

FOR SALE EXCELLENT FACTORY SITE... N. H. WILLIAMS & CO. Main 5450.

PROBS—Mostly fair and a little warmer; a very few scattered showers.

The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING JULY 11 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,756 TWO CENTS

BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKE GAINS

Dominion Government Overrides Habeas Corpus Judgment by an Order-in-Council Allied Advance in Albania is Rapidly Approaching Berat

ALLIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE UPON WIDE FRONT IN ALBANIA

Brilliant Success on Sixty-Mile Front Will Strengthen Austrian Slavs in Revolt Against Harsh Rulers—Big Gains by Italians, French, Albanians.

Rome, July 10.—The Italian troops on the offensive in Albania are continuing their advance, the war office announced today. The enemy in yesterday's fighting was beaten back on both sides of the Osum River.

Paris, July 10.—A French official communication on the Balkan operations issued tonight says: "There was artillery and patrol activity west of the Vardar. Notwithstanding the costly checks of yesterday at the Cerna Bend, the enemy today again launched his assault troops against our positions north of Monastir, and was again repulsed with appreciable losses."

London, July 10.—Successes won by the allied troops in Albania will add seriously to the troubles of the Austrians. They were won by a fresh, determined action in the Balkan area, where any military success must always have immediate and valuable political reaction.

Altho the region of the allied advance is 70 miles from the Salonica front, there are already signs of nervousness among the enemy troops in that area. The advance in Albania is a serious threat to the right flank of the Bulgarian armies in the region of Monastir. This is evident if appreciated by the enemy and, too, it will have the effect of bringing to the side of the allies many from the hill tribes, which are among the finest fighters in the world. Every fresh success of the allies will hearten the South Slav races, who are already in revolt against their Austrian rulers.

Washington, July 10.—An official despatch to the Italian embassy today from Rome said that the Italian and French troops in their offensive in Albania, which is continuing to advance, captured 1000 prisoners, including 50 officers, several airplanes and much war material.

TAX ON JEWS SOUGHT. Amsterdam, July 10.—The Jewish correspondence bureau of The Hague today says it learns from Berlin that the Pan-Germans are agitating for a tax on Jews.

Where Did the Nickel Come From? THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

Table with columns: DIRECTORS, Name, Location. Includes Edmund C. Converse (Greenwich, Conn.), E. F. Wood (New York City), J. R. DeLamar (New York City), Willard H. Brownson (Washington, D. C.), Alfred Jaretski (New York City), William Nelson Cromwell (New York City), Seward Prosser (Englewood, N. J.), William T. Graham (Greenwich, Conn.), W. A. Bostwick (Bronxville, N. Y.), Jas. L. Ashley (New York City), W. E. Corley (New York City), Charles Hayden (New York City), Thomas Morrison (Pittsburgh, Pa.), R. C. Stanley (New York City), A. D. Miles (Copper Cliff, Ontario).

The above is a reproduction of a page of the official sixteenth annual report of the International Nickel Co. of New York for the year ending March last. It lists the names of directors elected at the annual meeting in May last. These are the men who control that company, also the Canada Copper Co.'s mines at Sudbury, Ontario, and the new refining plant at Port Colborne. NOT ONE CANADIAN IS IN THE LIST! This is the company, some of whose nickel refined from Canadian ore in the States got to Germany; the company which has up to the present failed to disclose the actual metal content of these ores, other than nickel or copper; the company that last year paid out of its profits on this nickel over three millions as a war tax to the United States, and as far as we know little or nothing to the Government of Canada!

It all constitutes one of the most insidious and most far-reaching blows that "the purring duplicity" of Germany has dealt to any of the allies.

ITALIANS RECTIFY LINE IN VALLEY OF BRENTA

Rome, July 10.—Italian troops in the Brenta Valley, on the mountain front, carried out operations yesterday by means of which the Italian line in this region was rectified, the war office announced today.

American Pursuit Planes Fly Fifty Miles in German Rear

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 10.—American pursuit planes, flying in squadron formation, penetrated the occupied territory north of Chateau Thierry, for a distance of 50 miles today, and chased several German machines which they encountered. The Americans secured considerable information and observed the preparations being made by the enemy.

Four Thousand London Men Quarantined for Meningitis

London, Ont., July 10.—Following an outbreak of spinal meningitis, the quarters of the first depot battalion, W. O. R., are under quarantine. Over 4000 men are to be kept in until further notice. They will carry on their training in isolation.

TO DEVELOP NORTH BY USE OF HYDRO

Sir Adam Beck Announces Plan to Generate 130,000 Horse-Power.

RUSH CHIPPAWA SCHEME

Ontario Government Authorizes Another Half Million Dollars for Work.

London, Ont., July 10.—Speaking at a banquet tendered to boosters of hydro by the utilities commission at Fort Stanley tonight, Sir Adam Beck announced that the Ontario Hydro Commission planned to develop the vast resources of the north by the use of hydro. It is proposed, he said, to develop 130,000 horsepower on Lake Nipigon for Port Arthur and Fort William, and to open the way for the development of the pulp limits of that district and in the development of mineral resources.

DAMNABLE MISUSE

British Coroner's Jury in Verdict Condemns German Warfare. London, July 10.—"Lost, their lives thru the damnable misuse of warfare," was the verdict of a coroner's jury in an East Coast port, after investigating the deaths of British fishermen killed by shrapnel from a German submarine, which opened fire on an unarmed trawler without warning.

NINE MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Local Operation Succeeds Against Germans Near Marais in Flanders. London, July 10.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight says: "In the successful minor operation carried out by us last night in the neighbourhood of Marais, we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars, in addition to a number of prisoners. Further prisoners have been brought in during the day by our patrols on different parts of the front."

KONENKAMP TAKES CHARGE HIMSELF

President of Telegraphers' Union is Now on His Way to Toronto. C. E. Hill, general organizer for the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers in Canada, stated last night that the expected strike of the union in Toronto, which might not materialize until the arrival of S. J. Koenkamp, the president of the union, who had wired him to Toronto. "The situation seems clearer today," said Mr. Hill, "but problems are a long way from being completely settled."

WHEAT SUBSTITUTES IN BREAKFAST FOODS

Food Board Reduces Quantity of Wheat to Be Used in Manufacturing. Ottawa, July 10.—The Canada Food Board today issued an order providing additional regulations in order to conserve wheat, by requiring the use of substitutes in the manufacture of breakfast foods, now made wholly or in part from wheat.

The order provides that no person shall manufacture any rolled wheat, wheat flakes, wheat meal or cracked wheat containing more than 80 per cent, by weight, of wheat. In manufacturing any of these products of wheat flour is prohibited. The manufacture of buckwheat flour containing more than 20 per cent, of wheat flour is prohibited.

HALF-PRICE FOR ALL PANAMA AND STRAW HATS

The Dineen Company, 140 Yonge street, are putting on sale today the balance of their stock of Panama and Straws at half the regular price. We're sorry we have to do it, but you know the reason—spring and summer weather were against us. Take a look at the window display and you will realize the nature of the great bargain. The sale represents the very best qualities of Straws and Panamas and includes Health's and Christy's best Straws. Here is a sample of price cutting: \$5.00 Panamas for \$2.50, \$3.00 Straws for \$1.50. Come today if you can. Every Straw and Panama Hat in the store to be sold—none reserved.

HABEAS CORPUS JUDGMENT NOW IS SET ASIDE

Order-in-Council Passed by Government Supersedes Civil Laws. EXEMPTIONS CANCELED

No Court in Canada Can Give Ruling Altering M.S.A. Principle. Calgary, July 10.—A writ of attachment issued by the supreme court, and Sheriff Graham was ordered to appear before the court for contempt of court. Colonel Moore, acting under orders from the adjutant-general, refused to appear this evening to produce 12 men ordered held in the province under writ of habeas corpus, and who, it is understood, are now on their way to France.

The order was issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and three hours search failed to result in his apprehension. The following order-in-council, dated July 5, was produced by Major J. M. Carson today, and when read to the court, Chief Justice Harvey commented that it apparently superseded civil law in Canada: "Whereas, in the case of one Norman Earl Lewis, the supreme court of the Province of Alberta, appellate division, decided on the 28th of June, 1918, that the order-in-council of the 20th April, 1918, PC 905, had not the force of law and that consequently all exemptions cancelled by the order-in-council of the 20th April, 1918, remained in full force and effect. And whereas the acting minister of militia and defense represents that military conditions make it imperatively necessary that the principle of this judgment should not be permitted to have effect, and that it is impossible to suspend the operation of orders-in-council pending an appeal if the exigencies of the military situation are to be met. Therefore, his excellency the governor-general-in-council, on the recommendation of the acting prime minister, is pleased to order, direct, and do hereby order and direct that men whose exemptions were cancelled pursuant to the provisions of the order-in-council of the 20th of April, 1918, above referred to, be dealt with in all respects as provided by the said order-in-council, notwithstanding the judgment and following any judgment or any order that may be made by any court, and that instructions be sent accordingly to the general and other officers commanding military districts in Canada. Will Guard His Interests.

Ottawa, July 10.—Pending official notification of the writ of attachment ordered to be issued against Col. Moore of Calgary, by the appellate division of the Alberta supreme court, no action has yet been taken in the matter by the department of justice. It is asserted here, however, that if Col. Moore is taken into custody, every effort will be made to see that his interests are properly represented in court.

THE LABOR SITUATION

General Condition in Toronto Unsettled and Full of Serious Possibilities, Say Union Men.

The general labor situation in Toronto was stated by labor men at the Labor Temple last night to be unsettled and full of the most serious possibilities. The machinists at the Russell Motor Co. refused to return to work until thoroughly satisfied of the intention of the company to reinstate to their former positions the seven women recently dismissed from its employ. The employees of the G.N.W. had averted a decision to strike only thru the receipt of a telegram from S. J. Koenkamp, the president of the International Union of Telegraphers, asking them to defer action until his arrival in Toronto.

The civic strikers expressed themselves as still waiting upon the action of the city council relative to their grievances before taking any further action themselves. The machinists are to hold a mass meeting Sunday for what H. W. Harper, general organizer of the International Union of Machinists, described as "a definite purpose," which he did not divulge.

The strike of the employees at the York Knitting Mills remains unchanged. The employees at the Simpson Knitting Mills, of Berkeley street, struck yesterday afternoon for a 20 per cent. increase in their pay. Negotiations had already been under way, and were to have been completed by August 1. The secretary of the District Trades and Labor Council of Toronto, T. A. Stevenson, immediately negotiated with the company, which keeps a union shop, and on behalf of the labor council ordered the strikers to return to work, which they did. Negotiations are now progressing as planned before the strike.

NO ACTION TO FOLLOW AMBASSADOR'S MURDER

Germany Will Not Hold Bolsheviks Responsible for Action. London July 10.—The German Government does not intend to hold the soviet government responsible for the death of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador, according to a semi-official announcement from Berlin, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam, it being evident that Russia is doing all that is possible to punish the murderers. The semi-official statement adds: "The German Government and nation hope that the Russian Government and people will succeed in nipping the present revolutionary agitation in the bud."

GERMAN BOMBS KILL FIFTY BELGIAN GIRLS

London, July 10.—In a recent German raid on the Belgians, more than 50 girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park at La Panne, behind the Yser front. According to a special despatch from The Hague, fifty bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park and several struck a large villa about a hundred yards from the hospital. Of the many girls in the villa engaged in making bandages and repairing uniforms for the wounded, 20 were instantly killed or died from injuries within a few minutes; 40 were removed from the villa, of whom 24 died later.

FRENCH CAPTURE LA GRILLE FARM

Allyes Continue Gains in Region Southwest of Soissons. Paris, July 10.—In the sector to the southwest of Soissons the French have continued their gains, occupying La Grille Farm, advancing to the outskirts of Longpont and penetrating the northern section of Corcy, according to the war office announcement tonight.

TAKE PART OF CORCY

New Line Reaches Outskirts of Longpont on Aisne Front. Paris, July 10.—In the sector to the southwest of Soissons the French have continued their gains, occupying La Grille Farm, advancing to the outskirts of Longpont and penetrating the northern section of Corcy, according to the war office announcement tonight.

BRINGS DOWN FIRST

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 10.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane this afternoon in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "That we will agree to a board of arbitration as suggested by you under the following conditions: "1st. That the Civic Employees' Union choose two representatives for the board. "2nd. That the city council choose two representatives for the board. "3rd. And the four to choose a chairman if necessary. "4th. That Premier Sir William Hearst be requested to appoint these representatives as a crown commission with powers to summon all witnesses necessary, and to take evidence under oath, with all the usual powers of a crown commission. "5th. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "6th. That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "7. The finding of the board of arbitration to be final and binding on both parties. Suspension of Rules. "Before the resolution could be considered suspension of the rules was necessary and a two-thirds vote was required to secure it. Council, however, would not grant the suspension. The vote on this was as follows: For: Mayor, Maguire, Robbins, Ball, Birdsell, Cowan, Gibbons, Graham, Honeyford, McBrien, Nesbitt, Plewman, Ramsden, Strickland. Against: McBride, O'Neil, Seaman.

