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FAIL TO CROSS THE MARNE

German Endeavor to Cross the River in Turning Movement for Drive on Paris Meets With Vigorous Resistance and Troops Retire

TWENTY GERMAN DIVISIONS THROWN AGAINST SEVEN

United States Senate is Told of Serious Situation Confronting the Allies---More American Troops to Be Sent Over.

Washington, June 1.—With the Germans within 45 miles of Paris the situation, the senators were told, is serious. Military experts here, they were advised, are a unit in realizing the dangers confronting the allies. The senators were told that the rapidity of the German advance since their offensive began last Monday was unexpected by virtually all allied military experts. Twenty German divisions, it was said, were thrown against seven of the allies. The territory taken during the last few days has been regarded as easily defended and a small force had been left to hold it. Success of the enemy was ascribed by the war council largely to improved use of gas shells. Altho few new types of gas offensive have been developed, the senators were told, the Germans are employing former types to much better advantage, using nine-inch gas shells to shell territory from seven to eight miles back of allied lines. This, it was expected, forced an extensive retirement. The French, it was said, found their second line eight miles to the rear untenable.

Present enemy successes and prospective renewal of the offensive, the senators were told, emphasizes the necessity for urgent transportations of forces abroad. The program for shipment of men in May was exceeded, the senators were told. More than 200,000 Americans—and these exceeding the usual ratio of fighting men, which has been 60 per cent.—were sent. In June it is planned to send even larger numbers, with larger prospects of troops.

None of the Americans, the military committee was advised, will be sent into active service until after the expiration of at least 30 days', further training abroad.

The statement of Senator Lewis of Illinois that there now are one million fighting men in the American force was said by a military committee member to be "about thirty per cent. exaggerated."

Of the Americans so far transported, it was stated, about 40 per cent. are non-combatants.

Great improvement in production of air craft, ordnance and other war materials was reported to the senators. The airplane situation, it was said, has reached a stage of substantial production both of planes and engines.

EVERYONE MUST CARRY EVIDENCE AS TO AGE

Dominion Police Will Call for Cards of All Those Who Look as Tho They Should Be in Uniform.

So far as the Dominion police are concerned the law requiring those who may reasonably be supposed to be in class one of the Military Service Act to carry documentary evidence that they are not in class one will be carried out regardless of the fact that thousands of applications for birth and marriage certificates have not been filled and will not be for some days. This is the stand taken by Inspector Tom Flanagan when interviewed Saturday.

"There is no change in the law which came into force today," he said, "and we intend to carry it out to the letter. Everything is working out smoothly thus far."

There was a larger mail received at the offices of the registrar-general, parliament buildings, Saturday morning, than on any previous day during the week, and in all it is figured that some 50,000 letters have been received and answered during the month of May. The demand for birth and marriage certificates does not abate in spite of the fact that June 1 is here and that everybody is supposed to be armed with the necessary documents to show that he is not liable for military service in class one.

All day Saturday and all Saturday night the staff was kept at work, and it was anticipated that it would be necessary to keep a staff at work Sunday. Until the work is finally completed there will be no let-up either day or night.

RELIEF OFFICERS REPORT.

The city relief officers issued 609 orders last month for admission to hospitals, and received $877 from those patients who were able to pay partial maintenance charges. The city also, during the month, buried twelve people.

See the New Comics

The Sunday World today presents to its 100,000 subscribers the best new comic pages on the market. Look them over. The Katzenjammer Kids, Polly and Her Pals, Maud the Mule, and Tom Sawyer make up four pages of "funnies" that are surpassed nowhere and equaled by few.

As stated last week, an important announcement in connection with Tom Sawyer is to be made. Look over the back page of the comic section. Read everything you can about the famous character. Get your parents to tell you all about Tom and his chum, Huck Finn. Then read The Sunday World next week and see what you can do with the information you have gathered.

BRITISH MAKE GAINS

London, June 1.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight says: "In the course of fighting in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood, reported this morning, our troops advanced their line by successful local attacks and captured over thirty prisoners.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report but the usual artillery activity on both sides.

"The number of German prisoners captured by us during the month of May is 1,158, including 29 officers."

COMPARATIVELY QUIET FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

Troops Constantly Harass the Foe and Have Secured Repeated Successes of a Minor Nature Against Enemy, With Resultant Casualties Light.

BY CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

Canadian Army Headquarters, June 1.—While the allies are fighting gallantly between the Aisne and the Marne against the second powerful German offensive, comparative quiet continues for the Canadian troops. Our men have secured repeated successes of a minor nature against the enemy. In raid and patrol operations they have repulsed one German attack in strength, with heavy losses to the enemy, but outside of such infantry operations there is so far only a marked increase in the enemy's bombing and shelling of our rear areas to indicate any increased hostile activity.

In successful minor operations against enemy posts French-Canadian troops captured a number of prisoners and inflicted many casualties on the Boche. After a very effective artillery, trench mortar and machine gun barrage the raiders attacked in four parties. The first two, operating to the right, rushed the enemy post and found the Boche had retired. They continued to advance up a small enemy trench to a large dugout, which appeared to be full of men. Four Germans who came out offered fight, and were killed. The fifth was taken prisoner. Between fifty and sixty bombs were then thrown down the dugout entrance. Another prisoner was captured in a shell hole, but afterwards was killed by a shell. A third was captured and brought back to our lines.

Saskatchewan Troops.

Other parties working to the left rushed an enemy post, killing two and wounding a third. Six of the enemy who endeavored to run away were caught and killed by our barrage. Another five were found dead in a trench from artillery fire.

The same night Saskatchewan troops rushed another enemy post and bombed a trench, inflicting many casualties.

Another very successful raid has been carried out by Quebec troops, several more prisoners being captured. A main enemy post garrisoned by fifteen men was rushed and the entire garrison was killed with bombs, bullets or bayonets, and one machine gun was destroyed. Two other small enemy posts were encountered and overcome.

Outstanding amongst recent individual actions is that of a corporal of a western Ontario battalion, who crawled thru the wire to an enemy sap under the protection of our riflemen and rifle grenadiers and worked around a hostile post which was in the neighborhood of a very strong pillbox. A German was shot here, and a sentry who came to his assistance was also killed. Another man was frightened away with revolvers. The corporal then rushed his prisoner back to our lines under a heavy fire.

Met Blasting Reception.

While our men have been constantly disturbing and harassing the enemy in such operations, the Boche, under cover of a heavy barrage, has made one attempt to raid our trenches. Advancing in two parties, each approximately forty-five strong, the raiders met with such a blasting reception from our machine guns and rifles that they retired before reaching our trenches. In retiring they were caught by our artillery, which also swept their supporting companies, and the enemy suffered very heavy casualties getting back. Our casualties were light.

ALLIED RAIDS AFFECT PEOPLE.

Washington, June 1.—Allied air raids on German towns are demoralizing the German people. Advice to the state department today said that the effect upon the populations of cities bombed was far greater than heretofore reported.

SMALL BOY LOST.

Six-year-old Sydney Comwall has missing from his home since early Saturday morning. He was dressed in a white blouse and khaki trousers.

SUNDAY WAR NEWS

In view of the likelihood of special war news on Sunday, The World has made provisions for getting exact information during the day. This news may be received at any time by phoning The World editorial rooms, Main 5308.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES SHOWN ON DECLINE

With the Exception of Measles Toronto is Remarkably Free From Dangerous Epidemics.

With the exception of an outbreak of measles Toronto is remarkably free from contagious diseases. During the past month there were no deaths from typhoid. The number of cases of measles reported to the medical health department was 1090, as compared with 274 in the same month last year and 156 cases of mumps as compared with only 42 in May last year. There was a considerable increase in marriages and births, as the following table shows:

	May, '18.	May, '17.	April, '18.
Births	1185	1080	1055
Marriages	407	433	450
Deaths	522	562	689

HELD UP 45 MILES FROM PARIS GERMANS TRY TO TURN WEST

Thousands of Fresh Troops Being Thrown Into the Salient Whose Tip Touches the Marne---New Attacks at Chauny and Neuilly Are Held Up by the French, Who Gain Ground From the Crown Prince---Heavy German Artillery on North Bank of the Marne Fails to Find Targets, While French Guns Inflict Heavy Damage.

WITH the French Army in France, June 1.—Attempts of the Germans to cross the River Marne have met with vigorous resistance, and failed. The troops which made the effort retired from the river bank.

HAVING reached the Marne, the German crown prince is now striking westward with all the force of the great armies at his command with the apparent purpose of forcing the elimination of the Montdidier salient and ultimately pushing in below Amiens to cut off Paris from the north.

So far, according to the French official reports, his progress has been small, despite most desperate efforts. On the important front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, indeed, the French has been impetuously counter-attacking and at points the enemy not only has failed to advance but has been forced to give ground.

This was notably the case immediately to the south of Soissons, where the enemy was thrown back upon the Crise River, which runs in an almost north and south line thru that town. Farther south the Germans had worked some three miles west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, and had taken the village of Chaudun. The French drove in here determinedly, however, and recaptured the place, which they now hold. Ground also was won from the Germans just below, near Vierzy.

Still farther south the German advance had progressed somewhat farther from the main road, to a total of something like four miles. Paris reports, however, that new German attacks here, in the region of Chouy and Neuilly, were broken up, the French maintaining their lines to the east of these towns.

The military situation shows progress for the allies, says The Temps, because the enemy failed to make gains last night, altho he redoubled the violence of his attack. "The mass of our reserves," it continues, "has begun to take part in the action. Just south of Soissons our counter-attacks have driven the enemy back to the Crise River, which flows into the Aisne, and we have retaken the Villages of Chaudun and Vierzy. Farther south the enemy many times made futile efforts to advance their line.

MARNE NOT CROSSED.

The Germans seemingly have made no attempts to cross the Marne, and they have not yet taken the important railway junction at Chateau Thierry. Elements of their advance, however, have spread out slightly farther eastward along the north bank of the river, and they are now occupying this bank for the distance of approximately 12 miles in an airline between Chateau Thierry and Verneuil.

Rheims is still in allied hands and there seems to have been but little change along the easterly side of the new German salient. The line runs northeastward from Verneuil along the Dormans-Rheims road and curves protectingly northward around the Cathedral City.

No mention is made in the day's report of further fighting northwest of Soissons, where the Germans were successful yesterday in forcing back the allied left wing in the direction of Noyon, on the Oise. The night statement of Friday showed the Germans driven back across the Oise, where they had crossed it at one point, near Sampigny, south of Noyon, and to have been held up on the Noyon-Blerancourt-Soissons line.

BRITISH FRONT QUIET.

Quiet prevails on the British front, except for artillery fire, which was most notable east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north.

London newspapers reflect anxiety in the British capital over the military situation in the west as developed by the new offensive. Stress is laid on the assistance the American forces are expected to give in restoring allied preponderance in numbers, and confidence in the final outcome is expressed.

Paris comment is, as has been the case all along, more optimistic, the military critics, while viewing the situation as serious, regard the indications as more reassuring.

NEW TROOPS THROWN INTO THE FIGHT.

With the French Army in France, June 1.—The enemy is increasing unceasingly the number of troops engaged in the battle. The general idea when the offensive began appears to have been that each enemy division should occupy a front of only 2000 yards. Since that time the line of battle has been extended, and in order to maintain the density of the attacking army further units have been brought from the rear and thrown into the fight. The time and place of the return blow by the allies seem to be puzzling the German commanders who are endeavoring to secure strong points for pivots. The task of strengthening the retiring divisions of the allies where it is necessary was placed in the hands of local reserves. It has been carried out exceedingly well under the difficult circumstances. The formidable nature of the German effort of May may be gathered from the identification of nearly fifty of their divisions, about 650,000 men. There are a number of other divisions in immediate support. All of them were engaged in the March battle and afterwards were sent to the rear to be fitted out and to receive special training.

By pushing on to the northern bank of the Marne the Germans have brought the point of their fan-like movement to a sharp salient. They evidently are anxious to develop the advantage thus gained by pressing westward, from Charteves to Chateau Thierry. The correspondent watched the enemy's movements in this vicinity which were plainly visible in the brilliant sunshine. All their efforts tended westward.

The allied artillery is making splendid practice on the German troops.

As far as has been reported, only comparatively small forces have attempted to force a crossing of the Marne. German artillery has reached the heights behind the river in some force and was active early yesterday but was not effective.

For the moment, the enemy is aiming chiefly at Chateau Thierry, and the Ourcq valley, which he is attempting to reach from two directions. His troops are seeking to force their way southward, from Fere-en-Tardenois thru Oulchy and Neuilly-St. Front. At the same time, he is seeking to push from the northward, near Soissons, in the direction of Vierzy. The French inflicted terrible losses on the enemy near Soissons. Allied aviators are coming prominently into action. There were many aerial encounters yesterday. Bombing squadrons dropped explosives on the enemy's troops in movement and attacking points.

The French and British troops facing the German onslaught numbered about one-fifth of the great enemy army. Altho the Germans have thrown back the allies, they have not been able to create a breach in their lines.

The gradual retirement of the French and British has been executed with considerable skill. The Germans have never been certain where they were likely to meet with strong resistance.

ATTACK WITH REDOUBLED VIOLENCE.

Paris, June 1.—The German attack continued during the night with redoubled violence on the western side of the new salient, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter-attacks and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners, the war office announces.

Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed forward advance parties from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil. On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims. The situation is unchanged northwest and north of Rheims.

The statement follows:

"The pressure of the Germans continued late yesterday and thru the night with renewed violence on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. In the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy, the French, making counter-attacks with indefatigible energy, pushed back masses of enemy troops, winning ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners. South of Soissons the Germans were thrown back on the Crise River. Chaudun was taken and lost several times and remained in the hands of the French after desperate fighting.

"The battle was violent also in the region of Chouy and Neuilly (in the centre of the western side of the salient). The French broke up German attacks and maintained their lines immediately to the east of these localities.

"Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed advanced bodies from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil."

Enemy Dugouts Blown Up.

Washington, June 1.—American volunteers and technical detachments yesterday blew up 32 enemy dugouts and a bridge, killing and wounding more than 20 of the enemy, says an addition to General Pershing's communication received today.

A Great Crop Under Way.

"The country's growing dollar bills at a great rate," said an Ontario farmer, speaking of the crop advance all over the province for the past week. The outlook is favorable in every kind of grain and fodder. There are not many farms that have actually fallen back because of labor, tho it has been a strain to get in the seed and the ground prepared for corn and roots. But it is all pretty well in and growing in a most promising way. Every one must now turn in to help to do the final planting, and then to start in to get off the hay toward the end of June. The dairy farmers never did as well as they are doing now; so also those raising live stock. It looks at this writing that we're going to have a banner crop. Reports from the Canadian west and from the United States are also encouraging.

