JULY 28 1917

These

n

3.98

e Dollars
's Sum-
oes
First Choice
thers and styles to
) and $6.00 pumps,
, in patent colt,
kid leathers, with
ings; medium and
McKay sewn and
h, Cuban and low
se excellent 2.95
at .....
or More
Boots
d Oxfords; Blucher
patent colt, gun-
medium and Eng-
weight Goodyear
heels. Sizes 6 to
0. Special 4.95
.....
ocks
rices
nmocks, closely
od big size; with
s morning 3.49
.....
illow and
s morning 1.98
e Country Club,"
n assorted
ning at.. 1.69
ON Company Limited

101,000 COPIES THIS WEEK

The Toronto Sunday World

LAST EDITION

37th YEAR—NEWS SECTION —TEN PAGES

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 29 1917

Entered as Second-class Matter, February 15th, 1911, at the Post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,409

GERMANS FAIL IN CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON FRENCH

BERLIN REPORTS AN EXTENSIVE AIR RAID ON PARIS

TRENCH RAIDS DURING NIGHT ON FOE LINES

South of Armentieres British Carry on Wearing-Out Process.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE

North of Ypres and in the Nieuport Sector, Guns Are Heard.

London, July 28.—"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentieres," said today's official report on the Franco-Belgian front operations.

"A hostile attack upon our positions east of Costtaverne was successfully repulsed.

"The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of Armentieres, north of Ypres and in the Nieuport sector."

TORONTO OFFICER BACK FROM SOUTH

Lt.-Col. D. McGillivray Had Trying Experience at Salonica.

ON A TORPEDOED BOAT

Trip From Malta to England Was Very Exciting.

Lt.-Col. D. McGillivray, number four Canadian General Hospital, has returned to Toronto on three months sick leave after spending 17 months in active service at Salonica. He has been invalided out of the Salonica area.

The returned officer had some unique experiences while in that far off land, among others being the hardship of living in a temperature of 110 to 112 in the shade and 145 to 150 in the sun. During this period the flies and insects which are usually very plentiful were all killed.

It was on the return trip that the pet trying experience occurred. In April last Lt.-Col. McGillivray left Salonica and after a stay of six weeks in Malta embarked with 631 others on the hospital ship Dover Castle. It was due to the submarine menace that no ships were available during that time.

The Karapara, another hospital ship and two torpedo boat destroyers made up the complement. When a day and a half from Malta, and without the slightest warning, the Dover Castle was torpedoed. The sea was quite calm, but no one saw the torpedo approaching or the least suspicion of a periscope. Some of the lifeboats were destroyed by the exploding torpedo, others were upset in launching. However, a British destroyer came, poked her nose into the doomed vessel and took off all the passengers.

This all occurred about 60 miles from the northern coast of Africa, and a spurt was made for Bona on this coast. The survivors were about 15 minutes run from the city when a second torpedo caught the Dover Castle, still retaining the captain and some of the crew, sending her to the bottom in four minutes. The captain and his men were not picked up until four o'clock the following morning. This was on May 26.

In the meantime the Karapara had proceeded on its way under the protection of a destroyer after the latter and its companion had endeavored to find the enemy craft. No trace could be found of the submarine and it would probably never have been seen had it not come to the surface after finishing the Dover Castle.

Arriving at Bona, a wireless was sent to the Karapara to return to that port, which it did, finally conveying the two ship loads by night first to Algiers, then to Oran, and keeping within the three mile limit, on to the Spanish coast to Gibraltar, and thence to England. These stages were all made at night, the vessel remaining in port during the day.

Lt.-Col. McGillivray met Venezelos while in Salonica, the distinguished visitor having luncheon with the hospital staff.

LEAVES FOR VIENNA.

Berlin, July 26, via London, July 28. The Tageblatt learns that Chancellor Michaelis will leave for Vienna for the purpose of meeting Emperor Charles and making the acquaintance of Viennese governmental circles.

TWO SCOUTS DROWNED IN LAKE WINNIPEG

When Their Row-Boat Swamped During a Heavy Gale.

Winnipeg, Man., July 28. — Scout Master William Aitken and Assistant Scout Master William Coates, of Winnipeg, were drowned last night in Lake Winnipeg, near Grand Beach, when their rowboat was swamped during a gale. Two boy scouts who were with them managed to swim ashore. The bodies of the scout leaders have not been recovered. They were in charge of a party of Winnipeg scouts camped on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. Aitken was a returne dsoldier, 25 years old. Coates was 19 years old.

NEW FOREST FIRES IN B.C. DISTRICTS

Fernie Reports Outbreak at Ella and at Various Other Points.

Calgary, Alta., July 28.—Fernie reports a new forest fire at Ella, originating from sparks from a locomotive, which is causing some trouble to fire fighters.

A fire which started in one of the camps of the Elk Lumber Company on Spruce Creek, up the Elk River, has followed its way into another gulley, but has not done any damage so far. A high wind blowing thruout last night is causing anxiety to the forest rangers, who fear it will fan int further activity some of the fires which had subsided. No word has been received from McLaren limits at Coleman this morning, but unless the high wind causes the fire to get away from the guards no danger is anticipated. Another fire is also burning in the upper Flathead district and the situation is still precarious.

TO HOLD CONFERENCE OF MILLING INTERESTS

Expect to Release Large Quantity of Wheat for Export.

Ottawa, July 28.—With a view to releasing the greatest quantity of wheat for export a special conference between W. J. Hanna and the milling interests will be held at the food controller's office on Monday. All the large firms have been invited to send representatives.

In addition to the representatives of the flour milling industry, Lieut.-Col. Tasker of the Wheat Export Company, New York; J. W. Stewart of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, and Modley Shaw of the Grain Maple Leaf Milling Company, Toronto, and William L. Best of the board of grain supervisors of Canada, Ottawa, have been invited to attend.

The Questions of the Day.

When is Food Controller Hanna to fix the prices of food?

And Fuel Controller Magrath the price of coal, gasoline, oil, gas?

BRANT PARK HOTEL CLOSES.

The Brant Park Hotel at Burlington Beach has been taken over by the government and it will be used as a convalescent home for soldiers. The authorities assume charge Sunday. An announcement that the government had taken over the hotel appeared in the Toronto newspapers recently, and it was followed by a denial issued by the proprietors. The first announcement was confirmed on Saturday night.

PARIS SCENE OF AIR RAID, BERLIN SAYS

Railway Stations and Military Establishments Bombed During Night.

FREE SINCE JANUARY

First Attempt to Reach French Capital in Some Months.

Berlin, July 28.—German airplanes last night dropped bombs on the railway stations and military establishments in Paris. The official statement announcing the raid on the French capital says that all the German airmen returned.

Paris has been free from German air raids since January, 1916. On the 29th of that month the capital was visited by zeppelins which dropped about a dozen bombs, killing 24 persons and injuring 27. The raid at that time lasted about one minute and a half.

DROPPED TWO BOMBS.

Paris, July 28.—German airplanes made a raid on Paris at 11 o'clock last night. Two bombs were dropped on the capital. The opinion is held here that the raid was made with the object of testing the possibility of a successful German attack in force similar to the recent raid made on London.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock watchers of the French air service in Paris heard the noise of a motor and then an explosion, followed after a brief interval by another.

The prefecture of Paris was accordingly instructed to give the alarm thruout the city. The last notification to the people of the capital to take refuge from a possible air raid was given on the night of March 16-17.

MANY FARM HANDS WANTED THIS YEAR

Winnipeg, July 28.—From the present indications 42,000 harvester laborers will be needed in Canada this year. Special harvesters' fares of one cent per mile will become effective Aug. 1. This decision was reached at a conference held today of government and railway representatives. The Dominion Government was represented by J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration. The provincial government representatives were Louis Kon, Manitoba deputy minister of agriculture, and P. Moley, Saskatchewan. Passenger departments of all the railways were also present at the conference. Mr. Walker will communicate at once with the Dominion service council to ensure an adequate supply of farm labor. Another meeting of the conference will be held next Friday.

EXTEND CENSORSHIP THRUOUT ALL RUSSIA

Publication of Military News is Punishable by Heavy Fine and Imprisonment.

Petrograd, July 28.—New orders issued by the provisional government extended the scope of the censorship. Publication in any periodical or any printed paper of any information with relation to the operations of the Russian armies or fleets, or news of any measures of a military character, the divulging of which might prove harmful to the interests of the Russians or allied armies or fleets without a preliminary examination by the military censorship, is prohibited.

Anyone infringing the order is liable to 16 months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 roubles.

CHINESE OUTLOOK SERIOUS.

Rupture Between North and South Seems Inevitable.

London, July 28.—The outlook in China is most serious and a complete rupture between the north and south seems inevitable, according to a despatch from Shanghai to The Times. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who recently was reported to be leading the rebels near Swatow, has gone to Canton to organize a league of the southern and southwestern provinces. Proclamations refusing to recognize the government at Peking have been issued in Kwang Tung, a southeastern province.

COLONEL MACKLEM SPEAKS HIS MIND

"If Country is Worth Living in, It's Worth Fighting for," He Says.

PROMOTED FROM RANKS

Saves Government Thousands of Dollars Daily Thru Shell Invention.

Col. C. L. Macklem, D.C.M., the distinguished Canadian, whose inventions have saved the British government $515,000 a day, arrived in Toronto Saturday morning from North Bay on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by his wife and Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P., of Toronto. Col. Macklem is the first Canadian who has received the honor of being promoted from private to full colonel.

He was born in Tilbury, Ontario, and prior to his enlisting was employed as a mechanic in London, from which place he left as private with the 33rd battalion. He went to the front in August, 1915, and was in the trenches from then until June, 1916. He was wounded on January, 1915, and again at the third battle of Ypres, when he was shot thru the left temple by an explosive bullet, and lost his left eye and the bridge of his nose. It was while he was in the convalescent hospital at Folkestone, England, that the idea of the hand grenade came to him, which was immediately accepted by the British Government. For this service he was promoted to captain, being the first Canadian to receive this honor. He was captain for six weeks and then was promoted to major. He received a letter personally from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, thanking him on behalf of the British army; and in June of this year he completed another

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 5).

RENEWED GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED ON AISNE FRONT

After Violent Bombardment, Foe Turned to Offensive, But All Efforts to Pierce French Lines Completely Failed With Heavy Losses to the Attackers.

Paris, July 28.—After a violent bombardment, the Germans last night returned to the offensive on the Aisne front, delivering a series of attacks. The war office announces that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

The statement follows:

"The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of new German attacks on the whole front before Braye-en-Laonnois, Epine de Chevregny, and the Hurtebise monument. All efforts of the enemy infantry to penetrate our lines were repulsed completely, and its losses were very heavy.

"There was active artillery fighting in the Champagne, at Mont Haut, and on both banks of the Meuse."

Women in German Army

Petrograd, July 27.—When the Russian women's battalion, known officially as the "command of death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon July 25 they captured a number of women from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefront in western Russia.

HEROINES WERE LEFT TO FACE ENEMY ALONE

Ten Wounded Members of Women's Battalion Reach Petrograd and Describe Experiences Under Fire.

Petrograd, Friday, July 27.—Ten wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd today, leaving their commander, Vera Butchkareff, and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and minister of marine, in hospital at Vitebsk. Interviewed, the women said, it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only fifty remained.

Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner, and all the rest were wounded. "Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially memorable was our attack at Novospasky wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy, hearing the voices of girls, lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women were also fighting.

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the fatherland. We advanced gally against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiments being when we first came to the corps. Once when replying to the enemy's severe rifle and machine gun fire we discovered to our amazement that all our men comrades in the neighboring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

Union Government and No Election

But Quick Enforcement of the Conscription Law in Order to Win the War.

Two leaders in the win-the-war convention called for Toronto next week said on Saturday: Yes, we will have a big convention of men and women supporters of both political parties, but all determined to win the war before anything else. And there will be persons there of no pronounced political color, but all for win-the-war. They will declare for conscription first and all the energies of the nation devoted to victory; next that the conscription law be enforced forthwith; next in order to have this done there must be union government; finally, that in order to get the conscripted men to the front at the earliest moment any idea of an early general election be abandoned; that such an election would involve three months of bitter political strife and might end in killing off conscription, would certainly delay it. We further think that when these facts are presented the convention will not only call for a conscription and union government, but that it will unanimously ask parliament to pass the resolution in favor of the extension of parliament for another year; and that the convention of Liberals to be called in Winnipeg the week following be asked to support such an extension of parliament.

LARGE BRITISH FIRM TO BUILD IN STATES

Rolls-Royce Company May Build Engines in the United States.

Washington, July 28.—Rolls-Royce, Ltd., of Great Britain, is only one of several great foreign aeroplane engine building concerns which are planning to establish factories in the United States in the near future.

They will take advantage of American materials and American workmanship to increase their output, altho it is probable that the head mechanics will all be British. The Rolls-Royce engine, according to experts here, is one of the finest in the world, and is largely responsible for the development of the battle plane in Great Britain. These engines, built in America, will be shipped to England for British use and will have no relation to American aviation development, excepting that certain patterns and designs of British origin will be placed at the disposal of the American Government.

A number of American engines are now being sent to Europe.

STEAMER HEATHCOTE SUNK IN ST. LAWRENCE

Halifax, N.S., July 28.—News has been received here of the sinking of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's steamer, Heathcote, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on Thursday. She was in collision with a Dutch steamer, which escaped with slight damage and succeeded in rescuing the entire crew of the Heathcote.

The Heathcote was loaded with limestone, Port-au-Prince to Sydney. She was of 2345 tons gross, registered in Sydney, N.S., and was built in Sunderland in 1898.

MASONIC OFFICERS HAVE BEEN NAMED

Grand Master Has Appointed Officers in Grand Lodge.

Grand Master W. H. Wardrope of Hamilton has appointed to office in Grand Lodge the following: Grand senior deacon, Daniel A. Chater, Windsor; grand junior deacon, George H. Berry, Westport; grand supt. of works, George Forbes, Beachburg; grand director of ceremonies, John Hooper, Hamilton; assistant grand director of ceremonies, Arthur F. Sprott, Toronto; assistant grand secretary, Robert B. Magill, Toronto; grand sword bearer, Edward B. Phelps, Sarnia; grand organist, Herbert F. E. Kent, Toronto; assistant grand organist, Hugh A. Ross, Smith's Falls; grand pursuivant, Daniel E. Russell, Brantford.

Grand stewards—Robert W. Johnson, St. Thomas; Chris A. Whitwam, London; Thomas L. Sinclair, St. Marys; Joseph Ainley, Listowel; George H. Awde, Drayton; Samuel Prudhomme, Beamsville; Frank Elvins, Belleville; Wm. A. Simpson, Sault Ste. Marie; Albert J. Collins, Burk's Falls; John A. Lucas, Haliburton; Daniel W. McLeod, Cobalt; Charles Mason, Shelburne.

FINNISH CHAMBER ADOPTS RESOLUTION

It Will Be Presented to the Russian Government.

RETAIN INDEPENDENCE

Rights of Russians in Finland Will Not in Any Way Be Changed.

Helsingfors, Finland, July 28.—The Finnish diet has adopted a resolution for presentation to the Russian Government in which it is pointed out that while the Russian revolution put an end to the enslavement of the Finnish people by the government of the emperor, the diet nevertheless is of this opinion: The introduction in Russia of a new political regime does not give the provisional government the right to administer Finland, for that would be equivalent, as before, to the restriction of Finland's constitution and would seriously compromise her political situation. "In order to maintain the international independence of the country which its constitution guarantees to it," continues the resolution, "it has been necessary to transfer the internal governing power, which must be fundamentally national, to the Finnish nation." The address says further that the rights of Russian citizens in Finland as well as those of the Jews will not undergo any modification, and declares that to live in harmony with the Russian people has always been and will be an essential condition of the prosperity of Finland.

WORKMAN IS DROWNED BATHING IN THE DON

Aaron Vassiloff Victim of Accident Saturday Evening After Day's Work on Viaduct.

Aaron Vassiloff, 30 years old, a Bulgarian living at 360 East Queen street, was drowned in the Don River near the Bloor street viaduct Saturday evening. After working as a laborer for Quinlan & Robertson, contractors at the viaduct, the man ate supper and then went swimming alone. It is supposed he was seized with cramps.

Passersby learned of the accident and notified the life-saving crew. Capt. Chapman obtained the pulmotor of the Toronto Electric Light Co., and for thirty minutes tried to resuscitate life. Dr. Murray, 995 East Gerrard street, was also called to aid in treatment. The body was taken to the morgue.

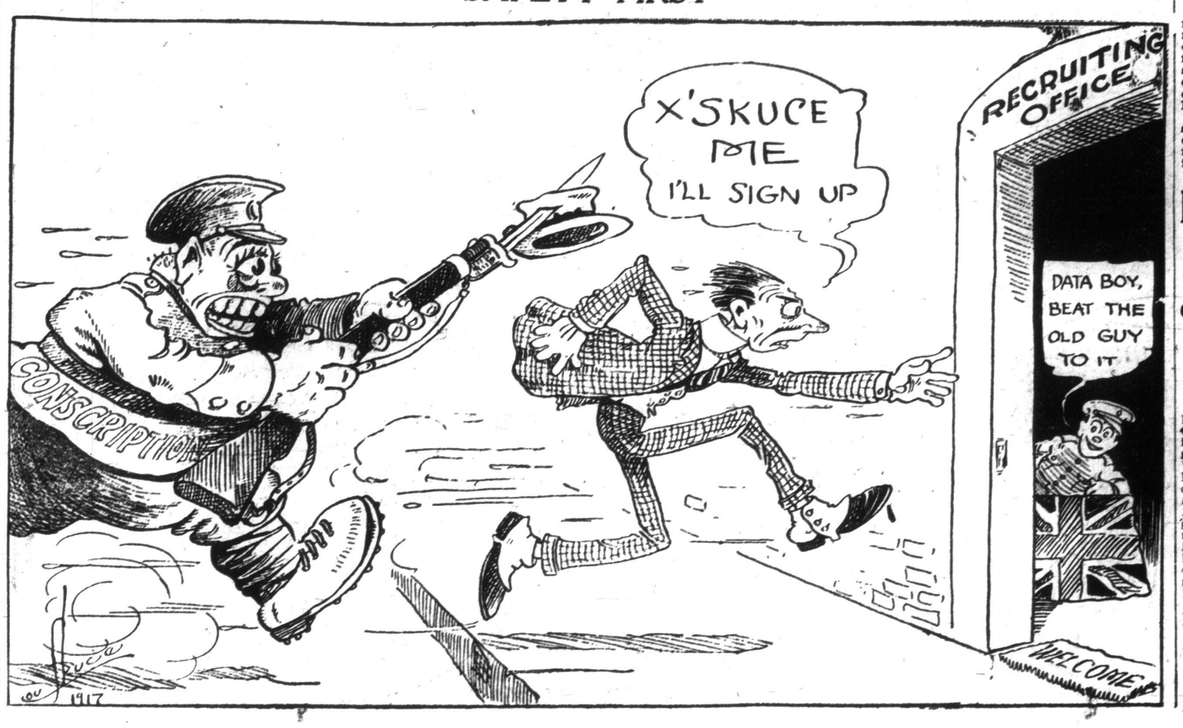
TWO GERMAN STEAMERS ARE SEIZED IN BOSTON

Placed Under American Flag in Navy Yard, With Due Ceremony.

Boston, July 28.—Two German steamships, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Cincinnati, were placed under the American flag at the Boston navy yards today. The ceremony was in charge of the yard commandant. The Amerika, another German ship, will be commissioned Monday. The vessels have about 70 per cent. of their complement, consisting of regular seamen and reserves, and will be ready for service shortly, officials said.

Weather for Sunday—Fine and warm.

SAFETY FIRST



CONFIRM REPORT ON GRAIN PRICE

Canadian Wheat Being Taken to United States for Sale.

BOARD HAS AUTHORITY

Sir George Foster Explains Only Proper Action Has Been Taken.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, July 28.—Sir George Foster, in the commons today, confirmed the statement sent out from Winnipeg that the board of grain supervisors had prohibited the export of wheat from Canada. He stated in reply to Hon. Frank Oliver that since the maximum price of wheat had been fixed at $2.40 per bushel, it had been ascertained that Canadian wheat was being taken out of the grain elevators and shipped across the border into the United States, where the price of grain had not been fixed.

He stated that the board of grain supervisors had ample authority to take such action as the board applied to last year's crop in store. He was unable to say what the owners of the wheat would get for it, but $2.40 was the maximum price that would be charged.

Mr. Oliver again brought up the matter of the banning of "The Fiddlers," an English book written by Arthur Mee. It appears that this publication, which is a tirade against the liquor traffic in England, was banned from Canada by the censor because of some misapprehension. The premier a week ago had promised to make a statement to the house "at an early date," but he was not in his place today, and Sir George Foster said it was not the intention to say anything until complete information had been obtained.

Mr. Oliver contended that the information should have been forthcoming before.

Interest Quickened.

Mr. Oliver asked if there was any statement ready regarding the reply of Col. Dr. Bruce to the Baptie report. But Sir George said that in the absence of the minister of militia he could say nothing.

Interest in this question has been quickened as a result of the suggestion made to the house by General Sir Sam Hughes that Dr. Baptie, the English military doctor, who condemned the report of Col. Bruce, the Canadian doctor, on medical conditions amongst the Canadian troops in England, was connected with the British medical scandal in Mesopotamia.

Hon. C. J. Doherty stated in reply to Mr. Lemieux that the question of releasing Thomas Kelly from the penitentiary had not been fully considered. Kelly is serving a term in connection with the parliament building scandal at Winnipeg.

Hon. Robert Rogers informed the house that provision was being made for the dependents of those who had lost their lives on the government dredge Cape Breton, and that the amounts would appear in the supplementary estimates next week. Mr. Kyte said he had had a letter from one of the widows who was in dire distress.

The house went into supply on the estimates of the public works department.

GERMANY'S SUCCESSES AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

Report From Southern Galicia Contains News of Retreat and Fall of Villages.

Berlin, via London, July 28.—The Tageblatt correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies in southern Galicia reports that vital railroad communication from Kolomea to Czernowitz is now seriously menaced and threatens to cut off the Russian eighth army and remnants of the seventh which escaped across the Dniester. German advance troops are said to be only a day's march from the river's loops. The evacuation of the forest of the Carpathians is already taking on the character of a panicky flight.

The capture of the important bridgehead at Halicz, north of Stanislau, forced the Russian army corps to retreat before the seventh army was given an opportunity to seek safety across the Dniester.

Large stores of military supplies and foodstuffs were scattered along the path of retreat. The civilian population which had taken refuge in the forests is now returning home.

Since the fall of Tarnopol sixteen towns north and south of the Dniester and more than a hundred villages have been cleared of Russians.

WHITTON RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

Owing to pressure of other business Sergt.-Maj. W. Rowe Whitton has tendered his resignation as president of the Great War Veterans' Association. He organized the association a year ago and today there are nearly 3000 members in Toronto.

SUNK BY SUB.

Plymouth, Eng., July 28. — The American barque Carmela has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed in safety.

SUBMARINES WILL NOT HASTEN END

Shipping Expert Says Ruthlessness Campaign Will Not Bring Peace.

Copenhagen, July 28.—The Austrian Socialists have never been friendly toward Germany's submarine campaign, and party organ at Vienna, the Arbeiter Zeitung, now prints an article maintaining only that the campaign of ruthlessness will not hasten the end of the war, but was not undertaken to this end, but to give the Germans a shipping advantage in the after-war competition.

The writer of the article, a shipping expert, says the world's commerce suffered in the period before the war from a plethora of tonnage, causing frequent crisis to occur. He points out that England has been able largely to counter balance the effects of the losses due to submarines by more speedy loadings and unloadings of cargoes and by taking special care of her big ships engaged in trade with her colonies.

He points out that the destruction of British tonnage, however, will serve to bring about a lessening of a German handicap in shipping and give the German companies, with the vigorous co-operation of the steel industry, a chance even to draw fully abreast of their British competitors. This gigantic struggle of the maritime and commercial interests of Germany prompted the submarine campaign, he insists.

TO PRESENT CITY WITH GERMAN MACHINE GUN

Lt.-Col. Harbottle of Seventy-Fifth Writes Mayor Church to This Effect.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. Harbottle, commanding officer of the 75th Battalion, has written to Mayor Church informing him of his intention of presenting to the City of Toronto a gun captured by his men at the attack on Vimy Ridge. His letter is as follows:

"It is my intention to present the City of Toronto with the latest type German machine gun which was captured by the 75th Battalion during our successful raid on the enemy trenches in front of Vimy Ridge. The enemy gun crew in this case were all made casualties by our bombing parties and one unwounded prisoner and the machine gun brought back to our lines.

"It will be sent to you as soon as can be arranged and I would ask the corporation, to accept it as a very small token of the appreciation we feel for the encouragement and support given the 75th Battalion by the citizens of Toronto.

"The gun is the latest pattern 'trench gun' and is being used by the Germans to off-set the effect of our modern Lewis gun."

Lieut.-Col. Harbottle is a Toronto man, and was for many years an officer with the 48th Highlanders. The 75th Battalion is made up almost entirely of Toronto men, 978 of the men who enlisted, being residents of this city. Lieut.-Col. Beckett, who was killed in action, was formerly commander of the battalion.

ARTILLERY BRISK ON ITALIAN FRONT

Infantry Action Was Confined to Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Rome, July 28. — Reporting military operations on the Austro-Italian front, the official statement issued today by the Italian war department, says: "The usual daily artillery engagements were very brisk yesterday between Zugna Torta and the Arsa Valley. In the upper Dogna Valley, and on Monterombon and Monte Dosso Faiti it was also lively. The infantry activity was confined to skirmishes between patrols. Two powerful mines were exploded by the enemy under one of our trenches on Monte Nero. No damage was done.

"The air services were active on the whole front. Last evening one of our airships effectively bombed the railway between Saint Lucia and Bazza Di Modrea, and the military works were damaged by our airplanes. This morning a large squadron, with an escort of chasser dropped nearly three tons of high explosives on the electric power station at Idria and on putments in the Cziatopao Valley.

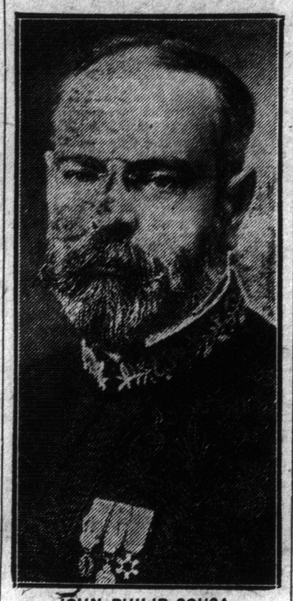
MORE GERMAN MTTHODS.

Washington, July 28.—Court plaster said to have been distributed by German sympathizers has been found on chemical analysis by the department of justice to contain tetanus germs. Attorney-General Gregory today warned the public to use only court plaster from reliable sources.

HEAR SOUSA'S BAND AT HANLAN'S POINT

Famous Musicians Come to Toronto for Entire Week Across the Bay.

The musical event of the season will take place at Hanlan's Point this week when John Philip Sousa, the March King himself, will conduct his world famous band in a series of concerts that will extend over the entire week—afternoons and evenings, rain or shine. Mr. Solman tried to secure this famous leader and his band for the Island two years ago, but at that time Mr. Sousa was booked solid and the only available means of bringing this band to Toronto was to engage them and wait for two years. This Mr. Solman did. Owing to the enormous cost entailed to bring



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA,
who, with his famous band, will be at the Island all this week.

this world wide known band to the Island, a small admission fee of 25 cents will be charged in the evening. The afternoon concerts will be free.

No man in the world of music has had so extensively advertised a personality as John Philip Sousa. He and his music have become famous in every part of the globe, and he has long since become an American institution. It is no exaggeration to say that he is known as the greatest band man in history, and his band is recognized as the leading body of instrumentalists in the world. Sousa and his band have done, and are doing, much to promote musical interest, for they present programs containing compositions which would never be heard in many localities if the celebrated leader and his men did not make it possible. There will be several of these numbers produced when Sousa and his band are here.

SIXTY-SIX RECRUITS ACCEPTED ON SATURDAY

Large Contingents From New York and Chicago Help to Swell Total.

At the recruiting depot on Saturday ninety recruits were examined, including 26 from New York and 31 from Chicago. Of the recruits from the United States 55 passed the medical test and were attested. Of local recruits 11 passed the medical examination.

All recruits were attested as follows: Q.O.R., 5; Grenadiers, 5; Highlanders, 9; 109th Regiment, 4; 110th Regiment, 6; Mounted Rifles 3; R. C. D. 1; Engineers, 2; A. S. C., 2; A. M. C., 8; No. 2 Railway Construction, 1; No. 11 Railway Construction, 2; P. P. C. L. I., 6, and the York and Simcoe Foresters 12.

Recruits from the American cities were attached as follows: R. C. D., 1; M. R., 1; Engineers, 2; Q. O. R., 5; Grenadiers, 5; Highlanders 9; P. P. C. L. I., 6; 110th 7; 109th, 3; No. 2 Railway Construction, 1; No. 11 Railway Construction, 2; A. M. C., 6; A. S. C. S., 2, and York and Simcoe Forester, 5.

TO MEET ON MONDAY.

The first conference of the board of conciliation appointed by the Dominion Government to adjust matters between the Toronto Railway Company and its employes will be held on Monday next at 10 a.m. The board consists of Judge Snider, of Hamilton, chairman; Duncan McDonald, Montreal, for the company, and D. A. Carey, for the men.

COLONEL MACKLEM SPEAKS HIS MIND

(Continued from Page 1).

invention for a new artillery shell detonator, which was also accepted by the British Government, and then he was promoted to full colonel. He is now on his way to Washington to convene with the munitions department He received the D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery in a bombing party during March, 1916, when he also rescued his officer, and was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace. He also received the Croix de Guerre, which was pinned on his breast by President Poincare

Not Political Issue.

He was very reticent when seen by a reporter for The World, but speaking of conscription he stated that he did not think politics should have anything to do with this matter. "In a crisis of this kind," he said, "it is the duty of every man in the British empire to do his duty, and to do his best to save the situation. Unless our army overseas in the field is kept up to strength, the sacrifice that has been made in blood and lives by the boys has been in vain. If a country is good enough to live in, it should be good enough to fight for." He said that he must say something about the Canadian boys at the front, who today hold two records. They held the Ypres sector for a year and a half, and never lost a yard of ground and that position is considered by all military experts as the hardest position on the western front. They also hold the world's record for medical fitness. In speaking on this matter he said he felt he must say this to contradict the various statements that have appeared in the press from time to time regarding the health of the Canadian boys. "The men disabled by sickness in Canadian battalions have been less than one-half of one per cent.," he stated. "And I am told by a high medical officer that this constitutes a world's record in any war." He touched on the controversy regarding the rum rations, saying that it was a disgrace the manner in which certain people, who will never go overseas, have been trying to interfere with certain privileges allowed them. "It would have been nothing less than a crime if the rum ration had been stopped," was his opinion. "Ninety-nine out of every hundred officers will tell you that the rum issue is just as essential as the ammunition is."

FINE BAND PLAYING AT SCARBORO BEACH

Toronto Music-lovers Will Enjoy D'Urbano's Organization All This Week.

The following programs will be played at Scarboro Beach Park on Sunday by the famous D'Urbano's band:

—Afternoon—

1. March—Sinfonica.....Rivela
2. Overture—Poet and Peasant.....Suppe
   Solo by Sig. Di Fulvio
3. Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
4. Reminiscences of Scotland.....Godfrey
   Grand Selection, introducing "Scots wha hae," "Auld Robin Gray," "Bonnie Laddie," "The Campbells are Comin'," "The White Cockade," "John Anderson, my Jo," "Logie O' Buchan," "Green Grow the Rashes," "O'er the Braes of Auchterarder," "Annie Laurie," "Within a Mile o' Edinboro," "Bonnet Blue," "The Bluebells of Scotland," "Tullochgorum," "Auld Lang Syne."
   Solo by Sig. Di Fabio and all.
   —Intermission—
5. Hungarian Fantasia.....Tobani
6. Hungarian Dance No. 6.....Brahms
7. Grand Selection—Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
   Solos by Sig. Indreani, Di Natale and Di Fabio.
   —Evening—
1. March—St. Cecilia.....Lozzi
2. Overture—La Muette de Portici..Auber
   Solo by Sig. L. Di Fulvio
3. Baritone Solo—My Old Kentucky Home, with variations.....Fisher
   Solo by Sig. Adore.
4. Sounds from England.....Lange
   Selection of English Melodies:
   1. Cherry Ripe. 2. On the Banks of Allan Water. 3. The Darling White Sergeant. 4. The Bay of Biscay. 5. Sir Roger de Coverley Country Dance. 6. Sally in Our Alley. 7. Come, Lasses and Lads. 8. The British Grenadiers. 9. The Soldier's Joy. 10. God Save the King.
   Solo by Sig. Di Fabio.
   —Intermission—
5. Celebrated Organ Offertoire.....Batiste
6. Terzette, from Attila.....Verdi
   Solos by Sig. Indreani, Di Natale, and Adore.
7. Grand Selection—Il Trovatore.....Verdi
   Introducing solos and duos for principal instruments of the band, including Miserere Duet, Sig. Indreani and Di Natale, ending with the famous Anvil Chorus, introducing costumed corps of musical blacksmiths.

Solos by Sig. Di Natale, Indreani and Adore.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL SUNK.

London, July 28.—The Norweigan steamer Thorsdal, 2200 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine, says a Norwegian foreign office report transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen. Twenty members of the crew were rescued. The sailing vessel Vaarbud also has been sunk, according to the same authority. The crew was rescued.

Scarboro Beach PARK

ALL WEEK OF JULY 30TH

Special Engagement of

LUIGI D'URBANO

And His Band

35 ARTISTS

Band Concerts Every Afternoon and Evening

SPECIAL SUNDAY BAND CONCERTS

Open Air Moving Pictures

Don't Pay Interest

This high-grade, $750 fully guaranteed Karn Player-Piano (very slightly used). An extraordinary bargain for a quick buyer at $525

Easy Terms, Without Interest, Arranged to Suit Purchaser

PLAYER PIANO

FREE —A PLAYER BENCH AND 20 ROLLS OF MUSIC WITH THIS PLAYER PIANO.

We have an assortment of used pianos of various makes at prices from $50 up.

Wm. LONG 406 and 408 Yonge Street

Keep Your Good Looks

Sunburn, Tan and Freckles Removed

For twenty-five years we have successfully treated facial blemishes, such as pimples, blackheads, redness, wrinkles, freckles, sunburn and all non-infectious disfigurements. We are experts in permanently removing warts, moles and superfluous hair by Electrolysis. Our Institute offers a courteous and refined service, all work under supervision of experts. Consultation invited by call or letter. Booklet "C" and sample of Face Cream mailed FREE. If you want a refreshing complexion beautifier for hot weather use Princess Lily Lotion, the unequalled "liquid powder." 75 cents per bottle, post paid to any address.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED
61 H College Street

We clean, dye, block and remodel all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Velour, Beaver and Felt Hats.

New York Hat Works
566 Yonge St., Toronto
In Business at this Same Address for 27 Years.
PHONE NORTH 5185

BATHING NIGHT DAY

Free Motor Bus Service from Sunnyside to Humber for Edgcliffe bathers. Tickets for lockers entitle holders to free trip to finest of all bathing beaches.—EDGCLIFFE—No holes; sandy bottom; Most up-to-date accommodation. Be sure the sign reads—

EDGCLIFFE
E. BROOKER, Mgr.

BRICK

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

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

Diamonds on Credit
$1, $2, $3 Weekly
Write or call for Catalogue.
JACOBS BROS.,
15 Toronto Arcade, Opp. Temperance.

BAD LEG

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT and PILLS are a certain cure for Bad Legs, Ulcers, Wounds, Bunions, Piles, Carbuncles, Insect Bites, and will save lancing or cutting. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Of all Stores and Chemists, and stocked by all Wholesale Houses throughout Canada.

Announcements

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

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

SYMBOLISM OF THE THEOSOPHICAL Society's Seal—An address on this subject will be given by Mr. N. W. J. Haydon, Sunday, seven-fifteen, Canadian Foresters' Hall. Violin solos by M. Georges Vigneti. Everybody welcome.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—On Saturday, July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Murray, 64 Crescent road, a son.

PULLAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pullan, 124 St. George street, a daughter, at the private pavilion of the General Hospital, on Wednesday, July 25.

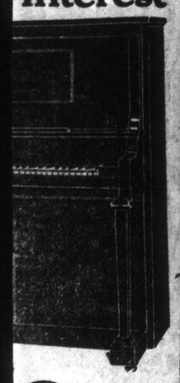
STRUCK BY MOTOR TRUCK.

Lawrence McKenna, seven years old, of No. 6 Bond street, sustained a broken jaw bone when he was struck and knocked down by a motor truck driven by H. F. Elliott, 50 Browning avenue, Saturday morning. The accident occurred on Bond street. The boy was taken to St. Michael's Hospital for treatment.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

By Lou Skuce

Interest



25
YER
NO

20 ROLLS OF
YER PIANO.
various makes at
406 and 408
Yonge Street

wder." 75 cents per
LIMITED
et

HING NIGHT DAY
us Service from Sunnyside
r for Edgcliffe bathers
kers entitle holders to free
of all bathing beaches.—
No holes; sandy bottom;
e accommodation. Be sure
CLIFFE
E. BROOKER, Mgr.

RICK
thousand, F.O.B. Cars or
ur Works, East Toronto.
otations on delivery to all
City.
STONE BRICK CO., LTD.,
1503. East Toronto.

Diamonds on Credit
$1, $2, $3 Weekly
Write or call for
Catalogue.
JACOBS BROS.,
15 Toronto Arcade,
Opp. Temperance.

GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT and PILLS
are a certain cure
for Bad Legs, Ulcers,
Wounds, Bunions, Piles,
Carbuncles, Insect Bites,
and will save lancing or
cutting. REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES.
Chemists, and stocked by
Houses throughout Canada.

BY MOTOR TRUCK.

cKenna, seven years old,
nd street, sustained a
ne when he was struck
down by a motor truck
F. Elliott, 50 Browning
day morning. The acci-
n Bond street. The boy
t. Michael's Hospital for

Skuce

Adams August Furniture Sale

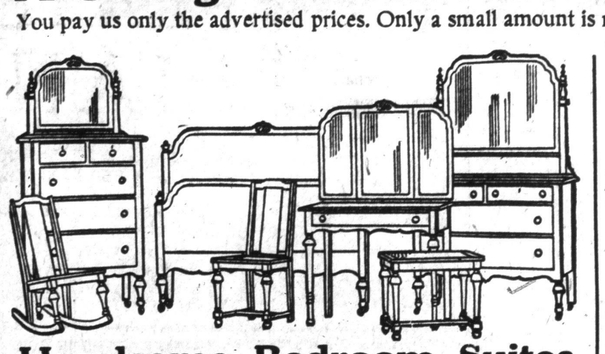
August borrows two days from July in order to start the Great Annual Furniture Sale at the beginning of the week. The extra days will be needed for unfolding the greatest presentation of underpriced furniture any August Sale has yet shown.

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

Those who watch our daily announcements will enjoy bigger money savings than the most ardent economist has ever dreamt of.

A Charge Account Enables You to Take Full Advantage of the Sale Values

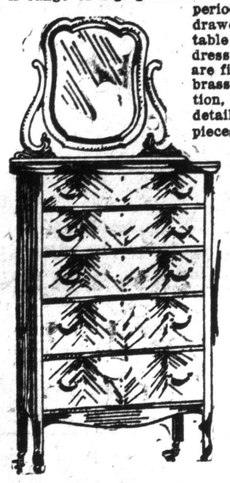
You pay us only the advertised prices. Only a small amount is required down at time of purchase, and we arrange very convenient terms for payment of balance. No interest or extras charged.



Handsome Bedroom Suites

Formerly Priced up to $175 Selling at **$135**

A range of high-grade Bedroom Suites, in Adam and William and Mary periods, in choice black walnut, consisting of 4-drawer dresser, full size panel bed, large dressing table with triple mirrors, 5-drawer chiffonier, dressing table chair or bench and rocker; cases are fitted with best British plate mirrors, wood or brass period trimmings, splendid interior construction, best quality locks, high grade in every detail. Regularly worth $175.00. 6 pieces on Monday for **135.00**

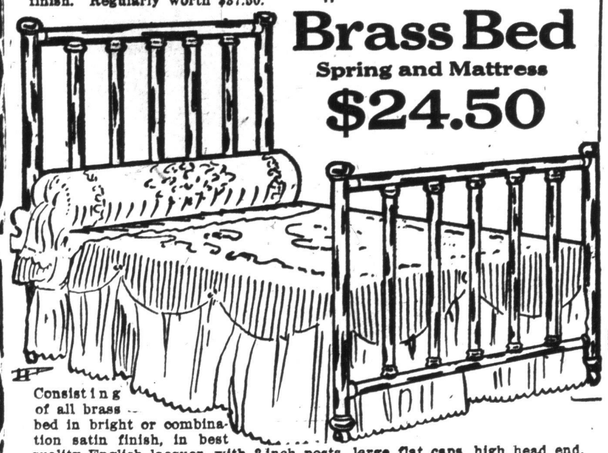


Chiffoniers $17.95

An attractive design in mahogany, satin finish, case contains four long and two small shaped drawers, splendid interior construction, wood trimmings, best quality brass locks, shaped British bevel mirror supported by neatly turned standards; regularly worth $27.00.

Dressers $27.50

A range of high-grade designs, in choice polished mahogany and quartered oak, high cases with 2 long and 2 small drawers, full sweep fronts, wood trimmings, best quality brass locks, 24 x 30 best British bevel oval or shaped mirrors supported by neatly turned standards, splendid interior finish. Regularly worth $37.50.



Brass Bed

Spring and Mattress

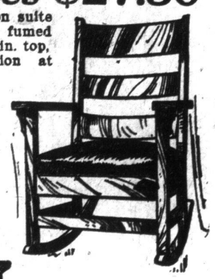
$24.50

Consisting of all brass bed in bright or combination satin finish, in best quality English lacquer, with 2-inch posts, large flat caps, high head end, full drop extension foot end, each containing five upright fillers with large rod ends, complete with all iron frame, celebrated Ideal link fabric spring, with helical end supports and good mixed mattress, full weight and thickness, covered in art sateen ticking. Outfit regularly worth $35.00. Monday only **24.50**

The July Sale of Rugs and Draperies has but two days to run. Special inducements have been provided to wind up this great Sale in a notable manner. No thrifty home-provider should fail to visit these Departments Monday or Tuesday.

Three-Piece Living Room Suites $27.50

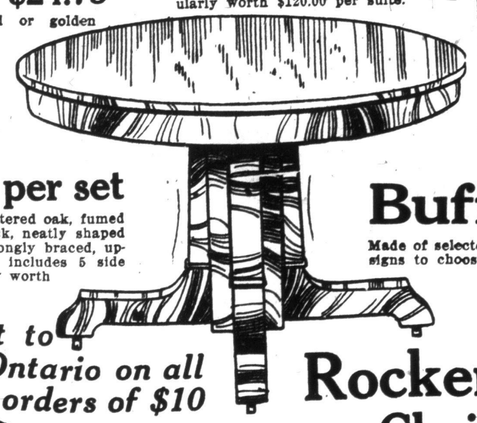
This handsome mission suite as illustrated, is in fumed oak, table has 26 x 42 in. top, with magazine section at each end, and deep drawer, and magazine shelf below; chair and rocker can be had with either pad or loose cushion seat, covered in high-grade verdure tapestry; 3 pieces, regularly worth $40.00. Special on Monday at **27.50**



Any of These Pieces may be Bought Separately if desired, as follows:
Table, $9.75.
Chair or Rocker, each $8.95.

Extension Tables $24.75

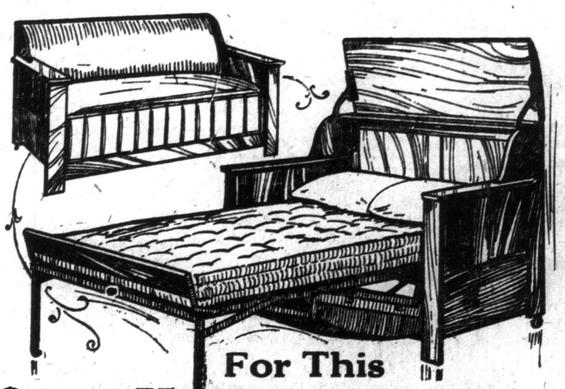
In choice quartered oak, fumed or golden finishes, three styles, 44 and 48-inch round tops, 6 and 8-foot extensions, heavy pedestal base, deep rim, easy running slides, well constructed and finished throughout. Regularly worth up to $36.00.



Diners $22.95 per set

An attractive design, made of quartered oak, fumed and golden finishes, with high back, neatly shaped top rail, box seat, shaped legs, strongly braced, upholstered in genuine leather; set includes 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair. Regularly worth $32.00 per set.

We Pay Freight to Any Station in Ontario on all orders of $10 or over.



For This $36.75 Divanette

This bed is made on the new system of triangular construction springs. Frames are in solid oak, golden or fumed finishes; has comfortably upholstered spring seat and pad back, covered in black or brown leatherette, fitted with separate helical hung bed spring, and all layer cotton felt mattress, making a splendid couch by day and a luxurious bed at night. Regularly worth $50.00. Special on Monday for **36.75**

Great Assemblage of Furniture for the Dining Room

9-Piece Suite $85.00—
A splendid design, in solid oak, Belgian grey finish, with genuine ebony inlay, consisting of fully equipped buffet with oxodized trimmings, glass door china cabinet, round table with five legs, 6-foot extension, 5 diners and arm chair to match, upholstered in Craftsman leather. Regularly worth $120.00 per suite.

Buffets $31.95

Made of selected quarter-cut oak, fumed and golden finishes, four designs to choose from, one as illustrated, others in massive colonial styles, all have best British bevel edge mirrors in back, case fitted with cutlery drawers, 1 lined, large double door cupboards, long linen drawer, wood trimmings; exceptionally well made and finished throughout. Regularly worth up to $49.00.

Rockers or Arm Chairs $10.95

This handsomely designed rocker can be had as arm chair if desired, as illustrated, has extra deep and comfortable spring seat, nicely shaped oval top, diamond tufted back, and softly padded arms, covered all over with choice of black or brown leatherette. Regularly worth $15. Special on Monday, each .. **10.95**

Adams

(The Adams Furniture Company, Limited)

CITY HALL SQUARE

No Extra Charge for Credit to August Furniture Sale Prices

MORE U. S. SOLDIERS WELCOMED ABROAD

A European Port, July 28. — Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked.

The American troops arrived by the same steamer whereon Krmit Roosevelt, his wife and child traveled. When tenders went alongside the vessel Friday the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted, "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "no" given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the general staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

Mollie King and Creighton Hale are working together in a new Pathe serial. It should be a great combination—both are young, both blonde and both full of that something which the French call verve and we call "pep."

CAUGHT A RED FOX IN CENTRE OF CITY

Unusual Discovery Made in University Campus by Knox College Engineer.

A reminder of bygone days, when the site of the city was covered with primeval forest, was brought to light the other day by the discovery by Mitchell Blyth, engineer of the new Knox College building, of a full-grown red fox roaming at large in the vicinity of the university campus. After much difficulty Mr. Blyth cornered the animal and captured it. It is now in custody awaiting a possible owner. Whether the animal came into the city from the neighboring woods for the purpose of visiting the haunts of its ancestors or has escaped from its owner is not known. It is in perfect health, and frequently displays fits of temper when a stranger approaches.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Land of Wheat.

Homeseekers' excursions to western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific, each Tuesday until October 31, inclusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Pathe has surrounded Mrs. Vernon Castle with players of acknowledged standing. Elliott Dexter, T. Wigney Percival, Frank Sheridan and Ethel Gray Terry are among them. And now Antonio Moreno has been signed and is playing opposite her.

Mr. Moreno is one of the best known of all screen leading men and as a Vitagraph star had a large following in appearance and talent he is all that the movie fan could ask.

Our New Address

131

Yonge St.

Directly Opposite Temperance Street

SCHEUER'S

One of the handsomest fronts in Toronto, and one of the most Complete Stocks of Fine Diamonds, Up-to-Date Jewelry and Watches. This describes Scheuer's New Store. Remember the Address, 131 Yonge Street: Say it this way—

One-Thirty-One Yonge

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa, 21st May, 1917

To the Editor,
Canadian Jewish Chronicle
516 St. Lawrence Blvd
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office and transmitted to the Governor-General for your information:

"During Passover entire Jewish population Jaffa expelled towards North, homes property sacked, population in flight robbed with connivance of Turkish authorities. Jews resisting pillaged hanged, thousands wandering helplessly on roads starving. Overcrowding of Colony increasing misery, disease. Masses young Jerusalem Jews deported northward destination unknown, forcible evacuation of colony imminent. British authorities favour constitution of special local committee gather funds for relief of Jewish population whose plight lamentable. Remit funds immediately to Professor Weizman, 67 Addison Road, London W. Special Committee care of General Headquarters Cairo. Signed, Jack Messeri, P. Pascal, Doctor Waitz Alexander."

Yours very truly,

(Signed)-W. H. WALKER

Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Palestine Relief Committee has in reply to this letter already opened its campaign to collect in Toronto $50,000.

REMEMBER

Palestine

DAY

TUESDAY

JULY 31

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Contributions will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged by the Committee through the Chairman, Ald. Louis M. Singer, 154 Simcoe Street, Tel. Ad. 919.

Volunteers for Palestine Day are invited to communicate with the organizer, Mrs. Fred Armstrong, at Campaign Headquarters, 43 and 45 King St. W., Telephone Main 3889.

DANCING Very Exclusive Patronage

PAVLOWA ACADEMY

Every Thursday and Saturday Evening

Electrically Cooled

BURDEN—MAUDE.

The marriage of Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Mr. Cyril Maude, the English actor, to Mr. Joseph Warren Burden, took place on Monday in Grace Church, New York, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. C. L. Slattery. The bride, who was escorted by her father's cousin, Mr. Victor Maude, wore a beige chiffon dress with white net collar and beige straw toque, trimmed with French flowers and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Sylvia H. Barclay, wore a grey georgette crepe gown with a violet hat and carried mauve orchids. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Chester G. Burden, was best man. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relations of both bride and groom being present.

Safe Home Treatment For Objectionable Hairs

(Boudoir Secrets).

The electric needle is not required for the removal of hair or fuzz, for with the use of plain delatone the most stubborn growth can be quickly banished. A paste is made with water and a little of the powder, then spread over the hairy surface. In about 2 minutes it is rubbed off and the skin washed. This simple treatment not only removes the hair, but leaves the skin free from blemish. Be sure you get genuine delatone.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. H. Smith left last week for Glendive, Montana, to visit her brother, whom she has not seen for twenty years.

EXCELLENT DANCE MUSIC AT PAVLOWA ACADEMY

Director Chas. Boyle Has Many New Orchestra Numbers.

One would naturally expect to see a falling off in dancing during the summer, but such has not been the case at Pavlowa Academy. Dancing there is almost as comfortable in July and August as in the later months. The building, being electricelly cooled, is greatly favored by Toronto's smart dancers.

Director Chas. Boyle has returned from several weeks' vacation, and has brought with him many new pieces. The rest has greatly benefited him, and he adds there will be more "snap" than ever to his orchestra.

Auto parties are very numerous at Pavlowa on Thursday and Saturday nights. After spending the early part of the evening in their cars they usually turn to the Cowan avenue academy and dance an hour or two before returning home. The large space in the rear of the building is well packed with cars on these nights, and the attendant in charge has a busy time parking them.

That popular, clever and dependable woman, Mrs. L. A. Gurnett, was the recipient of numberless congratulations recently on the news becoming public that her only son, Mr. Norman A. Gurnett, 1st Battalion, C.E.F. (which is in itself a distinction), had won the military cross.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mrs. Green and Miss Betty Green left on Friday on a motor trip to Swampscot, where they will spend several weeks.

Society---Conducted by Mrs. Edmund Phillips

Maj. A. C. Snively and Mrs. Snively have arrived in town from England, and are with Mr. and Mrs. Murray Alexander. Maj. Snively was wounded at Vimy Ridge.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Spragge have returned from a visit of some weeks to Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Gwyn in Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg, her son and daughter, are guests of Mr. Justice Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald in Vancouver. They will remain a week and have spent six weeks at Harricon Hot Springs.

* * *

Mrs. H. E. Beatty, McMaster avenue, and her two children, left on Wednesday for Minnicoginashene.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, who have been spending the week-end at the Royal Muskoka, are back in town.

* * *

Capt. Austin Boddy while the guest of Sir Walter Neville in London during his leave met with an accident when out riding. He is now in a nursing home in London, and on the way to complete recovery.

* * *

Mrs. Ewart Osborne has arrived in town from England and is with her sister, Mrs. Burton Holland.

* * *

Mr. Sydney Fitzgerald is in the Royal Naval Reserve and is an officer in a patrol boat between England and Ireland.

* * *

Capt. and Mrs. George Cassels have taken Mrs. Cambie's house in Sloane square, London, for the summer. Mr. J. K. Kerr is with her daughter.

* * *

Mr. Alan Leach, who has been valuation engineer of the Great Northern Railway has, at the request of the United States Government, been granted six months' leave of absence in order to become supervising engineer of Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, which is to accommodate 45,000 troops. Mr. Leach is the son of Mrs. H. Scott Leach, Poplar Plains road.

* * *

Miss Constance Bird, who has been visiting Mrs. Clarkson in Muskoka, is now the guest of Mrs. William Houston at Shanty Bay, Lake Simcoe.

* * *

Mrs. A. M. M. Piper and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweatman went over on Saturday to their cottage on the Island.

* * *

Mrs. Harold Parsons has left to spend the summer at Atlantic House, Scarboro Beach. Mrs. George Hagarty and Miss Gates, Hamilton, have left town to join her.

* * *

Mrs. Crombie, Ottawa, is the guest for a few days of Mr. W. D. Gwynne. Next week Mrs. Crombie and her daughter, Miss Crombie, intend leaving for St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea for a month's holiday. Miss Crombie will be the guest of Mrs. W. H. Rowley.

Mrs. Newcombe, wife of Captain Newcombe, H.M.C.S. Niobe, has returned to Halifax from a visit to Toronto.

Mrs. Harry Cockshutt and Mrs. H. W. Fitton were in town from Brantford last week.

A great many of the officers of the Bantams have been transferred to the Buffs.

Mrs. Frank McEachren has been visiting Witley Camp, England.

Mrs G. H. Muir, Master Douglas Muir, Miss Mabel Muir and Miss Gaffney have gone to New York on a visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. J. Wray have returned from a motor trip to St. Catharines, Buffalo and Rochester. They leave shortly for Muskoka, where they will remain for several weeks.

Captain Phillip Earnshaw, M.C., officer commanding headquarters signal corps, in France, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Earnshaw, Almonte, returned to Canada the end of the week, and arrived in Ottawa on two months' leave, after a service of two years overseas. Captain Earnshaw's marriage to Miss Marjorie Lake, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Lake, Kingston, will take place shortly in Kingston.

Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, Ottawa, was staying with Mrs. J. G. Hodgins while she was in town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Larsen are at the Windsor, Montreal, and are leaving shortly to spend the rest of the summer at Bar Harbor.

* * *

Mrs. J. Ernest Proctor has returned from England and is the guest of her father, Hon. Frederic Nicholls, St. George street.

* * *

Judge Harrison, Victoria, B.C., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John Colborne Coote, College Heights Apartments, 4 Oriole road.

* * *

Col. H. C. Osborne, A.A.G., who met with an accident at the gymkhana at Camp Borden, is recovering, and is staying with Mr. Horatio Boultbee, Crescent road.

* * *

Mrs. T. Anderson received a cable yesterday from Major T. Anderson announcing that he is second in command of the 75th Battalion. Mrs. Anderson and her mother, Mrs. Bethune, left for the Royal Muskoka on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Warren, Elm avenue, has returned to town from a visit to New Jersey and New York. Mrs. Cross, her mother, from Pensacola, Florida, is with her.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Ashworth, who has been at St. Andrew's, returns this week. Mrs. Ashworth remains till the end of the month.

* * *

Miss Norah Whitney leaves next week to join her niece and nephew at the Lake of Bays.

* * *

Mr. Scott Griffin went to Halifax to meet his mother and Mr. Harris, who arrived in a cruiser from England. Mrs. Griffin, has gone to Kirkfield.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Pettitt and Mrs. Lewis Rorke are spending the summer at Port Stanley.

* * *

Col. MacDonald, judge advocate-general, spent the week-end in town from Ottawa and gave a small motor party and dinner at the Village Inn at Oakville.

* * *

Mrs. Bradfield was in town from Niagara, and Mrs. Toddhunter returned with her to spend some weeks.

* * *

Mr. Gerald Holland, C.E.F., is spending a few days in St. Johns, Que., with his sister Mrs. Tom Keefer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fee Devine, who have been spending several weeks in town with Hon. T. W. and Mrs. McGarry, have returned to Ottawa.

* * *

Maj. E. H. Foster and Mrs. Foster have taken apartments at Hillside Hall, Halifax, N.S. for the summer.

* * *

Mr. Jack Munro of the 3rd Battalion C.E.F., ex-mayor of Haileybury, left town on Thursday for Haileybury, Cochrane, Timigami, etc., having been commissioned by the government to conduct a recruiting campaign in Northern Ontario.

* * *

Miss Catharine Welland Merritt, who was recently appointed to J. Unit of the military hospitals commission, has returned from Balfour to Vancouver.

* * *

Judge Galt and Master George Galt have left Winnipeg for a month's holiday in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. Ambrose Small has gone to Providence to give an address on "What Canadian Women Have Done in the War," to the women's patriotic association of that city.

* * *

Dr. T. H. Cotton, Wycliffe College, and Mrs. Cotton, who have been the guests of Mrs. S. T. Newton, in Victoria, for the week-end, have left for Vancouver, where Dr. Cotton will take charge of Christ Church for the summer.

* * *

Mr. T. J. Parsons and Miss Helen Parsons have left for their cottage at Presqu'eie Point. Mr. Parsons will join them later.

* * *

Mrs. W. Willison has arrived from England and is with her mother Mrs. Haskins.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. De Beuno Austin and their children left on Thursday to spend six weeks at the Village Inn, Oakville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hamblin, Master Hamblin, the Misses Irene Hamblin, Violet Robinson, Margery and Kathleen Hannah, Ida and Ruby Davis, and Miss Riddle have returned from Point au Baril, where they have been the guests of Mr. Frank Mosley, Parry Sound.

* * *

The Hon. the Premier and Lady Hearst are spending the week-end at Owen Sound, and will leave early in August for their country house.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan arrived on Thursday, having motored from Alabama, and went on to Barrie, where they intend to spend six weeks with Mrs. Ross Cameron.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Curry and Miss Irene Curry are spending the summer at the Queen's Royal, Niagara.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Morrison and their baby are leaving this week on a cruise as far as Demerara for Mr. Morrison's health.

* * *

Col. Wilfred E. Malone, Owen Sound, is now in command of the 208th Battalion in England.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Hearst is visiting Mrs. Jarvis in Owen Sound.

* * *

Captain Ross Cameron is sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be moved to the Granville Special Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate.

* * *

Mr. George Beardmore gave a dinner of fourteen covers at the Hunt Club on Thursday.

* * *

Dr. McMillan, Gerrard street, is in receipt of a cable from Col. Herbert Bruce offering him an appointment in the R. A. M. C., and he sails for France on August 4.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton are at the Fort Garry, Winnipeg.

* * *

Mrs. Redmond, wife of Judge Redmond, who has been visiting Mrs. Bradford at Virgil, and her sister, Mrs. Carman in St. Catharines, was in town on Thursday, and will leave next week for Saskatchewan to stay with her daughter.

* * *

Mr. Redfern Hollinshead has arrived in town from New York, and will spend the summer in Canada.

* * *

Mrs. Hodgins, Brunswick avenue, and her two nieces, have gone to Muskoka.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knowlton, Silver Birch avenue, have left on a trip down the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. F. T. Foy and her family, 332 Russell Hill road, left last week for the St. Lawrence, where they will spend the summer.

* * *

Lady White has taken a cottage at Brockville for the summer, where the Hon. Sir Thomas White will join her the week-ends.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Cawthra and Miss Grace Cawthra, with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra and Miss Isobel Cawthra have left for Swamspot, where they will spend the summer.

* * *

Col. A. Kelly Evans, accompanied by Mr. C. Whitehead, will be in town the end of the week. They will be with Mr. George Evans, Home House, Lyndhurst avenue. Col. Evans and Mr. Whitehead leave later on a fishing trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fane Sewell leave on Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleury at their country house, Eagle's Craig, Muskoka.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Algie announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Charles M. Short, Vancouver, B.C., the wedding will take place early in August.

* * *

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Sauriol of 89 Withrow avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Eva, to Mr. P. T. O'Gorman of Sudbury, the marriage to take place quietly about the middle of August.

MASSAGE

Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massages. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, Telephone North 645

ELKERTON—D'ESTERRE.

St. Paul's Church on Wednesday at 2 p.m. o'clock, was the scene of a quiet wedding, when Annie Kathleen, daughter of Mrs. Robert John D'Esterre, Charles street, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Robert John D'Esterre, Kandy, Ceylon, was married to Mr. Dr. Frank J. Elkerton of the Riverdale Base Hospital, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elkerton, Chamberlain, Sask. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Reginald Havelock D'Esterre, and wore her traveling gown of ivory silk jersey cloth and pale pink georgette crepe corsage with French hat of pale pink mohair, trimmed with blue. She also wore the groom's gift, a pearl bracelet and bouquet of sweetheart roses, and her mother's gift, a diamond lavaliere. She was attended by her sister, Miss Violet May D'Esterre, and the groom by Dr. Wallace H. Cunningham of the Western Hospital. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a silver flower pin, and the groomsman a pair of gold sleeve links. Dr. and Mrs. Elkerton left on a trip to the Thousand Islands, and on their return will live with the bride's mother until the groom leaves for overseas.

THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap.

The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROS., LIMITED TORONTO

SUPREMACY

That's what individuals, companies, nations strive for. Years ago we set out to attain first place for good laundry work—and our customers tell us that our service is positively the best in the city. If you have any doubt about it, send us a trial order. Investigate for yourself.

New Method Laundry

The Real White Way.

TELEPHONE MAIN 7486.

Not Merely Milk---There's Something More

You say "I get 18 pints of milk for one dollar," and perhaps that is the sum total of what you receive for your dollar.

Not so, however, if you buy milk from the Farmers' Dairy. For, remember, The Farmers' Dairy Milk comes from the finest farms in Ontario. It is handled in a modern, sunshine-flooded dairy. Is scientifically pasteurized and bottled by machinery.

The Farmers' Dairy milk is more than mere milk. It is a food—a safe food. It is a font of health and happiness. Drink this food yourself. Give it to your children. They will thrive on it.

Beneficial as it is, this food costs no more than ordinary milk. We are selling you food-value and safety at only

18 Tickets for $1

Fresh Creamery Butter, Made in Our Own Dairy---42c lb. Get it From Our Salesman or Phone Us.

THE FARMERS' DAIRY

Walmer Road and Bridgman Street

Phone Hill. 4400

She Couldn't Go Her Corns Wouldn't Let Her.

She remembered the agonies of the last dance. It kept her at home to coddle her touchy corns. She simply couldn't face the pain again.

How easy it would have been, what instant relief, if she had only known of Blue-jay. Other millions of men and women have found relief this way. Blue-jay stops pain instantly. And the miserable corn is gone, roots and all, in 48 hours.

New shoes—smart styles—have no terrors to Blue-jay users. These soothing plasters, inset with a medicinal wax have ended millions upon millions of corns.

Many tests conducted by experts show that the first application removes 91 per cent. Stubborn cases require a second or third treatment. Why wait longer? Why suffer?

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

Blue-jay Stops Pain—Ends Corns Instantly Quickly

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

GAS MASKS.

The use of poisonous gases in modern warfare has become so much the rule, since the practice was incepted by the Germans in April, 1915, that a gas mask is invariably a part of the equipment of the man at the front. The American gas mask is said to combine the best features of the German and English, and to be absolutely proof against gases for a period of 10 hours. The breath is drawn thru a mouth tube, passing thru a canister of chemicals which neutralize the gases. A clamp prevents the man from breathing thru the nose, so that all the inhaled air must pass thru the canister. Some of the trench masks are much simpler than this, notably one of the French types, which consists simply of a cloth saturated in chemicals drawn over the head, thru which the soldier breathes, either with nose or mouth at will.

A bootblack was puffing at the end of a cigar when a gentleman, thinking to have a little fun at the youth's expense, asked him if he always smoked cigars. "Oh, yes, sir, pretty often," answered the youth.

"What brand do you generally smoke?" asked the gentleman.

"Robinson Crusoe, sir," replied the bootblack. The gentleman pondered a while. "I never heard of that brand," he said.

"It's a name I've given 'em myself," said the youth. "You see, guvnor, old Crusoe was a castaway!"

SCIENTISTS ON THE SPEED OF WILD ANIMALS

Deer When Chased by Dogs Have Covered Seventy-Four Feet a Second.

The "speed of a gazelle," "fast as a horse," "fleet as a deer," "slow as an ox," are all familiar terms. But few know just how fast or fleet or slow these things are. An interesting computation made by scientists is designed to throw light on the matter.

One experimenter figures out that a riding horse covers forty inches while walking; at a dog-trot it covers eleven feet in a second. The two-minute-a-mile horse covers forty-four feet in a second.

The leisurely ox moves only two feet a second when hitched to a wagon, and about twenty inches when attached to a plough.

The elephant, which can pull more than six horses, moves over obout four feet six inches in a second, and running as rapidly as it can is said to be able to travel but eighteen feet in a second.

The lion is claimed to run faster than the swiftest hunting horse, which is from eighty feet to one hundred feet a second, according to the country thru which it is compelled to travel.

Tests differ greatly as to the speed of a hare. Some claim it can travel at the rate of sixty feet a second, while others claim it cannot travel more than half that distance.

The great variety of deer are all quite speedy, but in certain localities they can travel much more rapidly than in others. A roebuck has been known to cover seventy-four feet a second, when pursued by dogs.

The giraffe is said to pass over the ground at the rate of about fifty feet a second, while the kangaroo covers ten feet to fourteen feet a second.

The tortoise is much slower. One five inches in length covers but about half an inch in a second.

FIRST-GRADE SNAILS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

Paris Consumption of This Food Fifty Tons a Day.

Paris.—In France where there is a big demand for snails—the daily consumption in Paris alone occasionally reaches 50 tons—snail farms yield a handsome profit. As many as 500,000 "first quality" snails, the price of which in normal times averages $1.87 per thousand, can be reared on an acre of land. They need be fed only once a day, preferably in the evening, and tho extremely voracious, are by no means fastidious. After a fall of rain, which seems to sharpen their appetites, a bed of 100,000 will soon demolish a barrow load of cabbages. They are fed not only on green stuffs, but on wine dregs or bran soaked in wine, a diet which is supposed to impart a special flavor. Three centuries ago snails were more popular in England than they are now.

A life of pleasure cannot suport itself so long as one of business, and it is much more subject to satiety and disgust.

LABOR WINS SIGNAL VICTORY IN BRITAIN

Terms Granted in Ending Machinists' Strike, Greater Than Expected.

London.—Perhaps the greatest concession ever made to a labor union by the British Government has passed with slight public notice. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers (machinists), comprising most of the munition workers, has forced the government to recognize its right to strike. Further, the authorities have granted other union demands, which mark an epoch in the history of labor disputes.

Less than a month ago the munition makers in several of the greatest industrial centres walked out and for a time seriously threatened to embarrass not only the Lloyd George Government but the armies in the field. All efforts at settlement failed until the prime minister himself called the opposing factions together, and after listening to both sides promised the workers sweeping changes. These reforms were announced by Dr. Addison, minister of munitions, at a meeting of the Amalgamated Society. In concluding his speech, Dr. Addison said: "The signs are multiplying fast that the enemy's capacity for resistance is weakening. Our mastery is getting more pronounced, and with America's entry, with forbearance, resolution and a fair spirit our triumph is assured."

More and more the men who are directing Britain's war realize the value of America's entry, and in the settlement of this serious labor dispute the government was able to meet the workers' demands only thru knowledge that America's complete co-operation would make up for whatever headway had been lost in the settlement. Britain's commercial industries, those of lesser importance than the production of all kinds of munitions, will have to be robbed of skilled labor in order to supply the needs of the nation.

Concessions of Government.

After reviewing the demands made upon labor by the ministry of munitions, Dr. Addison outlined the government's plans for meeting the war needs. In the first place, with a view to obtaining the necessary skilled labor where national interest required it, it might be possible to extend the principle of dilution to particular classes of work or the work in particular shops.

Also it would be possible to declare certain classes of work—such as the manufacture of agricultural machinery—to be regarded as munition work. When it was proposed to make an order of that kind notice of the government's intention would be published widely in the newspapers and three weeks allowed for representations by trade unions.

This placing of an industry under the control of the munitions ministry is one of the most difficult tasks which the government faces, and it is one that undoubtedly will give trouble in America when the vast industries of the United States are transmuted from peace conditions to those of war. It means that men from similar industries must be moved into the new line of work with the consequent difficulties over variations of wage scales. Great Britain has agreed that any skilled workman upon being moved from an industry where the rates of wages are high into another where payment is lower will receive the same scale as existed in his first employment. On the other hand, if the payment in the work to which he is moved is higher than his first rate he would receive the higher.

Problems to Be Met.

If the United States organizes its industries along these lines for work and the selective draft proves successful in bringing out the best of skilled labor there is certain to be trouble over the movement of men from one point to another. Their families must be cared for during their absence, and the government must make allowances to meet this exigency. Such a move cannot be made without due notice. employers who are to lose a portion of their men must be given due notice and the men have to be instructed and allowed to discuss the matter with their trade union representatives.

From the labor viewpoint there is one great danger in diluting an industry of its skilled workmen. It is the possibility that at the end of the war the employer will continue with his short staff, throwing upon the lesser number of men the work that was formerly done by a full staff. To prevent such an occurrence the government has provided that where non-union labor is employed upon work which previously was done by union men, such non-union labor must be dispensed with at the end of the war under heavy penalities. It is in this new case, where commercial or private industries are diluted, that the government has recognized the right to strike and thus given the trade unions the power that they feared would be denied them.

GLORIOUS GRIMSBY

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

An Ideal Resort Near Home

Home Comforts in a Fine Hotel

"THE LAKEVIEW"

With a cuisine such as you'd expect at a much more expensive resort, the Lakeview caters to families of refinement and discrimination. A quiet, comfortable, "homey" hotel—in the heart of a beautiful group of pine trees, and with spacious verandahs overlooking Lake Ontario. Sixty-five splendid rooms, with electric lighting and all other conveniences. You'll enjoy a few weeks at the Lakeview.

How to Get to Grimsby.

Boat, radial and rail service ensure a minimum of loss of time for the business man who comes out to spend Sunday with his family. The boat service takes you to Grimsby in a little over two hours. Boat leaves Toronto early every week-day, with an extra boat every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Business men spending Sunday at the Beach can return to town by a special early-morning boat on Monday.

Rates and Information.

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

GRIMSBY BEACH
Limited

The Silver Tongued Orator of Minnesota, Charles A. Towne, Former United States Senator

Late Member of Congress from New York---Nominated for Vice-President Recommends Nuxated Iron to All Who Feel the Need of Renewed Energy

Says That Henceforth He Shall Not Be Without It.

N.Y.—Probably no remedy has ever met with such phenomenal success as has Nuxated Iron—Over 3,000,000 people annually are taking it in this country alone, to say nothing of the vast number who are using it in France, England, South America and other countries. It has been highly endorsed and used by Former United States Senators and Members of Congress; physicians who have been connected with well-known hospitals have prescribed and recommended it; Monseigneur Nannini, a prominent Catholic Clergyman, recommends it to all members of the Catholic Church; Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr of Chicago says it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician; Dr. N. H. Hornstine, for ten years connected with the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, says the administration of Nuxated Iron in a number of stubborn cases where other tonics had utterly failed only served to convince him absolutely of its remarkable and unusual power; Former First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States C. P. Grandfield strongly endorses and recommends it to the tens of thousands of civil service employes who know his name and signature. Sarah Bernhardt—"the Divine Sarah"—the world's most noted actress, has ordered a large quantity sent to the French soldiers to help give them strength, power and endurance.

Former United States Senator Wm. E. Mason says the results he obtained from its use in his own case were so beneficial that he feels it should be made known to every nervous, run-down man, woman and child. The famous "Cyclone" Davis, Member of the 64th United States Congress, says the effect of Nuxated Iron on him was almost magical, that after taking it nothing seemed to tire him out, no matter how strenuous it might be. Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago, and former House Surgeon Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, says Nuxated Iron has proven through his own tests of it to excel any preparation he has ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders.

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, says he has never before recommended any remedy to the public, but that in the case of Nuxated Iron he would feel he were remiss in his duty not to mention it. Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says that in his recent talks to physicians on the grave and serious consequences of iron deficiency in the blood of American women he has strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their weak, run-down, nervous, haggard-looking patients. Ty Cobb, the greatest baseball batter of all time, took it to help give him renewed energy and great staying power. No matter what anybody says, you could not, at this day, get such prominent men to endorse a remedy that has no value—doctors, lawyers, politicians, athletes—a great array.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician, who has studied both in this country and great European Medical Institutions, said: "Nuxated Iron is a wonderful remedy. Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak and run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases, and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, gripe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real, true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition, brought on by a lack of iron in the blood. Thousands of people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know it."

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next, take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which has been used by Former United States Senator Towne with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as in nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by G. Tambyln, Ltd., and all good druggists.

What Senator Towne Says

"As a member of Congress from New York, as a member of Congress and Senator from Minnesota, as participant in political campaigns and candidate for Vice-President, my nervous energy and reserve force were tremendously drawn upon. That I survived these trials and came into advanced middle life with the elasticity and strength of a boy is unquestionably due to the rigorous attention I have paid to the proper care of my body. Recently I have been taking Nuxated Iron and have found it of the greatest benefit as a tonic and regulative. Henceforth I shall not be without it. I am in a position to testify for the advantage of others to the remarkable and immediate helpfulness of this remedy, and I unhesitatingly recommend Nuxated Iron to all who feel the need of renewed energy and the regularity of bodily functions.

Minnesota's Man of Mark

Former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, graduated from the University of Michigan, twice elected member of the United States Congress, served in the United States Senate, nominated for Vice-President, takes Nuxated Iron; now recommends it to all who feel the need of renewed energy.

WHEN COTTON BALES BURN.

Firemen Always Dread That Type of Warehouse Conflagration.

A type of fire that the firemen dread a great deal is a blaze in a cotton warehouse. These fires generate an immense amount of dense suffocating smoke and because of this fact have to be fought almost exclusively from the outside of the building. The smoke is of too dangerous a character to allow the men to remain any length of time inside. Therefore the fire fighting has to be done entirely from the outside by pouring great streams of water thru the windows and doorways until it is finally "drowned out."

There is an added danger at fires of this type that is not generally known. The cotton bales are packed so closely in these buildings, with practically no space between them, and such an enormous amount of water must be used to extinguish the fire, that the cotton absorbs the water and begins to swell. And the "swelling" or expansion of the cotton has been sufficient in a number of cases to force out the walls of the building, causing the structure to tumble into the street and within a short time after the outbreak of the fire.

This was the case at a fire in a cotton warehouse in South Brooklyn several years ago. Within three-quarters of an hour after this fire started, altho it was in a substantial looking stone building the walls suddenly bulged out and crashed into the street, and a number of firemen working near by narrowly escaped being killed.—Charles T. Hill in St. Nicholas.

FOLLIES OF PLEASURE COMING TO STAR

Popular Burlesque Theatre Announces Bill for Opening Week of Season.

In announcing the engagement of Rube Bernstein's new 1918 "Follies of Pleasure" at the Star Theatre, Saturday matinee and night August 4, the management makes public the following facts concerning the production: "The Follies of Pleasure," of which Rube Bernstein is the author and proprietor, was staged by Victor Hyde, New York's well-known producer, and presented for the first time at the Olympic Theatre, New York, on June 28. It boasts scenery from the brush of Wash. Valentine and never before has a company traveling over the burlesque circuit provided its patrons with anything so costly and artistic. The costumes in themselves represent an outlay of a fortune.

Mr. Bernstein, himself, selected from thousands of applicants, the members of the chorus, and while beauty of face and figure were held the prime essential, he also examined each applicant as to her ability to sing and dance, the result being one of the most generally efficient choruses ever seen and heard in a musical revue. In keeping with the scenic and costume investiture is the cast. A company of prominent singers and comedians will be seen in the support of Clyde J. Bates, pronounced by press and public to be the funniest tramp comedian in burlesque today. Tom McKenna, Mae Mills, Violet Hilson and a dozen others of almost equal prominence in the theatrical world, besides the wonder chorus of California beauties, a score of men are chosen for their voices.

CHARLOTTE WORTH,
in "The Follies of Pleasure," at the Star Theatre.

Alexis Blood Purifier

Cures Pimples, Blotches, Old Blotches, Old Ulcers, Bad Legs, Eczema, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood. Pure roots and herbs in dry form. 25c per box in liquid form, 16-oz. bottle 50c. For sale at Alexis, 47 McCaul St. Main 3200.

Daily World Readers and Subscribers are advised that the following rates will be in effect on and after Wednesday, August 1st.

By special carrier delivery in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford:

$5.00 BY THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.
$2.60 FOR 6 MONTHS IN ADVANCE.
45 CENTS BY THE MONTH.

Delivery by mail to any postoffice or rural route (except Toronto) in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States:

$4.00 BY THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.
$2.00 FOR 6 MONTHS IN ADVANCE.
$1.00 FOR 3 MONTHS IN ADVANCE.
40 CENTS FOR ONE MONTH.

Single copies two cents everywhere.

Price lists showing the new rates are being mailed to all World newsdealers and subscription agents.

AMERICANS TRY GRENADE THROWING

United States Troops Now in France to Begin Training.

OFFICERS ARE SKILLED

Baseball at Home Adapts Soldiers to Modern Warfare.

American Training Camp in France.—The American troops here will extend the scope of their training on Monday by beginning to practise bomb and hand grenade throwing. The majority of the officers, including even some from the general staff, already have experimented successfully along this line, and with the aid of expert French assistants will be able to instruct the men.

From all appearances to date the Americans should be able to become speedily very proficient in this mode of warfare. The majority of the soldiers have played baseball more or less and naturally throw well. So far as the officers as a whole have pitted their skill against the trained and expert Frenchmen, they have easily outdistanced the French throwers and have shown quite as much accuracy in hurling at marks.

