	15	to	16
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, choice	11 50	to	11 75
Veal, per cwt	14 00	to	15 00

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Montreal, July 24.Grain receipts: Wheat, 261,724 bushels.

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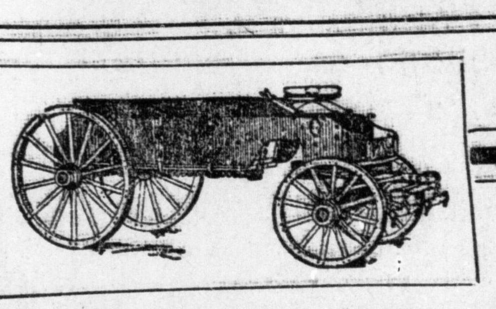

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HOUSE AND LOT TO RENT IN Corunna, facing Stag Island. Apply to Joseph David, Corunna, Ont. 88n

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F. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, Central avenue, London, Ontario.

CONDENSED ADS.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Fifteen cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent a word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

BORN.

DALY—At 300 Princess avenue, May 21, to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Daly, a daughter. b

MARRIED.

CULOTTA-MASCARI — At St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday, July 22, 1914, at 8 a.m., by the Rev. Father McKeon, Margaret M. Mascari to John J. Culotta, of Waterbury, Conn. b

DIED.

MACPHAIL—Accidentally drowned at Port Stanley, Sunday, July 19, 1914, John Daniel Macphail, second son of the late James and Lois Macphail, aged 21 years.
Funeral will leave Egerton Street Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for London Armories, thence to Woodland Cemetery. Services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. b

PENNY—Accidentally drowned at Port Stanley, Sunday, July 19, 1914, Henry Irving Penny, second son of Harry and Victoria Penny, aged 23 years.
Funeral will leave the family residence, 642 Waterloo street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, for London Armories, thence to Woodland Cemetery. Services at 3 o'clock. b

READ—At the family residence, 430 Ridout street, July 23, 1914, Giles Oscar Read, formerly of Rincon, New Mexico.
Funeral from the above address on Sunday, July 26, at 2:30 p.m. (private). b

MEETINGS.

SEAFORTH OLD BOYS WILL MEET in the council chamber, city hall, Monday night. 93c
Jan. 12860: Feb. 12.42c:ffwtawsodfas

NASSAU LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 2170, meets in Orange Hall, Monday night, 7:30 sharp. Visitors welcome. Initiation. Jas. Armitage, W. M.; H. J. Bennett, secretary. b

THE CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS meet Monday, July 27, at 8 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5.00 REWARD FOR RECOVERY OF the following bicycle, stolen from front of Ross', Limited, July 6: No. 524012, 22-inch frame, Hercules brake, diamond-tread tire on back wheel and Dunlop Special on front wheel. Ross', Limited. 93c

LOST — SMALL BLACK LEATHER handbag, either on North Belt car or corner of Cheapside and Colborne. Liberal reward at this office. Phone 3163. 93c

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, South London. Sydney Smythe, insurance agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone 1889.

WELL - FURNISHED ROOMS, ARRANGED for light housekeeping, all modern conveniences, very fine locality; cars pass door. 61 Elmwood avenue. b

295 WOLFE STREET, MODERN dwelling, perfect repair; possession August 1. Apply 318 Wolfe street. Phone 304 or 494. 93c-tyw

DOUBLE PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, modern, steam-heated, suitable for doctor or dentist; very central. Box 92, Advertiser. 92c

TO LET — NINE-ROOM MODERN brick house, corner King and Rectory. Apply 410 Rectory street. 92c

ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms to let. Apply 292 Talbot street. 92c

SEVEN-ROOM FLAT TO LET, MODERN, corner of Charlotte and Dundas streets. Apply on premises. 91n

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING. Apply W. G. R. Bartram, barrister, 59 Dundas street. 91c

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOMED 1½-STORY brick house; gas, electric light, bath and barn, in good repair; immediate possession; good locality. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 89n

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." Moving vans. Residence, 480 Maitland. Phone 2887. H. F. Day, Office, 92 King.

TO LET—HOUSE, 803 CENTRAL AVENUE; three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, city water, sewer connection. Sydney Smythe, insurance agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone 1889.

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE—Clean and dry. Prices reasonable. The Forest City Moving Vans. Phone 1162. 97 Carling street.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING Vans—Largest in city. Good storage. 700 Talbot street. Phone 1724.

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VANS—FURNITURE and pianos packed, crated and carefully handled. 863½ Colborne street. Phone 2636. Flowers & Taylor.

WANTED

WANTED, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1—Six or seven-room house, central or east. Apply Box No. 89, Advertiser. 92c

WANTED APARTMENT OR HOUSE, 6 or 7 rooms, on or about September 21. Apply Box 64, Advertiser. 87c-tyt

WANTED TO RENT — A GOOD COTTAGE, or small house, in the East End. Apply to 785 King street. 92c

HOUSE WANTED IN EAST END, modern, by September 1. Apply Box 85, Advertiser. 91c

WANTED, 1,000 LIVE HENS

TOP PRICES.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
MANN, LAURIE & CO.,
YORK AND RIDOUT STREETS.
PHONE 1577 LONDON, ONT.
ywt

WANTED TO PURCHASE — GOOD driver, quiet and sound, for lady. Give full particulars to Box 86, Advertiser. 91c

DR. MAHAN'S COMPASS OIL REMOVES inflammation from ulcerated teeth. Rub it into that sore bunion and find quick relief. t

WANTED — BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, furnished house or flat, about September 15, for four or five months. Box 84, Advertiser. 91c

RAPID MESSENGER—NIGHT AND day services. Dray for hire. Phone 2845. R. Griffith, 244 Horton street.

WANTED — DEAD HORSES AND cattle; pho... 638, will go twelve miles; no anim...moved without its hide on. L...ertilizer Company.

WANT... ...PLE TO KNOW THAT Hu... ...l Flour makes a per-f...

For Quickest Results At a

minimum cost, those who have tried them testify that

The Want Ads Are Most Efficient

Advertiser Want Ads Are Famous For Results

ARCHITECTS.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 656.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, Greene-Swift building. Phone 1557.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects. Bank of Toronto building, London; Lister Chambers, Hamilton.

McBRIDE & GILBERT, MEMBERS Ontario ssociation of Architects, etc. Edge block. Phone 262.

JOHN M. MOORE,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
425 RICHMOND STREET.

LEGAL CARDS.

F. HARRY GREENLEES, 53 B, BANK of Toronto, barrister, etc. Funds to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM,
ADVERTISER BUILDING,
DUNDAS STREET.

W. G. R. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, notary, etc., 59 Dundas street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 169½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K.C.; Thomas Coleridge.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, barristers, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 413 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. Money to loan. 78 Dundas.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street.

McKILLOP, MURPHY & GUNN—
—OAK HALL BUILDING

U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

INSURANCE.

J. A. Nelles & Son

Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance.
xt

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life accident and automobile insurance.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRAY FOR HIRE—CELLARS AND cisterns cleaned; ashes removed. Phone 2839. Dixon & Son.

Cancer Sufferers

Should investigate the late Henry Edwards Plaster Cure. It has cured thousands. Write J. LEVITT, 388½ Ridout street, London, successor. Phone 2666. ywt

CEMENT SIDEWALKS, STEPS, ETC., built right. A. J. Clark, 66 Walnut street.

Let Me Save You Money on Your
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
A. GATECLIFFE.
Phone 4206. tzx 38 Charles St.

NOTICE—HEADLEY & WEIR, PROFESSIONAL horseshoers, have opened business at 70 Maple street. All work guaranteed.

THE BELTZ PLATING WORKS—ALL kinds of plating. 94 Carling Street. Phone 2777.

IF YOU HAVE ANY
IF YOU HAVE ANY
OLD PAPER
all kinds, books or magazines, phone 2792
W. LEFF & CO.
AND HE WILL CALL FOR IT.
t

ROBERT MOWAT, PRACTICAL horseshoer. Special attention given lame and interfering horses, also diseases of leg and foot. 33 Talbot.

This Is Syme's Time for Upholstering and Refinishing.
GET OUR PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
761 Dundas St. Phone 367

S. LEWIS & SON, 447 TALBOT street, the well-known horseshoers—Particular attention paid to lame and interfering horses. All work guaranteed.

McLEOD & GRAY, REAR ADVERTISER—First-class livery and boarding. Bus parties our specialty. Phone 1277.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, OSTEOPATH and Chiropractor — Electrical treatments. 226 Central avenue, near corner Richmond street. Tenth year London. Phone 2565.

DR. H. V. CATON IS TAKING VACATION. Will open office about middle August. P. O. Box 316.

DENTAL CARDS

DR. J. M. FREZELL, DENTIST—Above 390 Richmond, opposite old city hall.

ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING—OUR SPECIALTY is slate blackboards. J. Whittaker, 551 King street.

ROOFING

contracts executed in any part of the country. Prepared roofing for sale, wholesale or retail.
S. L. DAVIS.
365 Richmond Street. Phones 4281, 3628.
ywt

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer. Paint for gravel roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

SIGNS.

MARLEY & WEEKES, THE SIGNRY—Signs of all kinds. 340 Richmond street, London. Phone 1845.

GLEN BROS—SIGNS. 420 TALBOT street. Designs and estimates free.

GARMENT CUTTING

DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES' tailors strive persistently to excel in designing accurate patterns. Our graduates fear no competitor. Study for advancement. Cutting School, 227 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. G. R. Bartram, 59 Dundas street.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER, surveyor—Edge Block. Phone 262.

MEDICAL CARDS.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Diseases women, children. 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. GEORGE E. RAMSAY, 22 HAYMAN Court, Queen's avenue (next Wellington). Telephone 4804. 42tf

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND street—Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

DR. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO street—Hours, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL—OFFICE AND residence, 245 Queen's avenue. Specialty, diseases of women and surgery.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2—4, 7—8, and appointment.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention X-rays.

DR. A. DUNCAN—OFFICE, 857 DUNDAS. Phone 4836. July31

DR. KARN

425 Richmond Street.
Specialist Surgery and Genito-Urinary Disease of Men and Women.

DR. GEORGE HALE HAS REMOVED to Hayman Court Apartments, Wellington street. Phone 4150. Night calls, 30.

DR. CLIFFORD H. REASON, DUNDAS, corner William—Hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 3, 7 to 8. Sundays by appointment.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 Park avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—HOURS, 11 to 3, 7 to 8. Note change.

DR. MEEK, 330 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

DR. ECCLES HAS REMOVED TO 283 Princess avenue. 33tf

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. H. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—397 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL, LONDON—ELECTRICAL treatment of diseases a specialty.

DR. J. S. SCHRAM—CORNER KENT and Talbot streets. Phone 2250.

DR. W. M. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and John streets. Specialty, surgery and diseases of women.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

DERMATOLOGY.

MARINELLO SYSTEM FOR FACE, scalp, chiropody. Removal of superfluous hair permanently. Miss Beattie, corner Talbot and Fullarton. Phone 3027.

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SECOND HAND clothing. Julius Siskind, pawnbroker, 338 Richmond street.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — START AT ONCE; BIG profits handling our household specialty; send for free booklet. The Franklin Specialty Company, 3264-66, Main street, Vancouver, B.C. 93c-t

AGENTS WANTED FOR SELLING patent novelty cigar-lighter. Every smoker a sure buyer. Write today. L. Stossel, Hamilton, Ont. 91c

AGENTS WANTED FOR PRIVATE Christmas cards. Ladies or gents. Samples free. Large profits. Chipchase, "Cardex," Darlington, England. 88n

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

AUTOMOBILE, McLAUGHLIN RUNABOUT, good condition; very cheap; owner needs money for business. 50 Craig street. 93c

FOR SALE—1,400-POUND HORSE, OR exchange for cattle. Apply Box 88, Advertiser. b

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE, young. Apply A. McRae, Byron. 93c-tyw

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES—Parents winners in America and Canada; dogs, $10; females, $7. Thetford, 24 Beaconsfield, Toronto. b

AUTOMOBILES BY AUCTION, MARKET, Saturday, 11 a.m.—Thomas Flyer runabout or delivery, 45-horsepower, perfect order; also a Cadillac five-passenger car, 30-horsepower. Consignment of other goods taken. Harrison, auctioneer, 639 Dundas. 91c

TWO WORK-HORSES AND ONE Holstein cow, cheap. Apply Wm. Hay, White Bridge, Hamilton road. 91n

FIVE - PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE, brass hack harness, brass surrey harness, rubber-tired victoria, two buggies, quiet delivery horse; cheap for cash or will exchange. Apply 121 Inkerman street. 91c

TWO 2-BURNER AMERICAN GAS PLATES, new; cheap. George E. Gilmour, 392 Simcoe street. Phone 2291.

FOR SALE—4-H. P. INDIAN MOTORCYCLE, almost new; will sell cheap; owner has no time for use of it. Box 74, Advertiser. 88n

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING—We are experts. Estimates furnished. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 31tf

NOTICE TO PUBLIC—BLANCHARD'S Fish Market, moved to 525 Richmond street, opposite St. Peter's Hall. Fresh fish daily. Phone 1510.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE TO pay you good interest. Address Box 79, Advertiser, for particulars.

TUDHOPE CAR,
In A No. 1 shape, for only $800. Apply
McLaughlin Sales Rooms.
COR. BATHURST AND RICHMOND.
92n

AIREDALE PUPPIES, ALSO TWO grown females. C. Russell, R. R. 6, London. 87k-t

LADIES—WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR, use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. tf-t

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, renovated and re-covered. Hunt & Sons, mattress factory, 593 Richmond. Phone 997.

FOR SALE—TWO LEDGER DESKS, eleven by five, with eight large drawers in each, suitable for warehouse or large office. Will sell cheap. Huron and Erie L. and S. Co. 91n-wt

ONE CLEVELAND BICYCLE, $10; Brantford bicycle, $12. Apply Box 39, Advertiser. ywt

MARE, SIX YEARS, SOUND, GOOD saddle or driver; owner no use for her; will sacrifice for quick sale. Mornings or evenings, 173 William street. 91c

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

FOR SALE
Two second-hand wagons, one single and one double; cheap.
ALEX. POLLARD
Phone 1391. 495 York Street.
ywt

CEMENT BLOCKS FOR SALE 4, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Prompt delivery, Concrete Walls and Sidewalks put in. R. H. Smith, 191 Wharncliffe Road. Phone. 2998. ywt

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR
296 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1898.
Old shoes made to look like new, and every job guaranteed. Parcels called for and delivered same day. Give us a trial. ywt

SOUTHCOTT COAL COMPANY
Hard and soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 1083. 276 Clarence street. Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. ywt

Automobile Accessories
Presto Head and Searchlights. Gas Tanks refilled and exchanged. We are prompt shippers. Try us.
LONDON ENGINE SUPPLY CO., LTD., 85 Dundas Street. ywt

PARROTS
Canaries and Parrots now in stock. Full line of all kinds of Bird and Parrot Cages, Food and Medicine. Use our Bird Tonic before moult.
MORGAN'S, 100 DUNDAS STREET.
Phone 1428. Three Deliveries a Day.
ywt

A Few Lines of SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, ETC., Left in Our Big Silverware Sale. Every one a bargain.
Wanless' Hardware
AND ELECTRIC.
866 Dundas Street. Phone 1801.
ywt

WATSON'S TWO MARKETS
Fresh Meat and Provision Market, 246 Dundas street and Stalls 1 and 2, Market House. Hotels and restaurants supplied at the lowest prices.
Dundas Phone 4796. Market Phone 4520.
zyxwt

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE CALVES.
JACKSON BROS.
87 Wellington Street. Phones 1067, 2659.
zyxwt

BARGAINS IN
SECOND-HAND CARS.
All Newly Painted
Overland 40 Car, Bargain. Regal 30 Car Line Roadster. New Ford Tires $13.
CENTRAL GARAGE.
ywt

ONE LIGHT THREE-SPRING WAGON, ONE LIGHT PLATFORM WAGON, WITH TOP,
suitable for small grocer; been used. A full line of delivery, baggage, express wagons and drays.
L. W. CRAWFORD,
343 Talbot Street. ywt

SILVERWOOD'S MARKET
CHOICE DAIRY:
In Prints, 25c; In Crocks, 24c.
141 KING STREET. PHONES 3121, 3122.
STALLS 10, 11, 12, MARKET HOUSE.
zyxwt

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEY belting supplied and installed. Superior Machine Company, Limited, city.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PROFESSOR KNOWLES' COMPLETE System of Personal Influence and Healing. Hamilton's, 338 Richmond street.

YEARLING HENS, WYANDOTTES and Rhode Island Reds; also compartment coop. 49 Elmwood avenue. 92c

BAY MARE AND YOUNG COLT FROM fast stock. Apply T. Dart, Oxford street, east of Asylum. 92c

FOR SALE—1914 MODEL "32" HUPMOBILE, four-passenger touring car, electric lights and starter, Stewart speedometer, one extra rim and tire; car used only three months; good as new. For further particulars and price write to Box 91, Advertiser. 92n

Any Kind of Music
that you want can be furnished by us.
We also carry a full line of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WM. McPHILLIPS
189 DUNDAS STREET.

Builders, Contractors Painters
Bargains in 40 feet (oak, etc.) counters. Choice cashier's cage and counter; heavy clear and frosted glass petitions; glass doors. Inquire quick at 434 Richmond street. Phones: 3257-3744. 90bu

HAY, STRAW, FLOUR AND FEED for sale. Slobasky's, Hamilton road and Adelaide.

MAHOGANY FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS at Keene's Antique Store, 342 Talbot street.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word with cash order. Subscriptions; Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

GREAT REDUCTION
In stock of Hammocks, Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Coal Oil Stoves, Gas Plates. "Special" Blue Enamel Preserving Kettles, 7½ quarts and 10 quarts. 38c each. Regular 65c.
LOVE HARDWARE COMPANY,
111 Dundas Street. Phone 588.

SOLID HALF INCH THICK
FIBRE WALL BOARD.
Cheaper than plaster or lumber. Line your attic this summer.
J. S. FERGUSON,
New Address, 384 Richmond Street.
b

TRUCK $450.
McLaughlin, 1,500 pounds capacity, in good condition. Apply
McLaughlin Sales Rooms.
BATHURST AND RICHMOND.
92n

Large Assortment of Men's Belts. 25c to 75c.
Boys' Belts, 25c to 50c.
Jas. McCormick
395 TALBOT STREET. PHONE 2038.
zxt

Blacksmithing Department
We have now enlarged our blacksmithing department, and are in a position to turn out all your requirements in this line. Give us a call and be convinced.
LONDON MACHINERY REPAIR CO.,
Rear 187 Queen's Avenue. Phone 4284.
ywt

Buy Lehigh Coal
Large size Pea Coal, well screened.
G. R. KETTLE & SON.
Phones 299, 2758. Yards, G.T.R.-Maitland
ywt

LONDON FURNITURE CO.,
CLARENCE STREET.
Cash or Credit.
Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Gas Plates, Ovens and Summer Necessities.
Phone 2658. ywt

CORNWALL'S HEALING BALM.
Highly recommended by those who have used it. Cures cuts, old sores and swellings. Good for man and beast. Once used, always used. Sold at Taylor's and Mitchell's, 114 Dundas street. Agents wanted in every town. Manufactured by F. Cornwall, 207 Rectory street, London, Ont. ywt

Do You Need a Truss?
We sell a truss that is guaranteed
Come and see
Anderson & Nelles, Druggists.
268 DUNDAS STREET., LONDON
ywt

$100—$3 A MONTH—Beautiful Rosewood Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.
ywt

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings. BARNES & CO., 364 Hamilton Road. Phone 2065. ywt

TRY TRAFFORD'S FIRST.
Values unsurpassed. Goods absolutely guaranteed. A 40-years record of square dealing in Furniture and House Furnishings.
129 Dundas St. Phone 864.

FIVE CENTS
Buys a large-sized package of
Matchless Ammonia
at any store.
IT CAN'T BE BEATEN. ywt

ONN'S FISH MARKET—FISH OF ALL kinds. 143 King, opposite market. Phone 1296.

IMPERIAL FLOUR GIVES BEST results. Hookway & Son, King street. Phone 1335.

GO TO ROBERTSON'S, RICHMOND and Kent streets, for school books and school supplies.

1,000 TREES AND SHRUBS DUG UP and trenched for late planting. Evergreen trees in pails or shrubs, six different varieties, all sizes. Charles Baker, nurseryman. Ridout street. Phone 2222.

McLAUGHLIN CAR,
Model 8, in first-class condition. A bargain at $390.
McLaughlin Sales Rooms.
COR. BATHURST AND RICHMOND.
92n

RELIANCE MACHINE WORKS.
Phone 3163. 655 Dundas Street.
Expert Auto Repairing.—We have the most complete equipment in London for overhauling and repairing Automobiles, including an oxygen-carbon remover. This is the cheapest and best carbon remover known. Charges are reasonable. xt

POPE Motorcycle[s]
We are the only dealers in Wester[n] Ontario carrying a stock of motor cycl[es] to select from.
We Are Motorcycle Merchant[s]
And not merely agents. Let us sho[w] you our propositions.
BICYCLE & MOTOR SALES C[O.]
397 Clarence Street. Easy Term[s]
y[wt]

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BLANK BOOKS
MADE TO YOUR ORDER.
Chas. Chapman C[o.]
91 DUNDAS ST. xt PHONE 37[..]

WROUGHT IRON FENCES FROM 50¢
THE DENNIS WIRE & IRON WORKS C[O.] LIMITE[D]
LONDON. CANADA
xt

FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRE[LS] and packing cases; city delivery. Go[...] man, Eckert & Co. 74tf-xt

YOUR OLD BICYCLE
will run this season for little cost. L[et] us send for it. Phone 3976.
WILLIAM A. WALKER,
OPEN EVENINGS. 757 DUNDA[S]
All Work Guaranteed.

MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE[S]
CANADA'S BEST,
FULLY EQUIPPED, $40.00.
F. BENSON & CO.
615 DUNDAS ST., EAST LONDON.

40 and 42-Foot Extension Ladders.
Offered cheap for quick clearance. S[ee] them at my Rectory street yard. GE[O.] H. BELTON, two yards, corner P[all] Mall and Richmond, Rectory and Yo[rk] streets.

CALL AT McKIM'S AUCTION ROOM[S] for all kinds of second-hand go[ods]. Phones 4820 and 1451.

FOR SALE—HOWARD NEW ID[EA] and Summit Hot Air Furnaces, [...] Rutherford's. Phone 2613. 179 Ke[nt]

BEST MIXED HARDWOOD, $1.50 P[ER] load. Marcel Hoehn (phone 1716), [...] York.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED — MORNING[...] German, Latin and mathematics. A[d]dress Box 48, Advertiser. 87n-tyw

TEACHER HOLDING FIRST OR SE[C]OND class certificate, also certifica[te] for agriculture, wanted, for S. S. N[o.] 1, Sarnia Township, for term co[m]mencing September 1, 1914. Th[e] school is of recent construction, wi[th] up-to-date heating, lighting and ve[n]tilation. Apply, stating experience, qualifications and salary, to James [...] Bird, R. R. No. 2, Mandaumin, O[nt.] 86[...]

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED — LOAN OF $800 O[N] story-and-half house in East Lon[...] don. Apply Box 83, Advertiser. 92c

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWES[T] rates—Thomas C. Knott, real esta[te] broker, 380 Richmond street.

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SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

51st YEAR. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914. PRICE TWO CENTS

Presidentress of France Is Unhappiest Woman, Says Evelyn N. Thaw

Big Paris Trial Is Caillaux Against President Poincare, Madame Caillaux Against Madame Poincare, Involving Hidden Past Lives---Biggest Scandal Ever Will Develop.

(Editor's Note.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is sojourning in Paris this summer, resting, seeing the sights, and giving her boy a French education. The European manager of our correspondence bureau, asked Mrs. Thaw for an article on the tremendous Caillaux scandal and she dictated the following.)

[BY EVELYN NESBIT THAW.]

(Copyright, 1914, by the British and Colonial Press, Limited.]

Paris, July 24.—There is something new under the sun. Scandals a trois—two men and a woman—are as notorious as the Thaw trials. Today France has a scandal a quatre (of four).

The Calmette-Caillaux campaign has become the Caillaux-Poincare affaire. It is the ex-minister against the President, the prisoner against the presidentress—and the dickens take the republic.

I believe that the unhappiest woman in France today is not in St. Lazare (the prison), but at the Elysee Palace. Mme. Poincare will ruin her husband yet. Yes, I mean it.

There is a mysterious, subterranean scheme at work to compel the President to resign by attacking the private life of Mme. la Presidente. Not for personal spite, you understand, just from political motives. The result would be the biggest scandal ever. And it looks like it would succeed.

Take it from Evelyn Nesbit, a "past" does not pay. The plot is not against a policy, nor a party, but just against a woman. Lord love you, Tammany Hall could learn to deliver foul blows in politics by coming to Paris.

A rich South American, her fourth husband, left the present first lady of France a comfortable fortune.

It happened that his family contested the will. Monsieur Poincare, then a rising young lawyer, defended. Client and counsel became intimate and finally married. Matrimony gives a magical respectability in la belle France. I never knew how many bad things I had not done until this Caillaux-Poincare case came on the tapis.

Just count the husbands and wives in one quartette. President Poincare has had one wife, Caillaux two (some say three), Madame la Pistoliere two husbands, Madame la Presidentress, FOUR. All the ex's have remarried and the whole crowd are still young and aspiring, creme de la creme, as the Champs Elysee sees it.

Madame Poincare has certainly made France sit up and take notice. Previous presidents' wives humbly effaced themselves, the present presidentress has tried to establish an official roll. She sets the fashion—receives visiting sovereigns—queens it—and makes enemies. Believe me, some of us cannot afford to make enemies.

Take Mme. Caillaux! Her first husband's friends took sides against her. She married Prime Minister Caillaux and rode over them rough shod. And now? It is pretty bad for her that the jury must all be Parisians. The Paris papers have tried the case already. They have no pity for the accused.

They say that Drion, the great physician who discovered a cancer cure, will testify for Mme. Caillaux, that had the doctors operated immediately Calmette would not have died. They say, too, that Mme. Caillaux will be acquitted of premeditation because she killed when intending to wound.

Do I believe she lost her head? Not for a minute. And I am an authority on "brain storms." Still, Caillaux's most intimate friends hope, suppose, are almost sure that the judges will give his wife two years with sursis (suspended sentence). That's the new law Beranger intended to correct first offenders.

Just think how those four have climbed out of the slough to respectability. They probably thought the old times did not matter. But I've lived long enough to learn this! The time never was, nor will be, when A PAST made a pleasant possession.

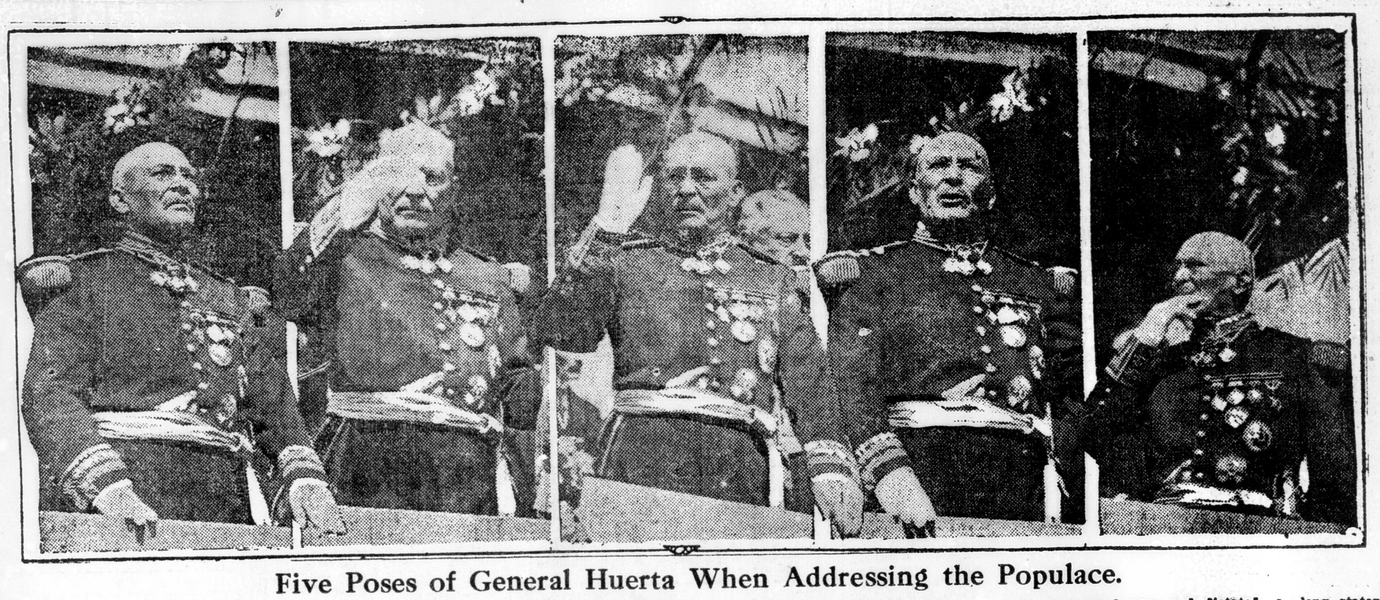
See how this Caillaux-Poincare case threatens to work out. The two men are opposed, their wives are opposed, and each knows too much about the others. Voyez vous. If Mme. Caillaux is acquitted all France will protest against President Poincare. If she is convicted her husband's radicals will attempt to overthrow the Government.

If the President grants her grace, he outrages public opinion. If he refuses executive clemency, he faces a colossal scandal. For all Paris knows that a certain fallen politician who is determined to protect Mme. Caillaux, sent muck merchants to America with orders to bring back a man thought to be dead or divorced long ago—Mme. Poincare's earlier husband.

The heroine of the celebrated White-Thaw murder trial, who writes about Mme. Caillaux (in prison) and Mme. Poincare (in palace).

A Pen Picture of Huerta by One Who Has Studied Him---Why Villa Longs to Hang Him

Anecdotes of the Man Who Resigned as Dictator of Mexico—How He Does His Drinking—His Good Opinion of Himself



Five Poses of General Huerta When Addressing the Populace.

[NORMAN M. WALKER.]

(Copyright, 1914, by the British and Colonial Press.)

Federal troop trains had pushed on to Santa Rosalia, where Gen. Victoriano Huerta had established his headquarters. Out of the mountains rode Pancho Villa from Parral to offer his services to the Maderista forces. They exchanged the characteristic embrazo of all Mexicans, Huerta's little arms hardly reaching around Pancho's ample waist as they embraced affectionately.

Villa was given command of the advance guard of scouts. His experience in the mountains, his knowledge of the country and his native shrewdness made him a valuable ally to the grim old warrior from the south. When Pancho rode into the federal camp he was mounted on a milk-white mare that he had commandeered at Hacienda, Santiago, near Parral. Huerta coveted it and asked the loan of the animal.

Villa Rode Mule.

Pancho exchanged his mount for a mule and rode with the column. On the second day he was ordered to ride as far as Jimenez with his rurale command to scout for approaching Colorados. A courier was sent to Huerta's headquarters with the request that his white mare be returned as he would need it on the long ride across the desert.

Instead of the horse being returned, a detachment of uniformed Federals appeared, placed Villa under arrest and returned him to headquarters.

"You are a coyote and deserve to die, you brigand of the mountains," Huerta hissed at Villa in a drunken rage.

"Why, my general?" asked Villa as innocently as a schoolboy accused of another's act.

"Because you have defied me, your commanding general. I, who am the greatest general Mexico has ever known—I, Victoriano Huerta. For your presumption you are to be shot at once, you low-bred cur."

Sentenced to Death.

The hollow square was formed, with the fourth side closed by an adobe cortal wall, the firing squad waiting eagerly for the victim. Pancho squatted in his high hat and tight-fitting charro suit. The death march started, and Villa, having refused to be blindfolded, was taking his place in front of the adobe parapet.

Down the valley rode a stripling boy on a little cow pony. He dashed up to the group of executioners and witnesses, his hat gone and his hair flying in the wind.

"Stop this execution! In the name of the President of Mexico I command you not to shoot this man!"