VATICAN KNEW NOTHING.

Disclaims All Knowledge of Irish Bishops' Manifesto Against Conscription.

London, June 1.—According to The Daily Mail the Vatican has written to The Catholic Union disclaiming all knowledge of the Irish bishops' manifesto against conscription. The communication says that the Vatican knew nothing about the manifesto until eight days after its publication.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN REGION OF PARIS

Enemy Airplanes Failed in First Attempt to Bomb Paris, But Succeed Later.

Paris, June 1.—German airmen attempted two air raids on Paris last night. The first was a failure, but on the second occasion bombs were dropped on the capital.

An official statement issued early today said:

"Enemy airplanes, having crossed the lines in the direction of Paris, the alarm was given last night at 10.53 o'clock, and our guns opened fire. No bombs fell on Paris. 'All clear' was given at 11.47 o'clock.

"Fresh sounds of motors having been reported by look-out posts, the alarm was again sounded at 11.56 o'clock, and 'All clear' at 12.36 a.m. A certain number of bombs are reported to have been dropped in the Paris region."

REVOLUTIONARIES DESTROY CROPS.

Washington, June 1.—The Germans are using artillery to put down the peasant revolt in Ukrania, said despatches received here today from the Petrograd telegraph bureau. The revolutionaries are said to be destroying forests, crops and refuse to surrender agricultural implements.

RUSSIA IN NEED OF ALLIED HELP

Must Not Be Abandoned While She is in Trouble.

COMMISSIONER HOME

C. F. Just Returns After Thrilling Escape From That Country.

Ottawa, Ont., June 1.—After many exciting experiences in Petrograd during the progress of the revolution and a terrible trip thru Finland by way of Tammerfors to Sweden and England, C. F. Just, appointed Canadian trade commissioner to Russia shortly before the outbreak of the reign of terror in that country, has reached Ottawa. When interviewed by the Canadian Press today, Mr. Just declared that the allies must consider no move which would tend towards the abandonment of Russia. While he was unable to suggest any possible way of rendering aid at the present time he favored the suggestion regarding the formation of commissions by the allied countries to establish the national services of Russia on a solid basis as soon as a responsible government has been formed. These commissions, he declared, would have to be in a position to render practical help.

Previous to his appointment as trade commissioner to Russia, Mr. Just, was acting in a similar capacity in Germany and for nine months subsequent to the outbreak of war, was confined in Hamburg. On his exchange being effected by the British authorities he returned to Canada and was then sent to Russia to report on the opportunities for the extension of Russo-Canadian trade. In 1916 his appointment as trade commissioner was made by the Canadian Government and he commenced work late in that year.

Escaped to Finland.

It was not until the Bolsheviki insurrection that Mr. Just was compelled to give up his work completely, and then he accompanied the British, French and Italian embassy officials in their flight to Helsingfors. There it was arranged for an icebreaker to take them to Sweden, but fearing capture the trip was abandoned. Then an exit over the ice in sleighs to the Aland Islands was proposed, when it was learned that the islands were in the hands of the Germans. About thirty of the party attempted the trip, but, with the exception of three older members, they were made prisoners and interned in Dantzig. Mr. Just then made his way north to Tammerfors.

BAND CONCERT AT HANLAN'S.

The following program will be given by the Imperial Concert Band at Hanlan's Point this afternoon and evening:

Sunday Afternoon, June 2, 1918.
—IMPERIAL CONCERT BAND—
Walter M. Murdoch, Conductor.
God Save the King.

1. March—Cradle of Liberty.....Joy
2. Concert Waltz—The Chimes.....Ballantyne (Introducing a bell solo by Musician A. Nicholson).
3. Cornet Solo—The Lost Chord..Sullivan (Musician T. H. Bell).
4. Selection—Belle of New York...Kerker
5. Overture—Light Cavalry.....Suppe
—Intermission—
6. Selection—"Annie Laurie".....Arranged by Clement Fantasia on "Annie Laurie," with solos for all instruments, also introducing a humorous march, and concluding with a majestic finale on the old song.
7. Trombone Solo—Farewell (from "The Blue Paradise").....Romberg (Musician James Johnson).
8. Patrol—The Return of the Troops.....Bishop
9. —Overture—Zampa.....Herold (Solos by Musicians Mercer and Long.

Sunday Evening, June 2, 1918.
—IMPERIAL CONCERT BAND—
Walter M. Murdoch, Conductor.
God Save the King.

1. March—Manhattan Beach .....Sousa
2. Concert Waltz—Memories of the Alps.....Robinson
3. Bell Solo—The Matinee.....Luke (Musician A. Nicholson).
4. Cornet Solo—For You Alone.....Geehl (Musician T. H. Bell).
5. Selection—Carmen.....Bizet (Solos by Musicians McLintoch, Johnson and Bell).
—Intermission—
6. Sextette from Lucia.....Donizetti (Soloists—Musicians Bell, Molesworth, Johnson, Glover, Kemp and McLintoch).
7. Patrol—Scotland Forever.....Sharp
8. Selection—A Darkey's Dreamland..Day
9. Grand Fantasia—Maryland.....Short (Solos and variations for all instruments).

Dare Devil Baker will be a free attraction at the Island all next week starting Monday afternoon and he will make his sensational slide for life on an inclined wire hanging by his teeth from a leather strap. This act will be performed every afternoon and evening. Ferry boats starting Saturday evening will run every few minutes for the balance of the summer.

KNEW WHAT WAS COMING.

"Why did you tell that man you don't smoke, when you do?"

"I had a good reason."

"Perhaps he was going to give you a cigar."

"No. I know that chap. He was going to ask me for one."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR HAS SIGNED HIS CARD

Motion Picture Taken as Sir John and Lady Hendrie, Miss Hendrie and Hon. Dr. Cody Register.

In the presence of J. M. Godfrey, superintendent of registrars for East York, and Dr. Steele, chairman of the board of education and registrar for Centre Ontario, Sir John Hendrie, Lady Hendrie and Miss Enid Hendrie signed their registration cards in the office of the inspector of theatres at the parliament buildings, Saturday, while a motion picture camera recorded the fact on the film. Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of education followed, and the pictures will be exhibited to show that the law is the same for everybody.

Sir William Hearst, accompanied by Hon. T. W. McGarry, motored to Beamsville to attend the ceremony in connection with the gift of an airplane donated by the government to the aviation forces, but other members of the cabinet were not available to follow the example set by the lieutenant-governor.

DUKE AT ST. CATHARINES.

Memorial Shrine Unveiled and Great War Veterans Reviewed.

St. Catharines, June 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived at St. Catharines this morning, accompanied by their two daughters, and at once unveiled a shrine in memory of the men from St. Catharines who have been killed at the front. They then reviewed 150 war veterans in command of Col. Donaldson, of the 2nd C. O. R. Later they went to the park, where five thousand school children sang patriotic songs and were reviewed. Mayor Wylie read an address of welcome, and the duchess was presented with a bouquet. After luncheon at the Welland the party went to Ridley College, where the cadets were reviewed and a cricket match seen between the college graduates and the 2nd C. O. R. teams.

British Workers' League Becomes Political Party

London, June 1, via Reuter's Limited.—The British Workers' League has decided to form itself into a political party to be known as the National Democratic and Labor party. The Council of the League also has passed a resolution expressing full confidence in Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues and assuring them of the loyal and unswerving support of the party in combating the mischievous policy of the defeatists and pacifists and calling on all patriotic citizens to rally to the support of the statesmen, sailors and soldiers of Great Britain and her allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

RATES FOR NOTICES

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, not over 50 words	$1.00
Additional words, each 2c. No Lodge Notices to be included in Funeral Announcements.	
In Memoriam Notices	.50
Poetry and quotations up to 4 lines, additional	.50
For each additional 4 lines or fraction of 4 lines	.50
Cards of Thanks (Bereavements)	1.00

BIRTH.

VEITCH—At Wellesley Hospital, on May 31st, 1918, to Dr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Veitch, 235 Pape avenue, Toronto, a son.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON—At his late residence, 291 Sherbourne street, at 9.30 a.m. Friday, May 31, 1918, John Ross Robertson, dearly beloved husband of Jessie Ross Robertson and father of John Sinclair and Irving Earle Robertson, aged 76 years, five months and three days. Funeral strictly private. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

Killed in action June 2, 1916, John R. Kennedy.
Two years have passed, our hearts are sore,
As time goes by we miss him more;
God took him home, it was His will,
But in our hearts he liveth still.
—Father, Mother, Sisters, Brothers. 7

Announcements

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

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

"WALT WHITMAN AND THE GREAT Companions"—An address by Albert E. S. Smythe for the Theosophical Society, Sunday, seven-fifteen, Canadian Foresters' Concert Hall. Violin solos: Miss Dorothy Wade.

PARLIAMENT STREET METHODIST Church. Semper Fidelis Class meets on Sunday morning at ten. All young men and women invited. Bright singing and interesting subjects. Soloist, Miss Heron. 7

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL MEETING of the Originals Club on Wednesday, June 5, 1918, to discuss important business of the club. All Firsts please attend.

GIFT AIRPLANES GREETED BY DUKE

Squadron of New Machines Fly to Beamsville for Inspection.

MAKE SAFE LANDING

Donated to Royal Air Force Thru Canadian Aviation Fund.

Beamsville, June 1. — Eleven airplanes, which left Leaside Camp, Toronto, at 12.30 p.m. today, had all reported at the aerial gunnery camp of the Royal Air Force and safely landed at two p.m. The journey of the squadron was accomplished, according to reports of the commanders, without special incident.

His excellency the governor-general and party arrived here from St. Catharines early in the afternoon and proceeded to inspect the camp, together with the visiting airplanes from Toronto. The squadron was composed wholly of "gift" airplanes donated to the Royal Air Force thru the Canadian Aviation Fund.

TAXI-DRIVER SENTENCED.

Magistrate Says Stand Should Be Done Away With.

Harry Woods, a young Russian taxi-driver, who had his stand on Toronto street, was sentenced to six months on the jail farm Saturday morning by Magistrate Kingsford for aiding and abetting Dorothy Griffith to keep a disreputable house on Tecumseh street. Two young flying corps cadets identified Woods as the driver who undertook to make the desired arrangements, and collected $5 apiece for the trip to a point half a block from the house. The Griffith girl swore that she and the driver had no arrangements, and that he had never been to her house. Later she was taken into custody on a charge of perjury. Magistrate Kingsford expressed the opinion that the taxicab stand in question should be broken up

LABOR MISSION RETURNS.

American Leaders Will Report on Trip to Europe at Convention Next Month.

Washington, June 1.—The American labor mission, just back from Britain and France, with the message that the workers of those countries oppose a premature German peace, was received today by President Wilson. The mission was welcomed earlier in the day by Samuel Gompers, president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor. Its report will be made to the federation convention, St. Paul, later in the month.

LATE LT. T. H. HEINTZMAN GIVEN MILITARY HONORS

Remains of Victim of Accident Thursday at Camp Mohawk Laid to Rest Saturday.

Borne on the shoulders of eight of his comrades the body of the late Lieut. T. Herman Heintzman, who was killed in an airplane accident at Camp Mohawk, Deseronto, last Thursday, was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Saturday afternoon. The funeral, with full military honors, took place from the family home, 482 Avenue road, and the cortege was headed by 40 cadets from the school of aeronautics, in charge of Lieut. J. G. Couture. Lieut. H. J. Kirby of the C.E. was in charge of the gun carriage, while the firing party, consisting of 40 members from M.D. No. 2, was in charge of Lieut. R. E. Evans. The pall-bearers, in charge of Lieut. L. H. Landry, were Lieuts. Courtney, Alexander, Hepburn, Lee, Leonard, Raikes and Stround of the R.A.F.

As the solemn tones of the "Dead March in Saul," played by the band of the Royal Grenadiers, under the bandmastership of Lieut. John Waldron, floated on the air, heads were bared in mute respect for the gallant young officer who had given his life in his country's service, and something like a sob was heard from the great crowd that had congregated. At the house the service was conducted by Rev. Donald T. L. McKerroll of Victoria Presbyterian Church, while a short service at the graveside was conducted by Major (Rev.) T. Crawford Brown of the 48th Highlanders. Following the volley fired by the firing party over the remains, the "Last Post" was sounded and then the band played "Nearer My God to Thee."

The late Lieut. Heintzman enlisted in the R.F.C. last fall and received his training in Texas. Coming back to Toronto about two months ago he was stationed for a short time at Armour Heights, and about two weeks ago was appointed as instructor at Deseronto. He was the son of Herman Heintzman and was 20 years of age. Born in Toronto he worked previous to his enlisting, with his father's firm and was assistant superintendent at the West Toronto factory, and a number of the hands from the factory followed at the rear. Surviving him are his parents, three sisters, Mrs. Lindsay Graham, Mrs. Arthur Edgar and Mrs. (Major) J. Vandenberg, as well as a brother, Charles T., of Toronto. Major J. Vandenberg, a brother-in-law, who was seriously wounded, is one of the four original officers of the Princess Pat's.

The accident in which both Lieut Heintzman and Lieut. Rosenthal were killed was a spinning dive. The two officers were making a flight near Camp Mohawk when they encountered another plane returning to the camp, and in an effort to avoid a collision their machine began to spin and crashed to the earth.

TORONTO ALDERMAN IS AMONG SPEEDERS

Ald. W. W. Hiltz and 25 Others Summoned to Mimico Court for Breaking in Speed Laws

The name of Ald W. W. Hiltz appeared in the Mimico court Friday among the 26 Toronto motorists who were charged with speeding. According to the constable his car was traveling at the rate of 22 1-2 miles an hour, and he was fined $10 and costs. Frank B. Johnston, 120 Huntley ave., was charged with traveling at 24 miles an hour, but as Edward Deacon of the Wolseley garage swore that Mr. Johnston's car was in the garage at the time he was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. The case of Nettlefield, 78 Farnham avenue, was also dismissed by Magistrate Davidson. Cadet C. Lymburner of Long Branch appeared to answer nine charges. He pleaded guilty to four of them and was fined $5 and costs on each charge, making a total of $26. E. B. Collett, 130 Grenadier road, was fined $10 and costs.