Two high officials of the United States war department arrived at the camp recently. They were taken immediately on an extended inspection of the camp by Major-Gen. Sibert.

Many See Manoeuvres.

Another large group of American officers left the camp to witness fighting demonstrations similar to those attended by Gen. Sibert recently. So many officers expressed a desire to see the manoeuvres that automobile trucks had to be requisitioned to transport them all.

The start was made at an early hour, and the officers expected to return to camp late. When all the officers have been initiated into the latest methods of fighting the demonstrations will be extended so that the troops can see them and practise them.

The chief medical officer of the American expeditionary forces made a round of the companies in camp nearest headquarters and gave each troop section a brief talk on general health conditions. He explained the dangers that confront all armies and urged the men to take precautions available for each individual soldier. The troops responded finely to his patriotic appeal to keep in good physical condition for the reputation of the American arms and promised faithfully not to drink unfiltered water and to live up to other health precautions.

Health Conditions Excellent.

Medical records thus far make it appear that the appeal has been anticipated by the majority of men, for health conditions are excellent. What little sickness prevails is limited almost exclusively to a few cases of measles and mumps contracted in the United States before departure and which spent their violence in the port of debarkation.

Every soldier already has been vaccinated against typhoid, and in addition each troop section is amply equipped with hypochlorite of calcium for filtering every drop of water used, so the danger from infection is minimum.

Likewise every man under 45 years has been vaccinated against smallpox and will be similarly protected against cholera should it ever make its appearance later in the trenches. The sanitation of the district has been constantly improved since the arrival of the troops, work in this direction being in the estimation of the medical chiefs, unexampled. The food is called excellent and field conditions so good that they could not well be better.

Take Over Hospital.

The American army has just completed the taking over of the French base hospital near here, which will be opened within a few days with the Johns Hopkins unit, comprising 30 physicians and surgeons, including a number of noted specialists, 250 attendants and 103 American nurses. The hospital has a capacity of a thousand beds and will be used exclusively for the American forces.

The medical arrangements are already so far advanced that each troop section has its local dispensary, with 12 beds and a field hospital, to which more serious cases can be transported in American ambulances, and finally a base hospital. Medical supply depots already have been established and are fully equipped with everything needed. Huge quantities of materials were landed with the troops. The French have turned over other large supplies, so that the base hospital and all subordinate institutions will be able constantly to maintain on hand a ten-days' supply, which will be replenished from the medical depot.

Weeping over lost opportunities is a mistake; the tears may prevent you from seeing others that are coming.

Thruout the tropical Orient the natives employ a substitute for tobacco consisting of a slice of arica-palm nut, wrapped in betel leaf, flavored with a fine lime made of native seashells and colored with carmine.

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started to Take "Fruit-a-tives."

524 Champlain St., Montreal.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Dizzy Spells, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

"A friend advised 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me." LOUIS LABRIE.

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

BRILLIANT CAREER BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Franklin H. Williams, Born in Toronto, Was An Accomplished Musician.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY

After Remarakble Successes Artist Went South Locating inCalifornia.

Toronto friends have learned with deep regret, during the past week, of the death of Franklin Williams in Los Angeles, California. Many of these have followed his musical career with great interest and pride, and have looked forward to the realization of the ambitions which held the late artist to his course.

It was in the tender years that the late Mr. Williams began the study of the violin, and but a short time elapsed before it was seen that in him lay genius. His ambitions were encouraged, his talents trained until as a boy prodigy he appeared in Toronto and other Canadian points in numerous recitals with the distinguished English organist, Arthur Blakely.

At the age of fifteen he went to New York, where he studied under Bendix and later with Arnold, con-

THE LATE FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS

certmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He then came under the tutelage of Hugo Riesenfeld, and again, in composition, with Lilienthal, the master theorist and composer. In 1909 Mr. Williams went to Vienna, and after one year of private tuition under Sevcik, teacher of Kubelik, Kocian, Ondricek, Marie Hall and others, he successfully passed very rigid examinations, thus entering upon the highest European course of violin instruction.

He won success not alone in Vienna, but in London, England, Sevcik himself traveling to the English capital to conduct at Mr. Williams' debut. This took place at the Queen's Hall, accompanied by Sir Henry Wood's Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra.

After a season's travel and recreation in Egypt, Mr. Williams returned to Vienna and thence to America.

Musical critics have spoken of the late artist thus (London "Musical Courier"):

Mr. Williams' performance of Vieuxtemp's Concerto in D minor with the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra was a masterly one, and introduced to the London public a young artist who is destined to take his place among the foremost violinists. Mr. Williams has a distinct individuality, but one like Kubelik's which immediately wins the confidence of the audience by his quiet dignity and perfect composure. Vienna "Neue Freie Presse"):

In the recent concert of the Royal and Imperial Conservatory, a distinguished violinist, Mr. Franklin Williams, was introduced to the Vienna public with tremendous acclamation.

(New York "Herald"):

Mr. Williams received an ovation after his sympathetic and beautiful rendering of Mendelssohn's Concerto. It is something to remember. (Concert of the New York Arion Orchestra. Richard Arnold, conductor).

A life of achievement, of brilliant successes, and one which invited opportunity has come suddenly to a close. Those who have been privileged in the past to know that life and to feel its inspiring influences will lose most. The world of art will miss the career of one who was destined to become foremost in his chosen profession.

The remains will be brought to Toronto for interment.

We might enjoy to their utmost many things that we now spoil by the selfish craze for possession. Why should the velvet lawn and strip of woodland cease to be a pleasure and become a source of jealousy and heartache because it is our neighbor's?

7000 Records Always in Stock

Columbia Grafonola "Note the Name"

12 Show Rooms All on Ground Floor

It is a pleasure to select and buy your Columbia Grafonolas and Records at the largest retail Columbia Store in Canada

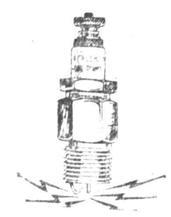
Toronto Grafonola Co.

59-61 Queen West Phone Ad. 3579

Opposite Teraulay.

Fairbanks-Morse Automobile Accessories

For Ford Cars



For Perfect Ignition Use

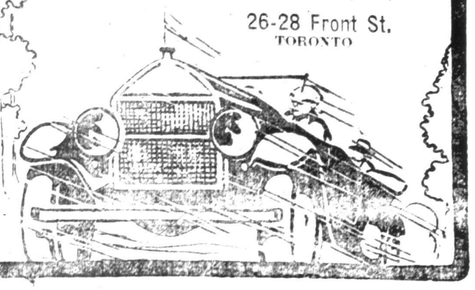
Bethlehem One-Point Spark Plugs.

Serviceable
Dependable
Economical

Price 60 Cents

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

26-28 Front St. TORONTO



SLEEP WELL

on a hot summer's night. Drink a glass of

ST. DAVID'S PORT WINE

before going to bed.

	5 Gal.	1 Doz. 1 Keg Rep. Qts.
Port, white label	$ 7.00	$4.00
Port, blue label	8.50	5.00
Port, red label	11.00	6.00

No sale less than 5 gal. keg or 12 [illegible]

[illegible] to get mail [illegible]

ST. DAVID'S WINE GROWERS' CO.

66 Atlantic Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone Parkdale 532

Strange Creatures Believed the Cause of Human Ills

Animals That Look Like Small Sharks and Dragons May Give Us Appendicitis, Cancer, Nervous Trouble and Many Other Serious Complications.

Long ago, before the microscope was invented, and at a period when nobody had yet imagined the existence of bacterial germs and other micro-organisms, a so-called "worm theory" of disease became rather widely accepted. Its advocates attributed all sorts of human maladies to worms of one kind or another.

Of course, such a notion could not find acceptance in these enlightened days. Nevertheless, investigators are beginning to believe that certain wormlike creatures, called "nematodes" are probably accountable for a good many diseases long regarded as mysterious.

Already in certain instances the suspicion against them has become certain knowledge. The "hookworm," which afflicts whole populations in the southern United States, is a nematode. The dreaded trichina, which costs nations hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, for the inspection of pork, is another.

If the average person were asked what class of animals was most numerous on the earth he would, without hesitation, reply, "Why insects, of course." But the fact is that insects, innumerable though they are, can be reckoned only as a relative few when compared with the nematodes. The top three inches of soil on an average ten-acre lot contains enough of the latter, if they were placed end to end in single file, to form a continuous procession reaching around the world.

There are hundreds of thousands of species of them. Some of them are several feet long, while others are so minute as to be barely visible to the naked eye. But whether big or little, their eggs are always microscopic, being comparable in size to such minute organisms as spores or fungi or the larger bacteria.

Like bacteria and fungus spores, they float about in the air. They exist about us in incalculable numbers wherever we go, carried by winds, shipped from place to place in vehicles of traffic, brushed up with the dusts of the street, and brought to our very tables on the fruits and green vegetables we eat.

Dr. N. A. Cobb, a scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture and the foremost living authority on this subject, says that nematodes are now suspected "with good show of reason" to be carriers of cancer. Their eggs are laid in such enormous numbers, and are distributed by such a multitude of agencies, that protection against the diseases which many of the nematode species undoubtedly cause, is one of the most important problems to be worked out by experts whose business it is to conserve the public health.

These creatures do not necessarily indicate their presence by anything that we can see. One contracts hookworm (a blood-sucking intestinal parasite) as one acquires typhoid, through an invisible agency.

The trichina is too tiny to be noticed by the eye, but anybody who eats underdone pork runs serious risk of being attacked by the frightful and often fatal disease which it causes.

A field of beets, onions or potatoes may become infested from invisible eggs or larvae planted with the seed.

Some of the nematodes assume very remarkable forms. One species, known as the "dragon," is so called because in appearance, though in miniature, it resembles the dragon of fable.

Another, the "shark," is a rapacious monster that preys on other nematodes. It gets its name from the rows of ferocious-looking, backward pointing teeth with which its formidable paws are armed.

The "double-digger" has a solid piece of armor on the front of its head, so shaped that it can be used for chopping. With this remarkable instrument the creature can chop both ways, down and up, thereby hooking its way through soil or through the tissues of the plants it attacks.

If it be asked "What are nematodes like?" it is possible only to reply that they do not resemble any other animals. It might be said that in a way they are wormlike, but this comparison is not properly descriptive.

Many of us have seen the little "vinegar eels" which are common in table vinegar. They are nematodes—hatched from microscopic eggs that have found their ways into the fluid from the air or by some other accidental means.

Any bit of soil or scrap of mud or debris from the bottom of a pond or stream will yield on examination in water with a hand lens an interesting view of small and slender animals which whip themselves about by contortions of their bodies. They are nematodes. Of such universal distribution are they that it is difficult to discover any place where they are not.

They are found in arid deserts. They are thawed out alive from the Antarctic ice, not far from the South Pole, by members of the Shackleton expedition. They occur at enormous depths in Alpine lakes and in the ocean. As parasites of birds, they float across continents and over high mountain ranges. As parasites of fishes, they traverse the seas.

One species is found in the vermiform appendix of man and is suspected by some scientists of being the cause of appendicitis. Another occurs as an adult only in the stomach. Yet another lives in the liver.

The eggs of nematodes, long after conversion into dust, readily revive when moistened and hatch out young. Their larvae, similarly mummified, have been restored to life after the lapse of a quarter of a century.

Nematodes bite, puncture, gnaw and suck, as do insects; but for such purposes they employ organs of a wholly different character. Their jaws (when they have them) are not arranged in pairs, like those of other kinds of animals. Usually they are three in number, working upon each other in triangular fashion, moved by powerful muscles, and not infrequently armed with ferocious-looking teeth.

In many species the mouth is provided with a sort of spear, projected therefrom for puncturing and supplemented by an internal mechanism that serves the purpose of a pump for sucking juices, or in some instances, blood. One may find in moist meadows and swamps, if one knows how to look for them, great numbers of scaly little monsters known to science as "iotas," which have spears exceptionally large and powerful. They are typical of the numerous nematode enemies of plants.

Indeed there is no longer the slightest doubt of the fact that many of the diseases of human beings are caused by nematodes, and it is a fair presumption that they are accountable for not a few serious maladies which hitherto have been a puzzle to physicians, defying treatment. When more has been ascertained about such parasitic species, and of the manner in which they operate, a new epoch in dealing with health problems will have dawned.

In fact, that problem has, to a great extent, been solved by a newly discovered internal antiseptic, which will exterminate nematodes throughout the alimentary canal—thousands of which are known to exist—ready to attack and create disease if for any reason the resistance of the body falls below normal. This wonderful new discovery has been registered under the name of Ham-Lax, and is now being introduced with wonderful effect for all diseases caused by germs.

Are any species of nematodes useful to man, directly or indirectly? Certainly not, so far as inquiry up to date has shown.

In one way, however, they are instructive. Their bodies are almost as transparent as if made of glass, and by study of them under high magnifying power, much may be learned about the processes relating to life in animals generally.

Thus, for example, if a ripe egg be taken from the body of a nematode and placed in a drop of water, beneath a high power microscope, the watcher will have an opportunity to observe one of the most impressive of imaginable phenomena—the development of a young animal from the single cell with which it starts.

The cell splits into two cells, these into four, these again into eight, and so on, the process of multiplication building up organ after organ until the creature is complete and ready to begin the battle for existence. It is in exactly the same way that a human baby grows.

Nothing has been found in the history of therapeutics which will act as a specific for Catarrh, Appendicitis, Stomach, Kidney, Liver, Intestinal or Female Disorders as well as Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray.

The Only Method of Combating These Evils Has Been Found in

Ham-Lax Internal Antiseptic Tonic and Ham-Ray, a Powerful Electric Device

Ham-Ray is capable of millions of oscillations per second. This machine is so compact that it can be carried in an overcoat pocket, yet it is so powerful that it will generate millions of volts off the ordinary electric lamp socket. This machine is also made to generate its own power, so that no other electric current is required. It is very convenient for those who live in the country or where no lighting current is convenient, and will produce equally as good results. A staff of experts demonstrating and explaining Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray can be consulted without expense at our offices, 16 King W., from 10 till 12 and 2 to 4. A mail order department has been installed for the benefit of those living at a distance and unable to attend the special demonstrations. All inquiries of those interested will be promptly answered.

Physicians Will Find the Ham-Ray Machine an Essentiality

On account of the exceeding light weight and the fact that it can be carried in an overcoat pocket, all Medical Men become enthusiastic the first time they use it. We unconditionally guarantee it to give immediate relief for any of the following diseases:

Catarrh	Boils	Grippe
Rheumatism	Brain Fag	Hay Fever
Dyspepsia	Bronchitis	Headaches
Kidney Pains	Colitis	Hemorrhoids
Congested Liver	Constipation	Infantile Paralysis
Paralysis	Cystitis	Insomnia
Abscess	Earache	Laryngitis
Pimples	Catarrhal Deafness	Leucorrhea
Adhesions	Eczema	Lumbago
Alcoholism	Eye Diseases	Moles
Anemia	Goitre	Birth Marks
Failing Hair	Gout	Nasal Catarrh
Appendicitis	Varicose Ulcers	Neuresthenia
Arterio Sclerosis	Grey Hair	Neuritis
Asthma	Atrophy of the Optic Nerve	Prostatic Diseases
Granulated Eyelids		Pyrohhea

Our 32-page booklet, one for physicians and one for the laity, fully describing how to treat and permanently relieve any of the above mentioned complaints, will shortly be ready for distribution free of charge. If you are interested and desire a full explanation of why and how HAM-LAX and HAM-RAY are guaranteed to give immediate results, call at 16 King West from 10 till 12 and 2 to 4 and you will be more than delighted.

AMERICANS RUSH TO CHANGE NAMES

Mr. German Becomes "Germain"; Pfingsthorn Just Plain Thorn.

HUN NAMES ABHORRED

Schjott Becomes Just Scott, but as for the Surname Wojciechowski!

New York.—The desire of Americans to escape an embarrassment they feel is now thrust upon them by a family name of German origin is strikingly revealed in application being made daily to the courts for leave to discard old names for new. Records in the county clerk's office in Brooklyn disclose that more thn 100 changes of name have been authorized in that borough since April 6, the day that congress declared the existence of a state of war by act of Germany.

Bernard Hermann German told Justice Kelby that "he does not desire to bear a name which identifies him with the enemies of the United States." He asked permission to insert an "I" in his name, was granted it and is now "Germain."

Adolph Glahn Pfingsthorn, native born, also made an ingenius change. This took place a few weeks before April 6. The name Pfingsthorn," he told Justice Kapper, "makes it difficult to obtain employment." He therefore "wants to be known by a name in more common use in this country." So he lopped off the "Pfings-" and will sign himself "Adolph G. P. Thorn" hereafter.

This Man Scared to Vote.

But before going further the story must be told of Frank, Rose, Philip, Mary and little Charlie Woj—Wojcie—Wojciechowski! Justice demanded that the war be purged of all responsibility for this name or the desire of the Woj—Wojcie—to get rid of it. Frank informed Judge Hylan that, altho a citizen, he never voted, "for when your petitioner's brother Philip voted some eight or nine years ago he was subject to so much embarrassment and ridicule by the polling clerks because of the spelling and pronunciation of his name that your petitioner and his brother thereafter remained away from the polls."

Judge Hylan right gladly freed the little group and now it bears the delightfully simple and exceedingly dignified name of Woods.

Marc Robert Weil is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Alsace-Lorraine of French parents. He travels in Canada for a French commercial house. His employer, said Weil, asked him to drop his family name, as it was German and "one not suited for business dealings with British and French subjects." It's just "Marc Robert" now.

Frederick Meyer, [illegible] company, thought the name "Meyer" would expose him to insult. He bears the euphonious name of "Allton" instead. Harold Zeltmacher thought his name was hurting his steamship business. His friends will hereafter know him as Harold C. James.

While Mrs. Tillie von Truszenski made no mention of the war, she imparted to Judge Hylan that both she and her children, John and Vera, have suffered "great mental anguish until the same had been unendurable," all because of the name. Truend is the new name.

"Fritz" Doesn't Go in the Navy.

Then there's Edward G. Fritz, Jr., of the Naval Reserve. He secured permission to assume his mother's maiden name of Ambler because Fritz "is a source of embarrassement and a hindrance to him in the performance of his duties (pay clerk) in the naval service of the United States." He felt his name would "prevent him obtaining civilian employment after the war."

Joseph Steinberger, 66, president of the General Insulator Company, born in Hungary, but a citizen, "is American in thought and feeling, and desires to be in name also." Steinberger in English is Rockhill, and that is the new name he has taken. Abraham Fischlowitz, college man, chairman of a local school board will in the future be Abraham Fischlowitz" in Polish merely means "son of." Besides, he added, his present name "gives the impression that he is a foreigner, and some people by reason thereof have doubted your petitioner's wholehearted patriotism and Americanism."

Of course there are others, such as twenty-one years old Elsie Moeser, sales lady. Once Gaby E. May, dancing instructor, she has now made that her legal name. Schjott! Judge Hylan changed it—Jens Theodore N. Scott-Schjott came here from Denmark.

GUILTY OF MURDER IS JOSEPH COHEN

Graff Guilty of Manslaughter in Poultry King Case of New York.

New York, July 28. — A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned by a jury here last night against Josepr Cohen, on trial with David Jacobs, Jacob Cohen and Abraham Graff, for joint complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, a poultry dealer, who was killed by gunmen in West Washington market, November 24, 1914. Graff was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, Jacob Cohen and Jacobs were acquitted.

Jacob Cohen is the third man to be convicted of first degree murder in the case. Frank Ferrarra, driver of the murder car, and Giuseppi Arichiella, a gunman, are waiting execution in the death house.

Business rivalry was the motive which led to the killing of Baff, known as the "poultry king" and a bitter enemy of the so-called "poultry trust."

Within the next two months the Pennsylvania Railroad expects to have more than 200 women working as train despatchers, operators and station agents at important stations along its main line.

It is reported from Rome that the [illegible] the Belgians are the recipient of the Golden Rose, the greatest pontifical honor annually bestowed upon some most worthy individual.

RED CROSS RECEIPTS

Brig.-Gen. James Mason, honorary treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $11,696.91:

A. M. R., Toronto	$1.60
Albion Branch C.R.C.S.	400.00
Ansley, Mrs., St. Catharines	5.00
Anton Houson, Norva, Neb., U.S.A.	5.00
Bull River Red Cross Aux.	100.00
Burton, Miss N. G., North street, City	5.00
Bowmanville Girls' Pat. Soc.	25.00
Brent, Miss E., Scarboro Jct.	15.00
Bulkley Valley and Dist. Branch, Telkwa, B.C.	83.55
Belan, P., Cache Bay, Ont.	2.50
Bath Branch C.R.C.S.	100.00
Connelly, Mrs. E. J., Banff, Alta.	2.00
Chippewa Red Cross Aux.	5.00
Cordova Mines, Ltd	8.50
Customs Officers Port of Niagara Falls, Ont.	100.00
Chinguacousy Red Cross Society, Division 7, Brampton	70.60
Congregational Church, Paris, Ont.	5.00
Cowichan Branch C.R.C.S., Vancouver Island, B.C.	400.00
Crane Lake Wapashoe Pat. Assoc., Piapot, Sask.	500.00
Dept. of Agriculture, Ladies of, Fredericton, N.B.	5.00
Dongola, Ont., people of	15.50
Dufferin Co., Orangeville, Ont.	125.00
Dungwall, R. L., Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Fraser, Miss Esther, Keewatin, Ont.	5.00
Fredericton, N.B., public of and district	150.00
Goderich Branch C.R.C.S.	200.00
Guelph Branch C.R.C.S.	200.00
Hillsburg Branch C.R.C.S.	25.00
I.O.D.E., Ahmeek Chapter, Goderich, Ont.	5.00
I.O.D.E., Yukon Chapter, Whitehorse, Y.T.	167.00
I.O.D.E., Sir John Graves Chap., Simcoe, Ont.	270.00
I.O.D.E., Col. Kirby Chap., Bridgeburg, Ont.	15.00
I.O.D.E., Leamington Chap.	100.00
Knox Church Guild, Harriston, Ont.	25.00
Keewatin Branch C.R.C.S.	155.00
McNeill, Alex., Wiarton, Ont.	32.00
Mountford, Mrs., Chippewa, Ont.	5.00
Mansfield Women's Pat. League	9.00
Nakusp Branch C.R.C.S.	25.00
Newburgh Branch C.R.C.S.	100.00
Newcastle, Ont., Women's Pat. League	15.00
Rainsay, Wm., Toronto	241.12
Sault Ste. Marie Branch [illegible]	[illegible]
Special War proceeds of special, Maple Leaf L.T.B.A.	25.00
Saskatchewan Branch C.R.C.S.	Trans. 1
C.S., Regina, Sask.	5000.00
Smith, Miss Larratt, Toronto	5.00
Sudbury Branch C.R.C.S.	25.00
Smith, Mrs. K., Eugenia Falls, Ont.	1.50
Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, Ont.	5.00
Tugwell, Miss S. K., Stella, Ont.	12.00
Thomson, Mrs., Ossington ave., Toronto	1.25
Tottenham Branch, C.R.C.S.	200.00
Victoria, B.C., and District Branch	340.21
Women's Inst., Attercliffe, Ont.	30.00
Women's Inst., Boston, Wilsonville, Ont.	10.00
Winona, Ont., Girls of the National Service Camp	100.00
Women's Inst., Gordon Lake, Ont.	17.00
Women's Inst., West Hill, Ont.	17.00
Women's Inst., Maple, Paurel P.O., Ont.	30.00
Women's Inst., Speedside, Rockwood, Ont.	22.00
Supplies	1432.63

A memorial to Betsy Ross, maker of the first United States flag, has been erected in one of the public parks in San Francisco.

Night work for women in factories and laundries in Wisconsin is prohibited by recent order of the state industrial commission.

The Massachusetts W.C.T.U. has suggested the appointment of women to aid in police work in towns where army training camps are established.

Lorain, O., is to have women mail carriers.

Cocoanut Oil Fine For Washing Hair

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

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

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

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

CONCRETE

Forms the "high" road to national prosperity.

Before we can take our rightful place among the nations, we must eliminate road inefficiency and road waste. Canada has been a long time awakening to this great fact; but with the full realization will come prompt action. Now that the campaign for better highways has commenced, we may look for rapid progress. What is needed first of all is more widespread appreciation of all that concrete means, and to accomplish that, we offer, free to all, our books which prove the complete superiority of

PERMANENT HIGHWAYS OF CONCRETE

Concrete has *all* the advantages: No mud, ruts, holes or dust. Easy to haul on—smoothest to ride on. Durable, economical, always ready for use.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED
29 HERALD BUILDING - - MONTREAL

OVERTIME VICTORY FOR WYCHWOODS

Defeat Moose in First Game of Western City League.

Wychwood met Moose at Willowvale in the 2 o'clock game, with Myles and Hardman opposing each other. Wychwood counted one in the second on Glynn's fielder's choice, a bad throw to second and a passed ball. Moose counted two on doubles by Irvine and Man and Hardman's single and added one in the third on Marslake's double and two errors. Moose tallied one in the fourth, but Wychwood came back with one in the third and three in the fourth. But then poor support was accorded Hardman and Wychwood took the lead. Moose counted one in the sixth and they had the lead. Wychwood finally won out by scoring two in the eighth after one of the best games of the season, tho Williamson saved the game by a grand catch. The score:

Wychwood—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
W. Mumford, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	2
Evis, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4	1
S. Mumford, s.s.	4	0	0	1	5	1
Tait, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Garner, c.	4	1	2	9	1	1
Glynn, l.f.	4	1	0	2	1	0
Gracey, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Williamson, c.f.	2	1	2	1	0	1
Myles, p.	3	1	1	0	3	1
*Kenney	1	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	7	10	24	16	7

*Batted for Gracey in 7th.

Moose—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Marslake, 2b.	4	1	2	2	5	0	
Biddell, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Peer, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Irvine, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4	0	
Mann, 1b, r.f.	4	2	1	7	0	2	
Dillon, r.f., c.	1	0	1	7	2	1	
Hardman, p.	2	1	1	1	0	0	
Shea, s.s.	3	0	1	2	1	3	
Savelle, c.	1	0	0	3	5	2	
Harper, 1b.	2	0	1	2	0	0	
*Clarke, l.f.	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Totals	29	5	9	24	17	8	

*Batted for Peer in 7th.

	R.	H.	E.
Wychwood ... 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 2—7	10	7	
Moose ... 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 0—5	9	7	

Batteries—Myles and Garner; Hardman, Savelle and Dillon.

Summary: Two-base hits—Irvine, Mann, Marslake. Sacrifice hits—Biddell, Dillon (2), Stolen bases—W. Mumford, Evis, Garner, Kenny. Double play—C. Glynn to Garner. Struck out—by Myles, 7; by Hardman, 8. Bases on balls—off Myles, 1; Hardman 0. Time of game, 2.05. Hit by pitcher—Dillon. Umpire—Dooney Hardy.

BARNES BROS. WIN A.Y.C. SKIFF RACE

The Alexandra Yacht Club races in the 14-foot dinghy and 16-foot skiff classes, held on Saturday afternoon, under ideal sailing conditions, resulted as follows:

Sixteen-Foot Skiff.

1. Barnes Bros, A.Y.C.
2. F. Ward, W.I.A.
3. J. Gordon, A.Y.C.
4. J. Orange, N.Y.C.
5. F. Taylor, N.Y.C.
6. T. Tomlin, A.Y.C.

Fourteen-Foot Dinghy.

1. J. Alexander, N.Y.C.
2. A. Caldwell, T.C.C.
3. W. Baker, W.I.A.
4. T. Turral, N.Y.C.
5. Art Turrell, N.Y.C.
6. W. Archer, W.I.A.
7. R. Thompson, N.Y.C.
8. J. Filby, W.I.A.
9. A. Knight, W.I.A.
10. H. Wilkinson, A.Y.C.
11. Jos. Douglas, W.I.A.
12. Jas. Roly, W.I.A.

Fairbanks-Morse Automobile Accessories

Combine all
Wants for all
Cars.
Reasonable prices.
Prompt service.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
26-28 Front St.
TORONTO

PLAY SEMI-FINALS IN ROBERTSON CUP

(Continued from Page 1).

right, which hit the upright and went into the net. Old Country 4, 48th 0.

Just before the finish Lobban scored another for Old Country, who ran out easy winners by 5 to 0.

SECOND GAME.

The second game in the Robertson Charity Cup senior semi-final between Ulster United and Wychwood-Lancashire took place today. The Ulster boys were considerably strengthened by the inclusion of Wilson, late of Diamond E's and McConnachie from Winnipeg Celtic.

The latter player has come east with a great reputation, being one of the most prolific goal scorers from the west. Wychwood at the last moment were somewhat weakened by the absence of A. MacDonald, who was taken ill in the dressing room whilst stripping. Sullivan is taking his place. A good crowd was present when Referee Banks lined up the players as follows:

Wychwood—Stevens, Hunt, Sullivan, George, Turney, Hampton, G. MacDonald, Thomas, Baillie, Taylor, Walker.

Ulster—Williams, Wilson, Purdie, Allen, Cardy, Adgey, W. Forsythe, Long, McConnachie, G. Forsythe, Reid.

Referee—Sid Banks.

Ulster wore a crepe band, out of sympathy for the death of R. Magill, who managed the club prior to the war, and whose death on the European battlefield was today announced.

First Half.

The Irishmen won the toss and McConachie set the ball rolling. Both sides attacked in turn. Woods almost scored from a fumble by Williams. Purdie relieved the situation with a strong kick. The Irishmen now made tracks for goal and G. Forsythe and McConachie put in some good work. Cardy was brought down heavily by Turney. From the resulting foul kick the ball went behind.

Walker put in a splendid run and passed over to MacDonald, who returned the ball, and Walker scored a good goal, giving Williams no chance. The game has become very fast and some excellent combination is being witnessed. McDonald was pulled up for offside when in a dangerous position. Cardy is again the star artist. His splendid head and footwork are a feature of the game. Walker went away on the left and passed to Baillie, who sent in a fast, low shot just wide of its mark.

Shortly after this Wilson cleared cleverly midst a host of attackers. Reid and Forsythe went down the length of the field together, but Hunt cleared. Williams twice cleared at the expense of corner kicks. Allen and Hampton came together and the latter had to retire for repairs. The effect of the hot weather on the players was noticeable. The pace of the game slackened considerably. Reid broke away on the left and racing the length of the field centred beautifuly. McConnachie, who could have trapped the ball, generously let it go to Long, who scored at close range, thus leveling up the score.

Hampton returned on the field after having been out of the game for ten minutes. The combination of Reid, Forsythe and McConnachie was very pretty to watch. They frquently beat all opponents. Half-time arrived with each team having scored once.

Second Half.

When the game was resumed the weather had become tropically hot, the slight breeze having almost died out. Ulster were early aggressive, Hunt clearing cleverly from McConnachie. Taylor spoilt a good chance by playing offside. A similar incident occurred a minute later when McConnachie was pulled up for offside. Just after this the same player tested Stevens with a great shot. Baillie was fouled by Cardy but nothing came from the free kick. Leslie Adgey put in a long shot which Stevens saved. The game was temporarily stopped when Hunt collided with Forsythe. Leslie Adgey is putting in some great work and is showing a welcome return to form. The defence of the Woods is excellent, Hunt and Stevens saving the situation frequently. Adgey passed to Reid after beating two opponents but the latter's centre went wide. After a period of play in the Woods' area, Baillie got away and passed to Taylor whose final shot went behind.

Taylor again kicked wildly in front of the Irishmen's goal. From a throwin, Turney centred nicely to Baillie, the ball going to MacDonald, whose kick sailed over the bar. At the other end Stevens saved magnificently from G. Forsythe, and once more justified the good opinion formed of him this season.

Good work between Walker and Taylor resulted in Taylor centring and Williams saving. From the rebound Baillie obtained possession and hooked the ball over the head of Williams, giving the Woods the lead once more. Ulster made immediate tracks for goal, and Long kicked past the goal. Shortly after this Walker was brought down in the penalty area by Cardy, and Hunt scored from the penalty kick. The play of the Irishmen was marked by individualism, which on many occasions robbed them of goals. Collectively they are a better aggregation than their opponents, their play having been superior thruout the game, but the Woods have taken better advantage of their opportunities.

When time was called Wychwood ran out winners of a good game by three goals to one, and were somewhat lucky to do so. For the winners, Stevens in goal, Hunt, Sullivan and Turney in the defence, Baillie, Taylor and Walker in the forwards were the pick. For Ulster, Williams in goal, Cardy and Adgey in the defence played good games. The play of the forwards was good thruout. Reid, Forsythe and McConnachie being prominent. Sid Banks refereed a good game.

Maisonneuve Results

Maisonneuve Race Track, July 28.—The races here today resulted as follows:

1. Regards, 115 (McCloskey), $11.40, $4.40, $2.60.
2. Miss Fielder, 113 (Gaugel), $3.80, $2.50.
3. Massenet, 110 (Nolan), $2.60.

Time, 1.24. Henry Walbank and Sir Raymond also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $350, for 3-year-olds and up, about 6½ furlongs:
1. First Rays, 107 (Nolan), $11.60, $8, $4.40.
2. Kestrel, 105 (Gross), $2.60, $3.
3. Amazonian, 105 (Gaugel), $6.60.

Time 1.20 4-5. Joe's Sister, Melos, Debris, Miss Represent and Dove also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $350, three years and up; six and one-half furlongs:
1. Servia, 115 (Dentle), $7.00, $4.20, $3.90.
2. Bulge, 116 (Dodd), $3.90, $3.40.
3. Lord Wells, 115 (Lowe), $6.00.

Time, 1.25 1-5. Ancestor, Felina, Gift, Muy Buena and Cherry Bells also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, three-year-olds and up, about 5 furlongs:
1. Sallie Oday, 106 (Hinphy), $4, $2.80, $2.20.
2. Devillry, 106 (Gaugel), $4.20, $2.40.
3. Wand, 104 (Nolan), $2.60.

Time, 59 1-5. Ellen Smyth also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $350, for all ages, about five furlongs:
1. Calcurn, 115 (Hinphy), $4.90, $3.60, $2.80.
2. Wavering, 113 (Gross), $9.50, $3.60.
3. Little Nephew, 115 (Lowe), $2.80.

Time, 1.00 3-5. Belle C., Brown Baby, Ethel Welles and Ridgeland also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $350, for three-year-olds and up, about 5 furlongs:
1. Moller, 116 (Taylor), $4.70, $2.60, $2.20.
2. King Stalwart, 116 (Grand), $2.70, $2.20.
3. Snip, 116 (Chappelle), $2.20.

Time, 1.00 2-5. Daisy Stevens and Lofty Heywood also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $350, for three-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Gano, 117 (McClouskey), $4.90, $2.70, $2.60.
2. Cliff Stream, 117 (Gaugel), $2.70, $2.70.
3. Passion, 111 (Dennler), $3.30.

Time, 1.48. Lyndora, London Girl and Loveday also ran.

A HALF HOUR'S JOB LIKE BIG DAY'S WORK

Blacksmith Says Least Little Work Would Completely Exhaust Him.

HEALTH WAS RUNDOWN

Full of New Life and Energy Since Taking Tanlac—His Work Now Easy.

"Yes, sir, it's a fact, before I began taking this Tanlac a half hour job would tire me as much as a whole day's work does now," said Jesse H. Whitlow, owner and operator of a blacksmith shop at 1843 Dundas street, in a conversation with a Tanlac representative a few days ago. Mr. Whitlow is a member of Glendale Lodge of the Order of Oddfellows and is well known, especially in West Toronto, where he has lived for the past several years.

"I don't know exactly what was the matter with me," he continued, "but I reckon it was just a general run-down condition, as I felt tired and worn out all the time and had no energy at all. I couldn't rest well at night and would get up in the mornings feeling 'all in,' and it would almost make me sick to think of having to go to work. I just felt like staying at home, and every bit of work I did was more mechanical than anything else. I was all out of sorts, didn't feel like speaking to anybody. I had been in this shape for about a year, and although I tried many different kinds of medicines I kept getting worse. I had actually gotten to the point where the least little work would exhaust my strength and make me so weak I would almost collapse.

"Well, I didn't know anything about Tanlac, but I saw it recommended so highly I decided to try it, and it has acted with me just like others say it did with them. Before I finished my first bottle I began to straighten right up. That tired, worn-out feeling began to leave me and I commenced to feel stronger and better. I am just now on my second bottle of Tanlac, and can say for a fact it has helped me wonderfully already. I rest well every night and get up in the mornings rested and ready for my work. The medicine has given me a feeling of vim and vigor that I haven't had before, and I can stand more work without getting tired and exhausted like I did. My work is a pleasure now, in place of a drudge and burden as it was; and although I have put in a hard day's work today, I don't feel it at all. Tanlac has already convinced me what it will do for people in the condition I was. In my opinion there's no other medicine like it, and I can recommend it for what it has done and is still doing for me."

There are thousands of people who complain of being nervous and run down. They are not sick exactly, but feel tired out and good for nothing most of the time. They simply need something to build them up and throw off the symptoms of this weakened, debilitated condition.

The system, besides being purified by Tanlac, is toned up and invigorated, as the medicine, aside from assisting the blood, reinvigorates the constitution, overcoming as it seems to quickly do, nervousness, indigestion, non-assimilation of the food, headache, backache, kidney complaints, general debility, and many other ailments that are so common to the thousands of half-sick, depressed men and women.

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

BASEBALL RECORDS

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	57	36	.613
Providence	57	38	.600
Baltimore	53	41	.564
Toronto	53	42	.558
Rochester	47	48	.495
Buffalo	41	57	.418
Richmond	36	57	.387
Montreal	34	59	.366

—Saturday Scores—

Toronto	4-2	Buffalo	0-5
Providence	6-3	Richmond	2-1
Baltimore	9-6	Newark	1-0
Rochester	13-3	Montreal	11-2

—Sunday Games—

Rochester at Montreal.
Baltimore at Newark (2 and 4 p.m.).
Richmond at Providence (2 and 4 p.m.).

—Monday Games—

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

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	54	29	.651
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Philadelphia	43	39	.524
Chicago	46	47	.495
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	36	50	.419
Pittsburg	30	61	.330

—Saturday Scores—

Philadelphia	6	Cincinnati	3
Brooklyn	6-4	Pittsburg	2-2
Chicago	6	New York	5
St. Louis	5	Boston	4

—Sunday Games—

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

—Monday Games—

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

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	61	35	.635
Boston	57	35	.620
Cleveland	51	46	.526
Detroit	50	45	.526
New York	47	45	.511
Washington	39	54	.419
Philadelphia	34	55	.382
St. Louis	36	60	.375

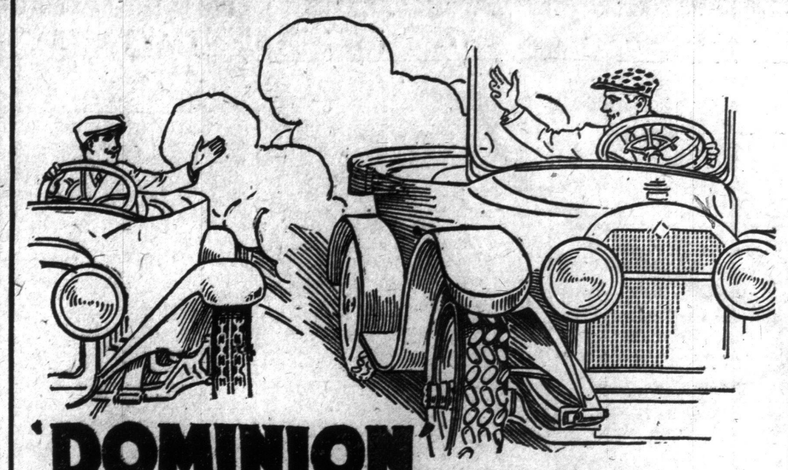
—Saturday Scores—

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

—No Sunday game scheduled—

—Monday Games—

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



'DOMINION' BOOSTERS

¶ On the light "runabout" and on the massive Limousine, DOMINION TIRES are giving a service that is a pleasurable economy.

¶ Whether you choose Dominion "NOBBY TREADS", or the less expensive Dominion "CHAIN TREADS", you get tires that have proved their worth by the road test—the smoother-riding test—the puncture-proof test—the more mileage test.

¶ And after all, it's the road test, that proves the economy of any tire.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

28 Branches Throughout Canada

89

GRAND PITCHING BY ALEX GRAHAM

Gives Wellingtons Four Hits and Scores Shut-out in City Amateur.

Alex. Graham twirled air-tight ball and the St. Mary's shut out the Wellingtons 4 to 0 in the first game of the City Amateur League on the Don Flats. The Iron Dukes tried out Keane, a new twirler from the amateur ranks, but his wildness helped considerably in his reverse.

After Alex Graham had struck out the side in the first, the Saints scored one run. Nicholls walked, and Grady sacrificed him along, and he scored when Beatty singled. Woods walked and Burns filed to Hett, who doubled both up. As there was one out at the time, Hett was beaten out of a sure triple play. Saints added another in the second on Dodds' charity. Oswin's sacrifice and Nicholls' out. Beatty's second single, Woods' double and Dodds' hit over second gave the St. Mary's two in the third.

Wellingtons—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hett, 2b.	2	0	1	5	0	0
Burns, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nye, 3b.	1	0	0	0	2	1
G. Graham, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beaune, c.	2	0	1	2	1	0
Johnston, ss.	2	0	1	1	2	0
Burton, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Keane, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	16	0	3	12	6	1

St. Mary's—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Nicholls, cf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Grady, ss.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Beatty, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Woods, c.	1	1	1	5	2	0
Burns, 1b.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Dodds, 2b.	1	1	1	4	3	1
Oswin, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
O'Toole, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
A. Graham, p.	1	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	13	4	5	15	8	2

Wellingtons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Mary's	1	1	2	0	0	*			—4

Two-base hits — Woods, Johnson. Struck out—By Keane 1, by Graham 5. Bases on balls—Off Keane 4, off Graham 1. Stolen base—O'Toole. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Oswin. Double plays—Grady to Dodds to Burns; Dodds to Burns; Hett (unassisted); Johnson to Graham.

RIVERDALE WIN

In the 2 o'clock fixture of the Intermediate Playground League, East Riverdale defeated O'Neill by the score of 9 to 4.

E. Riverdale—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jackson, s.s.	4	2	2	2	1	1
Jossell, 2b.	4	3	3	7	1	1
Cleghorn, 1.f.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Patterson, c.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Dick, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Robb, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, 3b.	3	0	0	1		2
Buack, p.	3	1	0	0	2	0
Ashton, c.	2	2	1	4	1	0
Totals	32	9	9	21	7	5

O'Neill—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Begley, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0	2
Tansley, c.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hill, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Wilson, s.s.	4	0	2	0	3	2
Hanson, 2b.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Powers, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sterling, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ingham, 1b.	4	1	3	8	0	0
Semple, c.	3	1	0	5	2	0
Totals	31	4	10	21	11	5

E. Riverdale	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
O'Neill	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4

DRAGOONS WIN BY DEFAULT.

The T. & D. League game between Royal Canadian Dragoons and Toronto Street Railway, which was scheduled to be played at Stanley Barracks yesterday, was called off on account of the Railway being unable to raise a team.

ELIZABETH BEATEN BY OSLER BEAVERS

Beavers Win First Game by Eleven to Three Score.

Osler-Beavers defeated Elizabeth in the Senior Playgrounds League at Perth Square Saturday afternoon by 11 to 3. This is the Beavers' first win. Score:

Elizabeth—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Patterson, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson, ss.	3	1	2	2	2	0
Findlay, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1	0
Hyndman, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Papish, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	1
Abate, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	1
McAlary, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	1
McBurney, c.	2	0	0	5	1	2
Mathers, p.	2	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	20	3	4	15	8	8

Osler-Beavers—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gordon, 2b.	5	2	1	0	0	0
Sands, 3b.	4	3	2	0	0	0
Ryan, lf.	4	1	4	0	0	0
Halsey, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	1
Vodden, c.	3	1	1	6	3	1
Foley, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Lang, 1b.	3	2	1	6	0	0
Morley, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Hamilton, rf.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	28	11	10	15	7	1

Elizabeth	1	2	0	0	0	—	3		
Osler-Beavers	1	0	0	1	9	—	11		

Stolen bases—Jackson 2, Hyndman 1, Papish 2, Abate 1, McBurney 2, Sands, Ryan 2, Foley. Two base hits—Sands, Jackson. Three base hit—Ryan. Struck out—By J. Foley 7, by Mathers 5. Hit by pitcher—J. Foley. Time 1.30. Attendance 650. Umpire—E. R. Buscombe.

Treat Chafing After the Bath by Applying Dr. Chase's Ointment

THIS rule has been adopted by many mothers, and is becoming general because of the splendid results obtained. Pore-clogging powders have had their day. While they absorbed moisture, they have proved of absolutely no healing value. Permanent injury was often done to the skin by clogging the pores.

In contrast, Dr. Chase's Ointment is antiseptic, soothing and healing. It promptly destroys germs of disease, and therefore prevents the development of eczema or other skin diseases from which so many children suffer.

This ointment affords relief from chafing and skin irritation, and restores the soft, smooth, velvety texture of the skin. It is, therefore, a fine habit to use Dr. Chase's Ointment after the bath.

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. There is something wrong when a druggist tries to substitute. Go to the druggist who will hand out what you ask for.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Help Wanted

I HAVE a very attractive proposition to offer several energetic men who are capable of securing a good business representing the largest health and accident insurance company in Canada. Our liberal policy provides complete protection for all sicknesses and accidents for a premium at the rate of $1 per month. H. J. King, Secretary, Merchants Casualty Company, Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

Mechanics Wanted.

WANTED—General foreman on fuse bodies, must be thoroughly experienced man. No war mechanics need apply. Box 92, World.

Articles For Sale

"HEAVEN AND HELL," Swedenborg's great work, on the life after death and the world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 25c postpaid. W. G. Law, 486 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Ont.

SCALES, meat slicer and account register, slightly used; a snap. They can be seen at 426 Spadina avenue, Toronto.

BILLIARD AND POOL tables—new and slightly used styles. Special inducements, easy terms and low prices. Canadian Billiard Company., 163 King west.

Articles Wanted.

FURNITURE, contents of house, highest cash prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Ward Price, 30 Adelaide East. Main 6061.

Bicycles and Motorcycles

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

BICYCLES WANTED for cash. McLeod, 181 King west.

Building Material

LIME—Lump and hydrated for plasterers' and masons' work. Our "Beaver Brand" White Hydrate is the best finishing lime manufactured in Canada and equal to any imported. Full line of builders' supplies. The Contractors' Supply Co., Limited, 152 Van Horne street. Telephone Junct. 4006, and Junct. 4147.

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

Chiropractors.

DOCTOR DOXSEE, Ryrie Building, Yonge street, corner Shuter; Palmer graduate.

X-RAY locating cause of trouble; electric treatments when advisable.

DENTAL Flims and general radiographic work; lady attendant; telephone appointments.

Cleaning.

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

Disinfectants

ROSEALENE Odorless Disinfectant—Kills all odors. No odors. No flies. Ideal for your summer home. 145 Wellington West.

Dentistry

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

Dancing

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

Fuel

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

For Sale or Exchange.

WANTED—Good car in exchange for ten acres of best fruit land in Cuba, right on lake, abounding with fish and game, or will sell for $600. Apply J. Selick, 24 Toronto street.

Hotels

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

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

Horses and Carriages

A MATCHED TEAM of standard-bred driving mares, five years old, city broken and sound, $225; a big team, suit station bus or express, color brown and dapple gray, weighing twenty-six hundred, five and six years old, $275, both sound; also three matched teams, suitable for farm use, three light lorries, three buggies, three surreys, 20 sets of harness. 343 College street.

House Moving

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

Legal Cards

IRWIN, HALES & IRWIN, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Imperial Bank Bldg., corner Yonge and Queen.

Loans

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

Live Birds

HOPE'S—Canada's Leader and Greatest Bird Store. 109 Queen Street West. Phone Adelaide 2373.

Lumber

FLY SCREENS, outside blinds, wall boards, interior trim, oak flooring. George Rathbone, Limited, Northcote avenue.

Machinery Wanted.

OLD LATHE and drill press wanted. Scrapped machines will do. 2367 Gerrard street, Toronto. Phone Beach 3327

Massage

BATHS—Swedish masseuse, osteopathy. 416 Church street. Main 6695.

MRS. COLBRAN, graduate masseuse. Telephone North 4729.

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

Manicuring

MISS IRENE TINSLEY, manicuring, 370 King west.

Marriage Licenses

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

Farms For Sale

NEW TORONTO—Lot for sale cheap, phone owner, College 6972.

Farms Wanted

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

Medical

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

Motor Cars and Accessories

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

SPARE PARTS—We are the original spare part people, and we carry the largest stock of slightly used auto parts in Canada; magnetos, coils, carburetors, gears of all kinds, timken and ball bearings, all sizes; crank cases, crank shafts, cylinders, pistons and rings, connecting rods, radiators, springs, axles and wheels, presto tanks, storage batteries. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 815 Dundas street, Junction 3354.

TWO OLD TIRES make one by latest method. Toronto Tire Stitching Co., 13 Church.

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

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

Patents

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

Personal

CHARLIE C. Please call N.

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—Your future foretold. Send dime, age, birthdate, for trial reading. Madame Zodelia, Box 384, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—Your future foretold; send dime, age, birthdate, for trial reading. Madame Zodelia, Box 383, Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for refined young widower with good home and unquestionable character. No objections to young widow with child. Answers strictly confidential. Box 5, World.

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

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

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

MRS. T. H. SMITH left last week for Glendive, Montana, to visit her brother, whom she has not seen for twenty years.

RESPECTABLE TALL gentleman, thirty, some means, desires acquaintance of poor working girl; must be tall, respectable and under thirty; object matrimony; no triflers need apply. Box 96, World.

TWO BOYS FOR ADOPTION, aged 13 and 9 years. Apply in person to 14 Wilmot avenue.

WIDOW, 42, would like to meet gentleman, older, with car; object companionship. Box 4, World.

WOULD YOU MARRY a young widow, worth $75,000? Write Mrs. W. K. Hill, 14 E. 6th street, Jacksonville, Fla. 777

WANTED — Middleaged widow or spinster, no children, to share home and take charge of same. Very best references. Light duties. Beach 489.

WOULD YOU marry if suited? Best Matrimonial paper published. Free for stamp. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUNG LADY, 19, worth $50,000, would marry. 3-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD—Questions answered free. Send dime, age, birthdate, for trial readings. Prof. Christensen, Box 722, Toledo, Ohio.

Phrenology.

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

Rupture Appliances

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

Paralysis and Rheumatism.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF, positive cure, no drugs or medicine used. Method used harmonizes with nature's physical laws. No bad after effects.

The famous Italian wonderful scientific discovery for paralysis and rheumatism brings quick relief to the sufferer and successfully treats these diseases in an entirely different manner. First time in Canada. All sufferers, young or old, should take advantage of the opportunity to escape from the tortures and annoyances of swollen joints and lame backs, of rheumatism and paralysis. You can again have the full use of every muscle, cord or nerve free from all pain and again enjoy sound health, peaceful sleep and be vigorous and efficient. Many remarkable cures have already been effected of Toronto people, whose photographs before and after taking treatment, and grateful testimonials can be seen at my office. Sufferers from any form of paralysis or rheumatism do not neglect this opportunity of being restored to health. My system never fails; no drugs or medicine used. My discovery is based on natural science and is of incalculable value to humanity. Call on Prof. Antonio Taceily, 188 John street. Consultation free. Hours 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., week days only.

Salesmen.

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

Typewriters

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

Foot Specialists.

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

Properties For Sale

Four Acres at Oakville

SOIL black clay loam, suitable for vegetable growing or fruit raising; spring stream crosses the property; price $1200; $12 down and $12 monthly will pay interest and principal. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

Land and Lumber

ONE ACRE of garden soil, lot 145 x 301, close to Yonge street and Metropolitan electric railway, and enough lumber to build a house; total price $800, terms $10 down and $8 monthly will pay interest and principal. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

Apple Orchard

IN FULL bearing, close to Oakville station, overlooking river; the fruit on this property would pay for the land. This lot has 100 feet frontage by a depth of 621 feet; price $1000, terms $10 down and $5 monthly. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

30-ACRE POULTRY FARM, $175 cash. High, fertile land; 5-roomed house; bank barn; 30 fruit trees; short distance from station; only $3000. Hubbs & Hubbs, L'd., 134 Victoria street.

LICENSED

MOTOR TRUCK DRIVER WANTED

For Night Work

MARRIED MAN PREFERRED

Apply Circulation Dept., THE WORLD

Thompson Typecaster FOR SALE

With Equipment and Matrices

Apply to

World Composing Room

For Further Particulars

Artillery Horses Wanted

Age 6 to 9 years; height 15.2 to 16 hands; weight, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds and 1,500 pounds, and stand 16.1 hands.

COLORS:

Any except light grey, white or light buckskin. All horses must be sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes and broken to harness or saddle.

Inspection points as arranged by the Committee:

Toronto, Burns' Repository, every Monday.
Union Stock Yards, every Tuesday.
McGregor's, Hayden St., every Wednesday.
London, July 26th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to James McCartney.
Brampton, July 19th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to E. J. Jones.
Peterborough, July 20th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to L. Green.
St. Mary's, July 27th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to H. M. Robinson, Toronto.

Committee: E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Robert Graham, Toronto; E. J. Jones, Brampton; C. F. Bailey, assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture; H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. G. A. Carruthers, Montreal; H. M. Robinson, 552 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Secretary.

SUB SINKS ELEVATOR

Amsterdam, July 28. — A German submarine has sunk a gigantic elevator for the Montevidea, Uruguay, waterworks, which was being towed from Rotterdam to Montevideo by a Dutch tug which was also sunk.

WAR SUMMARY

BY W. H. STEWART.

The third year of the war, which the allies had intended to be the last, ends with the duration still quite uncertain owing to a big change in the political composition of the enemies of Germany. That change is none the less than the political phenomenon of the Russian revolution. Owing, it is said, to mismanagement and misunderstanding by the allied statesmen affairs in Russia have come to a bad pass, indeed, and it will take all the skill and energy of Kerensky to evolve order out of chaos and anarchy. The Russian situation is difficult to handle from the fact that the great Russians are the real Russian state, and they are in the minority. The Social Democrats are in control of the government, but these represent only about ten per cent. of the population. The bulk of the Russian people, so-called, care nothing for social democracy. They are peasants, and they care only for squatting on the land and for dispossessing the proprietors. Under the czar, the police, at least, kept life and property safe. Under the so-called republic the police of Petrograd alone are costing $25,000,000 a year, whereas under the czar the whole administration of the capital cost $22,500,000 a year, and now the number of murders is tremendous.

Dr. Dillon, who resided in Russia for several years, and who even edited a Petrograd newspaper, says that the only sure salvation for Russia would have been a constitutional monarchy under the czar. The British and French Governments completely ignored the information furnished them from many sources that a revolution was impending, and when it broke, it was misinterpreted by Premier Lloyd George. Dr. Dillon says that the allies had a lever whereby they could have forced the czar to grant a constitutional monarchy. At a certain day and a certain time, the czar signed a certain document, and the mere mention of his act would have compelled his compliance with their aims. Dr. Dillon had the secret, and when he received permission from Russia to impart it to the British Government, the personage who approached him to receive his communication shut him off when he began to tell what it was with the remark that it concerned the czar, and therefore the British Government could listen to nothing derogatory to an ally. Thus was a great opportunity lost, never to be found again.

Real Significance.

Dr. Dillon says that the real significance of the Russian revolution has not dawned on the allies. It really means an ultimate division of the Russian state into its component parts. The Little Russians are favorable to Germany and Austria, and when they break away they will cut off Russia proper from the Black Sea and bring that whole area under German influence. Therefore, the whole after the war aims of the allies need recasting. They will require more territorial guarantees than are at present dreamed of. This necessity may further prolong the war.

The really hopeful change has been the elevation of Kerensky to the Russian premiership and, according to the despatches, to the virtual dictatorship. Kerensky is leader of the Russian labor party, which has ten members in the duma. He is said to believe in a speedy peace, but he is shrewd enough to see that a peace without Germany broken presages future difficulties for Russia and the proletariate.

The other hopeful development, paradoxical as it may appear, was the crisis brought on by the development of the German plot. This embraced the incitement of Finland, long the prey of German propaganda, to set up its independence, the stirring up of the anarchists, and the radical socialists to acts of territorism in Petrograd, and the mutinous conduct of some Russian troops, in refusing to fight in eastern Galicia and other centres. This development brought matters to a head, and it temporarily freed the government of control by the workmen's, soldiers' and peasants' delegates. This body kept the old government doing time in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the new government virtually prisoners with a soldier on guard with a loaded rifle at the door with instructions to watch the ministers. The control of affairs in reality rested in the workmen and the garrison of Petrograd. Regular troops have arrived from the front, owing to the panic caused by the uprising of the anarchists and radical socialists. These dominate the situation.

The restoration of the death penalty in the army may not have come too late to restore its discipline, but the fate of Russia will not improbably be a military dictatorship, for government it scarcely has at the present time. The government until the present has not secured popular respect even in Petrograd.

Work of German Spies.

The events in eastern Galicia are fresh in the minds of all. The army chiefs will attempt to make a stand against the enemy, and to organize for a counter-offensive. Their success depends on the restoration of discipline, slowly undermined by several months of agitating and propaganda work by extremists of every sort, fanned and lubricated by German spies for the purpose of securing a German victory.

While Russia is thus uncertain, the allies may delay their general offensive on the western front, unless it is imperatively demanded to redress the balance in the east. Preparations had proceeded in Russia for an offensive on an unprecedented scale, for the mightiest military effort ever made by any state, but whether the allies can now go on with it to secure a decisive victory in the war this year is a problem. To delay an offensive with Russia in her chaotic, semi-anarchic condition until next year may see her completely out of the fight, and engaged in civil wars. The instability of Russia was foreseen long ago by competent students of affairs, and they had urged the British Government to get a move on with its preparations, and not to allow the war to become a long-drawn out contest of attrition. For this purpose Mr. Asquith was overthrown, and Lloyd George replaced him to win the war this year. Now Col. Repington, the supporter of the slow war of attrition idea, advises a long wait in the west until the United States comes to the rescue of Europe. An article in the New Republic, an American weekly, which is believed to reflect President Wilson's views, sheds light on that subject. It says that if Russia drops out of the war, the result for this summer and the next would at best be a hideously expensive stalemate. The deadlock would be broken only by the despatch of a huge American army to Europe—one so large that it could not be recruited, equipped, and trained until the summer of 1919. Even then it might be impossible to transport it to Europe. The United States, in that contingency, it says, ought to plan a draft of four million soldiers. It should look forward to three or four years of fighting, to casualties of several millions, to a revenue from taxation of four billion dollars a year, and to an ultimate national debt of not more than forty billion dollars. It is an appalling outlook, says this paper, and it will go ill with the men responsible for the government which brings consequences of this kind upon the American people. A war conducted to 1920 on a scale required by a military decision might bring peace with victory, but it would also bring victory with suicide.

Stronger Resistance.

The latest Russian news on the military situation shows that the resistance to the enemy's advance is growing stronger, and that he is now having to fight fiercely for the gaining of any positions. The offset to the German advance began with the entry of Cossacks into action southeast of Tarnopol. These soundly beat the German infantry, and drove it back. At other points the enemy also ran against strong counter-attacks. This shows that fresh Russian forces are arriving at the front, and as they enter into action, they are breasting the Teutonic tide. The kaiser, it is said, witnessed one action in which the Germans drove back fiercely resisting Russians. He may soon see another where the Russians will drive back fiercely resisting Germans.

Kerensky has also managed to secure further control over the government, owing to anarchistic and socialistic uprisings in Petrograd again last week, and from his position at the front he has summoned a representative conference of Russia at Moscow. This may enable the acting government of Russia to move to Moscow and to rid itself of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates. Moscow is calmer than Petrograd, and more conducive to reflection. The internal dislocation of Russia, it is said, will find a remedy in the work of skilled organizers loaned by the allies. The restoration of discipline to the Russian army, however, will require the most delicate and strenuous of labors.

Better Than Fraternizing.

Whatever results on the eastern front, the Germans will have to keep a large force of soldiers there to watch or to invade Russia. They can no longer use the Russian front as a resting place for fresh divisions. In this manner the renewal of Russian activity is better than a continuance of the truce and fraternizing of soldiers that proceeded for four months, and that helped to produce the demoralization. Since the enemy has shown his enmity against republican Russia, the government may feel strong enough to prevetn fraternizing in future.

The enemy, in the meantime, cannot make a separate peace with Russia, for the very good reason that no constitutional authority exists to sign such a peace. It will not exist for some months to come.

The British army, which may launch an attack at any hour, confronts a strong concentration of German guns and men. The reported decision of the French Governmen to await the arrival of assistance from the United States before beginning their general offensive, resulted in the making of new dispositions by Von Hindenburg. As soon as he heard on apparently good information, that France was to delay her offensive, he shifted a great mass of troops and long range guns to the Belgian coast in the belief that the plan of Gen. Haig would entail the ousting of the German's from Ostend, Zeebrugge, Bruges, and Antwerp. It was part of this force that attacked and annihilated two battalions of British troops at the mouth of the Yser River a short time ago.

STOUT HEARTS NEEDED.

Petrograd, July 28.—Premier Kerensky referring to the situation in Russia said: "It is a spectre of anarchy which needs to be obliterated. Stout hearts and stern hands are required to stay the rout in the army. There is plenty of good material in Russia but it has been allowed to go to waste."

NOT NEGOTIATING.

Berlin, July 26, via London, July 28. —It is officially announced that the German Government has been informed that no negotiations are in progress with the United States for the purpose of transferring German war prisoners from England to America.

Passenger Traffic.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"THE MICHIGAN SPECIAL"

Leave Toronto (Union) 11.30 p.m. daily, E.T.

Arrive Windsor (M.C.R.) 7.30 a.m. daily, E.T.

Arrive Detroit (M.C.R.) 7.50 a.m. daily, E.T.

STANDARD SLEEPER TORONTO-DETROIT

Connection With Michigan Central.

"Wolverine"

Lv. Detroit 8.00 a.m., C.T.
Ar. Chicago 3.00 p.m., C.T.

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

Passenger Traffic.

Canadian Government Railways

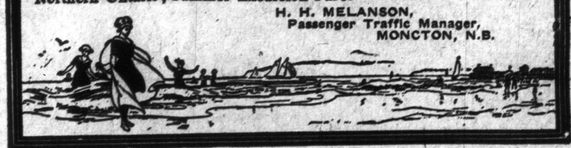
HELP! *We can help you to select*

A *Summer* Tour — A *Summer* Fishing Trip
A *Summer* Resort — A *Summer* Canoe Route

in New Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

Send for:—Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton; Abegweit-Prince Edward Island; Storied Halifax; La Baie de Chaleur: Notes by the Way Montreal and East; Notes by the Way Quebec and West; Out-of-Door Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; Out-of-Door in Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario; Summer Excursion Fares.

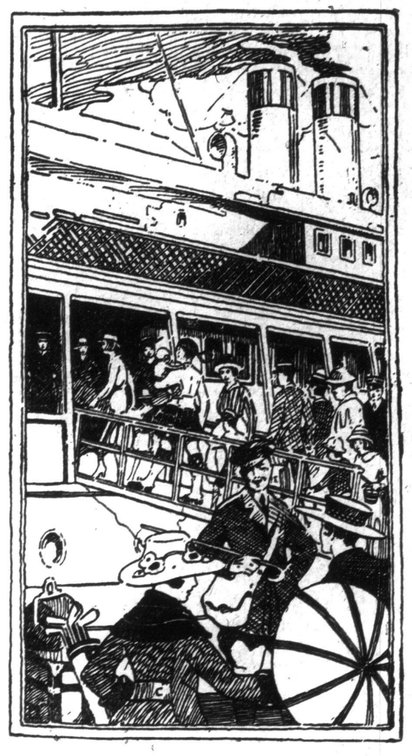
H. H. MELANSON,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
MONCTON, N.B.



Passenger Traffic. Passenger Traffic. Passenger Traffic.

ENJOY your Sunday

Here are three different ways of making sure of cool comfort and an all-round good outing.



Afternoon Sail to Rochester

TAKE the 3.30 boat on Sunday afternoon; this will give you a seven-hour trip across the lake. You change boats at Charlotte (port of Rochester) and arrive back in Toronto Monday morning at 7.30. Return fare, including dinner going and berth returning, $5.50.

A Trip to Niagara

THE service to Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston is so complete and convenient that no matter how busy you are, or what your duties in town, you can easily get a trip across the lake at least. But the best way is to take the early boat and make a day of it.

Sunday schedule: Boats leave Toronto at 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

You can leave Toronto as late as 5.15 p.m. (week days or Sunday), change boats at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and return to Toronto same evening.

A Boat Ride to Hamilton

THE Sunday service to Hamilton is a three-boat service designed to meet the needs of those wishing to spend the day there, as well as of those who merely want the boat ride.

Sunday service: Boats leave Toronto at 9 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6 p.m. Hamilton schedule: 10 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6 p.m.

SUMMER is here

Lake and river trips now, as always--provide the ideal vacation, short or long.

Six Day Cruise to Saguenay

A NEW and better way to take the glorious Saguenay trip. A way that permits you to make the trip throughout in six days—without a change of boat. The steamer Syracuse leaves Hamilton at 12 noon, and Toronto at 3.30 p.m., every Saturday, sails down the St. Lawrence, through the 1,000 Islands and the Rapids, and after touching at Montreal and Quebec, goes on up the most beautiful of Canadian rivers—the Saguenay. No other trip at any price can compare with this in scenic grandeur. The opportunity of the season for an economical vacation. Return fare, according to location of stateroom, $50 and $60.

Week-end Excursion to 1000 Islands

LEAVE Toronto 3.30 p.m. any Saturday and enjoy the finest of all week-end trips, returning to Toronto 7.30 a.m. Monday. Special rate includes berth and evening meal in both directions. Trip takes you through 1,000 Islands to Prescott.

A Boat Trip With a Stay at a Fine Hotel

BOAT leaves Toronto every day at 3.30 p.m. for Prescott, Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay. Stop-over may be made at either the Tadousac Hotel, Tadousac, or the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay. These finest of summer resorts have golf, tennis, bathing and boating facilities, and maintain splendid cuisine and service.

Moonlight Excursions Tuesday, July 31st and Thursday, Aug. 2nd

Steamer Turbinia will leave Yonge St. wharf on the above nights at 8.30 for a two-hour sail on Lake Ontario. Tickets (50c) can be obtained at 46 Yonge St. or on the wharf.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED-Tickets at 46 Yonge St. or at Yonge St. Wharf

DULNESS FEATURED WALL ST. MARKET

Speculation Discouraged by Uncertainties at Home and Abroad.

New York, July 28.—Dulness was the overshadowing feature of the week in the stock market, daily dealings falling to smallest totals since the early part of the year. The trend, for the most part, was to lower levels, speculation again experiencing a setback from the manifold uncertainties at Washington and events abroad, notably the Russian situation.

Impartial observers were of the opinion that technical conditions now favor the long account, the list reflecting an attenuated bear position, especially in industrials and war issues generally. Much interest is felt in the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation to be issued next Tuesday, altho maintenance of existing regular and "extra" dividends is assured.

Leading railways are submitting reports of June earnings, those thus far available being very favorable. The feature of the week in the transportation division was the cut in the St. Paul dividend, which seemed to have been discounted, however, in the stock's steady decline.

The steel industry continues to wait on the action of the authorities at Washington regarding prices and taxes and kindred industries are holding back for similar reasons, altho coppers regained some of the ground recently lost on a better inquiry for the metal.

The five billion dollar war budget of the treasury department, the $100,000,000 short term loan by private bankers to the Canadian Government and the uncessing outflow of gold to foreign points, chiefly Japan, constituted the more important developments in the broader field of finance.

BUYING OF NEWRAY ON STRIKE REPORT

New Discovery Regarded as Best Yet on the Property.

Homer L. Gibson, in his market letter, has the following on Newray:

The further opening up of a new vein on the surface has inspired some substantial buying of the stock from Porcupine. This new discovery is the best that has been opened up on the property to date. Free gold occurs plentifully thru a large mass of quartz, but the actual size of the ore body has not been determined. The long crosscut on the 400-foot level is being continued, and as soon as it has reached the Hanson vein, its real objective, drifting will be carried out on one or more of the parallel veins that have been encountered in this crosscut. The work that has been accomplished on this property during the year has shown that it possesses great possibilities, and in the drifting that can shortly be done on the 400-foot level, it would seem that a good reserve of ore can be quickly developed.

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 28.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for week show 106,891,570 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $37,154,140 from last week.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
July	255	264	260	260	252
Sept.	228½	230	228	229	226
Corn—					
May	115⅞	118⅝	115½	115½	114⅝
Sept.	163	163¾	163	163¾	163
Dec.	118	119⅝	117¼	119¼	115
Oats—					
July	78	79	77½	78½	77¼
Sept.	60¾	61⅞	60½	61⅝	60
Dec.	61½	62⅝	61⅛	62¼	60⅜
Pork—					
July	40.70	40.70	40.50	40.60	.....
Sept.	40.55	40.60	40.50	40.60	40.35
Lard—					
July	20.57	20.57	20.37	20.57	20.30
Sept.	20.67	20.77	20.60	20.77	20.50
Oct.	20.80	20.85	20.80	20.87	.....
Ribs—					
July	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	.....
Sept.	21.85	21.87	21.80	21.87	21.75

NEW YORK COTTON.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Jan.	23.55	23.62	23.16	23.50	23.52
Mar.	23.68	23.70	23.62	23.66	23.64
May	23.80	23.85	23.75	23.79B	23.79B
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
Oct.	23.80	23.98	23.75	23.81	23.80
Dec.	23.65	23.74	23.57	23.63	23.61

HAMILTON BANK CLEARINGS.

Hamilton, Ont., July 28.—Clearing house returns in Hamilton for the week ending today amounted to $4,072,018, as compared with $3,491,257 for the corresponding week a year ago.

SPECIALTIES MADE GAINS IN MINES

General List Heavy and Uninteresting—Trading Light.

The mining market during the past week has been a typically summer market with little public buying and with price changes narrow and downwards. This was true of the general list, but there were two or three exceptions among the specialties which met a brisk demand and showed gains for the week.

There has been little real news from the mines, but what there has been was of a favorable character. The paring of prices in the recognized market leaders was due more to lack of buying power than anything else.

Rumors of a strike on the Adanac which came down on Monday started a rallying movement in this issue from the reaction of the previous week-end, with the result that on heavy buying from the north the stock recovered in price to 16¼. Further selling of Timiskaming has occurred despite the efforts of certain interests to boost the stock, and a new low for the week was reached on Friday at 31½. The cutting of the Coniagas dividend caused a reaction in this issue from its former selling point around $4.50 to $3.80, and later to $3.55 exdividend. Nipissing held about steady at $7.65 to $7.70. Lorrain made a new low at 9.

In the gold stocks Apex turned more active again and scored a gain to 6¾. Keora was probably the strongest feature, advancing on heavy trading from 19½ at the first of the week to 24½. A good deal of the buying was reported to be from inside sources.

Hollinger showed a net loss for the week of 15 points from the high on Monday, and McIntyre settled back three points to 153. Newray was a firm spot, selling up to a new high for the present month at 63. A little flurry occurred in West Dome which carried this stock up over 21, but the movement was shortlived, the stock relapsing back to 2 0towards the close of the week. Probably the weakest stock on the board was Davidson, which changed hands on Friday at 25 as against the most recent sale at 45.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—					
B. & Ohio..	70¾	...	...	...	100
Erie	24⅝	...	...	...	200
New Haven.	36	...	...	...	300
N. Y. C....	88⅝	...	...	...	200
St. Paul....	69⅝	70⅜	69	69⅞	3,700
Pacific and Southerns—					
Atchison ...	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	1,300
Can. Pac....	161	...	...	...	10
Miss Pac....	22	22	21½	21⅝	1,500
Nor. Pac....	100⅜	...	...	...	200
South. Pac.	94	94	92⅝	92⅝	700
South. Ry..	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	.....
Union Pac..	136	...	...	...	200
Coalers—					
Ches. & O..	60½	60⅝	60¼	60¼	500
Col. F. & I.	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	.....
Leh. Valley.	63½	...	...	...	.....
Penna.	53⅞	...	...	...	200
Reading ...	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94½	2,600
Bonds—					
Anglo-French	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93½	.....
Indurtrials, Tractions, Etc.—					
Alcohol	165½	169½	165½	167⅝	7,800
Allis Chal..	29½	...	...	...	100
Air Brake..	132	132	131½	132	200
Am. Wool...	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	200
Anaconda ..	77	77⅝	76½	77	3,200
Am. B. S...	92½	...	...	...	300
Am. Sug Tr.	121	121¼	121	121⅛	.....
Baldwin	73⅜	75	73½	74	14,500
Beth. Steel.	129½	...	...	...	100
B. R. T....	59⅜	...	...	...	400
Car Fdry....	76	76¾	76	76½	2,000
Chino	55	...	...	...	800
B. S. B....	127⅜	128¼	126⅞	126⅞	14,100
Cent. Lea...	87¾	88⅜	87¾	88⅜	4,000
Crucible	82½	82⅝	81½	81½	6,500
Distillers ..	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28⅜	6,600
Granby	81½	81½	...	...	400
Goodrich	50½	...	...	...	100
Gt. N. Ore..	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33½	1,500
Kennecott ..	43	43¼	43	43	1,900
Int. Paper..	34½	...	...	...	100
Int. Nickel..	39	...	...	...	100
Lack. Steel.	91½	92	91½	91⅝	200
Loco.	72½	73½	72½	72½	7,600
Max. Motor.	32½	33⅞	32⅛	33⅛	1,400
Mex. Pet....	96¼	96⅜	95⅝	...	900
Marine	28½	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	700
do. pref...	88	88	87⅝	...	4,500
Nev. Cons...	22⅜	...	...	...	...
Pr. Steel....	72½	...	...	...	500
Rep. Steel...	91⅜	91½	91	91	2,900
Ray Cons....	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	1,300
Rubber	61	62¼	61	61⅜	1,400
Sloss	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	20
Smelting	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103¼	.....
Steel F.....	68	68½	68	68½	200
Studebaker..	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½	8,500
Texas Oil...	189½	189½	188½	188½	500
U. S. Steel.	123¼	123⅞	123	123	47,100
do. pref...	118	...	...	...	500
Alloy	45	...	...	...	100
Utah Cop...	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104	900
Westing. ...	48⅝	48½	48	48½	2,000
W. O.	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅝	8,400

Total sales—215,300.

SWITCHMEN STRIKE.

Chicago, July 28.—The strike of switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which was called yesterday, became district. At that hour it was impossible to say, representatives both of the switchmen and the railroads declared, whether all of the 2500 men belonging to the order would go out, as the men report for work in shifts.

Ask Our Local Dealer

When installed according to plans furnished by us, the Sunshine Furnace will heat your home comfortably, healthfully and economically. Ask our local dealer to tell you how it's done, or write for free booklet.

McClary's
SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

FOR SALE BY

W. J. Merrill, 862 Kingston Rd.
A. W. McGillivray, 1972 Dundas St.
D. Millar, 74 Richmond St. E.
Lapier & Lapier, Cor. Carlaw and Withrow.
F. Leggett, 108 Clinton St.
M. Wilson, 194 Margueretta St.
F. S. McCluskey, 916 Dundas St.
A. E. Woods, 744 Dovercourt Rd.

On Parliament Hill

By TOM KING

Just now the house is marking time with routine business, and the senate is marking time on the conscription bill, while politicians at Ottawa await that coalition which, to borrow a phrase of Solicitor-General Meighen's, has failed among parliamentarians, but is ripening to successful fruition in the hearts of the people. Indeed control over the future has largely slipped from the hands of parliament. Federal franchise and many other questions will largely settle themselves if the movement now going on in various parts of the country is strong enough to successfully form a union government. If by any chance there should be no union government, and the country be brought face to face with the necessity for an old-time party contest at the polls, there will be no end of work for the government to do before it can appeal as a party government to the people.

The Liberal members of parliament favoring conscription overplayed their hand when they fell in behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier to defeat extension. They are now many of them in no man's land, and the impression here is that the prime minister is reaching over their heads to representative men outside of parliament in planning a new coalition.

Indeed, many members of parliament on both sides of the house feel they are mere driftwood on a tide that is bearing them no one knows whither. They may or may not be returned to the next parliament, and they may find themselves with little influence in the councils of a national government. Hence there is in many quarters a certain unrest which is voicing itself in various ways, while those affected by it wait irresolute for they know not what.

The conscription bill, which received its third reading in the house last Tuesday, has been allowed to drag its slow length along in a way that does not comport with the urgent need of the situation. Conscription was first announced in the house on May 11th, and it may be August 11 before the bill receives the royal assent. If the government moves as languidly in enforcing the law as it has moved in passing it, we may not expect the proclamation to issue, the regulations to be adopted, and the local tribunals to be established for weeks, or even months. A week's delay in getting the bill from one house to another is little short of a scandal. In the house some time had to be consumed in debating and committee work, but the debate was allowed to drag unreasonably. Except on one night there were no late sittings, and at times the discussion sagged and dragged interminably. Once Mr. Speaker had to adjourn the house for want of a quorum. The government, with the best intentions in the world, seemed to lack snap, vigor and decision. One was told in eloquent speeches that every moment wasted meant many lives lost, and yet, week after week the bill was proceeded with in the most languid manner. No doubt a good many opponents of conscription took up time making speeches, but they did not lay themselves open to the charge of obstruction. The government at no time seemed to get up steam or to push the debate to a conclusion.

How rapidly the enforcement of conscription will proceed when it finally becomes law no one is able even to conjecture. Many conscription Liberals have expressed a strong desire that the voluntary system be given another trial. They may or may not be able to persuade a union government to keep conscription in cold storage until another recruiting campaign is attempted. On the other hand it is to be feared that no party government will undertake to enforce the law until after the general election. Yet the reinforcements for the front will be exhausted before Christmas!

The third reading on Tuesday last, went thru quickly enough. There were only three set speeches delivered. They were vestibuled by personal statements from Hugh Guthrie of Wellington and Fred Pardee of Lambton. Both gentlemen voted for the bill on the second reading, but were suspected of having fallen from grace at the Liberal conference in Toronto. They reaffirmed their position on the conscription issue, and disputed the accuracy of the press report of the conference, altho it was written by one who was there.