STAND-PATTERS DELAY DEBATE ON THE STRIKE

Necessary Two-Thirds Vote to Reopen Discussion Not Secured. MEETING TODAY

Proposition From Men Ready for Submission to Council. Failing to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules so as to permit of the introduction of a resolution offered as a means of settling the civic employees' strike, council adjourned yesterday afternoon without taking any action. A special meeting has been called for this morning at eleven o'clock, to deal with the trouble.

In his message to council, the mayor said: "I cannot too strongly urge on you the existing strike should be settled forthwith. Conciliation should be met with conciliation. "I had a conference with the men's committee yesterday, and they put forward a proposition. I cannot too strongly urge on council that action should be taken today, so that the men may return to work. There should be some way of adjusting an industrial dispute, such as this, in its entirety. "The men's proposition to council was: "We will agree to a board of arbitration as suggested by you under the following conditions: "1st. That the Civic Employees' Union choose two representatives for the board. "2nd. That the city council choose two representatives for the board. "3rd. And the four to choose a chairman if necessary. "4th. That Premier Sir William Hearst be requested to appoint these representatives as a crown commission with powers to summon all witnesses necessary, and to take evidence under oath, with all the usual powers of a crown commission. "5th. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "6th. That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "That we will agree to a board of arbitration as suggested by you under the following conditions: "1st. That the Civic Employees' Union choose two representatives for the board. "2nd. That the city council choose two representatives for the board. "3rd. And the four to choose a chairman if necessary. "4th. That Premier Sir William Hearst be requested to appoint these representatives as a crown commission with powers to summon all witnesses necessary, and to take evidence under oath, with all the usual powers of a crown commission. "5th. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "6th. That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "7. The finding of the board of arbitration to be final and binding on both parties. Suspension of Rules. "Before the resolution could be considered suspension of the rules was necessary and a two-thirds vote was required to secure it. Council, however, would not grant the suspension. The vote on this was as follows: For: Mayor, Maguire, Robbins, Ball, Birdsell, Cowan, Gibbons, Graham, Honeyford, McBrien, Nesbitt, Plewman, Ramsden, Strickland. Against: McBride, O'Neil, Seaman.

THE LABOR SITUATION

General Condition in Toronto Unsettled and Full of Serious Possibilities, Say Union Men.

The general labor situation in Toronto was stated by labor men at the Labor Temple last night to be unsettled and full of the most serious possibilities. The machinists at the Russell Motor Co. refused to return to work until thoroughly satisfied of the intention of the company to reinstate to their former positions the seven women recently dismissed from its employ. The employees of the G.N.W. had averted a decision to strike only thru the receipt of a telegram from S. J. Koenkamp, the president of the International Union of Telegraphers, asking them to defer action until his arrival in Toronto.

The civic strikers expressed themselves as still waiting upon the action of the city council relative to their grievances before taking any further action themselves. The machinists are to hold a mass meeting Sunday for what H. W. Harper, general organizer of the International Union of Machinists, described as "a definite purpose," which he did not divulge.

The strike of the employees at the York Knitting Mills remains unchanged. The employees at the Simpson Knitting Mills, of Berkeley street, struck yesterday afternoon for a 20 per cent. increase in their pay. Negotiations had already been under way, and were to have been completed by August 1. The secretary of the District Trades and Labor Council of Toronto, T. A. Stevenson, immediately negotiated with the company, which keeps a union shop, and on behalf of the labor council ordered the strikers to return to work, which they did. Negotiations are now progressing as planned before the strike.

The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "That we will agree to a board of arbitration as suggested by you under the following conditions: "1st. That the Civic Employees' Union choose two representatives for the board. "2nd. That the city council choose two representatives for the board. "3rd. And the four to choose a chairman if necessary. "4th. That Premier Sir William Hearst be requested to appoint these representatives as a crown commission with powers to summon all witnesses necessary, and to take evidence under oath, with all the usual powers of a crown commission. "5th. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "6th. That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "7. The finding of the board of arbitration to be final and binding on both parties. Suspension of Rules. "Before the resolution could be considered suspension of the rules was necessary and a two-thirds vote was required to secure it. Council, however, would not grant the suspension. The vote on this was as follows: For: Mayor, Maguire, Robbins, Ball, Birdsell, Cowan, Gibbons, Graham, Honeyford, McBrien, Nesbitt, Plewman, Ramsden, Strickland. Against: McBride, O'Neil, Seaman.

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 10.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane this afternoon in a fight north of Chateau Thierry.

The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "That we will agree to a board of arbitration as suggested by you under the following conditions: "1st. That the Civic Employees' Union choose two representatives for the board. "2nd. That the city council choose two representatives for the board. "3rd. And the four to choose a chairman if necessary. "4th. That Premier Sir William Hearst be requested to appoint these representatives as a crown commission with powers to summon all witnesses necessary, and to take evidence under oath, with all the usual powers of a crown commission. "5th. The board when so constituted to investigate all matters in dispute, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to ensure harmony between the Civic Employees' Union and their employers. "6th. That the board shall be established within three days after the city council has agreed to this proposal, and shall render a decision within thirty days after its establishment. "7. The finding of the board of arbitration to be final and binding on both parties. Suspension of Rules. "Before the resolution could be considered suspension of the rules was necessary and a two-thirds vote was required to secure it. Council, however, would not grant the suspension. The vote on this was as follows: For: Mayor, Maguire, Robbins, Ball, Birdsell, Cowan, Gibbons, Graham, Honeyford, McBrien, Nesbitt, Plewman, Ramsden, Strickland. Against: McBride, O'Neil, Seaman.

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880. A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.

The Nationalization of Money.

We reprint on this page a despatch from London to The Montreal Star, which gives the comments and views of The London Daily News upon the British financial and banking situation.

The committee, it will be seen, commends the Federal Reserve Bank legislation passed by the United States Congress on the recommendation of President Wilson in 1913.

The government assumes the leadership in the banking business of the country, and as The Daily News points out establishes "an unbroken link between the state treasury at Washington and the smallest local bank in the remotest western state."

The foremost bankers in Canada are now on record as commending to their fellow-bankers and to the government at Ottawa the principle of a state bank of rediscunt.

Sir Thomas White adopted the principle in the financial legislation passed by parliament in August, 1911. He took authority to rediscunt merchantable paper which had been discounted by the chartered banks, and that purpose to issue a national currency.

Unfortunately, the banks in their opposition to national currency failed to grasp the great opportunity offered them for expansion by the establishment of rediscunt facilities.

Sir Thomas has, therefore, not realized much in good works from his faith in the American system, and on that account we think his war financing, though highly successful, has been unnecessarily expensive.

That is as it may be. We may be pardoned for recalling that W. F. Maclean, M.P., thru the columns of The World and from his place in parliament, advocated a state bank of issue and rediscunt for Canada six years ago. His views met with scant consideration at the time—either in parliament or from the financiers and newspapers of Canada.

They were even impressed a year or so later when the plan and principle suggested by The World and its editor were substantially adopted by the Wilson administration. Now, however, that Great Britain is preparing to follow the example of the United States our papers and politicians may wake up to the fact that we are behind the rest of the world in banking and currency legislation.

Many utilities ought to be nationalized, but first of all there must be the nationalization of money. We must have no money trust, no currency corners, no money famines, no "Black Fridays" in Canada. The credit of the nation must be brought to the assistance of business. The government must assume the leadership of the banking business and emit and regulate the currency of the country. The King's head must be on every dollar.

Who is Preparing an Offensive? There is still a disposition to wait with "bated breath" for the next great general German offensive on the west front. It may be a surprise to some people that there may be an allied offensive before the German one is ready. The German army is in a bad way. The rushes for Paris and the coast earlier in the season, which failed even at heavy cost to attain their objectives, have taken all the spirit out of the men. Their lack of food has weakened their morale decidedly. The knowledge which they now are getting that a million of United States troops are already in France as it is disheartening to the Germans as it is encouraging to their foes. The new propaganda, which ought to have been going on two years ago, is having its effect. The notorious fact that, after all their bragging and bluffing, the fourth year of the war is drawing to a close, and the allies show as little sign of quitting as they ever did, cannot be lost on the German soldier. He is getting sick of the whole business. He is sick in body, with some new kind of gripe. They might call it Mother Hubbard fever, its symptoms develop near empty cup-

boards. He is sick in mind. He is sick at heart.

Thinking men of the empire are not less worried. Von Kuehlmann could contain himself no longer the other day, and spoke out. He saw no chance of victory, and he wanted to quit. His resignation has been accepted by the kaiser, and that is evidence that his speech was no contrived affair, as some have believed. Some declare that Von Ballin, the Hamburg shipowner, is to succeed Von Kuehlmann. Should this be so, it would indicate a general desire for peace or conciliation. Others say that Von Hintze is to be the new chancellor. This would agree better with the view that Von Kuehlmann spoke his own mind only, and that the kaiser, like Pharaoh of old, is hardening his heart.

Discipline is reported to be very bad in the German army. So much so, that General Von der Marwitz, who is in command of the second army east of Amiens, has been issuing orders dealing with the condition. Ludendorff has been complaining that his soldiers have been giving away his plans. Obviously, an attack of the nature acquired in modern warfare, cannot be made by rebellious troops. The German soldier is beginning to be "fed up."

Another sign of the times is the renewed peace talk. This takes various forms. Von Tirpitz has been touching on this at a recent convention of the Fatherland party, of which he is leader. He is determined to have the German colonies returned, and an indemnity must be paid to Germany by the wretched nations that have so long resisted Germany's "spiritual and ideal" object. The old gentleman is still evidently living away back in 1914, and mixing it up with the flood and the Garden of Eden.

Georg Bernhard (who has nothing else in common with G. B. S.), the political editor of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, declares that "the time is ripe to discuss peace conditions openly. Unanimity could easily be reached, he thinks, having regard to the conditions laid down by President Wilson. His only solicitude is a peculiar one. He insists upon knowing the attitude of England regarding Ireland. Surely he has heard that Ireland can have anything her people will agree to take? But he also, like Von Tirpitz, wants all the German colonies returned. He would restore Belgium as an independent state. All German property is to be restored. Great Britain must evacuate all territory occupied in the east. And Germany is to keep all she has taken in Russia, the Balkans and elsewhere. By which it may be judged that Herr Bernhard has also been dreaming back in 1914, and has forgotten all about desolated Belgium and France and Serbia, all about Armenia, all about Lusitania, the hospital ships, Nurse Cavell, the field hospitals, and a thousand and one other crimes which surround the head of Germania with venomous serpents like a new Medusa.

No, Herr Bernhard. The allies might accede to all these terms if you ousted and exiled your kaiser and his kin, as the Russians have done their czar. But while the seed of evil remains to taint Prussia and Germany, we prefer to fight on till the accurate thing is exterminated. Premier Lloyd George told the German people in plain terms a few days ago that we do not want a yard of German soil, nor to dispossess her of her inheritance or her legitimate rights. But Germany must haul down her pirate flag and learn to lead a sober, righteous and godly life, or take the consequences.

Y.M.C.A. Reports. It is to be hoped that the consolidated financial statement of the national council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, which was published last Monday, has been widely read by those who have given currency to groundless criticisms regarding the operations of the Y.M.C.A. and those who have listened to such talk. The difficulties under which the Y.M.C.A. labors, as well as the object in view, should be a sufficient excuse for many shortcomings, but the Y.M.C.A. is not pleading excuses, but sets out a plain tale of work done and results achieved which are enough in themselves to justify even what is baselessly complained about.

It is not usually considered that the Y.M.C.A. is on the field of battle, and many people figure the Y.M.C.A. huts as at the base lines, away back of the firing lines, out of all dangers. The risks of war, however, beset everything connected with operations at the front. The English Y.M.C.A. in the German offensive of last March and April suffered losses in huts and canteens valued at nearly \$1,000,000. More recently the American Y.M.C.A. had losses nearly as large, and the Canadian "Y" does not expect to escape unscathed.

The service done at the date of the statement represented work in 96 centres of operation in France, and 76 in England, including all regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps, hospitals, railway troops, cavalry, London and Paris, and forestry units from the north of Scotland to the south of France. There were 133 secretaries with honorary commissions, 50 of whom were maintained by the Y.M.C.A. and the rest by the government.

In Canada there are 33 centres for soldiers, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations, and troop trains. This has required about 100 secretaries entirely at Y.M.C.A. expense. The free distribution of drinks, athletic supplies and prizes, stationery, magazines and other literature, cinemas, concerts, lectures, piano, music and gramophones runs well up to half a million dollars. The year's receipts total \$4,229,854, and not less than \$5,000,000 will be required for this year.

Joined at Last. This poem by Alfred Noyes was recently read by him to the first joint memorial to American and British soldiers at Princeton. The memorial was designed by Raleigh C. Childersleeve and bears this inscription:

Near here lie buried The American and British officers who fell in the battle of Princeton January 3rd, 1777.

Here Freedom stood, by slaughtered friend and foe, and London's crown And ere the wrath paled or the sunset died, Looked thru the ages: then, with eyes aglow, Laid them, to wait that future, side by side.