Fines with costs added were imposed on the following: Major L. L. Arthes, 119 Dowling avenue, $10; J. T. Arundel, general superintendent of C.P.R., $10; B. Axler, 738 Lansdowne avenue, $10; David Aylward, 9 Bird avenue, $15, on two charges; Bell and Holton, 345 Grace street, $10; James Cassina, 949 West Dundas street, $25 on two charges; City Hall Tailors, 31 West Queen street, $10; Albert Hamilton, 111 Seaton street, $10; J. W. Hobbs, 98 Madison avenue, $10; R. H. Parmenter, 93 Dunvegan road, $5; A. R. Roberts, 316 Lake front, $5; W. E. Stafford, 972 West Queen street, $10; Miss Jean Wood, 262 Grace street, $10.

RETURNED SOLDIERS TO GET CITY JOBS

Various Civic Committees Ask Council to Approve of Appointments of Men at Specified Salaries.

The various civic committees are asking the council to approve the appointment of a number of returned soldiers to positions in the city's employ. Among them are the following: W. R. Ausman, motorman on St. Clair car line, at 30c an hour, with a war bonus of 2 2-3c an hour; F. G. Hadlaw, conductor on the eastern division of the civic car system at the same rate of pay, as well as E. Mitchell, Fred Baker, Albert Sillitoe to similar positions at the same wages.

The appointment of the following as temporary firemen at a salary of $950 a year with a war bonus of $2 a week is also requested: W. T. Grigsby, T. S. Hickey, R. S. Phyllis, and T. H. Lounds.

The appointment of W. D. Troy as assistant at St. Lawrence Market, at a salary of $15 a week, and of J. B. Proctor to the temporary staff of the assessment department at $3 a day, is asked by Commissioner Forman.

Father of Murdered Man Died Saturday of Injuries

The death occurred Saturday morning of Henry Tucker, Orangeville, father of Geo. Tucker, who was murdered in a box car in Weston on May 19. The late Henry Tucker died as the result of injuries received in trying to stop a runaway team in Orangeville on Wednesday. He attempted to stop the team by jumping off his wagon in front of them, and received a fractured skull and other injuries. Mr. Tucker was about 52 years of age. One son, W. H. Tucker, is with the R.A.F. at Leaside. His widow, another son and three daughters also survive.

INQUEST NOT DECIDED UPON.

The question of an inquest on the death of Air Cadet Jan G. Lawrie has not yet been decided. A question of the jurisdiction of Chief Coroner Johnson in the case has arisen, on account of the fact that the alleged neglect which may have brought about the death of the cadet, did not take place in Toronto, but at Camp Borden. On Saturday Dr. Johnson had not made up his mind, as he was waiting to hear from Mr. Lawrie, the dead man's father, and until he had done so he could not state definitely.

DRIVE FOR FARM HELP.

A special campaign started Saturday by the Toronto Organization of Resources Committee for two thousand men and five hundred boys during the next seven weeks to work on farms. Horace Davidson, secretary of the organization, says that haying will start in the next two weeks, and that later on in July the wheat and oats must be harvested. These recruits will be classified according to their experience, and will be sent where most needed.

Plays all records perfectly

"The finest toned phonograph I have ever heard"

This is what they say about the Beautiful Canadian

SYMPHONOLA

AGAIN PRAISED FOR ITS TONE BY A BANDMASTER.

A band-master called the other day and listened to the Symphonola play some of the latest military band records. He was amazed and delighted by its perfect fidelity in reproducing every sound of the various instruments. When he found it would play every make of record CORRECTLY—with no parts to change, he praised the Symphonola as "the most wonderful of all phonographs." Come in any day and hear your favorite records.

Symphonolas are sold on easy terms, without interest, at prices from $45 to $225, at

WM. LONG'S 406-408 Yonge Street

RELIABLE FURNITURE CO., 36 Queen St. E.
B. M. McCAULAY, 291 Roncesvalles Avenue.

Replace Your Old Piano with a Player

This Handsome 88 Note Player

$475

Bench and Twenty Rolls of Music FREE

If you move to a new home, don't take that old seldom-used piano along. Instead trade it in for a Player Piano.

For instance, we offer this wonderful instrument, in every point a player of artistic excellence, a player-piano of the highest type, at $475.

EASY TERMS - WITHOUT INTEREST

This No-Interest plan of ours makes it extremely easy to pay—and you are not asked for 8 per cent. each annum, either. Come and let us explain our plan—Have music in the home—be happy—We'll help you.

WM. LONG 406-408 Yonge St.

Player Pianos
Pianos
Symphonolas

Open Evenings

THE HIGH PARK MINERAL BATHS

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Delightful salt water — Temperature 78 degrees. Mixed bathing all day—every day.

Take your initial dip today.

Ladies' and gents' bathing suits for rent.

2000 Bloor St. W.

Phone Junct. 444.

Scarboro Beach

SUNDAY BAND CONCERTS

AFTERNOON and EVENING

King's Birthday

MONDAY

Flying Melville!

Thrilling Flight and Parachute Drops

The Helen Leach Wallen ....TRIO....

Every Afternoon and Evening

BAND CONCERTS, OUT-DOOR MOVIES and OTHER NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING

COOKE'S CHURCH

Queen and Mutual Streets.

Monday, June 3rd, 8 p.m.

(Under the Auspices of the Bible Class).

REV. T. T. SHIELDS, D.D.

Will Lecture on

"England in War Time"

(Don't fail to hear this as the lecture is most interesting and instructive).

Mayor Church Will Preside.

SOLOS BY

Mrs. Fred Score, Mrs. J. H. Dougherty and Mr. Charles H. Leslie.

ADMISSION FREE.

Collection for Patriotic Purposes.

Regular Ferry Service Now in Operation

HANLAN'S POINT

JUST ACROSS THE BAY

Band Concerts Sunday

Afternoon — Evening

Imperial Concert Band

All Next Week

Commencing Monday

FREE

The Great Baker

A SLIDE FOR LIFE

Every Afternoon and Evening

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

FREE TRIAL ANYWHERE TERMS IF YOU WISH

TORONTO OFFICE 10 ADELAIDE W.

IT COSTS LESS BECAUSE IT'S THE ONLY WRITER

$60 $80

MADE IN CANADA

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

By Lou Skuce

JUNE SALE

The Bride's Month is Here

The many homes which will be furnished by us during this month should exceed in artistic taste and comfort the many thousands that owe their creation to our efforts in the past.

The result of our buyers' excursions into the world's best markets for homefurnishings has found us better prepared to supply those needfuls than ever before. Stocks are wonderfully complete, attractive and comprehensive.

Young folks contemplating matrimony are invited to come to our Store, go through our magnificent stocks, make whatever selections suitable, and have our estimate. Such an estimate, we believe, would be an agreeable surprise.

The Adams' Store is Ready

When we acquaint you with the liberal arrangements for extended payments that we will make, your delight will be instant.

Come and see the Bungalow Apartment House, where three and four-room outfits are shown complete from $145 up. See the many suites in separate sections through the Store, which are shown with artistic room backgrounds, giving you the effect you would get in your home.

Let us help you with our thirty-six years' experience making cosy homes. Whether you know exactly what you want, or have no idea to guide you, in either case we can fix you up a home which you'll be proud to own. Consult us freely.

Dining Room Suites at Cut Prices Monday

At $189.00—9-piece suites, made of selected quarter-cut oak, fumed and Old English finishes, in Artcraft, Jacobean and William and Mary period designs, consisting of roomy buffets fitted with mirror back, single and double glass door china cabinets, round top extension tables with pedestal or 5-leg base, five diners and arm chair with full box-slip seats upholstered in genuine leather. Regularly worth $230.00.

At $125.00—9-piece suite, made of solid oak, fumed finish, massive colonial style, consisting of large buffet with British plate mirror in back, case contains cutlery, doily and linen drawers, spacious cupboards, round top extension table with heavy pedestal base, single door china cabinet fitted with four shelves, five diners and chair upholstered in Artcraft, neatly trimmed. Regularly worth $155.00.

China Cabinets $33.90—In selected quarter-cut oak, golden and fumed finishes, three designs to choose from, with bent glass sides, large glass door, interior fitted with four shelves grooved for plates, panel back, well constructed and finished. Regularly $40.00.

Buffets $58.75—In choice quarter-ed oak, golden or fumed finishes, three styles, all have British plate mirrors in back, lined cutlery drawer, long linen drawer and large cupboards, wood and brass handles, neatly turned posts, mounted on easy running castors. Reg. $75.00.

Extension Tables $26.90—Made of quarter-cut oak, choice of fumed or golden finishes, with 48-inch round top, easy running table slides, full 8-foot extension, deep rim, massive pedestal base with wide spreading legs and feet, mounted on castors. Reg. $35.00.

Rugs for the Porch or Summer Cottage at Special Prices Monday

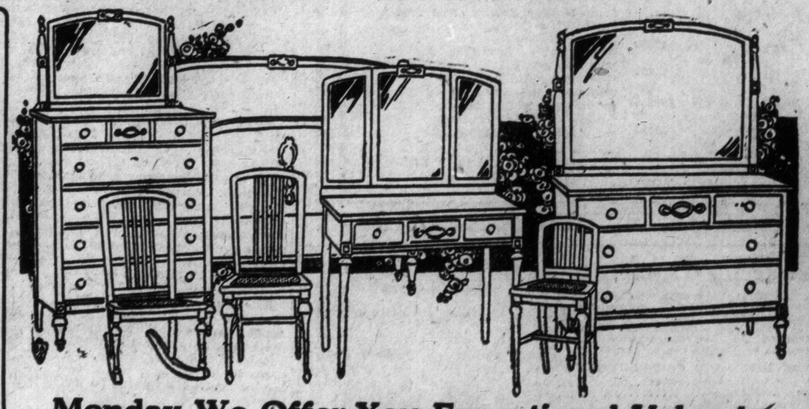
Japanese Art Squares—100 only, handsome stencilled patterns, suitable for verandahs, cottages, bedrooms, etc., in the following sizes and special prices:

3.0 x 6.0, special Monday at..... .42
6.0 x 9.0, special Monday at..... 2.35
9.0 x 9.0, special Monday at..... 3.85
9.0 x 12.0, special Monday at..... 4.85

Cocoa Fibre Rugs—Heavy quality, in assorted patterns, in tans, browns and greens, will stand the weather, a splendid verandah rug, in the following sizes:

4.6 x 7.6, Monday special at.... 4.95
4.6 x 10.6, Monday special at.... 6.95
6.0 x 9.0, Monday special at.... 7.50
8.0 x 10.0, Monday special at.... 11.50

Congoleum Art Squares—In choice patterns and colorings, suitable for dining-rooms, bedrooms, dens, etc., size 6 ft. x 9 ft. Regularly $9.50. Monday for 6.95



Monday We Offer You Exceptional Value in Bedroom Suites at $145

In choice black walnut, consisting of 4-drawer dresser, full size panel bed, chiffonier without mirror, and fitted with two drawers and double cupboards, triple mirror dressing table with swo drawers, dressing table chair and rocker, with cane seats; the mirrors are best British plate; the design is Queen Anne, with suitable trimmings, good interior construction, moulded tops. Regularly $175.00. 6 pieces on Monday at 145.00

Brass Beds $26.95—An attractive design, in bright or combination satin finish ribbon effect, has 2-in. posts and top rail, massive ball corners, high head end, full drop extension foot end, each containing five 1-inch upright fillers, with large rod ends, best quality English lacquer. Regularly $33.50.

Dressers $24.65
Splendidly designed and in satin empire mahogany; dresser contains 2 long and 2 small drawers, brass locks, wood trimmings, large British bevel mirror, supported by neatly shaped standards, Adam design, well finished. Regularly $32.00.

Chiffoniers $22.65
An attractive design, in solid golden oak, with shaped top, case contains 4 long and 2 small drawers, wood trimmings, brass locks, splendid interior construction, large British bevel oval mirror, supported by neatly turned standards. Regularly $29.00.

See Our 3 and 4 Room Outfits Complete at $145 and Upwards

You can buy these by making us a small down payment, and pay balance in little sums while you are getting the use of them.

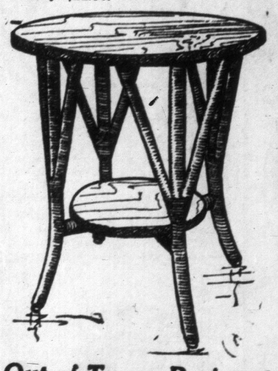
Good Savings Monday in Reed Furniture

Arm Chair or Rocker $16.25—Neatly designed of closely woven reed, fumed finish, wide flat arms, loose cushion seat and pad back covered in art terry. Regularly $21.50.

Arm Chairs or Rockers $8.50—In fumed reed with deep spring seats and loose cushion, also high back, nicely woven, coverings are art chintz. Regularly $11.50.

Arm Chairs or Rockers $14.25—In fumed reed, closely woven, with pad back and loose cushion seat, covered in verdure tapestry. Regularly $18.75.

Davenport Settee $68.00—Large size, spring seat fitted with loose cushion and pad back in wing effect, coverings are heavy verdure tapestry. Regularly $79.00.



Arm Chair or Rocker $11.75—In fibre, brown finish, closely woven with bow back and roll seat—will stand the weather. Regularly $15.00.

Fibre Tables $7.50—Brown finish, as illustrated, with 25-inch round top, top and under-shelf covered in matting. Regularly $10.00.

Reed Tables $12.75—Oval shaped matting top, fumed finish, a dainty design. Regularly $17.00.

Curettes $5.75—In fumed reed, three-plate style, closely woven. Regularly $6.75.

Reed Table Lamps $11.75—Closely woven base, shade lined in choice chintz, wired and equipped for one light with pull chain socket. Regularly $15.50.

Out-of-Town Resiaents Should Have Our Illustrated Catalogue No. 36

Summer Curtains and Draperies

From the handsomest display of drapery fabrics in town come these special prices for Monday's selling.

Scrims 22c yard—Good quality, in ivory, white and ecru shades, 36 inches wide, with plain, hemstitched and fancy borders, suitable for curtainings. Regularly 30c yard.

Curtains $4.25 pair—In high-grade scrims and marquisettes, handsomely trimmed with cluny lace and insertion, also some in filet lace and insertion, others with insertion only and plain edge, mostly single pairs, in cream and ecru shades, suitable for drawing-rooms, living-rooms, dining-rooms and dens, 36 to 40 inches wide by 2½ yards long. Regularly $6.50 pair.

Shadow Cloths $1.95 yard—Extra quality, in a large selection of handsome patterns and choice color combinations, in both light and dark effects, English printed goods, suitable for living-rooms, drawing-rooms, reception-rooms, dining-rooms, dens, etc., as window drapes, portieres, upholstering, etc. Regularly worth $3.00 per yard.