It was Raoul Madero, boy brother of the President, who had heard of Villa's sentence, had rushed away to Escalon, telegraphed his brother at the national palace in Mexico City, and had received a reply in time to spare the life of the man who is today Mexico's best soldier.

Drunk as he was, Huerta knew what it meant to defy his commander-in-chief, and Villa was marched back to the little railroad station, placed on a train for Mexico City and taken there in chains, only to be released and sent to the United States by the little brown-bearded President.

He Wants Huerta.

So that's why Villa wants to make Huerta his prisoner. That's why Villa is in a rage because the dictator is likely to escape him, and, though Huerta gets to Paris or some other refuge, don't be surprised if Villa gets him yet.

But in the foregoing you get a glimpse of Huerta, ex-dictator. Sullen, gin-soaked most of the time and always in an ugly mood except when in the company of women, Huerta is more of a Nero than he is an Aztec. In the camp, afield with his troops, at the banquet table and in the barracks I have studied this leather-skinned old warrior from every angle. Barring his personal bravery, which is unquestioned, and his military knowledge gained in years of actual fighting in the Yaqui country, Huerta is wholly bad.

He chooses to refer to himself as a simple-minded old Indian suddenly raised to power by destiny. But he is one of the most arrogant aristocrats Mexico has ever produced.

In the field with his troops, when there was not enough for the officers to eat, when his staff was unshaven and he himself was vermin ridden and in rags, Huerta insisted upon being treated as a man of superior rank and attainments. When his staff gathered for the single meal of Mexican beans at Conejos preceding the battle, he insisted that they stand until he was seated and that no one should partake of the food until he had had his share.

Has Ugly Moods.

When there was no wine, which was seldom even in the most remote places in the northern desert, he would sit in silence, as ugly as a bee-stung bear.

Skin the color of old saddle leather, deep-set eyes shaded from the sun by dark-blue glasses, mouth compressed until little more than a slit, Victoriano Huerta looks every inch the Oaxaca Indian that he is. He is undersized, stooped and bald. His face is seamed with deep wrinkles which gather in great clusters around his weak old eyes, and his close-cropped mustache only half conceals the cruelty of that slit of a mouth with its compressed lips and drooping corners. High cheek bones denote the Indian more than the color of the skin or the flat nose with wide nostrils.

His body is slender, and his feet are unusually small and are always encased in sharp-pointed, patent leather shoes of French make. There is nothing careless about the old general, for his shoes and putees were always shined, even in the desert marches, his uniform pressed and his linen fresh.

In justice to the ex-dictator, it may be said that cataracts which have covered his eyes many times and necessitated five operations are equally responsible with a fermented disposition for that characteristic scowl that is always on his face. When he reads he holds the paper close to his face and it is with difficulty that he sees the writing.

All the strength that has caused him to hold onto the presidency with grim determination is shown in his jaws and chin. The muscles stand out plainly under the leathery skin of the cheeks, and his square jaw sets with a snap when he gives an order for an attack or an execution. The chin projects from the face at a sharp angle and its boldness is emphasized by a cleft which divides it into two lobes. The crown of Huerta's head is as bald and shiny as an apple.

When Huerta was on the border with his army following the defeat of Orozco at Bachimba, a dinner was given in his honor by the American consul-general in one of the El Paso cafes. Huerta came in his big, blue, war automobile flying his battle flags and with a Federal soldier as chauffeur. This was an open defiance to the United States and its neutrality laws, and the old general knew it. At the dinner he took the place of honor at the head of the table and made his host sit at the foot.

At the suggestion of Rubio Navaretta, his staff favorite, Huerta's light wine was changed to strong gin and he drank glass after glass of this fiery liquor.

A pretty waitress attracted the old general's attention, and with a lustful leer on his face he called to her to come to his side. Taking a gold-mounted leader purse from his pocket, he presented it to the astonished waitress, saying: "Senorita bonita mia. This purse has been with me in all the wars. Sometimes it has been filled with gold, and I have had a fine time with the ladies. Again it was empty and so was my stomach. You have served me well and I present this to you with the hope that it may never be empty as long as you have it. For a man to be without money is inconvenient. For a woman it is a dishonor. Take this little present from an old Indian who wishes you well and may you always be young and pretty."

I was present at the dinner as the only invited guest, and I had an excellent opportunity to study the old Oaxacan in his changing moods. The incident of the purse pleased the old man and he threw off his sullenness, sang lewd songs in Spanish, told fish tales on his favorite staff officer, Gen. Rubio Navarette (now in command around Vera Cruz) and off-color stories on all of those present, including myself, and called for more gin, which he gulped down with one swallow.

An exchange of formal military calls took place while Huerta was on the border with his division del norte. Being of higher rank than Gen. Steever, commanding on the American side, the American general paid the first formal call on Huerta in Juarez. This pleased the old man very much and he ordered all the champagne in the little border town brought to his headquarters. It was a hot May day and the champagne was served lukewarm after the Mexican fashion.

Toasts were drunk to the two presidents, to each other and their respective armies. The wine soon went to Gen. Huerta's brain and the old Indian reeled as he proposed his toasts. An American policeman would have arrested him for a plain drunk.

Gen. Steever tactfully retired, escorted to the street by Gen. Huerta, holding hands with a very much frightened American newspaper woman who had been sent to cover the meeting.

Returning to his quarters, Huerta called the newspapermen into his presence and dictated a long statement about his future military plans, his past conquests and his personal bravery. Quickly his mood changed to sullenness and he started to abuse all of the papers—American, Mexican and Spanish alike.

El Imparcial, the semi-official of Mexico City, was receiving its share of abuse when little Carlos De Vargas, its war correspondent, snatched off his coat and challenged the general to a personal combat in the patio. Huerta, sobered by the incident, called his Protos car and drove to the dance halls on Calle Diablo (The Street of the Devil), where he spent the remainder of the day and all of the night, drinking, singing and carousing.

At Santa Rosalia I sent the staff photographer to Huerta's headquarters for a picture of the old general. Gen. Huerta posed for the picture, then ordered the photographer arrested and executed for taking photographs within the Federal lines. It was only by the hardest kind of work through the American consul at Chihuahua that his life was saved.

Challenge of Whites to Own the Earth Is Meaning of the Hindu Muddle

A shipload of Hindus is not, superficially, a matter of much importance. And yet it is possible that if we could see the events of our time through the eyes of the historian of 2014 we should find that quite the most significant thing to be seen in the world today is the Komagata Maru, with its 350 Hindus aboard, that lies at Victoria, British Columbia. It is a challenge thrown down, not only to the British Empire, but to the claim of the white man to possess the earth. It differs by its direct and explicit demand, from all other attempts of the colored man to go where he is not wanted. The Hindu do not come to us as applicants, but as claimants. They knock at the gate of Canada and ask for admission as a right—the right of the British citizen to access to any part of the British Empire. And British Columbia has shut the gate in their face and has declared that, British Empire or no British Empire, it will not allow the colored man to make his home within its borders.

A White Man's World.

This dread of the Asiatic is the dominating fact in the world today, and it will largely govern the politics of the twentieth century. It is, of course, a relatively new fact. Until less than a generation ago the right of the white man to inherit the earth belonged to the category of indisputable axioms. His adventurous spirit had carried him far and wide and he had raised his flag, usually the British flag, over all the great waste places of the globe, brushing the little peoples aside from his path in his masterful stride. The red man melted before him in America, the black man before him in Australasia. He laid India under tribute, and cut up Africa as if he were cutting up a cake, allotting this section to the German, that to the French, another to the Portuguese, a fourth to the Belgian, the largest share to the Englishman.

There was no question in all this of asking leave of the natives. The white man would have as little thought of asking the natives whether they wanted him to take possession of their land as of asking the kangaroos or the buffaloes. He had the argument of force, and he easily construed that into a divine authority for his dominion over plain and pine. His attitude to the subject peoples was in keeping with this view. Here he enslaved them, there he tortured and slew them, elsewhere he sought to govern them justly and civilize them. He gave them sometimes the Bible and sometimes rum, his tastes and not seldom his diseases. He carried them in thousands from Africa to till the Virginian fields and incidentally to sow the seed of a great color problem for himself in modern America. He brought them from India in thousands to enrich himself by their labor in Natal, and incidentally sowed the seed of a great problem for himself in the South Africa of today. But behind all his varying methods there was one dominant unquestioned idea. Everywhere he proceeded upon the assumption that the white man was born to possess the earth, and that the colored man was born to be his hewer of wood and drawer of water used it he needed him, and thrown aside if he did not need him.

The Challenge of Asia.

This simple creed is by no means so clear and indisputable today. We talk less unctuously about the "white man's burden," and are concerned much more about the white man's fear. For we knew that something is happening that may change the balance of the earth. Asia is turning in her sleep. She no longer conforms to Arnold's vision of her:

"She heard the legions thunder past,
Then turned to thought again."

She has discovered that she can raise legions of her own, and has caught something of our Western modernism and unrest. Her deity still sits with his eyes turned inward, in eternal contemplation, and her most distinguished poet chants the ancient reverie of self-absorption. But the peoples have passed the deity and the poet by. They have become self-conscious. They are asking questions, cultivating political ideas, looking out on the world with wide, adventurous eyes. When Okura, after the Russo-Japanese war said: "We have destroyed the hypnotism of color," he put in a phrase not only the deepest lesson of the war, but the challenge of Asia to the white man's world. He announced that henceforth the Asiatic had to be reckoned with and that the heritage of the earth was to be decided by other considerations than the color of the skin.

Barring the Door.

It is possible that he was thinking of the white man's argument of force. And no doubt it is the thought of Mukden and the Sea of Japan that keeps the New Zealander awake at night. But the challenge of force, if ever it come, must be remote. Japan won its war, it is true; but it discovered as so many others have discovered, that a victory may be as disastrous as a defeat, and its impoverishment will make it think long before it openly assails the white man's hegemony of the Pacific. It is not force, but peaceful penetration that has to be met, and time will show whether it is possible for the white lands of the Pacific to keep out the tide of color. Australia and New Zealand had turned and bolted their doors against Asia. Neither Japanese, nor Chinese, nor Hindu, can gain a foothold there. It is an heroic policy. If they can people their soil, that policy may prevail, but they know that they are in peril so long as they hold a continent with a population hardly bigger than that of Wales.

In the same way South Africa has closed its door against the Hindu; but it has closed it too late to get rid of the problem. For half a century it brought in the indentured Indian for the needs of the white planters, and now, having discovered how keen a competitor he is in the field of commerce, it has tried to repudiate its bond and to tax him out of the country. The attempt has failed, as it deserved to fail, and this week we have seen the South African Government bringing in a measure of relief which establishes the Indians in their right, to live free and unmolested in the country. And if we want to see how Imperial considerations vanish before private interests we have only to look at the opposition which came to this measure from the great Imperialist mineowners, as well as from the Natal planters. The mineowners objected to removing the £3 tax per head from the Indians. Why? Because, they said, it would be followed by a similar demand in regard to the natives. And if the natives were not taxed, they would not go into the mines! In other words the Indian is to be taxed out of the country in order that the native may be taxed into the mines. That is imperialism without disguise.

Measures That Fail.

But this is by the way. The immediate point is the difficulty of coping with the invasion. How impossible it is to keep out the tide by half measures is shown by the experience of Canada and California. The latter state has passed Chinese exclusion laws and has more than once brought the United States to the brink of a grave crisis with Japan because of its fierce antipathy to the Japanese; but still they are there. And the case of Canada is not less remarkable. British Columbia has tried the Natal act and other defences. It has put a head tax of £100 on every Chinese immigrant and of £40 on every Asiatic; it has limited the number of Japanese who may come

Continued On Page Thirteen.

WASTE MEANS MORE POVERTY

A Brilliant English Writer's Solution of Great Social Problems.

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Advises Us To Cease Buying Diamond Necklaces and Live More Simple Life.

"It is hard to believe that many who see all the evils of poverty would live wastefully if they understood how close is the connection between poverty and waste."

That is the text from which in a book characterized by a clear and attractive style, Mr. Hartley Withers suggests what may be done by the ordinary private citizen towards helping to bring about a better state of things in the business affairs of the world. ("Poverty and Waste." Smith, Elder, and Co. 3s. 6d. net.)

The author has asked himself the question, "Why, seing that we are continually becoming richer, must we have the poor always with us? and in answering the question he emphasises the responsibility of the consumer and endeavors to make clear "the connection between poverty and waste." "The voice of public opinion," he says, "will speak on this question with weighty effect, and there are many among those whose private thought is finally rolled together into public opinion, who would gladly understand more about these difficult problems if they could find some statement of them which is not too technically obscure."

A Refreshing Style.

The author, at any rate, does something to clarify the discussion of a well-worn problem, for as one reviewer says: "To read Mr. Withers's book immediately after other works on the same subject is as though one walked straight out of a thunderstorm in the wilderness into a gentle spring day in Kensington Gardens. Where men like Robert Owen and other famous and obscure men produced great tomes of pathless and arid economics, he gives us a genial little volume in which he smoothes everything out by good temper and moderateness of language and a rare fairness of mind. And he does this without shutting his eyes to the unpleasant facts that hundreds of people get too much pay and play for too little work, while thousands are getting too much work for little pay and no play. He admits frankly that the position of labor in the industrial system of today is intolerable; he is distinctly on the side of the worker; but he believes firmly in the goodness of men's motives, and so has a good word for every one, the financier, the employer, even the much-abused middleman."

Argument of the Book.

Mr. Withers argues that luxurious expenditure on the part of the rich, foolish extravagance on the part of

Continued on Page Fourteen.

MARVELOUS MOTORS SPELL SUCCESS FOR OVER-OCEAN FLYER

WATCHING THE MOTORS TUNING UP—PHIL RADER AT EXTREME LEFT AND GEORGE HALLET, STANDING ON COCKPIT NEAR "AMERICA'S" ENGINES.

BY PHIL D. RADER.

[Aviator-Reporter for the Advertiser.]

Hammondsport, N. Y., July 23.—The "America's" SOUL is made of steel!

It will not fail when the great winged-whale soars into the unknown skies of the Atlantic.

For the "America's" soul lies in her two marvelous, 8-cylinder, "90-100" engines.

Their value on the market: $2,700; their value to Lieut. Porte and George Hallet: the value of life itself!

For if they break down, ALL is lost.

"But they won't," said George Hallett, who loves them. He spends most of his time down on the aviation field, tinkering with those two engines—keeping up the "America's" soul!

He is the man who will care for them all the way across the ocean.

"Yes, I love them," he admitted, "though they're treacherous as a cat who sucks a sleeping baby's breath.

"For that constant purring of theirs, always in your ears, begins to sound musical after a few hours—and then WATCH OUT!

"People have wondered why we are afraid of going to sleep on the trip—because they say there are two of us, to keep each other awake.

"But the song of the motors acts as much on one as on the other. And you can see how deadly it is when I tell you that two men who were detailed to watch the motors during their famous 30-hour trial in the factory, fell dead asleep!

"The engines that we are using on the "America" now are not the same ones that will take her over-sea. There are two others, precise duplicates, up in the shop, ready to do the work."

HOW TO SING FAMOUS SONGS

BEGINNING WITH THE ISSUE OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, MUS. BAC., DUNELM, WILL WRITE FOR THE LONDON ADVERTISER A SERIES OF ANALYTICAL ARTICLES ON FAMOUS STANDARD SONGS.

THE SONGS WILL BE CONSIDERED FROM A MUSICAL AND A POETICAL STANDPOINT, WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR PROPER INTERPRETATION AND RENDITION.

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THE HIGHLANDS, JUST NORTH OF THE C. P. R., ON QUEBEC STREET, GLASGOW STREET, REYBURN STREET, BATTLE STREET AND OXFORD STREET. I CAN SELL LARGE LOTS FROM $6 TO $9 PER FOOT, $5 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY WILL BUY YOU A LOT.

WOODSIDE SURVEY, SITUATED ON WREAY STREET, WEST OF CATHCART. I STILL HAVE SOME LOTS LEFT, WHICH YOU CAN BUY BY PAYING $5.00 DOWN AND $5.00 PER MONTH. THESE LOTS ARE SELLING FAST. PRICES WILL BE RAISED AGAIN SOON. BUY NOW OR THE LOTS WILL COST YOU MORE MONEY. PRICES FROM $200.00 TO $350.00 FOR LOTS 60x189 FEET.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

EAST LONDON — 2-story and attic brick veneer, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water heated, electric lights and fixtures, newly decorated, lot 42x85 feet. Price $4,400.

SOUTHEAST—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, electric light and fixtures, verandah, lot 50x100 feet. Price $3,000.00, or will trade for 5 acres close to the city.

SOUTH LONDON — 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, w. c., furnace, gas and electric light, lot 32x189 feet. Price only $2,100.00.

SOUTH LONDON—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, lot 40x189 feet, good barn. Price $1,350.00.

EAST LONDON—Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas, lot 40x167 feet. Price reduced from $2,350.00 to $2,250.00 for a quick sale.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story red pressed brick veneer, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, gas, electric light and fixtures, garage, lot 41x138 feet. Price $6,000.

SOUTH LONDON—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, w. c., lot 56x86 feet. A good buy at $1,500.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — 2-story and attic red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas, dumb waiter, oak mantel, lot 33x150 feet. Price $4,000.

MAITLAND STREET—2-story frame, 4 bedrooms, electric light, lot 62x130 feet. $400 cash and balance on easy terms. Price $1,650.

NORTH LONDON — Two-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms and den, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas, lot 34 feet 6 inches by 117 feet. Price only $3,100.

EAST LONDON — Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures, lot 30x110 feet. $450.00 cash and balance $10.00 per month. Price only $1,750.00.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 30x112 feet. Price $1,000.

CENTRAL—I have two properties that are situated in the very best part of the city and both are suitable to turn into apartment houses. The situation could not be better. One has a lot 134 feet 6 inches by 182 feet, and can be purchased for $20,000, and the other has lot 82 feet 8 inches by 182 feet, and can be purchased for $22,000. Either of these properties can be converted into apartment houses. Call and get particulars.

SOUTH LONDON—Red pressed brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, gas, electric light and fixtures, lot 40x120 feet. Price reduced from $4,000 to $3,750 for a quick sale.

SOUTH LONDON—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, lot 40x180 feet. $550.00 cash and balance on easy terms. Price $1,500.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story brick, 6 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, four mantels and grates, large veranda, electric light and gas, lot 90x132 feet. Price only $7,000.

EAST LONDON—New, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, furnace, electric light and gas, lot 31x203 feet. A bargain at $2,300.

SOUTH LONDON — 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern, electric light and gas, lot 34 feet 6 inches by 120 feet. Price $2,900.

SOUTH LONDON—One of the most valuable properties in this part of the city on which is a 2-story brick residence, modern in every particular, beautiful grounds with magnificent trees, shrubs, flowers and fruit trees, lot 158x259 feet 6 inches. Call for further particulars. Price $13,000.

CENTRAL—1¾-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, hot water heated, mantel and grate and all other modern conveniences. This is one of the most complete moderate-sized houses in the city. Call and get particulars. Price $4,000, about $500 less than the property has cost the owner.

CENTRAL —3-story and basement brick, 7 bedrooms, modern, gas and fixtures, lot 21x100 feet, and right-of-way. Price $3,500.

SOUTH LONDON — New 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light, lot 32x89 feet. Price $2,600.

TWO STORES, with dwellings above, close to the centre of the city, 3 stories, rent for $980 per annum. Can be rented for more. Lot 30x180 feet and right-of-way. Price $9,000.

BLOCK OF STORES, Dundas street, first-class locality, large lot. Call for particulars.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, electric light and fixtures, veranda, lot 37x105 feet. Price $3,200.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I AM REARRANGING MY LIST AND WANT MORE PROPERTIES TO SELL. REMEMBER THAT THERE IS NO CHARGE UNLESS THE PROPERTY IS SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. I HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED MY SALES SINCE JANUARY 1ST TO JULY 1ST THIS YEAR.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

A SURE INCOME

You can secure a sure and profitable income and a comfortable home by buying one of the farms we have for sale in Ontario.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6991—116 acres, in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk, sandy loam, 16 acres timber, all pasture land, all level, drained by one drain through the middle, wire fences. Price, $1,200.

No. 6990—100 acres in the Township of Moore, County of Lambton, good black clay loam, 80 acres cleared and plowed, 20 acres timber, all drained by tile, 1½ acres orchard, 2 good wells with windmill, 1½-story frame house, kitchen, 2 barns 36x50, horse stable, good hogpen, henhouse, granary, buildings in good repair, 1½ miles to school, church and market. Telephone in house. Price, $5,500.

No. 6989—78 acres in the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton, clay loam and some sand, all cleared, 87 acres plowed, 10 acres meadow and 10 acres pasture, 1 acre orchard, wire fences, 1½-story frame house, 1-story frame kitchen, summer kitchen, cellar under kitchen, bankbarn, tile silo, lightning rods on buildings, buildings in good shape, 30 rods to school and church, 1 mile to station and post-office, rural mail delivery, telephone in house.

No. 6988—120 acres in the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton, good clay loam, about 105 acres cleared, 15 acres timber, 75 acres plowed, 55 acres meadow and pasture, tile drained, 2½ acres orchard, creek and well, mostly wire fences, 1½-story brick house, 1-story cement kitchen, cement cistern, cellar, new barn with brick basement, other good outbuildings.

No. 6987—35 acres in the Township of Sarnia, Lambton County, sandy and black loam, all cleared, 35 acres plowed, 14 acres meadow and pasture, all drained, 5 acres peach orchard and 60 apple trees, 2 good wells, wire fences, 1½-story cement house, 1-story cement kitchen, cellar, cement block stable, frame shed for implements, buildings in good condition, ½ mile to school, 1½ miles to church, market and station, rural mail delivery and telephone in house. Will exchange for 50 acres if suited.

No. 6986—79 acres in the Township of Dawn, Lambton County, good clay loam, 75 acres cleared, 4 acres timber, mostly firewood, 45 acres plowed, 15 acres meadow and pasture, all drained by open drains and tile, 1 acre orchard, 2 good wells with windmill, mostly wire fences, 1½-story frame house, 1-story frame kitchen, frame stable, cowstable and small granary, 30 rods to church, school on farm, near three small towns, rural mail delivery, telephone in house. Price, $3,000. Will exchange for 100 acres.

FOR FURTHER LISTS OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, SEE TODAY'S FREE PRESS OR SEND FOR COUNTY CATALOGUES.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON FIRST MORTGAGES ON FARM PROPERTY.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

Office Phone 696. C. A. Foulger. House Phone 3665
78 DUNDAS STREET.

I have some good close in properties for sale, among others a solid brick centre door Cottage in the finest condition, gas electric light, fully equiped bathroom with instantaneous heater, beautiful electric fixtures, solid oak mantel grate for wood or coal. Hot water heating system, cost, $500. The whole house has been recently decorated in latest style. Parlor dining room and sitting room "en suite." Kitchen with a fine cupboard, eight rooms, besides bathroom, laundry and large store room, a fine large lot on a main street, $3,500.

HOUSES to rent, $12, $15 and $17 per month.

Len. G. Westland

61 DUNDAS STREET. b

Way's Real Estate

ROOM 14, DOMINION BANK BUILDING, CITY.

We have on sale a large number of good homes in the South, between Ridout and Adelaide streets, south of Wellington. For medium priced houses these are very suitable for mechanics and workingmen's homes. Come in and inquire.

Phone 2696 or 1230. T. N. WAY. t

FIFTY ACRES, EAST HALF OF north half of lot 17, Range 1 south, Caradoc; good buildings and water convenient to mail, schools, churches and markets. Apply Walter Nagle, Mount Brydges, R. R. 1. 93c-t

Midsummer Bargains In Real Estate

Elmwood Avenue — Two-story red pressed brick, modern, large lot, $4,000; for quick sale, $3,800.

Gerrard Steret — 1½-story pressed brick, modern, good lot. $2,600.

Gerrard Street — 1½-story pressed bricck, modern. $2,850.

Gerrard Street — Bungalow, strictly modern; river view. A good investment, $2,100.

A few vacant lots left on Gerrard street. Only $15 per foot.

Some fine lots on Grand avenue. $20 per foot.

Lorne Heights—Six lots at a snap.

Wharncliffe Road South—Two-story brick, strictly modern, hardwood floors. Cheap, $3,600.

Cement Blocks for sale, all sizes.

Bishopric Wall Board at reduced prices for thirty days.

R. H. SMITH

Phone 4085. 191 Wharncliffe Road.

WORTLEY ROAD.

A modern home, solid red pressed brick, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, nice lot, facing the Normal School grounds; possession September 15. Price, $4,500.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
ALEX. STEWART, VALUATOR.
93u-ty

150 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, BANK BARN, water in stables; might consider exchange for stock of merchandise or city property. Box 94, Advertiser. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ANDERSON & CO.

SUITE FOUR, COOTE BLOCK, MARKET LANE.

1 ACRE—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, barn, fruit trees, near car line. Price $3,500.

4 ACRES—1½-story frame house, frame barn, etc., fruit trees, one-half mile from Aylmer. $1,200.

4 ACRES—1½-story frame house, good buildings. $2,000.

13¾ ACRES—Two-story brick house, furnace, two fireplaces, barn, cow-stable and horse-stable, never-failing spring, 1,000 choice fruit trees in full bearing, small fruit.

28 ACRES—Poultry farm, 1½-story frame house, poultry house 16x76, 500 Leghorn chickens, close to station; $3,600.

28 ACRES—Two-story brick house, bank barn, drive shed, henhouse, 70 plum and cherry trees.

50 ACRES—Lobo Township, good buildings, 2 acres orchard.

80 ACRES—Lobo Township; first-class farm; $80 per acre.

100 ACRES — Three miles from city limits, new, large bank barn, on easy terms of payment.

100 ACRES—London Township, brick house, bank barn, with other buildings.

100 ACRES—Westminster Township, brick house, bank barn, five acres bush.

100 ACRES—London Township, first-class buildings, 15 acres maple bush.

145 ACRES—Near Belmont, good buildings, soil a clay loam, all drained by tile.

100 ACRES—On the Traction line; good buildings.

100 ACRES—Near St. Marys; 2-story house, large bank barn and other outbuildings. Price $8,000. One of the best farms in Western Ontario.

150 ACRES — Near town of St. Marys, excellent buildings. Terms to suit.

100 ACRES—Near Strathroy, first-class buildings. Terms to suit.

150 ACRES—Near Kerwood, two-story brick house, large bank barn, silos, henhouse, good orchard, 10 acres beech and maple.

148 ACRES—Near St. Marys, bank barn, 86x152, soil a clay loam, all drained by tile.

We have farms of every size and description in all parts of Western Ontario, and many on easy terms of payment. Write us, or come and see us, if you want farms of any kind.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Grocery store, brick dwelling in connection, wareroom, stable, carriage house and butcher shop, butcher shop rents for $12 per month. Books open for inspection, showing daily sales for a number of years. Stock and fixtures amount to about $1,400. Terms cash. For the property the price is $5,500. Terms half-cash.

$4,000—General stock, store and dwelling, at valuation.

$2,500—General stock, store and dwelling, stable and one acre of land. $1,500.

$5,000—General stock, store, dwelling, etc; $4,500.

$2,000—General stock, two-story frame dwelling, barn, three-quarters acre land. $1,700.

$3,200—Frame store; two-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms, five acres orchard.

$2,000—City grocery.

Money to loan, insurance effected, and lots in all parts of the city for sale, from $5 per foot up, and on easy terms of payment.

THE SELLOGRAMS

$2,500—East End; 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, fully modern; near Dundas street. Terms.

$1,500—Blackfriars street; good frame cottage, 7 rooms, splendid cellar, large lot. $300 down.

$3,000—West End; dandy new red pressed brick, two-story, 8 rooms, fully modern, eight-foot double-deck veranda. Easy terms.

$1,500—West End; nice solid brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, etc., very large lot. $500 down.

$3,500—North End; splendid 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, fully modern, extra large lot. $1,000 down.

$4,500—William street, central; real nice two-story red pressed brick, 10 rooms, strictly modern. Terms.

$3,700—Princess avenue; two-story brick, 11 rooms, all modern. Terms.

$8,500—Colborne street, central; beautiful 2½-story red pressed brick, slate roof, 11 rooms, strictly modern, separate bath and toilet, large lot, garage and stable. Terms.

$1,900 — South London; 1¾-story, strictly modern, 8 rooms, large lot. $300 down.

$3,500—Wortley road; splendid two-story brick, fully modern, 9 rooms, good lot, with fruit trees. $1,000 down.

$5,200—Queen's avenue; modernized frame cottage, lot 43x150. Terms.

$2,200—Southeast; 9 rooms, all modern red pressed brick, good lot. $500 down.

$1,850—East London, near McCormick's—New brick cottage, 6 rooms, good lot. $300 down.

POCOCK BROS.

SUITE NO. 2, LONDON LOAN BLDG.,
Corner Dundas and Park Avenue.
Phones 747 and 4097.

REELY HAS ARGYLE LOTS FOR SALE

Farms, stores, city properties for sale, from $1,200 to $6,500. List your properties. No sale, no charge. Insurance sold. Properties, easy terms.
PHONE 3893. 795 YORK STREET. b

IF YOU WANT

Good building lots in any part of the city. I can supply your needs.

Edward Schweitzer

London Junction—Spruce Street. ywt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

THOSE BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Wellington street, near St. James street—Select a lot at once. Prices reasonable. Cheap lots on Piccadilly, Maitland, Cheapside, William, Victoria and Richmond streets; also on Renwick and Harrison avenue and Seminary avenue. Get our prices. We have the best lots in West London, north of Oxford street, for $8 per foot. Several lots in East London and South London.

PICCADILLY STREET, near Richmond street—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $4,000.

WATERLOO STREET, near Piccadilly street—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 36x110 feet to a lane. Price, $4,500.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—Two cottages, with good lots. Look them up if you want a cheap home.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Wellington street—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, all modern improvements, veranda, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,500. Inspect at once.

JOHN STREET — 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern improvements, veranda, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,400.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms, hot water heating, bathroom furnished, electric light and gas, veranda, large lot; a perfect home. Inspect at once.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 57x110 feet, one of the best locations in the North End, being close to Waterloo street.

WATERLOO STREET—Grocery store and dwelling, 7 rooms and bathroom, corner lot. Price, $2,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE—A new 2½-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, hot water heating, up-to-date plumbing, oak floors, laundry, large veranda, good lot. A perfect home for $5,000.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, hot water heating and all other improvements, good lot. Price, $3,250. Owner out of town.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1¼-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order, frame barn, lot 33x203 feet. Price, $2,200.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas street—1¾-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order, all modern improvements, large veranda, lot 35x112 feet, splendid location. Call for price.

WILLIAM STREET—A splendid brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 36x101 feet. Price, $1,650; easy terms.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE, list your property with us. No charge except sold through us.

P. WALSH

425 RICHMOND STREET.
PHONE 358. t

$5,500—90 Acres

Lobo, seven miles to London; 2 acres orchard, 2½ acres good bush, splendid gravel pit, 50 acres well drained, 30 acres never-drying pasture, 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, 2 good barns, etc. This price includes all necessary farm implements. A bargain at reasonable terms.

POCOCK BROS.

Suite No. 2, London Loan Building.
Phones 747, 4097. London, Ont.
89tf

Wanted—Your Contract.

The London Contracting Company, 401 Richmond, will furnish free plans to bonafide customers. See us.

Save Your Money

zxt

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS FOR sale, South London. Apply 103 Bruce street. b

Solid Brick Cottage

Six rooms, close to car line, South London; $1,600; $500 cash, balance monthly. Investigate.

E. G. FITZGERALD & CO.,
185½ Dundas Street.
zxt

$300 CASH

balance on easy terms, buys a six-room cottage, St. James, west of Richmond; large lot, gas, hydro, furnace; possession August 1.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
ALEX. STEWART, VALUATOR.
93c-tyw

$1,450—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE lot, with garden. $300 down. South End.

$3,200—Two-story brick, 4 large bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern throughout. A nice home. $400 down.

$2,800—Two-story solid brick, large lot. $300 down. South End.

40 acres, 7½ miles from London; good buildings. $3,600.