Mr. Turriff's speech made an impression because he has always been such an out and out party man. He was visibly moved, and really broke down when it came to taking his final leave of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid paid Mr. Turriff's speech the compliment of an immediate reply, and in rising said:

> Mr. Speaker, in view of the speeches to which the house has just listened, especially the speech of the member for Assiniboia (Mr. Turriff), with whom I have been associated for so many years, I crave no indulgence, tho I may rise to fruitless effort, for placing once more before the house the dangers which in my judgment must follow if the bill now before us is enacted and put into operation.

The Liberal leader made a better speech on third reading than he did upon the second reading of the bill. There was a certain querulousness in his first effort which was absent from the second. On Tuesday he spoke with more boldness and vigor. This may in part be accounted for by the fact that he had no longer to placate or plead with his followers from Ontario and the west. It was at their request, undoubtedly, that he put forward the referendum, and the fact that he had to conclude his speech on second reading by a dilatory motion crippled his eloquence. He could not but recall how he had ridiculed Sir Robert Borden's proposal in 1910 to submit the question of naval defence for Canada to a plebiscite.

The burden of his speech on Tuesday was an appeal for union and harmony among the people. He made no threats and indulged in no weird prophecies. But it was clear that he believed that the enforcement of the bill would create a tragic condition of affairs in Canada. "Where I cannot convince I will not coerce," was the keynote of his address, and in closing he said:

> I oppose this bill because it has in it the seeds of discord and disunion; because it is an obstacle and a bar to that union of heart and soul without which it is impossible to hope that this confederation will attain the aims and ends that were had in view when confederation was effected. Sir, all my life I have fought coercion; all my life I have promoted union; and the inspiration which led me to that course shall be my guide at all times, so long as there is a breath left in my body.

There was general surprise when Solicitor-General Meighen instead of the prime minister closed the debate. Mr. Meighen, whatever his other limitations may be, always arouses the members who sit about him to great enthusiasm. He went after Sir Wilfrid rough shod, and denounced him as seeking to disfranchise the soldiers while insisting upon alien enemies having votes in this country. It might have been said in reply that Sir Wilfrid had not advocated disfranchising the soldiers, and had only made a passing reference to the rumored federal franchise bill which has been more or less under discussion for months. But with a friendly audience you need not support by evidence every count in the indictment. Mr. Meighen was armed with a powerful weapon, and he drove it home with fierce intensity. In this connection Hansard reports him as saying:

> The right hon. gentleman makes a special appeal that must be taken to have some considerable significance, because, so far as I know, there was nothing in the proceedings of this parliament to give rise to his fears or predictions.

He makes an appeal against the disfranchisement of several hundred thousand of alien enemy origin living in this country today, is there any significance to be attached to that appeal made by the leader of the opposition at this time? Is it that he feels that those of alien enemy extraction are particularly those upon whom he can best rely in the position he takes towards the war policies of Canada? If he has brought that belief into the minds of hon. members of this house, he has only himself to blame. It is not unnatural for him to suppose that if there are those in this country who might resist an aggressive war policy against the very nations from which they sprung, and therefore be found in support of the leader of the opposition it would be those very men. Is that the reason for his solicitude for the franchises of those of alien enemy origin in Canada now naturalized in this country? No one would regret more than I do that there should be interference with the votes of those men, but it ill becomes those to be so solicitous about the franchise of those of alien enemy origin in Canada who are so little concerned about the franchise of the red-blooded men who are today fighting in defence of Canada. I am more concerned for the franchise of the soldiers than I am for the franchise of those of alien enemy birth, than I am for the franchise of any other class whatsoever.

Mr. Meighen was wildly applauded, and by those who did not follow it closely his speech was interpreted to mean that the government intended to disfranchise the Austrian and German vote in the west. That it does not bear that interpretation a closer scrutiny makes evident, for in this connection we find him saying:

> No one would regret more than I do interference with the votes of these men.

Yet a good many Conservatives think it would be the height of folly for the government to enter into the coming campaign without first disfranchising naturalized votes of enemy origin. This found expression in a vigorous speech delivered in the house on Thursday by Col. John A. Curre, Conservative member for North Simcoe. Unless all reports are untrue the speech had its aftermath in a rather stormy scene at the Conservative caucus Friday morning. It may be that a union government on the conscription issue could easily carry the west without disfranchisement. If there is to be a union government the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will have to be consulted. Premiers Norris, Martin and Sifton are no doubt strong for conscription, but they may not at all favor offending five hundred thousand of their constituents. After all they have to live with these foreign born citizens for many years to come.

After the conscription debate was disposed of the house went into committee of supply and took up the O'Connor report on cold storage warehouses and the high cost of living. The Liberals criticized the appointment of a commission to investigate the findings of Mr. O'Connor, and particularly objected to the personnel of that commission. There is no doubt that the high cost of living will be an issue in the coming campaign. A good many well-fed officials are running away with the idea that the people of this country eat too much. In the debate last Tuesday Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, and others suggested that not over-eating, but overpaying was the evil from which the people are suffering, and urged that the food controller begin to regulate prices.

On Monday the house disposed of some miscellaneous business and had a really enjoyable hour kicking around the chamber Sir George Foster's daylight savings bill. Never did any measure presented by a government meet with such a reception. It was, after all, a subject upon which anyone feels qualified to talk, and a good many of the members could talk from personal experience. Hamilton is not the only city that has tried the daylight savings plan, and in nearly every one of them it has proved a disappointment, possibly because it was a local and not a national experiment.

The members from the west reported a superfluity of daylight in their part of the country, a circumstance due, by the way, to their being far north and not to their being far west. I have personally seen it daylight on a summer evening in Prince Albert at 10 o'clock at night, and in practically all the western cities the baseball game starts after supper. One of the western members said in his part of the country it was daylight from 2.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., and he saw no particular necessity for producing more daylight by federal legislation.

Mr. McCraney of Saskatoon reported that the children in his city refused to go to bed before it was dark, no matter what the clock had to say on the subject. Indeed, the mothers of the country are reported as vigorously protesting against any contrivance that will keep the children out of bed an extra hour per day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid obeisance to the old saw that promises health, wealth and wisdom to those who go to bed early and get up betimes the next morning. But from the vantage point of long experience he doubted if anyone really got up earlier in the morning by setting the clock an hour fast on going to bed.

It is an old trick; this trying to scare yourself into being prompt by keeping your watch a little fast.

Wednesday Sir Thomas White laid before the house his proposals for an income tax. He confessed that in bringing in an income tax at this time he had yielded to public opinion, and the Liberals recognized that he had taken from them their chief issue in the coming campaign. The tax is fairly stiff, altho not as stiff as appears at first blush. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and the tax will remain long after the war is over. One or two of the opposition members were keen enough to glimpse the fact that the income tax might be the thin end of the wedge which would sooner or later upset what they considered the tariff fetish. On the other hand, friends of the National Policy argue that we will get more scientific and satisfactory protection when we are no longer dependent upon customs duties for the bulk of our revenue.

Thursday the house dealt with a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act but without making much progress, and the bill was rather hurriedly gotten out of committee when Colonel Currie assailed the government for not disfranchising alien enemies in the west. Evidently the government does not intend to be stampeded on this question.

Friday the house whiled away some more time on a bill to amend the Insurance Act. This bill practically reenacts the insurance law, the controlling section of which was recently knocked galley-west by a decision of the imperial privy council. It was not at all a contentious matter, but it helped the house to mark time for another day. Probably not much more than marking time will be done until the conscription Liberals return from holding their big convention at Winnipeg.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS SHOW THEIR METTLE

Have Proved Hardy Soldiers, to Surprise of the Germans.

Paris.—The cordiality of the relationship between the British soldiers and the Portuguese may be taken as finally cemented by the fact that the latter now have a nickname. They are "Antonio," which is already being shortened to "Tony," a fit counterpart to "Tommy," showing that the rapprochement is consecrated and complete. Of course, the "Sammies" go to make up a very good trio.

Perhaps the Germans thought the new Portuguese troops in the line would be "easy." They have bombarded them heavily with both guns and trench mortars. They have made vicious raids on them. They have attacked them with gas shells. But they have got very little satisfaction, tho they have officialy bragged of taking a small number of prisoners. On the contrary the Portuguese have paid them back in good coin. They also have raided the German trenches, broken into them and held them until they came back when it suited them, and on that occasion not only those in actual assault, but the troops in support, who have even a more trying time, behaved with conspicuous coolness for men new to the game.

On another occasion the Portuguese captured a whole German patrol at night in No Man's Land. It was very completely done, two of the patrol being killed and the rest being taken prisoner, and among those captured was a non-commissioned officer wearing the Iron Cross. For this act the officer commanding received the congratulations of the commander of the British army to which they are attached. With each incident, almost with every day, the men gain confidence in themselves. They are naturally fighters, very eager to learn these new fangled fighting ways, and are unusually hard-working.

During the bitter winter the men, coming from a sunny country, had a trying time, and there was in the early days much sickness both among the troops and among the horses. Care and better weather, however, have rectified that, and a story is told which symbolizes both the Portuguese love of the sun and their bravery.

It was an icy day, the trenches being cold and tomblike, when a British officer discovered a Portuguese who had climbed out of the trench and sat conspicuously on the parados, a lovely mark for any German sniper. The British officer shouted remonstrances at him, but had difficulty in making him come down. There was a ray of sun up there, he said, which reminded him of Portugal, and for the sake of the sun he was willing to take the chance of being shot.

Besides the infantry, the Portuguese field artillery is particularly good. The gunners are methodical, conscientious and brave, and their shooting is admirable. In all ways indeed there is every prospect of the Portuguese continuing to prove themselves an increasingly valuable element in the armies on the western front.

HERON & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
4 COLBORNE STREET TORONTO

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
PEOPLE'S LOAN	CANADIAN MORTGAGE
VOLCANIC OIL and GAS	BLACK LAKE ASBESTOS BONDS
STANDARD RELIANCE	LAMBTON GOLF CLUB
TRUSTS & GUARANTEE	IMPERIAL OIL
DOMINION PERMANENT	STERLING BANK
MURRAY MOGRIDGE	UNIVERSAL TOOL STEEL CO.
STERLING BANK	HOME BANK
CHAPMAN BALL BEARING	LOEWS THEATRE PREF'D

Correspondence Invited

TORONTO—MONTREAL

In making an investment the selection of the security is the most important factor. Write us for advice before making a purchase.

ISBELL, PLANT & CO

FORMERLY MARK HARRIS & CO.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
BROKERS
Standard Bank Building, Toronto
Telephones Main 272-273 Send for copy of "Canadian Mining News"

Unfounded Rumor Regarding Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd.

It has recently come to our notice that a report is being circulated to the effect that the Davidson Gold Mines, Limited, have not yet taken title to their properties for the reason that they have been unable to make their payments on account of the purchase price. We do not know to what extent this report may have been circulated. We do know, however, that certain individuals, for selfish reasons, assisted by certain brokerage houses who may or may not be short of the stock, have lent their support to this rumor; and in connection with the same we desire to state that the report is absolutely false and without the slightest foundation.

The Davidson Company do not owe one dollar on their properties or plant, the same having been paid for in full months ago, and an absolutely free and unencumbered title vested in the company. The company is not indebted in any way, shape, manner or form for purchase monies for any of their properties or their development.

It occurs to us that this report, reaching some of our shareholders, might cause them to sell their holdings at this time, which is probably what is desired and sought after by these interests. Consequently we wish to give the report the most emphatic denial. The Davidson Company have been attending strictly to the business of mining for the past year, employing a large force of men continuously.

In conclusion we would suggest that if anyone is sufficiently interested in the matter they might write the Local Master of Titles at Haileybury, Ont., for an Abstract of Title of the company's properties.

DAVIDSON GOLD MINES LIMITED,
G. C. CREAN, President.
H. H. SUTHERLAND, Vice-President.

Wright-Martin Maxim Munitions

Send for special letter.
Orders executed on all Exchanges.
KEMERER, MATTHEWS & CO.
108 BAY STREET, TORONTO

J. P. BICKELL & Co.

STANDARD BANK BLDG., TORONTO
GRAIN—COTTON—STOCKS

J. P. CANNON & CO.

STOCK BROKERS
Members Standard Stock Exchange
56 King Street W., Toronto
Adelaide 3342-3343

When we are tempted to do a mean act, to speak the unkind word, to be grasping and selfish, let us set our imaginations to work and picture next year, next decade. How will our act look then? What shall we think then and wish we had done?

Not by Bread Alone But Almost

In hot weather one may feel like eating nothing, but the body must keep up its nourishment. The most food value with the least heating effect and least digestive exertion is BREAD. Of course the better the bread the more satisfaction in every way.

LAWRENCE'S Home-Made Bread

Lawrence's is the bread that is made to a standard. It is made from an old-fashioned recipe, which calls for real good materials, and that is what has made Lawrence's Bread popular with sensible bread eaters.

Buy Tickets

You Save 10 Cents on Every Dollar's Worth

Order by Telephone | College 321 " 137

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Baker
21-31 Carr Street

One Dollar Down

August Furniture Sale

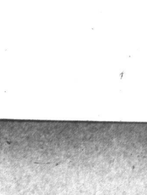
BURROUGHES
COR. QUEEN AND BATHURST STS.

One Dollar Down

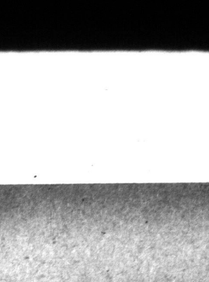
IT'S a time honored custom with Burroughes to offer any single article of furniture for One Dollar Down throughout the whole month of August.
¶Also this is a month of grouping together of odd lots of furniture pieces and pricing them at less than regular figures to make quick clearance.

¶ These odd lots generally occur through parts of suites or outfits being disposed of, and to make room for more complete suites these odd pieces must be cleared out this month.
¶ As for those complete suites now in stock, we make their purchase especially easy during August because, in spite of hot weather and vacations, Burroughes reckons upon winning hundreds of new customers to the idea that it's better to purchase extra good furniture and pay for it gradually out of the income.

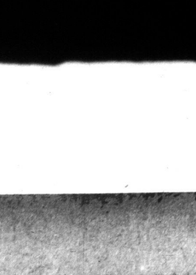
Jardiniere Stands
Solid, quarter-cut fumed oak, golden oak or mahogany finish. Reg. $3.50. August Sale
$2.80



Sewing Machines
The famous Davis "Rotary," also "Vertical Feed" models, are included in the special August Sale terms.
$1 Down



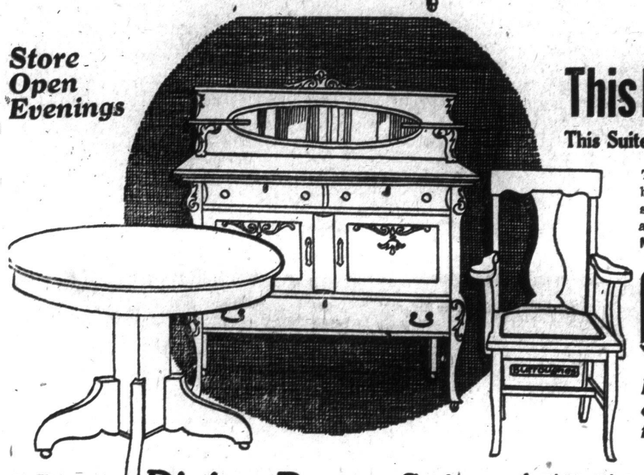
Parlor Tables
As illustrated. Finished in surface golden oak. Regular $8.85. August Sale price
$6.75



Arm Chair or Rocker
As illustrated. What's left of these to be cleared out at, each
$3.50

Hall Racks
Regular $14.85, for $11.95.
Regular $22.75, for $18.95.

Store Open Evenings



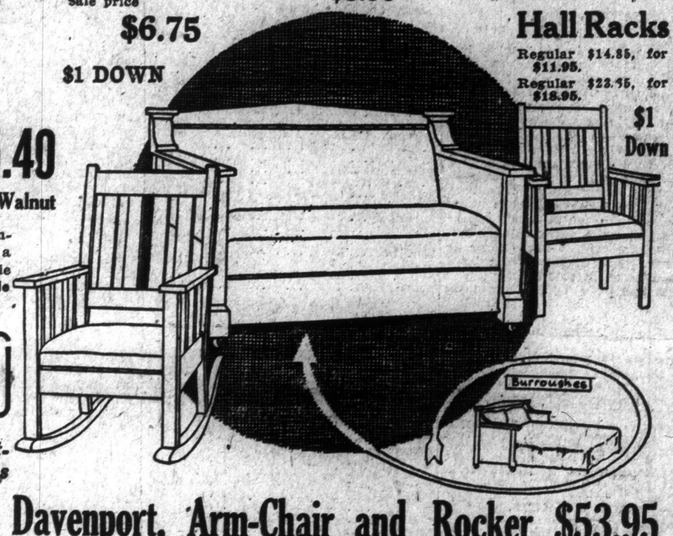
This Bedroom Suite Consisting of Dresser, Cheffonier and Brass Bed, August Sale Price $65.40

This Suite may be had in Solid, Quarter-cut Golden Oak, Mahogany Finish or Black Walnut

The lines of this suite are correctly shown in the illustration. Although a large number of the complete suites have just arrived from the factory, it will be a matter of a short time only before they're all disposed of. It's the kind of furniture that people admire and wish to possess. The price is away down below its real worth. Triple Mirror Dressing Table to match, $20.25 extra.

$1 Down Delivers Any Article of Furniture During the August Sale

If you live out of Toronto be sure and send for special illustrated Mail Order Sheet of August Sale Bargains—Easy terms for all.



$1 DOWN

$1 Down

Davenport, Arm-Chair and Rocker $53.95

Each piece is constructed of solid, quarter-cut fumed oak. Coil spring seats covered in brown Rexine leather. This living-room set may be had with divanette or davenport; each opens out into full sized bed, complete with mattress. The reduced price quoted above holds good until Tuesday night.

8-Piece Dining-Room Suite, $57.50

The design is exactly as illustrated. Well made and finished in surface golden oak. This suite consists of BUFFET with oval British bevelled plate mirror; EXTENSION TABLE which extends to 6 feet, and half a dozen DINING CHAIRS, including an arm-chair. This suite delivered for the special August Sale terms.

BURROUGHES
Corner Queen and Bathurst

BRITAIN TRAINS YOUTH FOR ARMIES

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Equipment as Soldiers.

RESERVES OF FUTURE

All Work Carefully Laid Out to Avoid Undue Strain.

London. — Great Britain has something like 5,000,000 men in its military forces: Gen. Robertson announced that another half million must be provided by July in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to full strength. When the 500,000 have been provided in July there will merely be another demand for further augmentations later.

The inexorable demands from the trenches must be met somehow. How they are to be met, how man power is continually to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipation of the time when they shall arrive at military age.

All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of 18 years and 8 months, are being systematically trained for the army. Schoolboys, college boys, apprentices —youth of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training are put into the organizations for preparation.

Strain Carefully Avoided.

Careful measures have been adopted to insure that they shall not be overtrained and either physically or mentally injured by the strain. Officers in charge of these organizations of boys have been provided with special instructions as to the service that may safely be demanded. A good ideal of discretion in this regard is left to commanding officers and drill masters, but after all the purpose is to equip the national youth for soldierly service as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

Much lighter requirements, however, are imposed on the youngest class of prospective soldiers. They are given graduated instruction in various drills for the purposes of hardening their physiques. Games, lectures and educational work are provided in addition to the ordinary military training.

There are twelve fortnightly periods in the training course for youth of this class. In the first period of two weeks sixty-four hours of work are required, of which twelve hours are given to games and educational work. After the first period fourteen hours are set aside in each fortnightly period for these purposes.

Such games as cricket, football and boxing are particularly prized for their effect on the physique of the recruit. Participation in these is compulsory and under no circumstances are commanders permitted to organize the best players at a particular game in a crack team which becomes representative of a battalion. This would deprive the great majority of really effective training and the ones needing the training most would have the least chance to get it.

At the outset every young man is inoculated, vaccinated and given a thoro dental overhauling. This limits the possible activities of many of them during the first six weeks of their training. After these preliminary troubles are over, the organizations settle into a regular scheme involving 84 hours work per fortnight, or six hours work daily, including Sunday.

How the Work is Divided.

At this stage of his training the recruit gets in each fortnightly period 10 hours of general physical training, six hours of bayonet exercises, 18 hours of squad drill, 18 hours of musketry and range practice, two hours devoted to interior economy, three hours on guard duty, two hours on anti-gas training, three hours of bombing exercises, three hours of route marching without packs, two hours for special lectures and 14 hours for games and education.

Every soldier must learn all about taking care of his clothes, kit and equipment and instruction in these departments is referred to as "interior economy." Then it is necessary to give very careful instruction in the importance of discipline as a military factor, hygiene, sanitation, first aid and minor casualties, trench warfare, concealment and co-operation of infantry with artillery and aircraft.

The importance of the educational course must not be underestimated. A good many boys with extremely rudimentary schooling are taken into these organizations. Those who need it are given the most elementary educational opportunity, while the more advanced ones are provided instruction in subjects most likely to be of military utility. It is found that almost invariably the boys take keen interest in these intellectual opportunities. Their mode of life is thoroly healthy, and their ambition finds the stimulus that comes from both patriotic interest and competition.

During the first four weeks of the course route marching with kits is forbidden lest it impose too heavy a physical strain. After they are properly conditioned they are gradually broken into these heavier phases of duty, and the fourth fortnight's training in running and route marching with kits begins; also bombing practice with dummy bombs. This is followed by the beginning of general musketry practice, studies in field engineering. Ceremonial drill, once so tremendously important in the training of the soldier, does not be gin until the tenth fortnight.

There could be no more impressive illustration of how little ceremony enters into the soldier's routine nowadays than to observe the daily duties of these campaigns. The fine martial effects that were once so much prized get scant consideration indeed. On the other hand the democracy of the new British army is shown by the fact that officers in these boy battalions are directed to take note of the special aptitude of their recruits for particular kinds of service with the purpose of giving them training for non-commissioned officers, and ultimately for commissions.

Youngsters of poor physique or weak health are especially classified and are given a number of weeks of special light training with the purpose of building them up before they shall undertake the serious work of being turned into soldiers. In this regard alone the benefits accruing to many thousands of young men have been incalculable.

REMANDED FOR WEEK.

James Cooper, William Good, Frank Marsh and Frank Punge, who were captured after a sensational chase by Patrolman Reid, were remanded in police court for a week when they were arraigned Saturday on a charge of stealing a motor car.

PUBLIC WARNED AGAINST STRANGERS

Many Modern Variations Now Used in Work of Blackmailing.

Next time you go to New York keep your eye open for the man who claims to know you, tho you never saw him before. The old "bunco" game has been revived with modern variations and improvements. Watch out also for the lady in distress, or the fascinating charmer who puts kindly disposed strangers in a compromising position. A band of international blackmailers has invaded the United States—experts of their kind, men and women who have practised blackmailing all over the world, as a specialized profession.

The passage of the Mann Act, designed to abolish "white slavery" has given blackmailing an opening which the framers of the act never for a moment contemplated. So many innocent young girls had fallen victims to the traffic in "white slaves," there had been so many mysterious disappearances, so many tragedies, that public indignation was thoroly aroused in the United States, and a rigorous law aimed at the traffic was passed with universal approval. But heat of popular sentiment, carried beyond the bounds of reason, frequently works injustices on the other extreme, and popular suspicion generally condemns before the evidence is sifted. It was an appreciation of this situation that gave the international syndicate its cue, and the directors of the organization, were quick to take advantage of it.

Another up-to-date variation of the bunco game is the trapping of confiding people of money who have faith in clairvoyancy. There seems to be a modern tendency to believe the strangest, most unbelievable doctrines even tho the faith of the average man is supposed to have dwindled to a point where the expression, "I'm from Missouri—show me," has become the continental slogan in the business and social intercourse of the people at large. A surprising number of hard-headed men, and presumably sane and wide-awake women, are willing as is frequently evident to surrender their balanced judgment which works to normal measure in the matter of every day business to the preposterous myths and superstitions of the new school—clairvoyancy, table rapping, spiritualism, and so forth.

Students of psychology speak of the phenomenon of the reaction of unbelief in the orthodox dogmas of the established religions which impels people to seek the supernatural in some other form, even while denying the existence of anything but matter. America, one of the most material and skeptical of lands, shows a greater tendency to "fall for" new cults than almost any other of equal population. With generally difused education of and a low per centage of illiterates, eliminating the recently arrived immigrants and the negro element from the statement, Americans, nevertheless, lend willing ears, apparently, to novel doctrines. Witness the root that Mormanism took and still maintains even to the point where missionaries from Salt Lake go forth and win converts in the eastern states. Zionism was another strange doctrine which did not lack for adherents. Shakerism, that strange aberrartion of religion, is another American development. If any man with sufficient personality, stands out in front of the crowd and proclaims anything loud enough, and uses words sufficiently sounding and mysterious, he can command a following.

"Beware of strangers, men or women," was the warning that Maclay Hoyne of Chicago, state attorney of Illinois, recently issued, after the police had been struggling for some weeks in vain with the problem presented by the almost unbelievable daring of these international crooks.

William A. Pinkerton, head of the famous detective agency of that name, in despair declared that the only cure for the blackmailing evil was publicity.

One of the big film manufacturers, has produced a film calculated to educate the public in the methods that have been in operation of recent months in the United States, and the lessons taught therein are not without application to Canada. The play is based upon newspaper exposures in Chicago and other big cities of the international syndicate of blackmailers. "Beware of Strangers," is the title, the phrase used by the state attorney of Illinois, in his public warning. The picture has created a sensation in the cities where it has been shown.

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

THE TORONTO WORLD,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find $1.00, for which please ship me, all charges prepaid, one complete set of RIDPATH'S LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE in 25 volumes, bound in Holliston Linen, and I agree to pay the balance of $27.00 at the rate of $3.00 per month, beginning on the first day of the month following receipt of books. When I have paid for the Library it becomes my property.

No Collectors to Annoy You

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

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

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

Name of firm connected with.....

I have lived here since.....

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

RUSSIANS WAVER SAY AUSTRIANS

Vienna Official Report States That Russian Line is Weakening.

Vienna, via London, July 27. —The official communication issued by Austro-Hungarian headquarters tonight reads as follows:

"Fighting occurred in the upper Suchitza region, The Villages of Sovela and Netretei remain in the hands of the enemy.

"On the Russian front from Tartar Pass to Kirilbaba the enemy showed signs of weakening. The Honveds drove the adversary over the Cabal River. The Austro-Hungarian and German forces under Gen. Koevess are pressing forward along the upper course of the mountain stream in a northeasterly direction. The attacking movement of General von Boehm-Ermolli's forces continues successfully. Detachments of the army and Bavarian troops took possession of Kolomea after bitter engagements with the Russian rear guards.

"On the northern bank of the Dniester the allied troops are approaching the confluence of the Stripa. Czortkov and Trembowla are in German hands. North of Trembowla the Russians assembled their forces for a rapid mass attack which broke down completely with heavy losses. East of Tarnopol the enemy has again been driven further back."

Delightfully Cool, Three Hours From Toronto.

Port McNicoll, but three hours' pleasant journey from Toronto, is the gateway to the Great Lakes. Steamship express leaves Toronto 2 p.m. each Wednesday and Saturday, making direct connection at Port McNicoll with either steamship Keewatin or Assiniboia, for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

SPORTING SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

SPORTING SECTION

PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 29 1917

SPORT OF KINGS ENDED FOR THE TORONTO LOVERS

DONOVAN'S BISONS PLAY LEAFS TWO GAMES AT THE ISLAND STADIUM

Senior Lacrosse---Soccer Games---Amateur Baseball

BARGAIN BILL IS SATURDAY EVENT AT ISLAND STADIUM

Leafs Score a Shut-out in First Half of Bill—Get Four Runs.

GET AN EVEN BREAK

Bisons Pounds Bunny Hearne and Leafs Lose the Second Game.

By a Staff Reporter.

Island Stadium, July 28.—Manager Donovan's Bisons opened a five-game series here with a double bill this afternoon in weather that was ideal for baseball. The Leafs hope to clean up this series and pull themselves back in the race, after losing four and winning one from the league leaders, which had a bad effect on their percentage; and after yesterday's good win they have probably come out of their slump, and better things can be expected. Manager Donovan selected his star box man, Wyckoff, to work against the Leafs in the first game, with Onslow on the receiving end; while Justin, the Leafs' new twirler, bent them over for the Lajoieites, with Lalonge as his battery mate. The Buffalo team were late in arriving. They only put in an appearance ten minutes before game time. The teams:

Buffalo—	Toronto—
Cable, 2b	Truesdale, 2b
Kopp, lf	Jacobson, cf
Channell, rf	Whiteman, lf
Carlstrom, 3b	Lajoie, 1b
Jackson, cf	Schultz, 3b
Hummell, 1b	Altenberg, rf
Gill, ss	Blackburne, ss
Onslow, c	Lalonge, c
Wyckoff, p	Justin, p

Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen.

First Inning.

Buffalo—Cable struck out. Kopp singled to right. Channell fanned. Carlstrom walked. Jackson filed to Jacobson. **No runs. One hit. No errors.**

Toronto — Truesdale singled to centre, went to second on a passed ball and advanced to third on the same play. Jacobson was thrown out by Cable. Whiteman tripled to left, scoring Truesdale. Jayne replaced Wyckoff, who took sick. Lajoie forced Whiteman at home, Schultz fanned. **One run. Two hits. No errors.**

Second Inning.

Buffalo—Hummell popped to Blackburne. Gill struck out. Onslow was hit. Jaynes forced Onslow at second. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Toronto—Altenberg walked. Blackburne also walked. Lalonge forced Altenberg at third. Justin fanned. Truesdale singled to right, scoring Blackburne and advancing Lalonge to third. Jacobson singled over second, scoring Lalonge and Truesdale. Whiteman filed to left. **Three runs. Two hits. No errors.**

Third Inning.

Buffalo—Cable fouled to Lalonge. Kopp out to Truesdale. Channell singled to right. Carlstrom fanned. **No runs. One hit. No errors.**

Toronto—Lajoie was thrown out by Carlstrom. Channell made a great catch on Schultz's short fly. Altenberg fouled to Carlstrom. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Fourth Inning.

Buffalo—Jackson and Hummell grounded to Justin. Gill flied to Jacobson. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Toronto—Blackburne flied to Cable, but Lalonge singled to centre. Justin hit into a double play. **No runs. One hit. No errors.**

Fifth Inning.

Buffalo — Onslow grounded to Schultz. Jaynes out to Blackburne. Cable walked. Kopp popped to Blackburne. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Toronto — Truesdale walked, but Jacobson flied to Gill. Whiteman fouled to Onslow and Truesdale was caught stealing. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Sixth Inning.

Buffalo—Channell flied to Altenberg and Carlstrom fouled to Lalonge. Jackson flied to Whiteman. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Toronto—Lajoie flied to Kopp and Schultz grounded to Gill. Altenberg singled to left and stole second. Blackburne fouled to Hummell. **No runs. No hits. No errors.**

Seventh Inning.

Buffalo—Hummell singled to centre, but Gill flied to Altenberg. Hummell went to second on a wild pitch. Onslow flied to Blackburne. Jaynes fanned. **No runs. One hit. No errors.**

Toronto — Lalonge grounded to Jaynes. Justin got a hit when Channell and Jackson let his fly fall between them. Truesdale hit into a double play, Gill to Hummell. **No runs. One hit. One error.**

Eighth Inning.

Buffalo—Cable fanned and, Kopp grounded to Truesdale. Channell doubled to right, but Carlstrom was thrown out by Justin. **No runs. One hit. No errors.**

Toronto—Jacobson beat out a hit to short, but Whiteman fouled to

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 3).

Whiteman Chasing Larry For Leadership of Leafs

Only Two Points Behind Manager Lajoie in the Averages ---Regulars Keep to a Steady Pace During the Week.

George Whiteman is right on Manager Lajoie's heels. The Leafs played eight games during the week and the left fielder added 31 points to his mark. Larry eased up a bit, losing eight points and leaving him just two points above Whiteman.

All the regulars improved their average. Jacobson and Altenberg tacked on six points, Blackburne three and Lalonge two.

The averages, including Friday's game, are:

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Average.	Last Week
Lajoie	89	339	44	125	.369	.377
Whiteman	92	332	68	111	.367	.336
Dailey	1	3	1	1	.333	...
Truesdale	10	40	3	13	.325	.333
Schultz	46	178	23	53	.298	.294
Altenberg	65	256	48	76	.297	.291
Lalonge	33	94	10	26	.277	.275
Hearne	27	76	5	20	.276	.247
Jacobson	93	345	60	91	.267	.261
Blackburne	92	313	24	82	.262	.259
Warhop	21	72	10	20	.250	.274
Thompson	50	121	16	29	.240	.228
Kelly	65	213	16	43	.202	.200
Leake	4	6	0	0	.000	.000
Justin	1	4	0	0	.000	...

Mount Royal Results

Mount Royal Race Track, July 28.—The following are the ridings issued by the steward during this afternoon:

Jockey Claver is permitted to ride horses of his employer, Grant Hugh Brown, only. In all other respects his suspension continues indefinitely. Jockey Mountain was permitted to ride out his engagements of Saturday afternoon, otherwise his suspension continues for the remainder of the meeting at the Mount Royal track.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500, for maiden two-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

1. Frenchy, 101 (Claver), $5.80, $3.70, $2.80.
2. El Capitania, 109 (Ormes), $8.40, $3.90.
3. Commigan, 108 (Gargan), $3.10.

Time, 1.02 1-5. Bayside, Old Homestead, Dal Alton and Transient Hessian also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Cerf Volant, 106 (Ormes), $4.30, $2.80, $2.30.
2. All Amies, 103 (Young), $3.20, $2.80, $2.30.
3. Alchena, 100 (Mountain), $2.40.

Time, 1.05 4-5. Frossart, My Joe, Alecto, Woodruff Adomai and Mooaloye also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Little Abe, 110 (Smith), $9.90, $5.20, $3.50.
2. Costumer, 113 (Ormes), $7.20, $4.50.
3. Delaney, 110 (Pitz), $3.60.

Time 1.13 4-5. Custom House, Kingbox, San Jon, Emelda, Sis Mallory, Onar, Gratitude and Smirking also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Littlest Rebel, 112 (Boland), $5.90, $4, $2.80.
2. Quin, 100 (Haupel), $7.80, $5.50.
3. Brighouse, 112 (Boylan), $3.

Time 1.14 3-5. Paymaster, Two Royals, Ray Oakwood, Resistible and Inez also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mountain Handicap, purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, one mile and twenty yards:

1. Fair Mac, 110 (Claver), $7.70, $4.10, $2.40.
2. Gordon Russell, 118 (Ormes), $4.70, $2.50.
3. Bogart, 111 (Obrien), $2.80.

Time, 1.41⅘. Sky Pilot, Ocean Prince also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, for 3-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Pit Money, 110 (O'Brien), $9.10, $4.30, $3.00.
2. Merry Jubilee, 106 (Hopkins), $5.60, $3.50.
3. Jabot, 113 ((Pitz), $3.60.

Time, 1.40 1-5. World's Wonder, Quien Sabe, Kezan, Phil T. and Charmingly also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $500, for 3-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Darkey, 108 (O'Brien), $9.10, $3.40, $2.40.
2. Scorpii, 113 (Pitz), $2.90, $2.50.
3. Capitania, 112 (Ormes), $4.10.

Time, 1.41 2-5. Quartermaster, Regular and Deckhand also ran.

SATURDAY'S SOCCER

Robertson Cup.
—Semi-Finals.—

Old Country	5	Highlanders	0
Ulster	1	Wychwood	3

Provincial League.

Sunderland	2	Scottish	0

T. & D. League.
—Junior Final.—

Linfield	5	Parkviews	3

Queen City Soccer.

Lonfield Rovers	1	Thistles	1

YACHT CLUB WINNERS.

Five Hamilton rinks visited R.C.Y.C. on Saturday afternoon and were defeated by 13 shots.

R.C.Y.C.		Hamilton Thistles.	
Helden	22	Crawford	27
J. Kearn	19	Tingle	19
Douglas	27	Fenwick	11
Boulter	26	Frye	22
Spelgrove	24	Woods	26
Total	118	Total	105

Other Sports, Page Seven, News Section.

Empire City Results

Empire City, N.J., July 28.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and up, selling, about 6 furlongs:

1. Manganese, 118 (Lyke), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5.
2. Imperator, 113 (Buxton), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1.
3. Busy Joe, 108 (Connolly), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1.

Time 1.10 1-5. Englebert, Jas. F. Cummings, Broomvale, Hidden Star, Flare, Palisade, Master McGrath, Candy Land, Passing Fancy and Almadine also ran.

SECOND RACE—Two years, fillies, 5 furlongs:

1. LaRusse, 106 (Buxton), 9 to 20, out.
2. Quietude, 114 (Rynat), 16 to 5, 1 to 2 and out.
3. Foky O'Mally, 103 (Connolly), 6 to 1, 8 to 5, 1 to 2.

Time, 1.10 1-5. Spark, Myrtle V, also ran.

THIRD RACE—three years, fillies, selling, 1 mile:

1. Felicca, 103 (Rowan), 8 to 5, 2 to 5, 1 to 5.
2. Ginger Snap 11., 108 (Connolly), 16 to 5, even, 1 to 2.
3. Hickory Nut, 108 (Buxton), 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 4 to 1.

Time, 1.40 2-5. Spring Song, MacMurray, The Baroness, Glory Belle, Leonelda also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, the Yonkers Handicap, mile and a sixteenth:

1. Spur, 122 (Knapp), 7 to 10, 1 to 4 and out.
2. Clematis II., 106 (Robinson), 6 to 1, 8 to 5 and out.
3. Lady Rotha, 104 (Barrett), 9 to 2, 6 to 5 and out.

Time 1.44 3-5. St. Isidore also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds, claiming, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Piraeus, 109 (Robinson), 2 to 1, 3 to 5, out.
2. Judge Wingfield, 104 (Rowan), 13 to 10, 1 to 2, out.
3. Courtship, 109 (Collins), 9 to 2, 6 to 5, out.

Time 1.46 1-5. Flash of Steel also ran.

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

1. Kashmira, 115 (Buxton), 5 to 1, even and out.
2. Red Sox 115 (Knapp), 7 to 10, 1 to 4 and out.
3. Aurum, 115 (Robinson), 9 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.

Time 1.06 3-5. Pagnetite, Dr. Blair also ran.

PLAY SEMI-FINALS IN ROBERTSON CUP AT VARSITY FIELD

Old Country Ready for Final —Score Five Goals in Opener.

BIG CROWD ATTENDS

Ulster and Wychwood Provided the Battle of the Double Bill.

By a Staff Reporter.

Varsity Stadium, July 28.—Another good attraction for soccer followers was put on at Varsity Stadium Saturday, the two semi-finals of the Tom Robertson Charity Cup being down for decision. The first game was between Old Country and 48th Highlanders and the second between Wychwood-Lancs and Ulster.

The teams lined up for the first game as follows:

Old Country—Bennett, Stone, Dierden, Lorimer, Taylor, Burns, J. Hamilton, W. Hamilton, Lobban, Jackman, Allen.

48th Highlanders—Herdman, Forbes, Neil Terrell, Cowan, Ballantyne, Gardner, Russell, Bryan, Niven, Aitken.

Referee—C. Hall.

First Half.

Gardner kicked off for 48th and Taylor intercepting his pass gave to W. Hamilton, who forced a corner in the first minute. This was cleared easily. After about five minutes' play, Old Country got another corner, which was finely placed, and W. Hamilton had no difficulty in heating Herdman for the first goal of the game. Old Country 1, 48th 0.

Stung by this reverse 48th Highlanders put a little life into their work, Cowan at centre half in particular putting in some nice play. One pass of his to Gardner should have been turned to account, but the latter overran the ball. Playing with the benefit of a stiff breeze Old Country now put on severe pressure, but Herdman was in fine form in the soldiers' goal and saved shot after shot in splendid style. Both teams had only been playing ten men up till now, the eleventh now coming on for Old Country. 48th now got going again, but poor shooting by the forwards spoilt some good midfield work. Russell made a nice run and centre for 48th, but no inside men were up to take advantage of it, allowing Stone to clear easily.

It is only fair to the 48th to state that several of their best players are away on the trip to the United States. Hands against Neil looked for the 48th, the latter's kick being just outside the penalty area, but Herdman saved Taylor's shot in fine style. Shortly after this half time was called with the score Old Country 1, 48th Highlanders 0.

Second Half.

A large crowd was on hand when Lobban restarted for Old Country. 48th is still a man short, Aitkin having failed to turn out. The game had hardly got going when W. Hamilton got clean thru on his own. A goal appeared certain, but Herdman saved his shot in magnificent style, the ball going for a corner, which was cleared easily. A few minutes late Old Country came again, and Allen, working the ball close in, gave Herdman no chance to save with a hard low shot. Old Country 2, 48th 0.

48th now had another look-in, Cowan working the ball well down. He passed to Gardner, who had a glorious chance to score, but dallied too long and allowed Dierden to clear, and Lobban, getting the ball, made a nice run down the left. He shot hard and true. Herdman stopped the shot, but could not clear, and Allen, rushing in, scored the third goal for his side. Old Country 3, 48th 0.

A few minutes later Old Country were awarded a penalty, but Herdman saved Dierden's shot finely. Herdman now decided to try and score goals instead of saving them, going out to centre forward, and Neil went between the sticks. Shortly after this Old Country got another, J. Hamilton putting one in from the

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 3).

Cobb Holds His Lead Over American Rivals

Speaker and Sisler Having Tidy Argument for Second Place---Roush Best Hitter in National League---The Averages.

Chicago, July 28.—Ty Cobb has a 32-point lead in the race for American League batting honors. Unofficial figures released today show the Detroit star hitting .377, with Tris Speaker of Cleveland in second place with .345. Sisler of St. Louis is a point behind Speaker. The averages include games of Wednesday. Chicago, which is making a desperate bid for the pennant, is without a .300 hitter among the regulars, Russell, a pitcher, with an average of .308, is the club's leading hitter, with Weaver next with .288. Eddie Collins is batting .269.

Roth of Cleveland regained the lead in base stealing with 32, deposing Chapman, his team-mate. Chapman, however, continues to show the way to the sacrifice hitting batters with 45.

Pipp with six circuit drives is the leading home run hitter. Detroit tops the list in team batting with .256.

Leading batters for half their club's games: Cobb, Detroit, .377; Speaker, Cleveland, .345; Sisler, St. Louis, .344; Rumler, St. Louis, .321; Baker, New York, .314; McInnes, Philadelphia, .307; Chapman, Cleveland, .306; Heilman, Detroit, .303; C. Milan, Washington, .294; Rother, Cleveland, .293.

Roush of Cincinnati broke the tie for hitting supremacy in the National League and with an average of .341 has a nine-point lead over Cruise of St. Louis. Hal Chase, the veteran first base star, with Cincinnati, batted his way into the .300 class for the first time this season. His average is .301. Hans Wagner is within three points of .300. Cravath of Philadelphia tied Hornsby of St. Louis in home run hitting, each having eight. Carey of Pittsburg added four stolen bases, bringing his total up to 25. Deal of Chicago clings to sacrifice hitting honors with 20. Cincinnati continues to lead in team batting with .266.

Leading batters for half their club's games: Roush, Cincinnati, .341; Cruise, St. Louis, .332; Hornsby, St. Louis, .330; Beschen, Pittsburg, .328; Griffith, Cincinnati, .316; Rariden, New York, .309; Rawlings, Boston .308; Groh, Cincinnati, .305; Chase, Cincinnati, .301; Burns, New York, .300.

MUTUELS PAY GOOD PRICES SATURDAY AT WINDSOR TRACK

Ideal Racing Weather Draws Big Crowd to Kenilworth Track.

CLASSY FIELDS START

Handicap Horses Supply Speculation in the Fourth Event—The Results.

Special to The Sunday World.

Kenilworth Park, Windsor, July 28.—A handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, fashioned for three-year-olds and up, for a purse of $1200, was offered as the feature number for the Saturday afternoon program at this track. The field was a representative one and brought out some of the best campaigners stabled at the track. Marion Goosby, who triumphed over Rancher a week ago, was looked upon by the talent as almost unbeatable, while Franklin and Goldcrest Boy and Grumpy were by no means overlooked by the talent. The card, which was composed of the usual seven events, brought out well-balanced fields and good sport was assured.

The weather, which was again very hot, had no effect on the crowds, which were by far the largest of the meeting and created new attendance figures. The volume of speculation was again of large proportions.

The scratches were:

Fifth race—White Crown, Petiar.

Seventh race—Souvenir.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, for maiden two-year-old colts and geldings, five furlongs:

1. Sunny Slope, 115 (Callahan), $6.80, $4.70, $4.10.
2. Clairvoyant, 115 (Hunt), $4.80, $4.80.
3. W. H. Buckner, 110 (Watts), $4.10.

Time 1.00 1-5. Dixie Highway, Senator Broderick, John Wiggins, Zululand, Great Gull, Stalwart Jr., Juanita III., Fleet Foot, Margot Star also ran.

SECOND RACE—Claiming, purse $800, for three-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada, six furlongs:

1. Akeldama, 118 (Warrington), $9.40, $5.40, $4.70.
2. Outlaw, 99 (Jeffcott), $8, $4.20.
3. Tea Cup, 105 (Collins), $3.60.

Time 1.13 1-5. Kathleen H., Moss Fox, McCorburn, Oriana, Minnetonka also ran.

THIRD RACE—Claiming, purse $800, for four-year-olds and up, one mile and 20 yards:

1. Sam Slick, 112 (Metcalf), $6.10, $3.60, $3.10.
2. Virginia W., 105 (Donohue), $5.80, $4.40.
3. Gleipner, 107 (Bolton), $6.80.

Time 1.41 4-5. Tantivy, Smithfield, Birka, Casaba, Margaret B., Russell Square, Egmont, Ralph S., Roscas also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, purse $800, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. William IV., 105 (Crump), $21.70, $13.80, $8.30.
2. Rosewood, 105 (Tuder), $15.50, $6.70.
3. El Rey, 103 (Molesworth), $9.70.

Time 1.12 3-5. Merlin, Tyrant, Manokin, Swift Fox, Jeanne II., Lytle, Widow Bedette, Buford and Lightfoot also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Claiming, purse $800, for four-year-olds and up, one and one-sixteenth miles:

1. Tush Tush, 107 (Garner), $21.80, $9.50, $5.90.
2. Stanley S, 105 (Kelsay), $9.30, $5.70.
3. Joe D., 105 (Collins), $5.10.

Time 1.47 2-5. Miss Fannie, Leah Cochran, Repton, Mixim's Choice, Harry Lauder, King Mart, High Horse also ran.

SIXTH RACE— Handicap, purse $1200, three years and up, one and one-sixteenth miles:

1. Goldcrest Boy, 106 (Callahan), $18.40, $5.90, $3.90.
2. Marion Goosby, 114 (Kelsay), $6.40, $2.80.
3. Money Maker, 107 (Hunt), $4.20.

Time, 1.45 2-5. Grumpy, Hauberk, Broomsedge, Franklin also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Claiming, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Canto, 112 (Tapiin), $14.40, $6.80, $5.
2. Minstrel, 107 (Mulcahey), $6.30, $4.50.
3. Amazement, 112 (Berger), $7.50.

Time 1.41 4-5. Col. McNab, Superintendent, Milton Campbell, Phil Mohr, Lady Spirituelle, Industry, Greyfoot, Tootsie, Early Morn, Patsy Mack and Coppertown also ran.

RACE ENTRIES FOR MONDAY

AT KENILWORTH.

Windsor, Ont., July 28.—The Kenilworth Park entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, for two-year-olds, selling, 5½ furlongs:

Ebenezer	97	Semcena	97
Dirty Face	*98	Wow	99
Twelve Bells	100	Little Princess	101
Austral	101	Celtiva	105
Irish Idol	107	Jessie Ormsby	107
Fernhandley	*110	Clairvoyant	112

Also eligible:

Leta	103	Storm Bound	110
W. H. Buckner	102	Hasty Mabel	96
Start Right	108	Sasenta	105

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, for three-year-olds and up, selling, 1 1-16 miles:

Aimee T.	103	Defender	105
Fleuron II.	111	Aprisa	111
Rose Juliette	111	Aida	111
Marjorie D.	111	Goodwood	113
Alston	113	First Star	113
Conflagration	113	Ampere II.	116

Also eligible:

Paul Gaines	113	Lynn	113
Ralph S.	113	Pilsen	105
Ingot	113	Sam Slick	113

THIRD RACE—Purse $800, three-year-olds and up, selling, one mile and 20 yards:

Hornet	97	Old Pop	*107
Copper King	109	Slik Bird	109
Old Reliable	110	Gartley	110
Price Philsthorpe	110	Rex Gaiety	110
Exmer	110	Gala Water	112
Tartarean	113	Garish Sun	115

Also eligible:

Kathleen H.	107

FOURTH RACE—Purse $800, for three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Indian Chant	98	Encore	100
†King Tuscan	102	†Kamsack	103
Pockachoo	104	Tea Caddy	104
Harry L.	104	Malamont	106
Between Us	108	Bradley's Choice	110
Vogue	116	Etruscan	117

Also eligible:

Langhorne	101	Swift Fox	100

FIFTH RACE—Handicap, purse $1200, three-year-olds and up, one mile and 20 yards:

†Uncle Bryn	102	†Priscilla Mull	103
John Jr.	102	Hauberk	105
Fruit Cake	110	Hodge	120

†Ross-Bedwell entary.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800, for three years and up, selling, one mile and twenty yards:

Annie Edgar	*88	Duch. of Lizw'll	89
Rosanne	93	Dental	93
White Crown	*99	Ed. Garrison	100
Dr. Prather	101	Hasty Cora	103
Will Do	109	Milton Roblee	110
Estimable	110	Mud Sill	112

Also eligible—

Martre	106	Cliff Field	110
Page White	104	Valerie West	91
Fenrock	106	King Mart	108

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800, for three years and up, selling one mile and 70 yards:

Sea Urchin	*102	Black Frost	*102
Miss Fannie	105	Harry Lauder	107
Ahena	107	Foxy Grift	107
Souvenir	110	Royal Interest	112
Billy Culbertson	112	Gainer	*112
Thanksgiving	117	Phil Ungar	120

Also eligible:

Ardent	110	Petit Bleu	100

*Apprentice allowances claimed. Weather clear, track fast.

AT MOUNT ROYAL.

Montreal, Que., July 28.—Mount Royal entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Purse $500, two-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Bayside	104	Kharemaneh	107
Highcost	116	Old Homestead	104
Frozen Glen	107	Afric'n Arrow	116

SECOND RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Lady Rowena	104	Old Harry	106
Rosemary	112	Edm'd Adams	114
Billie B.	114	Sky	104
Auster	107	Varda B.	112
James Oakley	114	Muzanti	114

THIRD RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Mico Girl	104	Golden Lee	112
Letitia	112	Delaney	114
Dr. Cann	114	J. B. Harrell	*100
Onar	112	Salvanity	112
Lewis Opper	114		

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, mile and twenty yards:

Paulson	100	Phil T.	103
B. A. Jones	103	The Busy B'dy	110
Damietta	100	Tze Lei	103
Rey Oakwood	106	Prim Harry	111

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Lady Worth'gton	109	Nannie McDee	109
Tamerlane	111	Centauri	114
Day Day	114	Regular	109
Evelina	109	Capitania	111
Feather Duster	111		

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Red Post	106	Minda	109
Dr. Charcot	111	Petelus	111
Quartermaster	111	Electric	109
Chester Krum	111	Riverking	111
Zodiac	111		

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, mile and seventy yards:

Harold	*102	Louise Paul	106
Euterpe	111	Ocean Prince	112
Merry Jubilee	106	Darkey	103
Jerry	112	Paymaster	116

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Track fast. Weather clear.

AT MAISONNEUVE.

Montreal, Que., July 28.—Maisonneuve entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Purse $350, claiming, 5 furlongs:

Jim Hutch	112	Daisy Stevens	119
Romona	119	Minstra	119
Joe Milliner	121	Brownstone	121
Santiago White	121	Early Riser	121

SECOND RACE—Purse $350, claiming, 5 furlongs:

Satisfied	*106	Conowingo	111
Pickagain	111	La B'lle Br'de	119
Risa W.	119	Filly Delphia	119
Moss Rose	119	Sig	121
Donner	121		

THIRD RACE—Purse $350, claiming 6½ furlongs:

Debris	105	Enjoy	105
Louise Green	113	Big Lumax	113
Secal	113	Imprudent	113
Masenet	115	Lofty Heywood	115
Regards	115	Swede Sam	115
Muy Buena	118		

FOURTH RACE—Purse $350, claiming, 6½ furlongs:

Crankie	107	Signorette	107
Prospero Son	117	Henry Walb'nk	117
Joey Marquette	117	Sir Raymond	117
Melos	117	Proctor	121

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 7 furlongs:

Quick	105	Miss Brush	105
Lord Wells	106	Wand	105
Ines	107	Loveday	115

SIXTH RACE—Purse $350, claiming, 5 furlongs:

Lycia	111	Belle C.	111
Brown Baby	111	Tarves	113
Ethel Welles	119	Airmaid	118
Skeets	121	Jojam	121

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 5).

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON RACING THORNCLIFFE PARK MEETING CLOSES

Monster Crowd at Don Valley Track for Toronto's Last Day of Racing Until Six Months After the War---The Results.

By a Staff Reporter.

Thorncliffe Park Race Track, Toronto, July 28.—One of the most satisfying meets ever held in Canada or the United States was concluded today when the Thorncliffe Racing and Breeding Association's seven-day allotment was filled. The public were treated to the most sensational racing seen in many a day, close and exciting finishes in every event and a track record broken by Murphy in the feature event of yesterday. Altho handicapped by a plant in a semi-station of completion and the difficult problem of transportation, the management are to be highly commended for the manner in which the large daily attendance was handled. A noticeable feature of the plant is the system of calculating the tickets sold on each horse. A telephone connection between the mammoth score board and the selling booths notifies the public in dollars just what is wagered on each horse entered. The scheme gave general satisfaction and the mutuels, ably handled by Mort Mahoney, were well patronized by the public. Thorncliffe Park will be a very popular resort when racing is resumed after the war. There were eight carded events today with the feature a handicap.

The weather was ideal and the track fast and the 8,000 fans present were well satisfied with the afternoon's sport. Jockey Wishard, who is a veterinary surgeon, has been called in the first United States draft and will leave for home Monday. Most of the stables here will send their thorobreds to the other side, while some of them will turn their horses out for a long rest. The scratches:

FIRST RACE—Tinkle Bell, Pit.

SECOND RACE—Kid Nelson, Shaban, Hiker.

THIRD RACE—Shadrach, Borax, Pat Gannon, Highway, Willcash, Nino Muchacho.

SIXTH RACE—Amulet, Altamaha, Belle of The Kitchen.

SEVENTH RACE—Genesis, Easter Lily, Caro Nome.

EIGHTH RACE—Hampton Dame, Star Bird, John Douglas.

FIRST RACE—Claiming, purse $600, three years and up, six furlongs:

1. Curlicue, 106 (Johnson), $3.80, $3.10, $2.50.
2. *Miss Genevieve, 101 (Mulcahey), $3.60, $2.60.
3. Astrologer, 111 (Deavenport), $2.40.

Time, 1.15. Peachie, Capt. Ben, Jubul, Ruth Esther, J. W. Hunley, Hester Smith, Tactless, King Cotton, Bon Box, Plantaganet, Toastmaster, Christmas Eve and Baron De Kalb also ran.

*Field.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Ella Jennings, 110 (Mulcahey), $79.50, $24, $10.10.
2. Birdman, 115 (Gilbert), $4.40, $3.90.
3. Robt. Mantell, 109 (Johnson), $4.80.

Time 1.15. Bessanta, Velvet, Brookcress, Sir Haste, Baby Cole, Mollie Maguire, Miss Shot, Blue Rock, Victrola, Lady Bob, Sureget, and J. C. Cantrill also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Tillotson, 110 (Mulcahey), $8.60, $5.10, $3.80.
2. Choctaw, 115 (Gray), $10.10, $6.90.
3. Nettie Walcutt, 102 (Wishard), $4.30.

Time 1.14 1-5. Double Bass, Detour, Fool of Fortune, Mex, Sir Launcelot, Dominion Park, Ada Anne, Felicidad and Hearthstone also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $700; three years and up; five and one-half furlongs:

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 5).

SHOT BY FATHER AL PALZER DIES

Fergus Falls, Minn, July 28. — Al. Palzer, the boxer, succumber this morning in a hospital at Persam, to the gunshot wound inflicted by his father late Thursday, according to word reaching here this afternoon. Palzer was shot thru the abdomen and ran a mile and a half to the hospital. The father was held last night without bail. Palzer had tried to protect his mother during a quarrel between his parents.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

Playgrounds League.
—Senior—

Osler-Beavers	11	Elizabeth	3

—Intermediate—

East Riverdale	9	O'Neil	4

Riverdale Senior League.

R.C.B.C.	11	Broadviews	1

City Amateur League.

St. Marys	4	Wellingtons	0

Western City League.

Wychwood	7	Moose	5

Toronto Senior League.

St. Mary's	6	Judeans	2

SATURDAY BASEBALL

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Toronto (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Toronto	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	4	8	0

Batteries—Jaynes, Wyckoff and Onslow; Justin and Lalonge. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen.

At Toronto (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	9	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Engel and Daley; Hearne and Lalonge. Umpires—Mullen and O'Brien.

At Providence (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	1
Providence	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	6	9	0

Batteries—Donahue and Koehler; Schultz and McNeil. Umpires—Carpenter and McBride.

At Providence (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	3
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	3	11	2

Batteries—Eibel and Reynolds; Peters and McNeill. Umpires—McBride and Carpenter.

At Newark (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	9	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Thormahlen and McAvoy; Ross, Smallwood and Egan. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

At Newark (Second Game).

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	11	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

Batteries—Hill and McAvoy; Enzman and Egan. Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

At Montreal:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	1	13	16	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	3	11	15	6

Batteries—Smith, Lohman and Sandberg; Hersche, Gerner and Howley. Umpires—Finneran and Bedford.

At Montreal (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Smith and Wendell; Stryker and Madden. Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At New York (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	9	1
New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	*	5	5	2

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Russell and Walters. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

At New York (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	1
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	4	12	3

Batteries—Scott and Lynn; Caldwell, Shawkey and Nunamaker. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

At Philadelphia (First Game).

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	9	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	1

Batteries—James, Coveleskie, Cunningham, Boland and Stanage; Bush and Meyers. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Owens.

At Philadelphia (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	8	2
Philadelphia	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	2

Batteries—Jones and Stanage; Myers, Schauer and Schang. Umpires—Nallin, Owens and McCormick.

At Boston (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	0

Batteries—Plank and Severoid; Mays and Agnew. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

At Boston (Second Game):

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

Batteries—Davenport, Groom and Severoid; Shore and Agnew. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

At Washington:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	1
Washington	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	9	3

Batteries—Coveleskie and Billings; Gallia, Dumont, Ayers and Henry. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Pittsburg (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	6	12	0
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Steele and Fischer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

At Pittsburg (Second Game)

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	6	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Grimes, Miller and Schmidt. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

At Cincinnati:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Alexander and Adams; Mitchell, Regan and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

At St. Louis:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	5	14	1

Batteries—Rudolph, Tyler and Tragesser; Horstman, Meadows and Snyder. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

At Chicago:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	10	2
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	10	1

Batteries—Douglas, Schupp and Gibson; Curtis, Hendrix and Dilhoefer, Wilson. Umpires—Harrison, O'Day and Bransfield.

BARGAIN BILL IS SATURDAY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1).

Onslow. Lajoie out, Cable to Hummell. Jacobson went to third on a wild pitch. Schultz lined to Gill. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Buffalo—Jackson walked and Hummell singled past Truesdale. Gill hit into a double play. Onslow flied to Whiteman. No runs. No hit. No errors.

Buffalo—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cable, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Kopp, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Channell, r.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Carlstrom, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Jackson, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hummell, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Gill, s.s.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Onslow, c.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Wyckoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaynes, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	0	4	24	11	0

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	3	2	2	2	2	0
Jacobson, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Whiteman, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Schultz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Altenberg, r.f.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Blackburne, s.s.	2	1	0	4	2	0
Lalonge, c.	3	1	1	8	0	0
Justin, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	29	4	8	27	9	0

Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Toronto .....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—4

Three-base hit—Whiteman. Two-base hit—Channell. Stolen base—Altenberg. Double plays—Truesdale to Blackburne to Lajoie; Gill to Cable to Hummell; Gill to Hummell. Bases on balls—Off Justin 3, off Jaynes 2. Struck out—By Justin 4, by Jaynes 2. One run, two hits off Wyckoff in 2-3 innings; three runs, six hits off Jaynes in 7 2-3 innings. Passed balls—Onslow 2. Wild pitches—Justin 1, Jaynes 1. Hit by pitcher—Justin 1, Onslow 1. Left on bases—Buffalo 5, Toronto 4. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullin. Time—1.30.

SECOND GAME.

For the second half of today's double bill Manager Lajoie selected his star southpaw, Hearne, to do the pitching, with Lalonge catching, while Manager Donovan is using Engel with Daly catching. McDonald is playing shortstop in place of Gill, who is playing right field in place of Channell.

First Inning.

Buffalo—Cable flied to Jacobson. Kopp flied to Truesdale. McDonald fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Truesdale flied to Gill. Jacobson out the same way. Engel took care of Whiteman's bouncer. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Second Inning.

Buffalo—Carlstrom and Jackson were thrown out by Truesdale. Hummell grounded to Blackburne. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Lajoie flied to Jackson. Schultz out, McDonald to Hummell. Altenberg safe on Engel's wild throw, but was out stealing. No runs. No hits. One error.

Third Inning.

Buffalo—Gill singled to centre and went to second when Schultz tossed Daly out at first. Engel singled to centre. Cable grounded to Lajoie and Kopp flied to Altenberg. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—Blackburne singled to left and went to second when Lalonge sacrificed. McDonald almost lost Hearne's high fly, but managed to get it by a good one-hand catch. Truesdale popped to McDonald. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Buffalo—McDonald flied to Lajoie and Carlstrom flied to Altenberg. Jackson doubled to left and scored on Hummell's single to centre. Gill lined to Blackburne. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—Jacobson's high foul was taken by Hummell. Whiteman flied to Gill. Lajoie singled to left but Schultz grounded to McDonald. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Buffalo—Daley's high foul was taken by Blackburne after a hard run. Engel got a life on Blackburne's error. Cable hit into a double play, Truesdale to Blackburne to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Altenberg grounded to Cable, Daley caught Blackburne's high foul, Lalonge struck out. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Buffalo—Kopp was thrown out by Blackburne. McDonald singled over second. Carlstrom's high fly went to Jacobson. Jackson struck out. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Hearne popped to Daley. Truesdale grounded to Cable. Jacobson beat out a hit to Hummell. Whiteman flied to Gill. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Buffalo—Hummell fanned. Gill walked. Daley singled, Gill taking second. Engel walked, filling the bases. Cable singled, scoring Gill and Daley. Engel scored from third on Kopp's sacrifice fly. Cable scored on McDonald's single and Carlstrom was out, Truesdale to Lajoie. Four runs. Three hits. No errors.

Toronto—Lajoie out, Cable to Hummell. Schultz singled to left. Altenberg out, Cable to first. Blackburne grounded to Cable. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Buffalo—Jackson out, Truesdale to Lajoie. Hummell was thrown out by Blackburne. Gill got a hit on his hard grounder to Schultz. Daley flied to Jacobson. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto — Lalonge singled to left. Hearne was called out on strikes. Truesdale singled to left, Lalonge being held at second. Jacobson flied to Jackson. Whiteman singled to centre and went to third when Jackson let the ball get away, Lalonge and Truesdale scoring. Lajoie grounded to McDonald. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Buffalo—Engel flied to Altenberg. Cable fanned. Kopp singled to centre and stole second. McDonald popped to Truesdale. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Schultz was out by McDonald. Altenberg grounded to pitcher. Blackburne singled to centre. Lalonge forced Blackburne at second. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Buffalo—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cable, 2b.	5	1	1	2	5	0
Kopp, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
McDonald, ss.	5	0	1	2	4	0
Carlstrom, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hummell, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0	0
Gill, rf.	3	1	2	4	0	0
Daly, c.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Engel, p.	3	1	1	0	3	1
Totals	37	5	9	27	14	1

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4	0
Jacobson, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Whiteman, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	0
Schultz, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Altenberg, rf.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Blackburne, ss.	4	0	2	2	5	1
Lalonge, c.	2	1	1	5	0	0
Hearne, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	27	10	1

Buffalo .....0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—5
Toronto .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Daly. Stolen bases—Kopp. Double plays—Truesdale to Blackburne to Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Hearne 2, off Engel 0. Struck out—By Hearne 4, by Engel 2. Left on bases—Buffalo 7, Toronto 6. Time 1.40. Attendance 6000. Umpires—Mullen and O'Brien.

ST. MARYS DEFEAT JUDEAN BALL CLUB

Toronto Senior League Game Was Brilliant Between Errors.

Errors by Judeans' infield gave St. Mary's a 6 to 3 victory in the opening game of Toronto Senior League at Stanley Park on Saturday afternoon. Despite the many mistakes, both teams made some brilliant plays.

										R.	H.	E.
Judeans	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5
St. Mary's	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	6	10	1

Anderson and Pennock; Rutledge and Fleming.

A NEW PAIR OF COOL

WALK-OVER OXFORDS

FOR CIVIC HOLIDAY

$2.95 For Women's

750 pairs in this lot, Pumps, Colonials, Oxfords, in patent, black, tan, white. Formerly sold at $5.00 to $8.00.

$3.95 For Men's

500 pairs in this lot. Both calf and kid in black and tan. Also patent and white. Former prices $6.50 to $10.00.

Backward season is the cause. We are overstocked. Regular lines. Walk-Over standard qualities.

Also several hundred pairs Women's Low Cuts. Formerly sold from $7.00 to $12.00. This week, $4.95.

See Our Windows

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP - - - 290 Yonge Street

KEEP COOL

By Wearing

King

SUMMER SUSPENDER

WORN { OVER THE UNDERSHIRT. UNDER THE OVERSHIRT.

METAL PARTS GUARANTEED RUST-PROOF

MADE IN CANADA BY THE KING SUSPENDER CO. TORONTO, CAN.

Says He Assisted Policeman; Was Arrested for His Trouble

Charles Griffin saw a policeman searching for something. He asked him what he was looking for and the policeman told him a horse and buggy which had been stolen. Griffin left the officer, found the abandoned vehicle, climbed in and was arrested. He told this story in police court Saturday: "I was walking along Queen street and saw a cop hunting for something and I asked him what he wanted. He said a rig had been stolen and was somewhere in the vicinity. So, like a fool, I said I'd help him. I goes one way and he goes the other. I sees a rig with no driver, so I grabs hold of the bridle and holds the nag until the cop comes up. Then he pinches me for swiping the rig."

Crown Attorney Hughes declared that there was another charge against Griffin and the police magistrate remanded the prisoner until Aug. 3.

ADJUST COAL RATES.

Washington, July 28.—General readjustment by Sept. 15 next of rates on bituminous coal from mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio to Lake Erie ports for transmission by vessels was ordered today by the interstate commerce commission.

ONE OF THE LIES.

Mexico City, July 28.—An article by Die Post of Berlin is published here, saying that Mexico is the only country which has not yet been influenced by the allies, and there ought to be no difficulty in bringing Mexico to the side of the central powers, as Mexico is one of the natural's richest countries in the world, and these riches would be aided in development by Germany. Commenting on the article, El Universal declares this is one of the lies for which Herr Von Eckhardt, German minister to Mexico, some day will be asked to leave Mexico.

Miss Julia E. Kersting receives a salary of $1500 a year as secretary of the new state clemency board of Ohio.

Knox TRACTION UNIT

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

The LARGEST Hauling Capacity for the SMALLEST Original Investment

THE Knox Tractor, drawn by a Ford Runabout chassis, drew 3200 lbs. over the road to Whitby from Toronto and return. It climbed all of the hills, drew through sand and deep ruts with perfect ease, and at no time did the engine run faster than it would have with a pleasure body and passengers. The Knox way is the only way for hauling at a profit.

The Knox Traction Unit combines any new or used pleasure car or truck with any horse-drawn wagon or inexpensive load-carrier and forms a modern tractor of two, three or five tons capacity.

Cuts the high cost of motor trucking. Almost any touring car or runabout chassis answers perfectly for the power plant of the outfit.

Any horse-drawn truck or wagon (stake body, platform body, extension lumber wagon, moving van or bottom dump body) answers perfectly for the load-carrier. The Traction Unit itself is built in accordance with the best motor truck practice.

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

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

Largest Hauling Capacity for the Smallest Original Investment. The Knox Traction Unit proposition must appeal to all coal and ice dealers, contractors, wholesale grocers, lumber dealers, storage and moving van people, farmers, general draymen—in fact all who handle heavy loads.

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

Sold with the regulation motor truck guarantee—relieving you of all chance and putting it strictly up to the Traction Unit itself to "make good."

LIVE DEALERS WILL WANT THIS AGENCY

Get in first on this proposition. Wire, telephone or write for territory and details of contract. The Knox is cheaper than Motor Trucks of the same capacity. Does five times as much as horse-drawn wagons at far less cost and bother. We will demonstrate the Knox any time you are ready.

REPRESENTATIVES, LIMITED

188 King St. West Phone A. 2367 TORONTO

WILSON'S "The National Smoke"

BACHELOR CIGAR

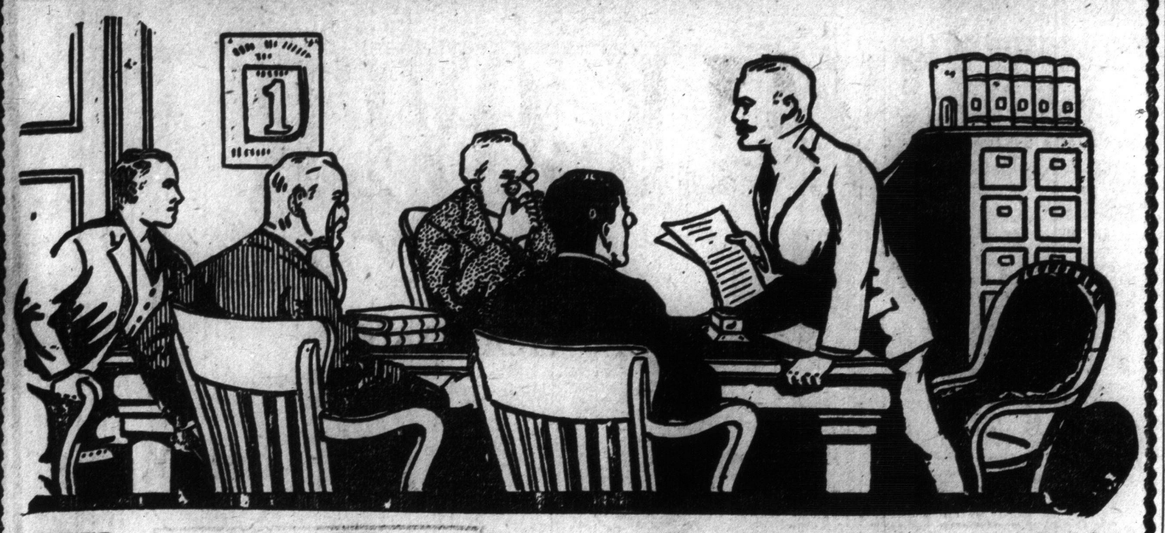
Dispels gloom—disperses care—gives you a uniformly enjoyable cigar.

Every "Bachelor" Cigar BACHELOR is stamped as above

67B

Retail trade supplied from Toronto warehouse, 16 Front W.

ANDREW WILSON & Co LIMITED TORONTO AND MONTREAL



What Are You Going To Do About It?

You men who have been paying tribute to the "Middleman" for the clothes you are wearing. Are you going to still continue in the old way---or will you come over and join our grand army of enthusiastic customers?

With prices soaring skyward the thinking man of today condemns the "profiteering" and unfair methods that a world-wide war has exposed. In England, as in Canada, the governments are eliminating the middleman. In this business we have long since elim-eliminated the "middleman." A chain of thirty, real, legitimate custom tailor stores in chief cities and towns tells the story of the success of our "Mill-to-Man" tailoring plan better than we can do it here.

We make every garment in our own splendidly organized custom tailor shops---sell direct to you, exclusively through our own stores in thirty cities and towns.

You don't have to overpay here by $10 to $15 to be sure of thoroughly dependable garments. We save you this difference by larger output, better equipment, specializing, and by buying and selling direct.

We're pleasing thousands of particular men---we can please you. Come in any time---you're welcome whether you buy or just look. Our time is yours.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co Limited

$18

Made to Measure
Full Three-Piece Suit
Any of the New Plates

Men's Midsummer Weaves and Patterns
Medium and Light Weight Fabrics
Finely Woven Worsteds and Serges
Real Scotch Homespuns
Silk and Mohair Feather Weights
Smart, Snappy Designs and Color Tones

Full Lined--Quarter Lined--Half Lined Coats and Vests
Trousers With or Without Cuffs and Belt Loops
Not a Penny Charged For the Extras

EDITORIAL

"There can be no doubt that this old world is passing through a gen eral upheaval. The traditions of the past are being badly shattered by the rude hammer of the 'Iconoclast.' Nations rise and fall in a day. The prophetic crystals prophecy wonderful changes in states and conditions. Yet, withal, we are bound to come out on top. Im mense possibilities greet us on every hand even now. To the man who Dares the future is bright. Scouts of opportunity pass and repass us while we loiter on our way. We live in the today. "Complacency" is fatal. Complacency breeds stagnation. The newsboy of yesterday is the respected millionaire of today; so sudden are the changes on the dial of time. To all of which we must adjust the machinery of life, while its great engines throb and pulsate with the energy that carries us out of mediocrity into the sunlight of optimism."

Gideon Miller
President.

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

Scotland Woolen Mills Co LIMITED
= YONGE STREET ARCADE =
30 Custom Tailor Stores

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

MONDAY ENTRIES

(Continued from Page 1).

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, one mile and 70 yards:

Kestrel	105	Gordon Roberts	114
Tatiana	115	Virgie Dot	*110
Bolala	117	Scallywag	117
River King	117	Bulger	120

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear, track fast.

AT EMPIRE CITY.

Empire City, July 28.—The entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds, conditions, about 6 furlongs:

Basil	111	Brooklyn	111
Bally	115	Meteorite	111
Harvest King	111	Zouave	111
zLeixip	105	zRaider	115
zGunrock	105	zSandal	100

SECOND RACE—Two-year-old fillies, maidens, selling, 5 furlongs:

Belle Mere	111	School Girl	105
Parlor Maid	105	zAlderderry	108
Supermaid	106	Wince	*98
Deanthea	107	Sallie Waters	107
Miss Gove	106	Millrace	111
Tumble In	*98	Fr. Crawford	*100

THIRD RACE—Three-year-old and up, Melrose Selling Stakes, of $1500, mile and a sixteenth:

Paddy Whack	111	Harry Shaw	111
Roche	*101	Wooden Shoes	106
Dorcas	*101	Syrian	110
Aldebaran	110	Barry Shannon	101

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, maidens, selling, mile:

Orderly	115	zTrandy	108
Hickory Nut	103	zTeetotal	103
Flora Finch	103	zScarpia II	105
Cousin Dan	103	Polly Anna	*98
zSorcerer II	103	Spring Song	103
Rockport	*103	zBierman	108
Candy Land	108	zDixie II	108
J. F. Cummings	108	Bar of Phoenix	108

FIFTH RACE—Three years and up, selling, mile and a furlong:

Thornhill	113	*Dove Dale	108
*Squars Dealer	103	*Thursday N'ter	97
Plaudito	112	zHaswood II	113
*Intone	116	Bar of Phoenix	103
Muck Ross	102		

SIXTH RACE—Two years, handicap, about 6 furlongs:

Chief Lally	112	Papp	126
Trophy	106	zAurum	110
Miss Bonero	115		

*Apprentice allowance claimed; weather clear, track fast.

SMASHED A U-BOAT.

London, July 28.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer smashed the periscope of a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean and undoubtedly destroyed the undersea boat, according to news received here today.

STAR
THIS WEEK. IT'S BURLESQUE! MATINEE DAILY

7 DAYS COM. SAT. AUG. 4 MAT. AND NIGHT

OUR OWN BIG SHOW

RUBE BERNSTEIN'S NEW 1918 EDITION
FOLLIES OF PLEASURE
WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION OF STARS AND BEAUTIES

SEE THE FAMOUS BOXING GIRLS IN ACTION

A Beverage of Genuine Excellence!

WHITE LABEL ALE

—Serve Cold— —Serve Cold—

Makes Good Friends Everywhere

You get the same delicious hop flavor, the sparkle, the creamy head, the rich amber color, and the refreshing tonic qualities in this milder beverage that for nearly fifty years characterized the parent product—the favorite Ale of the Dominion.

Obtainable From Dealers, Hotels and Cafes.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.
Phone Main 333.

Made to meet the requirements of the Ontario Temperance Act.

SAXON SALES FOR JUNE SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Present Rate of Sale is Thirty Thousand a Year.

An interesting aspect of the automobile situation is revealed by the sales figures of the Saxon Motor Car Corporation for June, just compiled. These show that 2,546 Saxon cars were delivered into the hands of owners during the month of June, or at the rate of over 30,000 cars per year. These figures contrast sharply with the general impression that retail automobile sales have suffered a big reaction the past two months, and demonstrate the fact that the automobile today is distinctly cast in the class of useful and productive articles.

It is seldom that actual retail sales figures are released, most manufacturers confining their statements to shipments from the factories to their dealers. However, it is retail figures which give a true indication of the condition of business, because the cars are never actually sold until they are put into the hands of the owners.

Saxon orders from dealers slumped in May and June, but it is evident from these figures of June retail sales that this slump could not continue for very long. In fact, July Saxon business from dealers for immediate shipment shows an increase of 140 per cent. over the corresponding period in June.

Motor transportation has helped to answer the insistent demand of the government that agricultural and manufacturing production be speeded up to the maximum. Saxon sales figures offer strong evidence of the recognition of the automobile as one of the most useful productive articles. The motor car is the great time saver.

SOLDIER BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS

Pte. J. Dutton Died Friday at North Toronto Military Hospital.

Pte. J. Dutton, of the 123rd Battalion, who formerly resided at 3 Geneva avenue, and who died at the North Toronto Military Hospital on Friday afternoon, was buried Saturday with full military honors. The interment was made in Prospect Cemetery, Major (Rev.) Canon Dixon officiating.