Chenille Rope Portieres $3.25—Daintily designed, in shades of brown, green, rose and red, will fit arch from 5 to 6 ft. wide. Regularly $4.50.

Cedar Chests $17.95—In genuine Tennessee red cedar, finished red and mahogany, 42 inches long, 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, mounted on castors.

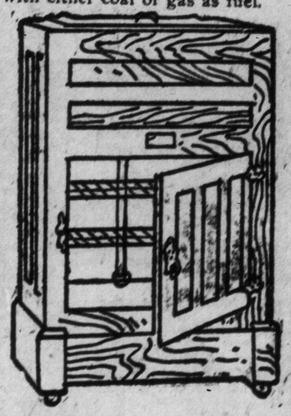
Cretonnes 45c yard—In English and American makes, choice patterns and colorings, suitable slip covers, box covers, couch covers, window drapes, portiere linings, etc., 30 to 36 inches wide, suitable for dining-rooms, dens, living-rooms, sewing-rooms and bedrooms. Regularly 65c per yard.

Buy a Gas Range that will Burn Coal Too

One range in your kitchen summer or winter, occupying the space of one ordinary stove only, that you can use equally well with either coal or gas as fuel.

The Treasure Combination Coal and Gas Range gives you the very best results that you could wish for. Four holes on top for coal and four holes for gas. One oven heated by either coal or gas or both together.

We sell these wonderful stoves on easy terms. Come in and see them demonstrated.



MADE IN CANADA

Refrigerators

and Other Summertime Needs at Specially Reduced Prices Monday

Refrigerators at $22.75—Standing 45 inches high, 27 inches wide and 17 inches deep, seven wall construction, with asbestos lining, white enamel provision chamber, fitted with two retinned wire shelves, galvanized iron ice box with removable sides. Regular $27.50.

Gas Hotplates $4.95 — 2-burner size, nickel trimmed, complete with 6 ft. of tubing. Regularly $6.50.

"Blue Flame" Oil Stoves $18.00—2-burner style, with glass oil tank, brass burners, enamelled chimneys, steel body.

'Champlain' Refrigerators $12.45—Golden oak finish cases, galvanized iron provision chamber, and large ice box. Regularly $14.50.

Gas Ranges $19.75—Fitted with 4 burners, 18-inch oven, drop door, nickel trimmed, good baker. Regularly $24.50.

Dinner and Tea Sets

China Tea Sets $7.95—English make, glazed finish with rose decoration and gilt edge, consisting of two cake plates, 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, cream jug and bowl. Regularly $10.00.

Tea Sets $11.45—Choice quality, 40 pieces, in Crown Derby design. Regularly $16.00.

Dinner Sets $28.75—97-piece sets, in white and gold or rose decoration with gilt edges, set includes bread and butter plates, etc. Regularly $35.00.

Aluminumware, "Community" Silverware and Other Nice Things for Bridal Gifts

Adams

The Adams Furniture Company, Limited.

CITY HALL SQUARE

Mason & Risch Limited

THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

Delightful Dance Music

Victor Dance Records offer everything that's latest and best in dance music. Come in and we'll play your favorites for you. Most likely we have the very selection you've been wishing to hear.

A Victrola—some Victor Records—and you can dance wherever you please, and as long and often as you please. You can get a Victrola for $34.00 to $416.00, and on the easiest of terms—we make terms to suit you.

Following Victor Records are "great" for dance purposes:

18404	Ching Chong One Step / Wait Till the Cows Come Home
18407	Some Sunday Morning Fox Trot / My Sweetie One Step
18280	Winner Medley Fox Trot / Dandy Medley Fox Trot
35663	Missouri Waltz / Kiss Me Again
35654	Wonderful Girl, Good Night / China Dreams One Step
35638	Love o' Mike—Fox Trot / Have a Heart—One Step

MASON & RISCH LIMITED

230 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

A Healthy-Looking Skin

Looks are important. A woman who has a naturally good skin can make up for neglect by proper treatment. Such merely "skin-deep" blemishes as Pimples, Blackheads, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Wrinkles, "Crow's Feet," Blotches, Undue Redness, etc., can be removed by treatment at the Institute or by private use at home.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

Princess Complexion Purifier	$1.50
Princess Skin Food	1.50
Hiscott Hair Rejuvenator	1.50
Princess Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder	1.25

Sent to any address, with full instructions, on receipt of price.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED.

Undesirable growths of hair on face permanently removed by Electrolysis—the only method. Beware of injurious applications for Electrolysis is the only permanent method known to science.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "C."

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, Ltd.

61H College St., Toronto

COBOURG SOCIETY

Miss M. Hess has returned to town from Atlantic City where she spent the winter.

• • •

Mrs. Hayes and her sister, Miss Bellamy, Langley avenue, Toronto, spent several days here with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoffer.

• • •

Mr. W. L. Abbott of Pittsburg has arrived at his summer home here, "Sidbush."

• • •

Dr. Phillips of the Army Dental Corps, Toronto, is making a brief visit to town.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George Willis, Toronto, came down at the weekend for a short visit.

• • •

Mrs. Harvey Sproule, Toronto, is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. George Bond.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Kerr and family have arrived in town from Toronto and will spend the summer here.

• • •

Mr. Gordon Hoult of the A. R. Clark Co., Toronto, and Mr. J. Cox, Toronto, were down from the city for a short holiday.

• • •

Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh of Washington, D.C., are expected to arrive shortly at their summer home, "Ravensworth."

• • •

Mrs. Wallace and son, Mr. Carl Wallace, Jackman avenue, Toronto, have returned to the city after spending a week or two here.

• • •

Sir Henry Pellatt and Lady Pellatt were guests of Judge and Mrs. Ward, Port Hope, the past week.

• • •

Mrs. William Barr has returned from Toronto where she spent the winter months.

• • •

Miss Lumsden has returned after a two months visit at Hamilton and with her sister in Boston.

• • •

Capt. Jos. Mess of Toronto spent the weekend in town with Mrs. Mess, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Osler.

• • •

Capt. F. B. Inkster and wife (nee May Osler) have returned from England.

Miss Christine Reynor, Toronto, spent a few days here with her parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Reynor.

• • •

Miss Rose of the Toronto public school staff was a weekend visitor with the Misses Thompson.

• • •

Mrs. Stuart Heath, Toronto, is in town staying with her sisters, the Misses Hooey.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Janney, New York, has arrived in town to see about the opening of her summer residence here.

• • •

Mrs. Hagerman, wife of Major J. G. Hagerman, is spending the week in Toronto, delegate to the National Chapter of the I. O. D. E.

• • •

Capt. H. S. Walker, St. George street, Toronto, has returned to town and is occupying his summer home, "Glebe Lawn."

• • •

Nursing Sister Mabel Joice, a graduate of the Western Hospital, Toronto, who has been nursing in French hospitals for the past two years, is spending a short holiday at the home of her parents near here. Miss Joice has just returned from Oil City, Pa., where she assisted in a ten days' Red Cross campaign.

• • •

Miss Kathleen Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Armstrong, came down from the city for a short holiday at the home of her parents, returning to take the position of private secretary at the Glen Mawr ladies' school. Miss Armstrong recently graduated in arts from Toronto University.

• • •

Nursing Sister Eliza Russell of this town, who was recently returned to Canada from England for home duty, has been appointed principal matron of the hospitals of Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Regina.

• • •

Mrs. A. Hawkins of Toronto, and daughter, Miss Annie Hawkins of Detroit, have returned to Colborne, where they have purchased a residence, which they will make their home.

SOCIETY GIVE CONCERT.

Cooke's Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society gave a splendid concert last Thursday evening in the lecture hall, which was well filled. Rev. Dr. Patterson acted as chairman.

Say it With Flowers

Have you ever been ill or in need of a little cheer? At such a time have you ever received a box of flowers? Did it not make you feel better at once? Why not try the same plan with your friends?

DUNLOP'S

8 WEST ADELAIDE STREET

being member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery, an organization composed of the best florists on the continent and the countries of the allies, can execute your order and have flowers delivered anywhere you wish.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

SOCIETY

CONDUCTED BY MRS. EDMUND PHILLIPS

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, St. George street, gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon for the delegates to the annual meeting of the I.O.D.E. and the regents of the Toronto chapters. The hostess looked very handsome in white satin foulard with large black discs in it, a black hat edged with feather and a rope of pearls. Mrs. Scandrett, who received with her mother, was exceedingly pretty in dark blue and white satin, with hat to match. The beautiful rooms were fragrant with masses of white and mauve lilac, the pictures and china giving the greatest pleasure to the out-of-town guests. The polished table in the dining-room was arranged with real lace and a large silver bowl of Mrs. Russell roses, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. W. R. Riddell pouring out the tea and coffee. The guests were late in leaving, owing to the fact that Mrs. Johnston makes them welcome and is a perfect hostess. Among those present were: Lady Hendrie, Miss Hendrie, Mrs. Gooderham, carrying a bouquet of orchids and lilies; Mrs. Williams, St. Catharines; Madame Casgrain, Montreal; Mrs. Campbell, St. Catharines; Mrs. Hasell, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. Miller, Victoria; Madame Gauvreau, New Westminster; Mrs. McLiment, Quebec; Mrs. Falkland, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. T. Brown, Stratford; Miss Nanno Hughes, Ottawa; Mrs. E. B. Smith, London, Ont.; Mrs. Huycke, Peterboro; Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Fraser, Sherbrooke; Mrs. John Bruce, Mrs. Auden, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. A. A. Gooderham, jr., Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, Mrs. Ambrose Small; Mrs. R. H. Cameron, Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Mrs. James H. Spence.

• • •

Mr. Cecil Andrews, who has joined the tank corps, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Meagher, and her son, who has also joined the tank corps, have arrived in town from Ottawa; the former are staying at Benvenuto and Mrs. Andrews will accompany Sir William Mackenzie to England later on.

• • •

The invitations to Hon. Frederic Nicholls' garden party at Shadowbrook June 4 are accompanied by a little map showing the way to motor out to his country house, which it is understood, is beautiful, the owner having spared no pains to make it attractive.

• • •

Captain and Mrs. Gibson were in Hamilton at Ravenscliffe, with Lady Gibson.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Waldie was also with her mother.

• • •

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes has been at his house at Eagle Lake, Haliburton, since the rising of parliament, and was at the King Edward on Wednesday, leaving the same night for New York to have his portrait painted for the British war records.

• • •

Miss Elizabeth Hughes has arrived from New York, and is the guest of Miss Renee Thompson, Bernard avenue.

• • •

Colonel and Madame Panet have taken Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter's house in Crescent road for the summer.

Captain and Mrs. J. Ernest Proctor have returned to their house in Roxborough street.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Shaw and Miss Edna Shaw have taken a house in Oakville for the summer.

• • •

Mrs. Auden is in town from Muskoka, and is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Deancroft.

• • •

Mr. D. Andrews, St. Catharines, has taken Mrs. Wilkes' house in Poplar Plains road for the summer.

• • •

Miss J. Mackenzie, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Kerr Fisken, went to Kingston for the dance at the Royal Military College, taking Miss Eleanor Fisken with her.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarence Telfer, who recently sold their house at Clarkson, are now settled in their new one at 170 Oakwood avenue.

• • •

Mrs. E. Burritt left last week for Napanee.

• • •

Mrs. Hennessy and Miss Hennessy are in town from Chatham.

• • •

Miss Kingsford is visiting Mrs. St. Denis Lemoine in Ottawa.

• • •

Mrs. George Kerr has been staying with Mrs. Alfred Jones in Brantford.

• • •

Mrs. Auden and Mrs. H. R. Fraser, Sherbrooke, were the guests of Mrs. A. E. Gooderham at Deancroft during the I.O.D.E. annual meeting.

• • •

Captain and Mrs. Inkster have arrived from England and are the guests of Mrs. E. H. Osler in Cobourg.

• • •

Miss May Temple is spending some time at Gravenhurst.

• • •

Mr. Charles Gossage has left for Saskatoon.

• • •

Mrs. F. Le M. Grasett, Forest Hill road, who has been in England for a year and a half, returned last week.

• • •

Mr. Richard Dawson, Montreal, spent the week-end in town with his sister, Miss May Dawson.

• • •

Mrs. Drynan is spending a few days in New York.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Northcote, who have been in England for the last two years, returned to town last week.

• • •

The marriage will take place on June 8 in Aurora of Mr. Reginald Morphy of the Bank of Montreal, son of Mrs. G. S. Morphy, Toronto, to Marjorie Darling, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Aurora.

• • •

The Hon. Justice Teetzel, who has been in California for three years, has returned to town, and will be at the Queen's a fortnight before leaving for Beamsville, where he will spend the summer. He is accompanied by Miss Sara Teetzel.

• • •

Mrs. Balls and Mrs. Abbott have returned from Grand Rapids, where they were attending the Grand Chapter of the White Shrine.

• • •

General Sir Sam Hughes left for New York to give sittings for his portrait to Mr. Mann, the artist who has been commissioned by the British Government to paint the prominent Canadians concerned in the war for the imperial records. The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden was in New York for the same purpose.

Sir John Gibson has arrived in New York from England and France en route to his home in Hamilton.

Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt gave a buffet luncheon of fifty at her house in St. Vincent street, in honor of her guests, Mrs. Huycke, Peterboro, and Mrs. C. C. McCulloch, Galt. The guests included a number of the I.O.D.E. delegates in town for the annual meeting. Some of those present were: Madame La Violetta (Montreal), Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. McKay (Saskatoon), Mrs. George H. Smith (St. Catharines), Lady Pope and Lady Kingsmill (Ottawa), Madame Panet, Mrs. Fraser (Sherbrooke), Mrs. Auden, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Burk, Mrs. Philip Gilbert, and her guest, Miss Cook (Montreal), Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Mrs. W. Mulock, Mrs. M. N. Nesbitt (Woodstock), Mrs. Joseph (Montreal) and Mrs. Ewing (Montreal).

Mrs. Cawthra Mulock gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Lady Pope, who is in town from Ottawa, and is the guest of Mr. George Beardmore, and Mrs. Fiske (Montreal). Mrs. Fiske will return to Montreal on Friday night, Lady Pope also leaving town then. Mrs. Fiske will return to Toronto for good in July, and will be at Chudleigh until her house in Beverley street is ready for occupation.