W. B. Reid, real estate. Office, 176 Dundas street, London, Ont. 93k

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON HAMILTON road, just east Egerton street; easy terms. J. W. G. Winnett barrister, Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE

1½-story red pressed brick dwelling near St. Mary's Church, East End. Modern in part; eight rooms; worth $3,000; will be sold for $2,300. Apply

JAMES CONNOR,
59 Dundas St., or 341 Waterloo St.
Phone 907. zxt

MODERN RED PRESSED BRICK, stone foundation, oak floors, beautifully decorated, four bedrooms, large lot. A bargain. Box 80, Advertiser. 90c-xvt

CONTRACTOR WILL BUILD HOME for you on your lot. Box 26, Advertiser.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK residence, very central; will be sold at a bargain if sold at once. This is a splendid home. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street.

GOING TO BUILD THIS FALL?

Whether it's this fall or next spring, now is the time to get started on the payments for a lot. While you are paying, the value of the property will keep going up, if you buy in

ARGYLE PARK

It's in the path of progress and cannot help increase; but just now prices are low enough that most anyone can afford a lot. Remember, too—

The Less You Pay for Your Land the More You Have for Your Home.

Ride to the East End on a Dundas car and seven minutes' walk will bring you to Argyle Park. See for yourself what a desirable place it is and then ask us about details of easy paying.

Prices—$110 per lot up; 10 per cent down and 5 per cent a month.

All lots 30x115 feet to lane.

Argyle Land Co. 173 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J.F. SANGSTER & CO.

Real Estate Valuators, Insurance, Rents Collected, Etc.

2 Royal Bank Building

(Old City Hall, Upstairs), Entrance off Arcade.
PHONE 3938.

Wolseley Park

This property is situated within half a minute's walk of three street car lines (and easy walking distance from centre of city. Sidewalks, sewers and water laid. An opportunity to secure a good building lot in a high-class district at a price less than is being asked for lots twice the distance out. There are building restrictions of 1,800 on these lots, and you therefore run no risk of shacks being built. Prices $11 to $15 per foot.

WANTED PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

CENTRAL THREE FRAME HOUSES, large lot, price, $3,000.

SOUTH LONDON—2½-story new red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light, gas, good lot. Price, $3,700.

TEN ACRES—Good garden land, good frame cottage, nearly new, cement block foundation, barn, and poultry house; small fruits, 3 miles from Mount Brydges. Must sell owing to ill health. Price reduced to $1,600. Would consider exchange for small house near railroad station.

SOUTH—Brick cottage, three bedrooms, bath, gas, cellar, $500 cash, balance six per cent. Price, $1,900.

NORTH—2½-story red brick, four bedrooms and den, all conveniences, hardwood floors, newly decorated, good lot. Price, $5,500.

NORTH—Frame cottage, three bedrooms, good cellar, wired for electric light, $150 down, balance $12 per month. Price, $1,350.

NORTH—2½-story red brick, three bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas, hardwood floors downstairs, slate roof, veranda. Price, $4,400.

NORTH—1½-story red brick, three bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light and fixture, gas. Price, $3,200.

TO LET—Large flat, suitable for light manufacturing, steam heat. Only $15 per month.

J. F. SANGSTER & CO.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

100-acre farm in the Township of Sarnia, good buildings and good land, about five acres bush, about 200 maple trees, good sugar bush; nine miles to Sarnia market, half-mile to Camlachie railroad station. This farm fronts on Lake Huron; a fine home and a good farm. Price, $5,000. Will exchange for a house in London.

Fifty-acre farm in the Township of East Nissouri, County of Oxford, twelve miles to London market, four miles to Thamesford Village. Price, $4,500. Will exchange for a house in London.

London South.

Two-story brick, three bedrooms, bath complete, nice cellar, fine lot. A snap if taken soon.

T. K. BROWN, 455 Dufferin avenue.
Phone 2573. t

100 ACRES, GOOD LOAM SOIL, FAIR buildings, good house, good water; low interest. Box 93, Advertiser. 92bu

FOR SALE — RED PRESSED BRICK, nine rooms, fully modern, cellar under all, furnace, mantel, hard and soft water, electricity and gas. Apply Mr. Scott, 629 Colborne. 92c

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM BRICK-VENEER house; furnace, gas; near east end factories. 1245 Mary. 91c

100 ACRES GOOD CLAY LOAM, NEAR railroad and convenient to school, churches and store. Brick house; barn on cement wall, and other good outbuildings; good well. Nine miles from London. Would exchange for smaller farm or city property. Telephone and rural mail delivery. Apply Box 81, Advertiser. 91c

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH LONDON, $11 a month; new brick, South London, reduced to $1,700. Apply Reely, 795 York street. Phone 3893. 88n

PERSONAL.

A. STINCHCOMBE, 74 RECTORY street, will not be responsible for any debts made by Mrs. A. Stinchcombe, formerly Katie Hill. 91c

THE DAILY ROUTINE OF INDIVIDUALS privately ascertained. Factory investigations, etc. Correspondence invited. Consultations free. Darlow Detective Agency, Limited, Richmond street, London.

GREENWOOD PLACE — PRIVATE Hospital. Rice & Millard. Hale street, London. Phone 1705.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT "NOMINIGAN CAMP," OR "CAMP MINNESING," IN HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

The "Nominigan Camp," situated on Smoke Lake, seven miles from Algonquin Park Station, or "Camp Minnesing" on beautiful Island Lake, ten miles from the railway, offer excellent accommodation at reasonable rates, and are reached by stage from Algonquin Park Station. These camps are built of cedar logs, accommodate 60 people each and offer unrivalled attractions in the way of fishing. Those who require rest and city comforts, are recommended to these camps.

Excellent train service is now in operation between Toronto and Algonquin Park via Grand Trunk Railway. Leaving Toronto at 12:01 noon, daily except Sunday, Algonquin Park Station is reached at 8:21 p.m. Return service leaves the park at 8:05 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Toronto at 4:10 p.m. Drawing-room-parlor-library-cafe car service on these trains.

Excellent sleeping-car service has also been inaugurated as follows: Leave Toronto 2:05 a.m. daily except Sunday (car will be ready for reception of passengers at 10 p.m.), and arrive at Algonquin Park at 10:15 a. m. Returning leaves Algonquin Park at 5:28 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and arrives at Toronto 7:30 a.m.

For reservations at the camps write or telegraph Resident Manager, Highland Inn, Algonquin Park Station, Ont.

For full particulars and handsome descriptive literature apply to Mr. C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Union Station, Toronto, Ont. 93-n-bw

AN IDEAL VACATION TRIP VIA GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS.

At this season of the year when so many are planning their vacation trip, the question "Where To Go" naturally arises. What could be more delightful than a Great Lakes trip, where the air is pure, the sun shines, and cool, refreshing breezes blow?

Five sailings weekly from Port McNicoll for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamship Express leaves Toronto 12:30 p.m., sailing days, making direct connection.

If you are contemplating a trip, don't let this slip your memory. Canadian Pacific Steamships make the fastest time, have the best of accommodation, and the table is unexcelled. Full particulars and reservations on trains and ships, at every Canadian Pacific Ticket Office. 93c-tyw-bw

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner of Adelaide and King.
Rev. James H. Boyd, Pastor.

11—Subject, "Can We Trust the Bible?" Second sermon on this subject. Five-minutes address to young folks.

7—Subject, "The Success That Spells Failure."

Young men especially invited.
Seats free. Cordial welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Evening, "The Only Brother in the Home." Communion at close of both services. Class meetings at 10 a.m.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome," First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. Morning service, 11; evening service, 7; preacher at both services, Rev. Edwin Hawkins, M.A.

Centennial Methodist Church.

Rev. H. A. Graham, Pastor.

9:45, the regular classes. 11 a.m., pastor; subject, "The Minister's Message." 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., pastor; subject, "Near-Sighted Folks." Cordial welcome to visitors. Good music. Free seats.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at the usual hours tomorrow.

CHRISTADELPHIAN'S — CASTLE Hall, Sunday, July 26. Subject — "Christ in the earth again. The nature of the kingdom He will set up at his second coming."

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill streets—C. R. Gunne, rector. Services as usual on Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—REV. H. B. Ashby, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. D. W. McCamus. Services as usual on Sunday.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

THE RECTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

SERVICES AS USUAL TOMORROW.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, Minister.
REV. ARTHUR W. BARKER, B.A., of Seaforth, will preach morning and evening. Bible School at 2:45 p.m. Free pews. All welcome.

Dundas Centre Methodist Church

Rev. A. J. Thomas, M. A., B. D., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: "The Wise Businessman." Sunday School, 2:45 p.m. Parnell Morris, organist.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Minister, Rev. H. D'Arcy Whitmore. Services as usual.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Truth." Sunday School at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting at 8 p.m. Free reading rooms open every weekday, 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister, Rev. W. J. Knox, M.A.
11 a.m.—REV. A. W. LOCHEAD, B.A., B.D.; "Forgiveness."
7 p.m.—REV. A. W. LOCHEAD; "The Anointing at Bethany."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, M. A., D. D.,

will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHOIR AND SOLOISTS.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD.—Services as usual tomorrow.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN—Dr. McCrae, both services. Series short sermons. Morning, "A Great Secret." Evening, "The Model Husband." All welcome.

Hyatt Ave. Methodist Church.

Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, Pastor.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Public worship. Sermons by the pastor.
10 a.m.—Class meetings.
3 p.m.—Sunday school.
A cordial welcome to all.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.A., minister. 11 a.m., "Orthodoxy"; 7 p.m., "What Men Live By."

KNOX CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Pastor, Rev. J. G. Stuart. Services as usual.

Maitland St. Baptist Church

Rev. J. E. Hawkings, B.A., Pastor.

SERVICES TOMORROW AS USUAL.

NEW ST. JAMES'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. MacDougall Hay, of Elora, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Is There to be Any Future Punishment?" Evening subject, "What Can an Ignorant Man Make of Christianity?"

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. W. M. Walker, B.A., pastor. Rev. J. K. Walker will preach morning and evening. All welcome.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Dean Davis, rector. Services as usual.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church services tomorrow as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—MR. McFARLANE will preach both morning and evenings. Subjects: Morning, "Christianity as Religion"; evening, "Christianity as Universal Religion."

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., Pastor.
REV. J. J. ROSS,
former pastor, will preach. 11 a.m., "The Fruit of the Spirit"; 7 p.m., "The New Man in Christ." All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church — Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. as usual on Sunday.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Evangelist Belcher, pastor. Services as usual.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, July 24.—Arrived: Steamers Prinzess Irene, from Genoa; Breslau from Bremen; Konig Wilhelm II., from Hamburg.

AUCTION SALE

Thursday, July 30. The undersigned will sell for W. D. I. Wright, Esq., at 295 Wolfe street, comprising in part: Stanley upright piano, rugs, carpets, curtains, leather-seated chairs, leather couch, fancy tables, sectional bookcase, handsome china cabinet, dining-room suite in quarter-cut oak, hall-stand in oak, mahogany and walnut bedroom suites, linoleum, kitchen utensils, outdoor effects. The furniture is high-class and as good as new. Sale at 2 o'clock. Neil Cooper, auctioneer. Phone 2520. 93u-tx

AUCTION SALE.

Furniture of late Mrs. Noble, at 504 English street, Tuesday, July 28, 2 p.m. sharp. Good organ, antique and plush parlor suites, hall-stand, velvet carpets, rare old sideboard, extension table, diners, oak sideboard, baseburner, two ranges, contents of three bedrooms complete, swing mirrors, kitchen utensils, barrow, hose, tools, lots of useful articles. Terms, cash. J. Lightfoot, auctioneer. Phone 2066. 93u

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, July 28. The undersigned will sell for Mrs. J. A. Willis, at 491 King street, comprising: Heintzman piano, Brussels carpets, parlor suite in walnut, curtains, student's lamp, tables, Mantel clock, dining-room set, hallrack, stair carpet, iron bed, dressers and stands, secretaire, couch, gas stove, Oxford coal range, fancy iron tie-post, mower, kitchen utensils, etc. Sale at 2 o'clock. Neil Cooper, auctioneer. Phone 2520. 93u

Auction Sale

of furniture for Mr. W. Wasell, 219 William street, Tuesday, July 28, at 10 a.m. Parlor in odd pieces, curtains, blinds, centre tables, carpets, rugs, pictures, books and case, extension table, buffet and chairs in oak and leather, contents of two bedrooms in iron and brass, dresser and stands, chamberware, sealers, heating stove, gas stove, mower, dishes, tubs, and a lot of tools. Joseph Brown, auctioneer, 101 King street. b

Will Be Sold By Public Auction

by D. H. Porter, at 110 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, July 28, at 2:30 p.m., No. 878, on the north side of Dundas street, and the vacant lot immediately joining it to the east.

For particulars and terms apply to Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, barristers, city. 87k-tywt

Executor's Sale of City Property

There will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of London and being composed of lots numbers 121, 122 and 123 on the north side of Edinburgh street, according to registered plan No. 434.

On the premises is a foundation for a house. These lots are beautifully situated in Oxford Park, West London.

TERMS—Ten per cent on day of sale, and the balance in ten days.

Further particulars and conditions made known on day of sale, or upon application to U. A. Buchner, 426 Talbot street, London. July14-25-30

Mortgage Sale of City Property

Under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1914, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of London (formerly in the township of London), and being composed of lot number 131, according to a plan made of part of lot number 2 west of the Wharncliffe road in the township of London, and registered as number 414.

On the premises is a barn and a foundation for a house.

TERMS—Ten per cent to be paid on day of sale, and the balance of purchase money in ten days.

Further terms and conditions made known on day of sale, or upon application to U. A. Buchner, 426 Talbot street, London, solicitor for vendor. July14-25-30

1914 City of London Taxes

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the taxes for the City of London are due and payable on or before 31st July, 1914. The collector will be in his office, City Hall, to receive taxes during office hours, and the office will be open from 8 to 9:30 p.m. on the evenings of the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st July. Come early and avoid the rush.

GEO. W. HAYES, Collector.
Ju21,22,23,25,28,29,30,31

NURSES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS — NURSE Bedworth, maternity nurse, graduate Queen Charlotte Hospital, London, England. 314 Queen's avenue. Phone 2097.

MRS. ROBINSON—MASSAGE, SWEDISH movement, hydrotherapy treatment. Specialty, nervous cases. Phone 1425.

PRACTICAL NURSE — MATERNITY cases a specialty. 423 Pall Mall street. Phone 4204.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTY OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS arriving July 26. For particulars write Hone & Rivet, 48 Adelaide street west, Toronto. b

FOREST.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

FOREST, July 23.—Misses Gertie Beatty, Irene Kennedy, Kathleen Walters, Susie Smith, L. McPherson and Annie McCahil are camping at Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCallum, of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting their parents here, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McCallum.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Slaughter and family, of Saskatoon, arrived here this week to spend a few weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Slaughter, prior to taking up their residence in Toronto, where Mr. Slaughter will teach manual training in one of the large schools.

Miss Margaret Stuart, of Waterloo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) D. J. Cornish, at the rectory.

The Misses Duncan, of Perth, Scotland, are visiting their uncle, Thomas Pourie.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. A. Holzer left yesterday for Cleveland to attend the conference, and will be met there by her husband on Monday next.

Ray McKindsey is spending a month in Toronto.

Mrs. J. W. Mossie, of New York, is visiting her moter, Mrs. J. Duncan.

The Misses McPherson, of Ridgetown are the guests of Mrs. (Dr.) E. R. Blain for a few days.

Mrs. Walker and Miss Ivy Prey, of Dresden, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lair, James street.

Rev. J. R. Lavarie has gone into camp at Hillsboro with a party of about fifteen young boys of the Sunday School.

BANK OF MONTREAL PROMOTES OFFICIALS

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 24.—W. M. Bancroft, manager of the Bank of Montreal here, has been promoted to be manager at Quebec.

W. J. Ambrose, manager in Spokane, and formerly an accountant in Montreal, succeeded Mr. Bancroft here.

A. Œ. Nash, now manager at Quebec, goes to Halifax to succeed Manager W. B. Gravely, who is to retire. The changes are effective about Aug. 1.

ALGONQUIN PARK.

Algonquin Park is situated 285 miles west of Montreal, in the Highlands of Ontario, 2,000 feet above sea level, and is one of the most delightful vacation playgrounds in America. The Grand Trunk Railway have built and are operating the Highland Inn at Algonquin Park Station, and a series of log cabin camps reached by stage from this point, that offer attractive features, such as a life in the wilderness with city conveniences, splendid fishing, pure air, unlimited scope for the amateur photographer, and where health and pleasure abound. Just the out-of-the-way sort of spot that appeals to the lover of nature. Handsome descriptive literature may be had on application to R. E. Ruse, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Ry., London. 92u

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With CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment. They keep the skin and scalp clean and clear, sweet and healthy, besides soothing irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 3K, Boston, U. S. A.

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Some Points About People, Places and Politics

The theatre looms large in the pages of the current reviews. The New Statesman devotes its supplement to the theatre, arguing that "to the future historian the enormous progress of the theatre will, beyond doubt, be the most striking of the literary developments of our time.

"The drama is usurping one by one most of the functions of the printed word; never, even in the days of Aristophanes or of Shakespeare, did the theatre touch the communal life at so many points. The modern theatre is, amongst other things, a pulpit, a platform, a legal and economic research bureau, and a debating hall.

"We believe," says the same paper, "that the near future may witness a superb renascence of the poetic drama. But we also hope for and expect a large increase in the number of plays to see which will be not a pleasure but a duty. The abolition of the censorship and the establishment of a National Theatre would greatly heighten the prestige of the drama in this country and enhance its powers of making a serious appeal."

Mr. Asquith and the Suffrage.

"No one, whether pro-militant or anti-militant, will wish to deny Miss Sylvia Pankhurst the credit of the undoubted triumph which she won last week in inducing the Prime Minister to receive her deputation of working women. It would be a serious mistake," says the New Statesman, "to base many hopes upon the apparent verbal advance of so diplomatic a politician as Mr. Asquith, but the whole incident suggests how much more effective is the kind of militancy that puts the Government in the wrong than the kind which, in the eyes of the ordinary citizen, puts them in the right."

Reforming the India Council.

There is a bill before Parliament to amend the law governing the constitution and procedure of the India Council.

The Council of India, which works with the Secretary of State in London, was created in 1858, when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and in many respects it inherits the powers of the board of control of the old East India Company. It now consists of such number of members, not less than ten and not more than fourteen, as the Secretary of State may determine, and the practice in recent years has been to include in this number two Indians and two City men, who advise on financial questions.

The powers of the Secretary of State in Council can be exercised only at meetings of the Council; and in certain quite trivial matters the sanction of a majority of votes is required. It has long been found in practice that this method is unsuited to the increasing quantity, variety, and urgency of Indian business; and the present bill provides for greater promptitude and elasticity of procedure.

The Times advocated a summary rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, on the ground that "it destroys the old standing of the Council of India, makes the Secretary of State an unchecked autocrat, and transforms Lord Crewe into a Great Mogul in a frock coat." Supporters of the Government, on the other hand, argue that the "reforms suggested, though far less than Indian sentiment demands, are, so far as they go, quite real reforms. To deny them even a hearing would go far to convince ordinary Indian sentiment that is was vain to look any longer to the British Government for even the most modest recognition of their legitimate aspirations."

Lord Curzon did move the rejection of the bill on Tuesday, denouncing it as a revolutionary, autocratic, and expensive, but the debate was adjourned until Monday.

The Adroit Premier.

"Mr. Asquith's speech on the Budget last week was very adroit and, from his point of view, very sagacious. If he has a talent for letting the ship drift into difficulties, which a little foresight would have avoided, he has also a wonderful talent for getting her out of tight—we had almost said impossible—places." So says the Spectator.

A Criticism and a Hint.

"The catastrophe of the Budget," writes Lord Esher, "may perhaps teach Mr. Lloyd George, whose temperament is adaptable to circumstances, that, while you may tax men highly with impunity, you cannot ravage simultaneously their pockets and their feelings.

His ultimate aims are worthy of respect. Every one who knows him believes that he genuinely desires to improve the lot of the poor and suffering. His personal charm, due to his fine temper and excellent heart, dispels animosity. Our quarrel is with his pernicious methods and his invincible ignorance of the habits and thoughts of those he terms 'the rich'. His financial policy is one of bribery and doles. He wishes to keep the constituencies true to 'Liberal principles' by insidious and wholesale corruption.

"Suppose we were to approach the taxation of his countrymen with regret rather than misplaced enthusiasm. Suppose he were to appeal to the 'rich' to support the honor and dignity of the nation in the counsels of Europe by providing the necessary armed forces of the Crown. Suppose he were to urge them to accept a heavier share than those less well-off than themselves of the burden of feeding, educating, and housing their poorer neighbors. Suppose he were to do this in language of persuasion and respect which comes quite as easily to him as vilification and abuse; the reception of his measures would be very different."

A Bid for the Workingman.

"In spite of his outcries for more social reform and more interference, with its consequent heavier taxation, the ordinary worker instinctively desires, and automatically and subconsciously calls for, two things: better wages and more liberty of action.—more pay and more freedom. Since we most firmly believe that they are not only what he wants, but what he ought to have," says the Spectator, "we hold that the fulfilling of these desires should be the aim of the Unionist party. Let the Liberals stick to their ideal of high taxes, nominally raised from the rich, but actually from the poor, and of interference at every turn with the worker. The Liberal ideal is that of a healthy, well-fed, well-looked-after social serf, who is never to be allowed his fling, never to be allowed to spend his money in his own way."

Agricultural Revolt.

Referring to the spread of agricultural revolt in the Midlands, the New Statesman remarks: Lord Lilford is taking legal proceedings for the purpose of evicting from his cottage a laborer who has been dismissed solely for joining the Union. Indictments like this will, we hope, strengthen the determination of the labor movement throughout the country not to allow the agricultural workers to be crushed. If the Government's agricultural minimum wage proposals were to materialize while the Laborers' Union is still recruiting members, agricultural trade unionism might be able to secure a permanent foothold for the first time in the history of the English countryside."

How to Settle Ulster.

"It would be impossible," says the Saturday Review, "to draw an artificial line from Lough Swilly through the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan and Armagh, to the Irish Channel, which would give an Ulster from which the greater part of the Nationalists had been excluded. Such a solution would not be an ideal one. It would still leave a large number of Nationalists in Ulster, but in the area so marked out the Protestants would be in a very large majority. Such a scheme would be much fairer to all concerned than any attempt to exclude individual counties by referendum. If the question is to be settled by a system of segregation, county boundaries must be ignored. Apparently the Manchester Guardian contemplates some such solution, and as a genuine endeavor to find a commonsense settlement of the question we welcome it. At the same time, we doubt very much whether anything of the kind will be agreed to by Mr. Redmond, who is under the thumb of the Nationalist Volunteers.

Political Bookmen.

"The excitements of politics are at the opposite pole from the quiet of the library. Yet," says the Liverpool Post, "in our politics we have had many men who, though they have lived in the passions of politics, have still remained bookmen in the best sense, and of these Mr. Birrell is one of the most engaging examples. Mr. Birrell is, indeed, the kind of bookman who is born and not made; but, in any case, the bookish habit, once formed, is not easily stifled. It may be that only authors hold forth about the solace of reading, but others feel it, and no one, we imagine, yearns more often for a long, unbroken browse among his books than the statesman who is today a leading figure in the most passionate crisis in recent political history."

Note the Admission.

"The British navy is just now enjoying the hospitality of two of the Great Powers. While a squadron of battle cruisers is at Cronstad and its officers and men are being entertained at St. Petersburg, a battle squadron with attendant cruisers is at Kiel, where they are receiving special entertainment. It is the week of the Kiel Regatta, a great social occasion for all Germans who take an interest in the navy and the mercantile marine.

"It does not seem probable," says the Morning Post, "that any particular political significance attaches to these exchanges of courtesy. The policy of an understanding with Russia, instead of a series of misunderstandings, has been pursued for several years, and there is most certainly no intention on the part of the British Government to modify it. The policy of the British Government towards Germay is one of good will, and nothing will be done to alter that. It is probably easier to pursue than it was, as the German Government has not of late by act or word encouraged those suspicions of British intentions which three or four years ago were rife in Germany."

A Return Visit.

"It is now ten years since a squadron of the British fleet visited German waters," says the Chronicle. "We rejoice to see that coolness has disappeared. Nothing could have been more cordial than the interchage of hospitalities which has taken place at Kiel. May we hope that next summer we shall see a division of the German high seas fleet here, when we are confident that they will have as warm a welcome from the English nation as our ships have had in Germany this week.

China's New Regime.

With reference to the new constitution, the Kuo-shih-jih Pao, a leading Chinese paper, says:

"If the president should really prove that with so much power and freedom he is capable of saving the nation from the evident dangers and place the people at a safe spot to enjoy their peace and prosperity, we shall indeed be grateful to the president, to the revised provisional constitution and those who made the constitution. Let us remember that our country is now in a precarious state. There is not a single healed wound either in diplomacy, internal administration, people's livelihood, national finances, military, education or industries. The responsibility on the shoulder of the president, and on his shoulder alone, is indeed great beyond calculation. Should he fail to make good, he will have no excuse. No longer will he be able to throw the blame on the restrictions of the constitution, and the people will be free to criticize."

The Indian Student.

"It is evident," writes Mr. Lajpat Rai, "that with the political awakening in India the education problem enters on a new phase. It grows in complexity. There is suspicion and distrust on both sides. The Government mistrusts the Indian student and the Indian student has some substantial grievances. A good many of them find that there is hardly a career for them in our own country worthy of the education they have received and the expense they have incurred. If the Government were once to make up its mind that their educational policy, both here and in India, will be solely guided by what is best for the Indian student, and that the successful Indian student will have the first claim to their patronage, then most of this distrust will disappear automatically."

An Evil Combination.

"The present-day Mexicans," says Mr. Robert Buchan, in Chambers' Journal, "is in the main a half-breed, part Indian and part Spanish, descended from the ancient Aztecs and the soldiers of fortune who served under Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico in the earlier half of the sixteenth century. The combination is an evil one; for, added to the Indian's stoicism and indifference to suffering and death, we have the fiery passions of the Spaniard. The result is a race whose chief characteristics are its inherent cruelty and a total disregard of any authority not enforced by drastic means. The time for conciliatory measures is past. The Mexican does not understand the use of the snaffle, and must be ridden on the curb, with a strong hand on the reins."

Day of the Prophetess.

"As church builders women are not surpassable," said Rev. George Bennett, in his presidential address at the Primitive Methodist Annual Conference.

"We are all coming round to the position that woman must take her destined place, and then keep there. In the church's womanhood we have a great and gracious opportunity. Because we can claim them as working allies, we must utilize their gifts to the full or we shall commit an irreparable blunder.

"We need women in our fight with the drink traffic, and for all our social ideals. She can arouse the nation's passion against white slavery, against war. In its womanhood lies much of the church's unused wealth. The days of the prophetess will return. We shall hear woman's voice lifted up for great causes that find their centre and inspiration in the Cross. She will be at the front in the advocacy of all noble causes. Josephine Butler and Catherine Booth will have a succession ditions of a valiant few, until 'great shall be the company of women' who proclaim the century's new evangel."

Passion for Something Big.

"We greatly distrust these schemes for reviving church attendance born of of sisters, who will carry on the tra- a passion for doing something big." says the Inquirer, apropros of the National Free Church Council's proposal of a "Come-to-Church Sunday." "Both in the States and this country we have learned that revivals which depend on working up excitement by glaring advertisements, extensive organization, perfervid appeal and much publicity, produce little or no lasting results. There is a flash in the pan and soon all is over. Far more fruitful results follow from the quiet, steady, patient work of the churches, each carefully working its own corner of the vineyard.

"A return to church attendance, although greatly to be desired, is by no means the same thing as a return to religion. The churches will be refilled with eager, happy-hearted worshippers when men once again feel the needs and pressure and claims of the spiritual life. It is of great significance that Jesus never sought the multitude, that statistics had no interest for him, that he beat no drum and carried no banner. If the multitude —the big thing, the crowd—came where he was, it awakened in him a certain pathos. Christianity in its beginning—whatever it became in later years—was intensive. It had no dream of big things as such, but of true things."

CHALLENGE OF WHITES

Continued from Page Twelve.

into the country in a year to 600, and it has further checkmated the Hindu by refusing to allow him to come except direct from his own country. Indeed, the Hindu is more rigorously excluded than anyone. But still through mysterious chinks the Asiatics flow in. Despite the necessity of proving the possession of £100, no fewer than 6,817 Chinese entered British Columbia in 1911, 7,146 in 1912, and over 6,000 in 1913. The Japanese immigration is always somehow higher than the maximum allowed. They are smuggled in by all sorts of ingenious tricks. Not long ago a Japanese steamer was seized at Port Simpson. When she left Japan she had 100 Japanese on board. When she was seized only the crew was there. The captain of the vessel was fined; but he had "delivered the goods" safely somewhere on the coast.

The effect is visible in many industries. The sawmills of British Columbia, which used to be worked by white labor, are now almost wholly worked by Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus. A score of years ago the Pacific coast fisheries used to employ thousands of white men. Now they are controlled by the Japanese. For while the Chinese are content to do the drudgery of life, the Japanese in America, like the Indian in South Africa, is a man, who not only lives cheaply, but has that commercial genius which makes him a rival of the employer as much as that of the employed. Restrictions, in short, no matter how severe, have failed to keep out the Asiatic, and the demand from British Columbia to the Dominion Parliament for total exclusion grows daily more insistent. "Give us a 'white British Columbia'" is the cry.

"Making Hay" of the Empire.

It will be seen incidentally how this grave question "makes hay" of the British Empire. The Imperialists of South Africa shut the door against the Hindus and vote to tax out those who are already in, and the British citizen of Canada builds his wall high against all Asiatics, but most high against the Hindu. And yet the Hindu is a British citizen—witness the Proclamation of Queen Victoria—whose claims, since he is not self-governing, are peculiarly entitled to protection. The Imperial Government are, of course, in a hopeless position. They cannot on the one hand ignore the grievances of the Indians; on the other they cannot interfere with the self-governing colonies. If they did they would, as British Columbia has indicated, soon cease to be colonies. All this, of course, has its reactions in India. I shall not soon forget the scene at a luncheon of distinguished Indians on the day that the famous Hardinge message on the South African question was published. That message had been assailed in the press as a grave indiscretion. As a matter of fact it carried off the electricity at a dangerous moment. I doubt whether any Indian viceroy was ever, even momentarily so popular.

I must leave other aspects of the Imperial question, such as that of the attitude of Australia and New Zealand towards the ally of Britain in the Far East. Let us turn back to the Komagata Maru. It will return to Asia with its load of Hindus, but the questions it has raised will remain to trouble the future. The Asiatic challenge to the whole world will become more insistent and more formidable as the economic pressure of the massed millions of the continent increases, and as the demand of the colored man for a place in the sun takes shape and impetus. In the face of that demand the white man will have two tasks which are not easily reconciliable. He will have to protect his civilization, not merely because it is his, but because, with all its faults, it is the most humane instrument that has been evolved for the advancement of men. And at the same time he will have to drop that spirit of arrogant contempt towards the colored races which leads him, for example, to cut up Africa as if it were his own backyard, take away the rights of the natives in the soil, and then tax them into the mines, or exploit them in the rubber forests.

Kidney Disease Cured By "Fruit-a-tives"

FATHER AND SON BOTH OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO THE HEALING QUALITIES OF THE ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD MADE OF FRUIT JUICES.

H. DORLAND, ESQ.

Bronta, Ont., Oct. 31st, 1912.

"For about forty years I was troubled with Lame Back brought on by Kidney and Bladder Trouble. I was never confined to my bed with the trouble, but it affected my spine and I had to rest for a time. I took advertised remedies that did not do me any good. I saw "Fruit-a-tives" advertised and decided to try them. They did me more good than any other remedy. I would advise ayone suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble to use "Fruit-a-tives."

H. DORLAND.

"Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the kidneys and bladder, relieving inflammation and stopping the pain. But it does more. It prevents the formation of an excess of uric acid, by restoring the Kidneys, Bowels and Skin to healthy action. When these three great eliminating organs of the body are working in harmony there can be no uric acid to poison the blood and irritate the nerves. "Fruit-a-tives" sweeten the stomach, regulates the bowels, clears the skin and cures every trace of Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Chronic Headache.

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

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" OF THE CHINESE; HOW CELESTIALS STAGE A STORY AND GET IT "ACROSS" THE FOOTLIGHTS

From The Outlook.