Pte. Dutton was 23 years of age and a native of England, where his relatives now reside. He enlisted in Toronto in December, 1915, and while working as a stretcher bearer in France, his left knee caused him trouble, and on April 3 amputation became necessary. He arrived in Toronto a month ago.

Mrs. William Taggart Refused Custody of Young Daughter

Mr. Justice Sutherland has refused the application of Mrs. William Taggart for the custody of her nine-year-old daughter, who is at present residing with her father's sister in Toronto. The father died last February and the mother is earning a small salary and has three children living with her.

"It is not clear," said Justice Sutherland, "that the mother has or can furnish the child with a home, care and supervision such as she ought to have." The mother is, however, to have access to the child at reasonable intervals.

SMOKE THE NEW ARABELA CIGAR

ONLY THE BEST HAVANA FILLER!
ONLY THE BEST SUMATRA WRAPPER.

An exceptional, mild and aromatic cigar, sold at

4 for 25 Cents

J. W. SCALES, LIMITED
TORONTO

BEAUTIFUL PLANT AT THORNCLIFFE

First Meeting a Huge Success —Will Operate After the War.

The Thorncliffe Park Racing Association closed its gates Saturday till after the war. The largest crowd of the meeting was on hand to witness the closing day's racing. Considering the difficulty the management was up against in regard to transportation, the meeting was a most successful one in every way. There were plenty of horses on hand, in fact more than the track could take care of; each race brought out large fields; thanks to the width of the track, and the good starting of Starter Milton, there was very little crowding or interference, thruout the meeting.

When you consider that at the first of June there was not a sod turned, it speaks well for the untiring efforts of John S. Berger, who was responsible in creating this new track. He has spared no expense to give the citizens of Toronto one of the finest tracks in the country. The location being well out in the country, is ideal for a racing plant, and General Manager Berger is a most genial and capable man, and promises the citizens, when racing is resumed again after the war, as it surely will be, one of the finest racing plants, when completed, in Canada.

The United States War Department is planning to use women radio operators.

DO FISH FEEL PAIN?

It Is Generally Thought That They Do Not Suffer to Any Extent.

General opinion appears to be that fish are almost insensible to pain.

A keen angler, who has had considerable experience, states that, in his opinion, which has only been arrived at after most careful observation, fish are almost totally unable to feel pain as we understand it.

"When, as a boy," he says, "I was fishing on the Leith, it was a common occurrence to hook, cast after cast, a young salmon (known locally as 'parr'), which, according to the fishing regulations, we were required to throw back into the river.

"As we were fishing for trout, these young salmon became a great nuisance, and in consequence were not removed very carefully from the hook. Some of these, therefore, were rather badly wounded when thrown back into the water, and one would have thought that they would lie low until they had recovered.

"One day when I was fishing this river I actually hooked the same fish on no less than three different occasions.

"Since then I have gathered a considerable amount of similar experience, and am firmly convinced that fish are practically insensible to pain."

A CHANCE FOR THOSE GOING WEST—HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS VIA C.P.R.

Homeseekers' excursions to western Canada at attractive fares, each Tuesday until October 31, via Canadian Pacific. "The Pioneer Route to the West." Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO SCOTTISH PLAY SUNDERLAND

Important Fixture in Provincial League at the West Toronto Field.

By Staff Reporter.

Sunderland Grounds, July 28.—There was a large crowd at Sunderland field to witness the Provincial League game between Toronto Scottish and Sunderland Albions. The game was delayed 15 minutes owing to the late arrival of the referee.

The line-up was as follows:

Scottish—Galbraith, Campbell, Gilchrist, Acourt, Brownlee, Buchan, Anderson, Bruce, Owens, McFarlane, McDonald.

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

Referee—A. Kerr.

First Half.

Owens kicked off. Bruce tricking Worrall and passing to Anderson, but Mead intercepted and let Taylor away, Galbraith saving nicely. Sunderland kept the ball dangerously near the Scottish goal, one shot from Hunt landing on the top of the net. Brownlee let Bruce away, but McFarlane shot past. Sunderland were forcing the game, but were overanxious in front of the goal. Anderson raced the whole length of the field. Robinson conceded a corner, which Mead cleared in great style after Enfield had only partially cleared. Scottish soon got into their stride and had very hard luck in not scoring after Mead spooned his kick. Enfield just managed to scoop the ball clear with Owens on top of him.

From a breakaway by Riddy, who shot straight and true, Galbraith saved, but before he could clear Worrall rushed in and scored.

Right from the centre kick Bruce and Anderson worked their way thru a host of opponents, McFarlane shooting over. A minute later McDonald missed a similar chance, shooting wildly over from six yards' range.

Campbell tricked several opponents and passed well forward to Owens, but Robinson kicked clear. The game, despite the hot weather, was being stubbornly contested, the ball traveling very rapidly from end to end. Enfield was very lucky to get his hands on a fast shot from McDonald. Brookes kicking clear. At the other end, Taylor struck the upright with a fast shot, a corner resulting, which was cleared.

McFarlane and McDonald tricked several opponents, but saved splendidly. For some time after this Scottish pressed and obtained two corners, which were cleared. Scottish fairly bombarded the Sunderland goal, but could not score. Teddy May must have been a Rugby player, as he persistently stopped the ball with his hands. From a breakaway by Taylor, who centred at the right moment, Worrall scored No. 2 for Sunderland.

Half-time score: Sunderland 2, Toronto Scottish 0.

Second Half.

On resuming Scottish immediately pressed, Robinson fluking his kick. Anderson shot into Enfield's hands. Scottish kept up the pressure, every forward having shots at goal, but Enfield cleared them all in great style. At last Sunderland broke away, but Gilchrist gave them the right about. Anderson tricked Brookes and Mead and centred, Owens hesitated too long and Robinson cleared. Riddy raced away and shot, but Galbraith cleared. At the other end Enfield saved a fast shot from Owens. Gradually Sunderland worked their way towards the Scottish goal, until Buchan transferred play to the other end, where a regular siege of Enfield's goal took place, but Robinson and Mead were playing in great style and kept them out. Brookes was overcome with the heat, the game being stopped for a few minutes until he recovered. On restarting Brownlee almost scored. Worrall kicking clear right on the goal line. Acourt was forcing the game in great style. Sunderland scarcely ever were dangerous so well were the Scottish halves checking any attempt at combination.

Scottish were easily the best team, keeping Sunderland completely hemmed in on their goal. Scottish were granted a penalty kick for Mead handling. Enfield saving McDonald's shot. Enfield undoubtedly saved his team, saving shots from all directions. Hunt broke away but Gilchrist easily beat him and raced well down the field and shot, Enfield clearing.

Final result—Sunderland 2, Scottish 0.

We Are the Family Credit Clothiers

WOMEN'S Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists, Skirts, Raincoats, Shoes.

GLASS BROS $1 A WEEK CLOTHES-CREDIT

FOR MEN Suits, Top Coats, Odd Pants, Raincoats, Boots, Shoes, Boys' Suits and Coats.

229 Spadina Ave.

ROYAL CANADIANS BEAT BROADVIEWS

In Poor Game, the Bicycle Club Wins by Four Runs.

R.C.B.C. defeated Broadviews at Queen Alexandra field by a score of 11 to 7. The game was replete with errors and loose play.

	R.	H.	E.
R.C.B.C.	11	10	6
Broadviews	7	7	2

Two-base hits—Oliphant, Cossette. Stolen bases—McLaughlin 3, Percival, Wellings 2, Lynch 3, Moran, Thom 2, Nurse 2, McMullen. Sacrifice hits—Ramsay, Burchell. Struck out—By Dennett 4. Bases on balls—Off Ramsay 1, off Dennett 2.

THE MICHIGAN SPECIAL.

Convenient Night Train for Detroit and Chicago.

Particular attention is called to the convenient night train, operated via the Canadian Pacific-Michigan Central route to Detroit and Chicago Leave Toronto 11.30 p.m. daily, arrive Detroit 7.50 a.m. and Chicago 3 p.m. Electric-lighted standard sleeper is operated to Detroit. Further particulars from any Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

SENIOR LACROSSE AT SCARBORO BEACH

Young Torontos and Riverdales Supply a Lively Contest—The Details.

By a Staff Reporter.

Scarboro Beach Park, July 28.—Young Torontos and Riverdales hooked up here this afternoon in a senior O. A. L. A. League game. These two teams met once this year, when the former defeated the latter team. Riverdales, however, were confident of winning today, as they have played two tie games with St. Catharines, and Young Torontos fell down badly before them last Saturday. McArthur, the regular goaler of Torontos, moved out to point for today's game, and was replaced in goal by Thornton.

The teams lined up as follows:

Torontos—Thornton, goal; McArthur, point; Hayes, cover; Kirby, defence; Bullen, defence; Parkinson, defence; Stevenson, centre; Holmes, home; Dickens, home; Scott, home; Powers, outside; Cowan, inside.

Riverdales—Scott, goal; Newell, point; Spring, cover; Chandler, defence; Sullivan, defence; Robinson, defence; Pharill, centre; Brown, home; Johnson, home; Sullivan, home; Dowling, outside; O'Rourke, inside.

Referee, Len Smith. Judge of play, J. Dundas.

First Quarter.

The ball was set going at 4 o'clock and Young Torontos took up the offensive. A loose pass robbed them and allowed Riverdales to make tracks for the other end, where it was shot wide. Riverdales took three shots in the first two minutes of play, but their shooting was from well out and off the mark. Young Torontos opened the scoring when Dickens bored in and beat Scott from the side. Young Torontos 1, Riverdales 0.

McArthur showed up well at point for Young Torontos with some good checking, and intercepting of his opponents' passes. A partial clearance by Thornton resulted in a scramble in front of Young Torontos' goal from which Dowling scored. Young Torontos 1, Riverdales 1.

Riverdales had been doing some hard pressing at their opponents' end, when McArthur relieved the situation by carrying well down the field. Some long passing from behind the nets terminated in Parkinson shooting thru the defence and beating Scott. Young Torontos 2, Riverdales 1.

Scott stopped a hard shot from Powers in good style. Elusive passing by Young Torontos home completely deceived the Riverdales defence, and Cowan counted a good goal after pulling Scott out of his nets. Young Torontos 3, Riverdales 1.

Holmes bored in a minute later and added another score. Torontos 4, Riverdales 1.

Riverdales replied to these reverses by opening up an attack, but loose passing proved their downfall.

Quarter-time score: Young Torontos 4, Riverdales 1.

Second Quarter.

Following a Riverdale attack at their opponents' end play was transferred downfield. Scott drew out his namesake in Riverdales' goal and slipped the ball into the net. Young Torontos 5, Riverdales 1.

A minute later Cowan took advantage of a partial clearance by Scott and slipped the ball over his shoulder into the net. Young Torontos 6, Riverdales 1.

Dowling carried the ball well for Riverdales, but couldn't dispose of it to advantage. Parkinson was laid low temporarily when he was hit in the face with the ball. A shot from the side by Dickens caught Goalkeeper Scott by surprise and slipped in the corner of the net. Young Torontos 7, Riverdales 1.

Riverdales staged a grand scramble in front of Young Torontos' net, and Dowling had especially hard lines with a side shot of his. An injury to Dickens delayed the game for a short period, and he was forced to retire from the game. Smith was substituted for him. Riverdales took two shots at Young Torontos' end, but both were wide.

Holmes shot from long range and beat Scott for another. Young Torontos 8, Riverdales 1.

Riverdales displayed some good passing up to the opposing defence, but fell down in front of the nets.

Holmes had to be assisted off the field after receiving a check in the face. Riverdales had the one man advantage after this. Johnson and Scott were benched for wanting to mix matters.

McArthur continued his great defensive tactics for Young Torontos, his checking and drawing down high passes being fine to watch.

Half-time score—Young Torontos 8, Riverdales 1.

Third Quarter.

P. Chandler was subbing for Brown and Johnson for Pherrill on the Riverdale team at the start of this period. Fine combination between McArthur, Smith and Powers terminated in the latter beating Scott from close in. Young Torontos 9, Riverdales 1.

Thornton cleared his goal well on one occasion with several Riverdales trying to check him. The game quietened a lot toward the end of the quarter, neither team exerting themselves overly much.

Goalkeeper Scott of Riverdales made a fine stop of a shot from Smith, who was at close range.

Third quarter score: Young Torontos 9, Riverdales 1.

Fourth Quarter.

Riverdales forced the game to open the final period and kept McArthur and company busy. Hayes and T. Johnson took a trip to the bench for scrapping. W. Johnson took a pass from Jerry Sullivan and beat Thornton from five yards out.

Young Torontos, 9; Riverdales, 2.

Scott added another goal for Young Torontos after receiving a perfect pass from Hayes. Young Torontos 10, Riverdales 2.

Play slackened toward the end of the game, with neither goal in any great danger.

Final score: Young Torontos 10, Riverdales 2.

QUEEN CITY SOCCER LEAGUE.

	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Linfield Rovers	5	4	0	1	9
Thistles Un.	6	3	1	2	8
Algonquins	5	1	2	1	3
Danforth	6	1	5	0	2

—Saturday Scores.—

Thistles	4	Algonquins	0
Linfield Rovers	8	Danforth	0

PLAYERS CHANGE CLUBS.

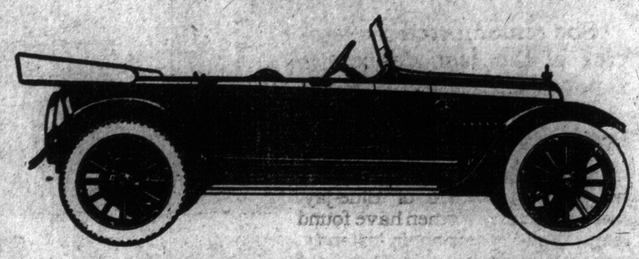
New York, July 28.—It was officially announced at National League headquarters here today that Joseph Wilhoit, outfielder, formerly of the Boston club, on whom the Pittsburg club asked waivers, had been claimed by the New York Giants and awarded to them. Walter Reuther, the Chicago club's left-handed pitcher, went by the same route to the Cincinnati Reds.

NEW STAR DISCOVERED.

Cambridge, Mass., July 28.—The discovery of another star said to be the only new one found in five years, was announced to the Harvard College observatory today by Professor W. S. Adams, of Mount Wilson observatory, California. Credit for the discovery was given to Professor George W. Ritchey, of Mount Wilson. The star was estimated to be of the fourteenth magnitude. It was found in the outer portion of the spiral nebula of the star classed as Dreyer No. 6946, 105 seconds south and 37 seconds west of the nucleus.

Willys Knight

Sleeve-Valve Motor



Outlasts Them All!

Just think! With all its other advantages the Willys-Knight motor *outlasts* any and all other types of automobile motors.

For *thousands* of miles beyond the useful life of *any* other type, the Willys-Knight motor continues to deliver at its *highest efficiency.*

A more powerful motor for its size, to begin with—smoother, too, and quieter—the Willys-Knight motor *improves with use,* steadily maintains its *high* level of efficiency and rarely requires *any* adjustment or repair.

Nor is there a single disadvantage to offset in the slightest degree its time proven advantages.

This season's Willys-Knights are the best and most beautiful the factory has ever built. Order yours today.

The Overland Sales Co., Ltd., Dist.

94-100 Richmond Street West. Telephone Adelaide 661

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON RACING

(Continued from Page 1).

1. Deliver, 112 (Casey), $9.10, $4.00, $3.60
2. Ina Kay, 112 (Taplin), $2.90, $2.70.
3. Flech Negra, 105 (Wishard), $4.00.

Time, 1.07 1-5. Tiajan, Winnie McGee, Mama Johnson, Sugar King, also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $700, claiming, for three-year-olds and up, one mile and twenty yards:

1. Amphion, 112 (Taplin), $3.80, $3, $2.50.
2. Gay Life, 97 (Mulcahey), $5.20, $3.10.
3. Bavarde, 97 (Bell), $2.60.

Time, 1.44. Thorncliffe, Meissen, Maid of Frome, Britannia, Miss Fay also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Claiming, purse $600, for three-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Captain B., 97 (Bell), $16.20, $4.70, $3.60.
2. Impression, 112 (Gilbert), $2.90, $2.80.
3. Consoler, 105 (Mulcahey), $4.10.

Time, 1.41 1-5. Richard Langdon, Poppee, Sir Oliver, Little Cottage, Harwood, Galeswinthe, Frosty Face, Treowen also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Claiming, purse $500, three-year-olds and up, one mile and seventy yards:

1. Fairy Legend, 102 (Collins), $39.10, $12.10, $7.80.
2. Prince S., 116 (Lilley), $7.60, $4.60.
3. Gainer, 112 (Kelsay), $5.20.

Time, 1.43 3-5. Aimee T., Leo Skoiny, Starter, Ardent, Sun Maid, Athena, All Smiles, Bac also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $700, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, one mile and 50 yards:

1. N. K. Beal, 103 (Mulcahey), $14.30, $4.80, $2.40.
2. Mariano, 107 (Taplin), $3.30, $2.30.
3. Dolina, 106 (Casey), $2.20.

Time, 1.45 1-5. First Degree, King Hamburg, Samuel R. Meyer also ran.

About $150 a month is the salary paid the greatest of Japanese actresses.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases:

Piles	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy
Asthma	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Skin Diseases
Diabetes	Kidney Affections

AND

Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

ARRESTED IN U. S.

German Interned Claimed He Escaped From England.

New York, July 28.—A German who claimed he was shot down by the British while flying over Belgium, as a second lieutenant in the German aviation service early in the war, was interned at the Ellis Island immigration station here today. He told United States Marshal Power, who arrested him in Brooklyn, that he was William Christianson, 26 years old. He said he escaped from a prison camp in England.

Women in commercial and professional life hold a better position in the United States than in any other country.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of counterfeits

NERVE-SKIN-BLOOD DISEASES

CONSULTATION FREE

BLOOD TEST FREE

OFFICE HOURS 2—6

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Ontario Medical Institute

263 Yonge St., Toronto

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.

118 West 31st Street, New York

Acme

"THE SOLE OF PERFECTION"

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

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

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

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

Colors: Black, White, Tan.

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

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

Acme "THE SOLE OF PERFECTION"

F.6

PHONES: Main 6354-5-6

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO., LIMITED

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

HANLAN'S POINT

Every Afternoon and Evening This Week

Commencing MONDAY, JULY 30th

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

SOUSA'S BAND

Concerts Rain or Shine

--- WITH ---

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, HIMSELF CONDUCTING

THE WOMEN'S SECTION FEATURING ARTICLES OF SCHOOL AND HOME

The Toronto Sunday World

EDUCATION SUBJECTS FASHIONS, EDITORIALS, OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WOMEN'S SECTION—SIX PAGES | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 29 1917 | —PRICE FIVE CENTS

WOMEN MUST ORGANIZE TO BECOME EFFICIENT

DEPENDENCE ROOT OF WHITE SLAVERY

Commercial Value of Woman Rated at Too Small Figures.

PRODUCTS OF NEGLECT

Ne'er-Do-Wells Are Such Because of Insufficient Training.

By KATHLEEN DESMOND

Economics, which in other words means you have no money of your own to do anything, have anything, or go anywhere, and this dependence of women upon man is in thousands of cases the root of the evil of white slavery. Altho a woman is acknowledged to be the most conscientious worker—which is the greatest asset in business life, it is the man who rates her commercial value at one quarter of that of the male sex—he not seeing that thereby he is lowering the standard of the living wage and holding down bad conditions for himself. "Equal pay for equal work" is a point of view they have not yet reached.

In olden days every boy was taught a trade, no matter what his position in life, and the Jew started this practical arrangement by Divine direction, and many and many a gentile family has had good cause to regret that they totally overlooked such a law. "Ne'er-do-wells" are the product of this neglect. Nine times out of ten a boy "went to the bad" for want of training along some definite line of work, be it mental or physical. Technical schools are the outcome of the vision of this need for definite vocations, pupils are inspired by the power to carry them out, which was lacking in the past.

It is some years since women began knocking at the hitherto closed doors of Knowledge in universities, and great and wide has been the benefit to the world.

If there were no women doctors thousands of women would be going about handicapped and miserable, swept into early graves; they are now rescued thru attention from their own sex.

How would the wounded in hospitals recover without the nurses?

Of the usefulness of women outside the homes, of which she is first the creator, there is no end. It was thru vocational training that a horrible crime was unearthed in New York by a woman lawyer, when men had given up in despair finding the perpetrators.

World Will Gain.

The world will gain enormously when women take their places permanently on the present unbalanced scale of justice, and the past lob-sided policy shall no more prevail. We congratulate the world that the unbalanced scale is gradually being evened up, and the intuitional and "motherhood" side of humanity is being (gradually) no longer ignored in adjusting conditions.

Nowadays girls are being given vocational training, being made mistresses of some means of livelihood, so that they are not entirely dependent upon man's good or evil nature whether they can earn their bread as they desire to earn it.

If they make an unfortunate marriage, or are left totally unprovided for, they and their children are not thrown upon charity—or worse; they can fall back upon their trade or vocation. Aside from such a state of affairs, if their marriage is a success, and the home happy, they have a groundwork to go on in training and controlling that home, in passing on the knowledge that has been obtained in a technically correct manner; their teaching and training in the home is not done in any haphazard way. Should a woman remain unmarried, having a trade or profession, she has obtained her economic independence.

It is time that men open their eyes to facts as they are, and understand that "bullheaded" selfishness is always shortsighted, and always is a boomerang. We repeat, "He is lowering the standard of the living wage, and holding down bad conditions" for himself.

"Women in Banks" has been freely discussed in the papers, and is an object lesson, indeed, of the need of vocational training.

"So bit by bit inexperienced girls had to be taken on. There was no time to train them, so they were given positions it usually requires a junior three years to train for.

They were not technically trained with "banking" as the goal, but they are doing "their bit" and doing it wonderfully well.

Women in the business world, no matter what her age may be, is giving out more than a man who has one object in view—to make money, by succeeding in his profession, in order to eventually possess a home, with "the sweetest girl in the world," where he shall find his pleasures and comforts attended to.

The woman's mind runs along very much the same lines. If she is not successful, thru lack of training, and thru untoward circumstances, she is "out of business" and has no home, where is she to turn? Life is sweet and hunger is strong, and one slip in appearance only—they are told they may as well go all the way—no woman will know them, which falsehood we will one day show up in its ghastly uncharitableness. A girl cannot knock round the world in any sort of "a job" like a boy—a time comes when she must starve or become food for slavery of the most deadly kind. "How long, Lord, how long?"

A wheelbarrow load of bright children, whose home for the present is the institution.

"All who want some candy—hands up." Some of the little tots being given a treat.

Mrs. Boultbee arrives her guests. She takes a great interest—in each and every one, and all the babies love her.

MOTHERING LITTLE CHILDREN IN TORONTO'S INSTITUTIONS

Babies Are Mothered And Given Good Home

One of Toronto's Splendid Institutions, Where Infants Deserted or Otherwise Thrust Upon the World Are Helped To Battle for Life in the Tender Years That Rightfully Belong to the Mothers.

BY M. L. HART.

This is the first of a series of articles in which it is hoped to tell something of the many institutions of Toronto in which children find a home. While children are at all times of paramount importance to a country, there was never in the history of the world a moment at which they should be of more interest than at the present. Apart from the material side, which looks upon them as an "asset," it could in all probability be shown that there are more little ones whom circumstances have forced upon the care of the public, more little ones to be cared for physically and spiritually than formerly. Then, too, institutions oftentimes do their work so quietly that unless the public is reminded from time to time it is apt to forget the big work being done by this ever-important force in any community.

Experience teaches that first impressions are generally correct. Like the indicator of the barometer, they forecast things which may be expected to follow. So when entering the securely-hinged gate with the bright brass handle and catch and finding it leads into large, well-attended grounds with neat plots of blooming flowers and here and there trees and shrubs, the whole surrounding a substantial-looking red brick house with fire escapes from every storey and looking up-to-date in every particular, one at once surmised that things would be found all right within. Up a few stone steps went the visitor, and then the door was opened by a young girl in nurse's cap and apron, who guided one over painted floors that glistened and linoleum that shone, and on into the long corridor which stretched its long length, ending in a large open window which allowed an outlook on the grounds and permitted the entrance of free open breezes and sunshine. For the call, it may be said parenthetically, was made on one of the few bright days which the recent weeks have given us, nature adding its quota to the pleasant things of the visit.

The house of which these things are remarked by way of introduction, is known as the Infants' Home and Infirmary, situated at 21 St. Mary street, and which, tho located but a good stone's throw from Yonge street, is as quiet and retired as if in one of the most remote parts of the city.

On reaching the corridor mentioned, a group of little ones, none more than three years of age, were found surrounding a tall lady, who was evidently not an inmate of the house, for she was dressed for ordinary lay attire, while everyone seen en route was in uniform. That was Mrs. William Boultbee, who met The Sunday World representative by appointment, and who for 30 years has been interested in the institution and is now president of the board of management, having filled this office since 1901, and preceding this by nearly 13 years of service as treasurer. The group of tots that surrounded Mrs. Boultbee were evidently on quite familiar terms with their benefactor, and little hands were clinging to her skirts and others held out in many coaxing attitudes to win her attention. Some of these courtesies were extended to the visitor, the children being perfectly free and altogether devoid of the "down" look that marks so many who are found in any kind of institutional home.

A Picture Indeed.

Miss Wilson, the superintendent, was introduced, and then the party, including some of the children during the first stages, proceeded to make a tour of the house. Out in the day ward preparations were in progress for the noon meal. Here long, low tables with pretty bright red chairs and a whole troop of hobby horses reminded one of a model kindergarten. Five or six girl-mothers were with the score or so of small folk, and by and by they began to feed them from white basins every mother attending two children, each from its own bowl and with its own spoon, the alternate attention working out well in the matter of digestion. This ward opened to the sun verandah, where seventeen wee babies, some not more than two or three weeks old, were lying everyone in its own tiny white cot and with one exception, there was no single wail or sound from the Lilliputian company. Miss Wilson explained that the babe whose cry was the only discordant note heard, was a new-comer—a tiny, deserted waif—which had not been long enough in its new environment to be made physically—and perhaps we might say spiritually—happy. When Miss Wilson leaned over the cot of one boy-baby he raised up and, supporting himself "on all fours," looked up into her face with the most adoring smile, and if ever big blue eyes spoke love and gratitude, it was the eyes of that baby.

"Wouldn't that make a picture," said Mrs. Boultbee as we passed out for new discoveries.

Then there was the mothers' dining room, where the appetizing smell and remains of good stew were in evidence. The mothers' ward upstairs, with the neatly-made beds, each with its spotless counterpane and bright crimson blanket at the foot, and everyone with a small cot beside it. This for the mothers whose children still require their personal care, which it is claimed is an essential to the well-being of the child for at least the first year of its existence. Opposite is the night-ward for the larger children, and here again everything was in order. By and by we found our way to the kitchen and laundry, where girls were busy, in one clearing up after dinner and in the other ironing. From here we went to the observation department, where there were two or three mothers and about half a dozen children under detention for two or three weeks until all suspicion of disease was either confirmed or negatived.

A remarkable thing about the trip thru the house was the freshness of the entire building. No musty corner was anywhere visible, and no ill-smelling odors were met in the entire passage.

After some of the little ones and their attendants had been taken out to the garden and induced to pose for their photograph by offerings of candy held out temptingly by Miss Wilson, there was opportunity to hear more about the methods and up-keep of the Infants' Home.

One Mother for Two

"We cannot take in too many children" said Mrs. Boultbee, "because every two babies require a mother to attend to them. At present we have 65 babies and 25 mothers. This point was emphasized several times during the interview. The vital care for mother attention was spoken of as a reason for non-adoption into private homes, as long as the child is an infant. Following the intentions of nature in every regard is one of the surest ways of keeping the little ones from swelling the numbers in the rate of infant mortality.

On the much mooted question of comparison between institutional and home training, the verdict of Mrs. Boultbee was that a home suitable in every way is of course the best, but every home willing to adopt a child is not a suitable home even with the best intentions in the world on the part of those proposing to play the role of foster parents. Then, too, every child is not a fit subject to introduce into a family. There may be disease, heredity, defect in some way, that would make it better that the child should be left under expert supervision. Again, too, there would never be a sufficient number of homes offering to adopt and for these reasons, if for no other, the institution will always be needed. Helping to meet the needs of the deserted and other children who have to find a place other than under the parental roof, are the licensed homes, which have the management of the infants. None assisted the government materially in bringing into being, in place of the old "baby farms," which were anything but commendable.

A strong point in favor of the mother remaining for a year with her baby

Concluded on Page 5.

DEPENDENCE IS CAUSE OF WOMAN'S POSITION

New Field is Created For Women of Canada

They Must Be Efficient, Organized and Willing To Work and Serve If They Are To Meet The Varied Needs Of The Moment

BY F. MAY SIMPSON.

It's Canada's turn now to feel the pinch; it's Canada's turn now to do something—something in the homes which will react upon the nation. Some one says: "But we are doing our 'bit,' we are sacrificing." Perhaps so, but we have something more than temporary exaltation, if we are to do our part in this war. We must have that solemn spirit of sacrifice, of willingness to bear burdens with a realization that it is our part in the great struggle.

We know what this struggle means in France, when we think of the countless ruined homes and the ravages of disease following the horrors of war. When we think of France, intrepid, holding on to that line, faithful to the last, we heave a thankful sigh of relief, that we have escaped thus far. They know what it means in England, too, notwithstanding that it took them a little time to realize what this struggle expected of them. We have today a sad spectacle—a spectacle such as the world has never witnessed. Are we going to feel it in Canada? Undoubtedly, Canada will suffer. Look at Europe, almost in the sight of famine. The whole world is short of food, and under a terrible expenditure of manhood, of womanhood and of all that human skill can produce.

Win the War.

If we are to win this war we must know what it is to enter into it. Does not this all resolve itself into the thought of our willingness to serve, to do, and yet, even to die for the liberties of the world if the call comes?

What does liberty mean? Liberty means more than opportunity to put men and women in office. It means more than a broad education and a free press; it means more than the patching up of quarrels for a season. Liberty is life. It means co-operation; it means an intelligent capacity for unified effort; it means that capacity which is able to preserve as well as defend. We are fighting for a freedom which will give us a peace, but we must not forget that it is only that kind of liberty that can fight for peace which is the liberty that will be attained.

What can we do? We have been told a thousand times over again that we must avoid waste, that we must spare the consumption of those things which are seriously needed in the world. Thus far, outward appearances show us that money is being very foolishly spent—spent on the absolutely unnecessary articles of dress, food, etc. Do the women of Canada know what they can do? They must first organize their work in their homes. There is so much wasted activity and effort in the ordinary home today which should be replaced by the utmost economy of endeavor.

The Power of Women.

"Think of the nervous wrecks the women of Canada are becoming," said a nervous wreck the other day. Yes, 'tis true. Women are living at a time unlike ordinary days. There has been no day like this that history has ever recorded. We, the women of Canada are a part and parcel of the struggle. We are in the midst of this great crisis. Let us, then, like women, do our utmost, not simply for Canada, not simply for the allies, but at this time of confused voices, let us one and all have our share, small tho it may be, of placing the principle of peace and freedom forever upon a firm foundation.

The war has tapped, as nothing ever has tapped before, the vast latent woman power in Canada. In gushing torrents of willingness it has sprouted forth. Our coutry is inundated with this great woman-power, but, alas, it is very largely uncontrolled and unorganized. Every club and organization has offered its services in some way to the war, numerous organizations have sprung up in a night like mushrooms, until you are somewhat confused at times, bewildered by the maze of clubs, societies, auxiliaries, for this, that and what not.

The women who are backing these organizations are women of real pur-

Concluded on Page 4.

WOMEN NEAR FIRING LINE MAKE WAY FOR FIGHTERS

Thousands From England In France Taking Up Lighter Duties Thereby Relieving Men For Front Trenches, Are Being Made Comfortable By N.Y.W.C.A.

BY A. W. L'AMOUREAUX.

Paris.—Thousands of British women in France and many more on the way will require provision for their social and religious needs to the same extent as the men. They are to work for the government under military conditions. When they leave England for France they march to the railway station in fours, as the men, and on arrival they find themselves under discipline which is as exacting and necessary. As Lord Sydenham, treasurer of the Y.W.C.A., explained the other day, this women's auxiliary work of orderlies, cooks, clerks, telephone clerks, telegraphists, etc., so as to free the men who have been filling these offices for active service at the front.

Discussing the situation with the officials of the Y.W.C.A., a press representative was informed that the National Young Women's Christian Association had recognized the urgent necessity of the situation and decided to provide for these women workers in the same way as the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and the church army were doing for the British Tommies.

Lord Syndham estimates that $100,000 will be required for this purpose, and is therefore appealing for this sum. An immediate need is the erection and equipment of twelve huts in France, costing on an average $4500 each, with an additional $1000 for running expenses during the twelve months.

One hut is already in working order. Three weeks ago one of the Y.W.C.A. organizers sent to the trench base reported to the headquarters concerning the progress already made. "Today I went to see our hut," she wrote. "It is charming—plenty of windows, three doors, light, airy, on a slight hill about 20 yards from the women's hutments. We are having a verandah along the side for our deck chairs, and a garden, and already one court is ready and another is being quickly prepared."

Three days later she wrote: "The girls arrived this morning and made a bee line to the hut for tea. They love it. As I write they are sitting writing or resting in the deck chairs, heads on cushions. It does look nice with the gay cushions."

These women workers come from all parts of the country. They have signed for the duration of the war, and do not expect to get home for some time. They will therefore be cut off from their friends for several months, and tho it is evident that the army authorities cannot attend to the social amenities, it is clear that something has to be done and that the Y.W.C.A., with its experience among munition workers, is the organization peculiarly adapted for the purpose.

The reporter asked whether any restrictions of creed or class was attempted by the Y.W.C.A.

"No," replied the Y.W.C.A. official, "whether Roman Catholic, Jews or

Concluded on Page 3.

A Tribute to Canada

London.—The Daily Chronicle's "Office Window" man pays a neat little tribute to Canada. He says:

"Canada is the proudest of our daughters today. She has made the Motherland understand that there is a Greater Canada. She has, it seems, nearly 250,000 square miles of unexplored territory in Quebec, which, added to her terra incognita in the west, gives her not far short of a million square miles of virgin land with potential treasure unfathomed. Well, she began as a mystery, and so remains."

TO PUT UP FRUIT MINUS ANY SUGAR

In the Preserving Period, Housekeepers Can Exercise Caution.

SWEETEN WHEN USED

Specialists Claim Goods Can Be Kept by Other Means.

By WATHEENA.

The great mass of Canadian women have now become economical food-buyers. They have also become intelligent buyers. They want to know the why and wherefore of things they buy. Especially is this true of prices. Sugar is dearer than before the war. Fortunately—pure sugar is a very stimulating food—it has not increased in price so much as have the greater number of our foods or as at one time we feared it might. Perhaps the fact that sugar does not require the services of cold storage at any time may have something to do with this. However, we may be almost certain that sugar will not be cheaper until the war is over—Why?

Up to August, 1914, one-third of the world's sugar was produced in Austria and Germany. This supply is of course now discontinued. England, France and other European countries obtained the greater part of their sugar from that source. Since the outbreak of war they have had to make up this supply largely from the United States, the West Indies, and by buying considerable raw material from Cuba and other of the West Indies, from which, so far as home labor will allow, they produce their own sugar. The greater part of Canada's raw material for producing sugar (cane sugar) comes from the West Indies. But with the great increased demand on the supply there we can readily see how it has affected our price. Of course scarcity of labor and war conditions of shipping have also to be considered as a reason for the price increasing and why we should "go easy" on sugar.

U. S. IS CONCERNED.

Just now our United States neighbors are very much concerned with the problem of "how to keep sweet" in war times. Over one-half of the raw material for their refineries came from Cuba. The allies have taken away considerable of this. Also since 1913 the quantity of sugar exported from their refineries has increased from 28,000 tons to 702,885 tons. But the government over there works quickly, and doubtless it will only be a matter of a few weeks before a regulation goes into effect limiting the export of sugar and if the same is not done in regard to individual consumption a vigorous campaign to regulate this will be undertaken at once. Already in New York City they refuse to sell more than 10 pounds to a customer.

But now that the time for the preserving and canning of fruit is almost here and Canadian housekeepers realize that they should utilize every bit of available fruit on account of the world scarcity of other foods, the

Concluded on Page 3.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

My dear Toronto-Onters: Do you remember the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire in New York about five years ago? I remember writing it up for The Toronto World at the time. The factory doors were locked, and those girls who were not burned to death were killed in jumping from the windows.

When anyone mentions "fire" I always go back to the evening of that day when all New York was seething with rage at the man who was responsible, the fire department, who had not examined their useless fire escapes, and the careless police, who had not seen that fire regulations were complied with. William G. Shepherd, who was sunning himself on a park bench in Washington Square when he saw the blaze, was the first to turn in an alarm, and covered himself with glory by scooping the story for the United Press, rushing back and forward between the scene of the fire and a telephone booth.

I shall never forget the face of that newspaper boy as he walked the floor of my studio that evening, when it was all over; the tears streaming down his face as he told me incoherently of the terrible thing that he had seen. Since then he has witnessed many scenes to wring the heart—he covered a strike in Colorado, and was on the scene at the time of a great mine disaster when over two hundred lives were lost; he was in Mexico as the United Press representative thru Madeiro's revolution, and the thrilling regime of Huerta, and he has been at the front as correspondent, covering most of the great battles; and I sometimes wonder if he has lost the great sympathy with suffering humans, that he had then.

I picked up a magazine today and read an article by William G. Shepherd —a story written from Petrograd. It was a corking story of Holy Russia and the Invisible Government of Russia —the Workmen's and Soldiers Council. The story bespoke the same alert reporter, the same enthusiastic man. It made one realize in some degree, for the first time, the great change that revolution has brought to that country, changes for the betterment of the Russian people, and yet the dangers attendant upon those changes.

William G. Shepherd.

There are thousands of men—real red anarchists—who do not believe in any laws, or any form of government. They declare with a childish optimism: "Laws make people bad. What Russia and the whole world must have is absence of laws: then people become good. People will become kind and gentle Christians, following their own consciences instead of laws."

There are others who say: "Let governments think they exist, if they want to, but let us workingmen band together, and whenever the government does anything we don't like, let us strike and starve the people into forcing the government into carrying out our wishes!"

William G. Shepherd sailed for Russia in a ship loaded with exiled anarchists and socialists going home. (Poor creatures! Some of them had

Continued From Page 2.

JULY 29 1917

...e
...r
...f August.
...clearance.

...all Racks
...gular $14.85, for $11.95.
...gular $23.75, for $18.95.
$1 Down

...troughes

$53.95
...ing seats covered ...anette or daven... reduced price

MAIL TODAY
...e ship me, all charges ...ARY OF UNIVERSAL ...en, and I agree to pay ... beginning on the first ...n I have paid for the
...y You
...ire and other collection ...nsented to send out all ..., and to whom I will
.....
.....
.....
...ign this order). ...T 10 PER CENT.,

...t of General von Boehm... ...es continues successfully. ...of the army and Bavar... ...k possession of Kolomea ...engagements with the ...guards. ...orthern bank of the ...allied troops are ap... confluence of the Stripa. ...Trembowla are in Ger... North of Trembowla the ...embled their forces for ...attack which broke ...tely with heavy losses. ...ppol the enemy has again ...further back."

...Cool. Three Hours From Toronto.

...coll, but three hours' ...ney from Toronto, is the ...he Great Lakes. Steam... leaves Toronto 2 p.m. ...days and Saturday, mak... ...nnection at Port McNic... ...er steamship Keewatin ... for Sault Ste. Marie ... and Fort William. Part... ...n any Canadian Pacific ... or W. B. Howard, Dis... ...nger Agent, Toronto.

COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS ENCOURAGE DAINTY FROCKS

Midsummer Days Tax Even the Most Elaborate Wardrobes, But a Variety of Dainty White Frocks Solve the Problem of the Fashionable Woman.

BY HARRIE M. BALL.

TEA on the lawns or verandahs at the country club these lazy afternoons necessitate the most charming tho simply gowns. Nothing is quite as effective in dispelling the fatiguing influences of heat and humidity as the presence at any summer function of a pretty woman daintily clad in a crisp costume of sheer fabric and fashionable design. This season the fashionable woman is more than fortunate in the choice provided for that portion of her wardrobe which considers only the formal frocks for afternoons and evenings devoted to knitting teas or dancing at patriotic garden fetes. And it is quite amazing after several seasons of variety in coloring that white should be so unmistakably popular, ousting every other color new or old to second place. Lingerie frocks of the most exquisite texture carry off the honors in every instance, while dainty little creations in pastel tints or combinations of colors with white or oyster white are also remarkably pretty, coming in for no small amount of approval on the part of matrons and maids alike. At present, there is tremendous encouragement for the frock of rose pink, when the afternoon attire of the youngest devotee is being considered, and one of the most attractive little models imaginable is made wholly of soft pink silk muil, with its only trimming, a girdle of narrow blue and lavender velvet ribbons entwined with tiny flat yellow daisies. The little skirt exploiting a series of graduating tucks is attached to a baby waist cut in a medium low "v", and boasting a pair of graceful full sleeves finished around the wide bell cuffs with alternating rows of lavender and turquoise velvet ribbon. With this charmingly youthful frock "the youngest devotee" chooses to wear a great picture brim shade hat of pure white chip straw with layers of pastel chiffon folded about the base of the crown, and caught with the ribbons criss-crossed from brim edge to the base of the crown. Garden party hats for juniors are picturesque in the extreme, the models for the most part being wide brimmed and quaintly trimmed with streamers and garlands of tiny old-fashioned flowers.

Novel Effects Seen.

Among the white frocks so pronouncedly favored are lingerie frocks exploiting pretty little coatee effects of fine laces and embroideries. Altho the straight silhouette is becoming more and more dominant, there are many compromises in graceful models displaying pretty flounces, while the tunic designs are legion. Pointed, scolloped, vandyked, irregular, and circular are the overskirts favored on the lingerie frocks this summer, while sleeves and necklines are almost as varied. All-over laces are cleverly introduced to give original effects to bodies and skirt portions alike, while novelty buttons of every shape and size figure prominently in the scheme of effect.

Many of the smartest new afternoon frocks are made of handkerchief linen, and these are prettiest when simply tucked and trimmed with valenciennes. One frock made all in one with a normal waistline exploits a hemstitched yoke and pleats extending from it to the skirt hem back and front. Basket pockets are slung from the belt, while sets of crocheted buttons decorate all the points of interest. The collar is applied in three sections, the two flat fronts extending from the "v" opening to the shoulder seams, and the wide back extending in a shawl effect to meet the sides.

White Accessories.

Naturally these frocks for the tea hour require shoes, chapeaux and bags of marked exclusiveness, and accordingly Dame Fashion has busied herself with the perfecting of silk sports, boots and many other lovely white models in which white brocades and soft kids are effectively combined. When very plain frocks are worn shoes, sunshade, and knitting bag of bright hued cretonnes are very fashionable, and provide a pretty note in the color scheme backed with the brilliant greens of luxuriant foliage, and the azure of cloudless summer skies.

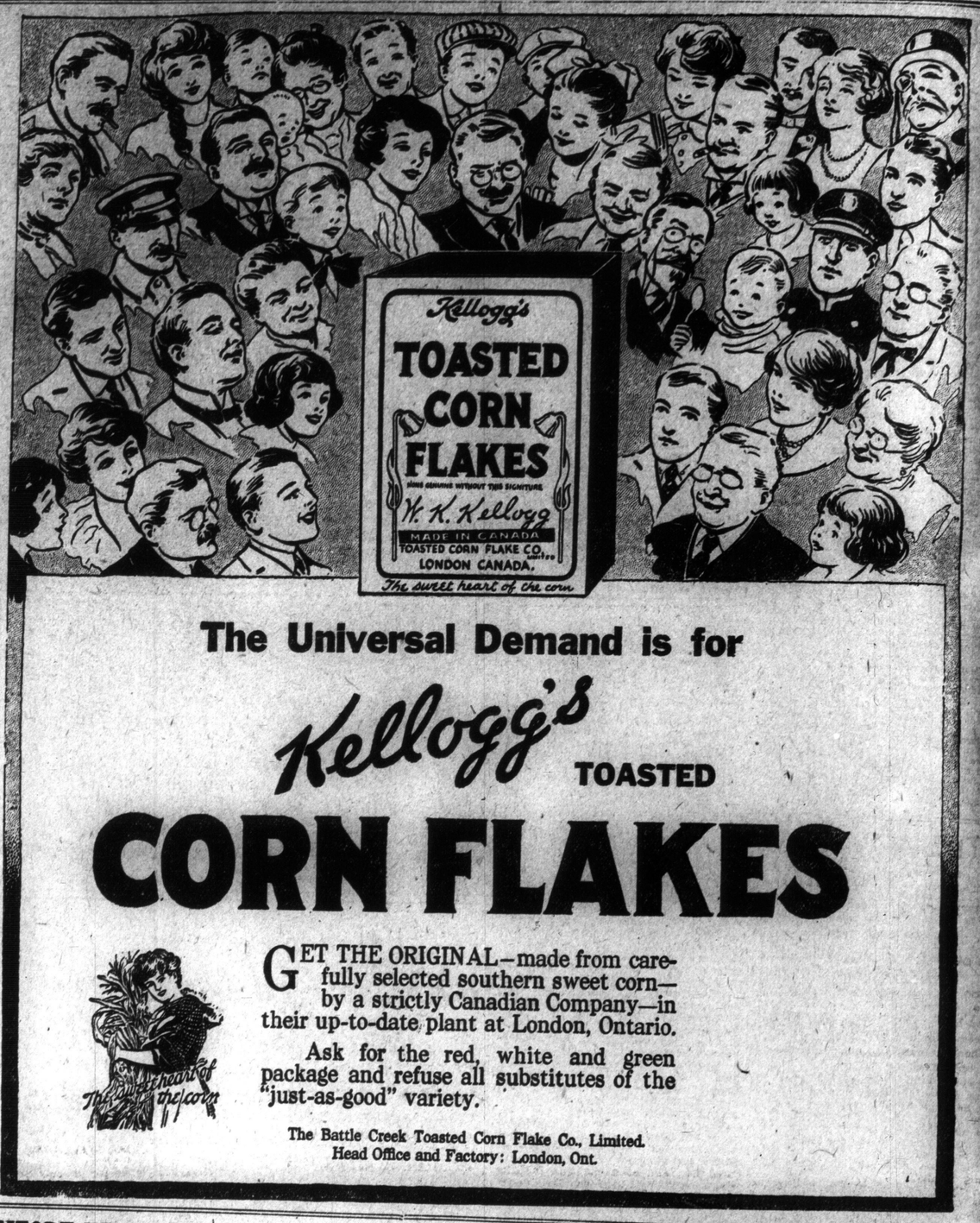
Vanity bags of white moire silk ribbons have mirrors fitted into the bottoms, and invariably show linings of flesh pink crepe de chine with many tiny shirred pockets to carry powder puff, lip stick, perfume and other little necessities of the warm weather toilette.

Autumn Suggestions.

And while the prettiest of summer frocks are being worn new models for early autumn are being discussed in all their fascinating details. The modern woman pays a great deal of attention to her clothes, for which she should be commended rather than criticised, for this careful attention to her appearance makes the twentieth century woman a revellation ever to herself, and youth charm and good health is the result, for when a woman looks well she invariably feels well, and radiates sunshine and happy spirits all about her. The early fall models shown so far have a tendency to make the young looking woman even younger. One pretty model recently launched emphasizes a number of new and important features. One is the encouragement of a slightly raised waistline evidenced by the centre front, in which the skirt panel extends high, while at the sides the bodice portion reaches well over the hips. Another pronounced feature is that of the princess line emphasized by the panel and the flare effect achieved over the hip by means of gathering the side sections to an extended fitted section of the bodice. Perhaps the most interesting point lies in the application of fine rat-tail braid arranged in conventional design on the bodice portions, and providing the only trimming for the model. The frock is made of beige colored satin with girdle section of navy blue velvet braided in beige. The bodice closes in the centre front, and the girdle attached to the skirt fastens in the centre back so that no closing is visible. The neckline is finished with a soft rolling shere organdie collar and a close-fitting flower toque is worn, further prophesying the fact that such chic little chapeaux are to be the first choice for early autumn wear.

Becoming, indeed, is this elusive affair, with its emphatic color-scheme of gold lace over a robe of blue chiffon.

A one-piece frock of surpassing loveliness, relieved very effectively by exquisite linen embroidery.



The Universal Demand is for

Kellogg's TOASTED

CORN FLAKES

GET THE ORIGINAL—made from carefully selected southern sweet corn—by a strictly Canadian Company—in their up-to-date plant at London, Ontario.

Ask for the red, white and green package and refuse all substitutes of the "just-as-good" variety.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited.
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

'Raggs' Weekly Letter

Continued From Page 1.

been separated from their families and friends for years!) He tells of the dramatic sailing from New York, of the dense throng of friends (with the same dangerous ideals), who were left behind at the wharf. He drew a picture of the tens of thousands of Russian anarchists in the United States today, and said: "But those red flags in New York! Those people who carried them secretly in their pockets! You can't forget them. They keep you awake. Somewhere among the city's million chambers they have distributed themselves with their red flags and their dangerous ideals. Ought not good, loyal Americans to send a wireless back to New York telling it what danger lies hidden in its midst? Ought not the New York police to send out a red flag man-hunt thru the streets, alleys and houses of the city this very night? One must not let this red flag business go too far. All this Russian anarchist and nihilist business that men write thrilling plays about, and put into books isn't a pretty sight in the good old United States; and these people here on the boat, who have come from Lord-knows-what byways and basements of America, and those people we left behind there on the wharf with their flags and their songs, are cheek-by-jowl with all that sort of thing."

It is plainly to be seen that the danger is very real to this particular man. Shepherd has sent a message pregnant with sincere conviction; simply worded, yet throbbing with the desire to serve his country in the best way he can, to the American people. Will they and their government heed the danger signal, I wonder? Time will tell.

I paddled the artist girl out across the little blue lake last evening, at sunset time. It was a luscious sky of that particular blue that always makes one think of babies. And the clouds were of palest pink, rimmed with silver, and there was one great shaft of silvery light, shooting high above the clouds. The maples and birches were a tender green against the sky, with here and there a tall pine standing out in wonderful emerald green against the sunset. I wish that you could have seen it as we did, from my little canoe, floating on the placid lake. It all expressed such utter peace. And then my eyes fell on the gray sock that the artist girl was knitting—and as a luminous mist rose from the tiny lake I paddled slowly home in the afterglow, wondering for the millionth time—why war must be!

* * *

Some pacifist idiot has been writing frantic letters to The New York World, calculated to wring the hearts of the mothers of prospective soldiers and, perhaps, act as a deterrant to recruiting. The theme of her song is the "awful suffering" of the boys who went to Mexico. An answer to her minor wails there has been published in The New York Times—the letter of the mother of one of the "suffering" soldiers that speaks well for the grit of a certain type of American woman. She said: "I am the mother of one of the boys who came up with the troops from the border, and if there was any such suffering as The World stated, I am sure I would know of it. My son said he thoroly enjoyed every minute of it, aside from the unavoidable delay in some dreary places. My son went to the border last January. He is seventeen years old. He weighed then 149 pounds. When he arrived home on June 2, after the days of awful suffering, he weighed just 170 pounds! I have one more child—a boy of fourteen—and when his time comes, if, perchance his country needs him still, God willing, he will offer himself in his country's name, for humanity's sake, that God may reign in the hearts of men when kaisers can no longer fool them!"

It is such women who have inspired the men of Canada to do great deeds, and it is a great satisfaction to recognize that fine spirit in our sisters across the border—isn't it? It makes us feel that, as American men are fighting side-by-side with our boys at the front, so are the women of the United States allied in spirit and in deed with ourselves.

* * *

A certain group of clergy in the United States—of all churches, including the Jewish synagogues—have come to the conclusion that the pacifist doctrine is preached outside the churches alone, and they feel that they want the people to realize it; so they have sent a communication to that effect, to the President of the United States with the request that it be published broadcast. They declare militantly, that there are conditions under which peace is a disgrace; when war, with all its suffering and bloodshed, is glorious! They declare that the industrious propaganda of peace is the work of designing enemies of America!

Here's to the militant theologians!

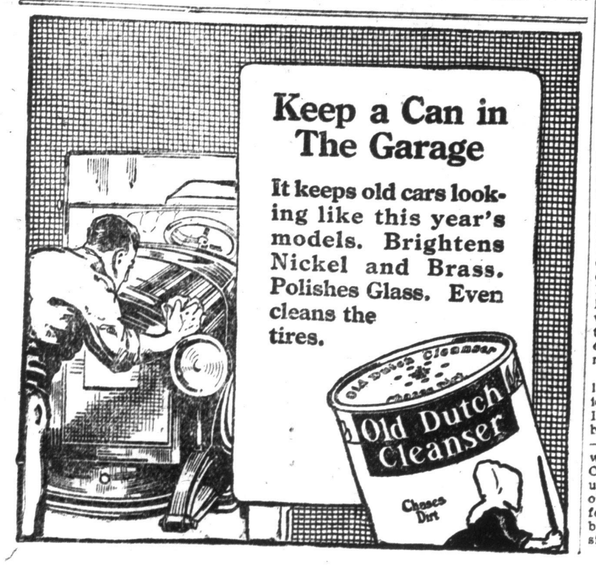
* * *

For fifty-one years a little known charity has been at work in New York; bringing health and comfort to (according to statistics), 1,500,000 babies, children, and mothers.

The St. John's Guild owns a floating hospital, which carries sick children and their weary mothers out of the hades—hot city into the refreshing air of the bay. When it is necessary the children are transferred to the Seaside Hospital, at Newdorp, Staten Island. Last year more than thirty thousand were cared for at the hospital and on the hospital ship. Patients are accepted without regard to creed, color, or nationality.

St. John's Guild is supported entirely by private contributions. Does the idea suggest anything to Torontonians? In the summer there are many sick babies in town, sweltering in the heat—many of them the children of men who have given their lives for Canada. Of course it would not be possible for us to do things on the enormous scale of the St. John's Guild—but those who feel that they are not quite "doing their bit" might give the idea serious consideration.

Yours, Raggs.



COMFORT KEYNOTE OF SUMMER STYLE

Clothes for the Outdoor Girl When Fields Are Calling.

KHAKI FOR ROUGHING IT

Knickerbockers and High-Collared, Four-Pocketed Coat.

Comfort seems to be the keynote of the new styles in wearing apparel, for the girl who loves the out-of-doors. Just now, when fields and woods and hillsides are so enchanting in their summer beauty, she loves to spend much of her time exploring them, and she must have clothes that will not hamper her movements when she walks and climbs and rides. A smart suit, which one girl wears for the long cross-country "hikes" which she and her friends enjoy, is made of a cotton material resembling khaki, but lighter in texture and weight. The coat is cut Norfolk style, box-plaited, back and front. It has a rather narrow belt and two patch pockets (some of these suits have four pockets). The skirt is what is called a "riding shell," and is buttoned up the back and front both, and may, with ease, be converted into a divided skirt for horseback riding. This has two pockets, also, with flaps that button down upon the skirt. Both skirt and coat are unlined. This girl has made herself a pair of bloomers of a good quality of natural colored pongee silk. These she finds the most comfortable things to wear under this skirt. A plain pongee blouse with two small pockets, long sleeves and a collar which can be worn either close up about the throat or open in a V, a loosely knotted silk tie, a broad-brimmed hat of either straw or felt, and high cut, low-heeled tan shoes complete her costume.

For real camping—"roughing it"—there is a khaki suit with knickerbockers and a high-collared, four-pocketed coat which reaches to the knees. High laced boots, low-heeled, of course, heavy wool stockings of the golf variety, and a soft hat complete this costume. There is a shell skirt made to wear with it for those who wish it.

Among the new riding habits is a good looking one in a pretty green and brown mixture, which has a straight cut coat reaching to the knees. A rather long coat, which can be worn whether on horseback or off, is made of rubberized silk and is cut very full, falling in almost circular style from the plain yoke. A new polo coat is made without sleeves, and a long sleeved white shirt is to be worn with it.

One of the newest sport coats is made of tan colored leather, lined with a mixed tweed in brown. It is a double-breasted, belted affair and is also reversible, so one may wear a cloth coat or a leather.

Sweaters come in many styles, among the newest being the sleeveless, V-necked, slip-on polo variety. A one-piece swimming suit is made along the same general lines, is V-necked and sleeveless, buttoning upon one shoulder, and is made of knit worsted.

MINIMIZE THE FIRE PERIL BY USING

EDDY'S

CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING

"SILENT 500'S"

The Matches With "No Afterglow."

EDDY

Is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING" on the box.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED HULL, CANADA

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Northerner—Has the European war affected you people down here?

Southern Negro—Yes, suh. Powerfully, suh! Dere's Cunnel Shaup, foh example, suh—him dat used to tell about de time in de rebellion when he smit a thousand Yankees in one day. Dat was some rem'niscence, suh; but since last August he done mixed such a lot o' Belgians an' Turcos an' Cossacks in dat story dat yo' can hardly unf'stom it. Ah tells yo' de wah hab suttinly 'dulterated our wah stories, suh.

THE DREAD ALTERNATIVE.

Petrograd.—Prince Kropotkin, whose name fills the papers in Russia, says in an interview: "Russia must strike or incur world hate."

How You May Use Sour Milk

"What shall I do with this bottle of milk, which has turned sour?" the young housekeeper inquired of the more experienced one, who was spending the day with her in the little cottage by the seashore.

"Make cottage cheese," was the response, as her guest knitted placidly on in the little screened porch that served as dining-room. The hostess was preparing lunch in the ship's cabin kitchen, as she called it, on the other side of the door.

"But I don't know how," she replied.

The guest put down her gay orange-colored wool and went into the kitchen.

"I'll show you how," she said. "In the first place, let us turn the milk out into a broad, shallow dish. If it is well clabbered, that is, thick and a trifle stiff, we can begin at once. Fortunately, it is; see, it is almost of a jelly-like consistency. Let us put it on the stove now in a double boiler. Have you some hot water, not boiling, to put under it? If you cook with a thermometer, you can manage to keep the water at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is said to be right for cottage cheese. Now we will let it cook for about 20 minutes. First, tho, let us break it up well into little pieces. When it has cooked long enough, we will pour it into a cheese-cloth bag and hang it up to drip, and we can help a little of the whey out with a spoon. Don't let it get too dry, tho, because, when the greater part of the liquid has been drained off, we are going to turn the curd into a bowl and work it together with a butter paddle, until it becomes quite smooth and slightly resembles mashed potatoes. Be sure to remember to work a little salt into it.

"Cottage cheese is a convenient thing to have on hand, as you will doubtless discover. It is useful in ever so many ways. For instance, you can use it to excellent advantage in salads. Take a nice, ripe, red tomato for one. Scoop out the inside of a part of it, and put in a neat little ball of cheese, rolled like a butter ball on a nest of them, pour French dressing over it all, and there you have a delicious and easily prepared salad,—a dainty one, too.

"Cottage cheese is good for sandwiches, also, especially when combined with olives or nuts or jelly or something of that sort. Probably you will invent plenty of uses for it yourself, after you become accustomed to making it.

"Sour milk is good for ever so many other things, too. In our house, we prefer it to sweet milk for making baking powder biscuit, only, instead of using much baking powder, we put in soda for a part of it. And, when we have corn bread, we always use sour milk; in fact, we think that you cannot make good corn bread with sweet milk, that is, not with the white meal which southerners use. Then there are griddle or batter cakes and blueberry muffins—ever so many things that sour milk is good for; just get down your cookbook, hunt out the interesting-looking recipes that call for sour milk and try them. The next time I come to see you I will bring you over some of my sour-milk recipes—for those blueberry muffins, for instance, and for a delicious cake which, by the way, does not require any eggs. You will like them all, I am sure."

LESE MAJESTE.

"There will be no more trials for lese majeste in Russia," said Ivan Shinsky, editor of The Novoe Vremya, in a lecture in Chicago.

"Lese majeste, anyway, always seemed to me ridiculous. It always reminded me of the policeman who was asked:

"'Officer, what's the charge against this prisoner?'

"'Impersonating a policeman, your honor.'

"'Impersonating a policeman, eh?'

"'Yes, your honor. He held up his hand and stopped an automobile, instead of letting it run over him.'"

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 107

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the Quarter ending July 31st, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this city and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of August, 1917, to shareholders of record of the 21st of July, 1917.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

Toronto, June 25th, 1917.

"OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' COLUMN"

By AUNT JUNE

My Dear Helpers: I am glad to receive so many more well-filled scrap-books. Many thanks to all who have sent in during the past week. I am sorry that one or two have omitted to put names inside.

Jessica Lake, who is one of our faithful members, has sent a nice letter with her book. I am pleased to hear from you, Jessica.

You found it rather hot work, I suppose, finishing up the scrap-book as late as this. I foresee this was really a task for the winter evenings, and not the summer time.

I am not often disappointed in the letters which come from our members, but there is just one thing I never like to read, and that is when a boy or girl writes to say: "I have not got my seeds in yet." Of course, last year we were all late, but this season every Helper ought to have the seeds planted long ago, and some flowers in bloom by this time. We must not be "slackers" over this Helping scheme, must we? Do not forget our aim is to do the best we can, and everything we can that will help others, especially the wounded men.

Miss J. Lake, Box 121,
Kincardine, July 12.

Dear Aunt June: I just take great pleasure in writing you a few lines. I am very sorry to think I kept you waiting so long for the scrap-book, but I am sending it now. I stayed up last night and finished it, so I am sending it now. I had two or three other jobs to do in between, and to go to school, so when I had got thru I was tired out, and stayed at it yesterday and last night till I had done it. Well, I cannot say any more, as I want to get this and the scrap-book on this train.

Yours truly,
Jessica Lake.

Take Flowers to College Street.

Those of you who can I would like to take or send flowers this week to College Street Home. That is the soldiers' convalescent home, on the corner of College and Yonge streets.

More Adventures of Dais Imid.

Now, you will want to hear more about the adventures of "Dais Imid," or "He of the Little Shell."

Last week I told you how the giant looked, and looked, for the little man, and could not find him, so next day he resolved to get up very early and kill some beavers before Dais Imid was awake. When, therefore, Dais Imid arrived at the lake he saw fresh traces of the giant's work; but run as hard as he would he could not catch up with him. At last he came to the giant's lodge and there he saw the big man skinning his beavers. Now, all this time Dais Imid had been invisible, so he thought, "I will let this giant see me," and presently the giant (who was none other than the celebrated Manabozo) looked up and said: "Who are you, little man? I have a mind to kill you." He of the Little Shell replied: "If you were to try you could not kill me."

With this Manabozo grabbed at him, but the little man was gone. "Where are you now, little man?" he called in a great rage.

"Here under your girdle," said Dais Imid, at which the giant, thinking to crush him, slapped down his great hand with all his might, but on unloosing his girdle he was surprised to find no dwarf there.

"Where are you now?" he cried, in a greater rage than ever, and the little man called back: "In your right nostril." Whereupon the giant seized his nose by the finger and thumb and gave it a violent tweak; and oh, he was angry when he heard the voice of the little man on the ground, and knew that he had hurt himself to no purpose.

"Goodbye Manabozo," said the voice of the invisible dwarf. "Count your beaver tails and you will find I have taken another for my sister."

As he went away he made himself visible once more and a light beamed above his head, lighting the air all around him with a strange splendor.

When Dais Imid returned home he told his sister that the time drew near when they must separate. "I must go away," he said, "it is my fate. You, too, must go away soon."

"Tell me where you wish to dwell," she said. "I would like to go to the place of the breaking of daylight. I have always loved the east. The earliest glimpses of light are from that quarter, and it is to my mind the most beautiful part of the heavens. After I get there, my brother, whenever you see the clouds, in that direction, of various colors you may think that your sister is painting her face."

"And I," said he, "my sister, shall live on the mountains and rocks. There I can see you at the earliest hour; there the streams of water run clear; the air is pure and the golden light will shine forever around my head. I shall be called 'PuckIninee,' or 'The Little Wild Man of the Mountains.'

"But," he added, "before we part forever I must go and try to find what manitoes rule the earth and see which of them will be friendly to us."

Next week I shal tell you of his adventures in finding the manitoes.

Good luck to all the gardens this weather. Yours, lovingly,

Aunt June.

THE ADVENTURES OF A LITTLE CANADIAN BOY

BY CAROL COLE.

NUMBER FIVE.

Eric Becomes Acquainted With Reddy Squirrel's Family.

Eric became so interested in his little visitor, Reddy Squirrel, and found him so entertaining, that he had almost forgotten how hungry he was. He had not had anything to eat since the berries which Tawny Owl had brought the day before, and now he began to feel the want of food. I suspect he must have looked very wistful when Reddy talked about the store of nuts which he was saving up for winter. At any rate Reddy suggested that Eric come with him to the other side of the wood and see his house and young family.

So they set out. The quick-footed little animal leading, and the little Elf-Boy following more slowly. As they passed an interesting looking hole in the ground the squirrel rushed up to it to shout a greeting to his cousin Chipmunk. But Chipmunk is very shy, and seeing Reddy's companion will not come out. So they proceed on their journey. Soon another cavity in the side of a steep bank attract's Eric's attention, and Reddy explains to him that that is where Marmot Woodchuck, another cousin, lives. Eric begins to think that Reddy must have a very large number of relatives, which is quite true. For nearly all of what is called the gnawing animals belong to his family.

There are many kinds of true squirrel, the red squirrel (our friend Reddy was one of these) being by far the most numerous. Then there are grey squirrels and black squirrels, and last of all flying squirrels. Reddy had never seen, and probably never would see, his cousin Flying Squirrel, for he lives only in the tropical countries. Ground squirrel, or Chipmunk as he is called, is a very near relative of Reddy's. He spends most of his time in the trees, but builds his nest and hides his nuts in holes which he burrows in the ground. Then there is Woodchuck, who lives entirely on the ground and does not venture in trees; in fact he is so heavy and clumsy that he could not climb a tree to save his life.

Another of Reddy Squirrel's relatives is the prairie dog. He looks very much like a squirrel, but like Woodchuck, he lives entirely on the ground. He is a great burrower, and after he has made his hole, takes great pains to guard it well. This little creature is often seen sitting bolt upright outside his hole, keeping a sharp lookout for enemies, and barking like a little dog when alarmed.

Reddy was telling Eric all about these little wood-folk as they went along, and it did not seem far to the tree in which Reddy had built his house.

Eric, if he had bothered his head about it at all, had thought that squirrels lived in hollow trees; so it was quite a surprise to him to find that Reddy had a really, truly house, which he and Mrs. Reddy had built before the young ones came. First there was a platform laid of sticks, which the squirrels had bit off with their sharp little teeth. This was carpeted with leaves and moss, and then there was a roof. The roof was wonderfully made, and woven so that it was quite water-proof. The young squirrels were born here, and would live with their parents until next spring, when they would set up a house for themselves.

Now you know squirrels pair for life; they do not change their partners every season, as so many animals do—and they are very affectionate little creatures. So when Eric and Reddy arrived at the foot of the tree they found Mrs. Squirrel out looking anxiously about for Reddy. "Oh, I am so relieved," she began. "I thought you might have fallen into the clutches of old Mr. Cat"—and then seeing their visitor she stopped. But Reddy reassured her, and soon she was frisking around looking curiously at Eric, peeking at his cap, his tiny feet, and like her husband she found him very amusing. But Mrs. Reddy was more polite than Reddy. He had fairly shrieked with laughter when he first saw the tiny elf, but she contented herself with laughing behind her tail at him. When she saw how good-natured Eric appeared, and how thin and hungry he looked, she asked him up to the nest to have some nuts.

Eric was introduced to the young family. There were four of them, and they chased each other about, jumping and doing all sorts of gymnastics, until they had Eric fairly holding his sides with laughter at their antics. Then Reddy showed him his store of nuts, and Eric ate until he was quite satisfied. The little host insisted on his filling his pockets, so that he had food to last him for several days at least.

Now you may think it very strange that a boy could live on nuts and a few berries. But when Eric was turned into an elf that fateful day, he not only looked like an elf, but he also took on all the habits of the little wood creatures.

So it was with much gratitude that he accepted the nuts from Reddy Squirrel, and after taking leave of the squirrel family set out for his home in the owl's nest.

TO PUT UP FRUIT MINUS ANY SUGAR

Continued From Page 1.

matter of the quantity of sugar required for this, even at 10 cents a pound, is quite a consideration—to say nothing of the question of conserving the supply of sugar. How shall we meet this problem? Perhaps this is the only way:

This year every housekeeper should learn, if she has not already done so, how to do up fruit so that it will keep, without sugar. When the time comes to use it sweeten it. It takes much less sugar then. The United States is urging the importance of this. Specialists claim that sugar is not necessary to increase the keeping powers of fruit and also that it is healthier done up without sugar, or with very little. In doing up acid fruits, such as gooseberries, plums, and rhubarb, if one-quarter of a teaspoon of soda is added to a quart of fruit one-quarter less the quantity of sugar will be needed.

PREVENTS BACK-LASHING.

A new device for preventing backlashing in casting, now incorporated in certain fishing reels, consists of a bar to which is attached a wire bail that serves as a brake lever. Whenever the fishline is taut it draws the bail up into such a position that it releases the reel brakes, but when the line slackens, as when the bait strikes the water, the bail drops down, setting the brakes so that the reel's speed is lessened and no backlash occurs.

The United States Council of National Defence has ordered the compilation of data regarding all firms which can in any way aid in making aircraft. A list of industrial engineers whose knowledge would be of value to the government will also be prepared.

Pétrole Hahn

The World Renowned French Hair Tonic

THE first bald spots, the first grey hairs are usually a source of alarm to men. Dryness of the scalp and dandruff are usually the causes of these troubles.

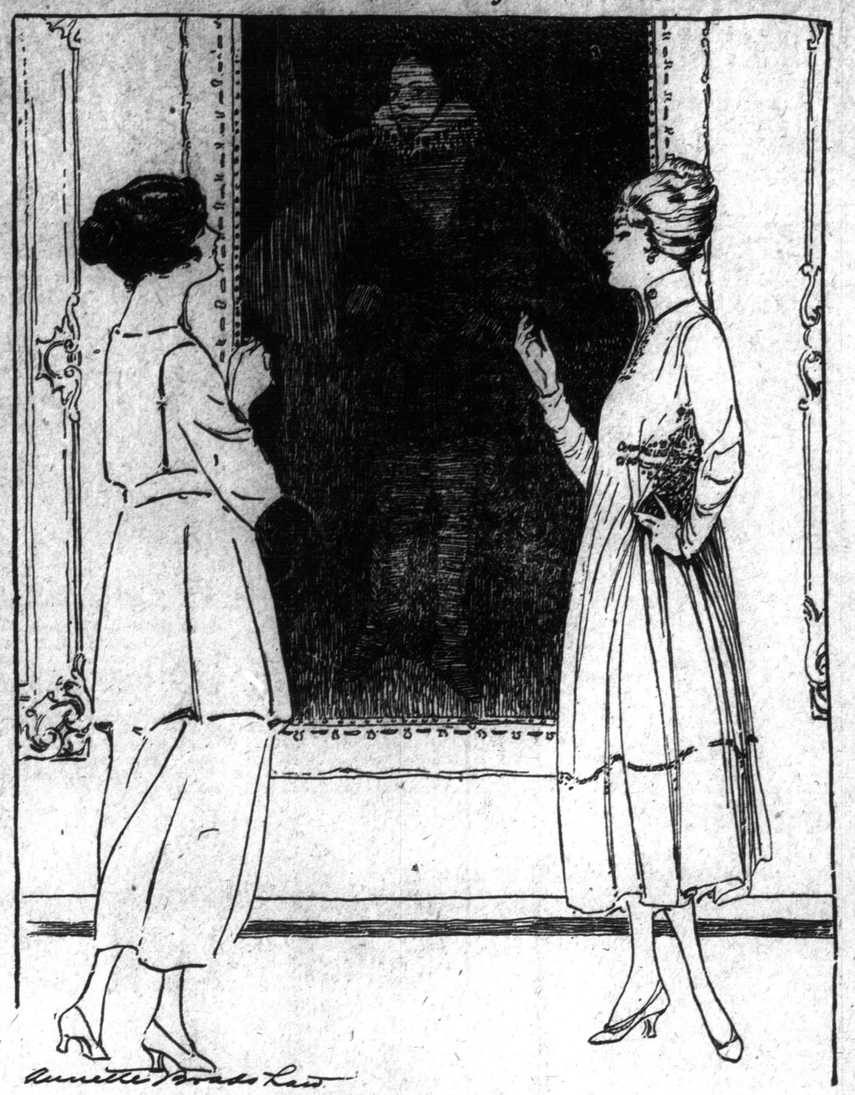
PETROLE HAHN will prevent both. It soothes and cleanses the scalp, promotes growth and arrests falling and fading of the hair.

Satisfactorily used the world over. Begin its use today. At all good dealers.

Canadian Agents

Palmers Limited, - Montreal

Feminisms :: :: By Annette Bradshaw



LAMENTING THE "PRETTY" PAST.

"Isn't it a pity that our men can't dress the way the romantic ones did?"

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

Toronto.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young man trying to live an upright life. Recently I read the following in a well known book: "Dancing and theatre-going are as hostile to virtue, and as destructive of moral character as water to fire, salt to iron, oil to rubber, death to life." It seems hard to get amusement outside of these. Please give me your opinion. AUDAX.

AUDAX: Each one of us is given a conscience, and if we live so that we are not afraid of our consciences, and if we feel that we aren't setting an example which may lead someone else astray, then we are trying to do what is right. As for the theatre—some of my happiest hours are spent seeing plays which are uplifting, and which make me a better woman, I know. Of course there are plays for which one cannot say this, but the plays that leave a good taste behind them are usually worth seeing. Be your own conscience, my friend, keep square with God and yourself.

Toronto.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

What do you think of this? I'm a returned soldier, having wounds on my shoulder, which aren't quite healed yet. Well, I was out with my friend the other day when a slacker who used to be a friend of mine, met us and was so delighted to see me he slapped me on the shoulder on coming up with me.

Now, dear Annie Laurie, I'm not a saint, but reckon to be good enough, never having done anything I've been ashamed of, only this time, when my "friend" was so enthusiastic in his greeting, I spluttered some very nasty swear words. My girl friend got sore at me, and wouldn't give me my good-night kiss, but since she has forgiven me. Now it troubles me to think I was so horrid, and tho the girl tells me to forget it, it isn't so easy.

Do you think I should be excused under the circumstances? It would help me to have the opinion of another lady. Sorry to have taken up so much of your time. Isn't there a moral in this letter, which shows that at times it is hard to "smile, smile, smile." MAC.

MAC: Yes, there is a good moral to your letter, and I am sure that the girl has forgiven you—control is hard sometimes when physical pain is imposed, but we must all learn that it never pays to give vent to utterances which shame us afterward.

While I do not think that any woman likes to hear unclean language, nor even impolite language, yet I am sure that any woman will give her forgiveness, when she feels that the offender is really penitent.

BOB: It was impossible for me to print your letter in my department, but I trust that the advertising department has communicated with you and that you have inserted the advertisement in the proper space. It would be splendid if Margaret would see your advertisement and would return to you, bringing Kitten—and I hope that even before this meets your eye she will have done so. God bless you and make you both patient and true hereafter.

A. G. H.: You are quite forgiven, my friend, and I hold no grudge whatsoever. I am still at sea over the matter to which you refer—no clue as to the identity of the mysterious one has ever come to me. Glad to know that you still read my columns—even if they did arouse your indignation at one time.

Geological Study Near Toronto

By LILLIAN WALLACE.

Niagara Falls proper is only reached after the gorge has been passed. The cataract is divided into two, the American and the Canadian falls. The American fall is much thinner than the Canadian, the water passing over it being only about three feet in depth and falling upon a mass or rocks at the foot, which are blocks from the cliffs above. The largest of these is at the southeast of the fall and is known as the Rock of Ages. All these blocks rest upon a bench of limestone, which projects from the foot of the fall, and the land around is the same in formation, except that it has an earth surface. The crest of the fall is about a thousand feet long and forms an almost straight line with the cliffs on both sides. It recedes at a much slower rate than the Canadian cataract, as there is very little weathering on account of the small volume of water.

Goat Island separates the American from the Canadian falls. It has a flat surface, composed of coarse gravel above boulder clay, which rests on the limestone. Luna Island, with its luxuriant verdure and pretty little waterfall, can be seen from here. This fall is not very important to the geologist, but is a splendid study for the artist, both in winter and summer, as in cold weather the spray forms domes of ice that often reach half way up the falls. The Cave of the Winds is an interesting feature of the island. Here a passage leads down behind Luna Falls to a point beyond Luna Island.

At the southwest corner of Goat Island is Porter's Bluff, from which the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls, so called from their shape, can be seen. A good view of the river and Sister Islands is also possible. The water in the river is shallow and stranded blocks of limestone are at frequent intervals. The Sister Islands are large blocks of limestone, which have remained when the others split along the joints and were pushed off by the water or winter ice. The river now runs between these blocks. Just above is a bed of limestone parted along the joints and forming the first cascade.

Numerous fossils have been found on Goat Island, which prove that it was at one time the bed of a river with the gentle current which now characterizes Niagara near Buffalo. In all 23 species have been found, mostly of the mollusk type.

From the park the foot of the American fall can be reached and a descent made close to the water. It is even possible to ride on the turbulent waves for a small, powerful vessel, called "The Maid of the Mist," takes on passengers who care to examine the falls at closer range. It passes in front of the American fall so close that the enormous height of it is exceedingly impressive, goes past Goat Island to the Horseshoe Fall, where the mist almost obscures the view, then is turned by the tide and lands on a bench of limestone at the Canadian side. The soundings in front of the American fall are the greatest in depth of all showing that when the main fall passed the line of the other the crest was very long and caused a thinning of the water so that the deep channel is on the east, where heavier water was.

The most comprehensive and awe-inspiring view of the falls is obtained from Falls View, on the Canadian side. To reach it from the east the park bridge has to be crossed, and a westbound car going out Lundy's Lane to Stamford Bridge taken. The car passes over the top of the Niagara moraine and the monument of Lundy's Lane can be visited. At Falls View the river and rapids, as well as the churning caldron below the falls can be seen. The three cascades taken by the water in its downward drop are clearly distinguishable, and the small and large currents make an interesting study. The sweep of the embayment between what is known as Table Rock House and Dufferin Islands can be perceived, and the abrupt ending of the moraine where the railway cut is made. Steps lead down to the steep path to the flats of the park, and a short walk brings one to the parapet at the edge of the Horseshoe Fall. An elevator from Table Rock House descends to a tunnel, from which, thru an opening, the fall can be seen from underneath, but the view is worth nothing except that it gives an idea of the gigantic power in the falling body of water.