General S. A. Denison, C.M.G., Mrs. Denison and the Misses Denison have returned from Southern Pines, and will remain in town till they go to their island in Muskoka. Mrs. Denison and her daughter are at the Alexandra, and General Denison is with his sister, Mrs. A. M. Delamere, Cecil street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reid, Wychwood Park, have left to spend a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Currelly at their country house in Perth, before going to the White House, Rice Lake.

Lady Gibson entertained their excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, at luncheon at Ravenscliffe during their stay in Hamilton.

Mrs. Andrew Darling, of the Alexandra, has returned to town, after four months in New York and Atlantic City.

Thirty-five girls held a special meeting at Georgina House, Beverley street, for the purpose of organizing a tennis club. The election of officers was as follows: President, Miss G. Johnston; first vice-president, Miss M. Freeland; secretary, Miss A. McLeod; treasurer, Miss M. Kinston.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Doherty, Prince Rupert, B.C., are in town on a visit to the former's mother, Mrs. C. B. Doherty, who has just returned from Norfolk, Virginia.

Mrs. F. G. Foy and her family have left town to spend the summer on an island in St. Lawrence.

The Misses Edith and Violet Walsh are in town from New York and were the guests of Mr. Claud Fox at Miss Sternberg's recital at Massey Hall last week.

Engagements.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. A. Maitland Smith, 10 Walker avenue, of the coming marriage in June of their only daughter, Hazel May, to Mr. Norman Rowland, both of Toronto.

Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, Telephone North 946.

COOK—COULTER.

At Stirling recently the marriage took place of Aleita Freddette, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Coulter, and Mr. Clarence G. Cook, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cook, Rev. F. H. Howard officiated. The bride wore her traveling suit of navy blue gabardine with hat to match, and fox stole, and carried pink and white bride roses. The bridesmaid was the bride's youngest sister, Beatrice, who was wearing a becoming suit of sand-colored gabardine and carried pink roses. Mr. Malcolm Cook was groomsman. The marriage was quiet, as the bride's only brother, Corp. Roswell Coulter, is now ill in a hospital in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cook motored to Belleville, where they entrained for a trip to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

LECTURE BY REV. T. T. SHIELDS.

On Monday evening, June 3, Dr. T. T. Shields of Jarvis Street Baptist Church will give his popular lecture entitled "England in War Time," in Cooke's Church at 8 o'clock. This lecture has been given in Toronto and a nearby city some four times, and the encomiums passed upon it by the people who heard it are sufficient to ensure a large audience at Cooke's on Monday evening.

Dr. Shields spent some few months in England last year, and whilst in London supplied the pulpit of the late Charles H. Spurgeon. Solos will be given by Mrs. Fred Score, Mrs. J. H. Dougherty and Charles H. Leslie. Admission is free, but a collection for patriotic purposes will be taken. Mayor Church will preside.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Some women hold to the idea that bread-making is a long and difficult operation, but this is a mistake, for with Royal Yeast Cakes, light, sweet bread can be made in a few hours with but little trouble.

FREE: Our new Royal Yeast Bake Book will be sent free upon request. It contains full instructions for making bread and rolls with Royal Yeast Cakes. Send name and address plainly written and this valuable little book will be mailed promptly.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.

TORONTO, CANADA

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

Mr. Justice Hodgins, of Toronto, was in the capital for several days last week, and was at the Chateau Laurier.

• • •

Chief Justice Meredith, of London, Ont., was also a visitor in the capital last week.

• • •

Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, of Toronto, spent the week-end in the capital on his way back to Toronto from a fishing excursion.

• • •

Major Cronyn, M.P., who has been in the capital during the session, left for his home in London, Ont.

• • •

Mrs. Fred Booth and her daughter, Miss Lois Booth, who have been spending the past three months in California, have returned to the capital.

• • •

Hon. Frank Cochrane, who was called to Clarenceville owing to the death in that place of his brother, has returned to town.

• • •

Mr. T. Holland, of Toronto, is the guest at the Sydenham Court Apartments of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Powell.

• • •

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald Ponton have taken a furnished recidence at Rockcliffe for the summer months.

• • •

Capt. Austin Reiffenstein has arrived from Halifax to spend a short time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Reiffenstein.

• • •

Miss Leslie Gooderham, of Toronto, who has been visiting Miss Jean Cunningham in Laurier avenue east, has returned to Toronto.

• • •

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Elizabeth Dalway, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, to Lieut. Andrew R. Thompson, late of the 4th Battalion, son of Lt.-Col. Andrew Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, of Ottawa and Cayuga. The marriage has been arranged to take place in the coming autumn. Lieut. Thompson has recently reutrned from the front, having been severely wounded while there.

• • •

Lieut. Jack Christie, whose marriage took lace recently in England to Miss Zoe Grieves, of Eastbourne, Sussex, has been promoted to the rank of captain and leaves shortly for Washington, D.C., where he will be attached to the British embassy. Capt. and Mrs. Christie arrived from England a few weeks ago.

• • •

Hon. T. W. and Mrs. Crothers entertained informally at dinner recently in honor of Dr. James H. and Miss Coyne, of St. Thomas, Ont. Dr. Coyne was in the capital attending the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

• • •

Mrs. Harold Lewis, of Montreal, is in the capital visiting her parents, Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood.

• • •

Col. Deacon, of Toronto, was at the Chateau Laurier during the latter part of last week.

• • •

Mrs. Edward Houston and Mrs. Lockett Coleman are in Toronto for a short time in connection with the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Empire, and are the guests of Mrs. Houston's sisters, the Misses Nordheimer.

• • •

Mrs. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, was in the capital last week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Garrett Dewar.

LIFE'S FINEST THINGS ARE LOST BY POVERTY

The Harshness of Daily Toil Crushes Softer and Gentler Qualities of Many.

Writing in The Detroit Free Press, the Rev. Charles Stelzle says:

When the worker is compelled to struggle for the barest necessities, there is very little opportunity for the development of the finer instincts which lead, for instance, to the appreciation of art and of the beautiful things in nature.

This shuts out a world of pleasure which nothing else can replace.

His struggle for self-preservation prohibits the development of culture.

He is too close akin to the beast to have any regard for the higher and finer things.

All this is said with a full appreciation of the strength of character which is developed even in the midst of poverty.

But how can a love of the beautiful be nurtured in the soil of filth and want?

The real curse of child labor is not in the fact that the children are compelled to work; even a child of eight may perform a certain routine of duties on the farm, in the home, or, for a limited time, in the factory, without serious injury.

It is the continuous toil for long hours, under insanitary conditions, with improper and insufficient food, that stunts the body and the mind, so that when the child arrives at the years when it should be giving expression to its best self, it is simply impossible for it to appreciate the best values of life.

The pathetic thing about the whole situation is that there comes no realization of that which is missing.

Life has lost its largest and fullest meaning; it is limited to the routine of getting a living.

Many a factory or shop girl, after a hard day's work, is compelled to spend the evening in further monotonous toil in the home, because of the poverty of her parents or because of her own limited means.

To such there can be little or no development of those qualities which make for the highest type of womanhood. The harshness of their daily toil crushes out many of the softer and gentler qualities.

SOMETHING OR OTHER.

I feel an el-
Emental urge
To break my shell
And outward surge
Beyond the sun,
Where all the un-
Known forces are,
I want to dodge
This life complex,
This hodge and podge
Of "soul" and "sex."
The trembled thought
Strives to be free
From this distraught,
Delusive "Me."
What is this thing,
This stirring force?
Can it be spring?
Of course!

"Yes---They're Cleaner, Fresher---

"when washed with Sunlight Soap. I find it cleans the clothes more thoroughly and with less work than ordinary soaps. It doesn't hurt the clothes and I must say my hands never feel the worse for it either. I really do not find it hard to look after the wash myself, because Sunlight Soap does so much of the work for me."

Sunlight Soap

Madam—there's nothing but truth in this lady's remarks. Sunlight Soap is made so well and so honestly that our guarantee of $5,000 that it contains no impurity has never been challenged.

All grocers sell Sunlight Soap.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 10

PAVLOWA ACADEMY

(Very Exclusive Patronage).

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS

In standardized ballroom dances.

Class meets every night at 7.30.

Fox Trot ..... Mondays and Thursdays
One-Step ..... Tuesdays and Fridays
Waltz ..... Wednesdays and Saturdays

Private lessons by appointment.

PHONE PARK. 1091-4499.

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HAVE YOUR EXPENSIVE GARMENTS CLEANED by the FRENCH CLEANING METHOD

To Have Them Properly Done, Just Send Them to

L. WHITE & SONS, LIMITED

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Head Office and Works: 135 St. Patrick St.

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BRANCHES:
570 QUEEN STREET WEST, Adelaide 1279.
276 DUPONT STREET, Hillcrest 4509.
116 CARLTON STREET, North 2540.
31 HOWARD STREET, North 5572.

SONG OF THE NEEDLES.

Click! Click! Click!
Hear the swift needles that busily knit,
Click! Click! Click!
See them so eagerly doing their bit,
Plied by the hands of the poor and the rich,
Fashioning garments, with never a hitch.
Here goes a purl or two; there goes a stitch,
Click! Click! Click!

Click! Click! Click!
That is the music we all like to hear,
Click! Click! Click!
This is a sound that to all is most dear,
Seems like an answer to shell and to shot,
Heard when the weather is cold or is hot—
How can we tell if they fit 'em or not?
Click! Click! Click!

Click! Click! Click!
Oh, but that song of the needles is gay!
Click! Click! Click!
Hear we this tune in the night and the day;
Aiding the boys "over there" in the fight,
Men who are risking their lives for the right,
Helping to put the old kaiser to flight—
Click! Click! Click!

GERMANY'S FAIRY STORIES.

Have Launched an Offensive of Lies About Great Britain and American Troops.

Emperor Carl and Count Czernin seem to have opened the Germanic lying season. From the looks of the latest newspapers to hand it is apparent that the Berlin propaganda high command has launched an offensive of mendacity against England as intensive in its way as the great attack on the battlefront. There are lies about Ireland, lies about "food distress" in Britain, lies about British naval plans, past and present, and lies about the "peace movement," said to be "gathering momentum" in these islands. There is a special set of lies about the American troops now fighting in British and French brigades.

Corson's CHARCOAL TOOTH PASTE

Will Whiten Your Teeth 25¢

HAIR GOODS

Hair Dressing. Scalp Treatment.

GLENN-CHARLES

89 KING WEST Adelaide 1799

The Laundering of Hosiery

You will find that your sox or stockings retain their full size and shape, and any holes are carefully darned if you send them here to be laundered. Fine silk or wool hosiery is given all its original attractiveness of finish and weave, in other words, made look just like new.

New Method Laundry

WE KNOW HOW

PHONE MAIN 7486

DON'T LOOK OLD

But restore your gray and faded hairs to their natural color with

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR

HAIR RESTORER

Its quality of deepening grayness to the former color in a few days, thus securing a preserved appearance, has enabled thousands to retain their positions.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lockyer's gives health to the hair and restores the natural color. It cleanses the scalp and makes the most perfect Hair Dressing. 7tf

DUCHESS HARD WORKER.

The Duchess of Westminster, who came home from Le Touquet some months ago, apparently feels the call again to harder work than singing to soldiers, and is going back to her linen cupboards. It was sensible of her to see that nursing could not be done by an untrained woman, even although she was a duchess, and to realize that the keeper of the linen "also served."

FALSE STATEMENT GIVEN CURRENCY

Food Board Contradicts Statement Regarding Home Canning.

EVERY OUNCE WANTED

Strongly Urged to Produce Garden Truck on Widest Possible Scale.

Ottawa, June 1.—An unfortunate impression has got abroad, according to Mr. Fred Abraham, chairman of the garden section of the food board, that home canning is dangerous on account of boltuism, a form of ptomaine poisoning. This has been given currency thru some remarks made at the recent medical congress held in Hamilton.

"Boltuism is not a new disease, nor can it occur if vegetables are thoroly sterilized," said Mr. Abraham. "If all home-canned fruits and vegetables re cooked poisoning cannot occur. This point has been missed by a good many readers and has caused anxiety in the minds of amateur gardeners whose fears are naturally easily aroused in the absence of knowledge. It is especially unfortunate that any misapprehension should exist at a time when every ounce of food that can be produced will be required. I therefore, strongly urge everyone who can produce garden truck to do so on the widest possible scale. Women and children can especially help in this branch of production."

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE WHEN CORNERED BY POLICE

Albert Godfrey, Claude Street, Montreal, Attacks Woman With Wire Rope.

Montreal, June 1.—Running amuck, Albert Godfrey, Claude street, Verdun, this morning violently attacked Mrs. Williams, Wellington street, and David Duckmaster, Church avenue, and when cornered by the police attempted to commit suicide. Godfrey, it is stated, entered Mrs. Williams' grocery store and asked for her husband. When told he was not at home, Godfrey flew into a rage and assaulted Mrs. Williams with a piece of wire rope. Duckmaster, who is a baker's driver, hearing Mrs. Williams' cries for help, went to her assistance and was knocked down by a blow from a hammer Godfrey had picked up. Godfrey then ran out of the store and hid in a shed. It was surrounded by police, and when called upon to come out, Godfrey refused and threatened to shoot any officer who came near him. One of the police finally got into the shed at the back and found Godfrey lying on the floor bleeding from a cut he had made in his throat with a piece of glass.

Godfrey, Mrs. Williams and Duckmaster were taken to the Western Hospital.

Godfrey was reported to be in a serious condition. The victims, the doctors announced, were only slightly injured.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Duke of Devonshire to Act as Patron While President Continues in Office.

Montreal, June 1.—At the adjourned annual general meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, the officers were elected. The patron of the society is His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., was re-elected honorary president and Dr. Milton L. Hersey, M.Sc., consented to continue as president.

ANOTHER HUN PLANE DOWNED.

American Pilot is Victorious in Air Battle Near St. Mihiel.

With the American Army in France, June 1.—(By the A.P.)—Another German airplane was brought down this morning by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel, in the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

This duel was one of a series of aerial combats the occurred this morning. The enemy machine brought down began falling after the American had poured a stream of bullets into the opposing plane.

British Government Thanks Cuba for Its Generosity

London, June 1.—The British Government has directed the British minister in Havana to express to the Cuban Government its cordial appreciation of Cuba's generosity in authorizing the expenditure of up to $600,000 yearly on Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe and in allocating $240,000 for the aid of civilians in the war zone, relatives of those killed in the war and incapacitated soldiers.