The Mandarin's wife brought out a dainty basket and passed it around. "Something to do while we're waiting for the play," she explained. It held Chinese sweetmeats and nuts with queer, pleasant flavors. The Mandarin, peacock feather and all, was leaning over the balcony rail, dangling a mammoth toy spider on a long string over the crowd below. Shrieks of laughter greeted its descent upon a watercarrier's shoulder. The surprised victim jumped, but afterwards laughed as heartily as any of them, and caught the nuts which the Mandarin's wife threw down. The wide floor was crowded and gorgeous with color. Here stalked a Manchu noble with yellow-caped hat and dropping mustachios beside a damsel all in rose and blue and gold, with glittering gilded head-dress. Here a bearded peddler, with a long wand tipped with many streamers, offered all-comers tiny packets of tea from a bag slung over his shoulder, and a merchant carried a great gilt birdcage with a papier-mache parrot perched on the top rung. A girl in green silk trousers, with a Chinese lute, was followed by a young student in lavender brocade. Two coolie women with tremendous fringed hats touched elbows with a princess in a yellow robe stiff with gorgeous embroidery. There was no distinction of class or caste in this gay Chinese fete, for it was not in Peking, but in Boston, where Copley Hall had been transformed into a Chinese palace for the occasion.

Decorating The Hall.

"It only took three days to decorate the hall," said a yamun servant in a peaked hat with a red tassel, leaning over the Spectator's shoulder and surveying the scene with pride. He and his clever artist wife had been largely responsible for the success of the fete. "The gallery was left over from the last dance given here," he explained, "and we set to work to put it into red and yellow, black and white—all very simply. The lettered signboards and streamers have all sorts of nonsense on them. Those handsome characters on that one —fine, aren't they?—stand for 'No smoking allowed here.' They look just as imposing as the Precepts of Confucius—every bit. The lanterns and banners are all broad, flat work, easy and sketchy; but it is a good effect all through." The Copley Society had indeed achieved color, breadth, and simplicity in this strong and brilliant scene, and the stage-managers had achieved an equal triumph. "The scenery was sketched by a Chinese girl student, a Wellesley senior, one of the first four girls sent to school and college here by the Chinese Government," said the yamun servant, "and it has been painted by art students of the museum under expert direction. The big-seated Buddha for the opening scene is really a corker." It was, indeed. When the audience seated themselves at last, around the wall in the balcony, and on hurriedly arranged chairs in the front, and the curtains parted to disclose a vivid glow of light and a ring of saffron-robed priests chanting before the great image, the artistic quality of the scene was striking.

The Play.

"See Yue Chee," was the play, whose program was printed on red paper—true firecracker red. The Chinese, constant to their record of being always ahead of the west, dramatized their novels before Hall Caine ever thought of it. "See Yue Chee" is taken from a novel that has held its own since the seventh century ("best sellers" please take notice) and is a literary gem. Its underlying theme is the introduction of Buddhism into China by a pilgrim priest who journeys from the Flowery Kingdom to India and brings back the faith, against every imaginable peril, human and superhuman. It is a Chinese "Pilgrim's Progress," and admits of course, of every kind of exciting situation. Five scenes were given, chosen and arranged by a Chinese student at Harvard, and acted by a score and more of other Chinese students, men and girls. The same girl who sketched the scenery acted the part of Kwannon, the Chinese Goddess of Mercy. A grandson of Marquis Tseng took the role of the Demon of Darkness, executing a most expert sword-dance in the second scene. The stage director was a Tech. student, president of the Cosmopolitan Club. The Peony Nymph was a senior at Dana Hall. The general manager was a prominent officer of the Chinese Student Alliance, who had taken the first prize for oratory in three successive years at Yale. They were all amateurs, but they proved that amateur Chinese theatricals are remarkably finished and clever.

Vivid Pantomime.

The audience—and the Spectator was one of them in that—had plenty of curiosity to see the play, but a frank expectation of being bored by it. To listen to unintelligible gutturals for two hours seemed tedious in anticipation. But the pantomime was so vivid, and at times so humorous, that the play got over the footlights victoriously from the first. The chanting of the Pilgrim was fascinating, with its queer minors and abrupt turns and pauses; and the three guardian spirits given him by Kwannon, as she appeared in answer to his invocations in the temple, were such delightful grotesques, as they accompanied him through his wilderness journey, that the audience was captivated continuously. The Spectator, looking down from the gallery, saw rows of upturned and attentive faces that followed the play as eagerly as children do the "movies." A gong announced each scene, and after every one the principal actors, one after another, came out and stood awaiting applause—an antipodal arrangement of the curtain-call which insures that no player will be neglected. There were no encores, however—the Flowery Kingdom is firm about that.

The Comic Relief.

The Monkey Spirit and the Pig Spirit were the comic relief, and they were irresistible. The Monkey's motions had a certin archaic and fantastic quality that cannot be described, but that brought down the house; and Chu Pei-kai, the Pig, had an infectious laugh that any comedian might envy. The Demon of Darkness shot forth his commands in a high, neighing screech like nothing on earth but a calliope gone bad, and the Ox Demon humorously flittered his hoofs so as to get a laugh every time he appeared. There was an old man demon who had almost nothing to do but to cross the stage in one scene; but he was old age itself, and no one could wonder that he deceived and helped entrap the Pilgrim.

The stage gestures often had a scenic meaning, as the Spectator found out. When the demons came in, each was holding out a stick with a bunch of horsehair at the top, which was jerked back with emphasis as they halted. This meant that they came in on horseback, and reined in their fiery mounts. One of the frequent archaic motions of the Monkey Spirit indicated that he was swinging from tree to tree—no trees being present. When the Goddess of Mercy walked in, she made the motion of descending from the skies. This scenic shorthand makes it possible for any company of Chinese actors to give the most exigeant drama anywhere, just as English actors could do on the Elizabethan stage. Reinhardt and Gordon Craig are only the western exponents of what the Flowery Kingdom decided upon ages ago—that the imagination of the audience can be safely trusted to carry out a merely suggested scene. Upholstered and painted setting, perfect in trivial detail, is not so all-important as it looks to the property-man.

The Spider Nymph.

The Spider Nymph's cave, however, had a most picturesque rope web. It was the leading scene, for she called in jugglers, singers, etc., to charm her captives—the Vanity Fair scene of the allegory. The conjuring, the playing and singing, and the shuttlecock playing were all amateur, the Spectator learned afterwards, but they were good enough to pass muster anywhere, especially the shuttlecock part. One after another entered into this game, using no battledore whatever, only the foot, the hip, the shoulder, or the head, as appeared to be most convenient. The shuttlecock, a tall, feathery white affair, flew up and down and around, kicked or jerked upward by the lithest and quickest movements imaginable, and caught on the nose, the forehead, or the chin at will, like a bit of thistle-down settling on anything at hand. The music was on quaint lutes and flutes, with an earnestly sawed sort of irregularly shaped horizontal fiddle. Like the bagpipes of Angus McClan, in the "Bab Ballads," it "distinctly resembled an air," though not one that would ever become popular on this side of the world.

The Pilgrim Returns.

The Pilgrim, returning safely, with Pig and Monkey grinning triumphantly behind him, was finally received by the Emperor Tang Tai-tsoong at the city gates, and honored by a memorial tablet while he was alive—surely a sensible Oriental way. The curtains closed for the last time amid great applause, and the audience rose en masse, and turned toward the tea-room and Tsar Tien, which the red program announced would be found there. A girl in blue and green, with a branch of cherry-blossoms, initiated the Spectator into the mysteries of the feast. 'The white stuff," he said, "is cake, only it isn't very sweet, and the white things in the bowls of water that look like bulbs are a sort of preserved litchi nuts, but they aren't sweet either. The things that look like dates are sweet candied oranges, very good, and as for the ham sandwiches and the tea and coffee, they speak English." Everybody set to work to sample everything with Bostonian thoroughness, and the Spectator found the Tsar Tien very pleasant, exotic though it was.

By this time the orchestra, in Chinese costume, had taken possession of the stage, and was playing Occidental music for those who wanted to dance informally. It was as decorative a dance as could be imagined—far more so than a fancy-dress ball, because the welter of strong colors, red and blue and yellow and gold, was ahead of any other combination the Spectator has ever seen. Mandarins dancing the Maxixe are peculiarly picturesque. The Grand Panjandrum, with the little round button at the top, was to be seen dancing the Catch-as-catch-can till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of his boots—to the mind's eye, anyhow. The Spectator had never placed the Grand Panjandrum before; but, considering the cap-button of the Mandarin, and the fact that gunpowder was discovered by the Celestials, and that the sun myth has never been seriously advanced in this connection to befog the searcher for truth, it appears practically certain that it was at a Chinese fete that this eminent and mysterious personage burst upon an enraptured world for the first time. Who can disprove it, at any rate?

DAUGHTER OF U. S. ARMY OFFICER TO WED GERMAN DIPLOMAT AT WASHINGTON

Cecelia May

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Another foreign diplomat has claimed an American bride; Wilhelm Von Rath, attache of the German embassy, and Miss Cecelia May, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry T. May, are soon to be married at Washington. Miss May is noted for her beauty, and she is socially as popular in foreign capitals as she is in Washington.

HAS SUBMARINE SPELLED DOOM OF THE DREADNOUGHTS? ARE THE BIG FIGHTERS TO BE SENT TO THE SCRAP HEAP? ADMIRAL SCOTT PREDICTS A REVOLUTION IN BRITISH NAVY

Over a year ago Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told Parliament that 'the strength of navies cannot be reckoned in dreadnoughts at all." And now comes Admiral Sir Percy Scott with an article in the London Times proclaiming "the uselessness of great battle ships" and predicting the "future of naval warfare." There has been a good deal of desultory talking and writing on the question of whether iron-surface ships should not be consigned to the scrap-heap, and submarines and air-ships be regarded as a nation's best protection. But here we have expressed the deliberate verdict of a naval specialist. He it was who made possible the recent advance in marksmanship with heavy guns. He invented the "director," which has enormously increased the possibility of hitting at long distance. He tells us in The Times that everything he has done to enhance the value of the gun is rendered useless by the advent of the submarine, with its deadly torpedo. Battleships, and indeed all war-vessels which have not the quality of submersion, are to become obsolete. In harbor, on the ocean, in narrow waters, dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts are at the mercy of the submersible torpedo-carrier. The admiral formally states his theory as follows:

"The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water.

"The functions of a vesel of war were:

Defensively,

1. To attack ships that come to attack our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships convoying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensively,

1. To bombard an enemy's ports.
2. To blockade an enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

"The submarine renders 1, 2, and 3 impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines; therefore, the functions of a battleship as regards 1, 2, and 3, both defensively and offensively, have disappeared.

"The fourth function of a battleship is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent manoeuvres both at home and abroad where submarines have been employed, and the demonstration should have made us realize that, now that submarines have come in, battleships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purposes, and consequently, building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defense of the Empire."

Speaking of the vast expenditure required by the maintenance of a strong fleet of "ships that swim on the top of the water," the admiral remarks:

"What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, airships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time.

What Will Enemy Do?

"It has been argued to me that our enemy will seize some island in the Atlantic, get some fast cruisers there, with plenty of coal, and from this island prey on our commerce. This is ridiculous; the moment we hear of it we send a flotilla of submarines towed by an Atlantic liner, she drops them just when in sight of the island and she brings them back to England when they have sunk everything they found at the island.

"If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines, I am of opinion that that country will at once lock up their dreadnoughts in some safe harbor; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and airships will fly over our country; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything that they can get at.

"We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbors and much shipping is at a great disadvantage if the enemy has submarines.

Importance of Submarines.

"I do not think that the importance of submarines has been fully recognized, neither do I think that it has been realized how completely their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor-vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea."

Sir Percy, thinks The London Times, has given expression to a very plausible theory which can only be tested by experience. In any case, the changes he advocates must come gradually:

"The British Empire is not to be risked for a new theory, even if some millions might thereby be saved; and there is always a danger that theories like Sir Percy Scott's may be used broadcast by political idealists, who will not stop to test their soundness if only they serve a political argument. If such a revolution as Sir Percy Scott predicts is to come at all, it can only come most slowly and step by step. It may not come at all in the manner which he foretells, for no one can say at present how rapidly flying craft may not be improved and how great may not be their effect upon naval construction, even of the submarine type. All those possibilities are in the realm of speculation, and any good believer in aeroplanes could put up a counter-theory to Sir Percy Scott as plausible as his own. In the meantime the security of the Empire has to be maintained; and while every effort must be made to keep this country in the vanguard of development with flying craft and submarines, the time has not yet come, nor is it even in sight, when Great Britain or any other power will risk its whole future on those experiments."

The Torpedo's Part.

David Hannay, in the Manchester Guardian, reminds his readers that the use of torpedoes as the most formidable weapons of sea-warfare was advocated as an invincible method of naval offense and defence by the late Admiral Colomb. But "the Russo-Japanese war has been fought since his death, and the torpedo played a very small part in it." Mr. Hannay thinks Sir Percy too imaginative, and says of his essay:

"It is a very impressive picture, is it not? Written by a literary man doing a 'scientific' novel or scare tale it would pass well enough. But is it what we have a right to expect from a most accomplished naval gunner and a naval officer of long service and approved capacity? The imaginative, fancy picture-making spirit of the thing is out of place over Sir Percy Scott's name."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) declares that the admiral hase been too hasty in publishing his view and we read:

"We are not going to assert that, in the more or less distant future, the oft-repeated prophecy may not be justified by the event. The performance of the submarine in our own manoeuvres and those of the French during the past two years have been of a kind to give a violent shock to the advocates of the hammer-and-tongs engagement above water (such as Sir Percy Scott was himself till yesterday). But we do say, and with emphasis, that such a declaration, made by one who has won so much authority with the public by the services he has rendered, is premature, and, because premature, mischievous."

While the London Standard is of opinion that the battleship has still a large role to play, yet it warns us not to underrate the aeroplanes and submarines:

"Let us by all means keep in mind the supreme importance of the new instruments, and remember, in Mr. Churchill's words, that the strength of navies can no longer be computed in battleships alone. We can not have too many submarines and seaplanes, or spend too much time and thought in training our officers to handle them."

The ironical comment of The Nation (London) closes as follows:

"Gone is the vaunted dreadnought, and the millions sunk in her riddled carcass. Shall we therefore stop building her? Not at all. War in submarines would be much too cheap."

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Chicago, July 23.—"Tonsorial treatment for tall structures of tile and terra-cotta. Skyscraper shampooing a speciality."

It's the promising profession of an enterprising Chicago concern.

In the old days they used to give solled skyscrapers a dry shampoo, by the sandblast method. It was slow and costly. But now that the big buildings are being faced with tile, or other material having a glazed surface, they can be easily washed with soap and water.

Once or twice a year the Chicago skyscraper shampoo expert comes around, lathers the tile-faced structures deep with soapsuds, then washes them clean and bright.

A fair-sized skyscraper is said to yield several tons of dirt, under efficient shampooing.

For a Summer Evening Our Saturday Short Story

Misery Loves Company

BY GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

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Mrs. Barr-Stokes, astride of a spirited roan thoroughbred, which she backed with nonchalant adroitness, lifted one of those crooked eyebrows which John Sargent has immortalized, and said:

"Since when?"

Her companion, Mr. Adrian Wantley, did not answer.

"Even if you won't admit it," said Mr. Wantley, "it's so, and you know it. . . . . It was always so," he added in a big, sweeping way. "When a girl throws a man down, she gives him certain rights. The right to criticize if she doesn't find happiness with the other man; the right to watch over her interests and to protect them when he can."

Mrs. Barr-Stokes said nothing.

"If I were an Arab," said he, "I'd be old enough to be your father."

"You are old enough to be the Vincent girl's father," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes tartly.

"What has little Vincent to do with it?" said Wantley. "We are great friends, she and I—I adore her."

"That doesn't matter," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes sweetly. "It isn't your adoring her that worries us, it's her adoring you. She does, poor kiddie You know she does."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Wantley, "she rides my ponies for me."

"And all your other hobbies."

"And still, Evelyn," said he, "in the face of this accusation I ask you to pack the Ryder boy up in cotton and send him home. He is making all kinds of a fool of himself."

"It's bad taste, Evelyn. Shocking bad. It's undignified."

"Shall we turn in here?" she said, "and have a gallop around the old track?"

"No," said he, "I want to talk. Let's stick to the straight road."

"Suppose, Adrian" (she plunged at it) "that the Ryder boy has touched my heart? What then?"

"Even then," said Wantley gravely, "I say: 'Back-pedal.' Nature, though responsible for these Indian summer inclinations, is against them, Evelyn. Marry him and in ten years . . ."

"I know, I know," said she. . . .

They road for a little space in silence.

"Then it's a bargain," she said suddenly.

"A bargain?"

"Of course. I give up Ryder; and you make your farewell bow to little Vincent."

"Shall we turn in here?" said he

"Where does it come out?"

"I don't know," said he. "Do you care?"

She smiled at him, a smile that had in it something a little pathetic and tired.

"No," she said. "Do you?"

"No."

* * *

Jack Ryder had reason to believe that he would find Mrs. Barr-Stokes somewhere in her garden. So he tied his horse to a chinaberry that grew at the side of the gate.

In the very centre of the garden an octagon of pale green tiles surrounding a white marble-rimmed pool, into which a tiny nymph without clothes poured water from a conch shell, he found her.

"I don't see my chair," said the bold youth.

"My butler," said she, "has frowned on your antemeridian calls, Jacko. He has put his foot down. He is a terrible stickler."

"I don't care who frowns," said Jacko stoutly, "if you don't."

"But I do frown," said she, and showed him.

He laughed his clear boyish laugh.

"But I do," and he detected a quality in her voice quite new to him.

"Jacko," she said, "do you know the word that is most used lately in connection with me? The word is 'ridiculous.' . . . . . I'ts time I earned a better reputation for myself."

"I don't understand," he said. "I only understand one thing."

She looked at him gravely.

"And that one thing, Jacko, musn't be said."

"But I've said it every minute that we've been together since we've known each other. It must be said."

"Every educated person," she answered, "passes at some time or other through a phase of worship for the antique. With one person it is old snuff-boxes; with another it is old books; with a third, Jacko, it is old women."

"Don't you think," he protested, "that I'm old enough to know my own mind?"

She laughed very frankly in his face, and he didn't like it.

"I'm a good woman, Jacko, as women go. But I know life, a little. I've had to learn. . . . . Do you know there is only one episode in my life of which I am heartily ashamed?"

"There is none," he protested. "There can't be. There musn't be."

"Bless me," she said, "It's nothing dreadful. It's nothing that can't be mended. . . . ." She looked at him for a long time, and said: "It's you. . ."

He rose to his feet, somewhat stiffly.

"At least," said he, "give me the satisfaction of knowing that I have served to amuse you."

"You have amused me," she said seriously and without offense, "to such good purpose that I have come very near playing the fool for you. let us thank God, Jacko, that there is no longer anw danger of thet. A woman can face scorn, drink, treachery, and childbirth and neglect. But she can't face laughter."

He drew a deep breath of resolution, stepped awkwardly but forcefully toward her bent and caught her in his arms. "You mustn't," she said. "It comes off." This served to check the ardor of his barbaric onslaught. He drew back. "Comes off," she reiterated, "and is said to be dangerous if taken internally."

She rubbed her cheek with the tips of her fingers, and then looked at the tips; and then smiled steadily in the young man's face.

"It's a good ending, Jacko," she said.

With that he left her, and then mounting his horse at the garden gate, rode with his anguish and his humiliation at a gallop for the nearest woods.

The sky turned from clear to gray.

It was half-past one o'clock; and a naturally healthy appetite had changed the current of Ryder's thoughts. He intended to remain friends with blight and despair; but would have liked nevertheless to have sat down to a square meal with them. He had urged his mare hither, by ways devious, involved, circling and unknown to him. There was no help in the sky. He was lost.

Beyond the clearing, in a stand of tall, long-needle pine, he came upon a girl in riding clothes. She lay face down upon the pine needles with her head on her arm. By her hair, brown with sunset flashes, he knew that she was Miss Vincent. "Little Vincent!" and his heart stopped beating for a moment, because he thought she must be dreadfully injured, or even dead.

But this was not the case. She had dismounted to shorten one stirrup-leather, and her horse had chosen that golden opportunity to snort, leap sidewise, jerk the bridle from her hand, and go home. She had walked after him for half a mile maybe, had discovered that riding-boots were not made for thick sand, had sat down to rest, lain down to think, and shut her eyes because of the glare.

"We've got to make sort of an effort to get you home," he said. "Your horse will arrive without you and frighten your family to death."

"No," she said, "they've gone for the day to Mr. Newton's model farm. I was going, but didn't."

"But you'd love it," he said. "It's a wonderful place.

"I know," she said, "but I had a blow. And I don't love anything, or"—she couldn't help shooting a glance from the corners of her eyes—"or anybody. Life," she finished, with the conviction of one who has the most of it to live, "is a hollow sham."

"Well," said he, "you needn't be so proud. The world doesn't look the same to me as it did yesterday." He smiled a rueful smile. "I, too, have had a blow."

"Is that why your horse is in such a lather? Did you jump on, and ride you didn't care where, as fast as you could? I did. It's funny we should have gotten to the same place."

"Shall we take hands," Ryder suggested, "and weep? But I'm glad I found you. It gives me someone to think of besides myself."

"Since when," she asked, "have you lacked someone to think of besides yourself?"

"Since the blow," he said.

She nodded with grave comprehension. For Ryder's romance had never been hidden under a bushel any more than her own had. And she said: "Me, too."

"It's a kind of bond," said Ryder.

"Being lost is another," she said.

"And getting back to Alken," said he, "if we ever do, will be a third."

"Why try to go back?" said she. "It seems that there's nothing in Alken for either of us. And besides, "We're going to get the laugh."

"Oh, I suppose so," said he gloomily.

Here the young people shook each other heartily by the hand. It is unknown why.

"And now," said Ryder, "if you'll let me put you up, I'll shorten leathers, and we can set out for Alken or any other old place we can get to."

"It's beginning to get dark," said Ryder. "I'm sure if you leave the reins loose and kick Bellaire she will find the way home; and you will be there in time to save your people anxiety."

"Do you think I am going to desert you," she said, "just to save other people anxiety? Won't you ride now, and let me walk?"

Meanwhile the rain fell steadily, and the night.

"I'd give something to be sure," said he, "that Bellaire knows the way."

"Would you? The wetter it gets and the darker the better I like it."

"Soon," said he, "it will be so dark that I can't see you. I shan't like that."

"And I shan't be able to see you. But I shall know that you are there, and that I am safe. Safe from everything but—the laughter. I like it to be dark, because you can say things that you don't like to say in the light. Tell me, what have people said about Mr. Wantley and me?"

"Just what they've said about Mrs. Barr-Stokes and me," he answered.

She whistled. And he blushed in the dark.

"Young man," said Little Vincent. "I propose a defensive alliance between us two."

"Young girl," he answered, "it is consummated."

They shook hands.

"I shall pretend," she said, "that it was you all along, and that the Wantley episode was to make you jealous. . . I am glad it's dark."

"It's going to be mighty obvious to everybody," said Ryder, "that my episode had a similar foundation."

Suddenly the sandy, unfamiliar road turned into a long, straight road of hard clay, a little slippery with the rain, a road raised like a railroad embankment above swamps, a road where the sun never shone because of the trees that inclosed it in a long tunnel. Bellaire lifted her head, so that the steel clashed.

"Lovers' Lane," said Ryder.

"Soon," said he, "we'll be in Alken, and this will be over."

A long way ahead an outpost light of Alken twinkled in the rain.

"When we get to that," said Ryder, "I shall see your face . . ."

"It's a wet, hungry, little face," said she, "but a merry one."

"Mine," said he, "is a happy face."

When they had passed the light and were in darkness beyond, he spoke in a gruff, embarrassed voice.

"To seal our compact and make it legal," he said, "I really think that our faces ought—to shake hands!"

"Perhaps we'd really better go in," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes. "It's really raining. And at our age—"

Wantley smiled comfortably.

"Even at my age," he said, "I don't mind a little rain."

"It will ruin my gown and my pillows and my sewing," said she. "But, of course, if you don't care."

And she smiled very peacefully and beautifully, and went from smiling into laughter.

"Adrian," she said, "aren't you ever going to realize that the Ryder episode was for your benefit? To make you jealous? And lead you on? . . . . I am shameless."

But he laughed aloud.

"And what," said he, "do you suppose my pursuit of Little Vincent meant?"

"We're a couple of old geese," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes, who resembled a swan. "Still there's no real damage done. At their age they get over things."

"Yes," said Wantley, sententiously. "Even if they had it pretty bad, youth is resilient, and in six months or a year they'll have gotten over the sting."

"Poor kiddies," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes.

At that moment Ryder was waking Little Vincent in the pine wood.

WASTE MEANS POVERTY

(Continued From Page Twelve.)

the relatively poor, and wasteful expenditure by Governments on armaments, etc., contribute largely to the poverty of large sections of the community. For in these ways money which might be saved is squandered, the supply of capital is less than it might be, the demand for capital is increased, and consequently the rate of interest is kept at an artificially high level. It follows that prices are higher than they would otherwise have been, and that the wage-earner cannot purchase so much with his weekly income. If the vast sums of money which are now devoted to the purchase of extravagant luxuries were set aside for investment, the rate of interest would fall, the purchasing power of the weekly earnings would be increased, new fields for investment would be created, and the capital of the nation would be employed in a manner more conducive to the national welfare. Industry in general would also become more stable.

The Remedy Proposed.

The author suggests that the remedy lies in the hands of the consumer, and that it rests with everybody and anybody to start putting an end to this evil here, today, this very moment. If, Mr. Withers argues, everyone spent their money only on necessaries and never on luxuries, the enormous waste of wealth which goes on now would stop. If people invested their money which they do not spend on necessaries, and did not waste it on diamond necklaces and motor-cars and high living, and all the petty pomps and shows of everyday life, more of the necessaries of life, such as boots, would be produced, and there would be more wages, and more profits, and more new capital with which to produce still more boots.

"Let us suppose," says Mr. Withers, "that everybody determined to eat plain and wholesome meals, just hearty enough to keep them in health and good spirits, to wear neat, well-cut clothes, stout enough to keep out wind and weather, and to wear them as long as they are decent and tidy, to live in comfortable houses, one to each family, instead of over-furnished and over-upholstered barracks, and to be simple and tasteful rather than ostentatious and vulgar, in hospitality and the amusements of life. What would be the economic effect of this moral and aesthetic reformation?

The Real Problem of Society.

"Its effect would be that all the cunning and untiring effort that is now thrown away on turning out tasteless vulgarities and extravagant superfluities and then forcing them on mankind by an elaborate and enormously costly system of advertising and circularizing and touting in all its forms, would be compelled to turn its attention to growing and making and forwarding and selling things that are really wanted and really useful. The great heap of the world's wealth would be as big as ever, but a large part of it that now consists of tinsel toys and absurdities and worse, would have been replaced by good food, good clothes, good houses, and healthy amusements."

This extract will explain what the reviewer in the Times Literary Supplement means when he says that "a logical application of his definition of luxuries to his theory would lead to the conclusion that our ideal should be to reduce the whole of society to that of the primitive man. Most of the best things in life we could do without and still keep our bodily and mental health; but civilization must indeed consider its self bankrupt if it can solve the problem of poverty only by retracing its footsteps and making everyone healthy, happy and poor. Mr. With-ers complains of the other proposed remedies for poverty that they all require a revolution in human nature; but surely none requires a more complete revolution than his own.

"It may be true, as he says, that men do not work in order merely to get money and buy luxuries: it is well known that a famous American millionaire found greater satisfaction in the simple pleasure of attending funerals than in all the superb luxuries which his millions brought him. But it is true that everyone rightly wants something more than the necessaries of life, and that, if the system of industry makes it possible for one man to get that 'something more' at the expense of somebody else, somebody always will. The problem of society now is to alter the system in such a way that everyone can get that 'something more' without depriving anyone else of the necessaries of life."

A Warning to Workers.

The book—which, in view of the author's established reputation as a writer on currency and finance, will probably command an audience which the professional economist rarely reaches—ends with a note of warning to some of the better-paid workers themselves.

"The marvels that the really destitute achieve in keeping body and soul together on next to nothing are almost paralleled by the recklessness with which those who are rather better off take no thought for the morrow and waste on betting or drink or cheap finery money that is needed for their food and clothing. In their case it is natural enough. How many of us, who have been brought up differently, would act differently if we had to live their lives and face the problems that they deal with daily, and look forward to the future that is before them? But it is one of the lessons that the leaders of the workers have to teach, that they also have responsibility as consumers and that labor can never win a complete victory until it has conquered its own lack of thrift."

FIGHTING WITH ALBANIA'S KING

How Insurgents Carry On Warfare in the Balkan Wilds.

BARRICADING STREETS

Exciting Account of a Skirmish by an English War Correspondent.

[From Manchester Guardian.]

DURAZZO, June 16.—At about a quarter to five on Monday morning I was woke by a man knocking at the door of the room next me, crying, "They are making a great war!" I cursed them for beginning at that horridly early hour, but, hearing the too familiar rattle of rifle fire, got up and went out. As I supposed the attack would come from the Tirans road I went that way and arrived at the ammunition depot, about the last house of the town, and found young Fabius (a Dutch gendarmery officer) in command, very much upset and excited. He said, "It is a surprise, they are all down on the marsh." He asked me not to go forward, as he did not want the Italians to do so, as he suspected them of complicity, of having warned the insurgents, or something of the sort.

A whole gang of them came up, as pleased as punch and in great excitement, saying the insurgents would soon be in the town. Fabius drove them all back with shouts. I stayed a bit and tried to help make the gipsies understand where to carry the ammunition, and which sort to take. Awful row and rumble-tumble—tearing open boxes and spilling the stuff. A little man, very pallid, dressed as a waiter, worked well. A wounded man came in on a stretcher and waved his hand and cried feebly, "Long like the King." Men ran in shouting for "djeban" (ammunition). Fabius was working all over the place and getting a gun dragged out and placed. Rifle fire severe all over the plain by the river and bridge. You remember the road. In came a man with terrible news. "Thomson is hit. We think he is dead." Poor Fabius rushed off. It was barely six o'clock and our commander gone. As I could do nothing there I went back into the town in case there was need for help with wounded. The Italians were building barricades in the streets.

The Arrival of the King.

I got a black coffee and went up to top of hill behind town with a Mr. Corbett, an Englishman, an old man and very game, who came in the same boat here with me. Some Kosovo men with rifles were behind a bank, and as the fire seemed dangerous we crawled along to their cover, where it was quite safe, and a few bullets came over. Then up rode the King. I hadn't seen him before, but we had a long interview with the Queen, who is a bright, intelligent woman. The King looked lean and haggard, and as yellow as if he had a touch of fever. He stood up conspicuously, and Corbett cried out to him that he had better take cover. He looked doubtful, and I added: "We have really had four or five bullets here," and he lay down under our bank a bit. By the middle of the morning the fire was very sharp. The insurgents were fairly close to the town and were sheltering in force, I believe, in the river bed, as it was on that that our fiun fire was largely directed. Our guns were served by Austrians, whether officers or civilians, I do not know. But the fire seemed very good, so far as one could see from a distance, and all the shells exploded. The natives, as usual, having once begun to fire, fired like mad, wasting hundreds of cartridges. It was amazing to see the way both parties walked about in the firing zone conspicuously; I could see them on open spaces without borrowing Corbett's glass.

Meanwhile firing was going on hot from behind the hills north of the town. The insurgents plan was to attack on the marshes and draw out our attention there, and attack from the other side at the same time. Of course, if they had captured the hills the town would be lost. They got right across the water—you remember the river swamp—and attacked the hills. But they had no artillery of any sort, and our machine guns and shells beat them back. But for some time it was a toughish job. By midday they were all retreating, and we went back to the hotel. . . . I had kept dark the fact that Thomson was hit, as it seemed better. But by midday all the town knew the poor chap was dead. A most distressing thing—a fine, plucky chap, and he leaves a wife and child. And such a hole-and-corner affair! After lunch X—— came to find me. He was quite upset, as he had been just alongside Thomson. Thomson turned away from him to urge his men to advance. X—— heard a bullet, looked back, and saw Thomson drop, shot in the neck, and unconscious at once. Bled internally. They carried him to a hut, but he died almost directly.