South along the shore from the house a near view of the rapids above the fall is obtainable. A deep current is found near the shore, but out further are projecting rocks, at no very remote date, a tree-covered island. South and east of the apex of the Horseshoe Fall, the water is shallow, while north is a strong current. If this state of things continue, it is likely that the two will be divided and the American fall run dry.

The river at Chippawa is interesting, as it is in a shallow bed of drift, and while on the Canadian side there is a freshly-cut bluff, the American shows a low bank with reedy shallows. All along the river fragments of the old drift banks are found, and a particular feature are the three deep embayments. The oldest, which reaches from Hubbard Point to the Round Table House, was cut while the fall was receding down the south side of the old valley. The second, west of the present rapids, is due to the momentum of the water to the west, which was turned east after cutting out the drift. The third, which is at Dufferin Islands, is the latest. Here are rapid streams with great cutting power.

The Falls-Chippawa buried valley, an old drift filled, pre-glacial valley in the rock floor of the rapids above the cataracts, is the cause of the rapids. It is hollowed out by the water, and in the drift various materials are found: till, quicksand, and a lot of moraine matter. To the west of the Round Table House is the terminal moraine made by the last ice sheet in its retreat.

The geology of Niagara Falls and the district surrounding it is no less interesting to Canadians when studied than is the history, and this is saying much for the historical exploits which took place around this beautiful part of the country, and are among the greatest in the annals of Canada.

With a view to improving the housing conditions of the poor, the Philippine Health Service has constructed a number of model houses of new fireproof material consisting of cement, sand and ipa, or rice husks. These can be built for a little more than the present insanitary dwellings, and, it is estimated, will last more than twice as long.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Some women hold to the idea that bread-making is a long and difficult operation, but this is a mistake, for with Royal Yeast Cakes, light, sweet bread can be made in a few hours with but little trouble.

FREE: Our new Royal Yeast Bake Book will be sent free upon request. It contains full instructions for making bread and rolls with Royal Yeast Cakes. Send name and address plainly written and this valuable little book will be mailed promptly.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

War Time Economy

COCOA *versus* TEA AND COFFEE

THE war is being fought in the kitchens of Canada, just as truly as it is in the trenches of France.

The housewife that is genuinely anxious to help the cause of our Empire will use Cocoa on her table in preference to tea and coffee, which—delightful as you may find them as mild stimulants—have no real food value, and hinder the proper digestion of starchy foods, bread, cakes and potatoes.

Saving at Home Serves in the Trenches

There is more nourishment in a cup of cocoa than in a cup of chicken soup, bouillon or beef extract. You require less of other foods when you drink cocoa. You save money on your table expenditures.

The money you save will enable you to purchase War Savings Certificates. For $21.50 you can buy at your nearest bank or Post Office a Certificate worth, in three years, $25.00.

Cowan's Perfection Brand Cocoa for the table, and Cowan's Maple Buds or Milk Chocolate Bars for most delightful confections will be found at the stores of all dealers throughout Canada.

Ask for Cowan's ACTIVE SERVICE Chocolate, just what our Soldiers in the trenches appreciate. Specially manufactured to meet their needs. 92

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

WOMEN AT WORK NEAR FIRING LINE

Continued From Page 1.

members of other denominations desire to use our huts, they will be equally welcome. We do not establish any limitations. I am not sure at present what arrangement the army authorities will make for religious services, but I think it is quite possible that our huts will be used by the various chaplains, so that on Sunday mornings Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Church chaplains will take the services according to the respective faiths of the women workers. The army chaplains have already promised their help, and I believe that some such arrangement as is here outlined will be made.

"At home our usual plan is to arrange a short Bible class in the afternoon, attended by soldiers, as well as women. This is followed by tea and a chat—in summer time they sit in the garden. Then in the evening they love to sing hymns chosen by themselves. An unconventional service follows, and afterward they continue their hymn singing. During the intervals they are interested in jigsaw puzzles and other quiet games In France we hope to arrange for the soldiers to visit the huts on regularly appointed days, in the same way as we have done at home."

"Do you experience any difficulties concerning the mixing of the two sexes?" queried the press representative.

"No. It has worked most advantageously for the men as well as the women. One occasion a chaplain came to us and asked if we could not open the hut to the men on the pay night, so that they could be induced not to frequent the public houses. Of course we did so, and the chaplain found later that by so doing he had prevented a large number of the younger men from excessive drinking after receipt of their pay. The men are the guests of the women. I have only known three cases where they have been asked to retire because of objectionable conduct or association. In one instance the men arranged two concerts and raised $35 or $40, which they gave us for the purchase of outfittings for the hut."

A KIND-HEARTED MAN.

The street car was crammed to suffocation during the evening rush hour and tired-looking women and girls were strap-hanging in the middle.

When he came to collect the fares the conductor noticed a man comfortably seated in the far corner who seemed to be asleep.

"Wake up!" he shouted.

"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep," snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes shut for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I hate to see women standing."

INFANTS-DELIGHT TOILET SOAP

Baby's delicate skin requires a *pure* soap—one that will soothe as well as cleanse. Thousands of healthy and happy Canadian babies are washed every day with INFANTS-DELIGHT.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO
(Established 1865)
Makers of Fine Soaps and Perfumes.

87-C

ALARMING EPIDEMIC OF HAIR TROUBLES

1,000,000 HAIR HEALTH PARCELS FREE

Remarkable interest has been aroused by the ever-increasing numbes of cases of hair troubles reported from all parts, and more especially in the great munition-making centres. Thousands of men and women are finding Hair Poverty, Premature Baldness and Loss of Color troubling them today as never before.

HOW THE HAIR IS BEING POISONED.

Mr. Edwards, the Discoverer-Inventor of "Harlene" and "Harlene Hair-Drill," when his opinion was sought, had much of interest to impart.

"There is certainly a great increase lately in all kinds of hair troubles," he said, "but this is chiefly due to the fact that many people do not realize how simple a task it is to make the hair wonderfully bright and healthy. In the great munition centres I have heard of extraordinary cases of hair troubles, but there are hundreds of thousands more also who are suffering from hair weakness which could so speedily be remedied if they would only accept the Free Gift I am prepared to offer."

Thin, Weak, Discolored, Brittle, Greasy, Splitting or Falling Hair robs a man or woman of even the semblance of youth. Those, therefore, who are among the many thousands just now whose hair is deteriorating in quality or quantity should immediate-

At this time when men and women are all concentrated on war work, never has the great "Harlene Hair-Drill" exercise proved so universally triumphant. If you are in the least worried as to your hair health send for this special gift offered you here free.

ly take advantage of the special Threefold Free Gift for the Hair announced today.

You have only to avail yourself of this generous offer to learn of the most successful method of regaining, restoring and preserving hair-health.

This is your hair-health gift:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.
2. A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the secret "Hair-Drill" Manual.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" from your Drug Stores at 25c, 35c and $1.50 per bottle. "Cremex" Shampoo Powders, 6c each, or 35c per box of seven shampoos.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent post free on receipt of price direct from Frank L. Benedict and Co., 45 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Que. (Agents for Edward' Harlene, Ltd.). Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FROM

Fill in and Post to Frank L. Benedict & Co., 45 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 8c in stamps for postage.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Phosphorescent Pigs.

Phosphorescent pigs to show up raiding parties crawling across No Man's Land during the night have been part of the German defensive tactics on the western front in France, according to a Canadian officer who was telling episodes of trench warfare to some friends at the St. Regis the other day.

"The enemy," explained this man, who has been wounded eight times, "call the Canadians fanatical fighters. Our boys have been very successful in getting over the parapets at night, cutting away barbed wire entanglements and surprising Fritz and often machine gun squads.

"At one time we so annoyed the Germans that they resorted to letting loose young pigs at night across No Man's Land. On one side of the porkers they had daubed a generous coating of phosphorescent liquid.

"When our fellows went crawling over and failed to be located by the star shells the pigs gave the alarm because the glow side of the pigs sort of silhouetted the forms of the raiders and then a fusillade swept our men. Finally we made the Germans give up the pig tactics because the Canadians, instead of going clear across, would cut the rope which trailed out from the German side and held Mr. Pig. In this way we often added a de luxe portion of roast pork to the commissary."

TEACHERS AS GRAFTERS ARE THEY GOING MAD?

An Answer to the Article Which Appeared in The Sunday World a Week Ago—Why Night Classes At All?

BY E. D. DUNLOP.

So teachers are grafters! They are paid far more than just ordinary people and yet they are not satisfied. They will teach night school and they will do playground work in the summer. They are imbued with the mad craze for the almighty dollar. They are sacrificing health in order to attain to riches. Nine hundred dollars in salary plus forty dollars for playground work gives the stupendous sum of $940 in one year. Oh, the greed! Truly the teachers are going mad.

If only they would crush their wicked desires to supplement their incomes, and would forbid any divine discontent to loiter in their souls, they would never, never be tired nor "peeved" in the morning, but would be alert and "fresh" in spite of the carbon dioxide boxes in which they are cased every day.

Who is the Gentleman?

What station in life does the gentleman who wrote the article on graft in The Sunday World of July 8 hold? Has he ever heard of the high cost of living? Is he in personal touch with these grafters? Does he know that some of them are supporting parents? Does he know that it is not from choice that many of them are wearing out their nerves supervising human grasshoppers neath the hot summer sun instead of recuperating in the woods of the north? Did he ever try supporting himself and others on less than $1000 per year? Did he ever haunt Eaton's bargain counters looking for 39-cent underskirts? Has pay-day ever brought the gloomy task of trying to pay dentist and board and still have a surplus for car fare? Has our friend ever taught school in Toronto? Does he know that teaching school, especially in Toronto, is pronounced the hardest task in the world by teachers who are now following other vocations? Did he ever mark even one large set of examination papers? Are his opinions based on experience? In short, does he know what he is talking about?

It Does Not Pay.

But there is one point on which we do agree with the said writer. He is quite right when he objects to the engagement of day school teachers for night school work. Any teacher who keeps up the grind all evening after grinding away all day can be called nothing short of a fool spelled with four big capital letters. No human being can stand such wear and tear. If it be necessary to supplement one's income, one should always try a new line—selling insurance, selling real estate, taking subscriptions for magazines, writing stories, anything to get out of the rut for health's sake. Besides, from the financial standpoint it is very foolish to get too much wound up in the teaching net. We would like to refer the writer on graft to some business men who once taught but teach no more. They prefer to receive sufficient remuneration, by day without having to work by night.

Old Story Again.

As for the women teachers who supervise playgrounds to earn a little cash during the summer months when no salaries are paid, it is argued that they receive as much and more in a year than the average working girl. We should hope so! Any teacher could fill the place of any average working girl, but could any average working girl fill the place of any teacher? The successful teacher is a specially gifted person. She is worth far more to the community than the supervised business or factory girl. She must have personality and initiative.

We wonder if we will ever get thru repeating these facts. We pound away week after week, yet the public seem not to understand. But we learned at Normal school that repetition is the principle of the first stage, so we must just persevere in trying to enlighten the critics who have never spent, nor do desire to spend, even one year with the far-famed fifty in a room. Let us repeat: Your value in the world is you minus your need of supervision. Compare the teacher with the average working girl.

Why Night Classes?

Now we come to another difference with the writer on graft. Permit us to say that the point of his article was badly taken. The question is not as to who should take charge of night classes, but why night classes at all? Surely a human being who had worked faithfully all day, should not find it necessary to his advancement in life to burn the candle at both ends. The office and factory life should be counteracted by healthful, harmless, outdoor sport in the evening. Why must night schools exist?

Now we have struck rock bottom. What is the matter with our public school system that pupils find themselves floundering in an unknown sea when they dive into the world outside. Why must they grasp at the night school to save them in the struggle? The whole trouble is that the country is not at all concerned about its schools and the teachers. Every other institution or business comes first. So many people of brains simply will not be bothered about "kids" and the insignificant "schoolmar'm." What has the school to do with the big issues of the day? Why should men and women of high influence stoop to consider school affairs? Certainly not.

A Problem for Brains.

Those who give school affairs any consideration at all, spend all their thought marveling jealously over those all-round-the-world-every-year salaries and the endless holidays and the delightful hours.

For heaven's sake, forget such superficial piffle. If the hours were not short and the holidays as they are, the age for superannuation would be thirty-five instead of whatever it is. The school system is absolutely "rotten"—absolutely "rotten." Could we but absorb that fact! It is devitalizing teacher and pupil mentally and physically. Cut down the classes, force in the fresh air, let the teachers make out the curriculum and timetables, and, strange to say, shorten the hours, and "pay, pay, pay."

Only a small percentage of teachers supervise night classes and playgrounds, yet all teachers are worn out. What is wrong? This ever asinine quibbling over a miserable increase to a miserable income for the highest calling in the world, will never right matters. It is a problem which will require brains; big, big brains, all the year round.

A Bog-Land Study

There's a bit av a hill rises up, . . . wid the grass on't fine-bladed an' short.
An' the furzes an' broom in a ruffle a-top, an' flat stones peepin' out.
Where it's plisnt to sit in the sun and be lookin' around and about.
Whin the bog wid its stacks and its pools spreads away to the rim o' the blue
That lanes over as clare as a glass, on'y somehow wan ne'er can see thro.'
An' there's plinty to mind, sure, if merely ye look to the grass at yer feet.
For 'tis thick wid the tussocks av heather, an' blossoms and herbs that smell sweet
If ye thread thim; an' maybe the white o' the bog-cotton waved in the win.'
Like the wool ye might shear off a nightmoth, an' set an ould fairy to spin;
Or wee frauns, aich wan stuck 'twixt two leaves on a grand little stim av its own.
Lettin' on 'twas a plum on a tree; an' the briers thralled o'er many a stone
Dhroppin' dewberries, blackripe and soft, fit to melt into juice in yer hould;
An' the lare stones thimselves to be dusted wid circles o' silver an' gould.

J. Barlow.

Foolish Nature

Tho I regret exceedingly
To say it, still it seems to me
That Old Dame Nature, now and then,
Acts like a poor, old, silly hen.
She means all right, I have no doubt,
But does she know what she's about?
She needs some lectures eloquent
On scientific management.

She smiles and lures the buds to grow,
Then with a frost she lays them low;
She coaxes forth the tender wheat
And shrivels it with parching heat;
For days and days she sends us rains,
Till raging floods submerge the plains,
And then for weeks the land is dry.
Why thus? I pause for a reply.

Thru art of hers the roses bloom;
She fits them out with rich perfume;
And then she turns a careless back,
And bugs devour them, alack!
For every fruit there is a blight.
For all he gets man has to fight,
Whereas, if Nature had good sense,
She'd finish what she dares commence.

But no!—She shirks the final touch,
Or else she up and does too much.
Her many gifts are scattered wide,
But to each gift a string is tied.
Too lavish here, too stingy there,
Her methods lack both thought and care.
This earth with joy would fairly throb
If Nature only knew her job!

Walter G. Doty.

Currant Jelly

The best zest with all red meats

A pretty and economical cake filling

A beautiful garnish for fancy desserts

MAKE plenty of currant jelly. All men like this piquant sweet. Children never get enough of it. You can use it in many ways by itself or in other dishes. Good home-made jelly is not only an enjoyable relish but a nourishing and valuable food.

A Reliable Recipe for Currant Jelly

Gather the currants as soon as they are red. Do not let them overripen. Wash and mash them lightly in the kettle. Heat slowly until the skins look blanched and transparent. Turn the hot fruit into a flannel jelly bag wrung out of warm water and let the juice drip through slowly. It will take several hours. Measure the juice into a clean kettle and boil hard for ten minutes. Do not boil more than six or eight cupfuls at a time. Meantime heat in the oven a cup of LANTIC PURE CANE SUGAR for each cup of juice and add this at the end of the ten minutes. Under the most favorable conditions the jelly will begin to coat the spoon by the time the sugar is all dissolved. Sometimes it will need to be boiled for a few minutes more. You can tell when the jelly is done by trying a spoonful on a cold dry plate.

For all Jellies Use Lantic Pure Cane Sugar

It is pure and reliable and dissolves quicker. At preserving-time you will find the larger packages specially convenient.

2 and 5 lb. cartons
10, 20 and 100 lb. sacks

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

Preserving labels free: Send a red ball trademark cut from a bag or from the top panel of carton and we will mail you a book of assorted preserving labels, gummed and printed ready to attach to the jar. Address

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED,
Power Building, Montreal. 169

The Sunday World FLORICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Address all communications to
The Floriculture Editor, care of Toronto Sunday World.

THE SUMMER PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS

H. F. East

This is an importance that is overlooked by the amateur gardener. It is a scientific practice that encourages the development of the tree or shrub, in fact its whole life is based upon this one chief factor; with fruit trees it is more essential than shrubs. Why is it so important? amateurs will say. I always thought it should be done in the fall when the trees were dormant. It is injurious to cut the wood now. That question is feasable enough in its own course, from a bearing point of view in regard to fruit trees, but can we expect to get well ripened wood showing developed fruit buds for the following year on a weakly growth. No, then we come to the importance of my question "The Summer Pruning" in dealing with fruit trees—standard, half-standard and pyramids. We notice this year that they have made abundance of growth, with so much rain some of the wood on apples and pears attaining a length of 18 in. to 2 feet, or even more; if these growths are allowed to grow until the fall, the wood will become spindly, soft, and allow the frost to kill a good part of it. The buds will become weak and be endangered thru the formation of icicles and snow. Now is a good time to commence operations without endangering the tree, or the fruit that is maturing. The summer pruning does not call for excessive pruning, but to explain the system of operation we will take a growth say of one foot or even up to two feet, it does not matter how great the extent may be. With a sharp pruning knife or secatuers the growth should be cut back to within nine inches from the old wood from where it started. This will allow the remaining wood to swell and ripen and in the winter it can be pruned again to its permanent position. To allow a tree to go ahead at random, we cannot expect to get good, marketable fruit. In fact, any fruit tree or trees on a holding, or even in a back yard, is a valuable asset. Trees are often taken into consideration in valueing a lot. Any with growths that will never make fruit should be cut out and any cross growths. Aim always to encourage a tree to grow like a saucer so that the inside is hollow to admit plenty of air to the tree. Never allow the wood to get too thick; that is a vital mistake. Sunshine must be admitted into a tree. It destroys germs and diseases and often kills a large number of insects that live in the bark and breed by the hundreds in the shade. Sunshine is recognized as one of the most powerful elements of nature; admit it freely to the tree and it will amply repay the fruit grower, as well as the lover of the garden. Special attention must be given to the top of the tree; that is where the shoots take the most lead. Summer prune them well so the sap can take a more direct course to the bottom growth of the tree and get an even distribution. With cherries, damsons and plums the roots must not be overlooked as they will throw up a lot of suckers. The earth being in such a moist state of late, these should not be cut off or else they will only come up again. They must be dug up with the spade, tracing them to the trunk of the tree. Bush fruit, such as gooseberries, currants, etc., should be deprived of their suckers and all forward shoots cut back. If fruit trees were not sprayed in the early part of the year a large number of insects would come out from their hiding places and attack the young fruit. If standard trees have not had any attention a grease band is a good prevention. It will save the insects from climbing up the trees from the ground. A cheap invention can be made by cutting some strips of flannel about three inches wide; spread some lard or grease mixed with coal oil or even tar thickly with it and bind the trunk of the tree about one foot up from the soil. This will check a large number of insects from climbing up the tree to injure the fruit.

Shrubs.

Shrubs, like fruit trees, have made abundance of sappy growth and need the same attention like as described the early-flowering shrubs (Spirea Van Houton, bridal wreath); when it is an edge it should be pruned immediately, so as the young wood it has made this spring can form an abundance of young lateral growth for next year's flowering, as well as a compact edge. Green fly is a troublesome pest on the bridal wreath and spraying should take place often with some insecticide spray that can be recommended by any local seedman. The importance of bird houses must not be overlooked in a garden. Birds, in the minds of a majority of amateurs are considered a nuisance and should be shot. I rather think the house cat should come under the gun more than the birds, which should be encouraged by providing board and lodging, and when the house cat is considered a pet it should never be allowed to stroll around the garden without a bell around its neck to warn the birds of its near approach. I have watched birds carefully and note at this time of the year they will live upon greenfly and insects that worry the life out of all trees and shrubs. No garden should be without a bird house or bird bath. In summer pruning shrubs take each one individually, study the height you wish it to attain, its respective position and make a real specimen of it. Some forms of low-growing shrubs, such as verbenas, dwarf syringa, have a tendency to make a lot of growth near the soil, and in fact even touch the soil. This should not be allowed. All growth must be trimmed off to allow free circulation of air to penetrate from underneath the tree right up thru the branches. Besides, it gives a clear scope to keep down weeds and to give the ground a chance to let in some of the elements of nature to sweeten the soil. Some forms of flowering shrubs, such as the hydrangea, paniculata, must have some support, in the shape of a huge stick, and the outstanding branches tied to it. They will soon develop their flowers. Some are often enormous, and if a stake is put now as they expand it will save them from being broken during a thunderstorm. Always in a garden, whether it is flowers, trees or shrubs, aim at neatness. The stakes should be painted green and should not be allowed to protrude too high above the top of the plant. Trees and shrubs that were painted last fall and this spring should not receive the knife very much. Very little pruning will be necessary this year. If an occasional strong growth protudes it should be cut back, but any severe methods will cause a check on its life. Let a newly-planted tree grow while it will. We know that if a tree or shrub is active in growth it is also active in root action. The second year it can be prunned to put it in shape.

FREE TO

ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1828, Niagara & Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

.....

.....

.....

A NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN OF CANADA

Continued From Page 1.

pose and enormous willingness, and it is wonderful to see with what eagerness they are doing their share in the world's serious work, and the stupendous, inspiring capacities for work that they display. And out of the welter of effort there have emerged great undertakings that have brought big results. But there is one question which it becmes increasingly difficult to answer as time goes on, and that is: "What can a woman do to earn her living?"

At the government employment bureau it is found that so many women will apply for positions for which there is no market. And it is these women who have practically no training, who feel that the world is indeed a cold, heartless place. In many instances, they have bravely given their male relatives to the cause, and have been left unprovided for.

But the times demand brains and service; and the very best service that can be rendered at that. There is always a position at the top for the man or woman who can make good. Could we but graft into the backbone of our education that it is better to learn to do one thing well, than to pretend to learn a half dozen things which will never amount to a row of pins!

Efficiency Called For.

The call to arms has created a new field for the women of Canada, but women must be efficient, they must be organized, they must be willing to work and to serve if they are to meet adequately and broadly the varied needs of the moment. If we could take toll of the industrial needs, and fill the vacancies; if we could train the willing but inexperienced for war emergency work, and generally link up the great spirit of willingness with the actual needs of the country, without doubt, we would obtain satisfactory results.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

"The orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill," sang the little boy at the Ragged School treat. But somehow his version of that line in "Kathleen Mavourneen" jarred on the nerves of the old squire.

"My little man," he said kindly, "why don't you put a few more aitches in your song?"

"Garn!" advised the little man, politely. "Don't yer know there ain't no 'h' in moosic? It only goes up ter G!"—London Ideas.

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL

THE CANADIAN BOY FARMER.

By Frank Yeigh.

The Canadian boy farmer is a national asset of ever-pleasing value.

Thousands of city and town high and public school boys—5000 in Ontario alone—are at work on farms thruout the province and are mostly doing well and giving good satisfaction. They are for the post part adaptable and willing, and are rendering valuable service.

So in equal degree are the country lads. They are also doing their bit in response to the call for increased food production and many a youth, as young as 10, is able to handle a team of horses.

Meetings are being held thruout the province by the Y.M.C.A. for the purpose of presenting the farm service corps badges of the Ontario Resources commission to boys on farms. A series is being held in Peel County, in Brampton, Caledon, East Bolton, Streetsville and Cooksville. Local committees are formed in each committee, to continue this interest in the lads, and to further recognize the valuable service they are rendering.

They are called "Soldiers of the Soil," the initials—S.O.S.—being the wireless emergency call. The national committee on co-operation in Boys' work, is operating this attractive plan, and responses are coming from all over the Dominion, one being from the Peace River where the Anglican Church authorities are taking it up.

Individual churches everywhere are appointing young men as S.O.S. directors, and these join forces in a community. This has been done in Guelph.

The net value of the mobilization of this boy force of the Dominion, as an aid in increased food production, will, no doubt, be great, and the boys will play an even more important part in the years to come.

BARBER-CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

A narrow drain board of aluminum has been devised which attaches to a barber's chair in place of a headrest and enables the barber to give a customer a shampoo without the latter's leaving his seat. After the back of the chair has been lowered to an almost horizontal position the customer rests the back of his head on the end of this board. The outer end of the attachment slants down to a washstand, and as the barber cleanses and rinses the hair the water drains off into the bowl.

Approved by Thrifty Housewives

The "1900" Washer

This best known standard line of washing machines on the market today includes washers operated by

Hand Power Engine Power
Water Motor Electric Motor

Send for full particulars of our free trial proposition, mentioning type of machine which most interests you.

Better address me personally

V. A. MORRIS

"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge Street Toronto.

Brewed Exclusively from Choice Malt and Hops

Health

Imperial Stout is excellent for convalescents. The healthful principles of hops and malt are embodied in this O'Keefe brew, making a delicious beverage for the table or the sick room.

O'Keefe's

IMPERIAL STOUT

For Sale at all Hotels and Restaurants. Order by the case from your Grocer or Dealer.

The O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. Limited
Phone Main 4202 TORONTO
602

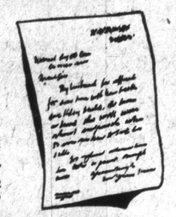
A Backache Case Just Like Yours

Mrs. Jane Percy of Halifax, N.S., suffered for years from kidney trouble, the principal symptoms in her case being a severe aching pain across the back. She owes her renewed health to reading a Gin Pills advertisement, just as you are now doing.

She read how sufferers from pains in the back, swollen hands and ankles, rheumatism and sciatica had found relief in Gin Pills. Mrs. Percy sent for a free sample; then bought six boxes

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Now read what she says:



"Before I had finished the third box I found myself, for the first time in years, perfectly free from pain. . . . Pain did not return. . . . Six months since I took the last Gin Pill. . . . I wish everybody who suffers from backache and kidney trouble would use Gin Pills. They are great."

A free sample of Gin Pills will be sent to you upon request. For Sale by all druggists at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

Anarchists Are Always Disorganized

When the recent cables from Russia had so much to say about anarchists, their destructive doctrines and their lawless deeds, one often heard the questions: "How numerous are the world's anarchists, anyway? What effect, if any, have they had upon history? What is their origin, their creed, their reason for being?"

The history of anarchy in Europe, as well as in this country, shows that it takes but a few anarchist to make a lot of trouble. The Russian anarchists are not organized as are the Socialists, and their destructive propaganda is weakened by the fact that they no longer have as their targets for annihilation the royal rulers who were regarded as the authors of their misery and oppression.

Anarchy, as such, has been split up into so many different factions and its leaders have been so widely at variance as to the best means to accomplish social revolution that it never stood a chance of being effectively organized into a strong political party. History shows that the more violent deeds which have given prominence to the destructive doctrines of anarchy have been perpetrated by a few individuals, in some cases by only one, as in the case of the assassination of President McKinley by Czolgosz. They have seldom been the result of anything like a carefully worked out party program.

The late Professor Lombroso of Italy said that Czolgosz was one of those persons extremely susceptible to the influence of and recording the ideas of others. He confessed that he was incited to his crime by a speech of an anarchist at Cleveland, and he felt that he must do something for the cause. Emma Goldman, the speaker, mentioned, whom Professor Lombroso called the true type of the American anarchist, was arrested as an accomplice to the crime, but no direct evidence of this was proved. While her speeches have been incendiary, she has not committed violent acts herself. Alexander Berkman is another typical American anarchist, but until his recent arrest he had been comparatively peaceful since his long incarceration in a Pennsylcania jail for his attack upon Henry C. Frick, whom he wished to kill for having been a capitalist opponent of labor unions in the great Pittsburgh steel riots.

The murder of King Humbert of Italy in 1900 was somewhat different. This deed was deliberately planned by a circle of anarchists in Paterson. As the story goes, the names of the conspirators were placed in a box, and the first one drawn was designated to do the deed. The man whose name came out first declined the task; when ordered as a compromise to kill his former employer, he preferred to commit suicide. Gaetano Bresri took his place, went to Italy and shot the king at Monza on July 29, 1900. Vizetelly, in his volume on anarchists says, in speaking of the crime that, so far as he could ascertain, it was "the only instance in which members of the anarchist sect appear to have assembled and deliberately plotted and organized the assassination of a royal personage."

Luigi Lucheni's assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in Geneva on September 9, 1908, was an individual deed, altho it was afterward shown that his intention to kill some one of the royal blood was known to two or three others. The assassination of Czar Alexander II. in 1881, after three attempts had failed, the the result of more careful planning. The bomb that killed the czar also killed the assassin. Several arrests of accomplices were made, and five persons were executed, among them Sophia Perovskaya.

BOGUS BARONET, DRESSED IN KHAKI, PLAYS JOKE

London.—Posing as "Sir John Russell, Bart.," a young private of the R. A. M. C. has had a great time at Blackpool for a month or more.

He arrived in April, and in the second week of May all Blackpool was placarded with the announcement that at a great carnival and whist drive at the tower the prizes would be distributed by "Private Sir John Russell, Bart." On the platform he was supported by the mayor and mayoress, Councillor and Mrs. A. L. Parkinson, the town clerk and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Harlottle, and other prominent citizens.

"Sir John" beamed on the crowd and smiled on the winners, winning all their hearts by a pleasant little speech when he handed them their prizes, and shook them by the hand. The mayor moved a vote of thanks to him, and amid tremendous cheers, said they all admired "Sir John" for taking his place in the army as an ordinary British "Tommy." Such an action, he said, when he might have taken up a commission, instilled a sense of patriotism into all of them.

"Sir John" returned thanks. It had been a great pleasure to him, he said, to have been at Blackpool for the last month, and he would make sure when he returned to London to let them know how well Blackpool had responded to the noble cause for which the carnival was held (the mayor's prisoner of war fund). He spoke of visits to Paris and other world capitals, but Blackpool, he declared, eclipsed them all. All the people cheered and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

From that night "Sir John" was a popular man in Blackpool. He appeared in the forefront of every public function. When distinguished visitors were received, including the first American medical unit that arrived in Great Britain, he was there by the mayor's side to greet them. He organized an entertainment at the north pier for providing X-rays apparatus for a wounded soldiers' hospital in France, and it was a great success.

At last someone thought it time inquiries were made, and it was found that there was no such baronet. Then "Sir John" confessed and wrote a letter of apology to the mayor. His explanation was that it was all a joke, but he had a good time while it lasted. Now he is in an R. A. M. C. camp somewhere in England.

Camping Conveniences

There is always great danger to clothing, especially of children, from open camp fires. Preclude this by having all muslin and cotton garments rendered fireproof. This can be done by putting an ounce of alum in the last rinsing water or in the starch.

It is most difficult in camp to "keep" cereals, etc. Try putting a stone in the centre of a package. It will prevent the meal from heating.

You will find a roll of adhesive plaster, such as is used by surgeons, one of the greatest camp conveniences. It is just the thing for mending all sorts of rents—in clothing, raincoats or even shoes or overshoes.

If your hot water bottle springs a-climbing to do, try putting strips of adhesive plaster on the soles of your shoes or rubbers. It may save you from a hard tumble down a slippery hillside.

If yoru hot water bottle springs a leak, use a strip of adhesive plaster to mend it. No camper should be without this universal necessity—a hot water bottle; tho—if you forget it—in case of chills, cramps, etc.—all common camp ailments—use a hot stone from your camp fire or a hot stovelid, if one is at hand. If you have a hot water bag too far gone for the adhesive plaster repairing fill it full of hot sand or salt.

If you "can't find the cork" use a bit of the plaster oved the top of the bottle. If the salt or pepper shaker is the kind with holes in the bottom, again use the plaster.

Ingenuity will suggest a thousand and one uses for the roll of adhesive plaster—taking the place of needle and thread, glue, hammer and tacks.

Things will scorch over the camp fire more than any other place. If not too badly burned take your pan quickly from the fire and stand it in a basin of cold water for a few minutes. Every trace of the burned flavor will be removed if the scorching has not been too deep.

To keep red ants away rub sassafras around. Sassafras may grow near your camp. It is a shrub with smooth green bark and leaves shaped like an oak leaf. It is detected by its pungent odor. Paregoric will banish black ants. Borax will drive away either kind.

If you use candles in camp and wish to keep a night light, a very small piece of candle may be made to burn all night by putting finely powdered salt on it until it reaches the black tip of the wick.

Use your watch as a compass by holding it so that the hour hand will point directly toward the sun. The point between the end of the hour hand and the numeral XII. on the dial will point directly to the south. A glance at the dial will show the other points of the compass. Suppose it is 4 o'clock when the experiment is made, and the watch face is held with the hour hand pointing toward the sun. A line drawn from the centre thru the numeral II. will point directly to the south. Should the hour be 8 o'clock, with the hour hand pointing to the sun, the exact south will be indicated by the numeral X.

If you have lost your bearings in the daytime, this is a splendid bit of information to have. If at night, you always have the "Big Dipper" away up in the sky with its lower lip or "pointers" forever proclaiming the true north.

CANADA'S BEST BREAD AND PASTRY

is Baked from

PURITY FLOUR

the Perfectly Milled Product of the World's Best Wheat

NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

THE PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK—a general purpose publication on the culinary art, containing between its handsome grey and gold covers the latest advice on food preparation.

A real service to the housewife. Not a publication to exploit the sale of any one food product, but a collection of tried and tested recipes from the pen of Miss E. Warner, food specialist and Domestic Science Expert, for the preparation of all manner of dishes for the daily menu, as well as economical suggestions for preparing delicious confections and dainty dishes, which add the necessary variety to the ordinary meal.

Mailed postpaid to any address for 20 cents.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO—WINNIPEG 233

SANDY McSILLER

HIS VIEWS AND NEWS

BY ADDISON MANN

"A piper cam tae oor toon, tae oor toon, tae oor toon;
A piper cam tae oor toon and he played bonnily."

"What's that yer doin' wi' my kilt?" Mrs. McSiller threw down her inch-tape and turned guiltily to answer her lord and master (?).

"Ye'll never wear it again Sandy, an' it'll mak a fine winter dress for Jeanie's lassie. It's sic guid material."

"Never wear it again? Wha kens what we'll hae to do afore this war is ower?"

"O' havers Sandy. Ye couldna gang to fecht; they wadna hae ye. The moths will get it some day an' it'll be lost athegither."

"Sma' chance o' the moths gettin' your fur coat, I'm thinkin," replied Sandy irately. "Pit the kilt awa. If ye want some tartan, I'll buy it. I'm no the dodderin' cratur ye'd like to mak oot. I'll kill Huns easier than some o' thae young chaps gin I get a chance."

Kirsty knew it was useless to argue. With a sigh of disappointment she flung the unoffending kilt from her. Sandy strode out of the house to visit his lawyer in the city.

* * * * * * * * *

With perspiration trickling down his face like tears, Sandy breasted Gallows Hill reluctantly on his way home at noon. He would rather have sat down on the kerb, but even the most Bohemian citizen would balk at that. It isn't done—apart altogether from the vile suspicions that might possess the ever-vigilant police. Sandy did the next best thing. He stopped half way up for a breather, turned a sympathetic eye on the straining teams, and mopped his bald spot with a flaring bandanna reminiscent of the days when men took snuff and sneezed with gusto.

"Dinna go near the cattle market wi' that hankie!"

The remark floated down from the quarter-deck of a big auto truck loaded high with "ginger beer and pop." Strange to say, it went unanswered; there was no ammunition in the McSiller battery. Heat and a steep hill put a premium on badinage.

Replacing his hat, and stowing away the red bandanna wearily, Sandy turned to climb the hill. Just three steps and he stopped. A thin wave of sound, familiar and penetrating, quivered in the air. His bent back straightened. Tartan streamers fluttered on the brow of the hill, and a platoon of the 48th swung into view to the tune of "Highland Laddie." The dust of York County was thick on their stockings, but they were going strong, and evidently on a test route march. Heedless of observers and the passing traffic, Sandy stepped out into the roadway, and stared as if in a dream. A vacant place in the rear four caught his eye as the platoon swept past; he made a dive for it.

People stopped in the street to gape. The soldiers smiled indulgently; the second in command was too amazed to speak. Offhand, he could not remember what the King's regulations dictated as the correct way to deal with the problem. The lilt of the pipes died away in the distance as the platoon marched on.

* * * * * * * * *

McSphiell's Boulevard had its full share of the heat wave. Every verandah had a limp figure, if not two or three. The young McQueen's had shed their garments piecemeal until any further action in this direction would have scandalized the neighborhood. Two people, however, seemed to be heat proof; Mrs. Cahill, who was rejoicing in a new porch dress, and Mrs. McSiller, who looked worried and restless. As one by one the men of the street returned from their day's work, the latter seemed to get more agitated.

"Has you seen anything o' Mr. McSiller?" she said to Geordie McQueen, as he crawled past with his coat over his arm.

"No; is he lost?"

"He was to be back at twel' o'clock. I canna imagine what's keepin' him."

"I wish I cud tak care o' masel as weel as he can," said Geordie. "Ye'd think he was a bairn, the way ye speak aboot him sometimes."

"Weel, he's that argumentative since the war startit I'm aye faird he quarrels wi' somebody and gets into a fecht. Last Thursday nicht, when he gaed tae see the Kilburnies, there was a socialist there that wad keep speakin' aboot the war. Sandy lost his heid athegither and startit tae tak his coat off. We had to leave the hoose."

Geordie laughed. "Ye should hae let Sandy wipe the floor wi' him," he said.

Eight o'clock found Mrs. McSiller fairly distraught. In a little while darkness would be added to the horrors of the situation, and there was no news of her beloved. By nine o'clock she could stand it no longer, and went to Ald. McSphiell's house to telephone the police. The alderman laughed at her fears, uttering a similar wish to that of Geordie McQueen's, but finally telephoned police headquarters to ease her mind. The police had nothing to report, however, and the good lady departed disconsolately to resume her lonely vigil.

The verandah was still deserted. She switched on the electric light and fluttered from room to room as if she hoped to find him in some corner. Not in years had such a thing occurred. Sandy had been late on lodge nights, or when attending some political meeting, but then she knew where he was and did not worry.

At eleven-thirty Kirsty almost collapsed when an auto stopped in front of the house. Visions of accidents floated thru her mind. Tremblingly, she opened the door. Sandy entered like one who bore a heavy burden. His boots and clothes were white with dust.

"What happent? Whaur hae ye been?" she said, as he dropped into his favorite chair.

"Lassie," he replied: "I'm an auld man."

"Nae need tae stravaig the countryside tae find that oot," she snapped, her asperity completely restored. "Hae ye been to a walkin' match, or whaur were ye?"

"Sunnyside is the last place I remember."

"But what on airth took ye to Sunnyside?"

"Hoots women! Say nae mair aboot it. Ye can cut up my kilt for wee Lizzie's dress the morn."

Ladies! Keep It on The Dresser

Few drops on corn or callus stops pain, then they lift off.

Your high heels have put corns on your toes and calluses on your feet, but why care now?

This tiny bottle holds an almost magic fluid. A genius in Cincinnati discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Small bottles of freezone can be had at any drug store for a few cents. Never limp or twist your face in pain again, but get a bottle of freezone and apply a few drops on your tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with fingers.

Just think! You get rid of a hard corn, soft corn or a corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses, without suffering one particle, without the slightest irritation of the surrounding skin. Just a touch of freezone on a sore corn gives instant relief.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

QUICK WIT.

The commanding officer was much troubled about the persistent untidiness of one of his men. Reprimands and punishments alike were unavailable. The man seemed incorrigible. Then a bright idea occurred to the officer. Why not make the fellow march up and down before the entire company and so shame him.

The idea was duly carried out, and the untidy warrior was forced to exhibit himself to the contemptuous scrutiny of his fellows.

Undaunted, however, he then came to a halt before his commander, saluted, and, with the utmost sangfroid, remarked: "Dirtiest company I iver inspected, sorr!"

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AS A BOY

Thackeray wrote a delightful sketch of Oliver Goldsmith, of his old home at Lissoy, the Sweet Auburn so well known to all, and of Oliver's father, who "brought up his eight children, and, 'loving the world, as his son says, fancied all the world loved him." Those who have seen an Irish house in the present day can fancy that one of Lissoy, Thackeray says, and goes on to speak of Oliver's bringing up:

"An old woman in his father's village taught him his letters and pronounced him a dunce; Paddy Byrne, the neighbor schoolmaster, took him in hand, and from Paddy Byrne he was transmitted to a clergyman at Elphin. When a child was sent to school in those days the classic phrase was that he was placed under Mr. So-and-So's ferule. Poor little ancestors! It is hard to think how ruthlessly you were birched, and how much of needless whipping and tears our small forefathers had to undergo. A relative?—kind Uncle Contarine—took the main charge of little Noll, who went thru his schooldays righteously doing as little work as he could, robbing orchards, playing at ball, and making his pocket-money fly about whenever fortune sent it to him. Everybody knows the story of that famous 'Mistake of a Night,' when the young schoolboy, provided with a guinea and a nag, rode up to the 'best house' in Ardagh, called for the landlord's company at supper, and for a hot cake for breakfast in the morning, and found, when he asked for the bill, that the best house was Squire Featherstone's, and not the inn for which he mistook it. Who does not know every story about Goldsmith? That is a delightful and fantastic picture of the child dancing and capering about in the kitchen at home, when the old fiddler gibed at him for his ugliness, and called him Aesop; and little Noll made his repartee of 'Heralds proclaim aloud this saying: See Aesop dancing and his monkey playing.' One can fancy a queer, pitiful look of humor and appeal upon that little face—the funny little dancing figure, the funny little brogue. In his life, and his writings, which are the honest expression of it, he is constantly bewailing that homely face and person; anon he surveys them in the glass ruefully; and presently assumes the most comical dignity. He likes to deck out his little person in splendor and fine colors. He presented himself to be examined for ordination in a pair of scarlet breeches, and said honestly that he did not like to go into the church, because he was fond of colored clothes. When he tried to practise as a doctor, he got by hook or by crook a black velvet suit, and looked as big and grand as he could, and kept his hat over a patch on the old coat; in better days he bloomed out in plum-color, in blue silk, and in new velvet.

"They showed until lately a window at Trinity College, Dublin, on which the name of O. Goldsmith was engraved with a diamond. Whose diamond was it? Not the young sizars, who made but a poor figure in that place of learning. He was idle, penniless and fond of pleasure; he learned his way early to the pawnbroker's shop. He wrote ballads, they say, for the street singers, who paid him a crown for a poem; and his pleasure was to steal out at night and hear his verses sung. He was chastised by his tutor for giving a dance in his rooms, and took the box on the ear so much to heart that he packed up his all, pawned his books and little property, and disappeared from college and family. He said he intended to go to America, but when his money was spent the young prodigal came home ruefully, and the good folks there killed their calf—it was but a lean one—and welcomed him back.

"After college he hung about his mother's house, and lived for some years the life of a buckeen. . . . Tired of this life, it was resolved that he should go to London and study at the Temple; but he got no farther on the road to London and the woolsack than Dublin, where he gambled away the fifty pounds given him for his outfit, and whence he returned to the indefatigable forgiveness of home. Then he determined to be a doctor, and Uncle Contarine helped him to a couple of years at Edinburgh. Then from Edinburgh he felt that he ought to hear the famous professors of Leyden and Paris, and wrote most amusing, pompous letters to his uncle about the great Farheim, Du Petit, and Duhamel du Monceau, whose lectures he proposed to follow. If Uncle Contarine believed those letters—if Oliver's mother believed that story which the youth related of his going to Cork, with the purpose of embarking for America, of his having paid his passage money, and having sent his kit on board; of the anonymous captain sailing away with Oliver's valuable luggage, in a nameless ship, never to return; if Uncle Contarine and the mother at Ballymahon believed his stories, they must have been a very simple pair; as it was a very simple rogue, indeed, who cheated them."

BABIES MOTHERED IN A GOOD HOME

Continued From Page 1.

as is done as far as possible in the home under discussion, is that this often engenders a great love in the mother for her child and a realization of relationship and duties which would never have come into existence otherwise.

"When a woman deserts her child" said Mrs. Boultbee, she has no affection for it, she wants to get rid of all trouble in connection with it. But in the home baby wants twenty-four handlings in a day, and the mothers learn that he belongs to country and God. Men who otherwise would not think of marrying those girls come to respect them after seeing them in the home, which is allowed occasionally, under certain supervision. Girls however, have been known to refuse marriage with their former associate.

Regarding the city, the president of the board had a grievance. When the city sends us a child, she said, it only allows us twenty-five cents a day, while the actual cost is forty, and the juvenile court allows us nothing for the support of the mother. In 1904 the city grant previously allowed, was taken away and they gave up $500 a year and twenty-five cents a day for each child. Some time after thru the action of the city's advisers, the $500 was discontinued, and the institution, which is like all others of the kind, doing real civic and social service, has to be supported to a great extent, thru the endeavor of private citizens. Another service the home is doing is that they have given two rooms in their old building as a well-baby clinic for the city, at which children of the district are accommodated.

Great credit was given the advisory board, by Mrs. Boultbee. The board is composed of Aemilius Jarvis, Sir William Mulock—who, by the way, is a brother of Mrs. Boultbee—, Sir John Willison, G. T. Pearce and W. J. Elliott. The home is supported thru door-to-door collections and endowments. A sewing committee do a great deal in the way of needlework for the little inmates, who are all under three years, unless in exceptional cases. Christmas donations also play a big part in supporting the home, in which the coal bill is always a big item, the sun-verandah being used both summer and winter, and heated by radiators during the latter season. Willing to give the city all credit possible, Mrs. Boultbee stated that it gave $7000 to furnish and equip the new building, nevertheless in withdrawing the grant and allowing only twenty-five cents per day to each child, she feels that the work is being crippled and the poor not being accorded full justice.

Mrs. Boultbee who, as the wife of William Boultbee, a civil engineer, traveled even to far-off India, has had a family of eleven children. She is a woman of large culture and experience. Her mother before her was on the board of infants' home and she herself has given thirty years to its service.

Miss Isobel Wilson, the superintendent of the home, is a young Scotch woman, who seems to be just the best possible for her position. She is a trained nurse, who got her training in England. She had some previous experience in Winnipeg, both as a private nurse and as head nurse of an institution. She is so fond of children that, as she expresses it, she "could eat them" and governs her little territory in a quiet, capable way that makes for good results.

CZECH ATTACK ON HAPSBURGS.

Zurich.—In the Austrian chamber the other day the Czech leader, Starnsky, denounced the Hapsburgs as tyrants who have trampled under foot the liberties of the Czech nation. Starnsky prophesied a revolution which would overthrow the dynasty.

The president of the chamber called him to order, but all the Czech parties applauded.

Black Walnut.

War has sent up the price of black walnut lumber needed in the manufacture of gun stocks, and the demand for the wood, scarce and high in cost even 15 years ago, is fast using up the available supply in this country. It is seldom quoted today in lumber lists, and only a few lumber yards and mills carry a limited amount of it in stock. For ordinary commercial uses the wood is too high in price to be considered.

Brokers thru whom the supply is obtained have agents scouring the country for black walnut trees. A single tree of this species can be sold for a good price, and it will be removed, roots and all, to be cut up for gun stocks. The stump will not be overlooked, for from this part of the tree comes the curly grained wood which makes the handsomest gun stocks. A grove of black walnut trees represents a small fortune.

About the only black walnut trees available now are those on farms and private estates, and they are fast disappearing. The wood is hard and takes a high polish, qualities which make it desirable for the use to which it is put. Manufacturers have not found a wood to take its place satisfactorily.

Some of the black walnut used is obtained from old furniture or wainscoting, stairways and interior trim of dwellings or churches. Many years ago black walnut was used extensively in the manufacture of the best grades of furniture, and in old churches pews and pulpits made of it can be found today. The demand for the wood is gradually causing them to disappear.

GROUND FOR TROUBLE.

A demure-looking little man approached the haughty clerk in a grocer's shop and meekly asked if he had any coffee to sell.

"We have gound coffee," said the man.

"No other kind?"

"None. This is the best ground coffee on the market."

"But I don't want it," the little man braced up. "I got some sugar here the other day with sand in it, and I don't want coffee with ground in it. You must think I want the earth."

Approved by Thrifty Housewives

Washer

standard line of
on the market to-
hers operated by
Engine Power
Electric Motor
rticulars of our free
mentioning type of
most interests you.
me personally
MORRIS
HER COMPANY
Toronto.

ALL TRADE- OF CARTON RESERVING TH TO THE

HMITED, 169

S OF THE SOIL

IAN BOY FARMER.

Frank Yeign.
boy farmer is a na-
ever-pleasing value:
city and town high
ol boys—5000 in On-
at work on farms
vince and are mostly
giving good satisfac-
for the post part
illing, and are render-
rvice.
egree are the country
also doing their bit in
call for increased food
many a youth, as
able to handle a team

being held, thruout
the Y.M.C.A. for the
enting the farm ser-
es of the Ontario Re-
ion to boys on farms.
held in Peel County,
aledon, East Bolton,
Cooksville. Local
formed in each com-
inue this interest in
further recognize the
they are rendering.
lad "Soldiers of the
ls—S.O.S.—being the
cy call. The national
o-operation in Boys'
g this attractive plan,
are coming from all
ion, one being from
where the Anglican
ies are taking it up.
rches everywhere are
g men as S.O.S.
ese join forces in a
is has been done in

of the mobilization
of the Dominion, as
sed food production,
great, and the boys
more important part
come.

R ATTACHMENT.

board of aluminum
which attaches to a
place of a headrest
barber to give a cus-
without the latter's
After the back of
en lowered to an al-
position the customer
his head on the end
he outer end of the
s down to a wash-
barber cleanses and
he water drains off

2 in 1 White Shoe Dressing

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

For Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes

Liquid 10c
Cake 10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TORONTO DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD
Is Authenticated by the
A B C
Audit Bureau of Circulation

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
Founded 1880

A week-end newspaper published every week in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited; H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

World Building, Toronto. No. 40 West Richmond Street
Hamilton Branch Office: 40 South McNab Street

For sale by all Newsdealers, Newsboys and on all Railway trains—complete in five or more sections. Printed in one to four colors. When you buy The Toronto Sunday World you should receive the following sections, viz—Illustrated Section, Magazine Section, Department Section, Comic Section and News Sporting Sections. Readers are requested to advise the publishers if the copy purchased is incomplete or mutilated.

By mail to subscribers in Canada and Great Britain at $2.50 per year. To addresses in the United States, $3.00 per year.

Caution—When mailing complete single copies of The Sunday World, affix four cents postage, otherwise the recipient will be required to pay double the shortage.

THE WORLD WINDOW

A Union Government Will Remedy Deadlock.

A rallying call for all who love Canada and set the honour of the nation above sectional and personal interests was issued early last week by Sir Clifford Sifton. In an open letter to Senator Bostock he lucidly summed up the deadlock situation resulting from the determination of the minority against the Military Service Bill establishing the selective draft, to dominate the majority, to refuse further support and reinforcements to our troops at the front, and to force an election for partisan purposes. Should Sir Wilfrid Laurier be returned to power, Sir Clifford points out, it would be, as far as the war is concerned, no more men, no more money from Canada. The voluntary system has been in operation for three years, and those who now praise it have always refused to take advantage of it. They have not changed their policy during the last three months. The formation of a union government administered on non-partisan lines, which could appeal to the people for a mandate and be consistently supported by all who recognize the necessity of overthrowing militarism and autocracy, is the remedy which Sir Clifford, in common with so many others, accepts to restore our politics to sanity.

* * * * *

Our Railway Problem Discussed by Mr. E. B. Biggar.

A contribution of extraordinary and immediate interest to the discussion of the nationalization of our railways has been made by Mr. E. B. Biggar, in a volume just published—"The Canadian Railway Problem" (Macmillan Co., Ltd., Toronto, $1.25). Mr. Biggar submits a calm and impartial indictment of the private ownership system and he does not permit himself to enter the arena of personalities. "Give the ordinary individual the control of a function of the state for his private gain," is his prefatory observation, "and he will exercise all the authority committed to him and take all the gain allowed. The wrong is in the system, which permits a sovereign right to become the subject of usury." Here is the essence and kernel of the railway problem, that the railroads are high roads, the public thoroughfares of the nation, and through a stupid extension of the old toll gate principle these highways have been permitted to pass too completely out of the ownership and control of their real possessors, who have delegated their right and privilege to agents and stewards who have not always been scrupulous in the discharge of their stewardship. "It will be proved in these pages," states Mr. Biggar, "that railway rates are public taxes, the service of the railway being the prerogative of the state, and that therefore the revindication of this prerogative, long surrendered into private hands in Canada, is not merely a matter of expediency—it is a duty." It is not for the railway expert, he adds, to go outside his own field of railway operations and "determine for us how we shall govern ourselves, or what rights the people shall abandon or reclaim."

* * * * *

Private Ownership Fatal to State Interests.

In Mr. Biggar's 26 chapters, with its two appendices and index, the taxpayer, as distinguished from the dividend-drawer, will find material which will educate and convince anyone who takes the trouble to read. In the first appendix alone, with its five brief pages and as many small maps, there is an unanswerable argument for state ownership, and yet by a strange fatuity it is one that railway experts often advance in favour of private ownership. Three railways run from Toronto to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. These parallel and competing lines have brought no reduction in rates. "If the second and third lines not needed by the people," says Mr. Biggar, "had been built into the north of Ontario and Quebec thousands of square miles, now untenanted, would have been accessible, adding new resources to the country." In South Africa, in New Zealand, in Australia, in India, there is no duplication, but the country is veined and netted with roads that develope its resources and give access to districts that would otherwise be desolate. The early history of the great privately-owned railways of Canada is not creditable reading, and contrasts with the effective and, under the conditions, economic service of the Intercolonial and the Ontario Government Railway. "When private railway interests sneer at the Intercolonial because it has not 'paid,' they do not realize that they are proclaiming their own wrong-doing," is Mr. Biggar's comment. For years the Intercolonial ended at Riviere du Loup. Then it reached Quebec. It was held there as long as possible till by a fluke it got to Montreal, but there it has stuck, with no contact with the traffic of Ontario and the west. In spite of all drawbacks it had a surplus of $2,363,000 for the last year. Linked up in one state system with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern it would still more fully justify public ownership.

* * * * *

British Control Shows Great Economy.

Mr. Biggar's chapter on "Railway Rule in the British Parliament," should be sufficient to enlighten any reader on the fallacies of private ownership. The railway department of the British Board of Trade is shown in the last fifty years to have tended to strengthen and develope the abuses it was formed to abolish. The Private Bills System of granting franchises has been a stain on the nation. A foreign critic is quoted: "You have two mobs to fight through and you have to bribe half of them." What could be expected of the Board of Trade railway branch when such members received $2500 a year from the railway companies for a directorship and any other gifts the railways chose to make, while new members do not come into the active discharge of their duties until they have been approved of by the railway companies. The managers were supposed to control the railways, but the directors met in board meetings which were simply luncheon functions, and $100,000,000 have been spent on these luncheons. Between 1869 and 1912 the receipts of the railways in Britain increased 200 per cent. and the expenses 290 per cent. But for the fallacy of competition expenditures, which are $435,000,000, would only be $235,000,000. It is well known that it used to be frequently found more profitable to ship goods from London to New York and from New York to Liverpool, than direct from London to Liverpool. With the useless and needless transfer of goods from one railway to another the average freight locomotive spent 62 out of 76 hours in this wasteful activity. Out of 1,400,000 freight cars less than one in a hundred were in use at once. English apples rot in the orchards 30 miles from towns because the freight is higher than the ocean freight on apples from over the sea. When the people of Canada realize that in the main, the cost of living is the cost of transportation, they will make short work of the private ownership of railways in the Dominion.

Her Problems :: By Annette Bradshaw

PICTORIAL OBLIGATIONS.

MOTHER—Surely you didn't work in the war garden in those pumps?
DAUGHTER—Well, you see, there was a photographer to take pictures for the magazines!

HERE AND THERE RAMBLINGS

By PETER QUINCE.

Russia's Troubles at Home and at the Front.

The Russian Government, or the organization that at the present time is endeavoring with varying success to control Russian affairs, is faced with a truly tremendous task. It daily finds itself confronted with the need of waging two fights, either of which would in ordinary times be quite serious enough to provide a national crisis. There is first of all the war. An enemy whose power of working serious, perhaps irreparable evil along the Russian frontier districts has by no means yet been seriously impaired, is striving by open warfare, and by a thoroly organized spy system interwoven thru the entire fabric of the Russian nation to ruin the government and to bring to naught its efforts to unite the people under the banner of democracy. Then there is within the Russian nation itself an irreconcilable element that, in its efforts to set aloft the flag of ultra-socialism or anarchy threatens to undo all the good work that has been done by the revolution, and to plunge the country into the horrors of civil strife as tho its present difficulties were not trouble enough.

* * *

The Russian situation is exceedingly complicated. Under the best of conditions but little else was to have been expected. A form of government that had lasted with the tacit consent of a vast majority of the peoples for over five hundred years, was swept aside in a single day, and was succeeded by a new form of government which probably could in no sense be understood by about ninty-nine per cent. of the Russian people. Had it not been for the war the revolution would not have come now and, perhaps, not during the life of the present generation. But the war came; it was a war for the establishment of democratic ideals as against those belonging to autocracies. Patriotic Russians, who had for years been striving to extend democratic ideas thruout the Russian Empire, knew that the winnin of the war by the Germanic powers would mean so complete a setback to democratic aims and ideas thru all Europe as to assure the uninterrupted triumph of Russian autocracy for perhaps generations to come. They learned, also, that the ruling powers behind the throne were less concerned about Russia's ultimate victory over autocracy as represented by Prussia than they were about what might happen to them if the forces of the democratic nations of Europe were to prove triumphant. Thus, it was that the Duma and most of Russia's patriotically inclined aristocrats, by swift and decisive action forced the czar's abdication and unfurled in broad daylight the flag of liberty before the nation's astonished eyes.

* * *

There are hundreds of stories told now about the way the upsetting of the government was received by the Russian masses. The one telling how a peasant explained the change by telling his friends that the empress was to be deposed and that the czar was to marry a lady named Democracy, will do as well as any other to show how little definite knowledge of the matter was abroad thruout the land. The Russian peasantry are numerically by far the most important section of the nation. These people are illiterate and simple-minded to a degree that people in this country will find hard to understand. Like all such they are easily led and influenced by those to whom they may temporarily give their confidence, and it is unfortunately true that their support is being angled for by many whose political aims are far from being the best for Russia's future happiness or prosperity. Thus, it is that the Russian Government is now fighting for its life at home as well as fighting for the national life along the battlefront.

* * *

The democratic world has become used to looking upon Russian anarchists with a somewhat sympathetic eye. It has been recognized that the political life of Russia was such as to present many excuses for almost any form of revolt in such democratic days as these, and it was to some extent to be expected that when czardom was once overthrown anarchists as well as nihilists would unite with those of democratic ideas in setting up and supporting a reasonable form of democratic government. Had there been such united action following upon the abdication of the czar all would have been well. Russia would have been saved the greatest of her troubles, and Great Britain and her allies would have been assured a much earlier victorious ending to the war than can now be hoped for. All this, perhaps, was too much to expect. Anarchists were anarchists wherever they might be found, and in Russia they were of a particularly unreasonable and virulent breed. The repression of many years has fostered them and their kind. The hideous cruelties and injustices perpetrated by the late government of the czar resulted in a tremendously widespread growth of anarchistic ideas, and when that government was overthrown they became the openly avowed doctrines of thousands who under happier conditions would have been merely democrats or radicals.

* * *

It is to be remembered that those who are really taking an active part in the political affairs of the country are comparatively a small section of the population. The remainder, of whom the peasantry form an overwhelmingly large part, are holding back in a state of weak wonderment as to what is going to happen next. The extremely socialistic politicians, and the anarchists are fiercely active, and are an important part of the politically thinking section of the nation. It is for this reason they are so successful in causing the government difficulty at this time. Their activities in the way of undermining the loyalty of the army to the new government have been highly successful, and it is at present hard to see how their aims are to be reconciled with those set forward by the responsible men who now form the Russian ministry.

* * *

The government is a provisional one, and that fact adds to its difficulties. Its power is only to extend until a vote of the people either confirms its power, and gives it another lease of life, or replaces it by some other generally recognized authority. Undoubtedly the people are not yet ready for the vote, and it will be some time before they can be educated up to the task of expressing an intelligent opinion upon the question as into whose hands the reins of government are to be placed. In the meantime there seems little to hope for other than the present state of chaos which is playing havoc with the military plans of the allied democratic nations of Europe. French political institutions and French ideas are exceedingly popular in Russia, and it may be that this fact will have a great effect in finally consolidating public opinion there in favor of a form of Republican government modelled after that of France. That is the best that can be hoped for at the present time. It would be well if this might happen in the near future, but those on the ground are generally of the opinion that before that can happen there will be much internal strife and bloodshed to be faced.

* * *

Russia's Hope Lies in Her Strongest Men.

Without doubt the Hope of Russia lies in Premier Kerensky and those of the provisional government who are supporting his almost superhuman efforts to consolidate the different warring sections of the nation and the army and, according as these efforts meet with success, the Russian nation will be able to bring much needed aid to the allies. At the present time confusion appears to reign, but every now and then there comes over the cables a news item that encourages Russia's friends to hope that order will soon give place on every side to the dangerous conditions now existing. The difficulties faced by the government may be gathered from the fact that even in Petrograd there are at the present time no properly organized police. The late government's secret police were done away with at the time of the revolution, and their place has been taken by a sort of mild militia body that appears to be attempting to restore and maintain order among the lawless elements of the population by argument rather than by force. Despite this fact the amount of actual crime committed is reported to be surprisingly small, which is one evidence of the fact that once a reasonable government is thoroly established the Russian people will abide by its rulings, and give it their full support. Perhaps the best piece of news that has come from Russia since the day of the revolution was that which appeared in the papers early last week, stating that the council representing the soldiers' and workmen's delegates, and the peasants of all Russia had voted after an all-night session to grant the government of Premier Kerensky "unlimited powers" under the title "Government of the National Safety" for the re-establishment of public order, both at the front and at home. Armed with this power the government will be able to do much it has not previously dared to attempt. It will, perhaps, be able to endow its home militia with an authority that will enable it to effectively cope with anarchistic uprisings.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

-:- -:- By Albert Ernest Stafford -:- -:-

WHAT H. G. WELLS HAS DONE in both "Mr. Britting" and "God, the Invisible King" is to interpret the average man's normal thoughts to him. Men who have been trained out of the normal by any system, whether philosophy, theology or anything else, will have a great deal to say in criticism of Mr. Wells' views. Nor can it be asserted that Mr. Wells has had all the kinks straightened out in his own mind which he has acquired by his own abnormal experiences. No man can live in our modern artificial social conditions and not take on something of the environment, for we share with the chameleon his gift as we share other gifts of the lower life-vehicles. Rev. Prof. David Smith, D.D., has recently been declaring that "in this age, when proficiency is an imperative desideratum, it is impossible for a man to devote himself at once to the prosecution of a worldly calling and to the cultivation of sacred scholarship, and this constitutes the raison d'etre of the Holy Ministry . . . . We ministers are like the spies whom Israel sent to explore the Land of Promise and bring back a report of it . . . . This is our solemn trust, our sacred, beneficent and most needful office, and it imposes on us a heavy responsibility. A minister is a Christian teacher. His business is the instruction of his people in the things of God, and his essential equipment, second only to a personal experience of the Saviour's grace, is an understanding of the Sacred Oracles." This is the general position of sacerdotalism and should appeal to "American Episcopal," although Dr. Smith is a Presbyterian. Specialization has its advantages, of course, but mere intellectual study of the scriptures of any religion will carry one but a little way. It is decidedly second, and a long way behind the "personal experience" which is the basis of all true spiritual living. Mr. Wells, like many others has had, through the great war, such experience brought home to him. He may have a different report from Dr. Smith, but what then? We must choose according to our own experience. Dr. Smith cites the Spies in the Promised Land. He should reflect on his illustration. Only two out of the dozen were reliable guides.

* * *

ST. PAUL WAS A TENTMAKER and followed his occupation, being no burden to those for whom he worked in spiritual ways. This is the great mark of distinction between the priests and the prophets, and I am inclined to think that the destiny of the world is safer with the prophets than the priests. There are false prophets, it is true, but the test of labouring for hire is one that goes to the root of the matter. Where there is a hoarding of wealth, and emphasis laid on the value of financial contributions, there is cause for suspicion, and Simony has always been regarded as a radical evil. People must learn to choose for themselves. The struggle between the prophets and the priests is unending. The people, usually, and because it is the line of least resistance, follow the priests. But the prophets mark out the new channels of spiritual life, create the new ideals, and are the living forces of the spiritual world. The priests only preserve what may survive and be used of the work of the prophets of the past, and they could not even do that did not the new prophets sanction the survivals. All religions are outgrowths of earlier ones. Moses builded on Hermes and Jesus supplanted Moses. The two thousand year tides of revelation flood anew the creeks and crannies of human speculation, and in the great springtide of the 25,000 year cycle new marks are set for a new age, and the old bearings are swept away. People who look for stability in form are ignorant of Life's greatest laws. It is only Life that endures. "The Self remains and returns again."

* * *

H. G. WELLS STATES THE new conclusions to which his prophetic instinct has moved him, with a good deal of ingenuousness and naivete. He exhibits no consciousness of anyone else having arrived at such views before. This is great gain for the reader who is satisfied with nothing that is not new. Some of the ecclesiastical reviewers are very amusing in the superior attitude they assume towards him. They point out that Hinduism or Christianity, or Buddhism, as the cast may be, gives expression to all his ideas and more. But they fail to recognize that Wells speaks in the vulgar tongue in language understanded by the people, about the elements of the spiritual life. For example: "God comes, we know not whence, into the conflict of life. He works in men and through men. He is a spirit, a single spirit and a single person; he has begun and he will never end. He is the immortal part and leader of mankind. He has motives, he has characteristics, he has an aim. He is by our poor scales of measurement, boundless love, boundless courage, boundless generosity. He is thought and a steadfast will. He is our friend and brother and the light of the world." All this, he asserts, is in the nature of things. "If every one who perceives and states it were to be instantly killed and blotted out, presently other people would find their way to the same conclusions; and so on again and again." This is the declaration of a natural Theosophy, the guidance of the Master within; the Ishwara of the Bhagavad Gita, the Comforter of the New Testament, the Refuge of the Buddhist which Topiady Christianized in his "Rock of Ages"; the Shekinah, the Shield and Salvation of the Old Testament. Theologians will say these things are different. They are different as loaves of bread are different in size and shape, but they are the bread of life.

* * *

MR. WELLS, LIKE PROF. William James, identifies the several stages of "Conversion," conviction of sin, repentance, as the ordinary man in the street experiences them, without any knowledge of theological methods at all, whether ritualistic or evangelical. There is "an initial state of distress with the aimlessness and cruelties of life, and particularly with the futility of the individual life, a state of helpless self-disgust, of inability to form any satisfactory plan of living . . . . For a time there is a curious resistance to the suggestion that God is truly a person; He is spoken of preferably by such phrases as the Purpose in Things, as the Racial Consciousness, as the Collective Mind . . . . They had been hypnotized and obsessed by the idea that the Christian God is the only thinkable God. They had heard so much about that God and so little of any other . . . . Then suddenly in a little while, in his own time, God comes. This carnal experience is an undoubting, immediate sense of God. It is the attainment of an absolute certainty that one is not alone in oneself. It is as if one was touched at every point by a being akin to oneself, sympathetic, beyond measure wiser, steadfast and pure in aim. It is completer and more intrinsic, but it is like standing side by side with and touching someone that we love more dearly and trust completely . . . . After it has come our lives are changed, God is with us and there is no more doubt of God. Thereafter one goes about the world like one who was lonely and has found a lover, like one who was perplexed and has found a solution. One is assured that there is a Power that fights with us against the confusion and evil within us and without. There comes into the heart an essential and enduring happiness and courage.

* * *

ALL THIS IS UNIVERSAL AS a teaching of the great religions of the world. It matters not what we call that Being who is our very Self, Alaya, the Master-Soul, as long as we learn to deal with Him directly and not be misguided into dependence on some vicarious authority outside and not ourselves. He is the Warrior of "Light on the Path," the Master of all true Theosophic literature, and only those who are conscious of Him are true Masters, and serve His purpose. I must quote one more passage from "God, the Invisible King," in the first chapter, beyond which this review has not passed, altho the other six chapters are as full of interest. "There is but one God, there is but one true religious experience, but under a multitude of names, under veils and darkness, God has in this manner come into countless lives. There is scarcely a faith, however mean and preposterous, that has not been a way to holiness. God, who is himself finite, who himself struggles in his great effort from strength to strength, has no spite against error. Far beyond half-way He hastens to meet the purblind. But God is against the darkness to their eyes. The faith which is returning to men girds at veils and shadows and would see God plainly. It has little respect for mysteries. It rends the veil of the temple in rags and tatters. It has no superstitious fear of this huge friendliness, of this great brother and leader of our little beings. To find God is but the beginning of wisdom, because then for all our days we have to learn His purpose with us and to live our lives with Him."

* * *

SUCH GIFTS THE GREAT WAR is bestowing upon the world as this book, wrenched out of the battle-tortured consciousness of one who is compelled to face the awful malignity of it, and find an explanation. If God could stop the war, would He not do it? This was a question asked by Ex-Mayor Max Wardall of Seattle when he was in Toronto recently. He has since enlisted in an ambulance corps and is going to the front immediately. God will stop the war when we help Him. He can't stop it when we sit around and refuse to fight or harangue the universe about the evil of fighting. When we fully realize that God is in us (Immanuel) and that He can neither start nor stop any human affair save through us, we may perhaps be persuaded to make ourselves better agents for His purpose. It will help many of the unchurched and the perplexed to this end to read "God, the Invisible King."

THIS SECTION HAS SPECIAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL INTEREST

The Toronto Sunday World

TOURING NEWS AND LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THEATRE WORLD

FEATURE SECTION — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 29 1917 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

How Does Maximilian Harden Get Away With His Writing?

Kingston's Romantic History

Production of a Spectacle Is a Long, Laborious Task

MONTHS OF HARD WORK TO PRODUCE SPECTACLE

Some Inside Information on How "Gorgeous Pageants" Are Worked Up and Perfected for the Entertainment of Exhibition Visitors.

BY. H. B. JOSEPH.

How is that "Climax of all gorgeousness," to use the publicity man's expressive phrase, the Canadian National Exhibition spectacle, put together each year? How is it worked, how is it planned and what does it cost in money and effort to devise and produce? And what is a pageant?

As to the latter question experts explain that there are two general forms of pageants. The first is a procession of riders, horses, floats, tableaux, etc., depicting incidents, stories and characters in history or fiction. The second is a community drama, enacted in the open by dialogue or pantomime, depicting events in the history of a city or locality, or the story of incidents or characters in mythology, tradition or fiction, with or without allegory or symbolism.

Of late years, it is the community pageant which has been produced at the Exhibition. Modern pageantry, like so many other good things, is a British institution and dates back about five centuries to the semi-religious, semi-superstitious miracle and mystery plays on "pageant stages" in the public squares of England. Later, the idea broadened into thePassion Plays of Selzach, in Switzerland, and Oberammergau, in Bavaria, religious festivals based on the life and passion of the Saviour.

How is it Done?

"How is it all done? was the question put to John G. Kent, the honorary acting manager of the Exhibition. Mr. Kent is an extremely busy person these days, and as he unraveled a few of the secret chapters of "big fair" history, he was performing a dozen other tasks in an effort to keep the complicated machinery of the Exhibition offices going smoothly. However, except for a few interruptions and an occasional call from an amusement impresario, a visit from a representative of the department of agriculture and a few minor diversions by Exhibition departmental heads, Mr. Kent had a peaceful hour with nothing to do but talk to the writer.

"We have many peculiar problems to face when we sit down to work out our program, problems that do not appear on the surface," he said. "In the first place we must plan our work many months in advance. For example, this year's spectacle was largely laid out in November and December last. Do you realize what that means?

"Suppose the war had suddenly ended. What effect would that have had on us? The public would have demanded that our spectacle be right up to the minute. How, then, could it be adapted to both a confederation and a peace theme. Happily we found a solution, and our spectacle is so planned that if war ended tomorrow, we could picture the boys coming home in huge transports convoyed up the St. Lawrence River all ready to take part in the confederation year festivities.

"Of course it is not always possible to lay out a spectacle in advance so elastic and adjustable as the 1917 one, as witness the peace program in 1914. But on the whole, we do fairly well. Years of training have given us a very efficient staff and, specializing as they do the year round in Exhibition work, they can accomplish many remarkable things when occasion demands. Planning so far ahead has its serious drawbacks, however, and we cannot always perform miracles of second sight or see too far into the future."

In this connection Mr. Kent recalled the criticism regarding the absence of an American day in the early printed matter sent out for the 1917 Exhibition. This matter was out long before the United States joined the allies and failed to tell of the later plan to honor American participation in the world's conflict, he pointed out.

"We were talking about the spectacle," Mr. Kent was reminded at this juncture.

"Sure, sure," was the reply.

Simple Striking Theme.

"The first essential in a spectacle is a simple striking theme that can be intelligibly told in pantomime, symbolism, allegory or tableaux. The second essential is that the story permit of a lavish display of costumes, scenic setting and properties. We try to visualize the story in advance, eliminating incidents that cannot be told easily by pantomime to the topmost row of our immense grand stand. Those that are most eloquent are emphasized.

"We figure generally that one thousand performers and two hours of time is a good working basis. As a rule, we are well over the allotment of actors, but under the time limit and

Concluded on Page Two.

This old blockhouse is nearly as old as Kingston itself, and was at one time one of the city's chief fortifications. A cellar underneath is said to be 300 years old. In another picture is seen the house in which the first Canadian parliament sat. The third photograph gives a glimpse of what is now Princess street, one of the main thorofares of the Kingston of today.

ROMANCE AND HISTORY IN STORY OF KINGSTON

Frontenac's Trip Up The St. Lawrence With 120 Brightly Painted Canoes, Was The First Circus Parade Canada Ever Had And It Was All For The Purpose of Impressing The Iroquois Indians.

BY CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Canada's first circus parade did not move up a paved street, or was viewed by the same kind of spectators that watch it now. But it was a very gaudy procession, designed not merely to magnetically attract people's money, but their attention, and to awe them. When it left Montreal, more than 233 years ago, it left civilization at Lachine and disappeared into a dense forest, going westward. Was the manager a raving maniac? History has proved otherwise, and that he was one of the wisest men of Canadian history. He had a motive and his followers obeyed him without question.

The parade was not on wheels and did not rumble up a hot city street, while all the kids wondered, but consisted of a flotilla of 120 brightly painted canoes and two flat-bottomed boats, which carried some 400 men up the St. Lawrence River. The director of the whole proceedings was Count Frontenac, to whom Canada owes a great debt of gratitude. Why this "unwonted splendor?" As the circus manager shows to the public a good street procession to impress the people, so did Frontenac attempt to impress the fierce Iroquois Indians with sights they had never seen before in their lives. He was successful in his task.

Frontenac had succeeded Governor Courcelles, who had been recalled to France. Before he left he recommended to the French king that a fort should be built on the north shore at the east end of Lake Ontario. In order to hold the Indians in check it was decided to build two forts, one on the north side, where now stands the City of Kingston, and the other on the south side of the lake, where the American City of Oswego is to be found. The idea of founding a fort on the north side of the lake especially met with the approval of Frontenac. Accordingly he sent a very able explorer, La Salle, on ahead to pave the way, as it were.

The Hand of Time.

What a wonderful change has taken place in those 233 years! Instead of a rapid traveling passenger train spanning the journey of 174 miles in five hours, it took Frontenac's party several days. Altho they passed thru the beautiful Thousand Islands, they saw none of the splendor, none of the magnificent homes, the "flying" motor boats or the palatial steamers. Of course, the scenery, untouched by the hand of the white man, was beautiful in its natural state. The forest primeval stood on both shores of the river and exquisitely adorned the innumerable islands. Contemporaneous with this history-making parade, Charles II. was on the throne of Britain, Louis XIV. ruled in France, and about a half century before the Pilgrim Fathers had docked their Mayflower at Plymouth Rock (having left Plymouth, Eng.). New York and Boston were scarcely more than growing villages, and Quebec and Montreal each boasted a few log shanties.

Frontenac was not an Orangeman, but he chose to enter the mouth of the Cataraqui River on July 12, 1763, and built a fort shortly afterwards, thus founding the City of Kingston and the Province of Ontario. For the purpose of meeting the heads of the Iroquois tribe to arrange with them a treaty of peace was one of the objects of the journey. Emerging from the river one of the most gorgeous sights met the eyes of the exploring Frenchmen. The beautiful clear waters of Lake Ontario stretching to the horizon fairly kissed the sky. Two islands, since named Amherst and Wolfe, formed a lovely bay. A slow river flowed from the north. Its Indian name, Kataraqui, has since been converted into Cataraqui—a similar pronunciation, but different spelling.

There has been considerable quibbling as to the exact spot on which Frontenac landed, but it is sufficient to know that he landed on the place where now stands the Limestone City. One authority states that he met La Salle at exactly where now stands the Canadian Locomotive Company's plant. Frontenac's men at once set to work to build a fort, and it was finished so rapidly that the Indians were lost in astonishment. That was the beginning of Kingston, but it was not until many years after that it took that name.

Builds Stone Fort.

Two years after the erection of the fort La Salle replaced the wooden structure with a stone fort. On the spot now stands Tete du Pont barracks, which previous to the war was the home of "A" and "B" Batteries of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. In May, 1676, by royal grant, La Salle was given command of the fort and leagues adjacent, and also two large islands adjacent (Wolfe and Amherst), with rights of hunting and fishing on said lands and adjoining waters." For these privileges conditions were imposed upon La Salle. He was to repay the cost of erecting the fort, rebuild it in stone; maintain a sufficient garrison, which was to be equal to that of Montreal, and to employ 20 men for 10 years clearing and improving his land."

Fort Was Captured.

As a village, Fort Frontenac did not assume very large proportions. The French-Canadian colony spread slowly along the banks of the St. Lawrence River, but the frequent war excursions of the cruel Iroquois proved a detriment. During the Seven Years' War, in 1759 and following, Fort Frontenac, or Cataraqui surrendered to a British force under General Bradstreet. His army marched across New York State to Oswego, where it took boat and sailed across to the north shores of Lake Ontario, landing in front of the fort on August 25. Several heavy cannon were placed within 400 feet of the fortifications, but did very little damage. The following night they were advanced to an entrenchment, and at daybreak opened such a destructive fire on the fort that resistance seemed futile, and the garrison surrendered. With the capture of the fort the British gained 60 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and nine armed vessels. Seven of them were turned at the same time as the fort.