AMERICAN PRISONERS ARE TREATED BADLY

With the American Army in France, May 31.—A Russian prisoner who recently was returned from Germany has made a statement at Moscow which is now available here, to the effect that he saw American prisoners of war in a camp at Tuchel, West Prussia, and that they asked him to let it be known that they were being treated brutally. The prisoners said they were hungry and penniless and the huts in which they are living, are damp, cold and unfit for habitation. When the Americans arrived at the camp, according to this account, the Germans removed all their clothes. They told the prisoners they should not wear expensive clothing and shoes while working, and that their property would e taken care of. The Russians said, however, that everyone knows what that means.

A consul—the Russian was not sure whether he was Swiss or Spanish—visited the camp. Complaint was made to him by the Americans, and their clothes were returned, but as the consul seldom visited the camp, the Germans had opportunity to practice many injustices.

BRITISH SAILORS WARMLY PRAISED

Admiral Jellicoe Pays Warm Tribute to Mercantile Marine.

HAVE NEVER FAILED

Britain Owes Its Food and Clothing to Its Efforts.

London, June 1.—The British and Foreign Sailors' Society held a meeting at Albert Hall last night on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Battle of Jutland. Field Marshal Haig sent this telegram:

"We rejoice in your gallant deeds. As on the seas you never have failed us, so on the land our army will not fail you."

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, addressing the meeting, paid a warm tribute to the work of the mercantile marine, saying that it was as a result of its effort that Great Britain today was so well fed and clothed, and enjoyed such comforts. Alluding to the submarine campaign the admiral said the stories concerning sailors, both British and foreign, whose ships had been torpedoed, who had been subjected to gun fire, abandoned at sea or drowned intentionally by the enemy, in the hope of destroying their morale, seemed incredible. Yet never a man flinched. Never was a ship delayed for want of a crew. There was no parallel in the history of the sea for such murder, but the British sailor was unconquered. Each time his ship was torpedoed he went to sea again.

King George's Message.

The Marquis of Crewe, who presided at the meeting, read a telegram from King George, congratulating the society. In the course of his speech the marquis referred to the demands for reprisals for German atrocities. He said he knew of no rule of Divine justice or human procedure which, when the enemy sank a ship or attacked hospitals on land, would forbid trial of the perpetrators by drumhead court-martial and their execution, not by shooting them as brave men, but by hanging them as malefactors.

"If, however, we were so to act, entirely within our right," he continued, "the enemy would put to death an equal or larger number of our men against whom no offense could be alleged. But let it not be supposed that the barbarities of German warfare will be forgotten when the time comes to consider the conditions for ending the war. We shall then possess the power of exerting iron pressure on the central powers, thru our undiminished command of the sea and our control of raw materials. These could and ought to be applied against those outrages as well as in offseting any territorial gains which the enemy might enjoy when peace is made."

SOLD LIQUOR; NO LICENSE.

Frank Dainer Fined $200, or Three Months in Jail.

Montreal, June 1.—Recorder Semple meted out punishment to Frank Dainer of the Palais de Danse, 62 East St. Catherine street, who had been found guilty of selling liquor without a license yesterday. The recorder condemned the accused to pay a fine of $200 and costs or spend three months in jail.

JAPAN STANDS FIRM WITH THE ALLIES

Premier Makes Statement Regarding Present Position of That Country.

STILL HAS FAITH

Count Terauchi Confident of Final Vindication of Allied Cause.

London, June 1.—There is little present possibility of an alliance between Germany and Japan, Premier Count Terauchi told the Tokio correspondent of The Daily Mail in an interview recently.

"I feel very earnestly that under the present circumstances such a contingency as a German-Japanese alliance is impossible," the Japanese premier told his interviewer, who had broached the subject of such an alliance.

At the same time Count Terauchi believed the Japanese relations with the entente would remain unaltered. The premier asked to be excused from discussing intervention in Siberia.

People Are Loyal.

The premier said that the Japanese people attached the utmost importance to international loyalty, and that he was convinced that nothing would lead them to sin against this principle. He added that the Japanese, so far as his observation went, were as loyal to Great Britain now as before the war, and that whatever might be the opinion of the individual, the Japanese as a whole never under existing circumstances imagine themselves pro-Germans. Continuing he said:

"Japan's future is just as dependent upon the victory of the entente as is Great Britain's future. Japan has striven to do her duty by her allies in such directions as guarding the Indian and Pacific oceans, and sending warships to the Mediterranean.

"We are convinced that our future depends upon the outcome of this war, and we realize that if the German power in the far East cannot be broken Japan's future will be seriously menaced."

Count Terauchi, after further emphasizing the importance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, said: "I have every faith in the final vindication of the principle for which in common we all are fighting."

BRAMPTON CITIZEN DIES

Was Wife of Well-Known Newspaper Publisher and Founder of Brampton Banner.

Brampton, June 1.—A. Frew Dick has received word from Baltimore of the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dick. Mrs. Dick was born in Chinguacousy Township in 1837, about four miles from Brampton, and in 1861 was married to the late Alexander Dick, who at that time was principal of one of the two public schools in Woodstock, but who founded The Brampton Banner seven years later. Mrs. Dick has one brother surviving, Peter Chisholm of Brampton, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Annie of Baltimore, also two sons, William L., barrister, of Milton, and A. Frew of Brampton, publisher of The Banner and Times.

The chief of police is out today on the hunt for the offenders who are breaking the hydro bulbs. As the bulbs cost $2.50 each, the townspeople think the fun costly as well as foolish.

Up to the present the town is the richer by $297 for dog taxes. Those dogs which are allowed to run and spoil flower beds are reckoned as a nuisance, but when it comes to having them get into the back gardens this summer, it is considered criminal.

Arm Was Broken.

Two Brampton men have been injured this week, William Neville, miller with the Brampton Milling Co., who had an arm broken and a leg severely sprained while adjusting a belt, and Jack Danby, with whom a scaffold collapsed while he was crossing it with a hod full of bricks.

Increase in Transportation of Coal and All Kinds of Produce

Montreal, June 1.—Altho lake vessels which passed down into Montreal harbor thru the Lachine Canal last month carried less than half the grain that lake bottoms brought here in May of 1917, there was a fair increase in the amount of coal carried, and in the transportation by water of all kinds of produce. Vessels made two trips more thru the canal last month than were made in May, 1917, when there were 935 trips. The tonnage operated last month was 484,242.

ENEMY ALIEN QUESTION ARISES

Request Made to Montreal City Council Regarding Their Employment.

Montreal, June 1.—A recommendation was submitted to the city council yesterday by Alderman Lamarre and referred to the administrative commission, by which the federal authorities are requested to force the enemy aliens living in Canada to work for farmers who are short of labor. The recommendation would also restrict the employment of such aliens, as well as the granting of contracts to them.

SETTLEMENT NOT QUITE CLEAR.

Moulders on Strike in Toronto Secure New Schedule of Wages.

Ottawa, June 1.—It was announced this morning by the department of Labor that the strike of moulders in Toronto, which has been in progress for the past week or two, has been settled and the employes will return to work on Monday. A new schedule on the basis of sixty cents per hour has been obtained by the men. The department is not quite clear as to whether the Toronto agreement applies to Hamilton and western Ontario points but, if not, it is thought that settlements at these points will likely follow.

CHILDREN DISPLAY MARKED MUSICAL PREFERENCE

Natural Responsiveness to Certain Types of Music Demonstrated at the Children's Hour of Music.

Quite a goodly representation of school children and their parents visited the Williams' Recital Hall Saturday morning to hear the fine program of music presented to the school children at the Children's Hour of Music.

The major part of the program was presented by the scholars attending, noticeable features being a harp solo by a boy, ukulele by a girl, two piano selections by two girls and a presentation of English folk dancing by a number of girls, and all of which were heartily applauded.

The natural preference of the child mind for certain types of music was amply demonstrated when a number of varied standard selections were Re-Created on the New Edison Phonograph.

The children were moved and responded with great enthusiasm to selections of a lively and vivacious type, while those of a quiet or moody description aroused little interest or sympathy.

Among the selections most interesting at this part of the program was John Philip Sousa's great march, "The Red Man." It is from the orchestral suite entitled "Dwellers in the Western World," and depicts the American Indian and is intended to be typical of the character and life of the American Indian. It is a selection full of fire and hot-blooded passion, suggestive of a war dance and strenuous battle. It was irresistible and immediate in its effect. On the other hand, the beautiful "Barcarolle" was apparently unappreciated, at least by the male portion of the assembly, although here and there one could discern a thoughtful, far-away look in the eyes of some of the girl scholars. But selections of the character of the "Kangaroo Hop" or some of the new fox trots or orchestral numbers appeared to possess an emphatic appeal.

In all it was a most pleasant and enjoyable hour for the school children, many of whom have been attending this unique feature from its commencement and now are bringing their friends and fellow-scholars. The R. S. Williams will be pleased to extend invitations to parents who would like to have their children receive the advantage of this weekly Musical Hour.

FRENCH OFFICERS TELL HOW GUN IS LOCATED

Careful Measurements Result in Locating of Great German Gun by French Artillery Officers.

New York, June 1.—Careful measurements of two holes made by a single shell in passing thru two awnings in a Paris factory enabled French artillery officers to locate the great German gun by a feat of mathematics. To Chester M. Wright, a member of American labor mission, which has returned from Europe, French officers explained how the direction and distance of the guns was figured from data obtained from the two shell holes.

The two awnings were several feet apart, and the relation of one to the other gave perfect data of the course which the shell had taken as it approached the earth. After the apertures had been measured to the one-thousandth part of the inch and the direction of the shell's fall exactly established, the earlier career of the shell became a problem on paper. By applying the laws governing the flight of projectiles, and allowing the wind and the state of the atmosphere and other considerations French artillery officers were able to follow back the course of the shell to the mouth of the cannon in the forest of St. Gobain, after which it was speedily demolished by French artillery.

CHILD DIES FROM POISONING.

Two-Year-Old Girl Mistakes Arsenic and Strychnine Pills for Candy.

Ottawa, June 1.—Wandering into a neighbor's house thru the back door, when no one was around, and seeing a box containing what she thought to be candies, Lorna, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hardy, 16 Edgar street, ate some, and was dead a short time after.

The pills, which were at the residence of Mrs. Cyril Abbot, were arsenic and strychnine pills, were sugar coated, and had been purchased only that day as a blood tonic.

HAWAIIANS CALLED UP.

Washington, June 1. — President Wilson called into the military service of the United States today the first and second regiments of infantry of the National Guard of Hawaii, and all members of its medical personnel.

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The Brunswick Shop, 326 Dundas Street
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THE PRICE OF FISH.

The tang of seas is in them, the power and the might.
They bring a thrill of tempests and combers breaking white,
Their faces spell Adventure and in their darting glance
There burns the quenchless glory of those who live Romance.
Yet, tho they have destruction and ever play with death,
And danger is their comrade wherever they draw breath,
The wonder of their toiling is quite beyond their ken,
It's only daily labor for Deep Sea Fishermen!

—Berton Braley.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE FOCH.

There was much discussion among the Anglo-American colony as to the pronunciation of the name of the new general-in-chief. As the name of the Church of St. Roch is always pronounced with a hard "k," the obvious inference was that the general's name would be Fock, since no one supposed for a moment that it would have the Teutonic pronounciation. As a matter of fact the name is pronounced Fosh by the French.

FARMERS' WIVES WANT HELP IN KITCHENS

Increased Production Means More Mouths to Feed on Farm and More Work About House.

Women for so many decades have been relegated to the kitchen that the younger generation are in open rebellion, and when one now mentions war service on farms the girls of today have visions of driving tractors, harnessing horses, picking fruit or milking cows. The more romantic one may even dream of being a Maud Muller and winning a judge as she rakes the hay. But for anyone to mention to these up-to-the-minute twentieth century girls the word "kitchen" is the worst break one could possibly make.

"Kitchen work must come into the forefront of patriotic work today," said Miss Martin, of the Ontario Government Employment Bureau. "Our farmers' wives are crying out for help in their kitchens. If the production is to be increased, and more help taken on outdoors, these extra helpers must be fed, and the housewife complains that it is next to impossible unless she gets inside assistance."

Hamilton Methodist Conference

Impressive Service Held in Guelph When Three Young Men Enter Church.

Guelph, Ont., June 1.—One of the most impressive services held in Guelph in a long time was the one in Dublin street church last night in connection with the Hamilton Methodist conference.

The occasion was the reception of three young men who have been probationers in the work of the church, but were ready to be received into full connection in order that they may be officially ordained as ministers of the gospel at the ordination service on Sunday morning. Their names are: E. P. Coiss, who goes to Palermo station, N. C. Gardiner, and S. B. Storey.

Rev. G. W. Barker, president of the conference, presided, and conducted the service and he was assisted in the opening ceremonies by Rev. T. A. Moore and Rev. C. L. McIrvine.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris, June 1.—Paris is again under German fire today. The bombardment by long range guns was resumed this morning.

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Write to-day for full particulars. Selling office and full information on property, also agents on property all day Saturday, weather permitting.

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New Edison Re-Creations
For June

Comprising All the Latest and Best Hits from Broadway

80385—U. S. ARMY CAMP SONGS.....Chorus of Male Voices
80381—BUNGALOW IN QUOGUE—The Riviera Girl
Rachael Grant and Billy Murray
JUST A VOICE TO CALL ME, DEAR—The Riviera Girl
Gladys Rice and Male Chorus
80382—LEAVE IT TO JANE—Fox Trot, (for dancing)
Jaudas' Society Orchestra
SIREN"S SONG—Leave it to Jane
Gladys Rice and Helen Clark and Chorus
80383—JACK O'LANTERN FOX TROT...Jaudas' Society Orch.
KNIT, KNIT, KNIT—Jack O'Lantern.....
Gladys Rice, Helen Clark, and Marian Evelyn Cox
80456—SWEET EMMALINA, MY GAL.....Vernon Dalhart
THERE IT GOES AGAIN.....Billy Murray
80457—I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL.....
Arthur Fields (assisted by Grace Woods)
I'M ALL BOUND ROUND WITH THE MASON DIXON LINE.....Vernon Dalhart
80458—PADDLE-ADDLE—Fox Trot.....Jaudas' Society Orch.
RAMBLER ROSE—One-Step.....Jaudas' Society Orch.
80460—HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE. Shannon Quartet
SO LONG, MOTHER...George Wilton Ballard and Chorus
80461—NAVAL RESERVE MARCH.....New York Military Band
SPIRIT OF AMERICA—A Patriotic Patrol.....
New York Military Band

EDISON
BLUE AMBEROL
Cylinder Records For June

3476—DARKTOWN STRUTTERS' BALL.....Premier Quartet
3479—DIXIE VOLUNTEERS.....Premier Quartet
3478—EVERYBODY'S CRAZY 'BOUT THE DOGGONE BLUES, BUT I'M HAPPY...Arthur Collins and Byron G. Harlan
3483—I'LL TAKE YOU BACK TO ITALY—Jack O'Lantern.....
Ada Jones and Billy Murray
3477—I'M GOING TO FOLLOW THE BOYS—Conversational Duet
Rachael Grant and Billy Murray
3480—'ROUND HER NECK SHE WEARS A YELLER RIBBON (For Her Lover, who is Fur, Fur Away).....
Byron G. Harlan and Chorus
3473—SAYS I TO MYSELF, SAYS I.....Ada Jones
3471—AMERICAN AVIATION MARCH...Creatore and His Band
3481—WISCONSIN FORWARD FOREVER MARCH.....
New York Military Band
3472—MOTHER'S OLD SWEET LULLABY.....
Will Oakland and Chorus
3465—ON THE BANKS OF THE BRANDYWINE.....
Walter Van Brunt
3467—WORK, FOR THE NIGHT IS COMING, and JESUS SAVIOUR PILOT ME.....Metropolitan Quartet
3463—LI L-LIZA JANE—One-Step.....Jaudas' Society Orch.
3461—"OLD TIMERS" WALTZ.....Jaudas' Society Orch.
3482—WATERMELON WHISPERS—Fox Trot.....
George Hamilton Greene
3464—ELEPHANT AND THE FLY.....
Weyert A. Moor and Benj. Kohn
3466—WHISTLING COON.....
Edward Meeker and Empire Vaudeville Co.