"Two Wretched Men."

All of a sudden after five, all of the rifles on our side started fire. A hell of a noise. And there we saw two wretched men—insurgents who must have lain hid since the bulk retreated—hurrying across an open space, and making for the water. One went much faster, and was ahead. They both reached the shallow water, and plunged in. The whole army was potting at them—an amazing sight. You could see the water simply splashing all round them through the field-glasses. A beastly sight. The leading man scrambled up the bank, and, I believe, got away, as he disappeared in brushwood. The other was still in the water with all the fire directed on him. It reminded me of Horatius crossing the river. The poor devil was just getting up the bank when he collapsed and fell. And with the naked eye one could see him lying, a black spot.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*4:47 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:06 a.m., *11:22 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:14 a.m., 3:43 a.m., *5:40 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:19 a.m., *3:48 a.m., *5:45 a.m., *7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—*4:52 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:13 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:15 a.m., *10:45 a.m., *7:46 p.m., *9:25 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., *1:25 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:40 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *1:33 p.m., *5:40 p.m., *8:03 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:10 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *7:55 p.m., *9:33 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 5:27 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

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Trains leave London for St. Thomas and Port Stanley, 5:30, *9:45 a.m., 1:15, *2:30, 5:05, *8:30 p.m.; returning, leave Port Stanley Beach, 7:30 a.m., 12:25, 3:10, 4:35, 6:45, 10:30 p.m. Arrive London 8:45 a.m., 1:40, 4:27, 5:52, 8:00, 11:45 p.m. A special train leaves London at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Port Stanley, returning at 9 p.m.

Sunday service to Port Stanley, 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., returning 6:45 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*Daily.

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SAFETY CITY NEWS

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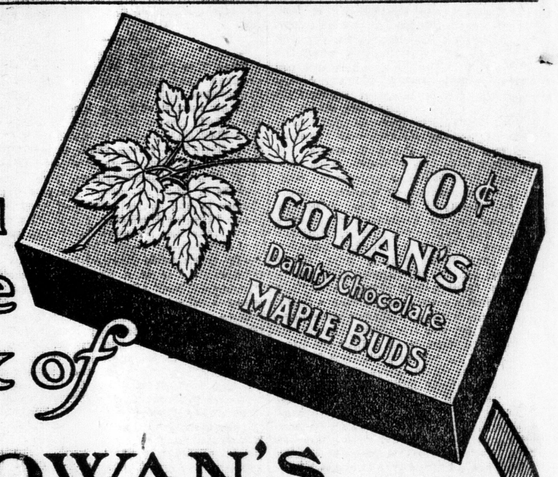

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Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, - Montreal.

Premier Asquith and Leader Law Principals In Spirited Clash Over the New Financial Bill of Chancellor Lloyd George

[From Manchester Guardian.]

Mr. Asquith moved the resolution time on the finance bill. This gives ur further days to the committee tage of the bill, two days to the report stage, and one day to the third reading. Mr. Asquith pointed out that the seven further days to be allocated would make a total of seventeen and a half parliamentary days. In considering whether such a limitation of time was necessary and desirable there were two main considerations to be borne in mind. The first was their legal and statutory obligation in regard to time. Under the act for the proional collection of taxes, which was ed last year, it might be assumed the finance bill, in order to regulize their procedure, must receive the al assent not later than August 4. ere were, further, under the standing ders provisions which made it necesry that the twenty days which were mpulsorily alloted to supply should e concluded before August 5. Of these wenty days thirteen and a half had een completed. Between now and August 5, omitting Fridays, there were sixteen parliamentary days. Six days and a half were needed for supply, and with seven days allocated for the purposes of the finance bill, they had thirteen and a half days out of the sixteen taken up by these two necessary and compulsory calls upon parliament procedure. It was therefore necessary, if they were to comply with the requirements of the law, that they should take steps to see that the time was limited in some such way as this resolution proposd.

A Future Tory Chancellor's Possible Task.

The discussions on the bill in second reading and in Committee of Ways and Means had been of a comprehensive kind. The House had disposed of the tea duty, and also of what should be the rate of income tax for the current financial year. On clause three the House, too, had settled an important point in regard to the supertax. Clause five was new and raised debatable matter, but the sixth and seventh and eighth clauses were again in relief of the taxpayer, and he did not think they would raise contention. Clause ten raised the question of the abolition of the settlement estate duties, and the only other provision in the bill of a contentious character was clause fifteen, which dealt with the amount of the sinking fund and the reduction of the national debt.

He noticed, however, what was a striking phenomenon—the multiplication year by year of proposed new clauses. They had on the paper a large number of proposals for new clauses for the general amendment of the law. He did not deny that some of these were of a serious and important character, and they proposed to give a day and a half on the committee stage and a day to report to the new clauses. Having regard to the experience of past years, he did not think it would be possible for any government in the future to carry its finance bill through the House without some form of procedure resolution for the allocation of time. It was possible for hon. members to put down an indefinite number of new clauses dealing with every aspect of our fiscal system, and it was possible that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer might undertake the ambitious task of proposing tariffs. (Opposition cheers.) He was speaking hypothetically, but if in the remote future some allocation of time proposal had to be engineered through the House under such circumstances there was no tariff "reformer" sitting opposite who would not subscribe to his view that something in the nature of an allocation of time was necessary. If this was so, he expected that the precedent of 1914 would be invoked. (Opposition cries of "will you vote for it?") He did not know whether he would be present—(laughter),—but anyone opposing the motion would have cited against him the language he was now using and the procedure he was now asking the House to adopt. He thought it was a mistake and a misfortune that under their present procedure, given the necessity, which would be almost universally admitted, that some allocation of time was necessary, that it should have to be proposed by the Government of the day. He thought it would be better if the task could be relegated to some more independent body. The point was engaging the attention of the committee, which, he hoped, would soon report and make suggestions for the amendment of their procedure, but in the meantime they must proceed and ask the House on their own responsibility to make such an allotment of time as they thought necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the law.

The Opposition Leader's Amendment.

Mr. Bonar Law, leard of the Opposition, moved the following amendment:

"That this House declines to support any proposals which would curtail its legitimate opportunities for adequately discussing any measures whose effect would be to throw heavy burdens of new taxation on the people, and regards such proposals as a dangerous innovation in the well-established procedure of this House."

He said the Prime Minister had moved his resolution as if the most ordinary thing in the world was being done. The right hon. gentleman had had a unique experience in moving resolutions of the kind. That afternoon the right hon. gentleman had broken new ground, and was setting up a new precedent which struck at the root of traditions and the influence of the House of Commons. It was the first time that there had been a guillotine resolution on a finance bill. From the beginning of its history the influence and the power of the House of Commons had been connected with finance, and above all with the control of taxation. Nothing could have more clearly marked the new view which was held as to the proper relationship between the Government of the day and the House of Commons than the Prime Minister's resolution, unless it was the perfunctory speech which the right hon. gentleman thought was all that was necessary in making so great an innovation. What the Government was doing they were doing with their eyes open.

He proceeded, amid loud Opposition cheers, to quote statements made by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Conservatives were in power against the adoption of closure resolutions. He added, however, that his objection to the present proposal was not so much to the nature of the closure as to the fact that for the first time it was necessary to closure a finance bill at all. The Prime Minister forgot that a great part of the discussion which had already taken place on the bill was on a subject which was not in the finance bill at all, but had resulted from the blunders and muddle which had been introduced into the budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had carried his budget of 1909 without the use of the closure. Why could that not be done now? The plea was that it was necessary to comply with the law, and that there was limited time before August 4. Why was that? The Government themselves had taken every precaution to insure that they would be short of time. They had introduced the finance bill on the very last possible day but one. Moreover, the provisional collection of taxes act was entirely the work of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of regarding the ordinary duties of the Exchequer as by-products. Mr. Gladstone had once said that no Chancellor of the Exchequer was worth his salt who put personal popularity as his first consideration at all in dealing with the public purse. How would Mr. Lloyd George stand the test? (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had used the Exchequer to help electioneering. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Leif Jones (L—Rushcliffe) protested against the setting up of the guillotine. He did not think the Prime Minister was very happy in for the first time moving a guillotine resolution for a finance bill. No number of days would be sufficient for the bill if at 11 o'clock in the evening the Speaker was going to rise in his place and say that the finance bill up to a certain point must be carried. Would it not be possible even now for the Prime Minister to arrange that if only four days were available for a certain stage of the bill the 11 o'clock rule should be suspended on those days?

Mr. A. F. Whyte (L—Perth) said that until they recognized that the House of Commons was a place for carrying legislation and not for carrying on parliamentary fights they must have resolutions of this kind. The blame for closure resolutions was shared by all parties in the House, though its origin lay partly in the action of the Irish members in days gone by and partly in the creation of the "caucus" by Mr. J. Chamberlain.

A Scene.

Col. J. W. Greig (L—West Renfrewshire) said the methods adopted by the Opposition in their party warfare were very different from those adopted in the past. Snap divisions took place nowadays (Opposition laughter), and even memorial services for the friends of the Opposition were taken as an opportunity (Loud Opposition cries of "Withdraw," "Bad taste," and "What do you mean?") I will mention a case. It was the occasion of the lamented decease of the late member for Dover. Mr. Wyndham, when it was well-known that even the Nationalist members of this House, out of regard and affection for him, attended a memorial service in an adjoining church, and when the members on the opposite side came back within a few moments to the House thinking that the Nationalist members would be absent from the next division. (Opposition cries of "Lies" and "Withdraw.")

Mr. H. Barnston (U—Eddisbury)—May I ask whether the hon. gentleman is in order in making this very horrible charge? It is a lie. (Opposition cheers.)

Col. Greig—It is a true charge. (Loud Opposition dissent and cries of "Withdraw" and "Divide," which were continued during the rest of the hon. member's speech.)

Lord R. Cecil (U—Hitchin) said that Col. Greig had made a charge which was absolutely baseless and untrue, and had persisted in it after it had been contradicted in the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Col. Greig rose, but Lord R. Cecil declined to give way.

The Speaker—The honorable and gallant member had his opportunity of making an apology and he did not avail himself of it. Opposition cheers.)

Lord R. Cecil said he would say nothing further on the subject. He characterized the resolution as a very definite step downward towards the final destruction of the powers of the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the same time were taken over the discussion of matters of equal importance as was taken over motions during the last two days in committee the House could not get through supply and the finance bill this side of October. In 1909 they proceeded without a guillotine resolution and he was quite certain the experience of everyone would lead him to the conclusion that it would be impossible to do work through a big budget under those conditions again. (Hear, hear.) It was an experiment disastrous to the health of a good many members, and it would not be repeated. He did not think it was conducive to the best examination of the proposals of the Government and it was purely an attempt to get through by some means of fatigue what could not be got through by means of the guillotine.

One hon. member had truly said that this budget was a perfectly simple measure. He recalled some of the highly controversial budgets of the past, and the time their passage through the House of Commons had occupied. The budget of 1860 occupied fifteen and a half days from beginning to end. That time compared with seventeen days to be given to the present bill—a bill which contained no single proposal that could be regarded as controversial. The budget of Mr. Gladstone in 1853 occupied ten and a half days. Of that budget a critic said: "They were called upon to establish an impost that ministers might be able to court popularity and to pander to the democratic influences of the age. (Laughter.) It seemed, therefore, that not only the precedents but the invective used against Chancellors of the Exchequer was musty. (Ministerial cheers.) He added that when similar attacks were made upon him he felt extraordinarily comforted.

A Better Method Needed.

In 1860 a great attack was made on the budget on the ground that a pevious budget of Mr. Gladstone had failed. (Ministerial laughter.) It was no use the critics saying that the budgets of today were different from the budgets of the past, for exactly the same thing was said in the past and in almost the same words as had been used by the Opposition that afternoon. The budget of 1842, the first great free trade budget of Sir Robert Peel. which established the income tax, which swept away hundreds of duties for the first time, which contained over 100 clauses and four schedules, was opposed bitterly, but occupied only sixteen days and some of them short days. These were the "ancient liberties of parliament" which it was urged were now being infringed by the Government's motion.

He agreed, however, that there ought to be a better method of examining propositions than by means of time limits, and he hoped the Commons on procedure now sitting would be able to find some better method. In foreign parliaments there were better methods. They had budget committees, and he would like to know how that system worked. The House of Commons, sitting in full committee was certainly the very worst method of examining matters of the kind. (Ministerial and Opposition cheers.) He described the methods adopted by successive Oppositions to obstruct the business of the Governments. Obstruction, he said, had ceased to be a policy or an art, and had become a habit. Members of an Opposition were applauded not for contributing anything useful to debate, but for wasting twenty or twenty-five minutes of Government time. He blamed all Oppositions alike. Time limits, however, were inevitable. He did not say that it was the best method of arranging the time of the House. If the time available in the present instance was used as time was used in the old days by the critics of a Government, there would be ample opportunity of discussing every proposal of the finance bill.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (U—City of London) said the present Government had used closure resolutions as they had never been used before by any Government, partly because in certain years they had crammed one colossal proposal after another down the throats of the Commons. This year the Government had been simply marking time. They had been anxious to find some method of using the time of the House without adding to their difficulties, and they had found now that they had rather overdone the process. (Opposition cheers.) Now, in the early days of July they found themselves with a program which he was utterly unable to understand how they could complete. He agreed that the present budget was less controversial than many of the great budgets of the past. The right hon. gentleman's argument seemed to be that as great controversial budgets in the past took only such and such time, only something comparable to the same amount of time ought to be given to a budget in the present. That was urged because the art of obstruction had been brought to such perfection by each Opposition in turn that at present the House's time was spent in mechanical repetition of arguments for no other purpose than to prevent the Government of the day from getting a particular clause. In that there was an element of truth, but there was also a great omission. It was a profound mistake to suppose that all the difficulties came from obstruction. They came largely from the fact that there were more members anxious to take part in debate and competent to do so, and constituents watched more closely what their members did. The Government were incomparably worse than their predecessors, and the Prime Minister was as conscious of the evil as anyone in the House. The right hon. gentleman thought the whole of the House's procedure should be revised. What had been done? The only thing done was the appointment of a committee on procedure, on which no member of the Government was to serve.

Mr. Asquith—That applies also to the front Opposition bench.

Mr. Balfour—If the committee represents the rest of the House it shows that the rest of the House have the profoundest distrust of the treasury bench.

Mr. Asquith—And of the front Opposition bench?

Mr. Balfour—I do not suppose the right hon. gentleman is more disliked by his own followers than my right hon. friend, Mr. Bonar Law, (Loud ministerial laughter, in which Mr. Bonar Law joined) than my right hon. friend is disliked or distrusted by the Government's followers. (Renewed laughter.) Doubtless we are all in the same boat. It is all very well to have a committee of independent members, but ultimately the Government, and only the Government of the day, can be responsible for proposals dealing with the business of the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. D. M. Mason (L—Coventry), amid cries of "Divide," argued that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made out no case for the motion before the House.

The Division.

The House divided on Mr. Bonar Law's amendment, and there voted—

For the amendment	216
Against	269
Government majority	23

The announcement of the figures was greeted with loud Opposition cheers and cries of "Resign" and "Was it a snap vote?"

Sir P. Sassoon (U—Hythe) moved an amendment that the committee stage should be excluded from the guillotine resolution.

After a short discussion the House divided. There voted—

For the amendment	110
Against	234
Government majority	124

Mr. E. M. Pollock (U—Warwick and Leamington) moved an amendment that the closure should not apply to the report stage.

The amendment was rejected by 233 votes to 109—Government majority 124.

On an amendment to omit the third reading stage from the operation of the closure resolution the figures of the division were—

For the amendment	147
Against	246
Government majority	99

Mr. Pollock proposed the substitution of eight days for four days for the committee stage of the bill. The best illustration of a change, he said, was the division earlier in the day, when the Government fell to 23.

Unionists and the Prime Minister.

Mr. W. Long (U—Strand) said they were imposing upon their financial procedure at the instance of the Government limitations which never have been imposed before, and he commented on the fact that the Prime Minister had not been present during most of the debate. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George said the Prime Minister had a public engagement with the American Ambassador, which he could not possibly put off. His arrangement had been to move the resolution the day before (Ministerial cheers) and the Opposition knew perfectly well the arrangement was altered at the last moment. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Long said Mr. Lloyd George had put him in a difficult position, but he (Mr. Long) could not conceal the fact that on one occasion when they were making an invasion upon what had been considered the sacred procedure of the House he was not prepared to admit that any engagement justified the absence of the Prime Minister. (Opposition cheers.)

In further debate reference was made to the absence of the Prime Minister.

Lord R. Cecil said he understood that the excuse was that Mr. Asquith was dining with the American Ambassador.

Mr. W. Redmond—Why sneer at the American Ambassador? (Opposition cries of "Order" and cheers.)

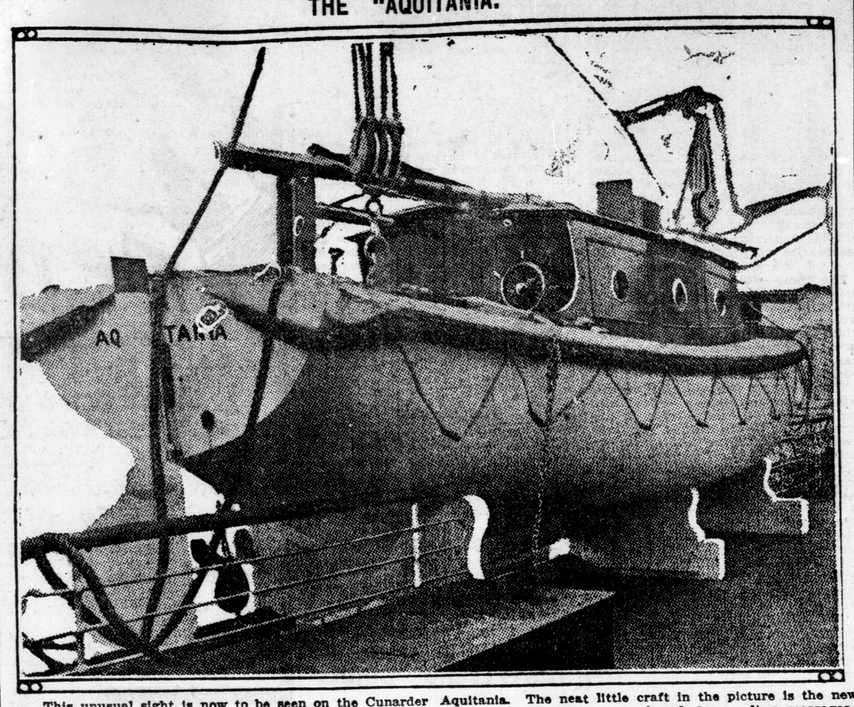
Lord R. Cecil denied that he was sneering at the ambassador. In the circumstances he would move the adjournment of the debate. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George said that, taking all circumstances into account, the conduct of the Opposition was ungenerous. (Cheers.) The House knew quite well why the motion was taken tonight instead of on Monday night when the House adjourned. (Cheers.) If the Opposition pressed the motion, of course, as it was now nearly 11 o'clock, the Government could not resist it. He still thought, however, having regard to all the circumstances, that they ought to reconsider the present motion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law (who had lately entered the House) replied that he had never heard an appeal made on the Opposition on grounds more unfair. (Opposition cheers.) If what had happened that day had been the direct result of the adjournment of the previous day he should be the last to take advantage of it. But where did the excuse come in They were told the Prime Minister had an engagement with the American Ambassador. If it were a question of war, that would be an excuse; but was it not the first duty of the Prime Minister to be present in the House of Commons when the House was being asked to make a precedent for which there was no precedent? This was another sample of the contempt with which the House was being treated.

At 11 o'clock the Speaker interposed and the debate stood adjourned, Mr. Law resuming his seat amid cries of "Chivalry," "Respect for Chamberlain," "Insult to America," etc.

POWER LIFEBOAT WITH WIRELESS ATTACHMENT ON THE BOAT DECK OF THE "AQUITANIA."



This unusual sight is now to be seen on the Cunarder Aquitania. The neat little craft in the picture is the new power-driven lifeboat with a covered-in section and wire less poles and aparatus on board for sending messages. Such a boat would be the natural commander of a number of ordinary lifeboats.—The Sphere.

U.S. IS THE WEALTHIEST COUNTRY

The wealth of the United States—income-producing property of all kinds, including land, factories, and railroads—is now not far from double that of any other country on earth, according to Sir George Paish, of the Statist. He figures that the increase in wealth of the four chief nations in the last century has been 580 per cent in Britain, 400 per cent in France, 700 per cent in Germany and 8,500 per cent in the United States. The wealth of these countries now stands, he says, as follows:

France	$ 50,000,000,000
Germany	80,000,000,000
Britain	85,000,000,000
United States	150,000,000,000

The increase in population in these four countries in the last century have been as follows: 130 per cent in Britain, 33 per cent in France, 180 per cent in Germany, and 1,125 per cent in the United States. The annual savings of these people is now about as follows:

France	$1,000,000,000
Germany	1,500,000,000
Britain	2,000,000,000
United States	4,000,000,000

The expansion of banking and credits, Sir George says, is responsible for these vast increases in national wealth. About $2,250,000,000 of British money is now employed in the discount of international bills, and at least $20,000,000,000 of British capital is yearly invested in colonial and foreign countries. France yearly invests over $400,000,000 abroad, and now has a total of $10,000,000,000 thus invested. Germany's investments are $250,000,000 a year and now total $8,000,000,000.

In the whole of North and South America there is now invested $20,000,000,000 of foreign capital, including the investments of the United States in Mexico, Canada, and other countries. About $6,000,000,000 of foreign capital is invested in the United States; $3,500,000,000 invested in Canada; $2,500,000,000 in Argentina and $1,500,000,000 in Brazil, $2,500,000,000 in Australia and New Zealand, and $2,500,000,000 in South Africa. About $4,000,000,000 of foreign capital is invested in Russia.

Concentration of Capital.

Of the foreign capital in Argentina, about $1,455,000,000 was supplied by Britain, $395,000,000 by France, and $300,000,000 by Germany.

The concentration of capital in "big" banks has been less in the United States than in foreign countries. According to Sir George, no New York bank occupies a place in the first sixteen banks in the world. These sixteen and their deposits are:

Imperial Bank of Russia	$613,000,000
Lloyd's Bank, London	508,000,000
London City and Midland Bank	457,000,000
Credit Lyonnais, France	435,000,000
London County and Westminster Bank	430,000,000
Deutsche Bank, Berlin	384,000,000
Societe Generale, Paris	353,000,000
Bank of England	347,000,000
National Provincial Bank of England	330,000,000
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation	300,000,000
Barclay & Co., London	296,000,000
Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte Paris	275,000,000
Bank of Spain	274,000,000
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft	243,000,000
Dresdner Bank	233,000,000
National Bank of Argentina	230,000,000

The National City Bank of New York the largest North American bank, has, by the Statist's figures, somewhat over $215,000,000 in deposits, which is $3,000,000 greater than the deposits in Parr's Bank of London. The three great Austrian banks have $430,000,000 in deposits, in toto.

The total bank deposits in 1913 in Britain were $5,690,000,000; in Germany, $2,340,000,000; in the four great banks of France; $1,350,000,000; in the United States, over $13,000,000,000. Savings bank deposits not included in the above totals are as follows: In Germany, $5,000,000,000; in France, over $1,140,000,000; in the United States, $4,875,000,000.

The aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, from a recent photograph. He was born in 1830, and ascended to the throne in 1848, therefore has been ruler of his country for sixty years. The Austrian population is 28,000,000.

WEALTHIEST LAND IS UNITED STATES

And Sir George Parish Says It Is Rapidly Growing Richer.

Slowly but surely the churches are being filled with a sense of the need for social reform at home and abroad. During the last twenty years social service unions have been set on foot in the different churches through the action, as a rule, of private individuals. Catholics and Anglicans, Presbyterians and Quakers, Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians, and the various Methodist unions — all these have at least some leaven of men and women banded together to keep alive within their church the sense of social responsibility. It was a great step forward when some five years ago, thanks to the vision and insight of the present honorary secretary, Miss Lucy Garnner, an interdenominational committee of the various social service unions was set on foot. Some of us can remember the first meeting, with the Bishop of Oxford (or of Birmingham, as he was then) in the chair, and the trepidation which we felt as to how Catholics and High Anglicans and Quakers would find a common mode of religious expression. We were astonished to find that, in the presence of a common need, all our differences disappeared; and the lessons which we learned then have been learned again by the large summer school which has met during the last week at Swanwick under the auspices of the interdenominational conference of social service unions.

The subject taken was "Land and Labor," and fears had been expressed that the subject was too burning a one to be discussed by a religious conference. All such fears were dispersed by the actual meetings. The speakers included two Conservative members of Parliament, Mr. J. W. Hills and Lord Henry Bentinck; a Conservative candidate, Mr. Lloyd-Greame (whose paper was read in his absence); three members of the land inquiry committee, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Mr. E. R. Crose and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree; and Mr. George Edwards, the veteran organizer of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, the inheritor of the great traditions of Joseph Arch. But in spite of these political differences there was a unity in the conference which was both rare and full of encouragement. It was not the formal unity that we know so well when a carefully arranged platform includes a Conservative and a Liberal and a Socialist, who all take the opportunity of emphasizing how strongly they disagree. It was a real unity which always arrives when men face fundamental facts in the spirit of religion, and when differences of methods sink into insignificance before unity of purpose.

The Canker In the Village.

The keynote of the conference was struck by the bishop of Oxford, who, in words of bold and frank sincerity, deplored the fact that his own church had done so little to protest against the intolerable wrongs done by society to the agricultural laborer. George Edwards made a deep impression upon his audience when he described in simple yet vivid language the life of the laborer, while speaker after speaker emphasized the appalling evils of housing, both in town and country. One could feel how deeply impressed were the middle-class members of the audience, who had known the country from a month at a farmhouse in the summer or from a cycle tour, and who were ashamed to find how little they had known of the suffering and disease that lurked beneath the outward beauty of the village.

The lectures were, as might be expected, of a high calibre. Facts were marshalled in an orderly and scientific way, and there was no attempt to make the subjects easy by ignoring difficulties. Helpful though the lectures were, still more helpful were perhaps the questions and discussions and informal conversations. All day long in every corner of the ground were to be found groups of people engaged in discussion. Here was a Church of England landlord frankly confessing that he had never realized before the need of cottages on his farms, and declaring that he would not rest until he had set it right. Here was a single-taxer, perhaps the cheeriest and most urbane of his tribe with a sincere belief that everyone but himself was mistaken, and animated with a passion for conversion which led him to bring in his subject in season and out of season. Here was a smallholder from Oxfordshire, still speaking in the language of Bunyan, to whom the Bible words were the simple and most natural expression of his thoughts, assuring his hearers that the agricultural laborer was at bottom a "religious sort of chap even if he didn't always see eye to eye with the parson," and here again a keen adult school worker in town telling his hearers that the first duty of a Christian was to see if he was on the back of another and if he was to jump off.

A Cure For Bitterness.

The conference as such held no joint religious services. The Roman Catholics had a service of their own, and so did the Anglicans and the Nonconformists, while the Society of Friends had a daily meeting which drew a few from almost every other denomination. On the closing Sunday evening there was an informal meeting, attended by the greater majority of those present, to sum up the results of the conference, and it was a meeting which will never be forgotten by those who were present. The members sat round in a circle, and without any preconceived order or arrangement adopted a form of worship which seemed the spontaneous expression of the religious feeling of those who were present.

Member after member rose and testified how much he owed to the conference. "I thought," said one working woman, "that I should never get over my bitterness. I have been working among the poor children, and I thought that none of you people above cared; and now I see that I am wrong; and that there are some of you who do care for us sort of people, and now I shall keep sweet." And the smallholder who had once been an agricultural laborer told us in words of devout simplicity how the gathering had meant to him more than he could ever find words to express. His fellow agricultural laborers felt that they were downtrodden and oppressed, but he could now go back to them and say that the churches were beginning to care for men, and the dawn of a brighter day was breaking.

As the lectures were given in the main by experts it has been decided that they should be published in book form, and the volume, when it appears, should be read by every thoughtful student of the land question who wishes for a fair and impartial setting forth of the many sides of the question.

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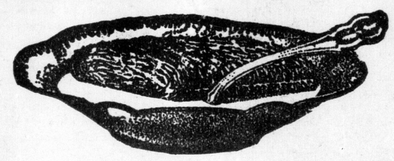

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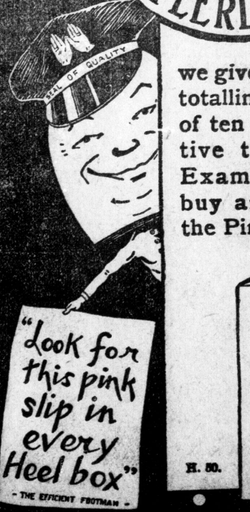

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H. 80.

WONDERFUL ENGINEERS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.
PROF. PETRIE MAKES REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES

[From the London Leader.]

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the distinguished professor of Egyptology, at University College, London, who has done so much to lay bare the history of ancient Egypt to the modern world, draws in this article some striking lessons from the fruits of his latest researches.

The unknown has always an attraction for man, from the early days when a boy wanders into new streets or new lanes. When he grows up there is not much chance of leaving the beaten track, and then the searches of others in the unknown are what stir most excitement and curiosity. How eagerly readers have followed the tales of those who tried, or succeeded, in reaching the poles, which no one is ever likely to be the better for knowing about. How one more river in the wilds of Brazil has made a hundred paragraphs, when no one would give a line to all the other rivers that were known.

This craving for the unknown seems almost mis-spent on what can never concern us, while the past of our own race and civilization is so little regarded. How we come to inherit all the knowledge that we have; how our ideas of life and society have grown, which make the frame of all our actions why we act as we do in the affairs of every day; all these are matters which concern us vastly more than poles and equators, snow or deserts. The growth of man's present position is one of the things of first importance to us; it shows us by comparison what is really essential in our notions, and what is mere prejudice from which we may free ourselves; it hints to us pretty plainly that what has gone on for so many ages is not likely to be set aside altogether in one year or in one lifetime; it points out what belongs to the essential nature of man in all time, and what is merely theo hanging condition of his circumstances.

The Goldsmith of Old Nile.

Now and again some striking example comes to light of the marvelous work that has been done thousands of years ago; and compels us to see how the taste to devise, and the ability to execute, has been quite as good in those times as it has been ever since. The jewelry which London is now admiring at University College shows that five thousand years ago the art of the goldsmith was as delicate and as perfect as it has been at any later time. The gold is joined with a minuteness and finish which cannot be exceeded; the art of gold-soldering was already perfect, and it had been perfect even two thousand years earlier, at the very beginning of all written history. The smooth fitting of long sliders proves how true and precise was the construction, and how clean the handling of the work. The cutting of hundreds of minute pieces of inlay of hard stones needed the greatest skill; so small are they that they can only be handled by lifting them clinging to a wetted needle. The drilling of long thread-holes through hard cornelian and other stone beads requires long patience and care; rarely is a crooked bead found. Another art which is usually credited to a much later age was also fully known—that of making patterns by minute globules of gold, soldered on a plate. So delicate were these that eighty tiny pellets go in a single inch, yet they were attached with faultless regularity to form a design. A modern master goldsmith could not say how this could have been done on a cylindrical surface.

Engineers of Egypt.

This brilliant skill was not restricted to such delicate articles as jewelry. At the same period, over 5,000 years ago, granite was worked on a great scale with almost equal exactness. A sarcophagus eight feet long has its sides flat within the thickness or a stout sheet of paper, and parallel one to another so that the thickness of a visiting-card would cover the error of the work. The modern engineer's method of testing by "facing plates" covered with ruddle is as old as the Great Pyramid, over six thousand years ago.

Nor was this only a mechanical skill; the portrait statues in the hardest stones and in the smoothest ivory, are alike triumphs of dignified representation of character. Never has an artist shown better the nobility of great resolve and high capacity for action; these figures portray real rulers of men, who could foresee the results of their action and devise what was best for all. We know the appearance and can realize the nature of these men as well as we can that of men of our own time.

Lessons of Philosophy.