Now lamp-lit gardens in the blue dusk shine Thru dog-wood red and white And round the gray quadrangles, line by line, The windows fill with light, Where Princeton calls to Oxford, tower to tower, Twin lanterns on the law, And those cream-white magnolia boughs embower The halls of old Nassau.

The dark bronze tigers crouch on either side Where red-coats used to pass, And round the bird-loved house where Mercer died, 'And violets brook the grass. By Stony Brook that ran so red of old, But sings of friendship now, To feed the old enemy's harvest fifty-fold The green earth takes the plow.

Thru this May night if one great ghost should stray With deep remembering eyes, Where that old meadow of battle smiles away Its blood-stained memories, If Washington should walk, where friend and foe Sleep and forget the past, Be sure his unquenched heart would leap to know Their hosts are joined at last.

Be sure he walks, in shadow buff and blue, Where those dim lilacs wave, He bends his head to bless, as dreams come true, The promise of that grave. Then with a vaster hope than thought can scan, Touching his ancient sword, Prays for that mighty realm of God in man, 'Haesten Thy Kingdom, Lord.

'Land of our hope, land of the singing stars, Type of the world to be, The vision of a world set free from wars, Takes life, takes form, from thee, Where all the harring nations of this earth, Beneath the all-blessing sun, Bring the new music of mankind to birth.

And make the whole world one.' VII And those old comrades rise around him there, Old friends, side by side, With eyes like stars upon the brave night-air, And young as when they died, To hear your words, O beautiful Princeton towers, O beautiful Ring for the world's release, They see you, piercing like gray swords thru flowers, And smile from hearts at peace.

IS A NATIONAL CREDIT SYSTEM DESIRABLE?

(Montreal Star, July 6.) London, July 6.—The report of the representative and influential committee of inquiry into the question of bank amalgamations raises issues much wider than its original terms of reference, notes The Daily News in a leader on the subject.

The committee was directed to consider whether such amalgamations were likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the industrial and mercantile community, and if so whether they should be prohibited altogether or permitted under supervision and restriction.

The finding is, in brief, that the dangers from bank amalgamations are greater than the dangers from government interference; that all amalgamations, open or disguised, should accordingly require government sanction; and that a special statutory committee should be appointed to advise the government in the matter.

At the same time the committee touches on the danger of aggregations of deposits not adequately covered by capital and reserves, and hints at the possibility, remote indeed at present, but by no means chimerical, of developments leading to the creation of a money trust.

The essential feature of the report is the recognition of the need for an extension of government control over the banking system. The question the report suggests, but leaves unanswered, is to what point that control should be carried. Altogether apart from the war, tendencies have of late been manifesting themselves in the banking world which call for the serious consideration of the whole industrial community.

The day of the old private bank, "spiritual and ideal" object. The old gentleman is still evidently living away back in 1914, and mixing it up with the flood and the Garden of Eden.

Georg Bernhard (who has nothing else in common with G. B. S.), the political editor of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, declares that "the time is ripe to discuss peace conditions openly. Unanimity could easily be reached, he thinks, having regard to the conditions laid down by President Wilson. His only solicitude is a peculiar one. He insists upon knowing the attitude of England regarding Ireland. Surely he has heard that Ireland can have anything her people will agree to take? But he also, like Von Tirpitz, wants all the German colonies returned. He would restore Belgium as an independent state. All German property is to be restored. Great Britain must evacuate all territory occupied in the east. And Germany is to keep all she has taken in Russia, the Balkans and elsewhere. By which it may be judged that Herr Bernhard has also been dreaming back in 1914, and has forgotten all about desolated Belgium and France and Serbia, all about Armenia, all about Lusitania, the hospital ships, Nurse Cavell, the field hospitals, and a thousand and one other crimes which surround the head of Germania with venomous serpents like a new Medusa.

No, Herr Bernhard. The allies might accede to all these terms if you ousted and exiled your kaiser and his kin, as the Russians have done their czar. But while the seed of evil remains to taint Prussia and Germany, we prefer to fight on till the accurate thing is exterminated. Premier Lloyd George told the German people in plain terms a few days ago that we do not want a yard of German soil, nor to dispossess her of her inheritance or her legitimate rights. But Germany must haul down her pirate flag and learn to lead a sober, righteous and godly life, or take the consequences.

Y.M.C.A. Reports. It is to be hoped that the consolidated financial statement of the national council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, which was published last Monday, has been widely read by those who have given currency to groundless criticisms regarding the operations of the Y.M.C.A. and those who have listened to such talk. The difficulties under which the Y.M.C.A. labors, as well as the object in view, should be a sufficient excuse for many shortcomings, but the Y.M.C.A. is not pleading excuses, but sets out a plain tale of work done and results achieved which are enough in themselves to justify even what is baselessly complained about.

It is not usually considered that the Y.M.C.A. is on the field of battle, and many people figure the Y.M.C.A. huts as at the base lines, away back of the firing lines, out of all dangers. The risks of war, however, beset everything connected with operations at the front. The English Y.M.C.A. in the German offensive of last March and April suffered losses in huts and canteens valued at nearly \$1,000,000. More recently the American Y.M.C.A. had losses nearly as large, and the Canadian "Y" does not expect to escape unscathed.

The service done at the date of the statement represented work in 96 centres of operation in France, and 76 in England, including all regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps, hospitals, railway troops, cavalry, London and Paris, and forestry units from the north of Scotland to the south of France. There were 133 secretaries with honorary commissions, 50 of whom were maintained by the Y.M.C.A. and the rest by the government.

In Canada there are 33 centres for soldiers, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations, and troop trains. This has required about 100 secretaries entirely at Y.M.C.A. expense. The free distribution of drinks, athletic supplies and prizes, stationery, magazines and other literature, cinemas, concerts, lectures, piano, music and gramophones runs well up to half a million dollars. The year's receipts total \$4,229,854, and not less than \$5,000,000 will be required for this year.

Joined at Last. This poem by Alfred Noyes was recently read by him to the first joint memorial to American and British soldiers at Princeton. The memorial was designed by Raleigh C. Childersleeve and bears this inscription:

Near here lie buried The American and British officers who fell in the battle of Princeton January 3rd, 1777.

Here Freedom stood, by slaughtered friend and foe, and London's crown And ere the wrath paled or the sunset died, Looked thru the ages: then, with eyes aglow, Laid them, to wait that future, side by side.

Now lamp-lit gardens in the blue dusk shine Thru dog-wood red and white And round the gray quadrangles, line by line, The windows fill with light, Where Princeton calls to Oxford, tower to tower, Twin lanterns on the law, And those cream-white magnolia boughs embower The halls of old Nassau.

The dark bronze tigers crouch on either side Where red-coats used to pass, And round the bird-loved house where Mercer died, 'And violets brook the grass. By Stony Brook that ran so red of old, But sings of friendship now, To feed the old enemy's harvest fifty-fold The green earth takes the plow.

Thru this May night if one great ghost should stray With deep remembering eyes, Where that old meadow of battle smiles away Its blood-stained memories, If Washington should walk, where friend and foe Sleep and forget the past, Be sure his unquenched heart would leap to know Their hosts are joined at last.

Be sure he walks, in shadow buff and blue, Where those dim lilacs wave, He bends his head to bless, as dreams come true, The promise of that grave. Then with a vaster hope than thought can scan, Touching his ancient sword, Prays for that mighty realm of God in man, 'Haesten Thy Kingdom, Lord.

'Land of our hope, land of the singing stars, Type of the world to be, The vision of a world set free from wars, Takes life, takes form, from thee, Where all the harring nations of this earth, Beneath the all-blessing sun, Bring the new music of mankind to birth.

And make the whole world one.' VII And those old comrades rise around him there, Old friends, side by side, With eyes like stars upon the brave night-air, And young as when they died, To hear your words, O beautiful Princeton towers, O beautiful Ring for the world's release, They see you, piercing like gray swords thru flowers, And smile from hearts at peace.

istic it is likely to prove in working. It will consider the interests of the shareholders, and the interests of enterprises requiring its financial backing less. That is a natural, and while the present system continues, a justifiable tendency. The question for the nation is whether a national credit system, operating through the banking machinery, far more effectively controlled and coordinated, is not an essential factor of the provision for a return to peace conditions.

In that connection the financial system created by President Wilson in 1913 deserves special study. Under the currency bill adopted by Congress in that year the whole banking system of the United States was re-modelled. An unbroken link was established between the state treasury at Washington and the smallest local bank in the remotest western state. The federal reserve board at the centre is practically a treasury committee. Twelve federal reserve banks are planted at strategic points throughout the country, and each bank incorporated under federal laws must become a stockholder in its regional federal reserve bank up to \$100,000. The relationship is explicitly defined in other details, such as the holding of gold reserves, but the essential fact is that the local bank has always behind it the federal reserve bank for its region, and the federal reserve bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the point of view of stability, elasticity, and the stimulation of commercial enterprises (especially on the part of agriculture) the power of government control and government initiative it secures is of unquestioned value. The period of readjustment will throw an unprecedented strain on the financial system of the country. Loans on an unexampled scale will be required. No central bank has behind it the federal reserve board and the United States treasury. It is not suggested that the American model could be transplanted to the local bank of Great Britain. But from the

Ready-to-Wear Specials

UNUSUAL VALUE

Regular \$25 and \$30 values are included in these Specials. The Suits are stylish, well tailored and of high-grade fabrics in plain and stripe effects. Sizes from 34 to 42. The Overcoats are light-weight, two-toned greys and Chesterfields; suited for chilly nights and travel—attractive slip-on coats.

Those who take advantage of this offer will be smartly clothed and money in pocket.

The House of Hobberlin, Limited, 151 YONGE ST.

\$2.50

THURSDAY ONLY

OPEN EVENINGS

LEOCHARS WINS THE BIG HANDICAP

Outsider Takes the Purse at Latonia—Many Favorites Are "Also Rans."

Latonia, July 10.—The results today were as follows:
FIRST RACE—Claiming, \$500, maiden three-year-olds, 1-16 miles:
 1. Jack Hill, 110 (Connelly), \$11.50, \$7.50 to 10.16.
 2. Great Gull, 107 (Howard), \$54.40 and \$13.20.
 3. Bill Hunley, 99 (Gruber), \$7.50.
 Time 1:47 2-5. Weese Girl, Captain Lodge, Carl Weideman, Little Buss, Thrilla, See Line, Jutland, Jilly, Augustus also ran.
SECOND RACE—Claiming, \$500, two-year-olds, five furlongs:
 1. Churchill Downs, 108 (Dishmon), \$23.50, \$9.70 and \$4.40.
 2. Cuckoo, 105 (Connelly), \$5.50, \$2.90.
 3. Archie Alexander, 100 (Sands), \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$2.40.
 Time 1:01 3-5. McVee, Melancholia, Prevaricate, Cabal, Baby Buns, March, Lucky Pearl, Aunt Flora also ran.
THIRD RACE—Claiming, \$500, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:
 1. Blue Paradise, 97 (Lunsford), \$6.50, \$3.50 and \$2.40.
 2. Gipsy George, 107 (Buckley), \$6.50 and \$2.50.
 3. Dimitri, 107 (Dishmon), \$2.50.
 Time 1:12. American, Loftus, Rahua, Old Miss also ran.
FOURTH RACE—\$500, two-year-olds, six furlongs:
 1. Col. Taylor, 113 (Mink), \$37.60, \$14 and \$11.40.
 2. Ginger, 107 (Garnier), \$10.70, \$7.10.
 3. St. Bernard, 117 (Lilley), \$5.70, \$3.70.
 Time 1:06 1-5. Huntman, Gull Curci, Legal, Sennings Park, Regalo, Sir John Vergo also ran.
FIFTH RACE—The Quickstep Handicap, \$2000 added, for three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:
 1. Leochares, 150 (O'Brien), \$7.50, \$5.40 and \$4.
 2. Boniface, 114 (Thurber), \$7.50, \$5.50.
 3. Violet Bonnie, 108 (Molesworth), \$12.90.
 Time 1:11 2-5. Anakin, Quilade, Trotus, Fruit Cake, J. J. Murdoch, Basil, Viva America and Bringham also ran.
SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, 1-16 miles:
 1. Repton, 104 (Sands), \$16.60, \$7.50 and \$4.90.
 2. Paula V., 97 (Lunsford), \$17.50, \$10.
 3. Eghorster, 105 (Mooney), \$5.
 Time 1:48 3-5. Dr. Carmel, Little Abe.