Concluded on Page Four.

A STRANGE EVENT IN RUINED TOWN

Miraculous Escape of Wounded Soldier Most Extraordinary.

HAVEN BLOWN SKY-HIGH

Unknown Influence Worked to Save Him From Instant Death.

BY HENRI FERRER.

Paris.—He had spent many months in the trenches, had suffered the usual experiences of semi-subterranean warfare, varied by rare interludes of billets and so-called "rests"; but not until the great advance, when his company and dozens of others rejoiced in a spell of "fresh-air fighting" did anything extraordinary befall him.

The first visible sunset for several weeks irradiated the village which his battalion had just taken. A few shells were dropping, rather too close to be pleasant, and a piece of flying brick hit him on the leg, almost knocking him over. For five minutes he thought little of it, then, feeling stiff, he discovered that it was about as severe a bruise as could be without breaking the bone. Glancing around among the ruins for a convenient spot to repair damages, he caught sight of a blank white face staring at him.

There was no other word for it. Two small upper windows—mere black holes—formed the eyes; a wide gash in the wall beneath was a horrid, shapeless mouth jagged and gapped with teeth. A scrap of glass left in one of the windows reflected with a malevolent glare the light from the dying sun; the other "eye" seemed blind; and the general "expression" of the house, the glare and the ghastly grin, was perfectly diabolical. He was so startled at the uncanny sense of being observed, and noted by this stone caricature of humanity that for a moment he forgot his pain; then, as it seemed the best shelter within reach, he limped towards it, struggled over piles of rubbish, climbed thru the "mouth," and sat down to bandage his hurt and rest awhile.

Brain Became Busy.

Immediately his brain became as busy and as troublesome as if he were enchained by a nightmare. It pictured before him the deformed house and its silent, sardonic grin, until in sheer annoyance he turned over and tried to sleep; but this only made things worse, for in that borderland between sleep and waking, when the mind takes little excursions into unfamiliar worlds, the passive gaze of the house became active and threatening. No reasoning could lessen the horror of this stony visage, and the knowledge that he was actually inside it made him shudder. He could see the two windows, the long hole in the wall, and the idea that this disfigured evil thing could watch him from both sides was too dreadful. However, his leg tortured him—and the ache seemed spreading thru his whole body—he must get rid of the oppression, find a more friendly shelter.

Laboriously he clambered across heaps of wreckage towards that gaping mouth, with a terrible feeling that something was trying to hinder his escape, for twice in those few yards he tripped and fell, each time rising with difficulty. Had he been at his last gasp he must still have striven

Concluded on Page Two.

BRUSILOFF A MAN KEEN FOR ACTION

Russia's New Commander-in-Chief Is Great Organizer.

HE IS VERY POPULAR

With Gen. Goutor, He Will Give Enemy Something to Think About.

London.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail with the Russian armies says:

I felt confidence in Gen. Brusiloff, the new commander-in-chief, as soon as I knew him at his headquarters, because he never seemed to be particularly busy.

My first long talk with him took place early one afternoon. His desk was clear. He chatted for an hour. The only interruptions were two or three telephone calls, which he answered decidedly and shortly. He is really a great organizer; that is to say a man who does very little detail work himself. For his age, 64, he looks marvelously lithe and young. He is extremely active. He eats very little. Twenty minutes for dinner he considers more than enough. Thus his head is always clear and cool. He is never flurried, never worried. He makes his plans and applies all the force of his character to getting them carried out. He inspires trust in good men; fear in the others. His orders have got to be obeyed. Everyone knows that.

Eager for Action.

Brusiloff is eager for action; eager to end the war. His busy intellect, an intellect which would have brought him to the top in any profession, is always scheming how to end the war. If any man can pull Russia together and make her see where the parallel paths of duty and self-interest lie, that man is Brusiloff. His universal popularity is a very valuable asset.

General Goutor, I first met at Tarnopol, when he commanded the 6th Army Corps. I was paying a visit to the chief of staff of another corps. He sat in the room drinking tea and eating sweets out of a tin box, smiling and saying nothing. When I was introduced to him, he smiled, and still said very little. Only when I came to know him better did he find his tongue. He is certainly one who sets golden silence far above silvern speech.

He took two of us one day to the forward trenches, where he went every week to cheer the men up. Some of these positions were only forty yards distant from the enemy's trenches. Bombs were frequently thrown among the Russians. Not a whit cared Goutor. He smiled as usual — the smile of a man who finds life an amusing experience, not to be taken too seriously.

He travelled to the trenches on a railway trolley car, which is by no means comfortable traveling. No saloon carriage for him. He pounded along in a stuffy communication trench at a rate which made everyone else pant and perspire. Lean and wiry, he never turned a hair. He smiled at the soldiers in the forward position and they seemed to understand him. Now and then he asked a question, always to the point. His calm, smiling presence made everyone feel safer, more confident. That is the kind of a man a leader should be.

I once called Brusiloff "Russia's youngest general." He is that by reason of his youthful spirit and mind. Gouter is literally Russia's youngest general—only 44 — a man who has made his way without influence or "pull." Together they will, I am certain, give the enemy something to think about.

HOW DOES HARDEN KEEP OUT OF JAIL?

He Talks Freely, Throwing Broadsides at Junkerdom, Astonishing All.

ONE OF FEW TO SPEAK

German Editor's Career Most Feared Man in His Country.

There may be an iron censorship in Germany, but it has not yet silenced Maximilian Harden. In almost every issue of his paper, Die Zukunft, you can find one of his broadsides, lashing everything and everybody whom Germans revere, from the kaiser down.

"The goal of our enemies is democracy and independence for every race ripe for freedom," he said in his latest. "If Germany sees blazing over that goal the great celestial sign of the times, then peace is reachable tomorrow. Over all questions agreement will be achieved easily, but if the condition of things for which millions of people sigh appears to her to be ignominous, then she must fight on until one group conquers and the other falls in exhaustion."

That is the kind of thing, hurled in the teeth of kaiser and junkerdom and censorship, which has made Maximilian Harden the most famous, feared, admired and hated journalist in Europe. Great as was his renown before the war on account of his celebrated exposure of the "Round Table" camarilla and other outbursts of audacious frankness, it has grown by leaps and bounds since Aug. 1, 1914.

During the war Harden has flung every shred of caution from him and has dared imperial wrath in a series of articles more sensational than anything that issued before from his pen. Those who know Prussian autocracy have gasped in wonder as screed after screed from him, each bolder than the last, have followed in quick succession, throwing cold water on German hopes, belittling German victories, lecturing and satirizing and ridiculing and warning Germany's proud leaders.

"How does he get away with it?" asks the man in the street.

That question nobody has been able to answer. Die Zukunft has been suppressed now and then since the war began, but it always pops up again more vitriolic than ever. Now it leads off with an article scoffing at the possibility of a victorious German peace, now with one ridiculing the kingdom of Poland under German chaperonage, now it praised China for taking an anti-German course, now it extols Woodrow Wilson just as he has done something especially outraging to Prussian feelings.

"How does Harden get away with it?"

Some say that his influence is so enormous, his power so great, that the German Government does not dare to do more than periodically discipline this "enfant terrible." Others, mindful of the unsavory "Round Table" revelations of ten years ago, recall what has been hinted in circles supposedly well informed—that Harden has evidence similar in character to that which drove some of the kaiser's intimates into disgraceful oblivion, evidence that he would produce if persecution of him and his journal passed the bounds of perfunctory repression.

"Do not force me to play my last card!" he exclaimed during the "round table" trial, when heckled by cross-examination.

The judge retorted: "Play your trump and stop making threats."

Concluded on Page Three.

WAR SUBSTITUTES

"A man of forty-five, a drawing master, tired of life, procured some cyanide and tried to poison himself with it. In vain he awaited a fatal effect, and on the following day he caused the remains of the poison to be analyzed. It was war substitute cyanide.

"He then purchased a rope and hanged himself, but the rope was made of paper, and it broke.

"This two-fold failure of his attempt at suicide the man regarded as a sign of fate, and a fresh joy in life inspired him.

"Proceeding to a well known restaurant, he ordered and consumed a meat stew. Two hours later he was dead."

CLASSIC REVENGE A THRILLING TALE

Captain of a Captured Russian Troop Ship Plays the Game.

TOOK DESTROYER DOWN

Graphic Account of Destruction and Turning of the Tables.

When Petrograd received a wireless one evening last spring from the transport Irkutsk, on her way with 2000 troops to Riga, that the vessel was being attacked by a German warship in the Baltic nobody in admiralty circles had the slightest doubt of the outcome. The Irkutsk was an old ship with only medium calibre guns and it was known that the enemy squadrons operating between the Scandinavian Peninsula and the Russian coast were of the most up-to-date type. The Irkutsk was given up for lost, and as days went by without further news of the vessel she was written off in the admiralty records.

Simultaneously in Berlin the announcement was made that the destroyer Coburg was missing. The last message sent from the Coburg told of her having attacked a Russian transport, which surrendered after a short engagement. The Coburg, the message added, was towing her prize to Libau. After that there was no more word from the German destroyer.

Behdin those bald official announcements there is hidden one of the most dramatic stories of the war. Piecing together unofficial details and amplifying stories told by the few survivors of the Irkutsk it is possible to reconstruct an amazing tragedy of the sea.

By one of those strang coincidences to which the mixture of races in European Russia gives rise the 2000 soldiers aboard the Irkutsk, sent to Riga when the German threat of an offensive in

Concluded on Page Two.

AN OAKEN STAVE

Britain's Achievements Have Cast Aside the Nonsensical Talk About a Policy of Muddling Thru.

BY C. HUTCHINSON.

"If two men fell to fighting of whom one
Carried that day no ready weapon save an old oaken stave,
While the other glittered in the summer sun
With casque and corselet, lance and whetted glaive,
By which of these would all but fool or knave
Adjudge the combat to have been begun?"

In these seven lines Sir William Watson, one of Britain's national poets, brilliantly epitomizes the allied cause.

An oaken stave! The Britons who fought at Mons and the Marne and the Aisne will tell you of the tragedy of that oaken stave; how they waited day after day, week after week for the guns that were so long in coming, and how the artillery men out there received with clenched fists the unavoidable order to use the ammunition sparingly. Five shells a week per gun!

Great Britain's armament was purely a defensive one; it was not for carrying war into an enemy's country. And for weary weeks and months the oaken stave parried the swift blows of the glittering sword and lance. But at last came the day when the stave could be laid aside, for more equal weapons were at hand, and now the weapons are more than equal.

After a recent bombardment of the enemy's lines, men gleefully told how at the end of it all, when the roar of the guns died down and the positions were won, the stocks of ammunition at the disposal of the British gunners were even larger than before.

For Britain the day of the oaken stave has gone, and the lie has been given to those who declared her incapable of organization.

Too Much Nonsense.

Too much nonsense has been talked in the past about the British policy of "muddling thru." So much has been said on the subject that it is not surprising that not only in allied and enemy countries but along many neutrals there prevails a misconception of the methods of the British.

At times there may be vacillation or procrastination, but too often the fact is overlooked that these in themselves have been induced by the observance of a great national tradition—the love of individual freedom, the desire that every man should be left to lead his own life and to serve the state in his own way. That was why the powers were hesitant to institute compulsory military service, and today we see the same attitude with regard to the national service scheme and the food question. The British mind revolts against the idea of compeling people to accept anything, whether it be a rifle and uniform or just a bread ticket, and only a strong sense of necessity and justice will persuade it to do so.

Critics have mistaken that unwillingness for lack of enterprise, imagination and foresight and condemned it as a national weakness. A weakness it may be, but it has been Britain's great strength. Certain it is that if she had not had that "grande passion" for individual liberty, for states as for persons, she would not have been in the war today, because Belgium's right to live undisturbed was denied.

Sick of the War.

German writers declare that the mass of the British people are sick of the war. Of course they are. They have always been so. The killing of a reptile is always a loathsome business, even tho one knows that the earth will be all the sweeter for its extinction.

Enemy writers point, in proof of their assertion, to the strikes that have broken out in the engineering and other essential trades in this country. And again they are blind—intentionally or in ignorance—to the fundamental reason for these industrial upheavals. For many years the British workingmen have enjoyed what Dr. Lensch, the German Socialist leader, enviously calls a "privileged position," but to facilitate the efficient carrying-on of the war they have surrendered many of their old defensive workshop customs and allowed trade union regulations to be modified. So certain apprenticeship rules have been waived, boys and girls and women have been admitted to men's shops and standard wages sometimes altered and hours of working have been extended. In that way came it to be possible for the "oaken stave" to be set aside.

Jealousy of those industrial rights has, not unnaturally, in some quarters engendered quick suspicion of further proposals, and certain irresponsible agitators have found fruitful ground in which to sow the seeds of distrust. That this fear of the filching of freedom, under pressure of war, is not shared by most of the responsible leaders is indicated by their repudiation of the strikes and refusal to sanction strike pay.

That quick jealousy of individual and collective rights may be disturbing at times, but while that spirit remains alive Britain's allies need have no fear. The British democracy hates Prussianism too much to allow it to flourish, and the nation that forged its present formidable weapons will not take up the "oaken stave" again until Germany's deity is laid low.

Permature Eloquence

SHE was stout, middle-aged and weary looking, and when she entered the crowded car a slender youth sprang from his seat. For a moment she gazed disdainfully at the civilian garb, looked belligerently at the boyish figure—right hand stuck in pocket, and left wandering over the embryonic mustache—then in a loud voice she told her sentiments in regard to slackers. She talked long, and her sarcasm was sharp and plentiful. Finally, her breath failing, she closed her tirade with an emphatic refusal to accept a seat from a slacker. The young man meantime had not changed his attitude—in fact, from his easy posture, hand in pocket, one might have thought he was trying to show insolent disregard. Then he spoke:

"Madam, have you anyone fighting over there?"

She heatedly replied that she had—brother, two nephews and a brother-in-law.

"Do you write to them?" the young man inquired.

It was none of his business, she retorted. Then she admitted she did write, "frequently."

"Well, madam, the next time you write, ask them if they can find my hand over there." He drew out a dangling sleeve from the pocket. The arm had been cut off at the wrist.

What's the Value of Your Life?

Every man's life has a certain definite commercial value based upon the income he is able to earn.

What is the value of your life? Let us assume it to be $15,000. This amount at 6% will produce a yearly income of $900. So you see $15,000 is not an excessive valuation.

Now, if you owned a building worth $15,000, would you insure it to indemnify yourself against its loss by fire? Of course, you would. And yet the building may never burn.

But have you taken the same precaution to protect your dependents against the loss they would sustain in the cutting off of your life by death? And sooner or later that is sure to happen.

If your life is not insured for the value you place upon it, write to-day for our free booklet "The Creation of an Estate." Tomorrow you may be uninsurable.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

A useful 75 page memorandum book will be sent free to those who ask for it.

Ptes. M. E. Bunney, M. Ryan, D. Regan, G. Robinson, who are now in action with the 3rd Canadian Pioneers "Somewhere in France." The picture was taken after a stiff route march.

He used a pebble in his day, to keep his mouth moist—

WE use WRIGLEY'S

WRIGLEY'S

gives us a wholesome, antiseptic, refreshing confection to take the place of the cave man's pebble.

We help teeth, breath, appetite, digestion and deliciously soothe mouth and throat with this welcome sweetmeat.

Made in Canada

The Flavour Lasts!

(Beware of imitations—none can equal the WRIGLEY quality—materials, flavour and lasting goodness) 10

MONTHS OF WORK ON A SPECTACLE

Continued From Page 1.

that is as it should be. We try to give the people a little of as many things as possible and to give it to them in as short a time as it can be squeezed into.

"The first step after the theme is selected is a conference with the scenic artist. When he gets his conception he usually produces a model, and this is used as a guide upon which to plan and visualize the movements of the various groups that are to make up the scenic spectacle. The magnitude of the task of the scenic artist is indicated by the fact that the "picture" is about seven hundred feet long and generally has several "rows" to make the proper perspective. This work takes several months and costs high into the thousands.

Make it Canadian.

"And I might say we take peculiar pride in making the whole spectacle Canadian. All our money is spent on home talent and everything seen in the grand stand pageant is conceived and produced right here, except, perhaps in a few cases, some of the more elaborate costumes and other such indispensable adjuncts that cannot be always procured at home. The scenery is Canadian. The actors are Canadian and the staging and management is done by our own men. Incidentally, I might say this policy of spending our money at home is applied to every department of the Exhibition.

"After planning the scenic setting our next step is the characters. We call on local dancing and physical culture schools, Boy Scouts, choirs and such organizations where specially trained performers can be secured, and for the remainder largely depend on the trained men of the local militia some of whom have been taking part in Exhibition spectacles for a generation. This is a big task in itself, for even down to the most unimportant character we must exercise mathematical exactness, both in the selection of the person and in designing the costume.

"To train these thousand or more actors, to work 'somewhere behind the scenes,' the various threads, so that just at the right instant the proper people will appear in their proper places and play their part in the weaving of the story, and to avoid confusion, and chaos, is a task the accomplishment of which calls for an efficiency, and a system, that can come only with years of experience and training on the part of skilled specialists.

"It is an immense undertaking, but a most fascinating work, and if the spectacle seemes vibrant with joyousness each year, it is to some extent due to the fact that the men in charge and the actors themselves so thoroly enjoy planning and working for Exhibition crowds in this annual 'climax of all gorgeousness,'" concluded Mr. Kent.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

Lusanne.—The Gazette de Lusanne learns from Palestine that the Turkish Government continues to persecute the Jews with the utmost cruelty. The houses of eight thousand Jews have lately been sacked at Jaffa and their owners, with wives and families, driven away at the point of the bayonet. The Jewish exodus, at the instigation of the Turks, from Jerusalem, Nazareth and other places was accompanied by heartbreaking incidents.

CLASSIC REVENGE A THRILLING TALE

Continued From Page 1.

force against that port was occupying the serious attention of the Russian strategists, were Finns. Finland demands independence of Russia, but her sons are fighting Russia's battles. In command of the troopship was Capt. Zaborowski, a Pole. Under him were Lieuts. Belthy and Protopoff, Poles, and Ensign Cicikowski, likewise a Pole." The Teutons had just declared with a loud flourish of trumpets to the neutral nations that Poland was henceforth "an autonomous kingdom"—under the tutelage of the German and Austrian kaisers—but that did not induce these Polish officers to regard the Germans as anything but the sworn enemies of the Slav.

Thus it happened that when the commander of the Irkutsk, after having lost touch with the convoying cruiser in a thick fog, saw within gun's range a German warship and gazed at the signal "Stop" displayed from the yard he decided not to stop but to fight. He ordered full steam ahead and opened fire on the German—it was a first-class destroyer—with his three 3.2-inch guns. But the German had four 6-inch guns trained on the transport, and her first shell struck the Russian amidships, causing an explosion in the engine-room. Further resistance was useless, so Zaborowski hauled down his flag.

A boat came from the Coburg. In it were three sailors and Ensign von Biebenstein. The latter bowed ironically to the Russian commander and uttered a few remarks on Germanic civilization and humanity. He said he did not intend, unless forced to do so, to sink the transport with her human cargo. He would take her in tow to Libau. So the towing began.

The Finns, of course, remained aboard the Irkutsk, but the officers were transferred to the Coburg. That night Capt. Zaborowski was sitting with his head in his hands in his cabin. Thru the porthole he could hear the melancholy songs of the Finns as the gun was setting. He wondered if what von Biebenstein had said was true—that he was a "prisoner of a special class." He touched the electric button Fritz entered and saluted respectfully. The Russian gave him an order, and before the sailor returned went on deck.

Treated as Guests.

Apparently he was not watched. Another man of the Coburg's crew saluted as he passed. The commander of the destroyer, Capt. von Grebow, invited Zaborowski and his companions to dinner. There was nothing to do but accept. During the repast the German made a point of treating the Poles as his guests. Enemies today, perhaps, but surely brothers tomorrow. Wilhelm had freed their country—why not? Why should not the Poles hail the Kaiser as the liberator of their fatherland?

The Poles ate in silence. Zaborowski spoke only when he declined, on behalf of himself and his companions, the German's invitation to cigars and coffee with the younger officers of the destroyer.

"As you will, my dear kamerad," said von Grebow. "You'll probably change your mind later."

Zaborowski went on deck to enjoy the fresh breeze. His companions followed. Instinctively their eyes sought the Irkutsk. There she was, an enormous mass in comparison to the German destroyer, to which she was attached by two steel cables. The Coburg was ploughing her way along at full speed, great volumes of smoke flowing from the funnels.

"Long live Poland!" said Zaborowski in a low voice.

"Long live Poland—the real Poland!" replied his comrades.

"And long live Russia!" added Zaborowski.

Suddenly the staccato notes of the wireless struck their ears.

"Probably the latest news of colossal victories' sent out by the Wolff Agency," remarked Ensign Ciolkowski.

The Kapitan Leunant came out of the wireless room with a serious look. He crossed to the bridge. The officer on duty signalled below. The cables attached to the Irkutsk felt a sudden strain.

"Perhaps it is our own squadron that they've been warned about," muttered Zaborowski. "I shouldn't mind even if we were struck down by the first Russian shells."

Officers hurried to the commander's cabin. Von Grebow came out and strode toward the Poles.

"Gentlemen," he announced, "we are in bad luck. I have just been informed that important Russian units are right in our path. You know it was not our intention to sink the Irkutsk, but rather than abandon the vessel—which might then be picked up by your—"

"Well?" grasped Zaborowski.

"War is cruel."

The Russian officer shuddered at the fate of the ship which had been confided to his care.

"But—the troops?" he said.

"Oh, the Finns," and Von Grebow shrugged his shoulders.

"Gentlemen," he continued after an instant's silence, "I do not propose to give you—an order, but m advice is for you to go to your cabins."

They felt a hidden menace and obeyed. Sitting at the open porthole in his cabin Zaborowski noticed that the line of the horizon was gradually shifting. The Coburg was going about. Soon the gigantic mass of the Irkutsk was before his eyes.

Suddenly he saw the Finns gaze with awestruck eyes toward him. Soldiers ran madly up and down the decks. Scores stood apparently without the power to move. Small as was the field of vission Zaborowski thought he saw on the summit of a wave the dark, sharklike outline of a torpedo. Flames burst fro mthe stricken side of the troopship. A frightful explosion made even the Coburg rock. Thru the smoke Zaborowski saw that his ship was listing heavily.

"What savages," he shouted. Finding the cabin too small for his rage he rushed on deck. If he had met Von Grebow he believed he would haxe hurled himself in blind fury at the Teuton.

Worse was to come. The explosion of the torpedo had killed scores of the Russian troops. Among the survivors the cooler ones began to launch lifeboats. Two boats capsized as they touched the water. Others were launched. Hundreds of Finns jumped, preferring to take a chanec of recahing the boats to remaining aboard the doomed vessel.

From the bridge came to the ears of Zaborowski the order:

"Machinengewehr!"

Machine Guns in Action.

As Zaborowski's companions, who also had heard the order, came and stood, horror-stricken, by his side, four German sailors, each couple carrying a machine gun, appeared on the after deck. It took only a few seconds to place them in position and get the range. Bang—bang—bang. There was a hecatomb in the Russian lifeboats striving with all the strength of powerful oarsmen to get out of range. The fire of the machine guns never stopped. In a minute there was nothing in sight but dead and wounded Finns floating and sinking.

Von Grebow cried thru his teeth at the Poles:

"You were wrong not to heed my advice."

"We are learning," retorted Zaborowski.

The Polish officer, after a rapid glance at the after deck, bent down and whispered a word to his companions. They separated, two by two. More explosions were heard aboard the Irkutsk. With the waves covering the deck on the port side the transport was sinking fast.

"Loose the cables," came the order from the Coburg's bridge.

The sailors were ready for the order. They knew it should have been given before, but with Teuton obedience to discipline they had waited.

"Quick, quick!" shouted Von Grebow. It was too late. Powerful arms entwined the necks of the sailors and their bodies struck the water before they realized their danger. At the same time the other two Poles had seizeu the men operating the machine guns. A sharp struggle and they, too, went overboard.

Now the Poles were manning the guns. A hail of bullets swept the decks, mowing down the Germans who had started to rush the Poles as soon as their design had become apparent.

The Irkutsk was going down by the bow. Men were dropping from the yards to which they had climbed as she sank.

Von Grebow swore at intervals between orders to men who no longer heard. Why had he spared those Poles? He fired in their direction with his revolver. They were protected by an angle of the deck works.

The Irkutsk plunged under the waves. The cables pointed straight down. Von Grebow had a last hope that the steel strands would break. The Cobourg began to swing in a circle.

Suddenly the German destroyer's bow rose, rose as her stern was sucked down. Von Grebow dropped from the bridge. He had fired the last cartridge of his revolver into his brain.

The Coburg followed the Irkutsk.

Pte. William Horace James, went thru Vimy Ridge and reported missing on July 12, and on July 18 reported as having rejoined his unit. Was a newspaper photographer before enlisting and was well known in the city. In a recent letter he said: "If I do have to pay the supreme sacrifice I feel I shall not have lived my 24 years in vain," and in another letter he urges Canada to "step forward" and "get that new division over."

Pte. Wm. Hackett, who is in action with the 208th Irish - Canadian Battalion in France

Pte. W. E. Richards, who was seriously wounded while in action with the 124th (Pals) Battalion.

Pte. James Connaty, who has been in action with the 18th Battalion for some time.

Pte. Robert Connaty, who is with the 44th Battalion in France. He has been in action for some time.

NOT TO SPEAK IN INDIA.

Bombay.—Annie Besant has been prohibited by the government from publishing and speaking in public in India, and has been ordered to take up her residence in one of six specified areas, on the ground that she has engaged in a political agitation which might become dangerous to British rule in India.

RAID ON THE KITCHENS.

Berlin.—The military authorities during the next few weeks will pay another domiciliary visit to all private households, restaurants, hotels and clubs for the purpose of "controlling" whether the copper, brass and nickel utensils of which a census was taken at the end of 1915 were all duly "reported." If "oversight" has occurred in any case the delinquent may escape punishment if he makes the necessary report without further delay. The "report commission" will simultaneously compile a register of all household aluminum.

A STRANGE EVENT IN RUINED TOWN

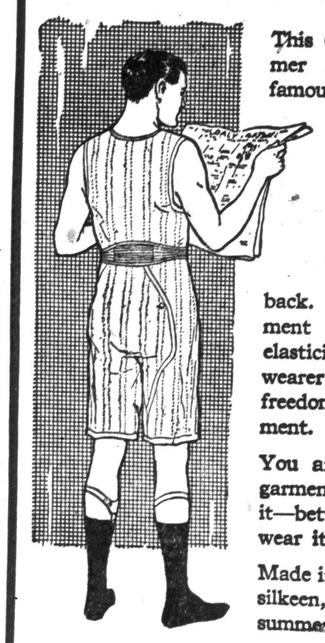
Continued From Page 1.

to free himself from the unseen danger. At last he reached the street and hobbled away for some distance, turning for a final glance at the house. It seemed to regard him with silent rage in the gathering shadows, to be about to gnash those stony fangs with impotent rage and hate. And then, as he considered it, the end came.

The sound-trail of an approaching shell lengthened in the air; it plunged, steeply descending, into the middle of the house. For an instant the watcher saw its eyes glow with red flame; saw past those jagged teeth into a crimson maw; then, as if in one huge burst of demoniac laughter, the face flew in pieces, and there rmained but a chaos of tumbled stones, a cloud of floating dust.

Was it pure accident, he wondered, as he passed on down the quiet street, or had some curious, unknown influence worked to save him from certain death? Thinking it over, he came to no definite decision; but he admits, since that evening, that many strange events may happen of which no logical explanation can be given.

The Real Thing!



This Canadian-made summer underwear has the famous, patented *"Closed Crotch"* with ample seat opening, as shown.

Another comfort feature is the *"Reinforced Webbing"* inserted across the back. This gives the garment a very desirable elasticity and enables the wearer to enjoy perfect freedom of bodily movement.

You are sure to like this garment when you see it—better still when you wear it.

Made in nainsook, madras, silkeen, silk and other light summer fabrics.

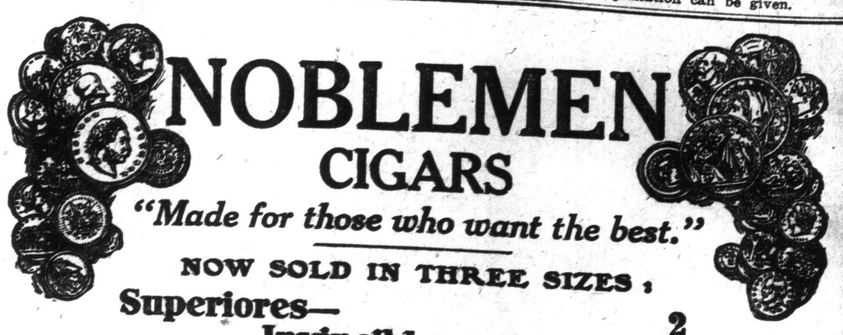
TRADE W.G.R. MARK

Underwear

Also W.G. & R. fine shirts, collars, pyjamas and boys' blouses.

188

NOBLEMEN CIGARS



"Made for those who want the best."

NOW SOLD IN THREE SIZES:

Superiores— 2 for 25c.
Invincibles—
Coronas—

S. DAVIS & SONS LIMITED, MONTREAL.
Makers of good cigars for over 70 years.

Winners of Gold Medals: Paris 1863, Philadelphia 1876, etc.

387

U-BOAT HUMORS OF THE GERMANS

Many Starvation Cartoons Directed Against England by Comic Papers.

BELIEVE BRITISH HUNGRY

All German People Are Led to Think That English Are Starving.

London, July —If a messenger from Mars read German and was reduced to the terrible diet of German comic papers as his sole literary nourishment, he would imagine that the war was confined exclusively to U-boats and Britain. A perfect epidemic of U-boat jests, jokes and caricatures is raging in the journals which the Germans look upon as their comic press. Artistic Jugend, Fliegende Blatter (the German Punch), Lustige Blatter, Ulk and Kladderadatsch are vying with one another in hurling ironical shafts at Uncle Sam and John Bull, and glorifying the pirate heroes who, as Germans are led to believe, have set every British and American knee to quaking, and every American and British stomach to aching.

Lustige Blatter, which is published in Berlin, recently devoted an entire special number to submarines. The "U-boat terror," which is said to stalk thru the British land, and our "impending starvation" are the themes to which practically every professional joke-maker and cartoonist in the fatherland are now addressing themselves. Some of their efforts are amusing; others are indifferently good; many are utterly bad. Nearly all are marked by the coarseness and bile which are seldom missing from German "humor."

Jugend depicts Mr. Lloyd George lolling in the lap of luxury at No. 10 Downing street while receiving a visit from a portly and plutocratic shipowner. Quoth the latter:

"I don't want to hurry you, Mr. Lloyd George, but the fact is my last ship was sunk today. I hope by Christmas you'll succeed in finding counter-measures!"

In the opposite page Jugend has a full-page drawing entitled "John Bull's Dream of Cyclops." It shows a very much frightened Mr. Bull, cowering in fear and trembling beneath his coverlets, as he looks out upon a bedroom floor now become a surging sea of storm-tossed waves. From their lashed depths protrude countless iron masts, on top of each a "one-eyed periscope" in the shape of a dragon's head gleaming fire and rage. In whatever direction he turns his affrighted gaze Mr. Bull sees nothing but a U-boat Cyclops.

Here is another Jugend joke:

"England on the Search."

"Reginald: What are you reading, Edith?

"Edith: Oh, Walter Scott; but I can't find anything even there about defensive measures against the U-boat pest."

A line drawing harps again on Britain's "hunger" and "fears." John Bull is toasting a meagre crust of bread over his grate-fire. Enter Death.

"Death: Greetings, Mr. John Bull!"

"Mr. Bull: Good heavens! You here? I thought you were in Germany!"

Another merry Jugend quib illustrates a tired and haggard Neptune, feebly gripping a limp trident—emblematic of Britannia's "lost supremacy of the sea." Death, in the guise of a grinning skeleton, crouches at his back fiddling a fiendish lullaby of Britain's impending doom. From out of the waves surging round Neptune's crumbling island domicile the fist of victorious Germany sticks forth, in the act of delivering a final and annihilating blow.

How joy-intoxicated present-day Germany has become over the feats of U-boats is indicated by the disappearance of the God-like military officer of olden times as the beau ideal of German womankind's heart and fancy. His place has been pre-empted by the U-boat commander. Lustige Blatter's "submarine special" harps lyrically upon cupid and the pirates. A very beautifully colored frontispiece shows a debonair U-captain promenading down Unter den Linden with a doting backfish (flapper) on either arm: "U-Boatmas Homecoming." Gazing devouringly into his eyes, the girls exclaim in chorus: "Which of us do you like better, Kurt—starboard or port?"

Simplicissimus, the famous and caustic Munich periodical, vents its U-boat glee mainly at the expense of the United States and its plans for helping Britain to check submarine piracy.

In the front page of a recent issue is the inevitable figure of John Bull about to drown. Clinging with his last ounce of strength to the shattered mast of a submarined liner, he holds aloft a bag of gold. President Wilson, trousers rolled up to the knee, is wading thru the waves toward the doomed man. "I can't rescue you," he shouts to John Bull, "but perhaps I can still save the money!"

The alleged excessive slenderness of British women is a generation-old stock in trade for German humorists. Ulk has a page drawing entitled "1917 English Fashions." It pictures Englishwomen trying on dresses in a modish west end shop—each one of them worn to skin and bones by the "famine" caused by U-boats. Quoth an old maid, gazing at herself in a mirror:

"Oh, well, the German U-boats have done one good thing, anyhow. Never before have the slender lines of us Englishwomen shown to such advantage!"

Jugend digresses from humor to sentiment in order to idealize the "humanity" of U-boats. It devotes a full double-page drawing in color to the heartrending spectacle of "A German U-boat Towing Lifeboats Containing the Crews of Destroyed Enemy Ships."

I wonder if this picture is meant to immortalize the crime of which Mr. Alfred Noyes relates—of a submarine which actually was towing boatloads of rescued men, but which submerged suddenly when it scented danger to itself from an avenging destroyer, dragging down to the sea with it two boatloads of men whom it had only a moment before "mercifully" taken prisoners.

HOW DOES HARDEN KEEP OUT OF JAIL?

Continued From Page 1.

Harden did not play it. But there is a possibility that he may still have the trump up his sleeve. Anyhow, the German Government has not dared him again.

Harden's remarks about the United States since the beginning of the war have been consistently friendly and admiring. As for his attitude toward President Wilson, it amounts to veneration. Two of his famous broadsides, occupying entire issues of Die Zukunft, were entitled "If I Were Wilson" and "The Real Wilson." They overflowed with praise of the American executive and abounded in dark warnings for Germany. Since then Harden has continued to speak well of America in the fatherland, undeterred by the fact that now the United States is arrayed among Germany's enemies.

When Harden Laughed.

As for Russia, Maximilian Harden laughed at his compatriots who foresaw a separate peace with the new Russian government. He predicted that Russia would be back in the fight before long. When the vitriolic editor of Die Zukunft read the news of Brusiloff's resumption of the offensive last week, of the capture by his troops of thousands of German prisoners, he must have smiled cynically and muttered the German equivalent of "I told you so."

Harden's onslaughts have earned for him the appellation of "the Bernard Shaw of Germany." It is deserved. There is something similar in the sardonic joy taken by both men in gibing at the mighty, rousing the conventional to Berserker rage, flinging down the idols of the many, waving red rags at the governmental bulls of Germany and Great Britain.

Nor does the similarity end there. There are contradictions in Harden's writings as there are in those of Shaw. Perhaps he incurs reproaches on this score voluntarily out of sheer irreverence for the gods of consistency worshipped by the average writer. Whatever the reason may be, a perusal of his articles reveals some strange things.

His antagonism to the kaiser, for instance, started, it seems, because of Harden's extravagant admiration for Bismarck, the incarnation of German autocracy, with whom the editor of Die Zukunft was on terms of intimacy. Frank as he has been in criticizing Germany for her violent deeds in this war and in his denunciation of the goals of her imperialistic policy, yet, only six years ago, he said that England could avoid war with Germany by getting Germany to consent to her control of the seas in exchange for her letting Germany overrun the small nations of Europe. This line of thought was again followed by Harden when the German armies burst into Belgium. At that time he wrote in Die Zukunft regarding the land of King Albert:

There never was a more righteous war than this one which has crushed her, never one which conferred greater benefits on the conquered. Germany wants no French or Russian territory."

Harden also justified the execution of Edith Cavell, saying:

"Whoever adds to our army's danger must never hope to be spared. War is not play nor pastime; it is rough work."

But in the course of the article in which he wrote those words he flung out a number of other things which must have made the authorities in Berlin wonder whether they had better congratulate Harden for upholding the government or arrest him for gibing it.

Other articles of his have left room for no such doubt. They have given the authorities not the slightest reason to think themselves upheld. The fact that these productions have not sent Harden to prison must wait on the world-wide answer to the question, "How does he get away with it?" For frankness some of them make Bernard Shaw seem like a hired panegyrist of the British Government.

Germany Responsible.

One of Harden's recent articles, on account of which his paper was temporarily suppressed, contained these passages:

"Germany is responsible for the war. She should have helped Lord Haldane, and come to an agreement with England. The chancellor is unreasonable to expect the allies to make peace based on "the situation of the map." They will not do that until convinced that their cause is lost, and such a moment cannot be foreseen."

Here is another one of Harden's frank outbursts, written a few weeks ago, in which he distinctly hints at German defeat and the coming of a democratized Germany:

"Bagdad, English, the advanced troops of the British and the Russians in contact on the frontier of Persia, wide areas of the soil of France once more in the possession of the republic, China's revolt from Germany, the success of the British at Arras, a new community with 100,000,000 American who desire for themselves neither land nor money nor even repayment of the cost of the war, and who, with their ideal solution, work upon the nerves of all mankind, confident in the hope of Central and South America—in these circumstances, is it possible for any sober man who does not want to blush before our warriors to say in his madness that the results of these three months have wearied our enemies and set them whimpering for feeble peace?

* * *

"Our fate depends, not on bits of territory, which European states can no longer take away from one another and can no longer hold to their own permanent advantage, but upon the acquisition of higher spiritual values. Elevate the conscience of mankind and light up the German house also! Then what the enemy demands too loudly, but what we in secret feel to be a necessity, will come to pass. The will of the people will be free and Germany will know for what the dearest children of her bosom are dying and suffering!"

Name is Witkowski.

Harden is the son of a Jewish merchant. His name is really Witkowski. Like that other daring German, with whom he is so often compared, Friedrich Nietzchi—he has Polish blood in his veins. In his earliest youth he showed signs of the fiery independence which has made him the most formidable figure in German journalism and one of the best known in the world. His impatience of restraint and conventions led him when he was 12 years old to run away from home and join a troop of actors with whom he wandered thru the small towns of Germany. After a while his father got wind of his whereabouts and forcibly brought him back home, but taste of gypsy life had thoroly delighted the wild boy and a few years later he left college and became an actor. For seven years he stayed on the stage. Even to this day it is said he can remember not only the words of the parts which he played, but he can recite the entire play. Often he entertains his friends with declamations memorized in the days when he was a wandering actor.

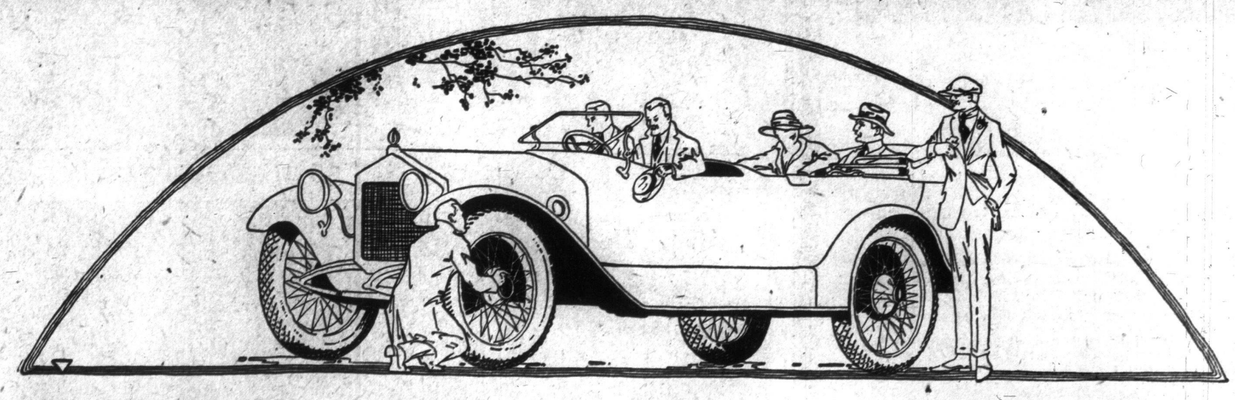
He gave up the stage when he realized that the road to fame for him lay elsewhere. Journalism tempted him when he was yet little more than a boy. As soon as he set pen to paper he made a name forhimself. The vigorous, fearless style now famous all over the world electrified his readers. It was so strong that as one German put it, "It tells on one physically."

It is common knowledge in Germany that German statesmen never miss a Zukunft article; or does the kaiser. It is related of Wilhelm Second that after reading one particularly violent attack on him by Harden he smiled and made a comment in German slang which might be freely translated, "Harden's certainly a peach."

Die Zukunft has proved a bonanza for Harden. Even before the war it was said to yield him an income of $40,000 a year—something phenomenal in Germany.

"I believe everything I say," Harden wrote across a photograph of himself presented to an American friend. In those words lies the essence of his personality. Changeable he may be but he is always Maximilian Harden. No matter on which side of the fence he may stand he is Harden, the writer with an almost Biblical power of phraseology of indomitable courage, the scorner of "Lese majeste," the scourger of shams.

"How does he get away with it?" asks the man on the street.



Emblem of Extra Value and Virtue

MANY motorists have discovered that the service rendered beneath the emblem of the Goodyear Service Station is mathematical in its functions.

It is positive in the pleasure and security it adds to motoring. It multiplies the miles that your tires will deliver. It subtracts from the worry, reduces the work, cancels the inconvenience, attaching to the care of tires. At the same time it carries no excessive cost.

It is a service that leaves an unusual dividend of satisfaction.

More than 1000 business men, realizing this satisfaction and the goodwill thus betokened, have resolved to extend such tire service beneath the Goodyear emblem.

So this emblem marks hostelries of tire service along every road of the country. It reveals itself at many advantageous points—an ever-recurring beacon-light to a vast number of Canadian motorists.

And it is not by any chance or accident that this increasing number of motorists find tire satisfaction under the name Goodyear.

They belong to that class of men who bring a business instinct into tire-purchasing. They seek in the tires they buy a capacity for delivering long, loyal, economical service. They base their preference on known virtues and achievement.

To these men Goodyear achievements and discoveries — the development of the tire-making machine, the No-Hook bead, the All-Weather tread, the Braided Piano Wire base, and other quality-giving Goodyear features—are significant of a steady, laborious effort towards building better tires.

This significance grows as they experience the advantages of Goodyear Tires and the benefits of Goodyear service.

Yet there are still many men to whom the Goodyear emblem of service is familiar by appearance only. They have still to experience the actual *service* this emblem indicates. They have yet to learn the value and virtue this service can add to their tires.

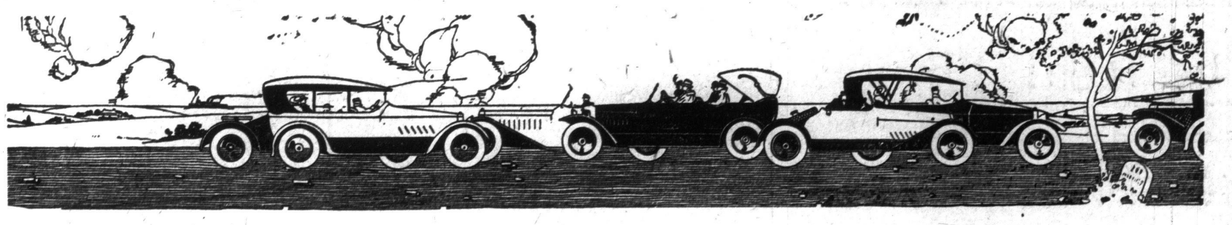
To these motorists the Goodyear emblem should serve as an invitation at the first sign of tire distress. An intimate acquaintance with the work of the Goodyear Service Station will bring a new aspect of motoring pleasure.

Herein we make not a claim but an assurance. Go to the Goodyear Service Station dealer. Test his work yourself. Ask him about the many tasks his work embraces—the many small things he will do—at little or no cost to you—which would take the pleasure out of your motoring if you had them to do yourself.

Let the men beneath this Goodyear Service Station emblem help lower your tire costs by increasing your tire mileage, enhance your motoring pleasure by rendering trouble-saving service, heighten your motoring satisfaction by adding value and virtue to your tires and tire-service.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA



MUSKY WILL SPLIT TAIL FOR LIBERTY

They Will Wind Themselves Around Line for Freedom's Sake.

PIKE-FAMILY JUMPERS

Of the Same Ilk and Quality of Action is Inherent.

BY NATURE FACTOR.

Far be it from me to do anything to detract from the good qualities of the musky, which has afforded me so many pleasing and exciting days for some years, and which, while of course no tarpon as an antagonist, is in many ways a wonderful fish, to those who really know him at his best.

But just the same the pike and the pickerel are of the same ilk, and the quality of jumping is inherent in all of the pike family. Perhaps I should qaulify that by saying in the three branches of that family which are under discussion.

Of course, the wall-eye pike, if you call him of that family, but which is so totally different, never breaks water under any circumstances with an intention of throwing the hook. Right there, in fact, I have inadvertently brought up a good example of what I mean. I suppose a wall-eye pike might "flop" out of the water more or less by mistake sometimes, but never with the intention of freeing himself by a violent shaking of the head and body. The channel bass perhaps is a better example, for there is an extremely game fish with bulldog tactics and great endurance and plenty of speed, and yet a channel bass never, to my knowledge, attempted to free itself by leaping and shaking, nor have I ever seen the slightest indication of such a thing.

But the great northern pike and the musky and the pickerel will all, at times, leap from the water and shake most viciously to free themselves of the hook. They all live more or less under similar conditions, and prey along similar lines.

I would not hesitate to say that if you had a shallow part of a river or lake, say three or four feet in depth, with a hard bottom, fenced in so that it made a circle perhaps twenty-five or fifty feet in diameter, in which you could play a pike or a pickerel or a musky immediately after the strike you would get at least one jump out of any one of those three fish ninety-nine times out of a hundred, if not an even percentage. Where they could not go down or could not hide they would come up and shake most surely.

I have caught many powerful, hard fighting muskies where they had a chance to run into deep water which never made a single jump; this is more apt to be the case with a very large old fish than any other, as he is shy and likes to keep down out of sight. But never have I caught a musky where he was played in shallow clear water where he would not get above the water one or more time, and the same is practically true in my experience with the pike or pickerel.

But quite frequently you catch pike or pickerel where there are stumps and old logs and plenty of heavy weeds into which they can run and hide, and then they will do that instead of jumping (very often).

But I am sure that no man who has caught any great number of pike or pickerel in different waters can properly assert that these fish do not shake with all the viciousness in their power to throw a hook. You know all of these fish are apt to lie in hiding and rush out with a tremendous dart of speed on their prey.

Often a big musky, for instance, in dashing out of thick weeds or in the weeds will undoubtedly grab a perch or other fish and a mouthful of weeds at the same time, especially those long, streaming lunge weeds, as we call them, which are almost like a line or rope sometimes.

Now the musky cannot open his mouth for fear the fish would escape, and it is my own observation and belief that this has bred into them a method of getting loose. I think in such cases their tatics are to hand on to the fish and turn around and slash the weeds to pieces with their tail, freeing themselves and still holding on to their prey. You will see what I am leading up to. I believe this is perhaps the basis of that trick the muskies employ sometimes as a last resort in winding themselves around and around with the line, a very disconcerting trick and a very difficult one to combat, which has freed many a musky.

Oftentimes you will find a musky split his tail to ribbons in slashing on the line under this or similar conditions, and as no fish are overburdened with real brain matter I think that this twisting and then slashing with the tail probably is development from their method of feeding, their surroundings, as indicated. I just mention this observation on my part for what it may be worth.

Dixie Carroll is dead wrong. That the pickerel and the great northern pike, while perhaps not to the same extent, are very definitely fish which leap and shake to rid themselves of a spoon. I have seen pickerel of three or four pounds weight, which, as you know, is a good size true pickerel, bend a No. 9 spoon rig all round by jumping and shaking and throwing it from the mouth so that it came out in this wretched condition. Many, many times I have seen both pickerel and pike shake and bristle just like a small musky either half out or entirely out of the water and try desperately to throw the bait, sometimes successfully.

Angry Purchaser: Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as twelve eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?

Poultry Raiser: Yes, ma'am.

Angry Purchaser: Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them and sometimes not so many in one day?

Poultry Raiser: I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did.

Mrs. Casey—"Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure yez printed 'This side up, with care' on it!" Casey—"Oi am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on the top, Oi printed it on the bottom, as well."

MOTORCYCLE CAN JUMP.

That messengers and scouts mounted on motorcycles can be of special service at the front because of their ability to pass thru shell craters, and in some cases jump trenches without dismounting, is the contention of a group of motorcyclists who are seeking to enlist. At a recent demonstration one of their number jumped his machine from embankments and over

The CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Limited
12 SPADINA ROAD — COLLEGE 1343
A school offering exceptional opportunities to earnest students of study under famous artist teachers, with many free classes of unique musical value.
Write to the manager for Year Book, and state what branch you are particularly interested in.
President, LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM — Musical Director, PETER C. KENNEDY
Manager, ALFRED BRUCE

THE HAMBOURG RUSSIAN CONSERVATORY
BORIS HAMBOURG, Musical Director
SUMMER TERM
in all branches of Music
Special Rates
For Particulars apply to the Secretary
Sherbourne and Wellesley — N. 2341

ALBERT DOWNING
PREMIER TORONTO TENOR
Now Booking for Season 1917-18
Circular,, Press Opinions, Terms Mailed on Request.
Long Distance Telephone, College 2153
Vocal Pupils Accepted
Address: Studio, Dovercourt College of Music, Cor. Dovercourt and Bloor, Toronto.

GEO. E. BOYCE
VIRTUOSO-TEACHER
Foremost Exponent of Famous Hambourg Method in Canada

FRANK S. WELSMAN
PIANIST
Studio for Lessons, Toronto Conservatory of Music. Residence 13 Walmer Road.

ARTHUR BLIGHT
TORONTO'S POPULAR BARITONE
Vocal Director Ontario Ladies' College—Soloist Bloor St. Presbyterian Church.
Studio: Nordheimer's, 220 Yonge St.
Phone Main 4007

MAESTRO J. CARBONI
Head of the Vocal Department
VOICE PRODUCTION
French and Italian Repertory, Opera, Opera Comique, Oratorio, Concert.
HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY
N. 2341. Sherbourne and Wellesley.

ERNEST SEITZ
Teacher of Piano
Toronto Conservatory of Music

PAUL WELLS
CONCERT PIANIST and TEACHER
—Toronto Conservatory of Music—

The Higher Art of Piano Playing
W. O. FORSYTH
trains pupils for concert artists or successful teachers. Methods absolutely original.
STUDIO: 220 YONGE ST., Nordheimer's.

ZUSMAN CAPLAN
Teacher of Violin
CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
PRIVATE STUDIO—184 Palmerston Ave.
Phone, College 1343.

ARTHUR ELY
VIOLINIST
Canadian Academy of Music.

PROF. W. J. HARRIS
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN and THEORY
Pupils taught at their homes if desired
Studio: Mason & Risch, Limited, 230 Yonge St. Residence: 47 Montrose Ave.

GEORGE C. PHELPS
(Organist St. Thomas' Church)
SINGING MASTER
Classes resumed Sept. 16th. For appointments or information telephone (or call) his residence, 181 Walmer Road (Hill. 4063).

RUDOLF LARSEN
Scandinavian Violin Virtuoso and Teacher of Violin Playing.
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

H. ETHEL SHEPHERD
VOICE SPECIALIST
Toronto Conservatory of Music
Interviews by Appointment Only

MME.
Leonora James-Kennedy
SOPRANO
Oratorio, Recital and Concert Programs — Studio For Teaching 37 LAKEVIEW AVE. Coll. 3928.

OTTO MORANDO
CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Phones North 2064, Coll. 1343. 7tf

ERNEST JOHNSON, L. R. A. M.
-- VIOLINIST --
Studio: HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Marie C. Strong
DISTINGUISHED SINGING TEACHER
Beautiful Tone—Distinct Enunciation.
Monthly Recitals in Large and Handsome Studios; French and Italian Taught by Native Teachers.
Studio: 565 Sherbourne St.—Tel. N. 1416

DESPISED VIOLIN NOW UNIVERSAL IDOL

Development of Instrument From Its Primeval Form a Slow Process.

In his "Story of the Violin," Paul Stoeving says that, "Once in its crude primeval form, in the dim ages of antiquity, the violin was perhaps the most despised and neglected of instruments; then, after centuries of slow development, which seemed like the groping thru darkness towards light, it burst upon the world two or three hundred years ago in a perfection which human wit has never since been able to improve upon.

"It was the robin's song in March, ushering in the new spring; the lovely first fruits of a new age, a new dispensation, a new spirit on the earth—not only the spirit of modern musical art, but the spirit of a more enlightened humanity, of greater charity and general brotherhood. . . . The little miracle of form and sound has penetrated since to all quarters of the globe, carrying its sweet influence—joy, comfort, new hope, new faith, and new strength—alike to rich and poor, into the palace and the hut. What would this, world of ours be without its violin? Both king and lowly servant of the art, what is it not, dear, blessed little instrument. . . . It holds us spellbound, thrills and moves us in the artist's hands; it forms part of the scanty luggage of the immigrant to keep him company on his lonely farm out west when winter evenings are long and thoughts will wander back to the old homestead far across the sea.

"Who will describe it, tone of a Stradivari violin, when the true artist draws it from its hiding place? That indescribably sweet voice . . . Yes, indescribably sweet voice, where thou endest the music of the spheres begins. . . . Was ever form more perfect symbol of the tone? Look at this fine instrument of a famous master here before me on the table; what a delicious play of curves and colors—the noble, sphinx-like head from which it rolls down or unfolds itself in graceful and continuous arabesques—the tender swell and modeling of the chest and back—that amber color deepening to a rich, an almost reddish brown towards the center. A corner of a Titian canvas, is it? Yes, or Rembrandt's. And behold the fine fibre of the wood shining thru the varnish. What can be finer? No wonder people love a violin like that, and yearn and starve themselves for it.

"The enthusiast has had his say. But is that all? Look at the frail thing made of wood—only wood; it has withstood the stress of two whole centuries. I say the stress, for it has not been stored away in a glass case like a relic or a picture only to be looked at. No, it has been used—almost daily; and how used! With every touch of the friendly bow every fibre has quivered and trembled. . . . And this is not all; imagine this frail and shaken body which weighs no more than eight ounces and a half avoirdupois, supporting, by a marvelous adjustment of its parts (by which resistance and elasticity of structure are held in equilibrium) supporting, I say, a tension longitudinally, of about eighty-eight pounds, and a pressure, vertically, of twenty-six pounds, or altogether a weight of over a hundred pounds on its chest. A herculean task. Where under such usage, would be the strongest engine devised by men?

"The stamp of greatness is simplicity. We have it here. Some one has said that you can construct a violin with a penknife as your only tool. That may be possible, be it little satisfactory. At all events it proves the great simplicity of construction of an organism, the perfection of which has ever filled the thoughtful mind with awe and admiration. Wood and wood again, and fish-glue to hold the boards and blocks together, and the strings; besides this the varnish; that is all. What can be simpler? Yet simplicity of fabric is here the outcome of the grandest complex labor of invention. Alter one item and you mar if you do not destroy the whole. Change the position of the ff holes or the form of the bridge, leave out the sound post, and you take away the tone. . . . We get in the tone the sum of all the conditions and activities which have their origin and raison d'etre in this simplicity—besides fulfilling the demand for that enormous strength and durability.

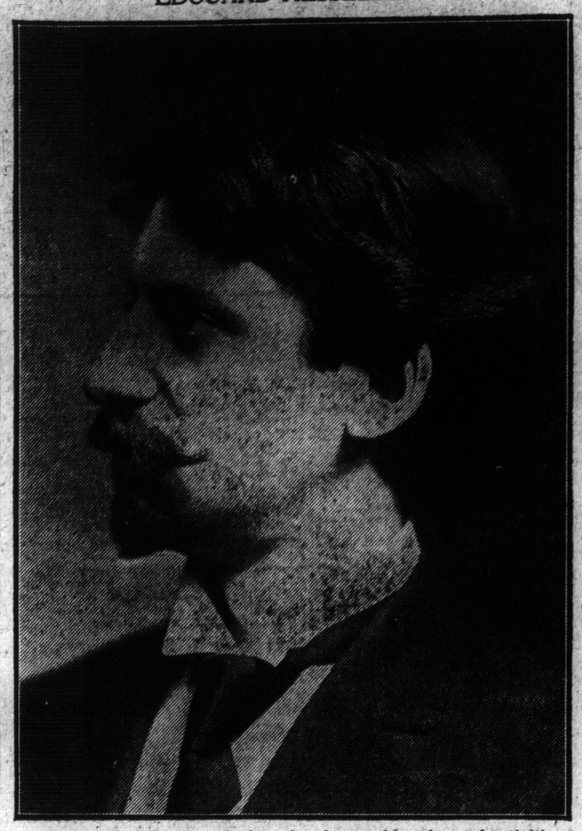
"It is this simplicity of construction, together with the convenient shape, viz., portability, which has helped to secure for the violin its phenomenal popularity. It made cheapness possible, has made it the instrument for the poor as well as the rich, as, once the ideal pattern is given, inferior wood and workmanship could not annihilate the elementary virtues of the organism.

"Yes, what a wonderful thing is a violin. While in every branch of human knowledge and activity every year marks new discoveries, and the apparent miracle today becomes the common thing of tomorrow, the violin stands where it stood three hundred years ago, and every attempt at altering its form or any smallest part of it has been a dismal failure. Is it not as if for once human wit had reached its goal . . .?"

MUSIC

Everyone is congratulating Edouard Hesselberg, the distinguished Russian pianist, upon the good fortune that has come to him in the offer of the chair of music at the Academy of Fine Arts of the Standard Chautauqua System incorporated of the United States of America. Mr. Hesselberg has had a large following in Toronto, and in accepting the important post leaves many pupils in whom he was intensely interested, but the lure of the larger field called loudly, and Mr. Hesselberg felt impelled to answer. This system is the second largest organization of its kind in the world, operating at present in eighteen states, including the Pacific Coast. With headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska, the Systems Academy of Fine Arts is a professional school for artists, artistic in its ideals, technical in its purpose, vocational in its methods, and "service" in its policy. The system is establishing its conservatories from coast to coast, and has a personnel of three hundred in the field, exclusive of faculties. Mr. Hesselberg's duties will be exceedingly pleasant, as the limited number of pupils he may wish to teach will be chosen from among those professionals who desire to appear in the Chatauqua System and who feel that they need a little coaching to bring them up to the standard required. Thruout the season he will visit all the different conservatories, teach and concertize, and during the summer will give recitals at the various places. Mr. Hesselberg has just returned from New York and Chicago, where his new national anthem, "America, My Country," has been given with immense success. The words of the anthem were written by his clever wife, Lena Shackelford Hesselberg, and the work is dedicated to President Wilson. Mr. Hesselberg and his family are spending the summer at the island, and will leave for Lincoln early in September. While everyone regrets their removal from Toronto, all are right glad that such an important and remunerative post has been assigned to one so eminently capable and deserving as Mr. Hesselberg.

EDOUARD HESSELBERG



The distinguished Russian pianist, who changes his sphere of activities to the United States of America.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Larsen left last Saturday evening for Montreal, and after a short visit with Mr. Larsen's parents and sister, who came up from Vermont to meet them there, will go to New York and Bar Harbour, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Laurence Lambert, manager of the Western Canada Concert Bureau of Calgary, has just completed arrangements with Redferne Hollinshead, the well-known Canadian tenor of New York, for a four months' concert tour of leading cities and towns in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, Oregon and Californi. Mr. Hollinshead will be accompanied by his brother, Harold Hollinshead, baritone and entertainer, who will be heard in character impersonations of Dickens and Shaksperean plays in costume, also monologues and readings. An important feature of the programs will be operatic duos, including the famous one from Bizet's "Pecheurs des Perles." Redferne Hollinshead will vary his repertoire, including English, French, Italian and Russian songs and operatic excerpts, in which he has won such success in New York during the past season. Gerald Moore, the clever young English pianist and accompanist, whose playing was so highly appreciated in his recent tour with Mr. Hollinshead and Boris Hambourg, will accompany the singers. Keenest interest is already shown in this tour thruout the west, where thousands of friends await the coming of the well-known trio. Redferne Hollinshead has just returned from New York and will spend the holidays in Canada, but will be heard in concert in New York and Chicago before he leaves for his tour in October.

Albert Downing has this week received a very tempting offer to make an extended tour of the middle west to give recitals assisted by a violinist and pianist of international reputation. The increased demand for his services in concert and oratorio in local circles, as well as church work and teaching, however, will not warrant his accepting the offer. Mr. Downing will sing the solos from "King Olaf" in the fall for a large choral society in an American city.

* * *

Many Toronto friends of Mabel Preston Hall, who a few years ago was a pupil of Genevieve Clark Wilson, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will be pleased to learn that she has just completed a very successful six weeks' concert tour thru Wisconsin and Illinois with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Miss Hall last season was one of the leading sopranos of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and has been engaged again to sing some of the leading roles for the season of 1917-18. Miss Hall possesses a dramatic soprano voice of unusual range and quality, and is adapted to the Wagnerian music.

* * *

The Mendelssohn choir is adding to its repertoire Elgar's "Fourth of August," which is part 1 of the Trilogy, "The Spirit of England," part III, "For the Fallen," having been sung under Dr. Vogt, the late conductor of the society, last February. In a critical review of this new and splendid work, Ernest Newman, the famous Birmingham critic, writes: "And it is because Elgar has risen, as no other composer has done, and as no mere beating of the traditional patriotic drum could do, to the full height of this sacredness of love and time-transcending righteousness of hatred, that I, for one, accept with gratitude the succession of works in which is so nobly expressed not only our love for our own, but our hatred, not indeed of Germany, but of the foul thing for which Germany has come to stand amongst the nations."

* * *

Maestro Carboni is holding a summer course, and a number of professional and amateur singers are availing themselves of his services. The Maestro has many interesting plans for next season which will be announced later.

* * *

Paul Dufault has just returned from his round-the-world tour, and will spend the summer in Canada, his native land.

* * *

John Philip Sousa, who brings his sixty-five players to Hanlan's Point next week, has had permission granted him by the United States Government to take the Marine Band to the front in France. The celebrated bandmaster and composer is writing music specially suitable for the battle line.

* * *

Mme. Galli-Curci, the Italian prima donna, has made six new gramaphone records recently, making in all a dozen now on sale. In less than eight months this singer has received over $100,000 from concerts, opera and record royalties, 440,000 records having been sold within the last six months. Mme. Galli-Curci and her husband, who is a talented portrait painter, are spending the summer in the Catskills. Referring to this noted couple, Musical America says that jointly they design the costumes for her operas, M. Curci plans the color schemes and his plates are then sent to the costumers. In addition to his skill with the brush he is a very fine musician, and frequently puts aside his own work to spend hours in going over with Mme. Galli-Curci some detail of her music. Mme. Galli-Curci herself is a clever linguist, a remarkable pianist, a conversationalist of brilliant attainments, a musician whose life is not bounded by her music, but who has broadened her mental horizon through study of all the arts and the philosophies. The third member of this interesting household, the article says, is the brother of M. Curci, a talented pianist and baritone of exceptional gifts, who is Mari Mario in professional life. He has been identified with important musical life in Italy, and is now preparing for his debut in this country.

* * *

The Adanac Quartet—Albert Downing, James Fiddes, Arthur Blight, H. Ruthven Macdonald—will open its season by giving a program at the annual convention of the I. L. A. at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, next September. The quartet, which had such a successful season last year, is looking forward to a very busy time next year. Several important out-of-town engagements have already been booked, and the singing without doubt is better now than ever. The individual members are all well-known soloists who have made a name for themselves in church and concert work.

Arthur George, the Canadian baritone, has just returned to New York from a very successful appearance at Newport, R.I., with several well-known artists. The event is referred to as one of the most brilliant that has taken place at this popular summer resort in years. The artistic and social elements were both largely in evidence and the press and public have been very enthusiastic over the affair. Mr. George having received an ovation and many tributes. By request he introduced "Knitting," a song which is familiar to Toronto audiences. After the musicale Mr. George was immediately re-engaged for one of the special Sunday night concerts which will take place at Newport in August.

* * *

The annual calendar of the Toronto Conservatory School of Expression has been issued. It contains complete information about the courses in public speaking and reading, platform repertoire, voice culture, dramatic art, physical education, literature, etc. Interesting features of the work of the Toronto Conservatory School of Expression are that the regular courses may be taken in either day or evening sessions of the school and that students who do not care to take the complete course may choose any single subject or combination of subjects. The calendar will be sent free upon application.

* * *

Christine Nilsson will be 75 years old on August 20, and when in Stockholm recently she was presented with a medal from her friends in many parts of the world.

* * *

The incorporation of the American National Grand Opera Corporation with a capital stock of $500,000 for the production of American grand opera will no doubt be a powerful incentive to the composers of the United States to put forth greater efforts than heretofore along the line of creative work. The directors are John Philip Sousa, Lee Shubert, Reginald De Koven, Charles W. Cadman, O. B. Campbell, J. A. Carpenter, Geo. W. Chadwick, F. S. Converse, Arthur Farwell, Henry Hadley, Edgar Stillman Kelly, Emma R. Hinckle, Percy Mackaye, W. J. McCoy, Max Rabinoff, Joseph Redding, Gertrude Seiberlin, Helen Steele, David Stevens.

* * *

A. Mabel Henderson of the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Woods-Smith, in Minneapolis, and at Lake Minnetonka and will return to Toronto early in September.

* * *

A writer in The New York Sun says, in reference to recruiting: "Let us have martial music and plenty of it. Bands, bands and still more bands, and 'fall-in' parades, and conscription will not be required. The Kitchener heritage of silence, mystery and censorship," he says, "has hurt England and France. Let us have none of it. Germany knows we are at war, so do we, so why try to keep it quiet?"

* * *

Albert Clerk Jeannotte, director and founder of the Montreal Opera Company, who has been in Europe for some months, is now in New York in the interests of the Societe des Concerts, an organization of eighty professional musicians, which intends giving a series of symphony concerts on this side the Atlantic. Most of the players have passed the military age limit, while some have been permitted to leave the trenches long enough to make the trip in the interest of the French music propaganda. All the members are graduates of the National Conservatory of Music and have taught at the Paris Conservatory. Andre Messager, director for many years of the Paris Grand Opera, will conduct. Mr. Jeannotte is working hand in hand with the Marquis de Polignac, who represents the Comite de Decentralization Artistique in New York.

* * *

The newly-formed Allied Trio, consisting of the three well-known artists, Conradi (American), Vigneti (French),

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The million-dollar film comedian in repose. Mr. Chaplin has a keen appreciation of music, with a preference for the Russian school.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
A. S. VOGT, Mus. Doc., Musical Director
Unrivalled Facilities for Professional and Non-Professional Students in All Departments of Musical Instruction
SPECIAL SUMMER TERM
Several of the Leading Masters of the Institution will be available.
Send for Year Book, Local Centre Syllabus, and Women's Residence Pamphlet
CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION
SPECIAL CALENDAR.
F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal.
Public Reading, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature.

PAUL MORENZO
TENOR
Vocal Instruction, Coaching, Repertoire, French, English and Italian
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
Cor. Bloor and Sherbourne Sts. — Telephone Main 7614

and Boris Hambourg (Russian), have already received many flattering offers from various managers thruout the country. Amongst other important engagements are five concerts to be given in Toronto in conjunction with the Hambourg Concert Society, which will enter upon the seventh season. The programs will consist chiefly of instrumental music and will bring forward many fine works of both modern and classical repertoire.

CITY OF KINGSTON HAS OLD HISTORY

Continued From Page 1.

The capture of Quebec followed the next year, and since the British flag has floated over the bulwarks of Fort Frontenac.

To the United Empire Loyalists belong the honor of the name of Kingston. When they settled on Canadian soil in 1787 they called the town Kingston. Time has shortened it a little. Kingston really has the distinction of being the "birthplace of Canada," for it was there that the first Parliament of Canada met in July of 1792, the same year that the country was divided into two provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Simcoe, organized his government, calling his councillors together in a little house on Queen street, after they had been sworn in, in a little church, just opposite the market place. The quaint, little house, now the humble dwelling of Wm. Pople, a soldier of the home guard, stands next to the modern Anglican church, St. Paul's, is numbered as 133 Queen street, and rents for about $5 per month. History states that a general election took place soon after, and the Legislature of Upper Canada was moved to Niagara.

The number of dwellings increased from 130 to 300 between 1811 and 1816, but in 1817 the town had grown to have a population of 2500 people. at the beginning of the war of 1812-14 the city had only a small garrison, accommodated with barracks, but there was no practical fortifications of consequence. A regular fort was built on Mescessaga Point and other points were secured by batteries. The little town was surrounded by blockhouses (similar to one shown in the illustration). The market house was converted into a guardhouse and more barracks were erected.

Following the war, in 1818, the original Fort Henry was built on what is now known as Barrieield Heights. In 1832 the present stone fort, which until recently, was the comfortable home of some 500 German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners of war, took its place. Two years after the original fort was built, the famous old Cataraqui bridge, which spans the river of the same name, came into existence. It has now been replaced by a more modern causeway, estimated to cost at least $200,000. Between Barrieield Heights and the city a little cape runs out into the bay, forming two smaller bays. The bay on the west is the harbor proper and the one to the east is known as Navy Bay. On this cape stands the Dominion's famous Royal Military College. The site of the college many years ago used to be a naval dockyard and it is probable that Navy Bay received its name from this source. Still a third bay to the east of Barrieield Heights, called Dead Man's Bay, is thought to have received its name from the fact that some of His Majesty's ships were sunk there in 1812.

Well Fortified.

Studded with forts, large and small, Kingston gives the visitor the impression that it is a well fortified city. From the top of Barrieield Heights the bristling guns of Fort Henry point at you; on the top of Cedar Island another set of guns on the crest of Fort Frederick notifies the visitor that he is "within range." From the other direction point the old-fashioned "hundred-pounders" of bygone days. Right in front of the harbor itself is a bellicose-looking castle in the water which Kingstonians speak of as "Martello Tower."

Again to the west of the city at Macdonald Park, named after the first premier of Canada, is another fortification, with its drawbridge and moat. The moat is dry and the drawbridge, rickety, but both are reminders of the militaristic days of young Canada. Still standing, to the north of the city are two blockhouses, also one at Kingston Mills, some six miles from the city. From a distance, what would appear to be a stone barn, on the Perth road, changes to an old blockhouse with its loop-holes, upon closed observation. The other one on the outskirts of the city is shown in the picture and the other at Kingston Mills is built of stone and wood.

[Continued next week. The story of the City of London will also appear.]

THE MODERN BABYLON.

Ralph Barton in Cartoons Magazine.

Forty miles from New York in the direction of Berlin, and just behind the Fire Island lighthouse, which we used to hail from home-coming liners in the good old days before the war, when cats might look at kings and the simplest citizen of these United States at the good things in the shop windows of the Rue de la Paix without being classed as a causus belli, is Babylon. What wag, what droll fellow ever thought of choosing the name Babylon for a south shore, Long Island, clam-and-flatfish village, the chronicles fail to relate. Its gardens hang right side up, and bear potatoes in a highly respectable and patriotic manner, and the once justly famous daughters of Babylon are as scarce as hanging gardens, for they simply do not exist. The moment the Babylonian female attains that age when a single swift glance at a male of the genus suffices to tell her the precise figure of his income, she takes the eleven-four to the better husband-stalking preserves forty miles to the west—and she does not return without one, id est, she does not return.

THE TORONTO CHOIR
CONDUCTOR, H. E. J. VERNON,
Mus. Bac., F.C.G.O., A.T.C.M. Residence 137 Dunn Ave. Phone Park 2179.
Secretary, T. M. Hoose, Phones: Business, Adel. 3939; Residence, Park 6329

MARLEY R.
SHERRIS
Concert Baritone, Teacher of Singing
Studio: TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Phone Bel. 1137.

VIRGINIA COYNE, L.T.C.M.
CONCERT PIANIST & TEACHER
Studio at 28 Hepbourne Street and Westminster College

MILDRED WALKER
ENTERTAINER
Teacher of Singing and Elocution
Studio: Dom. Bank Bldg., College-Spadina
Phones: Coll. 1930—Residence, Coll. 4203

KATHERINE J. BORLAND
Canada's Scottish
Elocutionist and Entertainer
Phone Jct. 2290
Studio: 352 Pacific Ave., Toronto.

E. LOIS WILSON
- - SPECIALIST IN - -
Harmony, Counterpoint, Form and History of Music.
Students prepared for all schools of music examinations. Studio: 61 College St. Residence: 179 Havelock St., Toronto.
PHONE JUNCTION 3342.

RAGTIME PIANO PLAYING
Taught in 10 to 20 Lessons
Money Back if We Fail
THE MARKS-WINN SCHOOL OF POPULAR MUSIC
449 Spadina Avenue, Corner College St
Phone—Coll. 680

BROADUS FARMER
VIOLINIST-TEACHER
Hambourg Conservatory

NATIONAL CHORUS
Conductor: DR. ALBERT HAM
561 Jarvis Street - Toronto

W. F. PICKARD
Teacher of Pianoforte and Organ Playing
Studio: Canadian Academy of Music
Residence: 146 Rusholme Road
Phones Coll. 1343 and Parkdale 3236

FRANK E. BLACHFORD
VIOLINIST
Studio—Toronto Conservatory of Music

LUIGI VON KUNITS
Violin Virtuoso and Orchestral Conductor
Studio: Canadian Academy of Music, 12 Spadina Road.
Phones: Coll. 1343 and Hill. 3690.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN MATCH.

Petrograd.—Perhaps the most discussed engagement at the present time is that of the Grand Duke Michael's elder daughter, Countess Zia Torby, and Major Augustus Wernher, the second son of the famous South African millionaire who bore that name.

In society Countess Zia Torby has always been a great favorite, and has had the advantage of combining many of the privileges of royalty with the free and informal existence led by other well-to-do girls. She is an expert motorist, and as an accomplished horsewoman and few rivals.

Her fiance came to his enormous fortune under rather romantic and unusual circumstances. His elder brother, Sir Julius, earned the displeasure of his father, who "cut" him off in his will with $750,000, leaving the bulk of his fortune to Augustus.

NEW BOILER FEEDER.

By a recent development of the centrifugal boiler-feed pump in the direction of compactness and simplicity, a 3,000 h.p. boiler feeder is combined in one casing and on one shaft with a steam turbine. This combination weighs only about one-tenth as much as an ordinary duplex reciprocating pump of the same capacity and occupies only about one-eighth as much floor space and one-fifteenth as much cubical space. The pump end contains two single-suction impellers cast from special bronze. The steam end consists of a turbine with either two or three rows of moving buckets, according to the extent of steam economy desired.

How To Correct Common Hot Weather Engine Troubles

Expert Gives Some Seasonable Advice on How to Correct Warm Weather Overheating — Change Driving in Methods of Driving Frequently Necessary — System Used in Winter Does Not Give Good Results in Summer.

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.

The automobile engine will heat up too quickly in hot weather, just as an individual will. There are a variety of reasons for the overheating, which it is well for the novice to understand.

During cold weather the man who drove with a retarded spark used up more gasolene than was necessary, but he was not bothered with overheating. When the mercury goes up he finds that his engine overheats and gives him trouble. He has not changed his manner of driving and cannot understand why there should be trouble.

Driving the engine at high speed with the spark retarded is one very good way of overheating the engine. As a matter of fact, the battery ignition systems which are now coming more into use require considerable manipulation of the spark control lever, and the tendency is, because the engine knocks at low speed, to leave the lever partly retarded, instead of advancing it, when a higher speed is reached.

With the magneto it is the general practice to advance the lever to three-fourths or seven-eighths of the full range right after the engine is started and leave it there for practically all work, except very high speeds. This may be done largely with such a system, because the nature of the spark given by the magneto changes somewhat with the speed of the engine and the equivalent of an automatic advance and retard of the spark occurs with the variation of the speed of the motor. With the battery system, however, there is very little change in the nature of the spark effected by the engine speed.

A frequent cause of chonic overheating may be traced to sediment in the radiator, which cuts off free radiation of the heat. This usually may be removed by the use of a saturated solution of washing soda and water. About this time of the year it would be well to fill the cooling system with a solution of this sort and run the engine for several hours and then drain it off and refill the system with clean water.

Where the thermosyphon system is used, one should remove both upper and lower hose connections after running the engine with the solution and wash it out with fresh water as well as possible.

Fan belts are more likely to get out of order in hot weather than in cold weather; perhaps this is because the engine throws oil or grease more readily when it is warm. Belts should have grease enough to keep them soft and pliable, of course, but too much causes slipping. They should be wiped free of oil occasionally. There is always a belt adjustment, and this should be adjusted so that there is sufficient tension to drive the fan at all engine speeds.

Some engines have the spokes of the flywheel shaped to form a fan, and where this is the case the oil pan and hood should be kept tight, so that air will be drawn thru the radiator rather than thru other openings. If the radiator is not kept free from oil the outside passages will very quickly collect dust, which will prevent a free flow of air and cut off radiating surface, which also occurs when the front of the radiator is smeared too thickly with paint.

Pumps do wear out, but this is one of the last places to look for trouble. The action of the pump may be determined usually by removing the radiator filler cap when the engine is running and noting whether the water is circulating, but if a baffle plate is placed in the filler opening, it cannot be seen, and a test may be made in the same manner in which the cleaning solution is washed out, namely, by removing the top hose from the radiator and running the engine, while supplying water thru the filler opening.