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LLOYD GEORGE.

Lloyd George is not afraid of being himself. He is as daring in his comments on men and things as Mr. Roosevelt, as charming as the late William James. He is used to being loved. The lines about the eyes reveal a man who works his purpose by geniality, in a flow of fun and charm and sympathy. The political battles of twenty years have left less impression on his spirit than the victories he has won as a peacemaker and harmonizer.

He ends a talk by being more completely the master of your thought than you are yourself. He states it clearly and beautifully, and reduces it to a program of action.

"To understand your people, or any people," he said, "it is necessary for one to pass inside the temple."

He practises what Sainte-Beuve preached: that to know a religion you must be a worshipper inside the church. So week by week Sainte-Beuve became a mystic and a pagan and an epicurean, as he served up the soul of the writer whom he was interpreting. This is the high gift which Lloyd George possesses. He can step up to the very altar of a man's most secret belief. This is the gift which has made him the one Briton who is perfectly understood in France. He spoke only a couple of sentences inside the citadel of Verdun, but they revealed to France that he knew what that symbol meant to them.

"For in his last moments he becomes something other than the grim fighter and the adroit politician, who uses all the tricks of the game. Suddenly for his hearers, and unexpectedly to himself, he lifts by an exquisite imagination to the place of insight, and becomes the voice of obscure people, and understands men he has never met. If he talks with a slangy person, he discharges himself in vivid, staccato phrases. The nature and direction of his rebound are determined by the substance that he encounters. He was born to react. He has a mind that kindles and a style that rises very lightly and gracefully into poetic beauty. There has been no such passage of prose produced by the war as that paragraph of his on little nations at the beginning of the fight.

"Lloyd George is the leader of a democracy because he chums with experts and swings to the currents of the collective will. His personality contains the virtues and the perils of the democracy itself. . . It is not often that one sees a community incarnating itself in a single man. But the British democracy has its incarnation in Lloyd George, responsive to vast subconscious forces, and turning to specialists for aid in crises.

"He faces the most difficult years of his life, and he knows it. A man of his temperament can conduct a great war. All that was needed was the inspirational quality to rouse his people, the energy to set them at work, the creative imagination to see the war in its extent, its duration, its requirements. None of these tests has overtaxed his powers, for they all lay inside the area of his competence. But when peace comes there is no longer any straight road to a clear goal. All the forces of reaction will coalesce. All the bad counsellors will make a cloud of witnesses about him. All the paths to immediate power will lie in 'playing safe.' If he remains true to himself he will be cursed with vehemence which will make his early years seem a sweet season of delight. There will be no easy victories. All will be turmoil and bitterness, for we are at the beginning of the greatest fight of the ages—the fight of the democracies inside themselves.

"The future rests with him as with no other sinngle man among the western peoples. He will face a world no longer sharply defined into enemies, allies and neutrals, but a world where unguessed tendencies are forming and new forces of emancipation are fighting for recognition. We have this to go on for our hope: Lloyd George is a democrat by temperament and he understands America."

AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB.

Real U. S. Drinks and Food Served in Basement of Embassy.

One of the most interesting institutions in London at the present moment is to be found in the basement of the American Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens, where the staff have set up a real American luncheon club with real American dishes and drinks—a complete bit of Washington in London. There are two long tables, one for the embassy staff and the other for the naval and military missions.

Mr. Page, the ambassador, is generally there himself without a meat card, as he has always been a convinced vegetarian, and can tell you more about the cooking of vegetables than any man in London. It would be a good thing if the British authorities established more places of this kind. At present one of the main problems of the young ladies of Whitehall is where to have lunch, unless they belong to the ministry of munitions, whre Mr. Churchill has established a restaurant of his own.

GET CHIEF BENDER — FOR WAIVER PRICE

Miller Huggins Sticks to His Guns and Lands Good Pitcher.

New York, June 1.—It was reported that the Yankees had finally succeeded in obtaining Chief Bender, the veteran pitcher from the Philadelphia team, by the waiver route. Bender, according to rumors, will report to Miller Huggins in Chicago within the next few days.

Negotiations between the Philadelphia and New York clubs have been going on for several weeks. President Baker at the outset put the price of Bender's release at $7500, but Huggins offered the waiver price of $2500 which caused a deadlock. Mr. Baker then reopened negotiations by offering a compromise at $5000 and so notified the national commission. Miller Huggins, however, adhered to his original offer.

LEASIDE HOSTESS HOUSE IS OPENED

Comfortable Building Provided by Y.W.C.A. for Soldiers.

The weather man produced the very choicest sample of his wares for the formal opening of the Hostess House at Leaside aviation camp under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A.

The pretty, low, white and green portable house snuggles cozily against a background of green. Saturday it was in gala attire, decked with flags of the allies and bunting of dark and light blue, the colors of the Royal Air Force. The verandah leads into a large airy living-room off which are two smaller rooms. One of these is a rest room and dressing room and the other is a well equipped little kitchen. Thruout the house the floors are painted a clean gray, and the wicker chairs and hangings of black and rose chintz along with he big piano lend an air of homeness and comfort that has already lured the men of the camp in to spend the evenings.

The R. A. F. band, under the direction of Sergt. Lewis, was in attendance, and opened the exercises with the national anthem. Mrs. Plumptre then, on behalf of the Y. W. C. A., gave the house over for the use of the soldiers and their friends. Capt. (Rev.) G. C. Pidgeon led in prayer, after which the mayor of Leaside, R. F. Ormsby, spoke a few words of welcome to the visitors on behalf of the village. Charles Bishop, for the Y.M.C.A., and Capt. Dr. Bates also spoke. During the proceedings Lieut. Donald Macdonald of the 83rd squadron gave a fine exhibition of stunt flying over the house. Lieut. Hathaway and Capt. James Suydam represented Col. Wanklyn, O.C., Leaside camp, at the opening. Refreshments were afterwards served.

The hostess house at Leaside is the fourth of a chain of such places that the Y. W. C. A. is opening thruout Canada, wherever the camps are. Here the soldiers may meet their mothers, sisters, wives or friends in quiet and comfort. At any time the men are welcome at the house for it has been opened for their use. Three women will be at the house each afternoon, and a friendly cup of tea will be served to all who drop in at the tea hour.

Among those present were Mrs. E. Burnside Butler, Mrs. Ormsby, Mrs. Jerrold Ball, Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy, Mrs. Newton Rowell, Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Van Koughnet, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hawley, Misses Lennox, Murray, Lawrence, Booth, Young, Cowan, Saunders, Nordheimer, and Messrs. Watts, Parkhill, Lewis, Ormsby, Bishop, Capt. Bates, Capt. Suydam, Capt. Pidgeon, Lieut. Hathaway, Lieut. Macdonald.

SOLDIERS' PROGRAM AT ISLAND ON MONDAY

Three Fast Baseball Games Will Take Place at Stadium on King's Birthday.

Monday, June 3, having been proclaimed a half holiday for the soldiers by His Majesty King George the Fifth in honor of his birthday and as there are to be no parades or celebrations, suitable sports and amusement are being arranged for the boys. With this end in view Capt. Scholes, director of athletics in this district, got together a mammoth baseball program to be played at the Island Stadium, the home of the Toronto Baseball Club, which has been loaned for the occasion. The program consists of three games, which will bring together six teams from the Toronto Military League. The games are to be seven inning affairs, the first starting at 1.30 p.m., the second at 3.30, and the closing number being staged at 5 p.m. The No. 2 Special Service Co. and Stores Depot, R.A.F., furnish the opening attraction. The "Service Co." are the leaders in No. 1 section with the "Stores" one game behind. Both clubs have high-class fielding teams, and with Wynne and Webber, two star right-handers, opposing each other on the rubber, the curtain raiser should be a good exhibition.

The middle game brings together Veterans and Cadet Wing L, Long Branch. The Vets' club is composed of men who have been returned from overseas, every one of them having been wounded, and on the back of their uniform they wear the names of the battles the Canadian boys have been thru. The Flyers are all strangers to the Toronto ball fans. They have one player whom we are well acquainted with, namely, Odie Cleghorn, the Wanderer star hockey player. Odie plays short and has played wonderful ball in the game his team have played.

Exhibition Game.

The afternoon's proceedings will close with an exhibition game between Headquarters, C.A.D.C., and a picked team. The C.A.D.C. are the leaders in No. 2 section and have gathered a strong club, such well-known players being found on their roster as Case Curzon, Acheson, Frosty Nichols, Alex. Graham, Leo Brown, Russell, McDonald and Bridges. The former is from Niagara Falls, while the latter is the well-known Tiger football star.

The league has collected a high-class team to battle this bunch of stars, Capt. Scholes has arranged to have one of the battalion bands in attendance, and they will give a band concert thruout the afternoon. Soldiers in uniform will be admitted free, while a small admission fee will be charged for others. The proceeds of this big program will go to the Returned Soldiers' Musical Fund.

WILL RECEIVE DISCHARGE.

W. Grant Arnot, the seventeen-year-old boy who enlisted as a pilot in the R. A. F., but was unable to qualify as a pilot, will be discharged as being under age. He was injured while doing a solo flight at Armour Heights, and in consequence lost his chance of becoming a pilot. He was held as a mechanic, but it appears that when he enlisted he claimed to be older than he was, and this week he received a letter from headquarters stating that, as evidence of his age had been received, he might be discharged. Pending the discharge, he was granted leave of absence. In the official letter it was claimed that he was not injured when he made a bad landing, but lost his nerve.

POPCORN WITH CHEESE.

Grind a cupful of popcorn and soak it in a cupful of warm water over night, or boil in a double boiler for 20 minutes. Add to this three-quarters of a cupful of cheese and half a cupful of crumbs with three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little water. Season this with onion, pepper and salt, then place in a greased baking dish and bake in a quick oven until browned. Serve with tomato sauce.

No Element of Chance In Shell Expenditure

Range of Each One Fired is Carefully Calculated Thru System of Observation and Scientific Mapping and Few Are Entirely Wasted.

By MAJOR C. J. C. STRAT.

The output of modern British shell factories is so enormous that civilians must often be tempted to wonder what becomes of it all and how such enormous numbers of rounds are employed. Expenditure of ammunition during the bombardments that precede a "push" on any part of the line is easily understandable; but, after all, such bombardments only take place on a limited number of days in the year, while the factories continue to produce night and day. Where then do all these shells go, how are the batteries employed in the intervals between the "pushes?"

Before me on the table lies one of those wonderful photographs of hostile territory, taken by our airmen. It is chosen at random from many others, and shows a tract of country lying about three or four miles back from the enemy's front line. It is a typical country landscape, looked at from above instead of from the ground level. A broad main road is crossed, about the centre of the photograph, by one of less importance, and a straggling village lies about the cross-roads.

On the outskirts of the village stands a chateau, with wide gardens and park surrounding it, each tree of the park standing out separate and distinct in the photograph. Beyond this again an area covered by regular rows of smaller trees and shrubs is probably an orchard or nursery garden. The rest of the picture is occupied by lanes and fields, with here and there a coppice or a pond. Across one corner runs a curious zig-zag line whose details show up in strongly contrasted light and shade; this is a portion of some well-prepared defensive system in rear. Across the fields run light streaks with ill-defined edges, tracks made by the enemy in his passage between the trenches and billets.

Shell Holes.

But there is something peculiar about the photograph. It is covered with a strange rash of countless white dots, grouped irregularly upon its surface. Under a magnifying glass these white dots are seen to be holes in the ground, little craters with the excavated earth thrown up round them. They are shell holes, more or less recent as they show fairly distinctly, and it is easy to see that they are grouped round certain features, less thickly round others, and do not occur at all over large areas. A rapid glance at their distribution may be interesting.

Let us first examine the central feature of the picture, the cross-roads. At first sight there seem to be no houses about them, but closer inspection shows a mass of debris and ruins where houses once stood. All round them the ground is thickly pitted, the dots run into one another until they appear as a smudge of white. There are no holes visible on the roads themselves; working parties fill these up as soon as they are made, for these roads are the main lines of communication. But one can imagine with what trepidation a column of transport approaches the cross-roads, knowing that our batteries have the range to a nicety and may open fire upon them at any moment.

Much of Interest.

In the village itself there is much of interest. Looking closely at the houses we can see that not one of them has a whole roof upon it, or some only the four walls are left, of others the bare uncovered rafters show up most distinctly. A fair sized farm house just off the road is a total wreck, heaps of rubbish show where barns and outhouses once stood round it, the building itself is roofless, and seems to have lost one of its end walls. The place is surrounded by faint dots showing that it is some months since its destruction. No more troops will billet here; they must put up what shelter they can or bivouac in the open, with the practical certainty of betraying themselves to one of our airmen who are constantly overhead.

The chateau is in the same state as the farm house, the shells have dug the garden far more deeply than any gardener ever contemplated. The trees of the park are broken and ragged, beneath them the eye can trace regular markings that once were gun-pits. Round these the dots lie in a definite pattern. A German battery made its position here once, the gun-pits, ammunition stores, even the tracks made by the men as they passed to and fro from their billets in the chateau are visible now that their cover has been destroyed. But our guns found them, broke up the pits, burnt the ammunition stores, turned the chateau with its comfortable quarters into the mere skeleton of a house. The dots lie very close just here.