Sixty Four Pays Well At Aqueduct Track

New York, July 10.—The races here today resulted as follows:
FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds, selling, \$551.25 added, six furlongs:
 1. Star Spangled, 114 (Walls), 6 to 5.
 2. Louise V., 109 (Lyke), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 3 to 1.
 3. Empress, 109 (F. Robinson), 9 to 2.
 Time 1:19. Daedalus, Mada, Kirute's Cub, Currency, Frederick the Great, The Brewer also ran.
SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and up, which have not won at this meeting, \$600 added, about two miles:
 1. Sixty Four, 133 (A. Campbell), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.
 2. Lourens, 141 (D. Byers), 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and 1 to 1.
 3. King Simon, 143 (V. Powers), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.
 Time 4:12. Sun King, Superhuman, Repentant, "Disturber" also ran.
THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds, handicap, \$551.25 added, five furlongs:
 1. See Prince, 114 (F. Robinson), 11 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 1.
 2. Blairgowrie, 114 (Lyke), 9 to 2, 8 to 2 and 4 to 1.
 3. Crystal Ford, 126 (Knapp), 8 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 1.
 Time 1:04 2-5. Kerensky, Equimam, Knot Auntie, Lady Vulcan also ran.
FOURTH RACE—The Gazette Handicap, with \$100 added, maidens, three-year-olds and up, 1-16 miles:
 1. Fairy Wanda, 115 (Fairbrother), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 7 to 10.
 2. Priscilla Mullens, 123 (Lyke), 13 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.
 3. Hanovia, 123 (Rice), 15 to 5, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
 Time 1:04 2-5. Dorcas, "Battle," "The Banishes II" also ran.
FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, handicap, \$2015 added, one mile:
 1. Borrow, 128 (F. Robinson), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 5 to 10.
 2. St. Ladore, 135 (Walls), 5 to 1, 4 to 5 and out.
 3. Orestes, 106 (Mergier), 6 to 1, even and out.
 Time 1:38. Recont also ran.
SIXTH RACE—Fries, two-year-olds, \$551.25, five furlongs:
 1. Tuscaloosa, 106 (Walls), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 4 to 1.
 2. Pigeon Wing, 108 (F. Robinson), even, 2 to 1 and 1 to 4.
 Time 1:00 1-5. Kiss Again, Fly Away, Milk Maid, Croix Rouge, Ballet Dancer, Miss Inver, Madras Gingham, Milky Way II, Julia Bean, Eyeball also ran.

The World's Selections BY CENTAUR

AQUEDUCT.
FIRST RACE—St. Quentin, Teddie Rousseau, Keen Jane.
SECOND RACE—The Brook, Dramaturge, Poacher, Royal Lodge, Woodtrap.
THIRD RACE—Johnen, Jack Hare Jr., War Cloud.
FIFTH RACE—Cum Sah, Deckmate, Dan.
SIXTH RACE—Polymelian, Jusur' Au Bout, Nut Cracker.
LATONIA.
FIRST RACE—Retta B., Lady Manager, Caraway.
SECOND RACE—Sybil, Billie B., Bullion.
THIRD RACE—Buncrana, Camoufleur, Madge F.
FOURTH RACE—Bon Tromp, Skiles, Knob, Mars House.
FIFTH RACE—Rancher, Midway, Marton Goody.
SIXTH RACE—Little Princess, Clara Martin, Dr. Levy.
SEVENTH RACE—Beanspiller, Fencer, Will Do.
Toronto Amateur Baseball Rulings
 The Toronto Amateur Baseball Association met last night and appointed R. Levey treasurer in place of E. J. Campbell, resigned. R. Hewitson was appointed councillor in place of A. J. Walsh, resigned. B. McAllister's certificate was refused. He had signed up with three clubs. Also W. B. Markles, who didn't have his release properly signed. J. Walton and E. Collett had their withheld awaiting more information.
 Evans stands suspended as he failed to appear. Broadview, of the "T" League, were allowed to put on a benefit for J. Hughes, killed in a motor accident. All certificates must be in by next Monday. Way II, Julia Bean, Eyeball also ran.

TODAY'S ENTRIES AT LATONIA

Latonia, Ky., July 10.—Entries for Thursday's races:
FIRST RACE—Purse \$500, 2-year-olds, maiden fillies, 5 furlongs:
 1. Retta B., 115 (F. Robinson) 11 to 1.
 2. Highland Mary, 112 (Kiku) 11 to 1.
 3. Transpense, 112 (Grace) 11 to 1.
 4. Vision, 112 (Grace) 11 to 1.
 5. The Gleamer, 112 (Caraway) 11 to 1.
 6. Lady Loretta, 112 (Edna Wright) 11 to 1.
 Also eligible:
 7. Say When, 112 (Becky) 11 to 1.
 8. Dancing Spray, 112 (Maiden Lane) 11 to 1.
 9. Miss Ivan, 112 (War Tax) 11 to 1.
SECOND RACE—Claiming, purse \$700, 2-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
 1. S'Big War, 100 (Sample Jack) 10 to 1.
 2. Miss Shoo, 104 (Sybil) 10 to 1.
 3. Bullion, 106 (D. Byers) 10 to 1.
 4. Tom Jr., 109 (Verde) 10 to 1.
 5. X'Billie B., 108 (X'Encore) 10 to 1.
 6. Pomp, 109 (Peacel Star) 10 to 1.
 Also eligible:
 7. Olie Martin, 109 (Jack Salmon) 10 to 1.
 8. X'Annie, 104 (X'Phedon) 10 to 1.
 9. Crystal Day, 100 (X'Ros) 10 to 1.
THIRD RACE—Claiming, purse \$700, 2-year-olds, 5 1/2 furlongs:
 1. X'Manueirist, 97 (Sentimental) 10 to 1.
 2. Bumerana, 107 (Wyndover) 10 to 1.
 3. X'Comoufleur, 111 (X'Idage F.) 10 to 1.
FOURTH RACE—Purse \$500, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
 1. Silk Lady, 98 (Bon Tromp) 10 to 1.
 2. Japhet, 103 (Mars House) 10 to 1.
 3. X'Galewood, 109 (X'Idage F.) 10 to 1.
 4. Blackie Daw, 114.
FIFTH RACE—Purse \$1000, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
 1. Ichiban, 104 (Freecutter) 10 to 1.
 2. X'Comoufleur, 111 (X'Idage F.) 10 to 1.
 3. X'Comoufleur, 111 (X'Idage F.) 10 to 1.
SIXTH RACE—Claiming, purse \$500, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile and 70 yards:
 1. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 2. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 3. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 4. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 5. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 6. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 7. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 8. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 9. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 10. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 11. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 12. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 13. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 14. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 15. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 16. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 17. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 18. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 19. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.
 20. X'Prince Igor, 99 (X'ammunition) 10 to 1.

Split Heats in Four Races at Bay City

Bay City, Mich., July 10.—In striking contrast to yesterday's despatch in carrying out the short ship program, today's events went 13 heats for three races, fast time being made in all numbers. The 2 1/4 pace, with 11 starters, was the feature of the program. Favorites were beaten in the 2 1/4 trot and the 2 1/4 pace and Direct Forbes, favorite in the 2 1/4 trot, was forced into five heats in order to win. Jack K., a rank outsider, grabbing the first two heats. The meet will conclude tomorrow. Summaries:
2 1/4 Trot, purse \$500, Wenhaw Hotel Hotel
 Direct Forbes, blk. h., by Malcolm Forbes (McCoy) 5 2 1 1 1
 Jack K., blk. g. (Gray) 1 1 2 2 2
 Gold Medal, b. s. (Lohr) 4 4 4 2 ro
 Josie B., b. m. (Calkins) 4 4 4 2 ro
 Great Knight, b. h. (Shack-ett) 2 1 1 1 1
 Time—2:15, 2:14, 2:13, 2:15, 2:15, 2:13, 2:14.
2 1/4 Pace, purse \$500, Wenhaw Hotel Hotel
 Direct Forbes, blk. h., by Malcolm Forbes (McCoy) 5 2 1 1 1
 Jack K., blk. g. (Gray) 1 1 2 2 2
 Gold Medal, b. s. (Lohr) 4 4 4 2 ro
 Josie B., b. m. (Calkins) 4 4 4 2 ro
 Great Knight, b. h. (Shack-ett) 2 1 1 1 1
 Time—2:15, 2:14, 2:13, 2:15, 2:15, 2:13, 2:14.
Dropwood, b. m., by Allan-wood (Lewis) 3 1 1 1
 Duquesne McKim, blk. h., by Fleming, 1 7 7 2
 General Wilson, b. g. (Rogers) 1 8 2 2
 Rex Alfred Jr., b. g. (Collins) 1 8 2 2
 Welsh, b. m. (Morrison), Anna Mck., b. m. (McNabb), Talor Reddy, blk. s. (Bigler), Bondy Heart, b. m. (Kinnie), Teddy m. (Wen), b. s. (Majors), Gypsy Burns, b. m. (Wen), 2:13, 2:13, 2:13, 2:13.
 Pearl Thorne, b. m., by Peter Layburn (Shackett) 2 1 1 1
 Ora G., b. m. (Fleming) 1 8 2 2
 The Lure, b. m. (Colby) 1 8 2 2
 Grocery Boy, b. m. (Baldwin) 3 2 4 4
 Comet, b. m. (Teachery), Silka G., (Erwin), Lady Loretta, b. m. (Calkins), Jolly, b. g. (Dymond), also started.
 Time—2:14, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY RAID IN GERMANY

London, July 10.—According to a well-known Canadian pilot, in a report made to the War Office, the damage done by a raid on Germany much damaged communications, lines and important concentrations of troops, possibly the beginning of a huge revolt, which would be far-reaching. The pilot said: "Tell them in Canada not to be worried about the reports. They might see diagrams of the raid on Coche in flames. Some day we will be able to publish pictures of our big machines, which outclass German raiders, both in size and speed, which several Canadians are pilots."

GERMANS CONFER WITH AUSTRIANS

Vienna, July 10.—German and Austrian statesmen began a conference at Salzburg yesterday for the purpose of arranging for closer relations between the two countries and cementing their alliance. Sixty of the most prominent statesmen and diplomats of the central empires were to participate in the conference, according to a report.
 The first announcements, relative to the conference, stated that political and military arrangements of a closer character than had heretofore existed were to be arranged, but a despatch from Amsterdam says advice from Vienna state that the negotiations are of a purely economic character, and that no military or political questions would be discussed.
 It is reported that Austria proposes that free trade shall not be arranged, but that all products which need the protection of a tariff shall carry heavy duties. It is also said that the tariff alliance between Austria and Germany will not be of an aggressive character toward the enemies of those countries, and will not present a barrier to the future friendly relations of Austria with the entente powers. It is proposed to arrange a tariff arrangement for a term of 20 years, subject to a revision every five years.

HEAVY RAINS IN AUSTRIA

Zurich, July 10.—The Vienna newspapers report a heavy and continuous rainfall as having caused floods in many parts of Austria and southern Germany, resulting in immense damage to the crops. The rain zone extends from Vorarlberg, northern Tyrol, across the Salzkammergut, upper Austria, and thru Bavaria to Saxony. The floods were especially heavy in the Salzkammergut, where houses and bridges were swept away.

TOMBOY TAYLOR STARTED THE RACE WITH HER LOADED AIR-GUN IN SUCH A MANNER THAT HER LITTLE BROTHER GOT THE JUMP ON HIS OPPONENT.



CONSIDERED RIDICULOUS.

Washington, July 10.—Messages from Washington today stating that a tax of 10 cents a gallon on gasoline had been urged by the treasury department as a means of raising revenue. The tax was considered ridiculous. Manufacturers of automobiles point out that such a tax would not only be an arbitrary one, but its effects would be far-reaching, threatening the complete demoralization of the trade which is already laboring under a heavy war tax. In addition to the gasoline tax, its further import upon automobiles is proposed, ranging from \$10 on low-priced cars, to \$50 on the class A machines.

KERENSKY INVITED TO U. S.

John Spargo of Social-Democratic League Telegraphs to Russian Premier.
 London, July 10.—John Spargo, a member of the Communist Party, a resolution to this effect was passed by a unanimous vote and forwarded to Premier Borden. Hon. C. J. Deherly, minister of justice, and Hon. S. C. Mewburn, minister of militia. The Great War Veterans' Association has sent a protest to Premier Borden against the appointment of Major Gerald Dillon as superintendent of penitentiaries. The local veterans ask for the appointment of Brigadier-General W. St. Pierre Hughes, who served overseas with the 21st Battalion and who for many years previous to going overseas served in the Portsmouth Penitentiary first as accountant and later as inspector.
 Queen's summer school opened today with 60 students in attendance. J. T. Curtis of Ottawa has charge. The Ombudsman of this district will hold their celebration this year at Sydenham. Kingston will send a big deputation there Friday.
PROHIBITIONISTS WIN FIGHT.
 Washington, July 10.—Supporters of national prohibition as a war emergency measure won their first fight tonight, when the senate refused to ratify a ruling by Senator Salisbury of Delaware, president pro tempore, that a prohibition amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill should be stricken from the measure because it is general legislation.

TWO BUCKS AND WATCH FOR HORSE AND BUGGY

Kingston, July 10.—Walter Scriver, aged 17, who is wanted in Whitby to answer to a charge of horse stealing, was arrested here today on a tip that Scriver stole a horse and buggy from a farmer living about seven miles from Whitby and drove by easy stages to Napanee, where he disposed of both to a man for a watch and two dollars. He afterwards sold the watch for \$3 and came to Kingston.

PAN-GERMANS WIN.

Washington, July 10.—According to an official despatch from Switzerland, the Social-Democratic League of Von Kuehmann as German foreign minister, and the appointment of Von Hintze to succeed him, is looked upon as a victory for the pan-Germans. It is also recalled that a few days ago the Social-Democrats announced in the Socialist paper, Vorwaerts, that if Von Kuehmann was forced to go as Chancellor von Hertling would also be obliged to retire.
TO OBSERVE FRENCH DAY.
 Paris, July 10.—General Pershing, in a general order, has decreed July 14, France's national holiday, as a day of celebration for the American expeditionary forces.