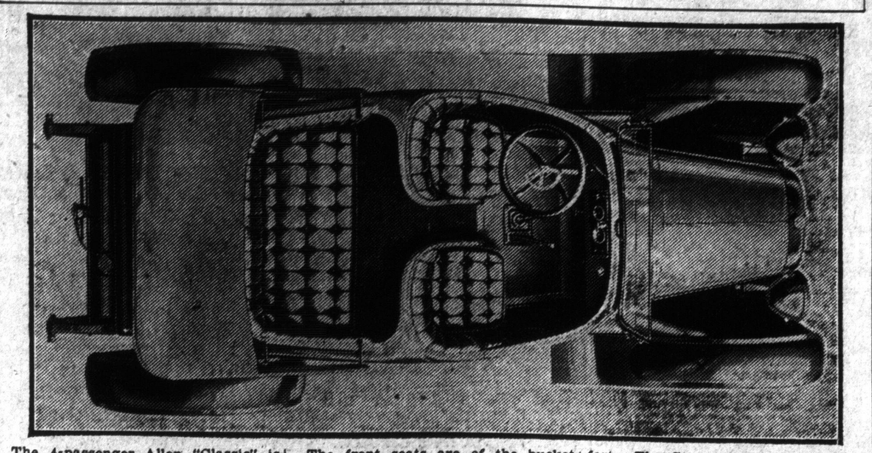
Another cause of overheating which it has been found very difficult to locate, comes from carelessness in stretching the hose over the pipe. In doing this sometimes the inner lining of the hose is loosened and folds back, covering the opening of the pipe, so that water does not flow freely.

Keep the engine free from carbon and keep the valve push rods adjusted close, have the mixture as lean as possible, and be sure the exhaust from the muffler is free. Taking care of these things and seeing that the other things mentioned are all right, will prevent most of the overheating which troubles the novice, if, indeed, not all of it.

Pathfinder President Joins Colors as Major

W. E. Stalnaker, president of the Pathfinder Co., of Indianapolis, is going with the colors, having received an appointment as major of the 4th Indiana Infantry, which is now being mustered into the federal service. His son William will also go as major.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF ALLEN CLOVERLEAF



The 4-passenger Allen "Classic" is built on the standard Allen chassis with 37-h.p. 4-cylinder motor and 112-inch wheelbase, which makes possible a handsome and liberal sized body, accommodating easily four grown persons.

The attractive streamline body is finished in "Classic" brown with Spanish brown upholstery, black radiator and fenders and cream colored wheels.

The front seats are of the bucket type with an 8-inch passage between. The rear seat is 38 inches wide, 20 inches deep, with 16 inches leg room between the front of the rear seat and the back of the front seat, which clearly indicates that the Allen is not handicapped by a cramped rear compartment so common to four-passenger roadsters.

Comfortable upholstery, long wheelbase, full-floating rear axle and 55-inch rear springs make riding a comfort. The Stewart vacuum gas feed with tank in rear, two-unit electric system for starting, lighting and ignition, full-ventilating windshield and demountable rims are indications that convenience has not been overlooked.

The top is of genuine "Neverleek." There is a roomy compartment in the back opened from the rear, for spare tires, luggage and tools. This model with the Allen classic touring car is being shown by R. C. Todd & Co., Allen distributors.

Service of Motor Clubs Invaluable to Motorists

Automobile clubs, such as the seventy affiliated clubs of the Ontario Motor League, the Detroit Automobile Club, the automobile clubs of Winnipeg, Buffalo, Montreal, Rochester, Quebec, Syracuse, Calgary, Utica, Vancouver and of other cities along main lines of travel, are becoming more and more of a convenience to the traveling motorists. As a rule such organizations are located in hotels and in convenient places and each keeps a live wide-awake man in charge, a man well posted on roads, to guide the tourists and to provide him with information free of charge.

It is becoming more and more necessary, however, every day that the motorist be a member of a club in his home city with which reciprocal privileges have been arranged. Far too many motorists cannot see the benefits to be derived from a membership in the home organization, but can see the benefits of the knowledge to be obtained from the clubs of other cities. Such motorists have been supplied with all information without question in the past.

The clubs are expensive institutions to run, as the managers go to great expense to secure reports upon road conditions in all parts of the country, to secure road maps of all sections for consultation and also for sale and to arrange these maps, all kept up-to-date, so that the motorist may obtain in a minimum space of time information he desires.

The motorist who is traveling or about to travel and who seeks all information for his trip from his home club and from clubs along the route without payment even of the moderate dues in one of the organizations is obtaining goods under false pretences, and there is but the one step to be taken by the allied organizations, and that to shut off the "grafters" and refuse to give any information whatsoever to any but members of some automobile organization.

Many clubs employ large forces to keep accurate data on road and other matters and to care for legislation that is of benefit to the tourist and to push good roads work. The expenses are enormous and must be met by the men who own automobiles and by the women also it may be said. The justice of the action of the clubs must be apparent.

BATTERIES ARE VERY THIRSTY

Should Be Watered Once a Week and Kept Clean, Says Geo. Beattie.

The corrosion of metal parts on or about a storage battery is often attributed to a leaky or defective battery. That this is usually due to the spilling or overflowing of battery solution and the neglect of the motorist to keep the exterior of the battery well cleaned, is explained by Mr. George J. Beattie of the Beattie Service Station, 8-10 Elm street—service station for Gould Storage Batteries, Westinghouse starting and lighting systems, Electric Auto-Lite starting and lighting systems, Klaxon horns and Eisemann magnetos.

"The corrosion of metal parts about a battery, indicated by a white, lead sulphate coating, is caused by the action of escaped battery solution which eats into the metal.

"Under ordinary driving conditions, the charging of the battery by the generator causes more or less battery solution to vaporize through the vent holes in the filler caps of the battery cells. This vapor condenses on the battery and to prevent corrosion of the handles, hold-downs and other metal parts, and damage of the battery box, it is essential that the exterior of the battery be cleaned off regularly so that the acid cannot get in its work. This should be done with a clean, moist sponge whenever the battery is inspected or distilled water is added, and if the motorist will take a few moments occasionally to do this, there should be little trouble with corrosion.

"Proper care of a battery will double its life. The first requisite is keeping the plates well covered. Distilled water should be added to the cells this hot weather not less frequently than once a week. We render this service free, or can supply hydrometer syringes to motorists with which they can test their batteries themselves."

"Hank" Caldwell, the humoristic writer of New York, has been engaged by Harry J. De Bear, manager of the New York branch of the Maxwell Motor Car Company, to conduct a touring bureau. As this bureau will be located in Columbus Circle and will be for the convenience of all motor car users, whether in the Maxwell list or not, the motorists of New York are hailing the appointment as an innovation.

GRAY-DORT IS A COMFORTABLE CAR

Even at Higher Speed, Says Robert Gray in Brief Touring Article.

By Robert Gray, general manager, Gray-Dort Motor Company.

No development in the motor car in the last year is more interesting than the work of making cars more comfortable.

Possibly there has been an incentive for designers and manufacturers to work along that line because of the greatly increased touring in Canada, as a result of the war in Europe. Thousands of Canadians have heeded the slogan "See Canada First," and have passed motoring over the fairy land sections of our land, seeing sights which they never realized were so close to home and so easily accessible.

The great prosperity of this country has been another cause of extensive touring.

Makers Meet Demand.

But what have the automobile manufacturers been doing to meet these demands in touring? Designers have recognized that power is wanted, and they have set about to give their cars greater speed.

But the real demand by the touring public is that of increased comfort while driving at high speed.

In the last two years designers have turned their attention to building comfortable, speedy cars. I believe that balance or proper distribution of weight, is the solution of comfortable fast riding—and that the light car with a moderately long wheel base if its weight is properly distributed will surpass the heavier cars of conventional design in riding qualities and gives much more satisfaction to owners in the way of using less gasoline and wearing out fewer tires.

That the light-weight car is an easy riding car, even at high touring speeds, and can be used comfortably at from fifty to fifty-five miles an hour is proven by the Gray-Dort.

VELIE CO. ANNOUNCE NEW CLOSED MODELS

They Include Summer Sedan, Doctor's Special Coupe and Town Car.

Several new and superior closed car models are announced by the Velie Company. "The summer sedan, with concealed windows and adjustable seats is perhaps in greatest demand as it serves the entire family the year round," says W. H. Wilkinson of the Canadian Auto Sales Co., Velie distributors. "There then is the doctor's special, a roomy cabriolet wide enough for three, with large side windows. Then, my Lady's coupe, seating four, wonderfully finished and equipped and simply controlled, and finally a town car or brougham developed upon the request of many owners of large private stables who appreciate the advantage of the lighter and less costly vehicle in these times of necessary economy.

"The new Velie closed car line is well worthy of inspection and shows the strides made in fine body design this past year."

CHANDLER SIX

Why Thousands Choose the Chandler

More than thirty thousand Chandler owners have found the extreme of satisfactory performance in the flexible and powerful Chandler motor, "The Marvelous Motor." And thousands more who know how the Chandler excels are choosing this great car every month.

The Chandler now leads all high-grade Sixes in popularity and sales because it provides the finest construction at the lowest possible price. It is distinguished for the extraordinary character of its service on the road in owners' hands.

Chandler Features

include solid cast aluminum crank case extending from frame to frame and giving perfect rigidity to the engine mounting; silent chains for driving the motor shafts; Bosch high tension magneto; light-running and durable annular ball bearings in transmission, differential and rear wheels; pleasing body designs, deep cushions and finest long-grain hand-buffed leather upholstery.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES.

7-Passenger Touring Car, $2225
4-Passenger Roadster, $2225
7-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher-built), $3225
4-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher-built), $3125
Luxurious Limousine, $4125
All prices f. o. b. Toronto

Come Choose Your Chandler Now

Fudge Motor Sales

117 Bay Street - - - Toronto

Tel. Main 4394. Open Evenings. Tel. Beach 171

Retail Sales and Distributors for Ontario—Open Territory for Dealers on Application.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Studebaker

Important Information for Automobile Buyers

YOU generally appreciate the advice of an expert when you make an important purchase or investment. You are glad to get authoritative opinions. You like to feel that your final decision will be right.

Apply this method of buying to your automobile.

Mr. Frank Groch, of the Grodwards Company of Cobalt, Ontario, is an automobile expert. He sells motor cars. He is a very successful merchant and like all successful merchants realizes that his business rests on the satisfaction of his customers.

Here is Mr. Groch's own story of how he became a Studebaker dealer:

"When I decided to enter the automobile business I looked around for what I called a fool-proof car. Although I am an engineer I had had no experience with cars. I decided that there were four primary points which were fundamentally necessary in selecting an automobile.

FIRST—the reputation of the manufacturer for square dealing—I finally decided that as Studebaker wagons had been 'it,' Studebaker automobiles must be, too.

SECOND—the firm must build automobiles in quantities large enough to cut down that vast overhead expense necesssary in keeping up with the times and making the car fool-proof.

I visited many plants and finally decided that at Walkerville, Ontario, Studebaker had the plant and the equipment.

THIRD—the car itself— I examined many cars and talked with many owners in Canada, paying particular attention to the motor.

Of all the cars I examined under the price of $2000 I felt that Studebaker was the best built and best equipped.

FOURTH—Service—this term I found to mean many things. Every manufacturer had talked it but none really put it into practice except Studebaker. I found that the Studebaker Corporation was spending upwards of half a million dollars a year to maintain its cars in perfect running condition after they were sold. I found that the Studebaker Service Department sends special service men wherever their cars are sold to see that anything which is not understood by local mechanics is thoroughly explained.

Ran Studebaker Three Years—Spent $25 for Repairs

One of the first Studebaker Cars I sold is owned by a mining engineer. This gentleman spent less than $25.00 for repair parts in three years. All other Studebaker Cars sold in my territory have had similarly low costs for upkeep and there is no more severe test for a car than long service on the roads around Cobalt.

From Detroit to Palm Beach, Florida, Total Car Expense $41.89

On December 7th, 1916, I left Detroit with my own Series 18 six cylinder touring car and with seven in the car drove to Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, Wheeling, West Virginia, through the snow-covered Cumberland Mountains, through Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, Jacksonville and St. Augustine to Palm Beach, Florida.

My total expense for the trip for gasoline, oil, washing the car, storage and all other car expenses was $41.89. That is why I am enthusiastic for Studebaker."

Significant Facts

When Mr. Groch entered the automobile business he had no ax to grind for any particular concern. He chose Studebaker Cars from the entire field because a careful, thorough, scientific investigation showed him that Studebaker cars were the best value for the money.

For four years Studebaker cars have been giving satisfactory service to Mr. Groch's customers. His business has grown to large proportions because of it.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate the Studebaker proposition thoroughly before you buy any car. Studebaker cars have made good for thousands and thousands of people and will make good for you.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

"Built in Studebaker Factories at Walkerville, Ont."

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

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

McMULLEN & LEE, Limited
Yonge and Grenville Streets.
PHONE NORTH 8000

Six-Cylinder Models	
SIX Roadster	$1685
SIX Touring Car	1685
SIX Landau Roadster	1900
SIX Touring Sedan	2245
SIX Coupe	2510
SIX Limousine	3430

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

Millions Spent By Tourists In the States and Canada

Motor Tourists Big Source of Revenue — How Steamship Lines in States Get "Gas" Gratis — General Motor, Touring, Trade, Racing, Aviation, Convention and War News From Detroit.

Special to Toronto Sunday World.

Detroit, July 28.—Money spent in millions is left along the way by the motorists who use the highways of the States and Canada. It would be interesting to know the exact amount that is taken in by wayside stations all over America. The countless millions are spent for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs and general supplies for the cars of the multitude, and also for luxuries and the necessities of life in the way of food of every sort and drink.

Many a motorist has commented upon the number of men employed in supplying the wants of the motorists today, and many have stopped to ponder upon the previous employment of these hundreds of thousands of men so employed. What the multitude did for a living prior to the entrance of the motor car into the field would prove mighty interesting were a record to be compiled.

Farmers along the roads of America are learning of the benefits of good touring roads passing their farms, and more and more of the wayside stations, which prove of such convenience to tourists, are springing up. The farmers supply gasoline and oil; they supply cooling drinks and ice cream, and, when the vegetable and fruit season is on, they find a ready market at their front door for the product of the farm. Eggs are readily sold by the farmers and their family, when signs are placed in view, and many tourists are making their automobile a paying investment by dealing for produce of every sort with the farmer, and cutting out the middleman and his enormous profit.

In the cities and towns, drug stores and merchants in other lines have taken up the handling of gasoline, oil, tires and other products for the motorist, and have found the handling of motoring merchandise profitable in more ways than one, as the necessity of securing automobile supplies has brought to the door of the progressive merchant business in his own line and business which would not have been done ordinarily.

Tourists in motor cars spend money from necessity, and, being out for a good time, do not stint. The hotels benefit from high-class patronage, and countless new high-class hostleries are finding the motorists profitable.

Kansas City now has a rule which will do away with so-called "Jay-walking." The City of Cincinnati also has such a law. Crossing in the middle of the street is barred, and pedestrians must obey traffic rules in Cincinnati or be arrested. Kansas City intends that pedestrians shall also obey the rules of traffic in that city. Detroit has not adopted such a rule, but motorists can see no reason why the Cincinnati and Kansas City plans should not be adopted in Detroit as well.

New Jersey's road law has been adopted almost in its entirety by the State of New York, and touring motorists should secure a copy of the law of New York State before attempting to tour in that state. The results of lack of knowledge are disastrous oftentimes, for excuses are not accepted. In New Jersey, for instance, some days ago, a car owner stopped for a standing street car seven feet back, but an officer said that he did not. The fine was $100. The stranger within the gates of New York State or New Jersey is liable to pay large amounts in fines without a working knowledge of the trail laws of the two states.

When a motorist goes down to take the boat to Cleveland, Toledo or Buffalo, and there is taken from his car many gallons of gasoline, perhaps fifteen, perhaps ten, or maybe not over five, and when that motorist reaches his destination and is given barely enough gasoline by the boat people to carry him to the nearest gas station, then he is likely to feel that the law of equations has been broken, and that the return os gas is hardly fair.

A. A. Schantz, when appealed to at the boat leaving, for reasons why the motorist giving up ten gallons of gas at the start of the boat trip should not receive back ten gallons on the arrival at the destination of the boat, said:

"We have advised every motorist again and again not to come to the boat with more than enough gasoline to carry him. We cannot carry on the pier more than 250 gallons at a time. The board of fire underwriters will not allow more than that in the one tank. Were we to give back a full load for all cars arriving at one of our points of destination, it would require that we carry thousands of gallons of gas, and that cannot be done, as I have explained. Once upon a time we did arrange with a nearby gas supply station to take the gas from the cars and pay for it at a reasonable rate, but that brought such delays at the start that we had to put a stop to it and give orders that all gas be forfeited, no matter what the quantity, and that the cars be supplied with just enough at the point of destination to enable the driving of the car from the pier to the nearest gas station. The motorist who does not heed the warning and reserves all but enough gasoline to enable him to reach the pier, is bound to be the sufferer. Our way is the only way that the matter may be worked out successfully, and to the careless driver, who does not pay attention to our rules, there must come the loss."

Many motorists use selected gasoline. Many buy their own, so as to have gas as clear of kerosene as possible, and such as these protest often times without avail that they be allowed to withdraw their gas until their return. The storage of gasoline is not allowed on the piers.

Charles H. Bloomstrom, Detroit's manufacturer of early days of the motor car industry, when he made the four cylinder Queen car, has worked for two years successfully in developing his front drive automobile. The Camden Motors Corporation has located at Camden, New Jersey, to manufacture this car, and is in active preparation now for a big campaign for business, having booked, thru its exhibit at the last New York national show, a large number of orders. Mr. Bloomstrom will visit Detroit at an early date in search of material.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation announced the appointment of W. S. Hathaway as distributor for Kansas City. Mr. Hathaway retired from business a year ago after a long and successful career handling Rec and Maxwell cars in this territory. The prospect for doing a big Saxon business in his old territory influenced him in returning to the industry. The amount of his contract has not been made public, but it is said that it is one of the biggest deals made west of New York.

D. McCall White, whose affiliation with W. C. Durant was announced last week, has taken up his new duties in the General Motors Company's offices at Brush and Congress streets. Mr. White was formerly chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

Motorcycle engineers have joined the Society of Automotive Engineers and military motorcycles are to be standardized at once by a new division of the S. A. E. standards committee. The work has already been started. The temporary motorcycle division of the standards committee already appointed includes T. W. Henderson, of Detroit, president of the Motorcycle and Allied Association.

So important were the recommendations of W. Owen Thomas, consulting automotive engineer of Detroit, on the features of war truck design, as delivered by him at the S. A. E. meeting at Washington, that prominent trade publications have given the full text of his paper running thru several issues. The two years of practical experience of Mr. Thomas and his brother, T. R. Thomas, who is associated with him in the Detroit offices in the Garfield Building, gave him an insight into finality of war construction second to none and to the S. A. E. was given freely all possible information on the subject.

W. H. Miller, of Cody, Wyoming, has advised Capt. W. S. Gilbreath, manager of the Detroit Automobile Club, that the main entrance to Yellowstone Park, known as the Sylvan eastern gate, was opened to motor travel Monday. Many inquiries for routes into the park are received each week by the Detroit Automobile Club.

Forrest J. Alvin, general manager and director of sales of the United States Motor Truck Company, Cincinnati, invited salesmen and rival motor truck dealers to the "Sheldon night" program July 6 at the company's factory. J. R. Phillips, of the Sheldon Axle and Spring Company, was the lecturer.

"I believe that you are right," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, when his attention was called to the fact that, with conscription finally out of the way, there would be released millions upon millions of prospective buyers between the ages of 21 and 31 years. Mr. Reeves said that undoubtedly the conscriptive class would buy nothing until certain that they would not be drawn and that their parents would hold back until the conscription was over. He did not believe, however, that there would be let loose a great flood of second-hand cars by men drawn for soldiers, feeling that their folks would continue the use of the cars.

George W. Houk, the wire wheel manufacturer of Buffalo, who has a ranch near Fallrock, California, on the island route between Los Angeles and San Diego, is again a Californian, having reached the tank for a long stay some time ago. Mr. Houk has been appointed president of the Chamber of Commerce for northern San Diego County. Mr. Houk has been in the hands of his doctor for some time due to bad health. "Pinto" Jenkins, formerly with the Master Carburetor Company, in Detroit, is ranch manager for Mr. Houk.

Edwin B. Jackson, vice-president of the Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, recently addressed a dinner gathering of Willys-Overland dealers on the coast, held in San Francisco. Mr. Jackson expressed the certainty of an unprecedented reign of prosperity in America, and drew a striking example of the conditions now prevailing in this country and those which prevailed in England in the summer of 1914. He also said that today the Willys-Overland Company is selling twice as many automobiles in Canada as it sold at the outbreak of the war.

Chicago shriners have just held the first motor contest fraternal organizations, staged for the purpose of enabling members to become better acquainted. The run, made from Chicago to Cedar Lake, South Bend and return, was so successful that it promises to become an annual event. Women were permitted on the run, and women contestants were allowed to try for honors.

Motor car license fees amounting to $1,474,947.46 have been collected in Illinois so far this year from 253,274 persons to whom licenses were issued, according to Secretary of State Emerson's report. In 1916 the number of those licensed was 209,757.

Few of the automobile makers are alarmed by prospects of having to return large proportions of their profits under the provision in the war tax revenue bill which taxes excess profits in excess of 260 per cent. on a scale ranging as high as 50 per cent. Many of them are worried with regard to the possible effects of increasing government oversight of corporation affairs.

Alfred P. Sloan, jr., has been made president of the Perlman Rim Corporation, of Jackson, Mich., and New York. The entire conduct of the Perlman Rim Corporation thus enters into the hands of the United Motors Corporation. Clarence M. Day has been named by Mr. Sloan as his personal representative in the conduct of the Perlman Corporation affairs.

P. T. (Pete) Barbour, former well-known newspaper representative in Chicago and New York, has joined Otis Finney & Company, Philadelphia, and has opened offices at 115 Broad street, New York. Mr. Barbour will represent the Finney system of automobile banking, which finances the purchaser of a car, in place of having the dealer do so.

During the month of June retail sales of the Willys-Overland Company amounted to approximately $11,150,000, which is announced as the largest single month's business in the company's history. These figures are for the United States alone, and do not include Canadian nor export sales, which are also heavier than ever.

The 1917 edition of the "Associated Tours Guide," published by the Automobile Club of America, is now ready for distribution to motorists. A new feature, certain to prove valuable, is the group of city maps, over 50 in number, which aim to make plain the way of the automobile tourist thru the more congested cities.

Inability to secure Ford cars sufficient to meet the demand of the former truck people has resulted in a discovery by one of the manufacturers that the attachment will fit a Metz car made at Waltham, Mass., and it is now proposed to contract for the entire output of the Metz factory, about 50 cars per day. John L. Budd, the New England distributor of the Ford attachment in question, discovered that a Metz car could be substituted for a Ford in the use of the attachment.

According to W. Owen Thomas, consulting automotive engineer of Thomas & Thomas, Detroit, standardization of trucks for war purposes can only be effective if the government assumes the responsibility for the design used, the distribution of materials of proper quality, and the manufacture of forgings, as well as similar parts needing dies and special tools. Mr. Thomas says that much time would be saved by starting out at once to standardize along this plan.

United Auto Sales Handle Maxwell

The United Auto Sales Company have been appointed Maxwell distributors for this district, with showrooms and service station at 740-742 Yonge street. Mr. W. G. Jones has been selected as sales manager, Mr. R. Birkell as general manager and Mr. Allan Birkell as service manager of the company. Messrs. Birkell are making their debut in the automobile business. They have heretofore been engaged in general contracting. Mr. Jones, however, is a seasoned automobile man, having sold Maxwells for the past two or three years.

Sunday World Garage Directory

WOOD STREET GARAGE
Expert in General Automobile Repairs
Special Carburetor Adjustments
YONGE and WOOD STS., N.E. Cor. Phone N. 1789

Auto Tire Steam Vulcanizing Co.
384 SPADINA AVENUE
VULCANIZING on All Makes of Tires. COLLEGE 5118
GASOLINE, OILS, FREE AIR. Tires and Accessories in Stock.

AUTO TIRE EXCHANGE, Inc.
Formerly Double Tread Tire Exchange.
IF YOU WANT ANY KIND, MAKE, SIZE, STYLE OR FORM IN
TIRES AND TUBES
WE BUY THEM OR SELL THEM—SEE US FIRST
OUR FREE TIRE SERVICE NO CHARGE NO TIPS
LARGEST TIRE EXCHANGE IN THE WORLD
601 YONGE ST. BRANCHES EVERYWHERE OPEN EVENINGS PHONE N. 25 4

THE VULCANIZING HOUSE
We Collect and Deliver Tire Repairs—A Phone Message Will Bring a Truck to Your Door.
GOODRICH CORD Tires repaired and retreaded by a man who has passed the Standard of Efficiency in the Goodrich Factory, Akron.
Phone North 650
Imperial Rubber & Vulcanizing Co., 569 Yonge St

AUTOS AND TAXIS
MAIN 123
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE—CADILLAC CARS ONLY—OUR MOTTO "SERVICE." STEPHENS' AUTO LIVERY.
19 AGNES STREET

TIRES, TUBES & CUSTOMERS
Given Proper Treatment at Our Hospital
IDEAL VULCANIZING & TIRE CO.
809 VICTORIA ST. M. 4956

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
146-150 BAY STREET
Distributors for HUDSON-SUPERSIX—PEERLESS "EIGHT" Automobiles—Peerless and Auto Car Trucks.

BREAKEY'S USED CAR MARKET
BARGAINS IN RELIABLE USED CARS.
Now Located in
CENTURY GARAGE, 44-46 CARLTON. PHONE NORTH 1120.

AUTO TIRES 36 x 4½, Non-Skid, $20.00
ALL SIZES AT CUT-RATE PRICES
RIVERDALE GARAGE AND RUBBER CO.
GERRARD AND HAMILTON STREETS 277 COLLEGE STREET

Tourists and Visitors When in Toronto
THE HOME FOR YOUR CAR IS AT . . . . . FALLON'S GARAGE & LIVERY
IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION . . . 248-252 VICTORIA ST.,
West Side, Just South of Wilton Avenue. Open Day and Night
FREE AIR—CARS WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED. PHONE MAIN 3011

CARBURETOR SERVICE STATION
AT YOUR DISPOSAL
RAYFIELD CARBURETORS A SPECIALTY
E. A. HALL, The Specialist, in Personal Charge
HALL CARBURETOR CO., 11 AGNES ST. Main 880

R. C. TODD & CO.

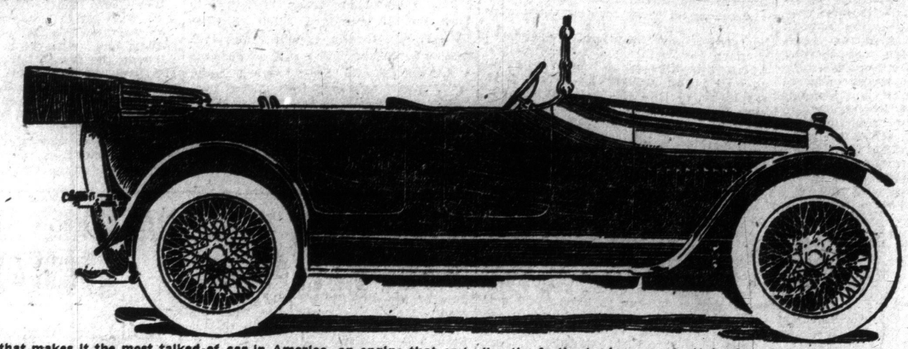
Announce the Removal of Their Showrooms From 740-742 Yonge Street, and

THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW SHOWROOMS
At Yonge St. (South-East Corner) Alexander St.

OUR SHOWROOMS have been equipped to display the true beauty of the Pathfinder, Westcott and Allen cars.

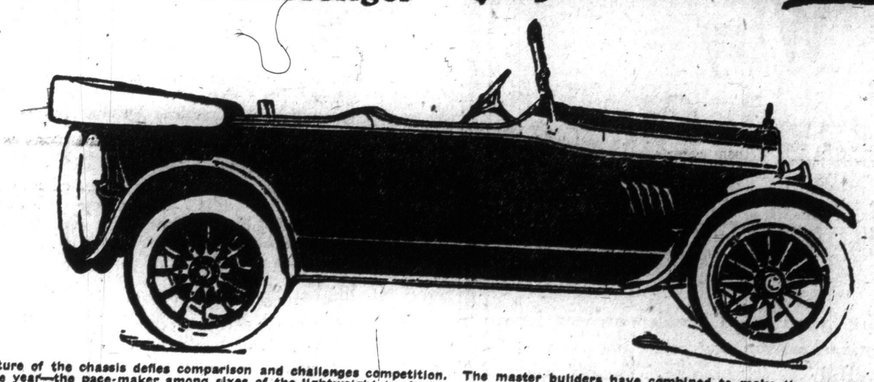
Not only in appearance do these cars excel, but in the daily performance and continuous long service they predominate their respective classes.

Pathfinder
the "GREAT"
King of Twelves



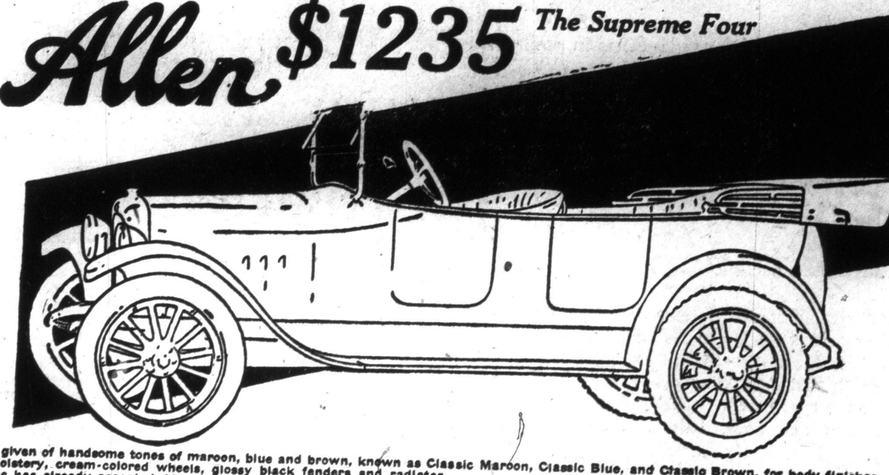
A body that makes it the most talked-of car in America, an engine that embodies the farthest advance yet attained, and a chassis that is a triumph of engineering make this new Pathfinder the supreme car of the continent.
The Pathfinder is the car of physical and mental comfort.
In its lines are visualized power, fleetness and safety.
Its massive hood, its wire wheels, its high body and seat back satisfy the eye.
The new Pathfinder is the car of prestige. Wherever it goes it will be instantly recognized and endorsed. It stands out triumphant and supreme.
In performance it has demonstrated its superiority by crossing the continent on high gear and crowning that unparalleled feat by doing better than sixty miles per hour on Sheepshead Bay speedway, without an adjustment—all under A.A.A. supervision. Compared with this feat all other records pale to mediocrity. Where is there another car that will climb 25 per cent. gradients, plow through sand hub-deep, in short, cross the continent with all gears but high removed, and then, without adjustment or change of gear ratio, do better than a mile-a-minute? There is no other.
The Pathfinder Co. was the only company that advertised that it would make a test—in advance. Why?
Pathfinder performance was, and is, positive, not problematical.
The Pathfinder transcontinental run was the only one made under the supervision and seal of the contest board of the American Automobile Association.
That is your guarantee of its absolute bona-fides.
Pathfinder supremacy is proven.

THE SUPERIOR SIX
$2400 - - - 5 Passenger
$2400 - - - 7 Passenger
Westcott



Every feature of the chassis defies comparison and challenges competition. The master builders have combined to make the new Westcott the supreme triumph of the year—the pace-maker among sixes of the lightweight tendency.
The lines are superb. The upholstery luxurious beyond your fondest dreams. There is room to spare in both compartments. The aisle is unusually wide. The controls are within easy reach. Steering wheel and foot pedals are adjustable to length of driver's legs and arms. The instrument board, of solid mahogany with instruments set flush, is a marvel of beauty. Flush tonneau lamps, disappearing auxiliary seats, robe rails and foot rails, deep, restful floor coverings, Jiffy curtains—every detail that could add to the comfort and delight of the motorist is here. Nothing has been forgotten, nothing skimped.

Allen $1235 The Supreme Four



Choice is given of handsome tones of maroon, blue and brown, known as Classic Maroon, Classic Blue, and Classic Brown, for body finishes, with harmonizing colors in upholstery, cream-colored wheels, glossy black fenders and radiator.
The public has already accepted Allen Classic finishes—unusual and very attractive color and upholstery.
Allen Classic Cars at $1235 will remain the best buy under $1500, because their goodness is more than looks.
The Allen is light—2300 pounds—consequently easy on tires and economical in gasoline. The Allen motor—37 H.P.—has an abundance of flexible energy and that staying power that glides serenely past the twenty, fifty and hundred thousand mile stones.
But you must see and experience its excellencies, its riding comfort, its roominess, its many refinements. You will then begin to understand why the sales of this car have mounted so fast, why within a few years it has become a significant factor in its field.
37 H. P., 3¾" x 5" 4-cylinder motor, two-unit Westinghouse starter and lights, 112" wheelbase, 56" springs, 2300 lbs.

SAWYER-MASSEY 6-CYLINDER TRUCKS

R. C. TODD & CO., Distributors

NEW SHOWROOMS
Yonge St., Corner Alexander St.
Phone North 6061

Also Distributors of Stromberg Carburetors

SERVICE STATION
Rear of 254-6-8 Sherbourne St.
Phone Main 3128

CARBIDE
All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.
CANADA CARBIDE CO., LIMITED
T. D. WARDLAW, Agent,
23 Scott Street, Toronto—Tel. M. 897

Cause of Excessive Exhaust Smoke and Its Cure Described

Wasteful Use of Either Gasoline or Oil Is Responsible for Dirty, Smoky Exhaust—Either Is an Extravagance and Nuisance That May Be Readily Diagnosed, and Should Be Immediately Stopped.

"Smoke from the automobile comes from two sources, burning too much gasoline and using too much lubricating oil; usually the latter," says H. C. Brokaw. "Excessive use of gasoline comes from faulty carburetor adjustment, or poor design of carburetor or intake manifold, or keeping the engine cylinder at too low a temperature, because of the water being too cold in the cooling system.

"In the latter case the carburetor may vaporize the gasoline properly, but it condenses in the cylinder and does not burn well, and the part which is not consumed passes off as black smoke, which issues from the exhaust pipe.

"We must have a certain amount of oxygen to consume the gasoline entirely. The size of the cylinder limits the amount of air (from which the oxygen is taken) which may be taken in, and if the carburetor is adjusted to feed too much gasoline there may not be enough oxygen present to consume it all. Practically speaking, what is not consumed forms carbon or smoke.

"The obvious remedy is to supply heat to the ingoing air at the mixing chamber of the carburetor, so that vaporizing will be complete, or adjust the carburetor so that no more gasoline will be fed to the engine than is required for running. This latter, of course, is the economical thing to do.

"A light blue smoke coming from the exhaust pipe indicates too much lubricating oil. This may be due to feeding too much oil or running the engine a great deal with the throttle nearly closed. In order to draw a charge of gas into the cylinder the piston travels partly out of the cylinder and forms a vacuum. With the throttle wide open a high vacuum is not obtained because a large amount of gasoline and air is allowed to come in and fill the cylinder. The engine is throttled down by closing the throttle so that the air cannot get in in such a large quantity, consequently there is a decided vacuum in the cylinder on each intake stroke of the piston. This vaccum has a tendency to draw oil up past the piston into the combustion chamber, where it burns and forms smoke. That is why, when the machine is left at the curb with the engine running for any length of time, it will often be found to start away with clouds of smoke issuing from the exhaust.

Heat Mixing Chamber.

"In the same way, when the engine is running slowly, air passes thru the carburetor so slowly that the gasoline is not broken up into very fine parts, consequently it does not fully vaporize and is very easily condensed. It forms liquid gasoline in the intake pipe or cylinder. This is called 'loading up' and is responsible for black smoke when the machine is started.

"One way of overcoming this is to supply a larger amount of heat than usual to the mixing chamber. Most carburetors are not designed to take care of this condition, and the only remedy would be to stop the engine, instead of allowing it to run while standing at the curb.

"To overcome smoke from the oil which is drawn up past the piston it is customary to have a groove turned in the piston under the lower piston ring, with five or six holes drilled in the groove thru the piston. The piston ring then scrapes the oil from the cylinder wall into the groove and back into the crank case thru the piston walls. This prevents it from working up into the combustion chamber. Many manufacturers do this on the very new models, and repair men do it regularly on old models and new models which do not have it.

"Sometimes the oil level will be found too high. This may be corrected often by lowering the oil troughs or by filing off the dip on the bottom of the connecting rod so that it barely touches the oil or touches it with a narrowed surface.

How To Recognize Steam.

"In addition to the smoke resulting from too much gasoline or oil there is a large amount of carbon deposited in the cylinder which takes up space in the combustion chamber and raises the compression so high that preignition occurs and the engine knocks. The car must then be taken to a repair shop to have the carbon burned or scraped out. This is expensive work, and, besides, the car is laid up and one loses its use while the scraping is being done. The owner will see that he has been spending a lot of money to supply gasoline and oil that he didn't need to use, just to make smoke and carbon and expense, and that he is out all around.

"Smoke should not be confused with steam which issues from the exhaust pipe in cold weather. One of the products of combustion in the gas engine is water, a natural result of the breaking up of a hydrocarbon. This usually passes off at a high temperature as an invisible vapor. In cold weather it condenses immediately it strikes the air, and is visible in the form of what we call steam. Therefore, do not let the policeman take you in for having a smoking engine when it is only steam issuing from the exhaust pipe. If he doesn't know which it is you probably can convince him by the color. If it is white it is steam, if it is black it is gasoline smoke, and if it is light blue it is the smoke from the lubricating oil. Therefore, watch your exhaust, for there are many eyes watching you just now in parks and city streets."

STROMBERG - CARLSON
INTER-COMM-PHONES
None Better—
None So Good.
Get our proposition before you buy.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS, Ltd.
2 Robins Bldg.
Victoria & Richmond Sts. Main 4630

R. C. Todd & Co. In Bigger Premises

R. C. Todd and Company well known distributors of Pathfinder, Allen and Westcott cars and Stromberg carburetors, have moved to more commodious and more central premises, on the southeast corner of Yonge and Alexander streets—formerly occupied by the Grosvenor Hotel.

N. Y. ANTI-GLARE LAW IN EFFECT AUG. 1

Is Fundamentally the Same as That on Ontario's Statute Books.

Albany, July 28.—Following close on the Cromwell-Kelly bill requiring the licensing of all owners who drive in New York City from now on comes the Hewitt anti-glare headlight bill, effective August 1, intended as a measure to eliminate the dazzling glare so far as possible, and state-wide in its scope. The law provides that at 75 feet ahead of an automobile the beam of light shall not be more than 42 inches above the roadbed on and after August 1, yet that the front lamps shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal clearly a person or object 250 feet ahead. Lights coming within the requirements of the new law must be of a type that shall diffuse light so that objects ten feet to either side of the car are clearly distinguishable. The exact wording of the new law follows:

"The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the motor vehicle is proceeding, and shall give sufficient light to reveal any person, vehicle or substantial object on the road straight ahead of such motor vehicle for a distance of at least 250 feet. The front lights shall be so arranged that no portion of the beam of the reflected light projected to the left of the axis of the vehicle when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above forty-two inches on the level surface on which the vehicle stands. They shall also give sufficient side illumination to reveal any person, vehicle or substantial object ten feet to both sides of said vehicle at a point ten feet ahead of the lamps. The term 'beam of light' as used in the above provision shall be construed as meaning the approximately parallel focalized rays gathered and projected by a reflector, lens or other device. If in addition to headlights any motor vehicle is equipped with any auxiliary light, projecting device or devices, other than a rear lamp, such auxiliary lights shall be subject to all the restrictions on this section regarding direction of the beam."

The law does not confer upon any person or department the authority to approve of any anti-glare devices; in fact, it makes no mention of such, apparently leaving it optional with the driver to select any headlight he wishes so long as the beam meets with the distance requirements. In New Jersey the headlight laws are more explicit. A list of about thirty approved anti-glare devices is furnished. In New Jersey the beam of light is permitted to rise to fifty-four inches above the roadbed. New Jersey does not allow amber lights on the ground that it is an easy matter to confuse them with lights placed by municipalities at excavations, street intersections or railroads.

There are no records available giving the number of accidents which are the direct result of glaring headlights, yet it is commonly known that the number is large, altho frequently attended by nothing more serious than a partial demolishment of the participating cars, in which the owner of one is very frequently the innocent party. One of the division engineers in the State highway department investigated all the accidents last year which occurred in his district. Eight out of fifty were directly due to glaring headlights.

The present law will probably be supplemented next year by a broader one, which will be modelled possibly after New Jersey's. In all probability the present Cromwell-Kelly bill will be broadened out, for there is a strong sentiment that owners as well as chauffeurs should be forced to take a State examination which will reveal their fitness to handle a car.

New York city motorists are now being licensed by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo at the rate of about ten thousand a day. Some delay occurred in getting the entire supply of blank applications. These have all been sent out and are now being received back from the owners by thousands each day. It is expected that the business of licensing the owners will be completed this week.

"Pleasure Car" Misnomer To Be Corrected

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, believes that the word "pleasure car" should be taken from the vocabulary, and that all automobiles utilized for carrying passengers should be termed passenger cars. Mr. Reeves points to statistics showing that the automobile is a necessity, and that by far the largest number are used for business purposes.

Hudson Super-Six Proves Endurance

A Test That Never Fails to Reveal Every Weakness and Prove Every Strength of a Motor Car

Stock Hudson Super-Six cars are deliberately sent through tests more trying, more destructive, than any the average driver could imagine.

For one hour, a fully equipped phaeton with top and windshield up and carrying five passengers, was sent at top speed. It averaged 70.74 miles an hour and established the best time for such a performance with a stock car. The test was officially observed by the American Automobile Association.

It is just one of the many similar tests to prove endurance.

It was not a preconceived campaign of tests that we set out to make. Each test was thought sufficient in itself. But just as the giant is surprised as he realizes the ease with which he accomplishes each feat that he had felt would try his strength, so the Super-Six has so easily met every test that more trying and abusive trials have been devised.

We were sure that in the 24-hour test a stock chassis would break all previous records. But no one thought it would go 347 miles farther than any other car had ever gone in 24 hours. The Super-Six covered 1819 miles. It broke all records for a traveling machine.

So, too, when a seven-passenger Super-Six set out from San Francisco for New York it was with confidence that it would lower the time of all other transcontinental runs. It did so by 14 hours and 59 minutes. Then because the run had been made so easily and without special planning, the car was turned around and raced back to San Francisco. In the return trip it also did better than any other automobile had ever done in crossing the continent in either direction. Hudson's round trip required 10 days and 21 hours.

Because of the ease with which the Super-Six has met every trial, it has always suggested something harder to do.

Endurance First

There is hardly any quality of a car that is so important to the buyer as that of endurance. Safety, comfort, reliability, low maintenance cost are all dependent upon endurance.

Every quality of motor car satisfaction is dependent upon power acceleration, speed and endurance. And every Hudson test proves that in these respects there is no car that equals it.

Convincing as the official records are, there is still further proof that no other car has to offer equal advantages. These proofs are furnished by 37,000 Hudson Super-Six owners. They have added their experiences to the official tests.

Others Have Increased Their Prices—Not Hudson

Other makers are now announcing price increases which brings the former $1,200 and $1,300 cars into the Hudson class. Until present material supplies are exhausted Hudson prices remain unchanged. So you can get for a limited time a Super-Six at a price not influenced by present high material costs. When the present allotment is exhausted then Hudson too, must go up in price.

For months Hudson has been the largest selling fine car. Its popularity and the growing scarcity and increasing cost of materials hasten the day when you must pay more than you can buy a Super-Six for today.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Phaeton, 7-passenger.....$2275
Speedster, 4-passenger.....$2400
Cabriolet, 3-passenger.....$2725
Touring Sedan.....$3025
Town Car.....$4025
(All prices f.o.b. Toronto)
Town Car Landaulet.....$4175
Limousine.....$4025
Limousine Landaulet.....$4175

HUDSON SUPER SIX

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited
146-150 Bay St., Toronto. - - - Tel. Adelaide 2715

WHAT'S VOGUE FOR FAIR MOTORISTS

The Latest Fads and Fancies in Hats, Wraps and Accessories.

Silver watches with luminous faces set in "Kitchener" leather straps are new and very convenient for the tourist. The straps are in all of the popular leathers. There is also a luminous faced, flat clock in a leather case that may be hung over the rail.

There is a wardrobe suit case which has four hangers and convenient compartment trays. Then there is a new suit case made of "aero" canvas. This is very light, conveniently arranged and comes in two sizes. Unfitted over-night bags in the carpet bag model come in all leathers.

One new over-night bag is of rain-proofed khaki with patent leather trim. It is unfitted, canvas lined and altogether a very military looking affair. The suede pouch wrist bags with the crocheted silk bottoms finished with a long silk tassel seem to be very popular. Many women are knitting them for themselves, tho they are offering in wide selection in all of the better shops. Heavy silk bags with leather trimmings are among the novelties shown for mid-summer use.

Sport stockings grow more and more remarkable as the season advances, and as they appear in public they might as well appear in print. The very latest are the "Red Cross." They are white, with a large red cross on the instep. The "Yankee Doodles" have a colored shield on the instep. There are stripes in allied colors and various familiar war emblems. Then there are the "bird" stockings, with birds of different hues flying across a white ground.

Novelty wool in wide gray and blue stripes is the material used in a very full cape coat. The collar and cuffs are formed of the plain blue stripes. The vest is pleated to show only blue. The buttons are covered with the blue, while three stripes of blue trim the bottom. A coat of the same model in old blue Jersey cloth is lined with carnation pink satin, which makes a very pretty combination. Still another coat in this model is in Havana brown satin lined with corn colored satin. Brown satin buttons are the only trimming.

Among the real novelties is the tan linen cape coat, with a trench coat belt and buckle and linen buttons. The cape is very full and the arm slits button way up to the shoulder. The collar is convertible.

3,500,000 Motor Cars in U.S.

In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motorcycles registered was 250,820. The several states collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of $25,865,369.75. Of this amount 92 per cent. or $23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 states, according to figures compiled by the office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Circular 73, "Automobile Registrations, Licenses and Revenues in the United States, 1916."

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the annual percentage increase of motor-car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase has averaged 40 per cent. in the number of cars and 50 per cent. in revenues.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor-car registration and gross revenue has been remarkable. In 1906 the total state registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several states collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about $190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the $25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly 9 per cent. of the total rural road and bridge revenues of the states.

Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor car revenues directly in the hands of the state highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent., or $16,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control of supervision of state highway departments. Only 13 states did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

WHY MARMON IS AN EASY RIDING CAR

Sidesway Eliminated by Compound Cantilever Cross Suspension Sprigs.

Marmon 34 design, which is interesting because of several advancements over conventional practice, eliminates "side-sway" by the use of compound cantilever cross suspension rear springs at the extreme rear end of the frame. The left end of the upper spring is shackled to the frame, and the right end is attached rigidly with the usual eye bolt. The lower spring is attached to the rear wheel brake drum covers in the same manner, the left end being shackled and the right end rigid. As the two fixed ends are on the same side of the car, there is almost a perfect vertical motion of the body.

A cam, double wedge shaped, is placed in the centre between the springs and the soft, flexible springs for normal conditions are stiffened by it when deep ruts are encountered. This method of rear spring suspension results in reduction of weight and in less violent spring action over rough roads. This is a factor in the ease of handling so characteristic of the Marmon 34.

Children's knitted sweater coats, in quaint little raglan models, are very popular for the five-year-olds. They are knitted in army tan, army blue, army gray and red. They are without belts, and button down the front. It is cheaper to make these garments at home than to buy them ready made, if one is handy with the knitting needles. Pongee coats in the same model are also worn, but are not so warm as those of woven worsted, tho they do wash more easily.

MANY ENLIST FOR FORM-A-TRUCK UNIT

A Score a Day Join Smith Form-a-Truck Ambulance Units.

Thru unique recruiting methods and ability to attract attention of the public to the needs of the United States ambulance corps, the auxiliary recruiting station which is located in the Smith Form-a-Truck Building, Chicago, is enlisting more than a score of young men daily, a contingent of 140 having been sent to the Allentown, Pa., headquarters during the week ended June 30.

Working in co-operation with the main recruiting office, the men in the Smith Building have applied advertising principles to the recruiting business with excellent result. On Chicago's famous boulevard, Michigan avenue, there was recently staged a demonstration of "first aid" work which netted a dozen recruits.

One of the officers from the main recruiting station was the star in the scenario, being overcome by the heat as he was crossing the famous thoroughfare. Two of his companions quickly rushed to his aid, while the army ambulance, which "happened" to be only a block down the avenue, came speeding to the spot.

While a motion picture photographer focused on the scene, the victim was placed on a litter and loaded into the ambulance.

All traffic was stopped during operations and an immense crowd gathered to watch the performance. After its completion, a dozen youths stepped out of the throng and made application for enlistment.

These men are forming Smith Form-a-Truck ambulance units—36 to each unit—and are preparing to leave immediately for the French front.

AUTOMOBILE IS A BASIC NECESSITY

So Declares H. H. Hills in Recounting Some of the Good it Renders.

The automobile gives health and wholesome recreation to millions of people; extends the business and professional ranges of men, widens and deepens social relations, plays a big part as a new element in the modern transportation system for the moving of crops and manufactured products; furnishes life to the movement for good roads, employs nearly a hundred thousand workers in Canada directly and multi-millions in capital, cuts down distances, lengthens Time itself.

"Any agency that performs such desirable and valuable functions certainly is not a luxury," declares H. H. Hills, assistant general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company. "It is an essential in modern economical and social life. Considered as a means of communication, as an instrument of commerce, or as a factor in social conditions, it is more useful than any other single mechanism you can name and stands out as the leading invention of the age.

"It is impossible to place a money value on the extent and number of the automobile's services to mankind. The range of the physician's capacity, to speak of a single example, has been trebled and quadrupled by the addition of the motor car to his equipment. The sphere of the man of affairs, in business, in statecraft, in the industrial sciences, has been enlarged so that, thanks to this swift, personal means of transportation, his energies are spread over many times what he could attend to less than a quarter century ago. The result in the case of the physician is life saving; in the case of the business man, money making, asset building. How much richer Canada—more, humanity is in both because of the automobile, no one dare estimate.

"Spiritually, Canada, considered as one big community, has profited very much. The automobile takes us out in the open, gives us a chance at fresh air, the fields and flowers, the scenery of mountain country, lakeland and prairie. While it refreshes us physically, it opens new vistas to minds otherwise cramped in the narrow channels of routine life. The very law of the road which has been developed in the use of the automobile, has taught us all how to be social-minded, much more thoroly than the most learned socialogists ever could have taught us from their books.

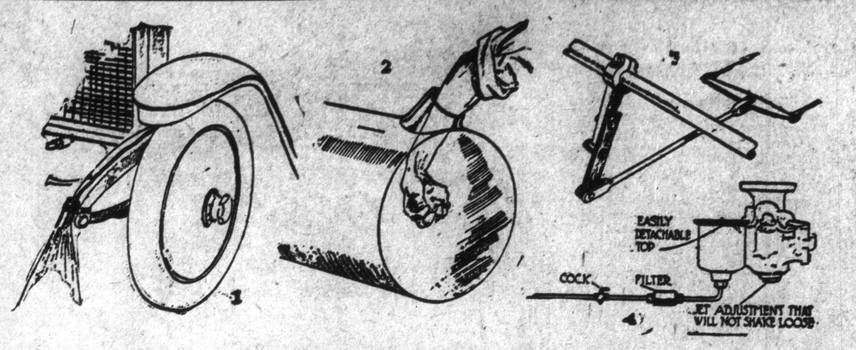
"The automobile has brought us good roads, efficiency in industry, better wages and better factory conditions and a higher general standard of both labor and pleasure than the world knew in all the centuries before its invention. It is our greatest modern convenience. It is directly responsible for a big share of Canada's happiness, prosperity, broad-mindedness and general alertness."

The automobile has increased the value of the Dominion as improved real estate by splendid plants and sales and service establishments the country over.

"Moreover, with each succeeding improvement of the automobile engine, we are achieving more economical operation, making better use of fuel and building cars that last longer," said Mr. Hills. "Owners, realizing more acutely the value of their automobiles, are giving them better treatment. Thus every phase of automobile making and using is refuting the mistaken notion that the motor car is a luxury.

"The man who uses an automobile every day probably spends very little time reflecting on these things. Yet I am sure he will appreciate the full usefulness—and the basic necessity—of the motor car in modern life the moment he asks himself this question: 'What would I do without my car?'"

IMPROVEMENT IN CARS AT THE FRONT



Some defects in the construction of automobiles as viewed from the standpoint of service at the front are reported by W. F. Bradley, correspondent of The Automobile, who has been on various battle lines in Europe. The illustration above shows some of the improvements that have been devised by the military operators to facilitate their work. The figures are:—(1) Special lamp made from shaving soap tube and mounted on spring horns to throw a light in front of wheels for work close to the firing line. (2) Large filler openings are needed for gasoline tanks in war work so that the interior is easily cleaned. (3) Brake adjustments frequently proved inadequate on the Italian front, and this means was used to increase the leverage. (4) Points in carburetor layout essential to satisfactory operation in war conditions.

MANY REFINEMENTS IN COLE TOUR COUPE

Not a Few of Which Are Exclusive in New Cole Eight Closed Models.

Among the several refinements and improvements which have attracted wide attention to the construction of the latest Cole Eight models is the collapsible seat which has been designed as optional equipment for the Cole-Springfield tourcoupe. It greatly facilitates entering the rear compartment of the car and at the same time it does not have the ungainly appearance of the average fold-away or turnover seat.

Only two operations are necessary to fold the seat compactly back against the right side of the body. First, the bottom of the chair folds up against the back of the seat, then the whole seat turns on a swivel, parallel to the right side of the car.

With this arrangement, a wide aisleway for passageway to the rear seat is formed. The collapsible right front seat also is just as easily placed back in position as it is folded up, only a few seconds being required for either operation.

"It is the little refinements of this nature which build up a car's popularity," says an official of the Republic Motor Car Co., 518 Yonge street, Cole Eight distributors. "Hardly a day passes without someone coming in and asking us to show them some feature of the Cole Eight which the average car at our price does not possess.

"It is not the policy of the company to adopt freakish novelties. The Cole idea is to simply install those refinements which when once used are considered indispensable. We do not pretend to claim that all of theimprovements added to the Cole product are exclusive with the Cole car. Nevertheless, many of them are exclusive, from the standpoint of medium-priced cars, and we do not claim that it would be most difficult to find a car, if there is one, which is more modern in all of its equipment than ours."

Chalmers Makes Splendid Climb on High

A Chalmers stock touring car, in charge of W. J. Buckwalter, amateur driver was sent up to the hills in Cleveland nine in number, by way of testing acceleration on high gear. According to Mr. Buckwalter's report the most spectacular performance was on Gates Mill hill. This 1-4 mile stretch has a 12 to 15 per cent. grade, which the car is declared to have negotiated at an average speed of 33 miles per hour.

DEALERS CONVENE TO ORGANIZE ASS.

Dealers of States Meet to Form N.A.D.A. — Addressed by Rieman.

Conceding to the automobile dealers of America the same right to organize as had the automobile manufacturers since the conception of the motor car manufacturing industry, Charles S. Rieman, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation of Chicago, told the delegates of dealers' associations of the country, gathered at Chicago to form the National Automobile Dealers' Association, that he took a broader view of their activities than was taken by some of the older manufacturers.

Mr. Rieman, who has rightfully been given the title of the "miracle man of the automobile industry," informed the dealers that he actually believed that the combination of the dealers of America would aid the industry. He addressed the gathering, and his remarks, coming from a manufacturer, excited the utmost interest and unlimited comment. After informing the dealers of his belief that the results of their movement would be to increase the efficiency of the automobile dealer and create better business and larger profits for the dealer, Mr. Rieman said: "I likewise believe that prosperity for the dealer means prosperity for the manufacturer, and that therefore every manufacturer will eventually recognize the fact that this association should be commended and encouraged and helped by the manufacturer."

Later in his remarks, Mr. Rieman called attention to the fact that one of the larger automobile makers of Detroit, an extremely conservative and successful man, had said that he believed the meeting would bring forth new ideas of ways in which to bring about new concessions and secure new benefits in their contracts, but Mr. Rieman himself could see no reason why dealers should not organize for mutual benefit. He saw no reason why the dealers, thru organization, would ever come to the manufacturer with unreasonable demands.

"I sincerely believe," concluded Mr. Rieman, "that any movement such as has been started and which will help the dealer and be profitable to him, will also eventually and without fail help and profit the manufacturer. I believe the interests of the dealer and of the manufacturer are identical, and that if the dealers will go to the manufacturer in a give-and-take spirit the manufacturer will meet dealers half way every time."

A sumptuous banquet was tendered to over 50 of the dealers by Mr. Rieman to impress them with the fact that the Elgin Motor Car Corporation has placed Chicago on the motor map as a manufacturing centre for a quality car of medium price. The affair was informal, and included much entertainment. Mr. Rieman, unofficially manufacturer's ambassador, delivered the leading talk of the evening.

Chevrolet Motor Company officials in New York are to the effect that with a product of 540 cars daily of the "four-Ninety" pattern and of 60 daily for the larger cars, the company has been running behind orders for months, and will increase the output in August by 60 of the Four-Ninety and 40 of the larger car, making the totals 600 and 100. At the end of May, in accordance with its policy, the Chevrolet Company canceled orders for 8500 cars. About the same number of orders were cancelled at the close of May with little indications of a change for July.

SAXON "SIX"

Present Prices Prevail for Limited Time Only

Saxon "Six" is one of the few cars that has *not* announced *increased prices* during the past few weeks.

Saxon "Six" has always contained more *"known quality"*—more *value*--at its selling price than any other car on the market.

But, owing to the recent *price increases* announced by practically all other makes of cars, Saxon "Six" to-day stands without competition—absolutely.

This condition is, of course, brought about by the foresight of the Purchasing Department of the Saxon Motor Car Corporation. Unprecedented orders were placed by our Purchasing Department for materials at the then prevailing prices in order to defer—as long as possible—the necessity of increasing the price of Saxon "Six."

With the result that never before in the history of the Saxon Motor Car Corporation has the demand for Saxon "Six" been so great. Consequently the stock warehouses at the Saxon factory are quickly being emptied and soon—very soon, we shall be reluctantly compelled to do as other manufacturers have done, and announce *"increased prices."*

Saxon "Six" has always led the field of lightweight "Sixes" in point of *strength, economy, service* and *performance.* Saxon "Six" is built of only *"known quality"* throughout. The Saxon *Motor* (Continental), Saxon *Axles* and *Bearings* (Timken), Saxon *Radiator* (Fedders), Saxon *Carburetor* (Stromberg), are known universally as the finest in their respective classes that human ingenuity can produce.

And Saxon "Six" has demonstrated time and again that it can out-perform other cars in its class.

The purpose of this announcement, however, is to inform you that Saxon "Six" can be purchased at its *present price for only a very limited time,* and further, that there will be no change in construction of Saxon cars between now and next year.

We urge you to arrange for your demonstration at your very earliest convenience—your order, if *placed immediately,* will mean a very considerable *saving* to you.

Open Evenings. **Telephone North 5594.**

Descriptive booklet, "Saxon Days," mailed free on request.

SAXON Motor Car Service

Present Prices

Saxon "Six" Touring	$1,260
Saxon "Six" Chummy Roadster	1,260
Saxon "Six" Sedan	1,760

f.o.b. Windsor.

Saxon Sales Company, Limited
557 Yonge (Corner Wellesley) St., Toronto

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Protecting Paige Buyers

It is, and always has been, Paige policy to protect and conserve the interests of Paige buyers.

Contracts for large quantities of materials, entered into months ago, have enabled the Paige Detroit Motor Car Company to scale its present list prices so that in no instance has the increase exceeded $200. But when the present supply of materials is exhausted, there must inevitably be a readjustment of prices.

Paige prices are never fixed arbitrarily. The buyer is always permitted to share in the benefits resulting from foresight and good business judgment.

But price has never been the determining factor in the buyer's selection of a Paige car. He will continue to select the Paige independent of price figures.

The Paige wins the preference always because of mechanical excellence, beauty and supreme quality.

Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2275	f.o.b. Toronto
Fairfield "Six-46" seven-passenger	$1980	f.o.b. Toronto
Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger	$1725	f.o.b. Toronto
Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger	$2450	f.o.b. Toronto
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger	$1725	f.o.b. Toronto
Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3275	f.o.b. Toronto
Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875	f.o.b. Toronto
Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875	f.o.b. Toronto

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

The Automobile and Supply Co.
Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. Phone Adel. 746

MORE CAR VALUE THAN EVER BEFORE

Paige President Points Out High Car Purchasing Power of Dollar.

"A dollar has considerably greater purchasing power today, so far as the automobile industry is concerned, than it had six or seven years ago," says Harry M. Jewett, president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. "This seems like a contradiction of well-known facts. It is commonly supposed that, as the cost of labor and of most commodities is high, purchasing power is low.

"But when it comes to motor cars, this is not so, and I make this statement in spite of some recent raises in the price of cars. As a matter of fact, these advances have been remarkably small, thanks to the progress made by motor car makers in scientific management and manufacturing methods.

"A glance backward will serve to show how much more the buyer of cars today gets for his money than he could purchase a short time ago. When he bought a car, say seven years ago, what did he get? He got little more than a chassis with an unequipped body. He got a car that would run fairly well, but before he could secure real motoring comfort, utility and service he had to make many additional purchases. The cars of that day did not have a self-starter. They did not have windshields or tire carriers. They were not even equipped with tops and headlights.

"Today the buyer expects all these things as a matter of course, and he not only gets them, but also a hundred and one other things in the way of equipment and refinements that add immeasurably to the comfort and to the service he gets out of his car. Has the price of cars increased proportionately as these things were added? Most emphatically it has not. As a matter of fact, the purchaser buys far more motoring utility, service and comfort for $2000 today than he could buy for $5000 seven years ago.

"While the purchasing power of the dollar has increased wonderfully in the motor car industry, it has diminished considerably in other fields of transportation. Railroad mileage has greatly increased in cost, in some instances as much as 100 per cent. in the last few years. And it is perfectly fair to compare these two methods of transportation, because the motor car is no longer a luxury. Its utility has placed it among the necessities."

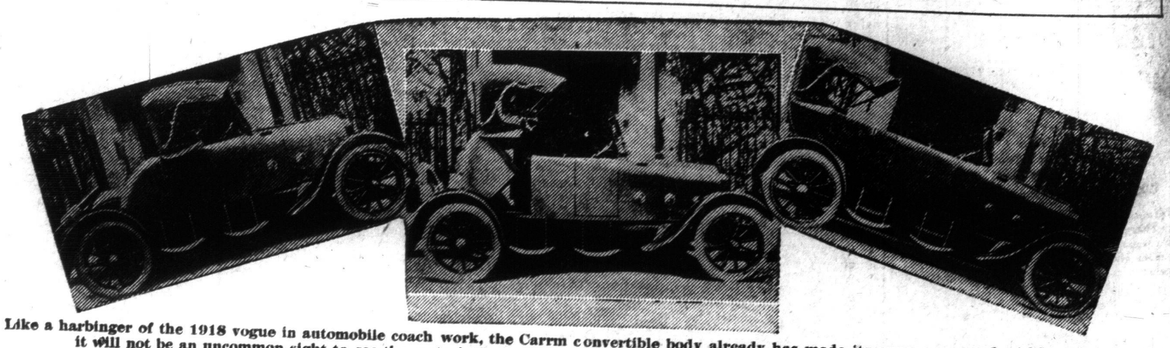
MOTOR NOTES

The Chicago Athletic Club and Chicago Automobile Club have postponed their annual inter-club reliability run until next fall. The event will probably be staged in September.

W. Owen Thomas of Thomas & Thomas, consulting automotive engineers of Detroit, declares that so great was the interest and so large the crowds at the S.A.E. convention in Washington that many were unable to gain admittance. As a result, overflow meetings had to be held on lawns and elsewhere outdoors to accommodate these men.

Radical conservation methods must be devised in the gasoline field. Reports from Oklahoma state that the output of gasoline will not be sufficient. Dr. Burton of the Standard Oil Company says that the output will not be over 2,500,000,000 gallons, and of this amount American automobilists would use 3,000,000,000 gallons, leaving but 500,000,000 gallons for the use of the military. The supply cannot be increased, according to Dr. Burton, who says that engineers must do all possible to increase the mileage per gallon of gasoline as a means to economizing on the supply.

SOMETHING NEW IN CONVERTIBLE BODIES



Like a harbinger of the 1918 vogue in automobile coach work, the Carrm convertible body already has made its appearance and within a few months it will not be an uncommon sight to see the motorist making his car into a roadster or touring car or vice-versa, the transformation taking but two minutes. The illustration shows a standard make of car equipped with a Carrm body ready for comfortable occupancy by seven persons. When used as a roadster the doors are enclosed with the two folding seats in the tonneau. The American Motors, Inc., New York City, is making plans to produce this body on a large scale. It is the patented invention of an Argentinian now residing in the States.

Motorcyles and Bicycles

BY A. N. B.

ELECTRIC EQUIPPED MACHINE

Now that the modern motorcycles can be had with a motor generator, set for lighting the head, tail and sidecar light, as well as furnishing juice for the horn, we have had many enquiries as to the care and attention of the same.

A good set requires very little attention, if it gets its little attention at regular intervals. A little oil now and then on the bearing, not too much nor too often.

One must not forget the battery needs water—clear or distilled water—not ordinary water out of the tap.

The battery solution should be kept about ¼-inch above the top of the plates. If the solution is low the battery will not charge to capacity. If you neglect to keep the solution at the proper level it might mean a ruined battery.

All modern mag. dynamo sets have an automatic cut-out, so it is impossible to overcharge your battery. Also a controller, whose purpose it is to control the current charging the battery, keeping it the same at all speeds of the motor.

The Reading-Standard lighting system consists of a Bosch mag. dynamo, which combines one unit, an independent magneto for ignition and a direct current lighting dynamo. In no way does one affect the other.

With this system no current is drawn from the battery or generator for starting, the mag. being used at all times. The battery used is the well-known "Exide" battery. It is of the non-spillable type, the only attention to be given same is to add distilled water every ten days, to keep to proper level. On these machines the horn is concealed in the headlight. This outfit is only supplied on twins.

On the Excelsior the Midco system is used. In this outfit the generator, transformer and circuit-breaker are embodied in a generating outfit which takes the place of an ordinary mafneto. It is entirely automatic and requires no attention, except an occasional oiling.

The Henderson boasts of a separate system—a magneto for ignition—and entirely separate from this is a shaft-driven generator. The generator is built as an integral part of the motor. A Ward-Leonard controller regulates the current output and keeps the light uniform at all speeds. An Exide storage battery supplies current for light when standing or traveling at low speeds. The generator, of course, charges the battery with an automatic cut-out to prevent its discharging back.

This is a product of the General Electric, who have service stations all over the country.

The Remy generator is used on the Harley-Davidson, as well as an Exide battery, which has already been mentioned. The only thing the manufacturers restrict is larger bulbs than are supplied with the machine, except a small 2 c. p. light, which may be attached to the sidecar.

The generator is a built-in feature, being a magneto dynamo attachment. It furnishes a high tension alternating current for ignition, and a 6-volt direct current for lighting purposes, as well as keeping the battery charged.

The Indian is equipped with the well-known Splitdorf magneto dynamo, which charges the Edison battery. The lights and horn are drawn from the battery at all times, which keeps the current at the same point at all times. This system is designed to operate with the battery, but in emergency running (should the battery be disabled) the motor should not be run at a greater speed than 30 M.P.H. for more than 100 miles. The Splitdorf also have a branch in Toronto.

HOT TAR ROADS.

We had occasion to go along St. Clair avenue on Monday afternoon, and while passing over the west side of the bridge, near Bathurst street, counted no less than 3 cars and 2 motorcyclists making tire repairs. At this spot the roadway is tarred and there is no gravel or earth on the top of the same. When the writer went over it it was like a lake. Hot tar and hard tires don't agree.

C. W. A.'S BIG RACEMEET.

Formal announcment is made that the Canadian Wheelmen's Association will conduct a big sport demonstration in Toronto for patriotic purposes on Saturday, August 11. The outstanding feature of the meet, which will be staged at Exhibition track, will be the appearance of four of the world's greatest professional racing men, Arthur Spencer, the Toronto boy who has not been seen in action for two years, and who now holds the title of 1917 National Champion; Frank Kramer of East Orange, N.J., who held the National title for sixteen years; Reg. McNamara, the Australian champion, and Bill Spencer, brother of the title-holder. They will race for the Canadian professional championship.

The crack amateur riders from various cities of Canada will compete for the Ontario Provincial Championships, and there will be several short motorcycle races. One of the big novelties will be a half-mile high wheel race in which a number of old-timers will participate. The entry of Frank Radway of London, who won the 100-mile championship of Canada at Rosedale track in 1893 has already been accepted for this race. Fred St. Onge of Montreal, the former professional champion, has also entered.

The date of the racemeet has been designated as "Cyclists' Day for Suffering Soldiers," as the proceeds of the meet are to be turned over to the military hospitals. In this connection it is interesting to note that Park Commissioner Chambers has consented to act as trustee of the gate receipts for the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, while the accounts of the meet will be presented at a meeting of the Toronto board of control. In this way, the financial end of the demonstration is really in the control of the civic authorities.

Valuable prizes have been donated for the eleven events on the program. A number of bicycles are among these donations. In addition Alderman Donald McGregor has donated two valuable prizes for ticket-selling contest. The manager of the meet is W. M. Gladish, 1263 Gerrard street east, from whom entry blanks and additional information may be secured. There will be no entry fee for competitors.

GETTING DECALCOMANIES FOR OLD MACHINES.

Motorcycles and Bicycles Dept.,
Gentlemen:

Under this heading in last week's Sunday World, we note that you are under the impression that transfers were chiefly obtained from Austria, Germany and Belgium before the outbreak of the war. For your information we would say that, whereas formerly some were imported from Germany, the great bulk of the transfers used in Canada were made by us here in Toronto, or by United States firms. So far as we are aware, transfers have never been made in Belgium, nor have we ever seen a transfer made in Austria. Your readers might receive the impression that Decalcomanies were supplied chiefly or wholly from the countries with which we are at war, whereas the fact is that 90 per cent. of all the transfers used in Canada have been made either in this country or imported from England, Ireland and the United States.

The above letter, which we are glad to publish was received from a Toronto firm, and we will be pleased to furnish any information on inquiry.

Editor.

MOTORCYCLIST HURT THRU GLARING HEADLIGHT.

Mr. White, Jr., a well known Triumph rider of Oakville, was returning home on the new highway after dark the other night and when about a mile and a quarter east of Oakville met a car equipped with glaring headlights which were full on. The glare of the lights blinded him, and in steering clear of them ran head-on into a horse and buggy.

Mr. White's father who was in the sidecar as well as himself, was knocked unconscious. We are glad to say they are both doing fine. But it is high time the headlight bylaw was enforced.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lighting Dynamo.

I am looking for a compact dynamo for electric lighting, the machine to fit above the magneto. I would like to have this dynamo driven by chain or gears from the magneto drive.

The Splitdorf Electrical Company, Newark, N.J., maker of the Dixie magneto, should be communicated with in this matter. The A. B. C. Generator Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., makes the A. B. C. Generator, at present designed for belt drive, but no doubt this dynamo can be had for chain drive.

Needs an Overhaul.

On my 1915 twin motor I find that it no longer has the power it had last season. I have had the carbon cleaned out and the valves ground, but she has no longer the snap and vigor she had in 1916. Carbureter adjustments do not help matters.

If your motor has not been overhauled since you had it, we strongly advise you to have this done or to do it yourself. In all probability, the cams are worn and the valve gearing will need adjustment. Note if there is any flat and shiny place on the carbureter cam and that the roller on the needle valve arm works freely. If there is a flat place, get a new cam from the maker of your machine.

An Impractical Idea.

I have a motor which is hard to start and would like to know if I can fit a storage battery to make starting easier. I propose to wire up the battery to the magneto contact breaker for the purpose, and ask you to give a diagram for this wiring.

You cannot use the arrangement you suggest as it will not work properly, besides doing heavy damage to your magneto. Much can usually be done by readjusting the carbureter, and it will be well to see if the magneto is dirty, as this is often the cause of hard starting. Let your local dealer look over the magneto.

Cables Touch Frame.

My 1916 model twin motor occasionally misses while riding thru rough stuff, but runs all right otherwise. I have examined the timing gear, valves and inlet passages and find things satisfactory. Please locate the trouble for me.

With your type of machine the spark plug cables swing against the tank or brace tube when riding over rough stretches, and we presume that this is your trouble. Run the motor in a dark place and wiggle the cables, noting if a spark jumps to the frame. If so, tape the plug connection and terminal or use nursing bottle, nipples and tape, or shorten the cables.

Triumph riders will be pleased to know they can now be supplied with parts and repairs by Herb Greenwood at 56 Goodwood avenue.

Los Angeles County Has 76,771 Cars

Some idea of the volume of the automobile business done by Los Angeles may be obtained from the report published in Motor West showing that during the first five months of 1917 there were 6,010 cars purchased in that city. The amount spent for new cars was above $4,500,000, basing an average price at $730. The report shows that on June 1 Los Angeles had 49,731 motor cars and 38,070 owners. In Los Angeles County outside the city there are 26,040 car owners, or a grand total for the county of 76,771 automobiles. Los Angeles County now has more cars than were owned in all of California five years ago.

CHANDLER IS VERY ECONOMICAL CAR

Dealer Conducts Tests That Average Over 22 Miles Per Gallon.

Gasoline tests for mileage made by the Borderland Motor Company, Chandler dealers at Phoenix, Ariz., with a Chandler during the past week have sustained some remarkable figures. On two occasions better than 22 1-2 miles to the gallon have been secured on trips which have extended beyond the 100-mile mark. On another trip of about half this mileage the Chandler performed remarkably with better than 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

The tests for mileage were conducted by the sales force of the Borderland Company and were made for the express purpose of ascertaining just what figures members of the sales force could quote as official mileage tests in that district for their cars. Every character of road in the valley was used in the tests, including the mountain trail road from Phoenix to Globe.

The valley test for the car's gasoline mileage was conducted by Glenn A. Martin of the Borderland Company. In a Chandler four-passenger roadster Martin drove 112.4 miles on an even five gallon of gasoline, or an average for the entire distance of 22 1-2 miles per gallon.

Before Martin started the test run he drained the gasoline from his tank. He then put an even five gallons of liquid into the tank. In a large sealed can in the car he carried enough gasoline to bring him back to the city after the five gallons in the car had been exhausted.

On the entire trip he drove his car as near the 20 mile per hour mark as possible and never once did he exceed this speed.

In the hill test between Phoenix and Globe, Leo Weaver, also a salesman for the Borderland Motor Company, maintained the 22 1-2 mile per gallon mark when he returned late last week from the mining camp district. In the entire 118 miles from Phoenix to Globe he consumed five gallons of gasoline, an average of 22 miles per gallon.

The third test was conducted inside the city limits and most of the mileage was over the paved streets and in traffic where it was necessary to slow down, often almost to stop. This trip not only demonstrated the gasoline mileage attained by the car but showed also the great flexibility of the Chandler under pressure. In traffic the car could be throttled down to a speed slower than a man can walk, and in a few feet could be pushed up a speed in excess of the city's legal limit.

HUDSONS WINNING SPEEDWAY EVENTS

Take Many Firsts—A Very Remarkable Racing Team.

The victory of Ira Vail's Hudson Super-Six special in the Minneapolis speedway championship race is the latest feat in the sensational campaign of the Hudson cars this year. Ralph Mulford and Billy Taylor, driving two other Super-Six specials, took fifth and sixth places. In the 50-mile consolation race the three Hudsons finished second, third and fourth. Vail's Super-Six established a new track record in the main event, beating the former record by more than 7 miles an hour.

Not a great deal in the way of winning was expected of the Hudson cars on the speedway. The Hudson company's main purpose in placing a team on the speedway was to demonstrate endurance of the Super-Six. While the Super-Six racing specials are not slow cars, neither are they the fastest cars on the speedway by any means. In every race in which they have been entered this year, more than 60 per cent. of the cars pitted against them have had more speed. Whatever they accomplished, therefore, was due to superior staying power.

Yet in six big races they have entered they have captured three — Omaha, Seattle and Minneapolis. In the three they failed to win they took second—Cincinnati, Chicago and Uniontown. They broke track records for 150 miles at Seattle and Omaha. Ralph Mulford's Super-Six special established new American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles at Chicago.

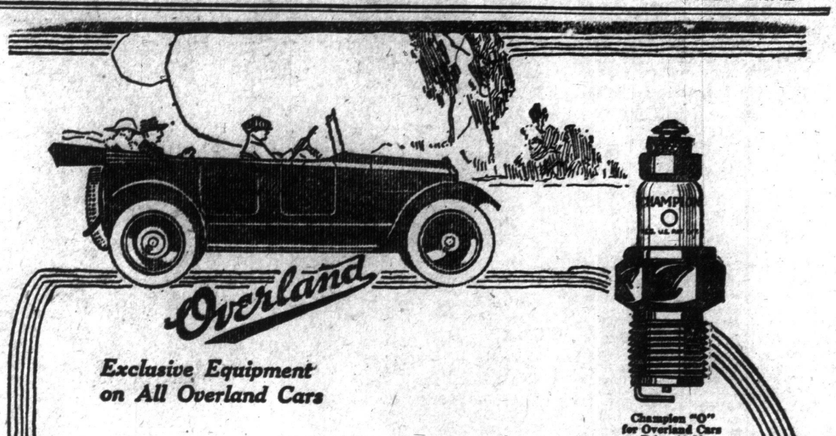
In some of the races—notably at Seattle—Hudsons practically monopolized the leading positions, taking first, third and fourth.

In the six main races the Hudsons have taken three first positions, four seconds, two thirds, a fourth, a fifth, a seventh and a ninth. Out of all the starts only one Hudson has failed to finish, due to a guard rail collision at Chicago. All other Hudsons have finished in the money. These records do not take into account numerous Hudson victories by Super-Six specials driven independently of the factory. Glenn Breed of Salina, Kansas, has entered five races and won all of them with his Super-Six special. Jerry Rothert won the free-for-all at Cincinnati. Hickey and Conway, driving Hudsons won second and third in one free-for-all at Uniontown; in another on the same speedway Hickey took second place.