Character was as much regarded then as among us now, or even more so. "If thou are found good in the time of prosperity, when adversity comes thou wilt find thyself unable to endure." "Let thy heart be overflowing but let thy mouth be restrained." "Of what shouldest thou talk daily? Let officials talk of their affairs, a woman talk of her husband, and every man talk of his business." "Let not thy heart be great because of thy knowledge, but converse with the ignorant as with the learned; for the limit of skill is not attainable, and there is no expert who is completely provided with what is profitable unto him." And the judicious man who followed these maxims would add: "I am the friend of the miserable, sweet and pleasant to him that hath nothing." "Let not thy heart be extortionate in grasping at what is not thy portion." If the world followed the injunctions of two hundred generations ago, how much better should we all be!

It is only ignorance that can look on the life of this day or this year as self-contained, or has having any freedom of action. We are held by our limitations of abilities, of thought and of interests, or rather our dis-abilities, which we have inherited and which we in turn transmit. The boast of the American Constitution that all men are free is much falsified by our inheritances as it was by their slave-owning. We can never understand the limitations of ourselves or of our neighbors until we know the long past which has tied us by innumerable qualities of nature and of thought, qualities which we cannot avoid be they for good or for evil. Until we know the character of a race, be they near or far, we can never know how to deal with them, or what may be good or bad for them. The lack of knowing what we are dealing with has been the source of innumerable troubles at home and abroad. To know the past of mankind, and to apply it in the present, is the road to success in the future.

A NEW PEER

Sir Edgar Vincent, chairman of the Dominion Royal Commision which is to meet in Canada this year to discuss trade relations between the various British colonies. He was formerly Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government and received a peerage in the King's birthday honor list.

DUKE ERNST AND LOUISE
INTERESTING ROYAL RULERS

[From Springfield Republican.]

Duke Ernest August of Brunswick and his duchess, born Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, have once more become the chief topics of conversation throughout Germany. The financial embarrasment of the princes' trust, the possibility of war with Russia, Prussian franchise, and the crown prince's latest quarrel with his father, all have been lost sight of in the exhaustive discussions of the daily doings of the Kaiser's only daughter and her husband their comings and goings, their method of loving and their plans for the future. Although the youngest of the sovereigns of the minor German states, they have become the most interesting and prominent.

This is true, both in a domestic and in a political sense. Their union realizes the fairy tale written 30 years ago by Klein, on "The king with six sons and one daughter." In this tale the king's only daughter, Friede (in English, "Peace"), marries the son of the king's political foe, and restores abiding harmony. When Germans reflect that William II., too, has six sons and one daughter, and that the daughter's marriage, despite misgivings at the time of the ceremony, has healed the 50-years-old feud between Guelph and Hohenzollern, the story seems to have been a prophecy. And they apply to Brunswick's sovereigns the title "Versohnungspaarchen"—the reconciliation pair—borne by Klein's imaginary lovers.

The Brunswick marriage, fortunate as it was for Germany's political consolidation, is proving most fortunate still as a personal event. In it the young duchess is realizing her girlhood's ideal that marriage should not, as it mostly does with royalties, sever the intimate relations with home. That, too, was the Kaiserin's prayer. Berliners said that Princess Victoria Louise, when a backfisch of 15, declared she would never marry. She would not sacrifice her home attachments—attachments to parents, brothers and sisters-in-laws, rooms, gardens, books and photographs. She would not wed into a foreign land. This looked like perpetual spinsterhood, for eligible princes within reach of Berlin were few and the Kaiser's attempt to make peace with the exiled Brunswick dynasty, the Cumberlands, had been scornfully repelled. Now with Princess Victoria Louise happily settled at Brunswick, only two hours from Berlin, the kaiserin keeps her daughter while losing her, and the daughter sees realized the epigram of the poet, Paul Heyse, "In an ideal marriage the girl finds a new life without sacrificing the old."

Too Much German.

Brunswickers complain a little that Duchess Victoria Louise has brought to them too much of home. Her family attachments and her marked individuality of character are coloring in a Prussian spirit Brunswick court and society life, and are influencing the strongly individualized life of the Brunswickian people. Duchess Victoria Louise is a typical Prussian, with the physical activity, the wide range of interests, the love of chatter and the acid humor of the traditional Berliner kind. This has brought peaceful clashes with Brunswick. The Brunswickers boast more than any Northern German people--except perhaps the Mecklenbuergers — a national character. They are conservative, well-bred and out of date. Brunswick women are known for pretty faces and ugly clothes. They feel too distinguished, say satirists, to worry about dress. Compared with Berliners they are slow. To Princess Victoria Louise, Brunswick has been almost as new a world as if it were in a foreign land. But already the city is being influenced in a Berlin direction. The duchess remains as before a Berliner kind.

Duchess Victoria Louise is an untiring reformer, changer, meddler and molder. Immediately after she and her husband were installed as sovereigns of Brunswick the court and palace life, as conducted since 1907 by the Regent Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg—was radically changed in a direction opposite to local expectations. Brunswick awaited a reversion to the ceremonial court etiquet which flourished before 1884, when the last Duke of Brunswick died. Venerable schloss butlers and maitres d'hotel, who remembered the duke, rejoiced at the impending revival of the famous Brunswick "dinner etiquet," the limit of old German tedium and solemnity. "Wait," was the refrain, "till the young duke comes into his own." Instead, the new sovereigns set to living in the simple way observed by Prussia's court on all but ceremonial occasions. Brunswick learned that the duke and duchess dined in a small room on an upper floor of the schloss, and were attended at dinner by a single servant. Simplification and modernization were to be the rules of the new court life.

A Busy Duchess.

Duchess Victoria Louise's present preoccupation—interrupted temporarily by the birth of the heir—is the modernization of her own part of the schloss. Externally, the schloss, which was built in 1865, is modern enough. It is one of the handsomest of German palaces, and has an imposing facade 520 feet long, facing toward the centre of the city, where are grouped the museum, cathedral, rathaus and other public buildings. The modernizing is being done inside. Before 1907 the palace was tenanted by the first regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, whom Brunswick detested because he was too Prussian, but who had not Prussian tastes. Prince Albrecht decorated many of the private rooms, including those which form the present duchess's suite, in French Rococo style. Duchess Victoria Louise is modernizing these. She likes German decorative style, particularly the new Darmstadt style evolved at the Grand Duke of Hesse's "artist colony." This art movement started under English influence. The duchess imported from Darmstadt an exeprt in the new style, and next winter she will have his decorative designs carried out. Duke Ernest August has old-fashioned tastes in art matters. He has left his private rooms and the gala halls of the schloss as they were.

Duchess Victoria Louise's interest in Prussianizing, remodelling and putting in order extend to persons as well as to things. Her first three months at Brunswick were spent in creating a modern staff of servants. The duke and duchess unearthed some interesting facts as to palace conditions during the long regency. When the duchess raided the upper story of the left wing she discovered a whole colony of hangers-on of whose existence the palace marshal did not know. These were remote relatives or friends of pensioned palace servants. As these old servants died off, the relatives and friends coolly took their places. Forty-odd persons were living at the former regent's cost. Duchess Victoria Louise bundled them all out. The old and helpless are being well cared for in Brunswick town and at Wolfenbuettel; but to idlers and parasites no grace was shown.

Proof of the popularity of Brunwick's rulers is that these and other drastic "Prussification" measures are being carried through without causing offence. This is mainly owing to the duchess's personal charm. Princess Victoria Louise has made a great impression on Brunswick. Allen as she is, she is even more popular than the Guelph, and in a sense native duke. To Brunswickers, as formerly to Berliners, she is "Prinzesschen Sonnenschein" — Princess Sunshine! When a comic paper offered a prize for a photograph showing her without a smile, no one competed. In social matters Duchess Victoria Louise is more prominent than her husband, who inherits from his dour and disputatious father a somewhat reserved and taciturn character. From the duchess are taken in good will many innovations which would have been resented if they came from a sovereign of less charm.

Lead Simple Life.

The home life of Brunswick's sovereigns is uncommonly simple and harmonious. The pair are separated during most of the day, but make it an invariable rule to pass together certain fixed hours, on which even serious questions of politics are not allowed to intrude. These hours are between 4 and 6 in the afternoon and the evening hours after dinner. Conversation, music of a light kind—the duke plays a little—and reading, usually aloud, are the recreations. The duke seldom touches cards, the duchess never. Duke Ernest August resembles the czar in having a passion for reading aloud. His taste in reading is peculiar, and would probably displease a wife less practical, less interested in life than Duchess Victoria Louise. The books read from deal with sport and adventures, or with practical achievements, engineering triumphs, the lives of self-made men, and of other classes of famous men who have been among the world's livers and actors, but not among the thinkers or artists. The duke is also interested in applied science. A feature of this after-dinner reading is the duchess' diary. As a girl Princess Victoria Louise was compelled by the kaiserin to keep a diary—this on the ground that diary-keeping means discipline and regular habits. The diary is still kept up. When the kaiserin attended the baby heir's christening she brought two morocco-bound blank books for the infant's biography. The compiling and reading of this biography is beginning to be one of the chief domestic interests of the "reconciliation pair."

Outside family affairs, Duke Ernest August's main interest lies in mastering politics. This is more a matter of duty than of taste. Not having been educated to rule a state, the duke has to make up for lost time. In German opinion Brunswick counts as a mere "duodecimostaat"—a "packet edition country"—but it has embittered and complicated politics, the chief item of which at present is Landtag franchise reform. On such questions the conscientious duke works hard. A week after his installation he began a regular course of political study, his chief instructor being the states minister, Dr. Adolf Hartweig. Dr. Hartweig has been a burgermeister, and he instructed the duke also on municipal law and practice. During the past winter the duke heard political or social lectures three times a week. He also attended many sessions of the Landtag, and got into touch with politicians.

Duke Ernest August shows considerable political aptitude. He holds the conservative views of all the German Guelphs, views which when pushed too far got Haover's former sovereigns into trouble with their subjects. Modern Brunswick has no such risks. The constitution sharply limits the sovereign's power, and during the 30-years' regency this constitution has been applied more and more in a democratic sense. Duke Ernest August has considerably less personal influence on politics than have the kings of Saxony and Bavaria in their countries. Brunswickians believe that this condition does not please him, and that he aspires, in the manner of his father-in-law, to play the role of an active ruler.

Leaving aside Duchess Victoria Louise's passion for modernity, and the duke's zeal for politics, the dominant characteristics of the "reconciliation pair" are the same. Both are essentially active, practical and desirous to impress their personalities on the world in a concrete way. Both are without introspection, subtlety or artistic finesse. Both are interested in horses, sport and soldiering. Duke Ernest August is a particularly good horseman. Formerly he was a daring motorist. Since May, 1912, when his elder brother, Prince George William of Cumberland, killed himself in a motor car accident, Ernest August has practically given up motor driving himself. Duchess Victoria Louise has ridden little since her marriage; but she still has her favorite Berlin horse, Kaszek, and will resume riding next winter. Her interest in military affairs is genuine. The duke, formerly lieutenant in a Bavarian regiment, is now on the list of the Prussian Zeithen Hussars. He refuses to follow the example of the other minor German sovereigns whose soldiering mainly consists of appearing always in uniform, and is still one of the most active officers of his regiment. Lately in company with other officers he made several long cross-country rides. Duchess Victoria Louise knows as much about military strategy, tactics and equipment as do many subalterns of her age.

Helps Others.

Duchess Victoria Louise's attitude to Brunswick's charities and public works is of a practical, unsentimental kind. Her most fruitful activity is in the helping of men and women to help themselves. Of late she has been taking steps to facilitate the education of women for practical life. At Berlin she frequently attended the Letteverein college, founded by the late Prussian statesman, Wilhelm Adolf Lette, for the training of young women for practical work, where she mastered photography and several other trades. One of her first acts at Brunswick was to pay visits to the technical high school, the women teachers' training seminary and the kindergartens. She takes a particular interest in Brunswick's sugar industries schools, and has offered to found scholarships for the technical training of young women in the profitable beet-sugar industry. Brunswickers say that the duchess' good works are all cold and practical. They comment on her ignoring the city's specifically charitable institutions, which count as the best in the empire. Her human side is shown in her solicitude for children. Last Christmas 5,000 poor children were fed and entertained at her expense. At the duchess' request 20 ladies of Brunswick's aristocracy dressed as waitresses and attended on the children.

Toward the theatre, which plays a big role in Brunswick social life, both duke and duchess take up a distinctly modern attitude. For heavy dramatic art they care little. From Berlin they brought the habit, first set by the crown prince and princess, of treating kinematograph shows as royal entertainments. The duke's influence of Brunswick's court theatre has been lightening. This theatre is one of the finest in Germany. It was rebuilt in 1904 at a cost of $500,000 and Duke Ernest August has a plan for building a summer court theatre in one of the picturesque Brunswick suburbs.

Brunswick's present court theatre is maintained out of the duke's privy purse. The duke can easily pay the annual deficit of $40,000, as he is one of the richest of minor sovereigns. His rival list, fixed with true German precision, is 1,125,322 2-3 marks, which is about $275,000. From his father he receives an annual allowance of $350,000. The duke of Cumberland is enormously rich. In 1892 he received, in addition to his then existing large properties, the sequestrated Guelph fund, amounting to $15,000,000. The annuity settled on the Duchess Victoria Louise by her father is about $200,000. On his father's death the duke will be the richest of all German sovereigns, with the exception of the kaiser.

THE OLD AND NEW IN LONDON
PRESERVING THE ONE AND EVOLVING THE OTHER

If a mediaeval Londoner could revisit the metropolis today there is probably only one building which his bewildered eyes would easily recognize, and that is the Tower, on which the passing centuries leave little mark.

Records of Despair.

"The Tower is one of the proud national possessions which most of us are content to take on trust," says the Times. "A visit to it is such a simple little adventure that the natural man is apt to put it off till a morrow that never comes. Anyone, however, who has mustered up the energy to make the pilgrimage will have noticed on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower the carved inscriptions placed there by some of the prisoners in the weary hours of their captivity. In all cases where the precaution is necessary these human documents have now been protected with thick sheets of plate-glass screwed on to the stones of the walls. Henceforth, as long as the tower stands, they will be safe from the ravages of the elements and the tourist.

"Nor is this all. With the help of the workmen of the mint the office of works (the department responsible for the care of the Tower) has taken steps to preserve them in a permanent form. From gelantine casts of the various inscriptions electrotypes have been prepared, and there will soon be a complete series of master-plates, from which, by means of gutta-percha moulds, further electrotypes can be produced. The public will then be able to purchase copper facsimiles of any inscriptions they may fancy. If they will not go to the Tower, the stones of the Tower, in the shape of these reproductions, will, if they so choose, come to them.

"The Tower of London, in spite of picture postcards and tourists, is a tower of sighs. The great man who succeeds we bury at Westminster, and 'scratch his name on the Abbey-stones.' These grim walls were the prison-house of the apparent failures of our country's history, and all these pitiful records of the past—initials, names, coats of arms, crosses, bleeding hearts, verses of Scripture, and rhymed outpourings of resignation and despair—are 'the sorrowful sighing of the prisoners,' scratched with their own hands on the unyielding walls."

Westminster Hall in Danger.

One wonders how long mediaeval Westminster may be spared to us. Not long since it was said that rain and mist and frost had decomposed the outside stone of the Abbey, and now it is Westminster Hall that is in danger. A report on the state of the roof of Westminster Hall (the walls that were finished for William Rufus still stand) has been published as a Blue Book.

This is the "new roof," begun in 1394 for Richard II., and it appears from this interesting Government report that Westminster Hall would no doubt be standing unimpaired still but for the omission of the master builders of old to ventilate, and for the chance they thus gave to a beetle with the formidable Latin name of Xestobium tessellatum, which attacks oak with extraordinary energy. It has done more damage to Richard I.'s beams than dry rot, natural decay, and the efforts of other insects all put together.

To repair and check its ravages it is proposed by Mr. Baines, of the office of works, to reinforce the roof with steel, to ventilate it, to "piece up to" all badly decayed timbers with best English oak, and to treat the old timbers with insecticide and the new ones with tar oil preservative.

It is some index to the size of this monarch of roofs that the last item alone will cost about £4,000. The total charge is estimated at £60,015, and the report makes it clear that we have not been a moment too soon in deciding what steps we shall take to preserve a building that has few rivals in antiquity, in beauty, and in claim to stand for what is great in our past.

The Church of the Commons.

Comparatively few of the countless streams of visitors who pass through Westminster Abbey every year ever take the trouble to visit the beautiful church of St. Margaret's that stands in the shadow of the Abbey. Yet for centuries it was the only parish church west of Temple Bar, and it has a history all its own—a history that has been investigated and published by Canon Westlake (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net) under the title of "The Church of the House of Commons."

"Up to 1540, when the work of spoliation, so often imputed to the Puritans of a later century, began in earnest, the interior must have been of striking beauty. The great rood, with its attendant figures of the Virgin and St. John, before which a light was burning continually, the High Altar with its richly-gilt tabernacles, the side altars of Our Lady and of the Trinity, the many lesser altars in the aisles, the bright-colored statues, and all the pageantry of stained glass—all these glories were cast out and destroyed by the Reformers, to whose stern discipline the church records bear witness.

"It was more by accident than design that the Commons took to attending St. Margaret's instead of going to worship in the Abbey, like the Peers, or at the Temple, in company with the lawyers. It was on Sunday, April 17, 1614, that the House for the first time attended St. Margaret's in the official capacity to receive the Holy Communion, and the causa causans of the beginning of the connection seems to have been some discontent with the Abbey ritual. St. Margaret's remains, and is likely to remain, the church of the Commons. The bells there still ring when a new Speaker is formally admitted to office; the maces still mark the seats reserved for the House when it is in session; the official attendance of the members is still a visible mark of the national recognition of the National Church."

The New Architecture.

London is now rapidly rebuilding itself—so rapidly that we have scarcely time to think how it should be rebuilt. Everywhere one may see huge scaffoldings and cranes or the towering steel frames of new buildings.

"For in the main," as the Times points out, "London is rebuilding itself with this new steel construction. There is now, therefore, since there is a new material, a chance for a new style of architecture, such as comes only once in 500 years. For a new style grows in the solution of a new problem.

"There are buildings which, either by intention or a mere absence of misguided ambition, do give us the beginnings of the new architecture. There are buildings in Kingsway in which we may see the new architecture actually beginning to grow. But the new architecture cannot grow if it is content to be merely gaunt engineering. The simple structural beauty is there, but it must be recognized and brightened by conscious emphasis, and this means that architecture will cost money, as it always has. Only the money must be spent, not upon architectural features bought at so much a dozen, but upon workmanship and material. Unfortunately the refined simplicity of an architecture just starting into growth is not so showy an advertisement as the piled-up details of a dead architecture."

The New Zoo.

"Middle-aged people who remark reflectively that they 'haven't been to the Zoo for years,' which means that their last visit was when they were taken as children, may be advised to go there at once," says the Spectator. Otherwise they will not recognize the place. The largest scheme of alteration and rebuilding that has yet been considered has been approved by the Zoological Society, and the gardens in Regent's Park will shortly be in the hands of the house-breaker and the builder. But already the Zoo is a different place. The Mappin Terraces are completed; the bears and goats and sheep are living in their new spaces, and the public walk up new stairways and along new promenades."

FUNNY SIDE OF HOME RULE DEBATE

Some Famous Bulls That Have Been Perpetrated by Speakers and Papers.

While everybody almost is talking about Ireland it is worth while recalling some of the fine "bulls" that the home rule campaign has produced at one time or another.

One excited orator recently declared: "We will not permit the Union Jack to be trampled underfoot by the hands of any man," while his opponent took the next opportunity of asserting that he had "put his foot down with a strong arm."

"Is England to stand with her arms folded and her hands in her pockets?" once asked the writer of a leading article in a well-known London journal.

A vehement politician declared not long ago that home rule meant a job for life and a pension afterwards.

Mr. Justice Rentoul on one occasion referred to Ulstermen as "marching from Belfast to Cork, even though they died on the way," which was perhaps not so amusing as a Unionist who, in an excited burst of oratory, maintained that his party would go on fighting till the last man was killed, when they would sit down and make plans for recovering their liberty.

Mr. William Moore accused somebody in the House of Commons a few months ago of suggesting that he had "strangled his own question before birth." In drawing a picture of a deserted Irish farm, Mr. O'Shea, the member for West Waterford, asked, "Is it not a fact that the only living animals on this farm are the seagulls which fly over it."

Years ago, Lord Russell, of Killowen, asserted that if a certain measure were passed no man in Ireland would be able to speak on politics unless he were born deaf and dumb!

"An empty theatre of unsympathetic auditors," is an utterance of Mr. Balfour, while an Irish M. P. charged the Government with having let the cat out of the bag, adding that the only thing under the circumstances was to take the bull by the horns. Another statesman declared against the sight of "little children who could neither walk nor talk running about the streets of Dublin cursing and swearing."

ASK FOR MINARD'S, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

TEACHING GREENLAND HOW TO FISH

In 1908 and 1909, at the instance of the Danish Minister of the Interior, practical scientific investigations were conducted on the west coast of Greenland, under the direction of Herr Adolf Jenson, with the object of starting a regular fishery there, and ascertaining how it could best be utilized to the advantage of the natives.

"In his report," says a writer in the Fishing Gazette, "the leader of the expedition advised the formation of fishing stations at a number of points on the coast, and sending out Danish fishermen to teach the Greenlanders how to manipulate the modern contrivances now in use, and how to prepare the fish for export.

"On the basis of this report action was taken, and when it is remembered that such employment used to be looked upon with contempt by the Greenlanders even in seasons of severe want caused by the failure of the sealing the way in which it has been taken up by them may be looked upon as highly satisfactory. The experiments were conducted from eight different places along the west coast, extending from about 60 degrees to 68 degrees N. L., and they were made under the direction of seven fishermen who had been sent out from Denmark, and of the Danish personnel of the 'Colonies.' In each case the plan adopted was the same. With his motor boat the professional towed a number of the Greenland boats to the fishing grounds. While there he instructed the men as to the proper methods of baiting, setting the lines, taking these in, and so forth, afterwards towing them back to the station. He then showed them how to clean and salt the fish, and pack them in barrels.

"Most of the fishing is done during the summer months, when the fish approach the land, and can be taken from the small craft that are employed. The halibut-fishing forms an exception, inasmuch as it goes on all the year round; but at the station of Sydproven business in fish is suspended from May 15 till July 15, that being the period when the field ice brings with it to the coast the great hooded seals, from which the Greenlanders reap annually so rich a harvest.

"While thus not interfering with the regular sealing, the fishing industry is expected to induce a good many men to give up reindeer hunting. Should such prove the case, it can hardly be described as matter for regret, as in the past vast numbers of reindeer have been destroyed by the natives for the sake of the skins and sinews alone, the remainder being left to the foxes and ravens.

"As showing the effect upon the Greenlanders of the fishing thus instituted, it appears that some of them are building new houses, others have been purchasing modern rifles, and some have even deposited money in the savings bank. When the difficulties are recalled under which the fishing is carried on, the hard climate, with frequent gales and fogs, the constant interference by drift ice, and flanlly the Greenlander's incomplete comprehension of the necessity for regular work, the results are looked upon as very promising."

A CENTURY OF ADVERTISED "AGONY"

"We think that nobody has yet written a novel all in agony advertisements from the Times. It would be worth trying," says that journal. "But an expert in agony would miss today that continuance of correspondence, necessary if one is to piece together broken bits of the hearts that display their fractures. In old days agonists went on, week after week—sometimes year after year—in pursuit of what they had lost, or what they hoped to gain.

"The most agonizing specimens were industriously collected, some years ago, in a small book which gave the best of them for the whole period between 1800 and 1870. A comparison of the old agonies with the advertisements of today has convinced us that the personalities of the famous column tend more and more to be of a pecuniary, rather than of a passionate, order.

Agony—Old Style.

"We cannot help regretting the obsolete agony. In an agony we like to find a paroxysm. It doesn't matter about the grammar, which is, we notice, frequently very bad from 1800 to 1870; what we seek is emotion, not good English. In those days, indeed, it was held no emotion ever could or should be English. That is why a fine paroxysm of 1851 reads thus:

"'William, thou wilt go to sea— thou shalt go; but oh, return, and first receive the blessings of a heart-broken father, of a heart-broken mother! O, my son William, my son, my son William! Would God I had died for thee, O William, my son, my son!

"But we doubt whether his poor mother 'fetched' William by it. The boy had been reading nautical romances. Captain Marryat was but a few years dead. William's father who was, no doubt, a Samuel-Butlerian father of the instructive type, made classical by James Mill, had warned the boy that if he ever so much as mentioned the sea to him again, he should receive the wrong end of a knotted rope.

"Then there was the youth who was appealed to, a few years later, by this:

"'Philip.—Would Philip like to hear of his mother's death?'

"Perhaps! But we are sure he did not hear of it just then. His mother was waiting for him behind the door, and perhaps his uncle, too, for evidently the poor boy's father was no more. We trust Philip never went home. We always feel sympathy for the missing.

Cipher and Emotion.

"Such maternal, paternal, or filial agonies, however, have always been less common in the column than those simply sentimental. Many of these, during a half-century or more, were in cipher. We much prefer to see the sentimental appeal in full, or only hinting obscurely that it could say more than it does.

"For the courtly invitation of this type you have to go back to the Weber period and glance over the columns between 1800 and 1830. At the very beginning, in 1800, you find this address to a card.

"'If the lady who a gentleman handed into her carriage from Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday, the third of this month, will oblige the Advertiser with a line to Z. Z., Spring Gardens Coffee House, saying if married or single, she will quiet the mind of a young nobleman who has tried, but in vain, to find the lady. . . . The lady was in mourning, and sufficiently clothed to distinguish her for possessing every virtue and charm that man could desire in a female that he would make choice of for a wife. . .'

"The young nobleman, as you see, had the familiar aristocratic ignorance of the ways of relative pronouns if not of ladies, and we find ourselves hoping that his title proved sufficient allurement to the lady 'who' he loved at a distance."

But by the year 1870 the style had descended to that of the prosaic "I want money."

"That, the last word of last-quoted agony of our little book, is precisely it. They want money. All do nowadays. Agonists in earlier days knew subtler things. They wanted amiable females or lost children. We fear, from their continued appeals and final silence that they got less than they wanted; while today, possibly, the numbers who 'want money' get more than they deserve."

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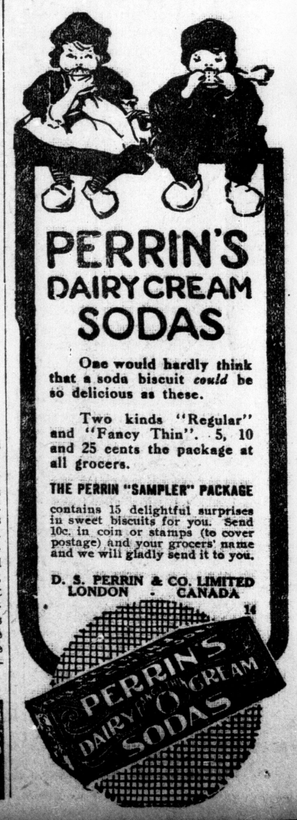

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July18,25,Aug1

IRVING'S PLAY LOST.

When Mr. Laurence Irving was in Edmonton two months ago he intimated to those who desired him to address a public gathering that he was at work on a new play and found it necessary to give all his spare time to it. It was to prepare for its production in the fall that he started home ahead of his company and met his death in the Empress of Ireland disaster. Now it is announced in London that the work had to do with the character of Napoleon, and that those who knew of his project were confident that it would thoroughly establish his fame as a dramatist as well as an actor. But at the same time comes the melancholy news that the manuscript was lost with its author.—Edmonton Journal.

HALDANE EXPOUNDS THE MEANING OF LLOYD GEORGE FINANCE

What is described as "Lloyd George Finance" has been subjected to a vast amount of criticism in the Opposition papers since the Chancellor was compelled by the Speaker's ruling to modify the Budget and postpone the proposed relief grants to the local authorities. But Lord Haldane on Friday night in an after-dinner speech, surveyed the whole field of "Lloyd George Finance," and expounded the true inwardness and purpose of the Budget, which, in his opinion, was the greatest of the three for which the Chancellor had been responsible.

Where Both Sides Agree.

"We are faced," the Times frankly admitted, "by an inevitable advance along the path of rising taxation to be spent on improving conditions of life among the poorer classes. No prospect is held out for any stay in the advance of this process or even of slackening in its pace. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law were all agreed about that. The demands for social reform, said Mr. Asquith, will increase and must increase, and he challenged the Opposition to mention any item on which they would or could reduce expenditure. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that these things must cost more, and Mr. Bonar Law did not deny it."

But the Times added that "What Mr. Lloyd George and all his admirers forget is that his finance and his social reform have not borne up on a high tide of good trade. Their full effects will be seen at low water."

Lord Chancellor's Defence.

Lord Haldane, however, argued that while the cost of governing the country had trebled, the national income had gone up in the same proportion. They were spending the money in different ways and developing the productive capacity of the country while at the same time they were paying off debt very rapidly instead of resorting to the old system of loans.

"If the peace of the world is maintained," he said, "and we can keep up our present standards we shall have done something very substantial for the generation that is to succeed us in reducing the national burden. And if the miseries of war should come, which God forbid, then at least we have not only reduced the debt, but a reserve exists in the reduction of indirect taxation. Therefore from every point of view what we have been doing has been to the good."

Then Lord Haldane proceeded to show what was covered by the Budget, the full significance of which would only be seen in future years:

"I want to suggest to you five broad purposes which must be accomplished if the future generation is to be cared for, and the accomplishment of these purposes is latent in the Budget of my right hon. friend.

Five Broad Purposes.

"The first is that everything that can be done must be done to enable the child to be born healthy. That means that the mother, too, will have to be looked after. The second is that the child when it comes to school must be cared for in its body as well as in its mind. The third is that towards the end of its school life it must be encouraged, and its parents must be assisted, to choose a definite career. Fourthly, we know that the great bulk of our boys and girls must earn a livelihood in trade, but you can make of the preparation for that trade a great deal that is very fine. It is a means of education which they know abroad, but which we have not adequately known in this country. Fifthly, the abler and more competent children must have their chance at the end of the school term of going on to the secondary and technical schools, and the best of them to the universities.

"I am not one of those who think that the education ladder will solve everything in the world. But there should be equality of opportunity. Latent among the children of the working classes, most of whom do not get an opportunity, there is the most splendid talent. The Turners and Reynoldses, the Kelvins and Faradays are concealed there, all for the want of opportunity. Let us see to it that the means are given, not only in the interest of the working classes, but of the nation.

A Ministry of Public Health.

"You could not have had this Budget ten years ago. It is the growth of science and knowledge that enables us to face these things. We have sure ground on which to work. For myself, I am still more ambitious. I hope to see some day, and I suspect my right hon. friend concurs with me, a Ministry of Public Health, into which insurance will go as well as all these things of which I have been speaking. The second of the great purposes is that the child must be cared for at school in body as well as in mind.

"The modern educationalist tells us that you can influence the child from a far earlier age than has hitherto been supposed—you can form habits, you can suggest, and, above all, you can train the mothers to train the children almost from infancy. The result is that a vigorous board of education has taken that up, and they are beginning to organize mothers' schools, where the mothers are instructed in the training of the child from a very early age. In the centres where there are already an appreciable number of existing schools of that kind the mothers are flocking in.

"I look forward to a time when the school age will be extended. It must be if we are to prepare that future generation, but it is not enough merely to extend it—the boy or girl must be taught a trade in such a way that with the trade they learn some of the big things of life—how to be a good citizen, how to understand what their duties as well as their rights are, and what their position is in a great nation. We have heard a great deal of continuation schools. On the continent they have done far better than we have done, and that is a very alarming prospect.

Our German Competitors.

"We are outgrowing the old system of apprenticeship. It is as dead as the dodo, and it will never be revived. Yet on the continent they have revived it in a different form, and instead of the old continuation school there are now all over Germany the special trade continuation schools. Suppose the boy is going to be a baker. He gets in his last year of school a certain amount of training and when he leaves he goes into the employment of a baker, but he has nine or ten hours a week in the special continuation school for young bakers. He goes there three or four years; there he is taught everything connected with the trade of baking, not by a schoolmaster who has studied baking, but by a baker who has studied schoolmastering. The result is that at the end of his time he gets 25s. a week at once, because he is a much better workman than the average.