OLD TELEGRAPHER DEAD.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 10.—The death occurred today of Louis Drago, 57, one of the oldest telegraphers in Canada. He worked up till the night before his death in the G.N.W. office. He started telegraphy 35 years ago in the same office. He was a member of St. Patrick's Church, and leaves a wife and seven children. He was born at Prairieiding, near Chatham.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS
 In the following Diseases:
 Piles, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Skin Diseases, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Blood, Nerve and Stomach Diseases.
 Call on and send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
 21 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

MODEL TEACHERS IN ENGLISH-FRENCH

Results Announced From Several Ontario Centres.

The department of education announces herewith the results of the courses for teachers in training at the English-French model schools at Ottawa, Sandwich, Sturgeon Falls and Vankeek Hill. The professional certificates obtained at these training schools are valid for five years in the English-French schools in the Province of Ontario.

The certificates of those who passed and the statement of marks of those who failed are being mailed to the individual addresses of the candidates.

Ottawa—Colombe Bourdeau, Berthe Castonguay, Colombe Pink, Valda Guindon, Irene Henri, Anolia Labrosse, Grace Lafontaine, Irene Leclerc, Adel Martin, Irene Morin, Anita Raclet, Berthe Richer, Emergentienne Sauve.

Sandwich—Cecilia Bezaire, Bertha M. Benetou, Estario F. Benetou, Louis Monforton, Elizabeth Monforton, Minnie L. Mahoney, Rita M. Thibert, Sturgeon Falls—Yvonne Chretien, Victoria Demers, Bernadette Demers, Marguerite Parrell, Therese Fortier, Jeanne V. Grenon, Marie Jeaurond, Annette Lafontaine, Jean Levis, Rose Marenger, Susie Proulx, Nellie Oullette, Marie Rousselle.

Vankeek Hill—L. Doree Beauvais, Winifred Dray, Marie T. Brunel, Marie A. Cadoux, Clara Chatelain, Laura Clement, Donald Hotte, Claude Hotte, Esmeralda Lachaine, Clara F. Lapensee, Aidana Massonneuve, Gertraine Martineau, Marie J. Portelance, Marie A. Sabourin, Jules F. A. Therien, Berthe Villeneuve.

HELP BEING RECRUITED THRU REGISTRATION

With a view to meeting the demands for labor, the Toronto Resources Committee and the Ontario Resources Committee are recruiting farm help thru the agency of the recent registration. Those who have expressed their willingness to work on farms for short or long periods are being communicated with. It is expected there will be a heavy call for supplementary farm labor about the end of the month. So far, requests for labor are far in excess of the supply of labor, but it is expected that as soon as the haying season is over a fairly large number of people will be available for other work on the farms.



fish

Salt Water and Fresh Water

FREE DEMONSTRATION AT

OAKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL ST. CLAIR AND OAKWOOD

To-day

10 A.M. AND 2 P.M.

Don't fail to see this free demonstration given by the Canada Food Board, in conjunction with the Ontario Department of Fisheries.

Free Admission. Come With Your Notebook.

An experienced Domestic Science expert will show how to prepare and cook fish and the sauces to serve with fish.

For further information apply Mrs. E. Gurnett, Secretary Women's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, 46 King street west, fifth floor, Main 5500.



The Safest Matches in the World

Also the Cheapest ARE

EDDY'S

"SILENT 500'S"

SAFEST because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished.

CHEAPEST because there are more perfect matches to the single box than in any other box on the market.

War time economy and your own good sense will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED HULL, CANADA

War Garden Bulletin

STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

As a war-time measure, no form of food conservation is more important than the home storage of vegetables for winter use. The war garden should not put off making his storage preparations. Included in the list of vegetables to be stored are potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, winter squash, turnips and beans.

Good results depend largely upon ventilation, the regulation of temperature, sufficient moisture, and the quality of the vegetables stored. For some vegetables, the pantry shelf or the attic are satisfactory places of storage. For others, outdoor storage is preferable.

In some places several neighboring families form community clubs to provide storage facilities. In this way complete provision is made for handling winter supplies at slight trouble and expense to the individual household.

OBITUARIES

JAMES N. O'NEIL DIES WHILE IN CHICAGO

James N. O'Neil, for many years connected with the city medical health department, died in Chicago yesterday morning. He had been ill for several months and went to Chicago for treatment by a specialist. Mr. O'Neil was prominently identified with the Orange order, being D.D.M. for Centre district, and past master of Victoria L.O.L. 588. He was also lecturer in the R.B.F., Maiden lodge, and worshipful companion in command of Royal Scarlet, Centre Toronto.

JOHN HARGRAFT DIES OF HEART TROUBLE

John Hargraft, 62 Glen road, died yesterday afternoon from heart trouble, at the age of 52. He is survived by three sons: Lieut. Grant Hargraft, who recently returned from the front; Lieut. Alan Hargraft, of the R.N.V.R.; and J. Ross Hargraft. He also leaves two married daughters.

BREAKS LEG IN FALL.

When he fell on the sidewalk while running yesterday Joseph Vicort, aged seven, 12 Marie street, fractured his left leg. He was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children.

SOCIETY

CONDUCTED BY MRS. EDMUND PHILLIPS

Lady Hendrie, honorary chairman of the Women's Auxiliary to the Organization of Resources, was present at the demonstration of how to cook fish, at Oakwood High School yesterday afternoon.

The Premier and Lady Hearst were in London, Ont., yesterday, where the premier officiated at the opening of the Nurses' Home, held in conjunction with the opening of the Vocational Training Building of the Queen Alexandra Sanitarium.

Hon. Sir James Loughheed, who was in town on Tuesday, went to London, Ont., yesterday, for the opening of the Vocational Training Building of the Queen Alexandra Sanitarium.

The weather was beautiful last night for the formal opening and concert at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. The views on all sides were exquisite, the deep blue of the water, the intense green of the grass and trees, the bright colors of the girls' dresses in the boats and on the lawn, made a wonderful effect, most fascinating to the onlooker. A double band of music was played on the lawn.

The secretary, Mr. Donald Brenner, was quite at leisure, having made all his arrangements many hours before the guests arrived. About 240 people dined at the club before the dance. The commodore, vice-commodore, and a great many of the members, giving dinner parties. Among those present were the Commodore and Mrs. G. E. Gooderham, Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, vice-commodore; Col. and Mrs. A. E. Anderson, Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon S. Davies, Miss Jessie Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brentnall, Miss Smart, Miss Pierson, Miss Mary Gooderham, Mr. Finucane, Col. Stimson, Miss Ross, Captain Lou Anderson, Mr. Clifford Seatty, Capt. Cecil Snellgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Zillah Worthington, Captain and Mrs. Sidney Small, Mr. Ernest Wright, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, Mrs. P. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ram, Mr. Goad, Captain Carnegie, R.A.F.; Col. Methven R.A.F.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Miss Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Miss Cotton, Mr. F. Asa Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sidney Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Burson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Henry Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Captain Christie Clark, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Arthur Wells, Miss Ethel Stone, Mr. Claud Fox, Miss McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Leacock, Miss Gladys Gage, Mr. Neil Wilson, Sheard, Mr. John William Mackenzie, Mr. Kessler.

United States, Miss Rebecca Pierson and Miss Smart, the party including Mrs. Frank Brentnall, Miss Zillah Worthington, Miss Jessie Gooderham, Capt. Cecil Snellgrove gave a dinner of twelve covers at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club last night.

Col. Gooderham, who has just returned from Indiana, leaves again the end of the week for the United States. Mrs. Sidney Small, who has recently returned from Washington, where she was visiting her sister, leaves this week for her country house on the Georgian Bay.

Mrs. Alexander McPhedron is in Muskoka with her son. The wedding takes place today at 3 o'clock in St. Paul's Church, of Ethel Constance, daughter of the late Mr. E. F. Blake and Mrs. Blake, Prince Arthur avenue, to Capt. Ferdinand H. Marani, 2nd Battalion, Toronto, son of Mrs. S. Marani, Foxhar road.

Among those staying at the Wa-Wa, Lake of Bays, are Mrs. Rupert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Large, Miss Curlette.

Mrs. E. Frupp, Ottawa, is spending a few days in town. Miss Freda Tripp is visiting Mrs. Percy Nelles at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of the immediate relatives, the marriage of Miss Irene Helene Maguire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Maguire, Dunvegan road, to Mr. Richard C. D. Tempest, C.E., Rochester N.Y., was solemnized by the Rev. John Mutch in the Dber Park Presbyterian Church. The bride who was unattended, was brought in and given away by her father. She was wearing an oyster white silk gown with white hat and bouquet of Sweetheart roses. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Tempest left for the station and left for the east before going to their home in Rochester.

FISH DEMONSTRATIONS OPENED IN TORONTO

Lovers of fish are to be shown many new ways of serving their pet dainties, and those hitherto not partial to the products of the deep are to have opportunity for tempting their appetite in ways known only to the epicure.

Fish demonstrations for Toronto were begun yesterday, the opening centre being at the Oakwood High School. Today at 10 o'clock and again this afternoon at 2, similar demonstrations will be given. Following these demonstrations will be given Friday at the Technical High School. All women are invited.

This is "cod" week, the dishes under consideration being those of the "fish loaf" made from the remnants of the steak. The food board is inaugurating the motto, "a pound of fish is worth a pound of mackerel." The cod used in the demonstrations is not the dry, salted article which is usually associated with the name. It is brought in to the city in refrigerators and in fresh condition.

Cod will not be the only fish whose possibilities will be exemplified. White fish, hake and mackerel will also receive attention, together with the sauces and other appetizers that go with each finny favorite. Something entirely new is the use of barley and other substitutes for flour in the making of sauce. Just how much fish is gaining in popularity is shown by the increase in its use as illustrated last month when the Government brought in mackerel and there was more sold in a week than in a year in ordinary times.

Mrs. L. A. Gurnett, who has charge of the arrangements in connection with the demonstrations, is trying to have evening classes in response to the need of those who cannot attend during the day, and are yet anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity which the demonstrations afford.

FRENCH FLAG DAY BECOMES NECESSITY

French Flag Day this year is being undertaken under circumstances that urge all workers to zeal more than ordinary. The event, which has now become an annual occurrence for Toronto, had been postponed, and many by the best workers had made other arrangements. A special appeal from

COME!

Delightful two-hour "MOONLIGHT" SAIL on the Steamer "Cayuga." Full Orchestra for Dancing.

Tickets 50 Cents Boat Leave Yonge Street Wharf, 8.45 p.m. Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

WRIGLEYS

Six reasons WHY it's a good friend:

- 1—Steadies nerves
- 2—Allays thirst
- 3—Aids appetite
- 4—Helps digestion
- 5—Keeps teeth clean
- 6—It's economical



Sealed tight - Kept right

MADE IN CANADA

Chew it after every meal

The Flavour Lasts!

OUTING FOR SOLDIERS.

Fifty of the men from the Davisville hospital will be taken for an outing on Saturday, when the home of Mrs. Marwood at the Island will be hospitably opened for their entertainment. Mrs. Farr, convener of the auxiliary of the Overseas Club, assisted by Mrs. F. Bell, has the affair in hand.

EIGHT SONS ANSWER CALL.

Mrs. Towsey, vice-regent of the Phillimon Wright Chapter, I.O.E.F., whose home is in Aylmer, is visiting in Toronto. Mrs. Towsey has eight sons and all eight answered the call to the colors. One has paid the supreme sacrifice. The seven remaining are in military service.

GIRLS AT LEASIDE CAMP.

Forty-five girls have been taken on at the Leaside camp in connection with the work of the R.A.F. It is expected that eventually as many as 150 will be employed to relieve the men now on the work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Notice of future events, not intended to raise money, 25 per cent word, minimum 50c; if held to raise money solely for Patriotic, Church or Charitable purpose 4c per word, minimum \$1.00; if held to raise money for any other than these purposes to per word, minimum \$2.50.

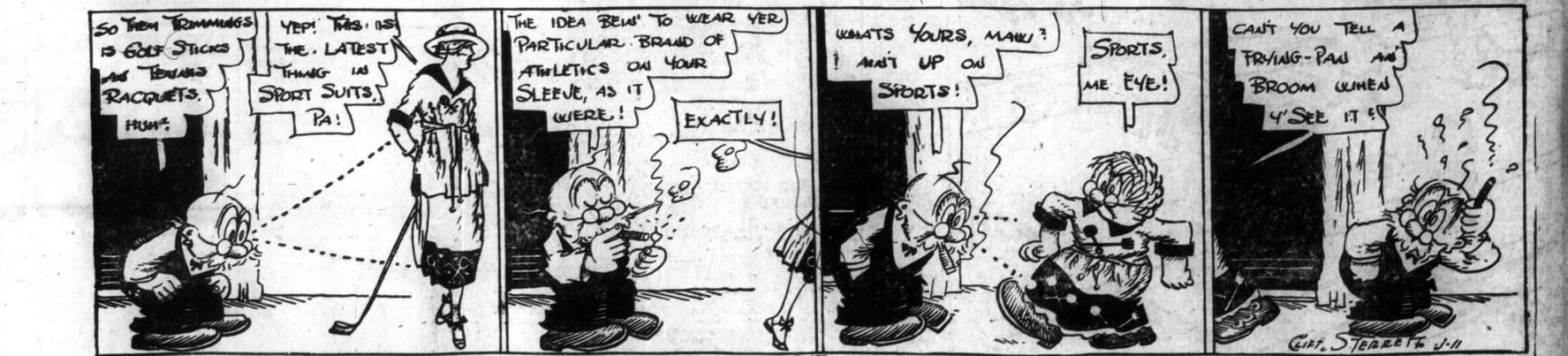
AN INFORMAL DANCE will be held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Friday evening next, July 12th.