In fact the Hudson Super-Six specials have decisively wrested the American speedway championship from foreign made cars, which have long dominated the speed contests.

The endurance of the Hudsons has been the principal factor in its speedway success. They were able to keep going when faster cars yielded and broke down under the terrific abuse of high-speed racing.

Yet the Hudsons were not planned for racing cars. The cars which have made these records were taken from the Hudson stock production and converted. There were no design changes, because the company desired the Hudson speedway performance to demonstrate the sort of endurance and power which the motor buyer could expect in the Super-Six stock car. The changes which were made, could be made in any Hudson Super-Six at a small cost, according to the Hudson engineers, who say the racers could be turned out in quantity at less than $50 in excess of the Super-Six stock price.



Exclusive Equipment on All Overland Cars

Champion "O" for Overland Cars Price $1.00

Spark Plug Dependability

The satisfactory performance of any motor depends, to a very large extent, on the efficiency and dependability of its spark plugs.

The best evidence of Champion Dependability is contained in the fact that all Overland and Studebaker cars, as well as all Fords, Maxwells and a hundred other makes are equipped at the factory with

Champion

Toledo

Dependable Spark Plugs

The absolute Dependability of Champions is the result of years of *specializing in the making of spark plugs exclusively.* Each requirement of every kind of gas engine has been carefully studied and a type of plug has been developed and exhaustively tested under emergency conditions to insure a 100 per cent efficient service in each type of motor.

Tell any supply dealer the name of your motor and he will sell you a Champion that is guaranteed; viz: "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free repair—Replacement or Money Back".

Be sure the name "Champion" is on the porcelain.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario

All Studebaker Cars are Champion Equipped.

Champion Conical for Studebaker Cars Price $1.00

FRANKLIN MAKES WORLD RECORD

Does 82.8 Miles on One U. S. Gallon of Gasoline—Average Was 42M.P.G.

One hundred and seventy-nine telegrams, directed to the Franklin factory at Syracuse, all stating how far a Franklin car traveled on a single gallon of gasoline on Friday, July 13, make up in the aggregate a complete story of present-day motor car thrift, that is national in its significance.

These telegrams gave the report of the national Efficiency demonstration, conducted by Franklin dealers in practically every section of the country, and recorded a grand average of 40.3 miles on a single gallon of gasoline. Most notable among the runs was the one at New Haven, Ct., where Cowles Tolman established a new world's record for a stock car by running 82.5 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Detroit registered second, with a record of 71.6 miles; Akron, third, with 69.4 miles; and Meriden, Ct., fourth, with 69.3 miles.

Eighty-six of the 179 entrants had individual averages of better than 40 miles. There were 19 Franklin cars which did between 50 and 60 miles on a gallon, and even, such an unusual mileage as 60 was exceeded by six dealers.

The manner in which the demonstration was conducted, conformed essentially to the accepted rules for economy runs. By setting aside a certain day on which to make the test, it was possible to get weather conditions that struck an average for the entire country. As it happened, during the day many points in the middle west and along the Atlantic coast had rain and wet roads to contend with, while on the Rocky Mountains, in the greater part of the Mississippi Valley, and in some of the southern Atlantic states, high winds were prevalent most of the time. In order to offset any advantage of wind or grade, it was required that cars double back over the same course traveled in the outward trip, and in so doing it was planned to have the run terminate as nearly as possible at the same point as that from which the start was made.

All preparations, such as measuring the one gallon supply of commercial gasoline, inspection of the separate gasoline container and connections, taking readings of the speedometer, and checking the car to see that it conformed to the standard type, were conducted by two official observers. Before the start of the test, the engine was run until all the gasoline in the carburetor was exhausted, after which the single gallon supply for the test was added. This latter operation was one that in many occasions called for a word of caution for the participants, to avoid spilling even a few drops, for, as the driver might remark, "it only takes a drop or so to mean several hundred feet for us." Each car was accompanied on its trip by both observers, who at the conclusion, made affidavit to the correctness of the result. No professional contest drivers took part in the demonstration.

Realizing the wide public interest in the efficient operation of motor cars at this time, Franklin dealers settled on this gasoline mileage test for the purpose of establishing a standard by which the efficiency, or thrift, of the Franklin car can be gauged. The chief aim of the Franklin demonstration is to furnish a simple and equitable basis of comparison between one car and another, inasmuch as the procedure of the test can readily be followed in all cases, whatever the type of car. Scientific men very generally accept gasoline economy as a measure of motor-car efficiency, on the principle that anything that affects the proper running of a car eventually shows up in gasoline consumption. It has long been the belief of Franklin engineers that the gasoline tank not only reveals fuel economy, but that it can be taken as the measure of operating cost in general, as well as the lasting qualities of the car.

When the time for the Franklin demonstration, Friday, July 13, was announced, many people pointed to the ill omens which this combination of day and date bore out; yet, judging from the results, the evidence is all against any "hoodo" powers being exerted against the Franklin records. On the contrary, the figure "13" has always been a mark of good fortune to the Franklin in the many demonstrations in which it has participated, even back as far as the first Glidden tours and the early economy runs, when "13" was always the chosen number of the winning Franklin entrant.

Similar demonstrations of Franklin efficiency and thrift were conducted in 1914 and 1915, in which the respective national averages were 32.8 miles per gallon for 94 cars, and 32.1 miles for 137 cars. This year, at practically all points participating in previous tests, former averages were exceeded by Series 9 Franklin cars by 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

N.B.—Wine gallon used in above tests is one-fifth smaller than imperial gallon; in other words the United States gallon is one-fifth smaller than the Canadian gallon.

ELGIN CO. BREAKS OUTPUT RECORDS

Popular Six to Be Handled Locally by Auto Sales of Canada, Elgin Distributors.

A little more than a year ago the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, of Chicago, commenced operations in a small building containing 8,000 square feet of floor space. The factories of the Elgin Co. now cover more than 108,800 square feet of floor space. According to a statement issued by Mr. C. S. Rieman, founder, vice-president and general manager of the Elgin Co., Elgin Six sales have increased more than 2,000 per cent. during the past six months over the entire sales of 1916; thus breaking all known records in the history of motordom for rapid growth. The Elgin Co. now has on its books more than 1,300 stockholders, among whom are 161 bankers. Since January of this year plants Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Elgin Co. have been taxed to their very limit, working nights and Sundays in order to supply the great demand for Elgin sixes thruout the continent.

In addition to adding several thousand square feet to the factory's floor space, the great influx of orders has made necessary the erection of two huge canvas tabernacles which now house the testing department. These large circus "big tops" insure the careful examination of each car before shipment, so that in no way whatsoever will quality be sacrificed to speed in production.

The Auto Sales Co. of Canada have been appointed Elgin distributors and are soon to open showrooms in Toronto.

Approximately 75,000 licensed automobile drivers' badges will be required in Pennsylvania for 1918, according to an announcement of the state highway department. They will be smaller than those of 1917, oval in shape with a keystone and black enamel lettering.

FISK
Non-Skids
The Standard of Tire Value

NO greater dollar-for-dollar tire value on the market today. We recommend these famous tires—they meet every test for quality and service. Buy at least a pair and put them to a comparative test. Learn what Fisk Value means.

DEALERS
Write to us at once for Fisk prices. Meet the demand for these famous tires in your vicinity.

Distributors for Ontario
THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO.
LIMITED
Toronto

SCRAP TIRES
WE WILL BUY
YOUR WORN OUT TIRES
at 6½ cts. per lb. Tubes at 12½ cts. per lb.
L. ROTENBERG & SONS
49—49½ ELM ST.—Phone M. 5777

GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT BATTLEFIELD TOURISTS

French Government to Exclude All Visitors for Long Period.

Paris.—Tourists who think they are going to flock unhampered to the Somme battlefields directly the first note of peace is sounded will have a rude awakening. Both for sentimental reasons and because of the great danger from unexploded bombs and shells, the French Government is determined to keep the war zone free from visitors for a long time after the war. Special concessions may be made to those whose kin are buried in soldiers' graves in the prescribed areas, but this privilege will be soon withdrawn if it is abused at all.

DEARER ADVERTISEMENTS.

Berlin.—At a meeting of publishers of all the Berlin daily newspapers recently, a resolution was adopted declaring that, owing to the paper famine and the generally higher cost of publishing, it would be necessary forthwith not only to increase the price of advertisements, but to cut down the space devoted to news, and add advertising columns in its stead.

SWISS STEAK.

Have a steak cut from the top of the round one and a-half inches thick. Pound it with the edge of a heavy earthen plate (or a meat tenderer) until the fibre is thoroly broken up, dredging over it meanwhile from time to time a little flour. By the time the steak is well pounded a generous half cupful of flour will have ben pounded into it. In a large iron frying pan heat two or three tablespoonfuls of butter. In this cook the meat until well browned, first on one side and then on the other; pour in boiling water barely to cover the meat and let simmer about three hours. For variety, cook two peeled onions, sliced thin, in the butter before the meat, remove them, and after the meat is browned spread them over the meat to cook with it. After the meat is cooked they may be retained in the sauce or strained from it as desired.

A FEATURE IN ALASKA.

William D. Taylor, the well-known Morosco director, wants to make a feature in Alaska one of these days. Taylor mined in several parts of Alaska, and bot hmade and lost lots of money up north. He says that any person who has ever been there always has a desire to return.

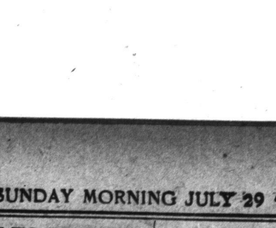
14th WEEK ALEXANDRA JULY 30

THE COOLEST SPOT IN TOWN

THE SEAL OF CLEAN PLAYS

ROBINS PLAYERS

AND A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY INCLUDING



MISS VIRGINIA FOX BROOKS

CLEVERLY PRODUCED

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE 66 DEGREES

THE FIRST PRESENTATION IN STOCK OF

THE DUMMY

HARVEY J. O'HIGGINS' DETECTIVE COMEDY SUCCESS

(A Former Toronto Boy)

WITH THE GREATEST CHILDREN'S PARTS EVER WRITTEN

A NOVELTY IN CROOK PLAYS

THRILLS - COMEDY - SUSPENSE

POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY—ALL SEATS 25c.

CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 2.15 AND 8.15.

Margaret Ford, the dainty singing comedienne, in "Songs of Today," a bright feature of the bill at the Hippodrome this week.

"A KID 'DETECTUF'" IN GOOD COMEDY

New and Highly Interesting Play to Be Given at Alexandra.

NOT SO VERY CROOKED

"The Dummy" Portrayed by Robins Players This Week.

Harvey J. O'Higgins, the former Toronto boy, who in collaboration with Harriet Ford wrote and gave to the stage "The Argyle Case," which was so successful not only in New York, but also on the road, has with the assistance of his partner, Miss Ford, given to the theatrical public another of his studies in characters, "The Dummy," with Detective Barney as the central figure. The play written around the "Boy Detectuf" is in the nature of a comedy. This is the detective comedy which Edward H. Robins and the Robins Players are going to produce this week, starting Monday night.

The Dummy takes unexpected turns, and for this reason, and because it is well lighted by a shrewd and pleasant humor, the new crook comedy is entertaining.

Here we have a crook play where the crooks are not so very crooked after all, a melodrama that is not so very melodramatic, a pursuit of kidnappers that is not so very exciting, for the simple and rather welcome reason it does not try to be. It is a crook play without a single revolver shot or so much as a dictograph, but with just a small messenger boy from down Hudson street way in hot pursuit of the kidnappers because he wants to make a showing as a "detectuf."

The play gets its title from the fact that when Barney is despatched as the green operative of the detective agency to get in touch with a little girl who is being held by blackmailers, he is put temptingly in their way so that he, too, will be stolen, and he wanders around loose in their house because he poses as a dull-witted deaf and dumb boy.

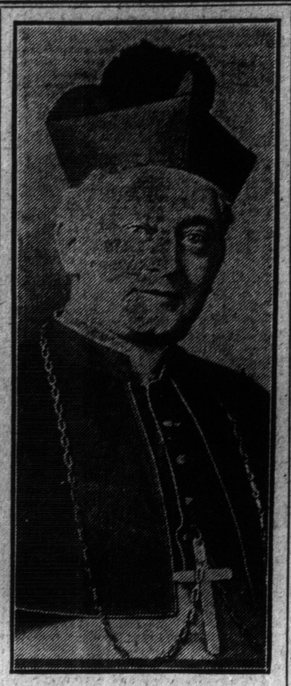
This situation is really rich in its opportunity for theatrical suspense. All the banter and plotting among these fleeing kidnappers take on a double value, because the boy huddled unnoticed in the corner is really possessed of a keen pair of ears, and the roving eyes are shrewdly noting everything that is afoot.

A HUGE WINDFALL.

Belfast.—Mr. John C. White, a well-known local solicitor, member of the city council and ex-high sheriff, has just received an intimation that thru the death of an elder brother at Augusta, Ga., U.S.A., he will benefit to the extent of over $5,000,000. By his will the late Mr. White left $400,000 and 300 acres of city lands to Augusta, and $25,000 to improve Milford Village, Co. Donegal, his native place.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Berlin.—Soldiers' widows not more than 30 years old are to be given permanent employment in the German postal service, and as far as possible even retain the work assigned them during the war if it is found afterwards not to interfere seriously with the reinstatement of male postal employes now at the front.



John Maurice Sullivan, Robins Players, in one of his favorite roles.

Alice Gurney, talented 'cellist, who is one of the bright features of the Hippodrome bill this week.

ITALIAN COMEDIAN HEADLINES LOEW'S

Maurice Samuels and His Players Lead Top-Notch Bill.

BOB HALL IS WELCOMED

He Never Repeats His Act and Offerings Always Bright.

Maurice Samuels, the twentieth century Italian character comedian, and his players, will occupy the headline position on a "top-notch" vaudeville bill, the coming week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. Mr. Samuels, who, on his last appearance in Toronto presented his own original version of "A Day At Ellis Island," will be remembered by Toronto theatre-goers by his excellent character work in that production. His latest vehicle, "The Miracle," is a comedy drama telling an interesting story of the dangers encountered by a young Italian imigrant girl on her arrival in America. Another headliner on this bill will be Bob Hall, always welcome in Toronto with his extemporaneous songs and fun.

As an extra added attraction Valayda, a Brazilian beauty, and "Nuts," two clever men, will appear in an entirely new budget of songs and chatter. Their dancing is said to be somewhat out of the ordinary. Other feature attractions will include the Vespo Duo, presenting "The accordeonist and the Singer"; Fred Webber and Co. in a ventriloquial oddity "At the Stage Door," and the Howard Sisters, in new songs and a wonderful array of gowns. The special film feature will be "The Rough House," with Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, the heaviest of heavyweight comedians in the title roll.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS

ALEXANDRA

THE best way to enjoy a thief chase on the stage is to discard altogether the probabilities of the case. If you are the possessor of this happy faculty, if you are able to convince yourself that the possessor of an eye that never sleeps can hire an office boy one minute and turn him into a juvenile King of the Hawkshaws the next, there's bound to be fun in "The Dummy" for you. The O'Higgin-Ford miscreants this time are a band of kidnappers. The stealing of Charley Ross wasn't a circumstance to the cruel purloining of little Beryl Meredith from her not very happy home, Beryl's parents being estranged, just to make the case a little harder for the great Walter Babbington. But Babbington hires Barney, an office boy, and turns him into a "detectuf." It's good, clean, wholesome comedy, with all the dramatic suspense.

* * * * *

LOEW'S

WITH Maurice Samuels, the distinguished Italian character comedian and his players occupying the premier position at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden the coming week, the vaudeville program will be complete in every detail. Mr. Samuels will present for the first time in Toronto his latest comedy-dramatic playlet, "The Miracle." Surrounding Mr. Samuels on the bill will be Bob Hall, the lightning brained wizard of poetry and song; Valayda, the beautiful Creole Belle and her Brazilian "Nuts," offering musical comedy DeLuxe; the Howard Sisters, International entertainers and singers; Vespo Duo, "The Accordeonist and the Singer"; Fred Webber, in a ventriloquial offering, "At the Stage Door," and the Hennings, in juggling oddities. The photoplay features will embrace the emotional screen star, Mariam Cooper, in "The Silent Lie," an absorbing tale of the great Northwest; Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, in a hilarious comedy, "The Rough House," and a special film showing scenes, incidents and reception to 48th Highlanders of Toronto upon arrival in Chicago on a recruiting campaign.

* * * * *

HIPPODROME

THE first authentic pictures of the Russian Revolution will be shown at the Hippodrome this week. The thrilling scenes of those days, just prior to the outbreak of the people, the outbreak itself and the pictures of thousands upon thousands of Russian citizens rejoicing in their new-found liberty, are distinctly shown. The burning of the Ministry of Justice in Petrograd, containing all the archives of Russia's famous secret police, is vividly shown. "The Hunting of the Hawk," a five-part photo drama, starring William Courtenay and Marguerite Snow is a special feature of the bill. "The Liberty Belles," a miniature musical comedy, has a cast of clever boys and girls in a series of new songs and dance successes. Margaret Ford, singing songs of today, is a dainty little comedienne with a number of handsome costumes. The possessor of an excellent voice, Miss Ford has that personal magnetism which wins for her many friends. Kyle and Gurney, a talented youth and a pretty maid, sing and dance in pleasing fashion. Frawley and West are billed as "advance gymnasts." They perform a number of athletic feats that are out of the ordinary and which require more than a fair share of skill and daring. Clayton Conrad, in crayon conceptions, has a unique offering. The Paris Duo are piano accordeonists with remarkable talent.

SNAPPY FEATURE IS MADISON ATTRACTION

"The Little Boy Scout" Will Hold the Screen First of Week.

A very effective combination of romance and adventure is "The Little Boy Scout," the Famous Players production, featuring Ann Pennington, the dainty and diminutive star of the Ziegfeld Follies, which will be presented at the Madison Theatre for the first half of the coming week. The photoplay is a graphic picturization of the experiences of a little American girl who is the ward of a Mexican who attempts to force her to marry his weakling son. On the eve of her wedding, however, she runs away, and stumbles right into a United States army camp. After the most thrilling adventures she is enabled, by the help of the American soldiers, to make her way to her mother's sister in New York.

The story is full of "snap" and "ginger," and Ann Pennington, with Owen Moore playing opposite to her, is equally attractive as a demure Mexican senorita and as a little boy scout in a fetching uniform.

For the latter half of the week the feature will be another Famous Players production, "At First Sight," a rarely humorous character study of an American girl who objects to marry the man her parents have selected for her. It is a comedy of the best kind, and Mae Murray, as the willful American girl, who makes up her mind to win the heart of a bashful young literary man, is at her best. Her breezy and charming courtship of the shy young man is extremely amusing, while her acting thruout is both pointed and piquant. The story is by George Middleton, and it is full of situations of exquisite humor.

MUSICAL PROGRAMS A STRAND FEATURE

The Strand Theatre has always made a special feature of the musical side of the entertainment there. And starting with this week this side will be even more emphasized as regards its high standard. The Strand, after the expenditure of very considerable time and trouble, has got together an orchestral aggregation which will challenge favorable comparison with any similar body in this city, or, for that matter, in this country. The orchestra is almost entirely new, and all its leading members have been picked from among the soloists of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The new musical director is Earnest Knaggs.

Mary Miles Minter in "Melissa of the Hills," Strand, Thursday and Friday.

SHEA'S HIPPODROME

Matinees, 10c, 15c — Continuous Performance — Evenings, 15c, 25c.

WEEK MONDAY, JULY 30

ONE OF THE GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY!

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE FALL OF A MONARCHY---THE RISE OF A REPUBLIC!

The Street Scenes of Petrograd and Moscow; The Burning of the Ministry of Justice
The Downtrodden People of Russia Freed From the Shackles That Bound Them. The Rise of a New, a Better, a Mightier Russia!

PICTURE SHOWN AT 1.40, 4.15, 7.45 P.M.

ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE FEATURES

THE LIBERTY BELLES — Miniature Musical Comedy
MARGARET FORD — Singer of Songs of Today
KYLE and GURNEY — Musical Artists
FRAWLEY and WEST — Advanced Gymnasts
CLAYTON CONRAD — Crayon Conceptions
PARIS DUO — Piano-Accordeonists

SPECIAL FEATURE PHOTO-PLAY

THE MAN WHO INVENTED "PUNCH"---THE RAPID-FIRE BROADWAY STAR

WILLIAM COURTENAY

In a Great Pathe Gentleman Crook Secret Service Feature "The Hunting of the Hawk" Supported By MARGUERITE SNOW and a Host of Film Stars

THE PHOTO-DRAMA THAT EXCELS "KICK IN."

PICTURE SHOWN AT 1.55, 4.20, 8.15 P.M.

MADISON BLOOR at BATHURST

Toronto's Finest Uptown Theatre.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

The Diminutive Star

ANN PENNINGTON

In the Romantic Photo Drama

THE LITTLE BOY SCOUT

A Famous Players' Production of Rare Merit

Cub Comedy, Gaumont World Tour and Canadian Review

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

The Phenomenal Favorite

MAE MURRAY

In the Humorous Famous Players' Production

AT FIRST SIGHT

The Story of a Girl Who Chose Her Husband for Herself

Mutual News Weekly, and a Vitagraph Comedy

Evenings, 7.15, 8.45. Prices, 10c, 15c. Boxes, 25c

Matinee Saturday, 2.15

Y BILLS

age is to discard alto-
u are the possessor of
nce yourself that the
ce boy one minute and
next, there's bound to
rd miscreants this time
Ross wasn't a circum-
ith from her not very
make the case a little
obington hires Barney,
good, clean, wholesome

an character comedian
ition at Loew's Yonge
ning week, the vaude-
. Samuels will present
ramatic playlet, "The
will be Bob Hall, the
a, the beautiful Creole
comedy DeLuxe; the
ers; Vespo Duo, 'The
triloquial offering, "At
ities. The photoplay
riam Cooper, in "The
west; Roscoe (Fatty)
e," and a special film
ghlanders of Toronto

ution will be shown at
nes of those days, just
eak itself and the pic-
ens rejoicing in their
ing of the Ministry of
Russia's famous secret
wk," a five-part photo
Snow is a special fea-
musical comedy, has a
s and dance successes.
tle comedienne with a
n excellent voice, Miss
many friends. Kyle
and dance in pleasing
ce gymnasts." They
he ordinary and which
Clayton Conrad, in
Paris Duo are piano

ROGRAMS
STRAND FEATURE

Theatre has always
feature of the musical
ertainment there. And
this week this side will
emphasized as regards
ard. The Strand, after
e of very considerable
le, has got together an
gregation which will
rable comparison with
dy in this city, or, for
n this country. The
most entirely new, and
members have been
nong the soloists of the
hony Orchestra. The
director is Earnest

ter in "Melissa of the
d, Thursday and Fri-

OOR at
THURST
re.
DAY
TON
SCOUT
e Merit
nadian Review
DAY
AY
oduction
HT
d for Herself
Comedy
Boxes, 25c

DRAMATIC STOCK COMPANY TOURING

Will Bid for Favor in the West and Northwest.

COMBINATION ATTRACTS

Two Important Leaders May Consummate Plan of Two Years Ago.

BY BRETT PAGE.

New York.—A touring dramatic stock company is one of the newest theatrical thoughts. Organized to bid for favor in the west and in the northwest, the innovation sponsored by Klaw & Erlanger is planned to present a repertory of stock plays and original pieces.

While the idea is not startlingly novel, for when you come right down to it any star touring in a repertory of plays really carried a touring stock company to present them, the thought lays new stress upon an angle of the show business. On this account it is interesting.

Another phase of the plan is also worthy of attention. This particular organization is to be assembled with all of its scenery, costumes and effects, contrary to many precedents, in Los Angeles. The manager in personal charge of the company is Joseph Montrose, once—and it is understood he still remains by amicable agreement—an important member of Oliver Morosco's staff.

Now when you remember that Oliver Morosco has at times shown every evidence of rather close affiliation with the Shuberts, it is pleasing to note the inter-play of activities between one of his most important lieutenants and Klaw & Erlanger. Altho too much importance should not be attached to the incident, and altho the rivalry between these two great leaders of antagonistic forces in the theatrical world is by no means nearly as evident nowadays as heretofore, it may be that the arrangement has some significance. With the entrance of Klaw & Erlanger into greater activities in the west and northwest it would be a fine thing if the most important leaders of the show business in this country would consummate the plan of two years or so ago by which they were to have close connections in their booking activities.

* * *

One of the largest financial deals the theatrical world has ever known was quietly made the other day when Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert and Joseph L. Rhinock purchased from George B. Cox's widow three great interests the late politician and theatrical magnate held. The magnitude of the transaction will be appreciated when it is realized that the Cox holdings included important interests in the following: Holdings in the Shubert Theatrical Company; interests in the Marcus Loew chain of vaudeville and motion picture theatres; holdings in the B. F. Keith vaudeville theatres in Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis; interests in the World Film Corporation.

Among the great changes the year has brought about in motion picture companies is the resignation of J. Stuart Blackton as vice-president of the Vitagraph Company and his affiliations with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

For nearly 20 years Mr. Blackton has been associated with motion pictures, and for almost all that time with the men who made Vitagraph. Now he is to leave the company and to devote his energies to what must be considered a rival concern. Nevertheless, it is said Mr. Blackton is still to retain his financial interest in the Vitagraph, altho report avers that company has an option on his block of stock.

In the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation Mr. Blackton is to play the role of independent producer. The following is part of a statement over Mr. Blackton's signature:

"I am quite convinced that great pictures cannot be produced commercially. David Belasco could not produce 52 plays a year and keep up the Belasco standard. Great work cannot be done in a hurry or on scheduled time by routine work. I am going to apply my experience of long years to practical work added to my vision of future possibilities to the making of perhaps four artistic productions a year.

"'The play's the thing' and I have given careful consideration to the vehicles from which my pictures will be adapted. I have been fortunate in securing practically all of Sir Gilbert Parker's available work.

"My affection and esteem for my lifelong friend and business partner, Albert E. Smith, is undiminished, and I shall miss my continual association with him and all the great army of Vitagraph workers."

It's a mighty nice thing to know that picture makers can change the grooves of their habits without disturbing the surrounding atmosphere with recrimination. These are the right sort of men. And it would be hard to find any folks in the business who do not wish Mr. Blackton, the Vitagraph and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation the good luck all three deserve.

* * *

Louise Cox, who has been a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is to sing for Cohan and Harris next season, if reports are true, in Irving Berlin's newest musical comedy. Thus an opera singer will at last be heard warbling the melodies of the song writer who has adapted to the popular ear more operative melodies than any other.

* * *

Glance over the names listed in the bear dof directors of the French theatre which will occupy the Garrick beginning the last of November: Gaston Liebert, James W. Barney, Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul D. Cravath, Andre de Coppet, Robert Goelet, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Rogers Winthrop and Otto Kahn. Socially and financially the French theatre this season seems destined to be a success.

* * *

All productions are to be brought from Paris, it is said, and the best French authors are to aid in every way in their power to make the Garrick Theatre the centre of French culture in New York.

* * *

"War time is song time" might well be adopted as an axiom for there's no doubt in the world of its truth. Pick up any of the theatrical tradepapers and glance at the advertisements of the song publishers. Then scan the back files of the same paper, and note the recent great increase in the advertising of songs. Then stroll into some publisher's sanctum and listen to him talk in bigger sales figures than he has for some time.

* * *

Of course every song writer in the country has written a war song. The professionals with the machinery of publication close at hand got their efforts first into print and into the ears of the audiences of the country. But the amateurs haven't been far behidn. Two of the largest publishers in the country tell me that every mail brings them literally hudreds of war songs "complete with music," and "song poems" to which stirring melodies are expected to be written. With weary sighs these gentlemen hope the flood will turn. "And it'll only stop when folks realize no more war songs are waned—but it'll probably be long after the war's over before lots of 'em will wake up to the fact."

* * *

London reports a plentiful supply of musical pieces, now rehearsing or soon to start, for the autumn. This conforms with the Shubert reading of the musical signs of the times, for, you may remember, from last week's letter, the emphasis they placed upon musical shows in their next season's production activities.

Ann Pennington in "The Little Boy Scout," Madison, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

ENGLAND AWAKE TO FILM EFFECTS

American Productions Bring Breath of Home to Homesick Exiles.

London.—An American in the Canadian forces was standing on the quay at Boulogne waiting to be embarked for England. He was homesick, deadly homesick. The quaint town, the fishing smacks with their many-colored sails, the crooked streets and the funny little freight cars did not please him. He wanted something from home.

His eye wandered along the side of the station—and he got it. For there, in French which he could not mistake, was a sign:

CINEMA DE BOULOGNE.
CE SOIR A 8 HEURES.
LES EXPLOITS D'ELAINE.

Whereupon the American wept joyous tears and prayed that his boat might be delayed. But it was not. He landed in England without seeing the "Exploits of Elaine." And the first thing that met his eye was a figure of Charlie Chaplin, smoking a big cigar with an electric light at the tip. The American's heart was made glad.

Made Glad by Films.

So the hearts of many Americans have been made glad by the sight of American films, the only films shown in England which an American can appreciate. The British film is a slow-moving affair, usually well acted, but without punch of any sort. The snappy American film has simply brushed the native product out of the way.

As a matter of fact the American in England who goes to the films is usually indifferent to the picture. He may like Mae Marsh or Mary Pickford or Anita Stewart; he may be keen about this director or that one; at home he may feel the day wasted in which he does not see Chester Conklin or Hank Mann. But when the American is abroad he goes to the pictures not so much for themselves as for the accidental glimpses he gets of "home."

The man from California sits with straining eyes and a beating heart when he reads the sub-title "Jenny Goes to the City," because he knows that the city will be San Francisco or Los Angeles. The Easterner glows when he recognizes Forty-second street in the third reel of a Coney Island film. Every once in a while a street scene is snapped and the American recognizes a billboard or an advertisement for his favorite cigar or breakfast food. And he wants to shout with joy.

Educative Value Discovered.

Since the United States came into the war the news pictures from America have appeared more frequently. Only they do not give the same thrill as the accidental bit caught in the midst of a story.

In spite of the fact that American films are chiefly in vogue now Great Britain is thinking deeply about the film as a whole. The educative value of the picture show has been discovered here and much of the government's propaganda is helped along by the movies. A recent example is the film which was produced in the interests of economy in food. Scores of copies of this film were made and shown simultaneously in all parts of Great Britain; prominent actors volunteered their services; film companies put their studios at the disposal of the government. The full effect of the film cannot be measured, as it was only part of a great propaganda for economy; but those who know are inclined to give the moving picture a large share of the credit for the heroic efforts which all classes are making to co-operate with the navy in beating the U-boats.

The chief censor of films, T. P. O'Connor, who is a member of the house of commons, is also working hard to dispel the doubts and suspicions which many people in England have of the cinema. Part of the work consists in getting children to tell what films they like best, and it is remarkable that perfectly normal children have chosen as their favorites not the blood-and-thunder melodramas, but the quieter films, which one would have thought most appealing to older persons. The censorship of films is not quite so severe in Britain as it is in some places at home, (and, since film come here after their production at home, it is often possible to see a film which was mutilated in America produced here in full. On the other hand, some films fare worse on this side.

Costly Films Invade.

The "millionidollar" films have just begun to invade England, and the effect is startling. At the first performance of "Intolerance" quite a few people left before the interesting part of the film came on, because they could not follow the jumps between the four stories. The "cut-back" and the "flash" have not yet been fully developed here, and those who are accustomed to a straight story which proceeds logically from point to point, instead of flickering back and forth between simultaneous actions, find some difficulty in holding the parts together.

One misfortune has arisen from the American film invasion. That is that Britons are inclined to believe that all Americans act like the people in the films. It is sometimes hard to persuade people here that throwing dishes and custard pies is not really the favorite indoor sport of American cooks and waiters.

GRACE CUNARD IN FEATURE.

Grace Cunard is appearing in a special feature for the Universal company. It is some time since she worked at Universal City, as "The Purple Mask" serial was made at the old "U" studios on Gower street. Of course, she was accorded a big reception by all her old friends, who do not forget her many acts of generosity and the helping hand she gave so freely to so many.

Elsie Janis, report whispers, is to be seen in vaudeville this summer, not only at the Palace Theatre in New York, where she is now, but on the Orpheum Circuit as far west as the coast.

"THE SILENT LIE" TO BE AT LOEW'S

Marian Cooper Stars in This, and Fatty Arbuckle Brings a Laugh.

A man's struggle against a woman's past furnishes the dominating theme of "The Silent Lie," the great dramatic photoply, with Mariam Cooper, the noted emotional screen artist, which will be the feature photodrama the coming week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. Miss Cooper plays the roll of Lady Lou, a girl of the great northwest, who has inherited the hatred of her father because of her mother's unfaithfulness. When she discovers that her father cheats a stranger in a gambling hall, Lady Lou discloses the truth.

Hatfield, the father, played by Ralph Lewis, flees from the town. He takes Lady Lou, his detested daughter with him and leaves her to die in the snow. She is rescued by Conahan, a trapper, who falls in love with the girl.

Scenes in connection with the visit of the 48th Highlanders recruiting squads in Chicago in conjunction with the laugh-producing production of "The Rough House," Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle's latest comedy success will be shown. In his latest picture "Fatty," who fills the title roll in a story that is wonderfully fitted for his wonderful characteristics and trick stunts, has to do with Mr. and Mrs. Rough who are living quite happily in their little rough house by the sea.

Clara K. Young in "Camille" at the Regent this week.

HERBERT SISTERS BIG ATTRACTION

Have Delighted Large Audiences at Hippodrome All Week.

Toronto theatregoers have been delighted during the week just closed with the performances given by the Herbert Sisters at the Hippodrome. These clever young singers and dancers three have a record for patriotism of which few can boast. In addition to father being overseas there are two brothers, two brothers-in-law and thirty-two cousins and uncles in the King's uniforms in various parts of the service, one being as far away as Mesopotamia.

On the outbreak of the war the Herbert Sisters, who by the way, had just a few days previous reached Toronto from their London home, enlisted for patriotic work here and gave numerous concerts for the benefit of the soldiers. They have been very popular not only during the past week but everywhere they have presented their skit. Their style is very pleasing, their manner charming. Until the fall season commences the sisters with mother, will remain in Toronto.

And speaking of mother—mother guides the destinies of these three artistes in true motherly fashion. As Kathien says, " . . . but you just ought to meet mother." The girls say mother is the most popular member of the company.

SEEING MOTION PICTURES.

Some Advice on How to Avoid Suffering From Eye Strain.

Many persons cannot attend motion pictures because of the annoying after effects on the eyes. Some suffer from eye strain and others are subject to severe headaches. The relief, in most cases, consists in perfectly fitted glasses, according to The Popular Science Monthly. The picture may not be quite so sharp, but that is more than compensated for by the increased comfort.

For persons with very sensitive eyes a colored glass, either amber, yellowish green or amethyst, may afford immediate relief. Several varieties of colored glass have been put on the market, and there are so many shades available that some suitable color can be secured. A subdued light in the theatre has a much less irritating effect than a dark theatre where the only light is reflected from the screen.

It is also advisable for those who are liable to suffer after viewing the pictures to avoid sitting in a place where it is necessary to look upward, as the additional strain becomes very tiresome and frequently leaves a severe headache. In the majority of cases, however, if glasses are correctly fitted to a person he or she stands a good chance of enjoying motion pictures without any attendant ill results.

STRONG LOVE PLAY COMING TO REGENT

Clara Kimball Young Appears in "Camille" This Week.

GREAT CHARM STORY

Finest Vehicle This Famous Actress Has Ever Starred in.

"Camille," Alexander Dumas' immortal drama starring the beautiful motion picture actress, Clara Kimball Young, is the big feature attraction at the Regent all this week. This play has given the greatest actresses of two generations the opportunity of appearing in a spectacular role, bringing out all of the varied emotions which can be shown on the stage. "Camille" is a light of love. She belongs to that class which preys upon men, the type peculiarly odious, in that she markets her charms. Indeed, in the play, there is a woman character who has lived that life as a young one, and then in maturer years, is the shrewd advisor of her younger sisters, who prefer the life of vice to that of virtue.

Clara Kimball Young in her portrayal of "Camille" achieves the same kind of brilliant success that came to her as the heroine in "The Common Law." Indeed many critics have said that her work in this famous romantic story of Bohemian life in Paris excels anything she has yet attempted. Her great beauty, her great charm, the deep sympathetic appeal affected in her lustrous eyes, and her supple grace enhanced by the many beautiful gowns she wears in this lavish production place it in the front rank of the screen attractions of the year.

Produced and directed by that master craftsman, Mons. Albert Cappelani. The variety of scenes to which the action of "Camille" shifts the sharply defined qualities of its principal characters and withal the intensely human story that it tells of love and sacrifice combine to make it ideal in every respect. A short synopsis of the story is as follows:

Marguerite Gautier, known as "Camille" on account of her fondness for camellias, is queen of the underworld. She has a wealthy lover in Count de Varville, whom, tho he supplies her with plenty of money, she does not love in return. Her affections are set upon Armand, a young lawyer from the country. She suffers from her excesses, and the doctor warns her that she must change her mode of living, but she laughs at his advice. Armand's love for her renews her interest in life, and she goes with him and livs quietly in the country. But their happiness is short. Camille has had to sell her jewelry and horses in order to pay her debts, and learning of this, Armand becomes suspicious.

Armand's father, hearing of his son's attachment for Camille, demands that the woman should abandon Armand. For the sake of Armand's young sister, Cecile, Camille agrees to sacrifice herself, and returns to her former life with Count de Varville. But Armand's love for Camille will not be suppressed. They meet again. He begs Camille to go away with him. She refuses. Armand accuses her of loving de Varville. The two men meet and quarrel. There is a duel, and Armand wounds de Varville. Armand learns that Camille always loved him, and that her aim was to please the father by preserving Armand's family's good name.

In the end Camille dies with a smile on her lips, and expressing her love for Armand.

Supporting Clara Kimball Young is one of the strongest casts ever assembled. Paul Cappelani plays the part of Armand, Robert Cummings, who is well remembered in Toronto as the leading man of the Cummings Stock Company, is seen as M. Duval; Lillian Cook, William Jefferson, Edward M. Kimball and others equally as well known combine to make it one of the best all-star casts gotten together.

The Regent News-Weekly, which has already established a reputation for being the most up-to-date news feature shown in the city will have amongst other interesting events the visit of the 48th Highlanders to Chicago, a Mutt and Jeff cartoon, and a setting of incidental music arranged especially for the feature attraction "Camille" will be played by the justly famed Regent Symphony Orchestra.

William Russell in "The Masked Heart," Strand, Wednesday and Thursday.

'HUNTING THE HAWK' HIPPODROME DRAMA

William Courtenay Will Be Featured in Dramatic Production.

STORY VERY GRIPPING

Gentleman-Crook-Secret Service Picture, With Thrills and Action.

William Courtenay, the well known and deservedly popular legitimate star will be featured in, "The Hunting of the Hawk," a Pathe five-part photodrama at the Hippodrome this week. It is said that the feature is an even greater success than "Kick In," the wonderful "Brook" drama which met with such an unequalified success. With regard to this, Peter Milne, dramatic editor, Moving Picture News, says:

"In sheer entertainment value this is one of the best features the writer has seen this year. 'The Hunting of the Hawk' is indeed a feature that has no fault susceptible even to the reviewer."

The story by George B. Seitz centres around a bold attempt to steal a valuable necklace. The heroine falls in love with Desselway, and later has reason to believe that he is "The Hawk," a famous international thief. A brief synopsis follows:

Steaming across the Atlantic, loaded with passengers of every description, comes one of those mammoth ocean liners headed for New York. On board is supposed to be "The Hawk," a notorious international thief. Diana Curson, secretary for a wealthy society woman, receives a proposal of marriage from Desselway, an unknown on board. She loves him, but the memory of the past interferes. In her mind's eye she recalls events as they happened.

Diana's father labors unsuccessfully to sell his engravings. His work is not in demand, until one day to him comes a stranger who, posing as a member of the treasury department, gives him a commission to make duplicate plates of government notes. While her father is working on the plates, Wrenshaw, the supposed treasury man, makes love to Diana, and they are married, but on the morning of the marriage, the secret service raids the rooms of Diana's father. In the ensuing fight her father is killed, and she believes that she has killed a man herself.

Arriving at her employer's country estate, she finds that Wrenshaw, whom she left the day after her marriage, is employed as secretary to her mistress' husband. Also Desselway has been invited for the house party. Then things begin to happen. Wrenshaw's gang is among the servants. Desselway secures the necklace by force. Is he "The Hawk?"

THE NEW RIFLE.

It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of the men wounded in this war are shot in the head. This is the result of the trench system, which protects a man's body, but exposes his head first. One effort to minimize the danger is represented by the numerous types of steel trench-helmets. A recent American invention to the same end is a trench-rifle which can be aimed and fired without the necessity for the soldier exposing his head. The rifle is built on the periscope principle, and the sights as well as the target are reflected thru a system of mirrors. The soldier aims with mirrored sights at the mirrored target, and gets his alignment on the real target without showing even the tip of his helmet above the level of the parapet.

TO BE "JURYMEN."

Petrograd.—Women are to be allowed to act as "jurymen" in Russian assize courts.

BOY SCOUTS' HUT DOING GOOD WORK

Boys' Recreation Centre Has Been Under Fire Several Times.

An interesting report has been received from Captain the Rev. Allan P. Shatford, corps chaplain, of the Canadian forces in France, regarding the use which is being made of the large recreation tent which was erected in the Canadian lines thru the medium of ten-cent subscriptions from the Canadian Boy Scouts. The tent was first used for a time when the Canadians were stationed on the Ypres salient, and was later moved with them to the Somme front. A flag which flew over it for nearly four months, up till the end of the battle of the Somme last fall, was brought to Ottawa by Captain Shatford last winter.

Writing from France under date of June 21, Captain Shatford says: "The recreation tent has been in continuous service since that time, being used chiefly as a canteen and recreation room for troops. Divine service has been held in it regularly, and it has also served as a sleeping billet for men who otherwise would have been compelled to sleep outside in the open.

"The tent has been under fire on several occasions, and has been punctured by flying shrapnel several times. By the explosion of a mine it was also badly damaged that we had to remove the middle section, and thus shorten the tent. At present it occupies a position as near the line as the authorities will permit, and is in the most forward area of any canteen.

"It has been of inestimable value to our social work, and we wish again to place on record our appreciation of the generosity of the Boy Scouts of Canada in having supplied us with the tent."

RUTH ROLAND HOLIDAYING

Ruth Roland is spending a few days in Los Angeles, visiting friend husband and about ten thousand other friends. Miss Roland states that she is returning to New York to appear in a seven reel feature, and that Milton Sills will play opposite her, after which it is quite probable that Miss Roland will come west again. She is looking wonderfully well.

WINTER GARDEN
EVERY EVENING 7.30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
15c. AND 25c.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

LOEW'S
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE FEATURE PHOTO PRODUCTIONS

YONGE ST. THEATRE
CONTINUOUS
12 NOON, TILL 11 P.M.
MATINEES, 10c. 15c.
EVENINGS, 10c. 15c. 25c.

ENTIRE WEEK OF JULY 30th
PHONE MAIN 3600---401

NEVER A SUMMER SHOW LIKE THIS

The Emotional Screen Actress
MARIAM COOPER
IN THE PHOTO-DRAMA
"THE SILENT LIE"
The Story of a Father's Wrath

The Distinguished Character Comedian
MAURICE SAMUELS
AND HIS PLAYERS IN
"THE MIRACLE"
A BREEZY COMEDY-DRAMA

ADDED FILM FEATURES
ROSCOE (FATTIE) ARBUCKLE
--- IN ---
"THE ROUGH HOUSE"
Scenes, Incidents and Reception to Recruiting 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, in Chicago

ICE COMFORT

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
The Lightning-Brained Wizard
BOB HALL
"That Extemporaneous Boy"

WE KEEP YOU COOL

VESPO DUO
"The Accordionist and the Singer"

VALAYDA and her Brazilian Nuts, in
MUSICAL COMEDY DE LUXE

THE HENNINGS
In Juggling Oddities

FRED. WEBBER & COMPANY
In a Ventriloquial Offering---"At the Stage Door"

HOWARD SISTERS
A Fantasy of Melodies

WINTER GARDEN PERFORMANCE SAME AS LOEW'S THEATRE

HOW FILM QUEENS USE THEIR MONEY

Some Are in Business, Using Spare Time to Manage Same.

RAISE FARM PRODUCTS

Hobbies Are Often Very Practical, More Than Public Thinks.

BY LOUELLA O. PARSONS.

How do the moving picture actresses spend their money? Nearly everyone supposes in pretty clothes, automobiles and a good time. No one ever expects an actress to have any regard for tomorrow. Spend while the spending is good, is an axiom which has been associated with the theatrical world since player folk first existed. Most everyone considers an actress to be the most improvident creature in the world, a hand-to-mouth person, to whom the future means nothing.

But why put all the stars in one class? It takes all kinds to fill a studio, and there are plenty of girls who carry a goodly share of their week's pay envelope to the bank, or else tuck it securely in their silk stockings.

Take the Keystone girls, for instance. Not one of them looks as if she cared for much else in the world but to gayly toss pies about or jump off a runaway horse. They all earn big salaries, and some of them are about as foolish in spending their money as John D. Rockefeller or Harry Lauder. They hang on to their coin and plant it where planting will bring them in the largest returns.

California is a land of investments and new enterprizes, and these girls have the situation sized up to a fare-thee-well.

Being of a curious disposition, I was determined to see if these fluffy bits of femininity really did own some investment besides the clothes on their backs and their jobs in the studio. My discovery is interesting, since it has proven to my satisfaction that beauty and friends do sometimes travel hand in hand.

There is Ethel Teare, whose spiffy little automobile bustles out of Los Angeles toward one of the suburbs every day, when the sun gets too dim for studio work. Her destination is a place thickly forested by oil derricks. Miss Teare is the owner of a hunk of an oil well, not to mention being manager of the same. She knows more about oil sand than the average girl does about the newest style in tailor-mades.

Marie Prevost, the pretty bit of femininity, invests her spare time in goats. Out in a little mountain range near Los Angeles she is raising Angora goats for the market. The original herd of goats cost her $25 a head. She has not made any money out of her flock yet, but she expects to cash in when the hair on these goats is long enough to shear. Miss Prevost hopes to sell the milk from her flock to hospitals.

Runs Millinery Store.

Maude Wayne, whose taste runs to chic millinery creations, has recently bought a half interest in a millinery store. Her choice lay between a career as a moving picture actress and as a milliner and when she found she could indulge in both of these vocations she lost no time in putting her cash into a smart little shop. Miss Wayne has invented some mighty fetching chapeaux. The girls at the studios depend upon her judgment for most of their headgear.

In the shadow of one of the missions of southern California two wee farms, so tiny that they can scarcely be dignified by the name farm, are smuggled together. These two little ranches are owned by Polly Moran and Edith Valk. One foreman takes care of them both, and both of these young ladies expect to retire to their ranches when they get old and raise alfalfa and live stock. Polly Moran says her father raised pigs in Ireland, so she is going to raise pigs in America. Just so long as Polly doesn't raise Cain with that Irish temper of hers every one will be satisfied.

In haying time they take the crowd from the studio and do their best to help the foreman. The foreman confided to one of his friends, however, that "if them gals don't stay away from here and lemme git this here hay in I'll be drove clean off my bean." He does not think much of their farming knowledge.

Peggy Pearce is also a rancher in a small way. On her wee farm she manages to raise enough fresh vegetables to make the place pay.

Mary Pickford, whose salary is $10,000 a week and a half interest in all the profits of the Mary Pickford Company, could buy three or four ranches if she so decided. Her taste, however, does not run to this sort of thing. She has a farm at Larchmont, N. J., but this is more of a summer home than an investment. Miss Pickford's money is in government bonds, put away for a rainy day. Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin say little of their investments, but every one knows they have comfortable bank accounts.

Roscoe Arbuckle, who has frequently insisted his salary was not of the million-dollar kind, came forth with $50,000 to invest in bonds.

Alice Brady's adoring dad takes a part of her weekly salary and invests it for her. She will one day have an income sufficient for her to keep the hungry wolf many miles away. Anita Stewart has made shrewd investments, as have most of the other more important stars.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

Periodically the cane seats in cars operated by a western traction company are thoroly scrubbed. The operation is made comparatively easy by a washing machine especially built for the work. It consists of a long tank spanned by a series of horizontal rollers and provided at intervals with power-driven rotary brushes. As the seats are removed from the car they are placed, one at a time, on the washer and pushed across the rollers to the first brush, which applies a liberal amount of liquid soap. The scrubbing is accomplished by the second brush. After a seat has then been rinsed and dried it is returned to the car.

AUTOMATIC HOG FEEDER.

An automatic hog feeder of recent invention is so arranged that after the hog has eaten the grain contained in an individual oval metal trough he discovers a small quantity lodged between rooting prongs at the upper side of the bowl. In trying to get at this remnant of grain, he pushes the bowl upward and operates a valve in the bottom of the hopper, which lets down another small quantity of food. Perfect mastication is thus encouraged, the grain is kept clean, and the hog soon learns to feed himself small quantities at a time, which means a considerable saving of feed.

"OH, BOY" VACATIONS.

As a reward to the sixteen young women in "Oh, Boy" at the Princess Theatre, the management is giving each of them a week's vacation with all expenses paid at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

Last week Lillian Rice and Louise Cook had their vacation innings, and this week Kathryn Rahn and Jeanette Cooke are doing the boardwalking.

Anita Stewart in "The Message of the Mouse," Strand, Monday and Tuesday.

GLADYS DOESN'T LIKE THE MUSIC

Miss Brockwell's Patience Tried Recently by Program Rendered.

WILL WRITE HER OWN

She Has Determined to Have Appropriate Selections for Her Pictures.

Inharmonious pianists and rag-time organists have exhausted Gladys Brockwell's patience. Henceforth, if she has her own way and enough time to carry it out, she is going to write a special musical score to be used with each of the productions in which she stars. A recent visit to a neighborhood cinema theatre caused Gladys' resolution.

"I went there to see one of my own pictures," said the Fox star. Evidently the player was not using the cue sheet sent with the picture. "I couldn't see the picture for the music. When I began following the action closely, so I could see just what points could have been bettered, some grating discrepancy in the music would call me back to consciousness, and I'd forgot screen, picture, players, everything, in a disconcerting attempt to forget the music.

"A few instances will suffice, as they say in the essays. When the villain finally realized his villainies, and took the pledge the organist played the drinking song from 'Rusticana.' When my husband cast me aside in favor of another woman, the selection was 'For Me and My Gal.' When, finally, I married the hero, in an attempt to live happily ever after, the music-maker obliged by rendering 'The Maiden's Prayer.'

"That determined me. Thruout the entire picture, the selections were one absurdity after another. I couldn't sit till the end of the film, as I was in such a state of nervous distraction that I was disturbing the neighbors.

"I rushed to my car, drove into the deepest forest I could find, sat on a log, and thought.

"I'm going to write my own music hereafter. And a man who 'passes it up' in favor of the ideas of his own musician is going to get a personal letter from me, with my opinion of him written in red ink."

Miss Brockwell's impressions on picture-show music were not a sudden growth. For the last year or so, the girl of a thousand expressions has been worrying over the poor audiences which have to suffer thru their ears, to get some entertainment thru their eyes.

"I especially hate these men who jump about all the time," says the Fox star. "Scenes in motion pictures are always extremely slow. Some musicians-so-called insist on changing their music with each scene. Just as you are beginning to enjoy one tune, they switch of to another, so that you sit in a state of perplexed nervousness, wondering what is coming next."

EXTRA AUTO SEAT.

Motor Stage Line Adopts Methods That Are New.

The motor cars for a new stage line in California are of the seven-passenger type, but comfortably accommodate eight by the installation of a deeply upholstered middle section instead of the usual auxiliary seats. The central part of this section is removable, to provide access to the rear seats. When in place, its tongued edges fit snugly into grooves in the middle section. The cars of the new line have distinctive names, as "Bret Harte," "Mark Twain" and "Roaring Camp," to serve as a sort of link between the new means of transport and the stage coach period of the Golden State.

DID HER BEST.

"No," remarked the determined lady to the indignant taxi driver who had received the exact fare, "you cannot cheat me. I haven't ridden in cabs these last 25 years for nothing."

"Haven't you?" he retorted bitterly. "Well, you've done your best."

"KILTIES" AT STRAND

A special film, showing the rousing reception accorded by Chicago to the 48th Highlanders, on their triumphal recruiting tour in the United States, will be shown at the Strand Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next.

The editor of the local paper believed that he was doing a kindly act by suppressing, from the list of "drunk and disorderly" on the market day the name of a country subscriber that by rights belonged there. The subscriber, however, did not regard the omission as a favor.

"I suppressed your name for your wife's sake," the editor explained.

"Well, that's the awkward part of it," the farmer said; "for, not seeing my name among the rest, she won't believe I came to town at all."

STAR ATTRACTION AT STRAND THEATRE

First There Is Anita Stewart in "The Message of the Mouse."

BILL WELL ARRANGED

William Russell in "The Masked Heart" — Mary Miles Minter as "Melissa."

There is no more accomplished artiste than Anita Stewart, the heroine of so many famous photoplay successes, and she is seen at her very best in "The Message of the Mouse," the Greater Vitagraph Blue Ribbon production to be presented at the Strand Theatre on Monday and Tuesday. Written by George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester, the story of "The Message of the Mouse" carries a warning of the perils to be faced when the war is over. Its theme is an after-the-war possibility, in which the ambassadors of five war-stricken European nations, conspire to get money for re-building their own countries.

For Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week the headliner at the Strand Theatre will be "The Masked Heart," a new Mutual-American production starring William Russell, the debonnoir and dashing young actor whose greceful love-making and athletic prowess combined have earned for him continent-wide popularity. In this new vehicle Mr. Russell portrays the role of Philip Greycourt, a blase and dissipated young fellow of a fast social set, whose easy conquests over girls of his own cast have caused him to regard the game of "Hearts" with contempt. However, the viper gets bitten. He encounters a certain woman in gray, and in a flash his whole perspective changes. From being the chased, he becomes the chaser. This photoplay has many unique features about it. For one thing its interest, as a story of love and intrigue, is literally unflagging. For another thing, Kathleen Kirkham makes the most alluring of vampires.

It will be good news to her thousands of admirers in Toronto to know that Mary Miles Minter (Sunshine Mary), will be seen in a part that fits her like the proverbial glove in "Melissa of the Hills," her new Mutual-American photodrama, on Friday and Saturday. It is impossible to say too much in praise of "Sunshine Mary's" magnetism and charm. As graceful as she is gracious, as comely to look on as she is capable as an actress, this little star is the living embodiment of delicacy and daintiness. In "Melissa of the Hills" she takes the part of Melissa, the daughter of the circuit rider, a simple preacher of the Gospel, with a mission to save souls and to minister to the sick.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG AS "CAMILLE."

Great Motion Picture Star at her Best

The motion picture public will see their favorite Clara Kimball Young in "Camille," which will be shown at the Regent Theatre all next week. In this picture Miss Young puts forth what she herself has said to be the effort of her career. In "Camille" you have the fine dramatic art; but Camille is very vicious, very beautiful, and a very celebrated member of the French under-world; with a string of wealthy lovers, and all the usual ways of a woman of her class. Still she is a woman enough to really fall in love once and for all. But at the end of it all she dies a tragic death, leaving only the remembrance of her brilliant if unpleasant reputation, and her love for Armand.

Clara K. Young, in her greatest picture, "Camille," at the Regent this week.

J. CLARENCE HYDE IS PRODUCER NOW

Jointly Interested With Klaw and Erlanger in "The Brain Promoter."

Almost overnight J. Clarence Hyde is to be transferred from a press representative into a theatrical producer of importance. He has for his associates in his initial venture no less formidable and experienced men than Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger.

In other words, Mr. Hyde, who for the last five years has been in charge of Klaw and Erlanger's press department, is to become jointly interested with that firm in the production of "The Brain Promoter," a new comedy of American life by Edward Laska, which will be seen in New York after a brief out-of-town tour.

Mr. Hyde will be succeeded as general press representative by James Jay Brady, who has been associated with Klaw and Erlanger for many years as the manager of the Colonial Theatre in Chicago; the Century Theatre, St. Louis, and the Cohan Theatre, New York. Also, he has served as business manager of "Ben Hur" and other important attractions. For seven years he was in charge of the publicity department of the Ringling Brothers Circus.

Mr. Hyde is one of the most highly acclaimed newspaper and publicity men in the country. He has acted as business manager for Ethel Barrymore, Frances Starr, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Mrs. Leslie Carter, William Gillette and William Collier. Before entering the theatrical field he served in both reportorial and editorial capacities, as a writer on art and the drama, on The Herald, Times and World. His debut in the producing field is attended by the hearty approval and co-operation of his present employers.

NOTES.

When the vaudeville engagement of "Liberty Aflame" in which Julia Arthur is to star until next spring, comes to an end, she is to return to the legitimate stage under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger. The Miss Arthur is said to have selected the play in which she will appear, its title and the name of the author are unannounced.

* * *

Among the A. H. Wood's productions already scheduled are "The Eyes of Youth," by Charles Guerin and Max Marcin, to be seen early in August at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. "Mary's Ankle," to open the Booth Theatre about the fifteenth of August; "Business Before Pleasure," due at the Eltinge Theatre about the same date, and "A Scrap of Paper," in which Robert Hilliard will make his season's bow at the Criterion about the same time. August fifteenth certainly will be a business day for the Woods' forces.

JULIUS CAHN BACK MANY YEARS AWAY

Former Associate of Late Charles Frohman Opens Offices Again.

By RENNOLD WOLF.

Back to Broadway has come Julius Cahn—back to the Rialto, where once his name was conspicuous among the men important in theatricals; where a few years back by a complete loop-the-loop of all his friendships and business associations he started a disturbance in theatrical conditions that spread over the entire country.

And Cahn has come back actively—to enter the field of theatricals. He has taken offices in the Commercial Trust Company's Building, at the Forty-first street corner, where, he says, he will occupy himself in every branch of the theatrical business "except booking."

Twenty-five years ago and for a long period thereafter Julius Cahn was reputed to hold the theatres of all New England in his hand. Charles Frohman more especially had made Cahn's offices an adjunct to his own and not only did Cahn own, lease and book playhouses in nearly every New England city of importance but he fell heir to many of the Frohman successes for touring purposes. Also he was closely associated with Klaw and Erlanger in their booking exchange. Indeed, he was considered one of the important adjuncts to the so-called theatrical syndicate.

Then one day Cahn listened to the jingle of gold and to the blandishments of the Shuberts, and fell. Spectacular and humiliating was the fall thereof, because his heart was not in the transfer of his allagiance and he dashed from his offices adjoining those of Charles Frohman, leaving his fixtures to be thrown upon the street, where they remained for a day or more as a silent witness to his backsliding.

From that moment Cahn ceased to be of importance in the world of amusements. The wave of prosperity and new riches which he thought would follow upon his desertion failed to enguif him. The Open Door, to which he, urged on by shrewder men, had given his energy failed to open according to schedule. Instead little by little he lost his holdings and he ceased to have any influence upon theatrical events.

About this time Mr. Cahn's wife died, and he married his stenographer. This union turned out unhappily, and, following a prolonged treatment in a sanitarium, Cahn moved to Jersey, where existence under the conditions that threatened him would be less exciting.

So far as the theatrical world was concerned, Julius Cahn was no more. Even his annual publication of data concerning the theatres, cities, newspapers and railroads of the country, called Cahn's Guide passed out of his control.

Now he is back again, looking in better health than the morning he left the Frohman fold, and apparently eager to spend his remaining days in the field where once he grew rich and influential. There is none to say him nay. The tempest which he once attempted to arouse proved to be of the tea-cup variety, and he will be judged in the period of his restoration strictly by the merits of his goods.

Do you know that an outbreak of diphtheria in an English town was traced to the habit of school children wetting lead pencils in their mouths?

Do you know that milk will keep longer in red bottles than in the usual kind, because it is the rays near the violet end of the spectrum that affect it?

Do you know that by using a new side saddle rear seat on a motorcycle a woman is not obliged to wear divided skirts, yet can face in the direction in which the machine is running?

Do you know that the wide brim of a new hat for women can be removed and leave only a narrow one, giving a woman the appearance of owning two hats?

MIRIAM COOPER.

Mariam Cooper in "The Silent Lie" at Loew's this week.

We asked the young lady across the way how the team seemed to be on inside baseball and she said she'd seen them play only outdoors.—Cartoons Magazine.

FRANCE TO RESUME THE HUNTING OF ALL GAME

Short Seasons Will Open When the Crops Are Harvested.

Paris.—Game hunting will be allowed this year for the first time since 1913. The season will open only after the crop has been harvested and will be short. The government has decided that this measure is necessary to protect agriculture against the ravages of game, which has multiplied greatly in the three years during which only restricted destruction of depredating animals has been allowed.

Hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges are particularly abundant, while wild boar, driven from the forests of northeast France by the military operations, have done considerable damage in regions where they never were seen before. The opening of the hunting season, besides saving the crops, is expected to help to relieve the provisions market, while the issue of hunting licenses will be appreciable revenue to the state treasury.

Soldiers home on leave will be permitted to hunt without a license, while special arrangements will be made for hunting game inside the zone of activity of the armies, from which civilian hunters will be excluded.

HAIR COMBINGS USED.

London.—Women's fallen hair and combings is now being collected, according to The Economist, for the use in war industry for machine beltings and "in connection with the equipment of submarines."

All This Week

Regent

Continuous Performance 12 noon to 10.45 p.m.
PRICES 10c 15c 25c

ADELAIDE ST.
WEST OF YONGE.

All This Week

Perfect Ventilation — Cooled by Frozen Air

The Regent Presents
The Screen Star Supreme
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in
"CAMILLE"

Alexandre Dumas' immortal drama, adapted for the screen by the distinguished producer, Mons. Albert Cappelani

Miss Young's Greatest Triumph

The Regent's Incomparable Orchestra

The Regent News Weekly. The Reception to the 48th in Chicago

STRAND
WEEK JULY 30TH

MON. TUES.
THE STORY OF A GIGANTIC PLOT TO WRECK THE FINANCES OF AMERICA AND HOW IT WAS FRUSTRATED BY
THE BEAUTIFUL
ANITA STEWART
DEPICTED IN AN UNUSUAL SIX ACT PLAY ENTITLED
"THE MESSAGE OF THE MOUSE"
EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
48 Highlanders Chicago Reception

WED. THURS.
A GRIPPING DRAMA OF INTRIGUE WHEREIN A WIFE DECIEVES HER HUSBAND AND JEOPARDIZES HER DAUGHTERS HONOR TO ATTAIN HER OWN SELFISH ENDS
WILLIAM RUSSELL
AND
CATHERINE KIRKHAM
IN
"THE MASKED HEART"

FRI. SAT.
THE ADORABLE BLUE EYED LITTLE STAR IN A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE TENNESSEE HILLS
MARY MILES MINTER
AS A MOUNTAIN GIRL
"MELISSA OF THE HILLS"
FROM THE STORY "THE CIRCUS RIDER"

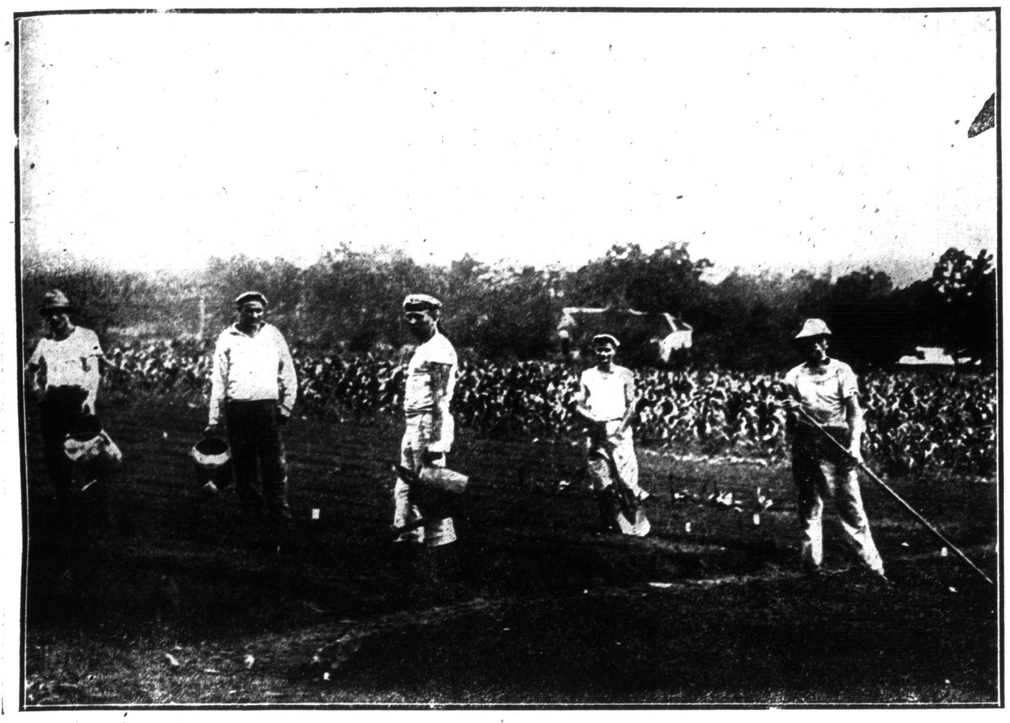
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

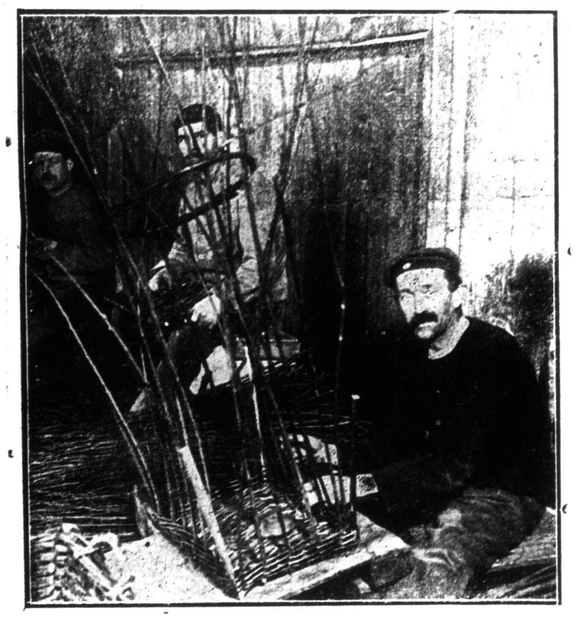
FOUR PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 29 1917 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

SCENES SHOWING THE WAR PRISONER'S LIFE IS A VERY BUSY ONE



German sailors from various notorious raiders interned in the United States are set to work on a vacant lot in Georgia, which would be a credit to a landlubber.

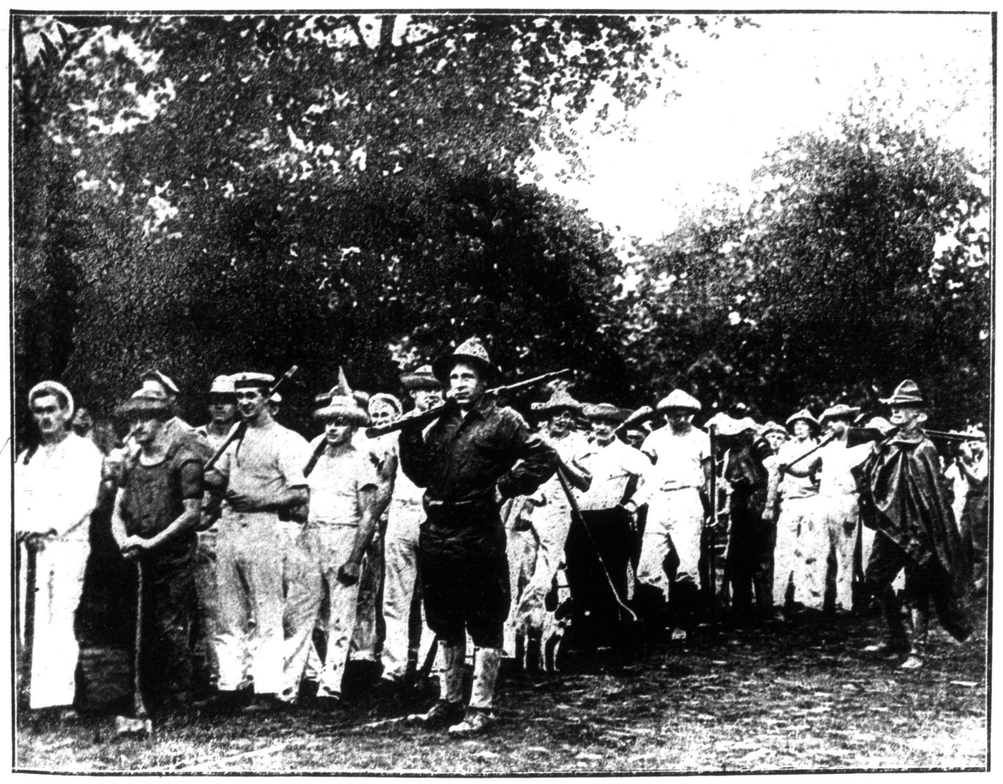
Evesham, England, has received eighty German prisoners to be taught local methods of agriculture. They are very willing workers; perhaps the two men behind make them so.



It has been found that prisoners are never dangerous when given work, preferably their own trade.

German sailors at Fort McPherson build their own quarters. The two pictured above were given the contract for the electric wiring.

Not all work and lots of play keep the prisoners in a good moral and physical condition.



A guard from the United States militia accompanies the German sailors interned at Fort McPherson to their daily labor.

It is never necessary to organize a game, but sometimes it is very needful to supervise it, as it becomes so fast and furious that casualties may result.

CANADIAN TOMMIES PHOTOGRAPHED ON THEIR HAZARDOUS DUTIES

The living do not forget the dead. The Canadians, during a lull in fighting, decorate their comrades' resting-place.

Aquatic sports have a strong fascination for the soldier on leave, and anything which resembles a boat is pressed into service.

At the setting of the sun these men marched [illegible] to take up their places in the front line.

The "Tin-Horse" Brigade going forth in search of adventure. Most of them are despatch riders.

A tense moment when the command is given to go "over the top." A regiment of Highlanders charging the enemy trenches.

Tho near the line the M.C.'s of a dressing station still have their table, chairs and white tablecloths.

SUNDAY

PHO

Canadian Cycli
are, Ptes.
Jackson.

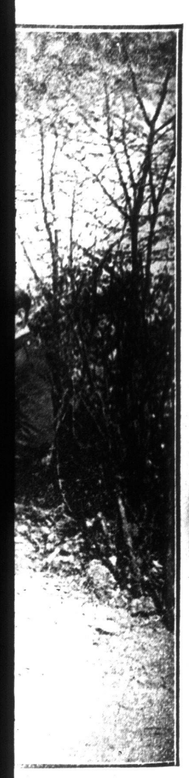
Boys of the Th
Cook,

A strong recru
photograph

UTIES

pressed into service.

e despatch riders.



nd white

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Canadian Cyclists pose for their picture in the war zone. They are, Ptes. Kelly and Pool, Corp. Bickle and Driver Jackson.

Boys of the Third Reserve Battalion. They are, Pte. H. A. Cook, Bangay, Akroyd, Douglas and Buttler.

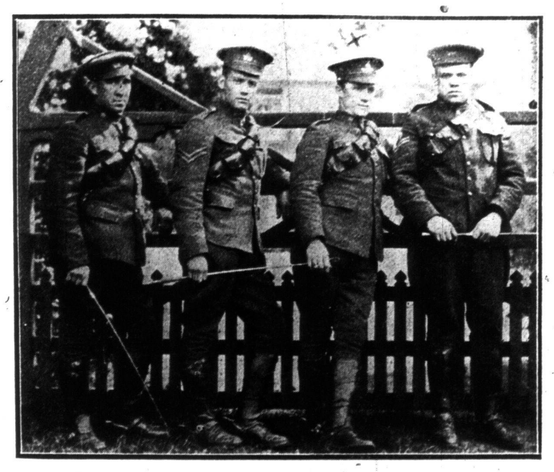
A strong recruiting appeal to the "wets" in dry territory. A photograph of "Irish" Draper and his pals at Bramshott.

Members of the 53rd Battery in France. Gunner J. D. Joyce, Dr. H. T. Murdock, Bdr. H. D. Anderson, Gnr. M. Macdonnell and Gnr. Wallace.

No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance Sergeants after the battle of Vimy Ridge.

Sailors of H.M.S. Cochrane, who have a service total record of three hundred years.

A picture of Pte. Harold Batchelor and his chums, taken after Vimy Ridge, thru which they passed.



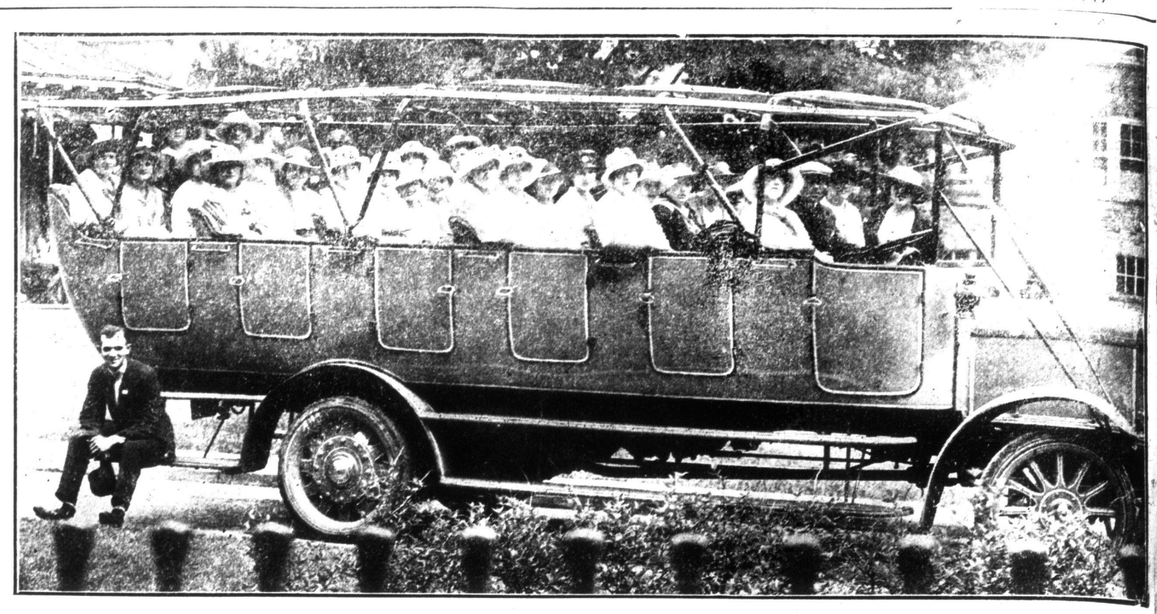
Drivers Cohen, Larking, Clarkin and Caldwell at Bramshott Camp with 45th Battery. Were in France with original 34th Battery.

Members of the C.A.S.C. overseas. Sent by Pte. W. W. Sinclair, who left with the 134th.

A group of the Engineers in France. Sent by Sergt. E. O'Leary.

The Anglo-French alliance cemented by representatives of the 3rd Division Ammunition Col. Sent by Driver Cohen.

Office staff, foremen and inspectors at one of Toronto's munition plants.
—Photo by Alex. J. McLean.



A motor load of happy picnicers from Sherbourne House Club who journeyed thus to Clarkson farm as the guests of R. B. Fudger. They went by way of the Long Branch Aviation Grounds. It was an ideal outing, which was exceedingly enjoyed.

R. C. Dragoons in France. Picture was forwarded by Lance-Corp. A. C. Bishop.

Some of the 92nd Highlanders while in quarantine in England. This photo was sent to The Sunday World by Spr. E. Wilson.

Church of England Summer School at Bishop Strachan.

Lt. Parke, missing, of the Loyal Prince Battalion.—Edmund Dodson and Wm. Sutton.

W. F. Sylvester and son, Fred, with Canadian army somewhere in France. Mr. Sylvester is a singer of repute and well known in Toronto.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH TONIC
WINCARNIS
When you are Weak, Anaemic, Nervous, Run-Down.

A NEW WAR-W-HOOP GAME
JAPANESE NOVELTY STORE
21 Yonge Arcade, Toronto

GOUT, GRAVEL, DIABETES
The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd., Montreal
2 St. Lawrence Blvd

GRAY HAIR
Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative.
Tremain Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

St. Andrew's College
TORONTO
A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

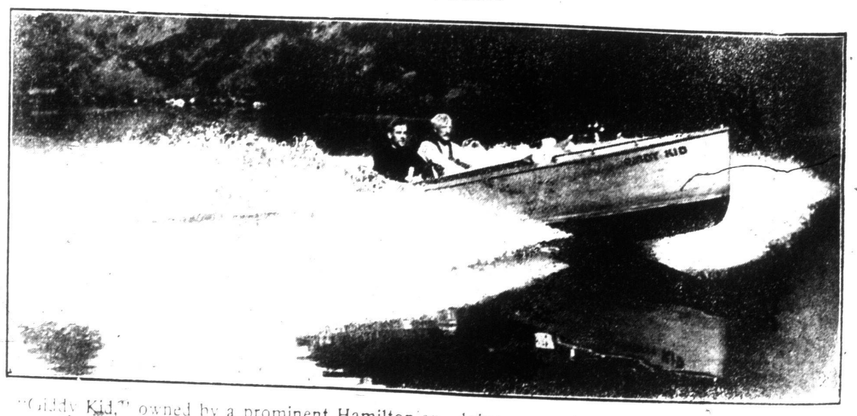
THOSE DIRTY HANDS
OLEANAIL
Oleanail Soap Manufacturing Co.
16 Sheppard Street, Toronto.

DEAN'S "404" ROWBOAT
FOR OUTBOARD MOTOR USE
NEW CATALOGUE
WALTER DEAN CANOE AND BOAT COMPANY
Foot of York Street, Toronto

Corpl. (?) W. H. Lawson, Second Canadian Pioneers, four years overseas.

Reported three times Pte. Hubert Cater, reported missing Sept., 1916, and since reported killed in action.

Acting Lance-Sergt. A. E. Cater, killed in action at battle of Courcelette, Sept. 22, 1916.



"Giddy Kid," owned by a prominent Hamiltonian, doing a pretty "stunt" near Burlington Bay.