"This education is combined in Germany with teaching in high subjects of citizenship, a knowledge of the State, its history and its duties, a knowledge of economic questions, some study of literature. We have to take that up here.

"The Budget is worth fighting for. It covers all the field of which I have spoken; it lays the foundation in its grants and in the assistance it gives to the local authorities for the carrying out of these plans."

Overhauling the Income Tax.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech defending the Budget, has foreshadowed another great financial reform—the systematic overhauling of the income tax. The income tax was, as most of the grants to local authorities were, introduced and long regarded as a temporary expedient. There has been endless patching and adding, but no proper re-planning. The Prime Minister recognizes that it is impossible to go on treating the two main features in our national taxation and our local finance respectively as if they were temporary devices that could be kept jogging along by a patchwork of temporary expedients.

THE HUMOR OF THE SCOT, AS WILLIAM ARCHER SEES IT

[William Archer in London News.]

In read Mr. Graham Wallas' stimulating book, "The Great Society"—a book as full of vital thought as an egg is full of meat—I came across a passage which gave me great pleasure, tempered, however, with skepticism as to its justification in fact. Mr. Wallas says:

"It is largely due to Sir Walter Scott that Englishmen can love Scotchmen much more easily than, for instance, they can love Irishmen. But if we now think with affection of the Scotch national type, it is because we remember, not the heroes and heroines whom Sir Walter deliberately tried to make sympathetic, but the dour Cameronians, the canny peasants, the unashamed lads and maidens, in describing whom he had no purpose except to make a recognizable picture."

Here the aesthetic principle involved is beyond dispute; but what about the fact which it is called in to explain? Before I consider why Englishmen love Scotchmen, I should like to be assured of the fact they do love Scotchmen "more easily than Irishmen." On the spur of the moment, I should have said that it was precisely t'other way about—that the typical Irishman was much more popular than the typical Scot.

And what I said in my haste I am inclined, on reflection, to maintain at my leisure. With all my reverence and affection for the wizard of the north, I doubt whether he performed the miracle Mr. Wallas attributes to him, and taught Englishmen to "love" their neighbors beyond the Tweed. It is certain that, if he did, he must have brought about a strange revulsion of feeling. Open where you will the memories of the eighteenth century, and you will find evidence of the mingled dislike and contempt in which Scotchmen were held at that period. Dr. Johnson was in this respect, as in so many others, a typical Englishman. No doubt there was a certain amount of wilful exaggeration in his persistent jibes at the parasitic, oatmeal-eating crew, but there was a solid substratum of distaste and disapproval. Boswell he tolerated as a freak—the "one Scotchman who was cheerful." But if we compare, in the estimation of the time, such Irishmen as Goldsmith, Burke and Sheridan with such Scotchmen as Smollett, Boswell and Hume, we can have little doubt which nation the English found it easiest to love.

Lamb and the Scott.

In the very years when Scott was working his alleged miracle, we find at least one representative Englishman, Charles Lamb, entirely unaffected by it. Scotchmen hold a prominent place among his "Imperfect Sympathies;" and their traits are acted with essential justness that it is evident Lamb was not speaking for mere literary effect. As a matter of fact, if I remember rightly, he did not number a single Scot among his intimate friends. Has Dickens one sympathetic Scot among his characters? If so, I cannot recall him. Thackeray assigned to a Scotchwoman the task of torturing Colonel Newcome to death; while on the other hand, he gave constant evidence of humorous sympathy with the Irish character. And this, it seems to me, is typical—English novelists as a rule are fond of trying their hand at drawing Irishmen, while they either present the Scot in harsh caricature or leave him severly alone. Perhaps they think of the national emblem—the thistle—and the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit."

If the Scotch are loved at all, it is not, I think, in virtue of Walter Scott's characters, but rather of Walter Scott's character. He is a huge national asset. With all his faults, artistic and personal, he was a man whom no one could help loving. Not his least attraction, perhaps, was the lack of that canniness which looks at both sides of a sixpence before "banging" it. Thousands of Englishmen, at any rate, have said with Tennyson:

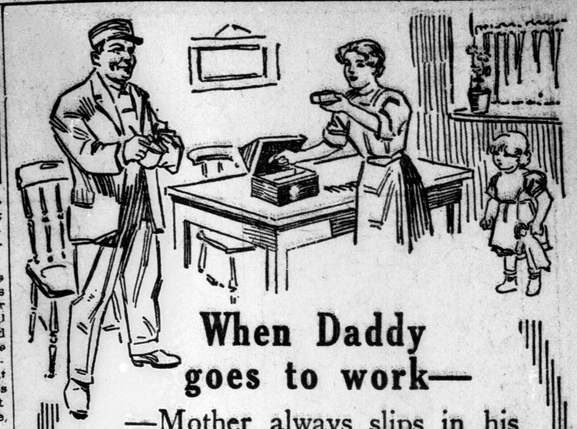
O great and gallant Scott,
True gentleman, heart, blood and bone,
I would it had been my lot
To have seen thee, and heard thee, and known.

People felt that the nation which had produced such a man could not be wholly unamiable; and this feeling has doubtless been reinforced by two other Scotsmen of our day—Robert Louis Stevenson and Sir James Barrie. They, I take it, stand pre-eminently among the writers whom their readers regard with personal affection. But despite this lovable triad, can it be said that the average Englishman of the present day finds it easier to love the Scot than the Irishman? Perhaps he respects him more, finds him more stable, solid and responsible; but this sort of respect is not in the least akin to love.

The Scot's Faults.

The two faults most commonly alleged against the Scot are literal-mindedness (sometimes described as lack of humor) and niggardliness. To literal-mindedness I am afraid we must plead guilty. I cannot think of any Scot who has the gift of talking nonsense—a most valuable gift in these days. Envying the men (need I name them?) who have made fame and fortune by talking nonsense, I used at one time to blame the pastors and masters who had omitted to teach me this well-nigh indispensable art. But I now see that no one was to blame. We are up against a national limitation. Nonsense (at any rate, of the marketable kind) is a plant which simply will not grow north of the Tweed. You may as well look for mangos and hummingbirds. It is a mistake to confound this limitation with lack of humor. Burns, Scott, Stevenson, Barrie all have humor in abundance. But for nonsense you must look elsewhere. If the home-grown stock is insufficient, it may be supplemented from Ireland.

It is also true, beyond a doubt, that the typical Scot is apt to have his generous impulses under perfect control. He tends to be provident just as the Irishman tends to be improvident. This fact alone would vitiate Mr. Wallas's generalization; for who can doubt which is more popular, providence or improvidence, Joseph Surface or Charles? One has but to look through Punch to realize that all the Scotch jokes turn on "canniness," the Irish jokes on its opposite; and of all moral qualities "canniness" is surely the least lovable. The Scot has had to fight (I take it) against harsher conditions of climate and soil than those of Ireland, and has thus acquired, from generation to generation, a sterner habit of thrift. Nor is it altogether a bad thing to have been brought up in a poor country and taught the value of money. I doubt whether any Englishman can begin to realize the unfailing pleasure it gives a Scotchman to have money in his pocket to pay for a taxi—and to take the Tube instead.



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SOME ANECDOTES OF T. P. O'CONNOR

A recent speech by Mr. Birrell on the Irish question has been criticized by certain gloomy souls on the ground of its "flippancy." One suspects, however, that Mr. Birrell finds politics tolerable only because they exhibit human nature in its fullness absurdity. For this nobody has a keener appreciation than the present chief secretary for Ireland. It will be remembered that when he was president of the board of education his lieutenant was a worthy gentleman who had been successful in the tea trade.

Mr. Lloyd George, at that time president of the board of trade, had also a parliamentary aide-de-camp who had exchanged provisions for politics. Each of these worthies was over-fond of rising in the absence of the chief to speak on behalf of the government, with results that were sometimes embarrassing to their colders.

It is related that on one of these occasions, Mr. Lloyd George had been hastily summoned to correct the misdeed and as he entered the House Mr. Birrell was heard to say, with a whimsical smile, "I say, George, I think I'd rather have my grocer than yours, after all."

Mr. Balfour "Dichotomises."

Mr. Balfour's speeches are delivered from the most scanty notes, written usually on the face of a foolscap envelope, and consisting of a string of isolated words or short phrases which supply the guide posts, as they are apt be called, for his excursion into the realms of spoken thought. A plan suffices him for his most elaborate utterances such as lectures on philosophy or addresses to learned societies. It will be readily seen that the reporters have a responsible task since Mr. Balfour has a ready vocabulary and speaks at a rapid pace after the manner of a swift-minded man who is thinking aloud.

During his address to the English Association he used the word "dichotomise," a term by which logicians describe the process of division into two parts. The unusual word baffled the reporters, one of whom made bold to send a note up to the platform after the speaker had finished, asking him what the correct spelling was. Mr. Balfour's reply, scribbled on the back of the message, was characteristic. It ran thus: "Did I really use such a dreadful word? Suppose we say 'bisect.'"

Sir Frederick Bridge.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the popular organist of Westminster Abbey, is well known for his jovial good humor. At times, however, and under provocation, he can mingle a trace of acid quality with his wit. An instance of this occurred during a rehearsal of one of Dvorak's operas, containing the Chorus in Hell. This particular number was not rendered to Sir Frederick's satisfaction, despite his repeated admonitions to the male voices.

Finally, throwing down his baton in despair, the irate conductor exclaimed: "Really, gentlemen, you ought to make it sound more like the real thing. Just think how foolish you'll feel when you get to the place if you cannot speak the language."

A Repentant Anatomist.

Sir Frederick, is naturally interested in the records of illustrious musicians who have been interred in Westminster Abbey. One of these is Dr. Thomas Arne, who composed the air of "Rule Britannia," and also the well-known setting of "Where the Bee Sucks," written for a performance of "The Tempest." Some years ago during repairs to the abbey certain excavations were necessary, and these came into close proximity to the composer's grave.

Sir Frederick entered into conversation with the workmen and told them something of the fame of the composer, mentioning the fact that he had written the air of "Rule Britannia." This information drew from one of the workmen this comment: "If say, Bill, we didn't know that, did we? If we had, we wouldn't have driven that drain-pipe through him."

Which suggests reflections even more pessimistic than those of Hamlet on the Caesa, whose dust should stop a hole "to keep the wind away!"

Life—and Theodore Roosevelt.

That restless examplar of the strenuous life, ex-President Roosevelt, is a tonic influence to the indolent everywhere. From the Brazilian jungles he went to Madrid to attend his son Kermit's wedding, and then on to London for a short visit to lay some of the fruits of his recent travels before the Royal Geographical Society. I have been dipping into his autobiography again, published by Messrs. Macmillan last December, and noticed this appropriate revelation of his attitude of life: "The relationship of man and woman is the fundamental relationship that stands at the base of the whole social structure.

"Much can be done by law towards putting women on a footing of complete and entire equal rights with men—including the right to vote, the right to hold and use property, and the right to enter any profession she desires." . . . .

"Duchy Land."

Even people who think princes are somewhat of an anachronism in these democratic days must be interested in watching the Prince of Wales go through his appointed mill. Fortunately, he has rubbed shoulders with some of life's ordinaries, and I remember, too, he once smirched with some of his honest dirt, when, as a middy, he assisted in coaling his ship at Portland. A few days ago the young heir-apparent travelled specially from Oxford to make his first public speech at the laying of the foundation stone of a new church, at Kennington Cross, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the southwest of London. More romantic is the portion of the ancient estate on the outskirts of Dorchester.

Frequent allusions to this part of the Prince of Wales' inheritance are found in the Wessex novels. "Duchy Land" is referred to particularly in "The Mayor of Casterbridge." I have heard that the town crier of Dorchester used to go through the streets ringing his bell, to give notice to poor gleaners of free access to the harvested Duchy land.

The Prince's Apple.

I have always understood that Queen Mary's interests lie in domestic spheres rather than in the great society functions royalty is expected to adorn. A characteristic story is told of the Queen's recent visit to the quarters of the Prince of Wales, at Magdalen, Oxford. Her Majesty inquired most thoroughly into every detail, and was shown the housekeeping book kept by the valet. There was a daily column of pennies among the shillings and sixpences for little extras. "Whatever does my boy get for a penny?" asked the Queen. "That is for an apple before breakfast, your Majesty," was the reply.

CHARELES S. MELLEN, former President of the New Haven Railroad, under whose directorate, it is charged, from $70,000,000 to $90,000,000 was wasted in reckless and profligate financial operations.

ASSASSINATION OF THE AUSTRIAN HEIR MAY BE FATEFUL TO ALL EUROPE; WHAT WILL FUTURE BRING HAPSBURG?

Nothing so fateful has happened for a long time in the domain of political assassination as the death of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the thrones of the Dual Monarchy at Sarajevo. It is an event which will find a large echo not only in Austria-Hungary, but throughout southeastern Europe and even in Russia, where all political thought is concentrated mainly upon the question of the future of the Dual Monarchy—a question closely bound up with the Hapsburg dynasty, the most political dynasty in the world.

Francis Ferdinand was heir to that crown which once symbolized the unity of Europe and after the disappearance of the Holy Roman Empire, continued to symbolize the unity of the monarchy that, according to the well-known aphorism, had to be invented if it did not exist. Austria-Hungary, which for centuries had been the bulwark of Europe against the Turks, is still the chief bulwark of Germanism against Slavism, or to be more precise, of southeastern Europe, including the Magyar and certain Slav races like the Czechs and Ruthenians, against absorption by Russia. As such, its European importance is immense, and every blow which falls upon it may have the greatest political consequences. It is from this point of view that the disappearance of the Austria-Hungarian heir to the throne has to be viewed. With an emperor 84 years of age, with no direct succession to the throne since 1889, with the nearest heir to the crown assassinated, and with the sons of the latter barred from succession by the morganitic union of their parents—what is to be the future of the Hapsburg dynasty, that solitary bond of union between the dozen or so nationalities which make up the Austro-Hungarian State?

The Servian Dream.

To this question additional gravity is lent by the fact that the assassination took place at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where the archduke and his consort had gone to attend the manoeuvres. The assassin must have been a Serb of those who dream of a Greater Servia, that would unite under one sceptre the Servians of the kingdom and the Servians of the Dual Monarchy—those "unredeemed" brethren who inhabit Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Slavonia-Croatia, with the children of the race who have attained independence in the basin of the Save and in the Black Mountains. His act is bound to stimulate these dreamers of the great Servian dream and encourage those centrifugal tendencies of which Austria-Hungary has been the victim during the last generation.

Yet Francis Ferdinand was no enemy of the Slav races inhabiting the Dual Monarchy. He is well known to have entertained considerable sympathies with that political doctrine, which, under the name of Trialism, aspires to reorganize the monachy on a triple basis by gathering all her Slav races into a third state under the Hapsburg Crown. Those sympathies may have been of a purely personal origin, due to the Czech extraction of Francis Ferdinand's wife. As such they may not have necessarily had a political future. But their very existence was a stimulus to the Pan-Serb progaganda, which knew that the formation of a great Hapsburg State for the Slavs would exercise a great attraction upon the Servian Kingdom, and probably, at some future date, compel it to enter the Hapsburg fold.

Ferdinand's Personality.

Apart from these sympathies, Francis Ferdinand was but a little-understood personality. His character had been formed at a time when he was still a simple archduke, with no more political responsibilty and no better qualifications to rule a state than the numerous other wearers of that title. He was the son of one of the most reactionary members of the Hapsburg family, the Archduke Karl Ludwig, by a Bourbon Princess, the granddaughter of the famous King "Bomba." The tendencies thus inherited were further strengthened by the influence of his stepmother, a daughter of the Braganza family, who had placed his education in the hands of Jesuits and clericals. It was in such an atmosphere that he grew up, first at Graz, where he had been born, and then amidst the officers of his regiment. No one took particular notice of him until the suicide of the crown prince suddenly brought him near the throne. His father, who was a brother of the emperor, was still alive, and became the nearest prospective successor to the crown, but he was old and known to be unwilling to assume the burdens of the state; so Francis Ferdinand became the most likely candidate to succeed the aged emperor.

An Unpropitious Training.

Thus at the late age of twenty-six his political education acquired a sudden importance. But what was to be done? It was decided that he should first make an attempt to shake off his domesic and regimental influences by going abroad. In 1892 he was accordingly sent, in company with the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand (who has since renounced his title and rights and assumed the name of Leopold Wolfing), round the world. He visited India, Egypt, China, Japan and the United States, and came back after an absence of eleven months. But misfortune pursued him further; he fell ill and was not restored to health until four years later. In the meanwhile, in 1896, his father died, and he was proclaimed heir to the throne. Only after his recovery from illness did he begin to attend state affairs under guidance of the emperor, but it was not until much later that he began to represent the emperor on important occasions and to transact business on his own account. Rumor since credited him with the acquisition of a firm grip over the affairs of the state and with the exhibition of great intelligence in solving political problems. But no one has yet credited him with emancipation from clerical influences, and his famous saying, "Away from Rome Means Away from Austria," was always quoted against him. His palace at Vienna, the Belvedere, was reputed to be the centre of clerical and militarist intrigues, and many a sin committed by Austria in the domain both of domestic and foreign politics has been placed to his debit.

In 1900, to the scandal and perhaps misfortune of the Hapsburg house, he married Countess Chotek, a lady-in-waiting of one of the archduchesses. The marriage had to be a morganatic one, excluding both the countess (who subsequently became Duchess of Hohenburg) and her children from Austrian, though not Hungarian, succession. Francis Ferdinand's death now opens the grave problem of arranging the situation arising from this fact.

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

An experiment, arranged for the first time in the scholastic history of the overseas dominions, has been accomplished by Canada and New Zealand, who have exchanged a small body of school teachers for a year. Three lady teachers from Brandon, Man., have gone over to take service for a year with the South Canterbury Education Board in New Zealand, while three from South Canterbury have come to teach in Canada for a year. The interchange was arranged by the Hands Across the Sea Club.

SEARCH FOR RADIUM.

That there should be a quantity of radium-bearing pitchblende in the Thunder Bay district is the opinion of Prof. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston. A search is being made for the mineral in the hope of obtaining the $25,000 reward offered by the Ontario Government for the discovery of radium in the province.

IS IT WELL WITH THE EMPIRE?

LORD EMMOTT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MEMORABLE TOUR

When Lord Emmott, the under-secretary of state for the colonies, who was one of the parliamentary party which some time ago made a tour of the British Empire, returned home he was asked the question, "Is it well with the Empire" and he answered this, to some extent in the address which he delivered at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, since published in the United Empire Magazine.

Interesting Phenomena.

Incidentally Lord Emmott dwelt on the physical phenomena which impressed him in this tour of the empire.

"In Canada, undoubtedly, the magnificent waterways. I knew of these before, and yet they impressed me greatly. When one stands by the river at Ottawa some hundreds of miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and is told that the source of what is merely a branch of that great river is 1,000 miles distant; when one steams for almost two whole days on those vast inland seas between Port McNichol and Port Arthur, one begins to understand what an outstanding feature the great water system of Canada is.

"In Australia I was surprised to see so much hilly country, so much wood, and so much beautiful scenery. What I am concerned about in Australia is as to whether they are doing enough of reafforestation for the immense areas of wood that are being cut down. South African landscapes are different from any others that I know. In Canada and Australia many of the views one sees might easily be European; but the veldt and the flat-topped hills of South Africa, glowing in the wonderful afternoon light, could not possibly be found in any part of Europe I have visited. They have a character distinctly their own.

"All the dominions we visited were new to me, and the vastness of their territory comes home to anyone who visits them for the first time. Canada is twice as large as the area of the Roman Empire at its largest—if Gibbon's estimate is correct. The distance of a straight line from Sydney to Perth is greater than from London to Cairo. The Union of South Africa, which is small compared to Canada and Australia, has a parliamentary capital at Cape Town and an administrative capital at Pretoria, and those two capitals are 1,000 miles apart—as far as from London to Vienna."

Not Ready for Closer Union.

Coming to the question, "Is all well with the Empire?" Lord Emmott said: "That certainly was the one thought ever present to my mind on our tour, and I can say without any hesitation that, so far as our experience went, the utmost loyalty was always expressed to the person of our beloved sovereign, the greatest affection was displayed to the mother country, and the strongest attachment was shown to the British Empire.

"At the same time, I saw no reason to suppose that, broadly speaking, the minds of men in the dominions are in favor of steps being taken in the immediate future towards closer organic union. It is their own freedom to manage their own internal affairs in their own way that they value most. In his great speech on conciliation, Burke said of the English: 'They took infinite pains to set up a fundamental principle that in all monarchies the people must in effect themselves mediately or immediately possess the power of granting their own money, or no shadow of liberty could subsist.' And of the colonies: 'The colonies draw from you, as with their life blood, these ideas and principles.' It is 139 years since those words were spoken, and they are as true today as they were when they were first uttered. The day may come when our dominions may seek a closer organic union; but that day is not yet. We may be satisfied that loyalty to the empire has grown with self-government, and stands higher today than it ever did before. The best foundation for the wider patriotism is love of your own portion of the Empire and in this matter I am contented to be patient.

Patience is Necessary.

"That local feeling of patriotism and pride we ought to encourage everywhere in the wide-flung dominions of his majesty. I counsel patience because in my opinion the present trend of opinion is satisfactory. Two criticisms were made when we were in the dominions, apparently serious in character. The first was that the dominions have no voice in foreign policy, and the second that in our view of defence problems we confine our attentions too much to the North Sea. As to the first point, ministers of the dominions know that we always consult them now in reference to questions of foreign policy in which they are specially interested. Also at Imperial Conferences, and when they pay us occasional visits, they are able to obtain information on broad questions of foreign policy. As to the question of defence, Mr. Harcourt has invited the dominions to send representatives to the committee of imperial defence, and they constantly avail themselves of this privilege. So on these points every effort is being made towards common agreement, and every opportunity is offered to the dominions to put forward their views. Thus we are working towards practical co-operation on these important questions.

"So far as governments are concerned we are coming closer together and not drifting apart. In reference to other matters than defence, Imperial Conferences have come to stay. I say that, as between his Majesty's Government at home and the governments of the dominions, there is an increasing tendency towards intercourse and co-operation on the part of the general public in the dominions and at home. Speaking broadly, the people of the dominions find much to admire in us and much to criticise, and they exercise their right to criticise with the freedom that the modern child uses towards its parents. They have something like a contempt for our social conditions at home. I think they have got this question out of focus, and that they make unfair comparisons in regard to it.

Some Misunderstandings.

"They complain, again, that many Englishmen misunderstand them, and even think them half-civilized. They certainly detest the affectations of the superior and insular Britisher. To be quite fair, we must remember that, from their point of view, the immigrants we send them are not always efficient. They are not so flexible and adaptable to new conditions as is desirable. We must remember also that their early pioneers braved dangers and encountered hardships to which we in this country are strangers. 'Tenderfoot' is a word that shows their opinion of the newcomer. I fear we must allow there is some truth in these views. On the other hand, I doubt if they allow us sufficient credit for our success in governing those parts of the empire where we have direct control. I do not think they quite appreciate what a great task we have performed in providing for the sympathetic and enlightened rule of 350,000,000 of peoples who live within our Empire outside of the borders of the United Kingdom and the dominions. I doubt if they understand fully the fundamental, ethical principle on which our rule is based, and they do not perhaps realize how essential a continuance of these principles is, if our rule is to be permanently successful. If I am correct in these views I may say further that they do not grasp how important an understanding of this question may be, if some day closer organic union between us and them is to be brought about.

"To sum up, while I am satisfied with the increasing co-operation of governments on matters of common interest to the empire, I think there is room for further improvement of the relations between the mass of the people in the dominions and at home. More knowledge is required, more understanding, more imagination—these will be best obtained by personal contact. It is for increase of intercourse I plead. Why, for instance, can't English men and women spend their holidays in the dominions? Everything is going well if both sides greatly care, and show to one another that they do greatly care."

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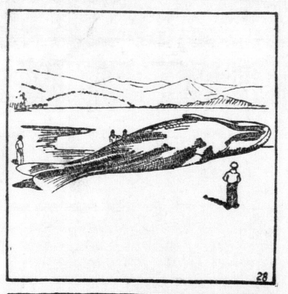

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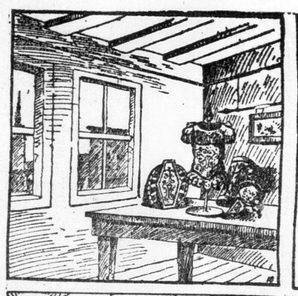

GET THE SUMMER PASTIME HANDBOOK TODAY!

ENGLISH WOMEN ENTERING ALL PATHS; MANY ARE GOING IN FOR JOURNALISM

[By Sydney Walton.]

Dublin has been laying claim to the laurel of maidenly beauty. But where are we to go for the best speech? To Aberdeen or Edinburgh, or to the cultured circles of the metropolis? Mr. Bernard Shaw once cited Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson as the standard of English undefiled; Sir Johnston of the stage presumably, not of the breakfast table, where words are not deliberately weighed, nor usually spoken with all their light and shade.

Confusion of Tongues.

The law courts are sometimes suggested as the place of precise and polished utterance; but the best barristers differ in regard to the commonest words. By others the House of Commons is preferred. Even there, confusion of tongues prevails. Take a recent instance: Mr. Austen Chamberlain (who, by the way, possesses a voice of rare music) talked of Irish finance—a long "i," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied with a short one, the modern "i"? Mr. Bonar Law keeps the ring and rhythm of his "r's"; Mr. Asquith rhymes "morn" with "dawn," as we do in Southern England. The Leader of the Opposition asks for immediate answer to his challenge, and the accented "a's" are short as in "bat." The Postmaster-General makes reply in double "a's" as in "father." We may make the distinction by writing the letter twice: aask, aanswer, and so in "pass" and "grass" and countless words. Which is right? Echo answers.

Instances can be multiplied. The movement for a reform of spelling is uncloaking them by the score. The word "language" is common enough, but what is the true utterance of the second syllable? Are we to say "langwaj" or "ej" or "ij"? Many of us use the last mentioned of this trinity of variation, but we are told that it is slip-shod and vulgar. If we discard it for "aj," this in turn is pedantic. We are tossed by divers winds of doctrine. Are we to say "eether" or "iether" (the "ie" as in "cries")? to give "launch" the sound of "ah" or "aw"? to make "off" long or short? to pronounce the "t" in "often" and the first "d" in "Wednesday"? One lady says she has never heard a "d" dropped in "Wednesday." And what of "falcon" and "golf," ancient and modern sports? Are we to pronounce the "l"? to distinguish between "witch" and "which"? to stress "laboratory" on the first or on the second syllable? It is easy to pile up these puzzling alternatives. Even the strictest purists are not free from these speech-heresies, or uncertainties.

A Vital Question.

There are hot arguments on both sides, for next to religion men discuss nothing so vehemently as pronunciation. We English are very sensitive on the matter; the tongue is, as a wit has it, the centre of the whole nervous system Sometimes an appeal is made to Latin quantities, as being the highest court of reference, and the results are curious enough. "Decorous" has been tossed about from one system of stress to another and no one is quite sure how to frame his lips to the word. Some dictionaries give the English, others the Latin accentuation. "Illustrate" is still a bone of bitter contention. One point to note is this: usage cares not a straw for derivations. "July" used to carry the stress on the first syllable in obedience to the Latin original. That customs has perished, like "Caesar's bones. Inconsistencies abound. We stress "demonstrate" and "sojourn" on the first, "remonstrate" and "adjourn" on the second syllables. And does anybody know why?

How About "Leisure"?

"Leisure" is in the dubious company. Many Scotchmen rhyme it with "seizure," and a jester has declared that in a legal sense the two are one and the same. But, surely, "leisure" rhymes with "pleasure." And "inquiry"? Are we to stress it on the first syllable and render the second vowel short? Americans invade us wishing to be "introdoost" and reminding us of our national "dooty" and the "booty" (beauty") of their own vast land. Must we follow them into these bypaths of speech? If not, what authority is there for saying they are wayward? The divergence of American speech from the general standard that prevails (or is assumed to prevail) in this country is paralleled by the speech-divorce which is taking place in the colonies. Professor Kidd, of Grahamstown, has pointed out the peril. He thinks the day is coming when South Africans will not be understood in London. That fabled New Zealander who surveys the ruins of the Thames will speak a tongue once English, but deeply fallen from its estate. The breaking-up of language is a menace to Empire. Curiously enough, many able judges have declared the Maori to be perfect speakers of English.

Changes Too Rapid.

Changes in pronunciation are much too rapid in English. Our spelling which, in the late Professor Skeat's opinion, consists in Tudor symbols for Victorian speech, is largely responsible. Miss Havisham, in her time-tattered bridal dress, is no less weird than the way we cling to the outworn convention. A glance into the past reveals the comparative swiftness of change, change which is neither desirable nor inevitable. Pepys, in his diary, hints at the gluttony of our forefathers. He tells us of a man "dead of eating cowcumbers." Walker's Dictionary, authoritative a century ago, sadly remarks that "cucumber" "seems too firmly fixed in the sound of 'cowcumber' to be altered." "Gold" was pronounced "goold" and Walker despairs of change. Rogers, the poet, makes complaint in his old age: "The now fashionable pronunciation of several words is to me at least offensive. 'Contemplate' is bad enough, but 'balcony' makes me sick."

If the graves were to open, their inmates would hearken to alien speech. Dictionary has followed dictionary — to the lumber-room. Today they seek longevity by giving a choice of pronunciations, but the doom of mortality is upon them yet.

We do not deny that beneath a cloud of divergencies there is substantial agreement. In serious drama we expect a certain form of speech, cleansed of dialect; so, too, when standard literature is read or recited. But the variations are numerous enough and have such swift progeny as to justify us in appealing for a conference to discuss the question of a standard speech; to decide whether Edinburgh or London is to be the accepted form. Take the case of Germany. Until recently, uniformity of speech was absent from the German stage. A conference of scholars and directors of theatres has determined a standard supported by good spelling; it will have important results. Spelling reformers in England have to face this fact, namely, that no decision has yet been made as to what is the best mold of English speech. France has Paris; Germany has Berlin; we have no polar star of utterance.

In the absence of a standard, existing uncertainties are bound to become deeper. The present spelling is of no avail in arresting change and decay. Dialects fluctuate, we know. Look at the Cockney of Dickens and of Mr. Pett Ridge, for example. But we want every child to possess, in addition to its local dialect, a form of English speech clear and musical, a golden chain of utterance, binding it to every other English-speaking child. And our fellow-subjects in India and elsewhere, to be counted by the million, have a right to know what is the best form of English, North or South, East or West.

This "best form," like most other good things of life, standard German included (though Mark Twain would dissent), will be a compromise. It will not be identical with any district, rather a blending of the best. As Londoners, we like the speech of educated London, though the "wh" might with advantage be restored and the "r" brought from exile beyond the Tweed. A more vigorous lip-action would be a healthy element and give us finer vowel sounds. Phoneticians are busily jotting down the speech of our day. Their science is going from strength to strength and a conference of English-speaking countries cannot long be delayed. The written word is mighty; the spoken word is mighty, too, and as Professor Skeat has pointed out, it is the spoken word that matters. We must have it in its purity and give that purity permanence.

SYNDICATING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Sir Ronald Ross has started a campaign in favor of the endowment of scientific research by the state. Another view of this subject is put forward in the Westminster Gazette by Mr. John Butler Burke, who, although in full sympathy with Sir Ronald Ross' object, is of opinion "that the neglect of the principles of political science on the part of many scientific investigators in other fields has been the chief cause of the many troubles which now afflict us.

A Ban on Philanthropists.

"Carried away by the ardor and enthusiasm for high ideals and humanity, and the unselfishness of their efforts, many earnest workers," he says, "have been by far too liberal not only in publishing broadcast their ideas and the results of their investigations, which are too eagerly seized upon by others of a more practical turn of mind; but in giving their services gratuitously to those who are well able to pay for them.

"Now I sincerely advocate the complete abolition of all such gratuities. The first practical step seems to me to be to follow in the footsteps of the medical profession, and for the British Science Guild or the British Association to organize a scientific union for the maintenance of a certain standard of value for scientific opinion and scientific work, so that those who give their services gratuitously, without sufficient cause, should be banned as enemies of the great scientific profession, in the ranks of which many a poor and hungry scholar who has to earn his bread fails. If this principle is not recognized, then science must not be looked upon as a profession at all: indeed, many regard it today as a mere hobby for the idle rich.