ISLAND CRICKET CLUB want games for following dates: July 13, 20; August 3 and Civic Holiday. F. J. Nash, secretary, 29 Ingois avenue, Centre Island.

LEG BADLY CRUSHED.

Allan Robinson, 115 Bathurst street, a youth in the employ of the Canada Steamship Lines, had his leg badly crushed yesterday afternoon when a packing case fell on him. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in the police ambulance. His condition was reported as satisfactory last night.

Polly and Her Pals ::: MA'S BRAND'S SO FAMILIAR, PA DOESN'T RECOGNIZE IT. ::: By Sterrett



Copyright 1914 by Newspaper Feature Service, Inc. Great Britain Rights Reserved. Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

MARTINE...
A GOOD...
FURNIT...
sent h...
Apply...
MACHIN...
best w...
8 C...
rento...
STICKER...
manufa...
preferr...
Northw...
TEAMST...
Apply...
John a...
WANTED...
grade...
8 C...
Dayton...
AGENTS...
ladies...
Chitche...
G. H. MA...
cash p...
Phone...
450 Spa...
STOVES...
Westwo...
Phone...
BANKRU...
pion sp...
twenty...
dollars...
ers, ten...
lars...
Garage...
this cha...
street...
BILLIARD...
slightly...
used...
Canadian...
west...
LIME—Lu...
ers' and...
brand...
ishing i...
and equ...
builded...
Supply...
C street...
Bicycle...
BICYCLE...
181 King...
SIDE-CAR...
canadall...
Spruce...
INDIVIDU...
Gerrard...
Fairview...
Masonic...
DR. KNI...
practici...
traction...
Simpson...
F. A. CAL...
Queen...
phone...
Electric...
SPECIAL...
wiring...
LE NORA...
singing...
all class...
418 Chure...
ALVER'S...
tonic, ca...
Um, con...
Hie. Equ...
Alver...
onto...
HOPE'S...
Bird Sto...
Phone Ad...
IRWIN, HA...
Solicitor...
street...
MACKENZIE...
Solicitor...
Building...
OAK FLOO...
Dried Fla...
Inns, Geo...
avenue...
USED LUM...
inch and...
cleaned...
Dominion...
party, Lin...
M...
PROCTOR...
Open eve...
ADVANCE...
gases...
J. Christi...
Building...
Motor...
BREAKEY...
cars and...
ket, 48 C...
DRIVE YO...
car for...
lessons...
Wooltre...
SPARE PA...
spare pa...
and...
parts in...
buretor...
and ball...
cases, cr...
and ring...
springs...
storage...
Part Sup...
function...
BEST NU...
Strictly...
Mrs. McG...
ELECTRIC...
Treatment...
Yonge...
H. J. S. D...
United S...
8 Kent...
streets, T...

NEW GOLD BELT'S AREA MAY PROVE EXTENSIVE

Matachewan Field Gives Indications of Continuing Beyond Limits as at Present Known—Further Close Analysis of A. G. Burrows' Report.

By publishing their advance or special edition of the bureau of mines' report on the Matachewan gold area, the Ontario Government has shown that they are fully alive to the importance of the field. In this report A. G. Burrows, the assistant provincial geologist, has assembled a large number of facts in regard to geological conditions in the new area, but without some knowledge of the subject by anyone with it would not be easy for anyone to fully understand the report.

A close study, however, shows that what Mr. Burrows calls orthoclase porphyry in the vicinity of the Davidson and Otisse in Powell Township, occurs in much greater volume in Cairo and Alma, the two townships which are adjacent to the area. Mr. Burrows finds the leading mineral in both places is, in fact, chemically, orthoclase. The orthoclase in the rock is practically the same as that in the Cairo and Alma, and there is no reason to suppose that the orthoclase developed the porphyritic structure without any change in the silica except what may be due to tension cracks filled with secondary silica carrying gold.

Term "Porphyry" Misleads. In Cairo and Alma the orthoclase is sometimes accompanied by small quantities of hornblende, and this makes it technically a porphyritic crystalline feldspar half an inch in length. This shows that the term "porphyry" is often misleading and that the orthoclase feldspar in Cairo, from the same rock in Powell, and one has to look some distance beneath the surface of Mr. Burrows' report in order to see that there is a distinction without a difference. It would be more satisfactory if rocks were classified according to their constituent elements rather than in conformity with a structure which was occasioned by the cooling of the magma.

There is sometimes a little quartz in the feldspar in Cairo, as well as hornblende, and where this occurs it might be called a granite. It is, however, essentially the same as the porphyry at the Davidson and Otisse. The difference in nomenclature is a very little justification so far as the actual composition of the various rocks is concerned.

Feldspar as Source of Potash. Mr. Burrows says that the feldspar in Cairo and Alma may at some future time be valuable as a source of potash. It certainly has the advantage of quantity. The entire batholith has a width of five miles. On analysis Mr. Burrows found 9.05 per cent of potash, or about three-quarters as much as the feldspar in the orthoclase feldspar at the well-known Richardson feldspar mine in Pontenac County. The orthoclase porphyry at the Otisse carries 8.86 of potash.

Igneous Intrusions Numerous. Mr. Burrows shows the keel of the main complex has been the scene of many igneous intrusions. It is cut by granite, gneiss, syenite and porphyry. But diabase is a very common eruptive rock in the new field. It has broken through the original keel as well as through the granite and porphyry. Later eruptives have even found their way into the sediments of the cobalt series. This would indicate that diatase dikes have been forming ever since the very long periods of geological time. Dikes of this character are said by J. Malcolm MacLaren, D. Sc., the most prominent modern writer on gold, to be vehicles of heat, and heat has

much to do with the development of ore deposits. No doubt these dikes have been very pronounced factors in the mineralization of the region.

High Grade Ore on Otisse. Exceptionally rich ore has been lately reported on the Otisse. In fact, the figures are so high we refrain from quoting them. It is well known that the quartz masses at Porcupine the gold is "spotty." It is equally well known that on the McIntyre quartz veins the gold has nearly doubled below 600 feet; while at the same time the ore is becoming more basic, involving not only a decrease in silica, but also an increase in schist and iron pyrites with depth. And in connection with the last report of the Dome Mines Company, it is interesting to note that the Otisse ore is an intimate admixture of quartz, schist and pyrite generally gives fairly uniform values. The schistose schist, however, shows secondary silica, calcite, sericite and very fine grained pyrite. It has been entirely altered by replacement of its original composition and seems to have been largely derived from ankerite. We very much prefer such a schist to large masses of clear quartz. In such a matrix the precious metal is as a rule irregularly distributed.

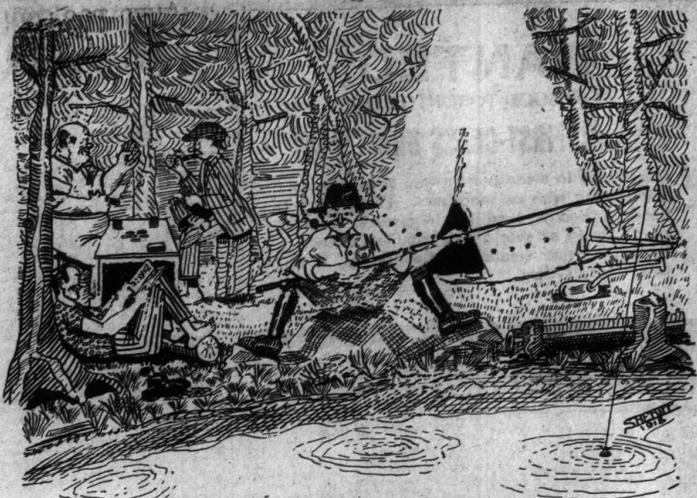
Strike of Gold Belt. At Matachewan the strike of the diatase dikes is uniformly a little west of north. This brings them at right angles to the lines of schistosity and to that of the general direction of the gold belt. It is now fairly well established that this belt follows a northeast course from the Davidson and Otisse and cuts into the porphyry or syenite in the Township of Cairo. The contacts between the schist and the porphyry in this locality Mr. Burrows considers well worthy of careful study. Here also the porphyry has on cooling developed tension cracks which have filled with secondary silica and gold.

Extent of Gold Belt. The total width of the auriferous schists is not yet known. Many claims have been staked, and several claims reports are as yet to hand from any of them. The work done by F. C. Sutherland & Co. and others on the ore zone between the Otisse and Montreal River, has established the existence of gold in that locality, and gold has also been found in many places on the claims staked by Campbell and Dransfield in Cairo, north of Moynour Lake. On these claims the porphyry and schist are identical with that on the Otisse.

This would show that the gold belt, in that locality, has a total length of about four miles from the west side of the Davidson, in Powell, to Moynour Lake, in Cairo. Thirty miles west of the Otisse, in the direction of the mines of Kirkland Lake, where porphyry is the prevailing rock, and it is likely that the auriferous schist in Cairo may be still further prolonged.

Orders-in-Council. The orders-in-council extending this year's work until 1917 will naturally affect the activity in certain parts of the district, but owing to the favor with which it is regarded by mining men, these orders will not likely prevent the exploration of claims known to be exceptionally good. Owners of such claims are naturally anxious, not only to see what they have got, but also to see when they can begin development as soon as possible.

S. R. Clarke.



"ASSESSMENT-WORK" (P)

The carrying out of assessment work on mining claims, to comply with government regulations, is frequently regarded as more of a holiday occasion than a period of toilsome endeavor; hence it is contended that, in view of the scarcity of help at the mines, the customary requirements might well be relaxed.

High Price to Be Paid To Secure the Otisse

Big U. S. Interests Decide to Exercise Option on Remarkably Promising Property in Matachewan—Price Greatest Ever Paid for Ontario Mining Prospect.

Mines are very rarely purchased and successfully developed and fully financed through the medium of the stock market. Although some other forms of capital they are generally doomed to failure. The Davidson may, however, be pointed out as a signal success. The most of its working capital has been obtained from the general public. The stock-selling and this proposition, however, been in very skillful hands, and besides, even prior to the present regime, the property has been a considerable expenditure on the property in the way of mine buildings, a power plant and underground work, and then there is a rich pay streak along the foot wall and the ore is largely free milling, however, something of an achievement "bricks" are being turned out at present.

Davidson's success has been encouraging to the smaller mine owners. For the mill used amalgam, a very small, comparatively small sum. The result both of mining and milling is, however, something of an achievement in these belittled times.

The task of paying for a property and providing funds for its development is one that cannot be safely undertaken by moderate capital even in ordinary times. To stake or buy a property and then prepare it for sale as an undeveloped prospect is a much more sensible project. The Davidson's success has been reasonably certain of success. There are plenty of buyers for prospects that give indications of making paying mines. The Otisse in the Matachewan area was snapped up by big capital at a time when it was not possible to have it properly examined. When Frank Loring, Esq., arrived at the property about the first of this year the mantle of snow was at least three feet thick. All that he could do was to take samples from the various points indicated by the owner. In fact, the engineer was largely at the mercy of the latter's statements. The fact that the property must have passed unobserved. The fact that it was made so promptly on such a necessarily imperfect report on a mere prospect in an absolutely unproved district during the darkest days of the great war is one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of man's age-long quest for gold.

And so far as we know both owner and buyers were strangers to each other. Besides, Mr. Otisse is a silver miner; Mr. MacNeill is the president of the Utah Copper Co., whose mines contain 270,000 tons of ore, while Mr. Hopkins, the other buyer, is an oil millionaire.

And furthermore gold mining is now laboring under a serious handicap because the price of the metal is not responsive to the increased cost of production. We are thus faced with the alternative that either the property is a wonder or Mr. Loring is a veritable alchemist. It would seem, however, that the almost incredibly high assays were the principal agency in bringing about this revolution in the ordinary methods

of doing business. The reliability of these determinations on value was debated among mining men until the property could be fairly examined. The reserve of capital they are generally had had underestimated the facts as any honest engineer would naturally have called upon to report on a mere prospect under such adverse conditions. There is no doubt that the porphyry and gold in the schist. Mr. Loring found good values over a total width of 600 feet. On his report an option was taken on the entire interest in the two claims at \$1,500,000. This was implemented by the payment of \$100,000, followed by operations as vigorous and extensive as the circumstances have permitted. And the property is now realizing the most sanguine hopes of all those interested therein. The total width of the ore zone during the last week in May high grade ore had been proved in the schist over a total width of 150 feet. We eliminate the porphyry and the remainder of the schist, and as yet there is no warrant for doing so, the 150 feet makes the Otisse the premier prospect of the world. The consummation came into its own at a single bound.

It is not surprising that the deal for the Otisse are exceptional there is no doubt that capital is always ready to take up valuable prospects. Visible gold alone is not sufficient. There must be a reasonable certainty of tonnage. But prospects as a rule are not thoroughly grounded in the science of ore deposits. In a gold region the primary object of their search is visible gold, which is generally found in quartz in chert. The Otisse is not the type which is now supplying the bulk of the world's gold, nor is it in much favor with the big capitalists. S. R. Clarke.

LITTLE SUCCESS GAINED BY BEARS

Attempts to Depress Mining Stocks Have Small Effect on the Market.

Renewal of bearish operations on a small scale was evident in yesterday's mining market, which otherwise, was tranquil and featureless after the style of preceding days. The efforts of professional bearers to depress these stocks which they had singled out for their endeavors were not, indifferently successful, and little real success was brought out. The chief drive appeared to be directed against McIntyre, which, having been moving up quietly for some time, presented a shining mark to the bear coterie. The net result of the short selling was to depress McIntyre two points to 1.25, but attempts to cover are likely to cause a rebound. Lake Shore has been conspicuous for the past week or so as the strongest stock on either the gold or silver list, and it was not remarkable that, after its pronounced rise, it should sell off a couple of points yesterday to 68. The first sales of Teck-Hughes since the announcement that the mine would be closed were at from 25 to 26, and ten points below the level of the previous week, but as the bid on Monday and Tuesday had not gone above ten, yesterday's quotations show that the stock is not without some support, despite the discouraging outlook. Firm stocks among the Europeans were: Hollinger, a small lot bringing 4.75; Thompson-Krist at 5-5-8 and West Dome at 7-1-2.

The Cobalts, as a whole, showed little change. Beaver, after being depressed at 1-2, rallied sharply to 24, closing with a net gain of a point. Peterson Lake was off 1-4-9, but the bid later firmed up to 9-3-8. Reports from the camp are to the effect that the Peterson Lake mill is doing good work and that the returns are higher than had been anticipated. The announcement that a new sale of treasury stock would permit active carrying on of operations on the Ophir did not cause any further rise in the stock, but it did slightly to 1-1-8. Mining Corporation made a low for the year at 2.00, with only 2.90 bid for more, and McKinley weakened 1-2 to 38 1-2. Timiskaming was, however, firmer at 20 3-4.

MINING NOTES

It is understood that drifting on Thompson-Krist from the Vipond on the 400-foot level continue to be favorable, and that a good grade of ore is being encountered. This is the only underground work being done at the Vipond.

A good vein, running about five inches width and carrying cobalt and nicotite is being followed at the Timiskaming. The indications are favorable.

The plant to re-treat tails from McKinley-Darragh milling operations prior to the installation of flotation is now running at about one-half capacity. The second tube mill is being installed, which is expected to bring the tonnage up to about 200 tons a day. The tails are taken by drag line conveyor from the lake to the mill. The combined capacity will run about four hundred tons a day.

The discovery on the Hattie property in Coulson Township is made up of a large number of stringers across a width of about two hundred feet. In many of these stringers free gold can be seen, and in some places it has been demonstrated that the rock between the quartz stringers carries value. Whether these values are sufficient to make the whole deposit valuable has not been determined.

CRUDE OIL HIGHER. Sarnia, July 10.—Canadian crude oil advanced ten cents yesterday, making the present price \$2.78 per barrel.

ELK BASIN DIVIDEND. New York, July 10.—The Elk Basin Petroleum Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 21-2 per cent, payable August 1, to stock of record July 15.

FOR SALE. At sacrifice, a half interest in one of the best undeveloped properties in Cobalt—a company formed but no stock issued. Box 25, World.

STRONG EFFORT IN U. S. TO ASSIST GOLD MINES

Better Mining Conditions Likely to Result in Canada if Campaign Across the Border is Successful—Many Recommendations to Secretary McAdoo.

The slump in value of gold is steadily growing more acute, not only in Canada, but elsewhere. The Rand mines, for instance, in South Africa, during the first six months of this year, turned out between 700,000 and 800,000 ounces, minus a profit. In the United States there is an effort being put forth to have all labor engaged in gold mining placed in a deferred class as to the drafts, and to secure preference in treatment for mining companies as to taxes. The Americans are also trying to secure from the government an increase in the present price of \$20 per ounce for all gold produced. While nothing of this kind has yet been accomplished these matters are being pressed by the western congressmen, and should any measure be passed which would relieve labor shortage, the present operating deficits of various gold mining companies in the United States will be replaced by dividend possibilities. If success is attained by the American gold miners there is every possibility of better mining conditions in Canada. At the present time, however, Charles D. Keesling's words summarize the gold mining conditions in Canada when he said regarding the Dome mine: "The economic fallacy of operating a gold mine under existing conditions, even were there a sufficient supply of labor, is hardly necessary to point out the decreasing profit per ounce of gold, the increasing cost of production and the fixed price of this standard. It will not be possible to resume operations until conditions become more favorable."

Proposa Made. Recognizing this as an industry essential to the prosecution of the war and direct government aid of the industry is advocated in strong

terms adopted by the Northwest Mining Association at a recent special meeting in Spokane. At that meeting it was declared that an emergency exists in the production of gold for war purposes, that Secretary McAdoo has issued a call for increased production while the rising cost of labor, supplies and taxes is causing a corresponding increase in the price of gold.

"That all war taxes be remitted in so far as the production of gold is concerned. That the present advance in freight rates be abrogated in respect to the gold mines that are unable to operate at a profit under the present rates. That commercially inaccessible gold properties of merit be made accessible through the building of motor roads.

"That the gold mining industry be placed upon the same basis as other war industries in respect to financial assistance to be extended through the war finance corporation or by means of rediscounting through the federal reserve bank, or by any other means that may be devised. That operations of gold properties be given government guaranty, instead of a bonus, which guaranty shall assure to gold mine operators profit commensurate with those that would have accrued to them under pre-war conditions and other items of general expense. That any and all acts of the government directed to the financial aid of the gold mining industry, as above set forth, shall be subject to the examinations, reports and recommendations of expert qualified mining and accounting experts acting on behalf of the government.

"That the resolutions be forwarded to Secretary McAdoo and to the various representatives of the various mining states."

only 61,649 tons were from properties other than the company's.

IN PRICE UP. An advance of \$5 to \$349 a ton occurred in the yesterday, according to a cable from London, received by Hamilton B. Wills, of the Royal Bank building.

PRICE OF SILVER. London, July 10.—Bar silver, 48 13-16d. New York, July 10.—Bar silver, 92 1/2c.

NEW ROCKWOOD WELL NEARLY DOUBLES YIELD

Well's Flow One Hundred and Eighty Barrels in Twenty-Four Hours.

With the daily output averaging 185 barrels, the product four pump-jacking wells, news was received late yesterday afternoon from Glenoe, Ont., that the Rockwood Oil and Gas Company had brought in its No. 5 well, and that the first 24 hours pumping had resulted in a flow of 180 barrels. This new well will about double the company's output and, as the oil is strictly high-grade, netting \$1.00 per barrel, experienced oil men who have examined the O'nece field situated close to London, Ont., agree that this will develop into the largest oil pool yet discovered in the province.

TO CLOSE ON SATURDAY. The members of the Standard Stock Exchange have decided to dispense with the Saturday session this week, but this change does not imply that the exchange will close on following Saturdays during July and August. The policy to be pursued will depend upon the degree of activity in mining stocks in the coming weeks.

GOLD STOCKS TO RISE WITH DAWN OF PEACE

Goodbody and Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, says: "We have frequently expressed confidence in gold-mining stocks, as a class, after the war is over and labor and chemical conditions are back to normal. The gold stocks are, in fact, the greatest peace stocks, especially in hard times. Because the price of gold is fixed and neither goes up nor down with other prices, gold stocks are among the worst, in times of prosperity, and among the best, when business is depressed. There is always a market for gold and labor can find employment in the gold mines, when other industries are idle."

MINES ON CURB. Closing prices yesterday in the Cobalt and Porcupine camps in the New York Curb, as supplied by Hamilton B. Wills, in the Royal Bank Building were as follows:

Beaver	22 25
Buffalo	15 00
Crown Reserve	20 25
Dome Lake	12 15
Edwards	10 00
Hollinger	4.60
Kerr Lake	5.50
McIntyre	1.25
McKinley-Darragh	38 40
Nipissing	1.82
Peterson Lake	8 10
Timiskaming	25 21
Vipond	14 14
West Dome Cons.	7 9

Rapid Development of Kirkland Lake

The rapidity with which the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp has grown into a full-fledged mining district, with three producing mines and several others just approaching that stage, has been one of the bright pages in the history of the development of Northern Ontario.

To successfully overcome the present difficulties attendant upon gold mining is in itself a highly creditable performance, but to develop a camp from a rather doubtful proposition into the state where it is generally recognized as the second largest gold district in the Dominion, adds lustre to the record.

A couple of years ago the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp was struggling along without adequate power. Yet it can now be truthfully said that where exploration and development has been sincerely carried out, there has not as yet been a failure. That is to say, that at about a dozen different properties in the district, which are at present under development, the showings have, without exception, been favorable, gold has been found, and the underground work has not proceeded to the advanced stage reached at Porcupine, yet there are three producing mines and several others near producers, and large tonnages of high-grade commercial ore have been put in sight at the different properties.

Another feature of the Kirkland Lake Camp is the fact that the securing of capital to carry on development on the different properties has been singularly free from what is popularly known as "wild-catting," in other words, the proceeds of stock floated in connection with Kirkland Lake companies have been used in legitimate mining.

The first claims were staked in Kirkland Lake in 1910, by prospectors, who were looking for another silver camp of the Cobalt type. Finding no silver showings on the surface they left the district in disappointment, and practically every claim staked was later abandoned. In 1912 exploration and development of the Tough Oakes was commenced, which was carried on largely by English capital. The wonderfully rich ore bodies discovered on the Tough Oakes attracted considerable attention, and prospecting on a comparatively large scale resulted in the staking of many of the properties, which today are coming into prominence.

Until a few months ago, when the power line, to supply the mines with electric power, was constructed, the progress was necessarily slow, but in the spring of 1917 the camp developed its second producer in the Teck-Hughes, and now the Lake Shore has been added, while in the fall there is every likelihood that others will be added to the list. As the camp grows there are those who freely predict that the Kirkland Lake district will eventually be Porcupine's greatest rival. Certain it is that under present conditions, high costs and scarcity of labor, the mines in this camp are less handicapped than the mines of Porcupine, on account of the higher average grade of ore found in the former.

While the ore bodies in Kirkland Lake are not so regular and large as in Porcupine, the grade of ore is higher, and though cost of production is also more than in Porcupine, the net profit is greater per ton. It has also been found that as depth is attained in Kirkland Lake, the ore bodies have grown in width and consistency, and by the time that development has reached the present stage of that in Porcupine, the bodies of commercial ore put in sight may be in no way less promising than those in the bigger camp.

The Kirkland Lake Gold Camp undoubtedly offers opportunities for profitable investment equal to any field on the continent. Given a plentiful supply of labor, normal costs and sufficient capital, all of which will be forthcoming, we believe, at no distant date, the camp will forge ahead at a rate that will surprise even its most ardent supporters.

WE HAVE ALREADY INTIMATED THAT WE POSSESS ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF A MINING SECURITY, ABOUT TO BE LISTED, WHICH WE BELIEVE HAS MORE THAN ORDINARY POSSIBILITIES FOR THE CAREFUL INVESTOR. THE PROPERTIES OF THIS COMPANY ARE LOCATED IN THE KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT AND ARE EXCEPTIONALLY PROMISING.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE MORE COMPLETE DATA CONCERNING THIS SECURITY UPON REQUEST.

Isbell, Plant & Co.

Standard Bank Building

At Simpson's--No let-up in the Mid-Summer Sale!

The marked success which has attended our efforts bears eloquent testimony to our idea of value-giving. Customers are reminded that ample stocks and thrifty prices are noteworthy features which still obtain throughout the store. Always you can depend upon Simpson quality whatever price you pay. Keep posted on the doings by reading our daily advertisements.



Dine Today in Simpson's Palm Room
Canada Food Board License No. 10-4222.
Here, in an atmosphere at once congenial and suffused with refinement, one finds a phase of restaurant service unsurpassed in Toronto.
Dining in the Palm Room will reveal why it is popular with the discriminating.
Breakfast, \$3.00 to 10.00 a.m.
Dinner, 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
A la carte Lunchees, at all hours.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5.30 p.m.

Clearaway Tags on Summer Millinery

6.95 4.95 2.95

At \$2.95—Your choice of the popular and beautiful Pineapple Sailors. Also in this are a few gingham, Panamas. Regularly \$4.50, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Today, \$2.95.

At \$4.95—Fine Bankoks, in navy, black, cardinal and natural. Several are our latest and best styles. Regularly \$8.50. Today, each, \$4.95.