"As long as I can remember, the abuse of the 'powers that be' for not doing what Germans do has been the cry of professors of pure science in this country. We must not overlook the fact, however, that, whatever Germany may be, England has been and is—and let us hope will always be—the home of political science and economy. We do not want to become a nation of state-paid officials. It is doubtful, indeed, whether, notwithstanding the immense amount of research which is carried out under professors in Germany, the greatest discoveries have not been made out of the Fatherland. Officialdom tends to crush originality; and great discoveries are not always made by committees, as Dr. Saleeby has wisely remarked.

"I should regard the patronage of the state in such matters, though in a friendly light, not perhaps without some misgiving. I should prefer to appeal to the scientific world itself, and not merely to the scientific world but to the intellectual and educated world in every land, to supply the funds for this purpose in the formation of a large syndicate, which if successful, as it should be, could in time be converted into a large limited company.

Fruit in the Future.

"The funds would be utilised in the form of grants for researches, and arrangements could be made that royalties would be paid to the syndicate, in proportion to the profits earned by patentee, in case any research should prove remunerative. In time, no doubt, say twenty years, some investigations will bear pecuniary fruit. Such, indeed, was the idea entertained by the promoters of the great Manchester Ship Canal. They were content to wait twenty or thirty years for returns in the interests of their city. Cannot the same be done for cities generally?"

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ENGLISH SCIENTISTS TO CHART ALL SEAS

Will Travel About 210,000 Miles and Will Be Gone for Six Years.

London, July 18.—Six years at sea and a voyage of 210,000 miles to hunt and chart islands, reefs and banks of doubtful location is what the British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition now proposes to do for the benefit of the world's merchant marine. Originally Sir Ernest Shackleton and J. Foster Stackhouse intended only to survey and chart the coast of the Antarctic continent, looking for such menaces to shipping as might lie on their voyage down and back. But the charts disclose so many points marked D., P. D. and E. D.—doubtful, position doubtful, and existence doubtful—that the explorers have added two and a half years to their projected voyage, which starts next December in the Discovery.

The seven seas has never been accurately charted because, says Mr. Stackhouse, "being everybody's business it was nobody's busines to do it." Even the North Atlantic has its doubtful islands and sunken rocks. Four different mariners, previous to the Titanic disaster, reported seeing rocks near the point where the ship went down, and this is one of the first things to be investigated by the Discovery. Polynesia, Melanesia and Malaysia are notorious for volcanic and coral obstructions, and the Panama Canal will open new routes through these dangerous seas. The South American and African coasts have their doubtful rocks. Mr. Stackhouse considers it just as important to find out that a menace does not exist as that it does.

The new sea charting expedition is financed by public contributions. Its fifteen officers and scientists have given their work for the next six years gratis. The only expenses besides the equipment are those incidental to running the ship, and the pay of the crew of nineteen men. The foremost hydrographer of Great Britain, Captain J. A. Rupert-Jones, will have charge of the soundings and Lieutenant Humphreys will do the land surveying. Various other kinds of scientific work are planned, including observations as to the magnetic pole.

Existing charts disclose facts which have a disturbing influence on traffic, such as the presence of shallow soundings in areas of deep water. Such places will be carefully searched for submerged rocks. All corners of the world will be visited and studied by the expedition.

The Discovery is a wooden ship with steam auxiliary, especially designed for work in icy waters, and she will carry the latest sounding machinery. While the voyage is planned to last six years, the officers and crew are signed on for seven in event of delays.

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CHINESE GOVERNOR WITH SOME BORGIA-LIKE HABITS; BANQUETS OFFENDING OFFICIALS BEFORE ASSASSINATION

INVITATION TO DINNER IS A DEATH WARRANT

The Hon. Chung King Kwong left China and abandoned his duties there as commissioner of education and provincial secretary of the province of Kwangtung, all because the Hon. Lung Tsai Kwong, governor of the province, invited him to dinner. The Hon. Lung Tsai Kwong is the most original host in the world. For that reason the Hon. Chung will remain in New York City until he has official notice from the President of the Chinese Republic that his would-be host has forgiven him for declining the dinner invitation. In China political enemies are often very annoying. Why be annoyed? The Chinese is exceedingly rational and reasonable and decides to do away with the annoyance. As a preliminary he invites it to dinner. The dinner is a gorgeous one, especially when the host is such an epicure as the Honorable Governor of Kwantung; everything is done to add to the dinner's enjoyment. All this for an enemy, remember. A strange way of doing things, surely, and yet not more strange than our custom of allowing a prisoner under death sentence to order what he likes the day before his execution. The only difference is that we do not make our victims so comfortable or content, for ours have always the knowledge of impending doom to spoil their appetites. But let the Hon. Chung tell of his escape for himself, as he narrated it to a reporter on the New York Tribune:

Kong's Story.

"I am here because the Hon. Lung Tsai Kwong, the governor of the province of Kwantung, invited me to attend a sumptuous banquet held in my honor on September 17 last."

"Was the banquet good?" the writer asked

Dean Chung smiled broadly and answered:

"I have no doubt it was excellent, for the Hon. Lung is an epicure. He is a Chinese Lucullus, with a strong admixture of Borgia temperament in his make-up. But I may be doing wrong to the memory of the Borgias For they did things with a finesse that the Hon. Lung is a stranger to.

"Do not think I am ungrateful. I deeply appreciate the honor of the invitation to be the guest of the Hon. Lung. But when I received the invitation I remembered a banquet he tendered in honor of my friend, the Hon. Chang King Wa, the honest commissioner of police of Canton, and my other good friend, Col. Chang Chung Pan, on September 15, two days before the date set for my banquet."

Why He Declined.

Still it was not plain why one should decline an invitation to a banquet worthy of Lucullus in the radiant residence of the governor of the province of Kwangtung, with a menu composed of birds'-nest soup, sharks' fins, and black bass cooked with herbs and fruits, and known as sweet and sour bass, roast duck with pineapple and lychee nuts, cold sliced chicken with mustard, and other viands merely to mention which makes the mouth water, to say nothing of tea fit for all the gods to drink.

"You are curious to know why I didn't attend the banquet?" asked Dean Chung. "I will not keep you anxious any longer. It was because—but first let me tell you this: My friend, the honorable and honest commissioner of police of Canton is dead. So is the honorable and valiant colonel Chang Chung Pan. And the honorable Lung Tsai Kwong killed them."

"Was their food poisoned?" asked Dean Chung's interviewer, recalling the reference of the Borgias.

Lung's Way.

"Oh, no," replied Dean Chung. "Their food was excellent; that is, the food served them by the faithful servitors of the Honorable Lung. But after they had eaten their last grain of rice and sipped their last drop of tea, the Honorable Lung asked them if they enjoyed their meal. They replied they did, that they had never partaken of anything more delicious."

And, reader, what do you suppose the Honorable Lung Tsai Kwong said on hearing this? It was this.

"I am glad you say that, for you have eaten your last meal on earth. You will be with your ancestors in two minutes.'"

Shot a 'n Villa.

And then—but let Dean Chung tell what happened after that.

"When they finished eating and drinking the Honorable Lung Tsai Kwong invited them out into the back yard of his yamen, or official residence, and, calling upon a squad of soldiers who were attending him, lined up my two friends against the wall of his home and shot them."

There was no need of Dean Chung explaining further, but he did, and in this wise:

"So now you understand why I did not want to be his guest. He would have shot me, too. He is very old-fashioned."

An Original Host.

"A rather original host?"

"The most original host in the world," corrected Dean Chung.

"Why did Governor Lung shoot the commissioner of police and the colonel?"

"Because his Excellency Yuan Shi Kai, president of the republic of China, ordered them shot."

"Why?"

"Because the Commercial Club of Canton wrote to Yuan Shi Kai that they were rebels, enemies of the republic. But they were not. Nor am I. They were, as I am, friends of the republic. But we were not members of Yuan Shi Kai's party. We were members of Sun Yat-Sen's party of the constructive wing, for you must recognize that there are two branches of Sun Yat-Sen's party. The other is what you might call the destructive wing."

"But the Commissioner of Police," put in the writer, who was familiar with the charges often made against heads of police departments—"was his administration good?"

"Excellent, as he was honest. He wiped out gambling that brought in $13,000,000 Mexican annually. Three million dollars of this was derived from fan-tan alone, and he had not been in office a month before the last fan-tan joint was closed. Then he wiped out the Chang Liu district, and drove all the women in it out of the city. There was $750,000 in revenue derived from this al one."

"You say revenue: did it go to the Government, this $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 annually?"

"It was supposed to," said Dean Chung with a smile, 'but most of it went into the pockets of the grafters. But Commissioner Chan stopped all that. But since his death, however, gambling has been resumed."

"And the Chang Liu district?"

"They tried to get that back, but, fortunately, the people of Canton rose up and with one voice said that evil must not be tolerated. And I hope it won't. And the gay parties on the flower boats on the Canton River the Honorable Chan ended, and thus incurred the displeasure of the people who made up these parties and the displeasure of their friends."

Nine Editors Shot.

"Is this shooting of prominent men without a trial common in China now?"

"Well, in the early part of this month, May, nine editors were shot. They were theeditors of two reform papers, the Sun-Wa, which means the New China, and the Ling Tung, which means East of the Mountain Range. The papers were published in the Chu Chau, in the province of Kwangtung. There was an uprising in Chiu Chau. The rebels sent in an article to each of the papers telling of their grievances. At once the entire staffs of the two newspapers were arrested. Eight of the seventeen men arrested were reporters. The reporters were let go. But the editors were shot."

And from the rest of Dean Chung's story is appears that the shooting of editors is a pastime much in favor just now in the Chinese Republic.

One might suppose, being used only to our crude occidental ways, that Dean Chung would be rather resentful toward China's President, in view of the affair of the banquet; but no. He realizes that it is just a little mistake on the part of the President. When you live where execution naturally follows suspicion and explanation comes last, it is to be supposed that a successful escape from "justice" makes you charitable toward all, and too grateful for your good luck to be offended at the bad manners of your political opponents. Dean Chung believes President Yuan Shi Kai to be fair and just when once all the facts are in his possession. This in suite of the fact that he would prefer seeing Dr. Sun Yat-Sen President of the Republic. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is his good friend, as he says:

"My first meeting with him was three years ago, in San Francisco. I was at work in my little room there when a man entered, and without introduction of any kind said:

"'I am Sun Mun. You should not be raising money in America for education when it is needed for revolution.'

"I knew who Sun Mun was. It was thus that Sun Yat-Sen was known in his home city, and I replied:

"'Each man must work for the salvation of China in his own way. My way of preparing China for the changes that must necessarily come is by giving the youth of China a sound education.'"

And later, when Sun Yat-Sen became President of China, he recognized the genius of Dean Chung, and made him Commissioner for Education of the province of Kwangtung, with full control of the education of twenty-five millions.

While commissioner, Chung caused a restricted compulsory education law to be enacted and set a standard for all public officials by having as his office one long room, with the head of the department at one end in plain view of his assistants and the clerical force. Thus no secret visitors or secret deals could be made—at least in the office.

He also established the first educational museum in China. But perhaps his greatest achievement as an educator was the building up of a system of elementary public schools.

Here in America he will remain until Yuan Shi Kai becomes convinced that Dean Chung, whom he deposed as commissioner of education, is really a man of peace, and provides that he shall find a peaceful and safe abode in the former Flowery Kingdom.

Cut This Out

famous Specialist's Recipe for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises.

If you know someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them, and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferers perhaps from total deafness. Recent experiments have proved conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were the direct cause of constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent of late by a noted specialist in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated and which has aroused the belief that deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (double strength), about 75c worth. Take this home, and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noise, headaches, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh, therefore there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

Important.—In ordering Parmint always specify that you want Double strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine S., Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it.—advt. July 11, 25.

ROMANCE OF THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE FAR NORTH OF CANADA

It costs the Dominion Government something over $50,000 a year to give the people of the far North the privileges of his majesty's mails. That is more, of course, than they pay back in the way of postal revenue, but the amount of mail matter is increasing so greatly that there will some day be good business in it. A few bags used to hold all the mail that went north from Edmonton, but now one ton of matter leaves Athabasca every week on the Peace River route alone. Fifty sacks or more, weighing about 100 pounds each, go out on the summer trip to the end of the line. And the distributing points are gradually shifting northward. Until a year or two ago all the northbound mails were made up at Edmonton, but now they pass right through daily to Athabasca, where they are held till dispatching time comes for the several routes north and northwest. Fort Smith is on the very top edge of Alberta, is becoming a subsidiary distributing point, and the schedules now list the sub-Arctic mails as leaving from Smith instead of Athabasca.

The Mail to the North.

The summer mail for McPherson and intermediate points left Smith on or about June 26, and reached McPherson about July 11. Three or four days later the return mail starts out. The summer route is by water, in the Hudson Bay Company's steamers, and in winter by the company's dog teams, leaving Smith on January 2 and reaching McPherson about February 15. There is no return mail in winter by the MacKenzie route, but letters come back from the Arctic coast once in the winter by way of Dawson. Steffanson's letters, announcing his plans and giving the story of the Karluk's mishap, came out in that way.

Nine round mail trips a year are made between Athabasca and Fort Smith, costing the Government in all $4,015. Two of these, one each in summer and winter, go on to McPherson, and others to nearer points, adding some $2,500 to the postal bill. Between Athabasca and Peace River Crossing there is a weekly mail, which costs $8,000 a year for delivery, and a twice-a-week service between Edson and Grand Prairie goes at the rate of $300 a trip in winter and $275 in summer Other routes are priced proportionately.

Romance of the Mail.

There is a good deal of romance about this Northern mail service even in these days. The advent of the railroads, making the postal routes much easier and cheaper, will do away with some of the romance, but in the top parts of the North country the primitive way will always remain—unless, to be sure, the air-line route is some day put into operation. As it is now, and is likely to be, his majesty's mails are intrusted to sinewy half-breeds, sons of the wilderness and employees of the Hudson Bay Company. That ancient and honorable company has the contract for the mail deliverance, and it gives the packets over to runners whom it knows to be trustworthy, with orders to get there on time. It is a long way to go, and relays of both men and dogs are kept at points along the route. A dog team carries 205 pounds of mail matter, the rest of its 800 pounds of freight being food supplies for man and beast.

The half-breed boatmen on the Athabasca are as plucky and sinewy as the runners on the winter trail, and they the equally trustworthy. In both cases there has been a long record of faithful service, not one instance of theft, default, or failure, in the face of the greatest difficulties and privations, having yet been reported. There have been accidents, of course, and mails have been lost. A few years ago one of the scows that was carrying a part of the season's mail through the troubled waters of the Athabasca was hauled up for the night on the shore of the river, one end of it remaining in the water. During the night there was a sudden and unexplainable drop in the level of the river, the end of the scow dropped with it, and the mail bags fell out into the torrent, and were forever lost. Since then the boatmen carrying the mails have been given orders either to put their boats absolutely high and dry when making camp for the night or to take out the mail bags and pile them on shore.

Travel in State.

When the summer mails get far enough north to take the steamboats they travel in much the same degree of state as away down East. For the steamers of the MacKenzie are well built and well equipped boats, with such modern appurtenances as electric lights and passenger cabins, and that means that they are in the regular carrying business. Their captains are intrusted with the mails in the same way, and with the same good results, as are the runners in the winter. On the routes further south, such as those in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts, the mail carrying contracts are given to private contractors, who use pack-horses or wagons, as circumstances may permit. They get very good pay for the service, but earn it all.

All this is done in behalf of a comparatively small number of people North of Athabasca, except in the Peace River Country, there is little settlement outside of the police and trading posts and the missions. The development of the oil and gas industries, however, is going to mean an influx of at least temporary settlement, and that in turn will mean more mail. Even now a surprisingly large amount of mail goes back and forth. The northern people take advantage of the mails to do much of their shopping, and quantities of purchased goods go through to all the posts. Letters are always given the preference, but in the summer everything goes—books, papers, and merchandise. There has been a great increase, too, in the volume of mail matter from the old country, including many hundreds of Christmas plum puddings from Merry England for lonely folks up north.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

LOW TIP GOES IN OLD LAND; EVERYBODY GLAD TO GET IT

(From Toronto Star.)

There was a French marquis once who was driven in a taxi from the railway station to the Hotel St. Regis, in New York. He gave the driver a nickel tip. That unfortunate did not completely recover for some time. When he did he threw the despised coin at the form of the departing marquis so hard that he broke the glass door of the hotel. In London that tip for that trip would have been precisely right.

The Canadian doesn't believe that such tips can be on his first arrival. On the way over his companions painfully instructed him in the rate of tipping under the London standard. But he doesn't believe. He cannot see himself giving a hat-rack baron a tip of one cent—not one penny, but one cent—and he believes that if he were to give the hall porter of the hotel less than a shilling his body would be found in the Thames the next day. And as a rule he isn't sportsman enough to experiment at the outset. Myself, I laid all my cards on the table. When we reached the hotel door I said to the chauffeur:

"Mr. Bull, I am a little stranger in your land. I am used to be neatly trimmed by your profession where I come from. Tell me what sort of an income tax you collect when a man hires your hack?"

"Thrippence," said this honest man, "in the first shilling, sir." He paused to touch his hat. "Then a penny in each shilling after that. Any driver will be pleased with that, sir. Tengyou, sir."

Tipping the Policeman.

I gave him an extra penny for his honesty, and you'd have thought I had just endowed his orphans' home The hotel porter evidently got the tip that a Coal Oil Johnny was under steam, for he almost carried me into the lift. He has bowed to me and said "thengyou" every time he has seen me since then, being evidently under the impression that my sixpence may play a return date. I wanted to go somewhere that afternoon and asked the bobby on the corner how to get there.

Then I said "thank you," and walked away. I didn't have the heart to offer that man a tip. He looked like a sergeant-major in the Life Guards, which is the finest looking man there is.

But as I walked away I saw a look of reproach in his eyes. It is preposterous, I know, but it seemed to me that his stern lip, bounded by a majestic moustache and a chin-strap, quivered slightly. So I took my courage in both hands.

"Officer," I said, "I've been lied to, I expect. But WOULD you take tuppence?"

"Thengyou, sir," said the imposing tower of a man—this Westminster Abbey in boots — "thengyou, sir. Thengyou, 'eartily, sir."

What Would a "Cop" Do?

He touched his hat and I backed away, marvelling greatly. Can you imagine—can you dimly conceive—what would happen to a perfect stranger who should offer a Canadian traffic policeman four cents? Do you think the traffic policeman would thank him? But the incident had its drawbacks. Ever since then that traffic policeman has maintained his post for the apparent purpose of helping me across the road. Three or four times I have walked distances out of my way because I had no tuppence, and would not hurt his feelings.

The one frightful blunder I made in tipping was at Windsor Castle. The state apartments were not open the day we called, owing to a well-grounded fear that if they were open some suffragist would do an excellent broad-axe specialty on the king's property.

But we told a uniformed guide that Canada would consider it a grave affront if we were not shown all there is to see, and accompanied that threat with a faint jingling sound. We finally had to leave Windsor because we were too tired to follow that guide any further.

We saw all there is to see, and if we had encouraged him he would have gone out under the grape arbor and dug up the bones of various deceased kings and queens. All for two shillings—which was worlds too much.

Get Your Four Cents' Worth

Tuppence is an open sesame to the affections of the 'bus conductor. In the good old days one sat beside the driver of the horse omnibus and slipped him a little copper, and he pointed out everything to you. Nowadays you give the conductor two pennies — shamefacedly at first, but later with brazen indifference to the pre-London code—and he stands at your elbow on the 'bus top and tells you all he knows about the route. You may not be able to understand something of what he says, for 'bus conductors are all cockney born and use a peculiarly gobbling sound, but what you do get is certainly worth four cents. It is only the hurried traveler who hires a guide in London. A map of the 160-odd 'bus routes and about a peck of copper pennies is a better investment.

It is apparent that the tipping habit is not one of the Englishman's vices. But, having been trained in Toronto, I was surprised to find copper currency in the glittering restaurants in the theatre district. On one occasion I wanted to be revived after a long and dusty tramp. An Englishman who preceded me in the restaurant washroom took the full course, and so did I. I dawdled until I saw his tip. He gave the brushup man tuppence for cleaning his shoes and brushing his clothes and furnishing him with a clean towel. It seemed to me that the beneficiary's thanks lacked something of heartiness, so I splurged. He touched his foretop three times and said "thengyou" twice for my thrippence.

There are, of course, larger tips given for greater services. And some incurable tippers will overtip for no occasion at all. By my own observation, which is confirmed by Canadians long resident in England, is that the overtipper in the end does not profit by his waste of money. He isn't served any more rapidly or efficiently, for the Englishman isn't a particle afraid of the man who opens the door for him or brings in the chops. He sees to it that his service it what it should be. And behind his back the lavish tipper is laughed at and cheated and imposed on by every servitor he meets.

The rule is to tip little and tip everyone.

"Our tipping habit," by the testimony of the residents here, "is one of the chief reasons why the Englishman rather dislikes the trans-Atlantic visitor. He feels that we are spoiling the game."

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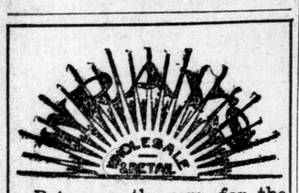

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The Grand Trunk Railway System will sell round trip second class tickets at reduced fares from all stations in Canada to points on Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Haileybury and North, good going Thursday, July 30th, and valid for return until Sunday, August 1th, 1914.

Trains leave Toronto 2:05 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. daily. This is an excellent opportunity to visit Northern Ontario and spend a few days in that picturesque country and select a homestead. Full particulars and tickets at Grand Trunk ticket offices or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.
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In this short time we will sacrifice our entire stock.

SPECIAL SALE OF DIAMONDS

Ladies' Rings, $5.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00 up to $100.00.

Gent's Rings, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 up to $400.00. Wonderful values.

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Ladies' Hunting Waltham Watches. Sale price...$10.00
Gent's High-Grade 15-Jewel Watches. Sale price...$10.00
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Algonquin Park is one of the finest vacation playgrounds in America. Splendid hotel accommodation at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park Station, the park headquarters, also at Nominigan Camp on Smoke Lake, seven miles from the railway, and Camp Minnesing on Island Lake, ten miles from the railway; both camps reached by stage from Highland Inn. City conveniences at these charming log cabin camps. Splendid fishing assured. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Residents of Ontario are afforded more convenient access to their great park by the improved train service and additional sleeping and parlor car facilities afforded this year. They can leave Toronto at noon, have lunch and dinner on the train and be at the park headquarters at 8:20 p. m., or can leave on the train leaving Toronto at 2:05 a. m., on which there is a Pullman sleeping car ready for occupancy at 9 o'clock previous evening, and be at the Highland Inn at 10:25 a. m. For reservations at the Highland Inn and camps write or telegraph Resident Manager, Highland Inn, Algonquin Park Station, Ont. For full particulars and handsome descriptive literature apply to Mr. C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Union Station, Toronto. 92u

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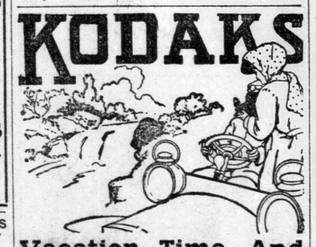

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Princess Theatre

Musical Comedy by Niner Musical Comedy Company.

The attraction at the Princess Theatre next week will be the Niner Musical Comedy Company, which has pleased capacity houses this week. The program for the coming week is said to be even more pleasing than this week's. This company is one of the most capable that has appeared in London at the prices charged. Manager Stewart requests patrons to be on hand early to obtain seats and prevent confusion after the show commences. b

KICKED IN HEAD BY HORSE.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Moses Greenburg, a butcher, was almost instantly killed by being kicked in the head by a horse this morning, while trying to capture a cow in a field.

CAMP LIFE AT "RE-A-WAH" IDEAL FOR LONDON GIRLS

"The Nomad" Is Charmed With the W. C. T. U. Summer Camp Near Springbank—Open Air Life on the Hilltops---An Ideal Camp

"Re-a-wah! Re-a-wah! Rah, rah, rah!" Could you get up bright and early some morning and be in the vicinity of the reservoir hill at Springbank, about 7 o'clock, or—which is perhaps more likely—if you chanced to be in that particular region about 7 in the evening, your ears might quite probably be astonished with the above cry, ringing down through the stillness of the hillside, and echoing through the rustling leaves—"Re-a-wah! Re-a-wah." Then suddenly you would recollect that you were not far from the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union summer camp, which is perched well up on the brow of the big hill.

For here it is that the girls who are fortunate enough to enjoy the privileges of the camp, spent their nights, their Saturday afternoons, and their Sabbaths, returning to and from the city morning and night.

Rest-A-While.

"Re-a-wah"—the name in itself is suggestive of quiet and stillness and jolly times, and sleeping out of doors in the open—just everything that ideal camp life embodies. The girls chose it themselves, so we were told when visiting the camp the other day, and it is not a really, truly Indian name as you might think, but simply a condensed form of what the camp means to the girls—"rest-a-while."

Upon a hot day it seems rather a stiff climb up the hillside before "Re-a-wah" is reached, but when one sights the first snowy tent, the pennants of "Welcome," and the gay lanterns which afford lighting after dusk, one feels amply repaid. Better still is the warm greeting accorded the visitor, and as we sat there looking away out over the smiling slopes beyond the river, upon wooded hills in the distance, and upon green farm fields, filled our lungs with the pure air of the hill-top, and hearkened to the note of the birds in the branches far overhead, we felt that here indeed was medicine and healing for soul, mind, and body. Whoever first conceived the idea of the summer camp, where tired city girls might spend their nights and week-ends, must surely have had inspiration from above.

The Camp.

The camp consists of one large tent, loaned by the board of education, several of smaller size, and a shack for cooking. The large tent is divided into two compartments. That to the right is occupied by a row of cots, where the girls sleep, practically in the open air. The other half is used as a dining-hall; a long table runs down the centre, with benches on either side.

"See, we even have a buffet," said the smiling W. C. T. U. lady who was showing us around the camp. "It is of original design, and we are very proud of it." One felt that they might well be, as one viewed the piece of furniture, to wit, an oblong box set on end, and furnished with shelves and a hinged door.

"And this is our parlor," continued our guide, indicating a square of carpet just beyond the dining-table, and a pile of books of various descriptions, including song books and Bibles for devotional exercises.

"You must have jolly times here," sighed we with envy, for being a "nomad," this sort of thing appeals to us immensely.

"Indeed we do. The girls come up the hill at nights with a whoop that surely betokens that they are glad to get back. The first night a girl is here, it is 'Oh, there's a bug,' but she soon forgets all about our spidery visitors."

A Slang Box.

"And be careful how you use slang here, for we have a slang box. Every time a girl uses a slang word, she has to drop a copper into the box. We have about 94 cents now, which isn't bad, considering that the camp has been established two weeks, and the number of girls we have had." Not having any coppers with us, we promised to be most careful about our English while in camp.

Besides providing breakfast and a hot supper for the "Re-a-wah" girls, the ladies in charge of the camp also look after a daily lunch for each to take to the city. The cooking shanty was a marvel of tidiness, and, indeed, this may be said for the entire surroundings. One of the workmen employed at the pumphouse arranged a neat, cool cellar for butter and milk, close by the camp, and a separate one is for fruit. A water tap is close at hand, and altogether the situation strikes the visitor as being ideal.

Fresh Provisions.

"We are fortunate in obtaining our eggs, butter and vegetables from a farm woman who passes this way every market day," explained the camp lady, "and we get fresh milk night and morning. You see that road over there leads from Brick street, right to the city road, so we have everything very convenient."

And so we visited "Re-a-wah," and would fain have lingered longer in the calm and coolness of this outdoor cloister, but the progress of the little clock on the "buffet" top warned us that it would not be wise or well to outstay our welcome on the occasion of our first visit. However, as we retraced our steps down hill, waving adieu to our kind friends of the camp, "Come again," and "Come again soon," was wafted down to us pleasantly, and without doubt the next half-holiday will find us wending our steps once more to lovely "Re-a-wah."

THE NOMAD.

Climpses of "Re-awah," the girls' summer camp at Springbank, established by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Y. W. C. A. Here the girls have pratically open-air life night and morning and week-ends, and enjoy it to the full. There are several tents, but the camera was just able to catch a portion of one.

Was Never Free From Diarrhoea

More Than a Month at a Time Suffered Greatly, But

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURED HIM.

Mr. P. Victor, Peterborough, Ont., writes: "I would be very much surprised if I could find a person who has suffered greater from diarrhoea and sickness than I have, never being free from it for more than a month at a time. Many a time I have contemplated taking my life. Several visits from leading physicians failed to do me any good. A friend of mine, who knew how I suffered, visited me one day, bringing with him some Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which after I had taken a few doses, gave me great relief. I sincerely hope this will catch the eye of those who suffer with the same complaints as I did."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for close on to seventy years, and has been so universally used, from one end of Canada to the other, that many firms have undertaken to produce a substitute for it, and even going so far as to claim that their preparation is "The Same" or "Just as Good."

Do not accept their word for this, as these no-name, no-reputation imitations may be dangerous to your health.

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on being given what you ask for.

The price of the original and genuine is 35 cents, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

McCORMICK EMPLOYEES AT PORT STANLEY TODAY

Are Holding Forty-Fourth Annual Outing at Lakeside—Attendance Will Exceed 1,000.

The employees of the McCormick Manufacturing Company and their friends to the number of more than 1,000 will spend today at Port Stanley, attending the forty-fourth annual picnic of the firm.

The merrymakers will travel over the Pere Marquette, arriving at the lakeside about 11 o'clock this morning. The company is providing the transportation and the prizes for the various races and athletic events, and lunch will be provided from a fund to which all the employees subscribed.

DOG SHOW AT WESTERN FAIR TO BE BIG AFFAIR

Prizes Offered Include $1,000 in Cash and Many Valuable Specials.

The prize lists for the dog show to be held at the Western Fair has just been printed and are being mailed as fast as possible. The amount of $1,000 is being offered in cash and a lot of valuable specials. Several silver cups have been donated, making the list especially attractive. Charles H. Mason, of Port Washington, will judge all classes. It is expected there will be a large entry and that the show will be a great success, as usual. Prize lists, entry forms and information are being sent out by Secretary A. M. Hunt of the Western Fair, London.

Lawn Social.—St. Mark's Church Orchestra will furnish music at the lawn social to be held on George Geoghegan's lawn next Tuesday evening by the young ladies' Sunday school class of the Church of the Redeemer in aid of the building fund for a new church addition.

ARMY WORM REMEDY

How One Woman in Pittsburg Got Rid of the Pest.

A correspondent writes, calling attention to the fact that a method of getting rid of army worms has been discovered in Pittsburg, and suggests that the same method be employed in Ontario.

The remedy in question consists of lead arsenate, water and a small quantity of lye. Its effectiveness was discovered by the wife of Prof. G. W. Case, superintendent of grounds and buildings at the University of Pittsburg. The trees and shrubs on the grounds had been attacked by the pest, and Prof. Case had tried everything he could think of to get rid of them. One evening he was discussing the matter with his wife, who is an experienced horticulturalist, and she asked: "Have you tried lead arsenate?"

The professor had not, and his wife proceeded to tell him just how to use it. Her directions were: Take two pounds of the arsenate, make it into a paste with two quarts of water. Dissolve the paste in a barrel of water and add a small quantity of lye.

The recipe was tried and found to be entirely successful.

CLEAN ATTRACTIONS

Carnival Shows for Old Boys' Re-Union of High Class.

The Washburn Mighty Midway Shows will be one of the big centre attractions at the Old Boys' reunion in Queen's Park.

Clean shows and orderly grounds will be the rule, according to the management. Featured in the list of attractions are the motordrome, the most exciting of all the daredevil rides on the show market; Dreamland's Famous Sideshow and Land of Freaks, and the very same Fun Factory that has made Coney Island folks laugh, as well as a $10,000 crystal maze.

Trained animals, comedy plays, an athletic show, brass bands and high diving feats, make in combination only part of the attractions. Besides these are numerous riding devices, a ferris wheel, an ocean wave, merry-go-round and miniature railway.

With cleanliness and courtesy a byword in the conduct of the shows, women and children will be shown the best of attention during the re-union week carnival. Queen's Park will be brilliantly lighted all the week.

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