At \$6.95—Fine Milans, Bankoks. Some are embroidered in wool. Regular prices \$10.00 to \$15.00. Today, each, \$6.95.

Two Blouse Bargains Today \$1.95 and \$2.95

No. 1—Of white habutai silk, with beautiful lustrous finish, and splendid hard-wearing quality. Made with pretty roll collar and revers, fastened with ocean pearl buttons down front. Sleeves with neat turned back cuff. Regularly \$2.50. Midsummer Sale price, \$1.95.

No. 2—Smartly tailored black satin stripe Voile Blouse; hemstitched on shoulders; convertible collar, with loop fasteners, and black buttons down front. Regularly \$3.95. Midsummer Sale price today, \$2.95.

Exceptional One-Day Bargain in Silks

All are wanted—weaves of highest quality standard—wanted now as at no other time—weaves that have been in great demand all season.

We offer you these today at a price which is positively less than the prevailing mill prices of months ago.

The sale is broad in its scope, offering the following well-known weaves:

Silks of \$2.19 quality
Silks of 2.24 quality
Silks of 2.38 quality
Silks of 2.50 quality
Silks of 2.95 quality

All One Price Today \$1.94 Yd.

Colored Silks

Satin Messalines and Swiss Satin Paillettes, Chiffon Taffetas in a choice of the wanted colors, with new blues in light and navy of Swiss and French manufacture. Also crepe de chine in colors. \$1.94.

Novelty Silks

It is hard enough to get these silks, let alone sell them at a reduced price, but we are including them along with the other silks. Thursday, \$1.94.

Mid-Summer Sale Dresses

Misses' Silk Frocks \$18.75

Crepe de Chines, Foulards and Satins, in tailored and novelty styles and all in the leading shades.

Crepe de chine—as cool as a wash frock, and always dressy—the popular foulard and satins, that bid fair to be the most popular autumn dress fabric. No exchanges, no refunds, no C.O.D.'s. Regularly \$25.00 and \$29.75, \$18.75.

Misses' Section, Third Floor, Richmond Side.

Misses' Silk Poplin Dresses

Specialty Priced at \$12.75

One of the best values we have offered this season. A chic bolero style, developed from rich silk poplin, daintily embroidered in self and gold, and finished with smart ash. Colors navy, tan, brown, green, rose. Midsummer Sale, today, \$12.75.

Misses' Section, Third Floor, Richmond Side.

Misses' Frocks and Gingham

Imported \$6.95

Expressing the newest and smartest ideas in practical and moderately priced Wash Dresses.

One in a smart apple and moss green check has shawl collar of apple green chambray, and buckle-caught belt. Price \$6.95.

Another in striking black and yellow plaid has a broad surplice collar that grows into a broad novelty belt. Price \$6.95.

Still another—shoe-top tan and blue plaid, with trimming of tan or collar and pockets. Price \$6.95.

Women's Summer Dresses

Underpriced, \$9.75

Characterized by a charming simplicity, these frocks exemplify newness and daintiness in every detail of their fashioning.

Voiles and muslins in striped, floral and figured designs, and featuring a score of attractive styles.

Colors pink, sky, maize, helio, greens, white, and black and white. Specialty priced, today, \$9.75.

Other Wash Frocks are priced at \$4.95, \$5.95 and \$6.95.

Envelope Chemises 98c--\$1.19--\$1.69

No. 1—98c—Neat-fitting garments, of Simpson quality nainsook, with round neck and pretty front yoke of Swiss embroidery and lace.

No. 2—Regularly \$1.75, at \$1.19—Made of fine nainsook, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and fine lace insertion.

No. 3—Regularly \$2.25, at \$1.69—Front and back trimmed with yokes of Swiss organdy and lace insertion, in medallion designs.

Women's "Knitted Cotton" Combinations, 79c. Made of fine ribbed cotton, with low neck and short or no sleeves. Umbrella drawers, with lace trimmings. Sizes 34 to 40. Less than half price, today, 79c.

Women's \$1.00 Drawers, 69c. Made of fine ribbed lisle thread, in umbrella style; trimmed with dainty lace; both styles. Sizes 34 to 40. Midsummer Sale, today, 69c.

Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, 25c. Ribbed cotton, with low neck and no sleeves or short sleeves; some with "V" necks; daintily trimmed and finished. Sizes 34 to 44. Today, special, 25c.

Women's Bathing Suits, \$5.75. Made of fine quality navy or black English all-wool lustrous, in tunic styles; sleeveless or wing sleeve models; trimmed with black and white, gold, green or cherry. Sizes 34 to 44. Price, \$5.75.

SIMPSON'S MARKET

Phone Adelaide 6100

Canada Food Control License No. 2-222

MEATS.

1,000 lbs. Select Breakfast Bacon, mild curing, 3 to 12 lbs. each, whole or half, Special, per lb., 45c.

Shoulder Roast Choice Beef, per lb., 25c.

Blade Roast, per lb., 25c.

Finest Round Steak, per lb., 28c.

Prime Corned Beef, mild, lb., 25c.

Family Sausage, our own make, per lb., 25c.

FISH.

Advertised subject to arrival from Ontario Government Fisheries.

Fresh Whitefish, per lb., 15c; if delivered, 17c.

Fresh Trout, per lb., 15c; if delivered, 17c.

Fresh Pickerel, per lb., 15c; if delivered, 17c.

SMOKED FISH.

Pinnac Haddies, per lb., 16c.

Smoked Filets, per lb., 20c.

Kippered Herrings, per pair, 12 1/2c.

GROCERIES.

Standard Granulated Sugar, in 5-lb. packages, 2 pkgs., \$1.05.

Finest Canned Peas, per tin, 15c.

Finest Oleomargarine, per lb., 31c.

Finest Assam Tea, Regularly 65c. Per lb., 59c.

Ogilvie's or Purify Flour, 24-lb. bag, \$1.70.

Seedless Raisins, per lb., 16c.

Yellow Cooking Sugar, 5 lbs., 50c.

Magic Baking Powder, 1-lb. tin, 34c.

Edwardsburg or Beehive Table Syrup, 5-lb. pail, per pail, 52c.

Choice Red Salmon, tall tin, 32c.

Fresh Flaked Wheat, 7 lbs., 59c.

Finest Table Salt, 2 pkgs., 19c.

Pure Strawberry and Raspberry Jam, 4-lb. pail, per pail, 98c.

Peanut Butter, in bulk, per lb., 29c.

Fresh Molasses Snaps, 2 lbs., 35c.

Pot Barley, 3 lbs., 25c.

Kilm, large tin, \$2.75.

Featherstrip Coconut, per lb., 34c.

Fancy Japan Rice, 3 lbs., 25c.

Shredded Wheat or Grape-nuts, per package, 14c.

Pure Orange Marmalade, 4-lb. pail, 85c.

Choice Olives, per jar, 35c.

Klaway Custard Powder, 2 tins, 25c.

The '12th Parade' Calls for a New Silk Hat

If you're going to join the merry throng tomorrow you'll want to look the part as well as act it.

Correctness and certainty of workmanship, together with moderate pricings, place our English silk hats in the forefront as leaders in style and value.

They're Christy's authentic London styles—tapered and bell crown shapes. Priced at \$5.00 and \$6.50.

How Often Have You Wished for a Wardrobe Trunk?

Their utter convenience is better imagined than described. A place for everything and everything in its place. Isn't that what you want?

These ones are vulcanized fibre covered, have raised top and are heavily bound. Strong lock and bolts, pretty chintz lining, deep drawers and hat box. Has complete set of hangers in wardrobe section, including laundry bag. Steamer size, \$24.50; large size, \$31.75.

Club Bags, walrus grain leather, high double handles, sewed corners, leather lined, with pockets both sides; 16 in., \$7.50; 18 in., \$7.95; 20 in., \$8.50.

Matting Suit Cases, made on wood-frame, strong lock and bolts, comfortable handle. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches. Midsummer Sale price, \$1.75.

Wee Lads' Wash Suits \$1.50

Many Styles—Fast Colors 2-2 to 8 Years

Imagine YOUR boy decked out in a Tommy Tucker, Fancy Norfolk, Middy or a Billy Boy Suit. Materials and colors—blue and brown striped galatea—blue and white gingham—blue chambrays—plain white tennis and natural linens and others. Straight knickers with waist bands. Today, \$1.50.

Boys' Khaki Bloomers, \$1.75—Made of medium weight drill—belt loops—strap and buckle at knee. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Today, \$1.75.

Men's Summer Dresses Underpriced, \$9.75

Characterized by a charming simplicity, these frocks exemplify newness and daintiness in every detail of their fashioning.

Voiles and muslins in striped, floral and figured designs, and featuring a score of attractive styles.

Colors pink, sky, maize, helio, greens, white, and black and white. Specialty priced, today, \$9.75.

Other Wash Frocks are priced at \$4.95, \$5.95 and \$6.95.

Handkerchiefs

Splendid Handkerchief Values—in many cases less than manufacturer's cost.

Handkerchiefs for Boys and Girls—Colored border lawns—6 for 25c—5 for 25c—6 for 20c—6 for 18c.

White Lawn Handkerchiefs for Women—6 for 20c—6 for 25c—4 for 25c.

Men's Lawn Handkerchiefs—3 for 22c—3 for 28c.

Men's Colored Border Handkerchiefs—3 for 25c—3 for 28c.

Excellent Handkerchiefs—3 for 20c.

Jewelry

Brooches, in round, oval and bar pin styles, plain or faceted, some with pearl centres. Priced from 75c to \$4.50.

Ear-rings, both drop and stud styles, bright or dull finish, in single or double loop and various long drops. Price, per pair, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

Bracelets, plain or chased, in narrow or broad styles. Price, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Necklets, of polished beads in different lengths. Price, string, \$3.00 to \$9.00.

Double Bed Sheets at \$2.35

Heavy plain bleached sheets for double beds, hemmed ready for use. Size 70 x 90 in. Pair, \$2.35.

Hemmed English Pillow Cases, nice fine quality; two sizes, 42 x 33 and 45 x 33. Pair, 83c.

Damask Sets, consisting of cloth, size 2 x 2 1/2 yards, and one dozen napkins to match. Beautiful designs, including spot with tulip border, rose and wreath, etc. Set, \$7.75.

Hemstitched Mercerized Damask Table Cloths, assorted designs. Size 62 x 80. Each, \$2.85.

85c Huck Towels, 59c—Fine cotton huck bedroom towels, hemstitched with fine white borders. Size 22 x 38. Regularly 85c. Per pair, 59c.

Heavy Quality English White Flannelette, 33 inches wide. Regularly 43c yard. Yard, 36c.

Imported Automobile or Carriage Dusters, all serviceable, fast colors. Regularly \$3.50. Each, \$2.50.

Hand-made Battenberg Scarf Squares and Centres—Very handsome designs. The scarfs are 18 x 54 in. Squares and Centres, 30 x 30 inches. Regularly \$1.35 and \$1.50. 200 to clear. Each, 93c.

Men's Dressing Gowns, \$13.50—Light-weight, of mercerized poplin, with velvet collar and cuffs; brown, blue, tan and green. Sizes 36 to 44. Priced at \$13.50.

Men's Outing Trousers at \$4.50—And if natural shade Palm Beach is the kind you like, this is for you. Sizes 31 to 42, at \$4.50.

Prices Down on Dress Wash Goods

Rangoon Suitings of soft flexible silks, in all the wanted shades. Suitable for all summer wear; 36 inches wide. Regular selling price \$1.25. Today, a yard, 95c.

Striped Poplins, weight for suits, skirts, middies, waists; 28 inches wide. Regularly 35c. Today, yard, 25c.

Fine Cord White Pique, suitable for summer suits and skirts; 42 inches wide. Price less than mill cost. Get your supply at, a yard, 49c.

White Voile, 40 inches wide. A special purchase in the long fold kind. Splendid value, a yard, 39c.

Silk and Cotton Plaid Gingham, suitable for suitings. Smart plaid designs; 36 inches wide; 75c and \$1.00 quality for, yard, 49c.

Cotton Cashmere Skirtings, popular shades, also white grounds with stripes of blue and black. Adaptable for men's shirts, pyjamas, ladies' tailored waists and boys' wear; 32 in. wide. Regularly 50c. Today, per yard, 35c.

Cream Dress Goods

Note These Good Values for Today

Cream Gabardines, for sports garments. All wool qualities, 50 to 52 inches wide. Special pricings, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Cream Pencil Serges, ideal for summer wear. Cream ground with smart black hair-line stripes. Width 50 to 54 inches. The old qualities at the low price of, a yard, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Cream Wool Taffetas, width 40 in. Suitable for ladies' dresses. Prices, a yard, 85c to \$1.50.

Silk and Wool Satin, with the sheen of pure silk and gives lasting wear. Ideal for sports wear. Width 40 inches. Colors ivory and cream. Price, a yard, \$2.50.

Cream Poplin Cords, 36 and 40 in. wide, suitable for sports wear. Prices per yard, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Cream Serges, the reliable old-time quality, which bring you today values of three years ago. Width 50 to 54 inches. Prices, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per yard.

The Robert SIMPSON Limited