Guns Are Gone.

Much the same sort of thing seems to have happened in the nursery garden. Our airmen used to report that the village was a most unhealthy place to fly over; shells used to burst round them with far too uncomfortable frequency. At last one observer discovered the offending battery; saw the flashes of its guns as they fired at him. He called up one of our heavy batteries and ranged it on the spot; and in an hour or so the anti-aircraft guns were no longer in condition to cause him any more trouble. The places where they were cunningly hidden in the rows of shrubs are visible now, but the guns are gone, probably to lie in some distant repair shop, till they can again be made ready for service.

Along the line of trenches, which the enemy has prepared in case he should be driven from his more advanced positions, the dots occur at more or less regular intervals. Our batteries have registered them, have found their range against the time when they will be called upon to attack them. The tracks across the fields are liberally punctuated, in some cases a new track shows where a detour has been made to avoid a cluster of shell holes, that obstructs the old one. Here the dots are of all ages, there are few nights when a relief is taking place and columns of men are using the paths, that a few shells are not sent among them. Wherever there is evidence of men having passed, there are sure to be a few holes, telling of the lively interest taken by our guns in their passage. Only the open fields are innocent of dots, there is no point in dropping shells promiscuously over the countryside.

One of Thousands.

The photograph is merely one of many thousands that include the enemy territory. It covers perhaps an area of 1200 yards by 1000, and even in that restricted area the dots look like stars in a midsummer sky. It is not a badly shelled area. Photographs of the front line trench system are often so covered with dots that it would be impossible to put the point of a pencil between them. Yet every dot represents a shell fired with a definite purpose, and only high-explosive shell at that. Shrapnel does not show, as it bursts in the air. A definite record such as this of artillery activity is the answer to the question of where the shells go.

War is, of course, a terribly wasteful thing and needs must be. But the expenditure of shell is marvelously systematized. No longer, as in the terrible early days of the war when the Germans held most of the trumps, is British flesh and blood submitted to any risk that shell expenditure can save it from. But, on the other hand, there is wonderfully little of the element of chance in shell expenditure. A valuable target, like an enemy battery, is spotted, and the system of observation and mapping is so scientific that, of the 50 or a hundred or more rounds devoted to that particular target, hardly a couple could be said to have achieved no definite purpose. More and more with the aid of the aviator the gunners' work comes to resemble a wonderful scientific blend of chess, billiards, mathematics, surveying, chemistry and conjuring. There is no room in this deadly effective science for haphazard method or waste; neither would it be possible to provide the army with more of guns or ammunition than it requires; neither need any munition worker ever feel that the products of his or her toil are recklessly used, or might safely be reduced in quantity.

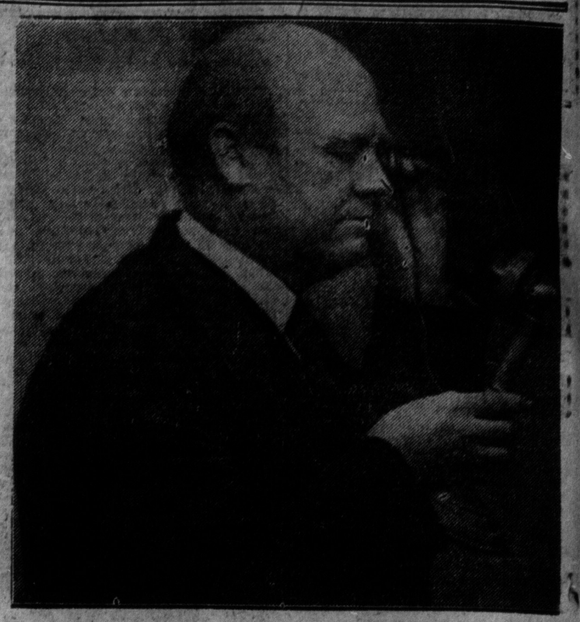
THE HAND OF CHANGE.

War Has Affected Many Fashions in Dressing, Eating and Drinking.

It is curious how the war has affected certain fashions of dressing, eating, and drinking. The silk hat, the "stovepipe" of early Victorian, the "topper" of later Victorian days, is disappearing fast, probably never to return, for democracy consults comfort rather than ceremony.

Owing to the shortage of starch, the stiff breastplate has given place to the soft-pleated shirt-front, which has probably come to stay. The exorbitant charges of laundries and the scarcity of cabs have suspended dressing for dinner, in the the clubs at all events; and it is not impossible we may revert to the custom of midday dinners, and supper in the evening.

Even the shape of cigars is changed. The "torpedo" cigar, pointed at both ends, all the rage a few years ago, is not being made now; the manufacturers are reverting to the "Corona" shape, blunt at both ends. Whether this is due to the disagreeable associations of the torpedo, or to greater cost of making, is not known.



Prof. Mulveney Answers Telephone Call

Hello! Is that Prof. Mulveney, Parkdale 4830?
Yes, lady.
Is Prof. Mulveney there?
Yes. Prof. Mulveney is speaking.
Have you a worm remedy for children?
Yes.
Could you tell me, if I brought my little girl down, if she had worms?
No, lady, I cannot tell, by looking at children, if they have worms.
You can't?
No, madam.
Couldn't you tell me, if I told you all the symptoms?
No, madam. My remedy, called Mother's Friend, expels Worms, is an excellent Tonic and Builder, good for the Nerves and is an excellent medicine for Regulating the Bowels; it brings away all filth and small intestinal Worms, is perfectly harmless and can be given to the smallest infant without fear of doing harm. A lady who is living on Shaw Street got a bottle of this medicine for her baby two years old. She said she had no peace with this child night or day for four months; the doctor was calling regularly and did not help the child in the least; the little one took a bad spell and was choking, the mother opened its mouth and pulled out a stomach worm that was strangling the child. She rushed over to me and brought the child, also the worm, which measured eight inches long, with her. She purchased a bottle of Mother's Friend, and the second dose brought 17 more away. She was horrified at the sight, and brought the worms to me, which I have here in a bottle in my office, and many others from many happy mothers. So if you think it is a good investment to try Mother's Friend, it is $1.00 per bottle and 6c for postage in the city, and 20c extra for postage outside Toronto. Now, you understand, it is not necessary to waste car fare bringing your children here, as I do not practice medicine, and have only the one remedy for sick children, which expels Worms if they are there. It is an excellent medicine for children, and has cured many little ones of St. Vitus' Dance and Convulsions, also Fits. Call or send to 211 Ossington Avenue (formerly Dundas Street), Toronto. Phone Park. 4830. Mother's Friend in powder form; each package makes twice as much medicine for $1.00; no danger of breaking and no cost for sending. Just send $1.00.

NATION REFUSED PALACE.

The offer of King George to lend Buckingham Palace to the nation recalls the fact that William IV.'s dearest wish was to give the edifice away, but the nation would not have it. The king hated Buckingham Palace above all things, and when the old houses of parliament were burned he openly rejoiced, and said, "Now I can get rid of my old palace. I shall give it to the nation for the parliament house. To his dismay the nation refused his gift.

ARE WEAK NERVES AND LACK OF PHYSICAL STRENGTH HOLDING YOU BACK IN LIFE?

You Must Have Plenty of Iron in Your Blood if You Want the Power and Energy to Win, Says Physician

When the crushing grip of worry, trials and care saps your vitality and keeps you from the full enjoyment of home, social and business life—take Nuxated Iron and watch its strength-giving, up-building effect—it will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances.

THOUSANDS are held back in life for want of sufficient iron in the blood," says Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Out-Door Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, in commenting on the relation of strong nerves and physical endurance to the attainment of success and power.

"A weak body means a weakened brain; weak nerve force means weakened will power, and like the race horse, beaten by a nose, many a capable man or woman falls just short of winning because they don't back up their mentality with the physical strength and energy which come from having plenty of iron in the blood. That irritable twitch, that fit of despondency, that dizzy, fearful feeling—these are the sort of signals nature gives us tired, listless folks when the blood is clamoring for strength-giving iron—more iron to restore the health by enriching the blood and creating thousands of new red blood cells.

"In my opinion the greatest curse to the health and strength of American people of today is the alarming deficiency of iron in their blood. Iron is absolutely essential to enable your blood to transform the food you eat into muscular tissue and brain. It is through iron, in the red coloring matter of the blood that life-sustaining oxygen enters the body. Without iron there is no strength, vitality and endurance to combat obstacles or withstand severe strains. Lack of sufficient iron in the blood has ruined many a man's nerves and utterly robbed him of that virile force and stamina which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life.

"Therefore, I strongly advise those who feel the need of a strength and blood builder to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble, then purchase only Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken other iron products and failed to get results, remember that such preparations are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron, which has been used and strongly endorsed by many physicians formerly connected with well-known Hospitals, the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Presidential Cabinet Officer, former United States Senators, Vice-Presidential Nominee Charles A. Towne, former members of Congress, distinguished United States Army Generals (retired), Judge Atkinson of the United States Court of Claims, at Washington, and others."

In regard to the value of Nuxated Iron, Former Health Commissioner of Chicago, William R. Kerr, said: "As Health Commissioner of the City of Chicago, I was importuned many times to recommend different medicines, mineral waters, etc. Never yet have I gone on record as favoring any particular remedy. But, in the case of Nuxated Iron, I feel an exception should be made to the rule. From my own experience with it, I feel that it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country, and if my endorsement shall induce anaemic, nervous, run-down men and women to take Nuxated Iron, and receive the wonderful tonic benefits which I have received, I shall feel greatly gratified that I made an exception to my life-long rule in recommending it."

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

No matter what other tonics or iron remedies you have used without success—if you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired; next, take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Nuxated Iron will increase the strength, power and endurance of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances.

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron, which has been used by so many successful people with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by G. Tambyln, Limited, and all other druggists.

SPORTING **The Toronto Sunday World** SPORTING

PAGES 1 TO 4 X — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 2 1918 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEAFS WIN SATURDAY FIXTURE AT SYRACUSE

IDA WEBSTER TALKS ON SUMMER PASTIME---RESULTS FROM TWO TRACKS

GOOD HITTING IS SECRET OF GIANTS' STAY AT THE TOP

New York Leads the National League in Batting.

CUBS ARE COMING

Four of Mitchell's Men Rapping the Apple for Big Marks.

COMPILED BY AL MUNRO ELIAS.

The records below include games played Wednesday, May 29:

James C. Red Smith of the Braves was the first National Leaguer to garner fifty baseHits this season, getting his half century off Rube Marquard last Wednesday. The veteran thirdsacker is the league's logical batting leader. The Phillies flashed the second triple play in the majors this season on Sunday, against the Reds; Matty's boys got the first triple killing earlier in the year.

The following players got four hits in a game: Daubert, Rehg and Mann, Douglas Baird scored four runs, three steals and punched out three hits off the Robins. Hy Myers of the Robins was halted by Jake May, after hitting safely in seven games, during which he got eight hits in twenty-seven tries for .296. Tom Griffith had hit safe for eight games, when Oeschger and Tincup stopped him. Tom getting twelve hits in thirty-three tries for .364. Bunny Hearne of the Braves made Bill Hinchman quit, after he had gotten seven hits in twenty-one attempts for .333, in six straight games. Kelly had hit safely in seven games, when Steele and Jacobs stopped him. Joe got ten hits in thirty trials for .333.

Al Wickland went on a batting spree, which endured nine games, and when Larry Cheney applied the brakes to it, Al had gotten fifteen safe ones in thirty-two attempts for .469. The following players are on unbroken streaks of hitting at present: Ross Young and Hollacher, each nine games; Lee Magee and Meusel, eight games apiece, and George Cutshaw and Douglas Baird, seven games each.

National League Pitching.

Pitcher and club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Won Last	Lost Last
Hamilton, Pitts.	6	0	1.000	6	..
Toney, Cincy.	4	0	1.000	4	..
Conley, Cincy	2	0	1.000	2	..
Barnes, N. Y.	6	1	.857	1	..
Tyler, Chic.	6	1	.857	6	..
Bressler, Cincy	6	1	.857	3	..
Tilligan, Bost.	4	1	.800	4	..
Hendrix, Chi.	4	1	.800	3	..
Perritt, N. Y.	4	1	.800	1	..
May, St. L.	3	1	.750	1	..
Vaughn, Chi.	7	3	.700	1	..
Mayer, Phil.	6	3	.667	3	..
Tesreau, N. Y.	4	2	.667	..	2
Hogg, Phil.	4	2	.667	1	..
Demaree, N.Y.	2	1	.667	..	1
Alexander, Chi.	2	1	.667	2	..
Sallee, N. Y.	3	2	.600	..	1
Hearne, Bos.	4	3	.571	4	..
Nehf, Bos.	5	5	.500	1	..
Marquard, Brook.	4	4	.500	1	..
Cooper, Pitts.	4	4	.500	..	1
Miller, Pitts.	3	3	.500	..	1
Ames, St. L.	2	2	.500	1	..
Weaver, Chi.	2	2	.500	1	..
Doak, St. L.	2	2	.500	..	1
Smith, Cincy	2	2	.500	1	..
Carter, Chi.	1	1	.500	..	1
Coombs, Brook.	3	4	.429	1	..
Eller, Cincy	4	6	.400	..	2
Grimes, Brook.	2	3	.400	1	..

Continued on Pafe Four.

OSLER EASY VICTIMS FOR O'NEILL OUTFIT

O'Neill defeated Osler 14 to 3 in an intermediate playground league game on Saturday.

Osler—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Taggert, 2b	3	0	0	4	2	3
Henneck, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pointon, 2b	2	0	0	4	0	1
Brown, p	3	1	1	0	0	0
Perkins, 1b	2	1	0	3	0	0
Cowan, lf	3	1	2	3	1	1
Booth, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Easton, ss	3	0	0	1	4	2
Bell, c	2	0	0	3	1	0
xFoster	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	3	3	18	8	7

x—Batted for Pointon in 7th.

O'Neill—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ryan, 2b	5	2	1	2	2	0
Moore, rf	4	2	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, 3b	5	0	4	1	0	1
Hill, lf	4	2	1	0	0	0
Wilson, ss	4	2	1	2	0	1
Jobson, 1b	3	2	1	8	0	0
Foote, lf	4	3	4	0	0	0
Nugent, c	4	0	2	8	4	0
Carter, p	4	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	14	15	21	7	2

Score by innings—

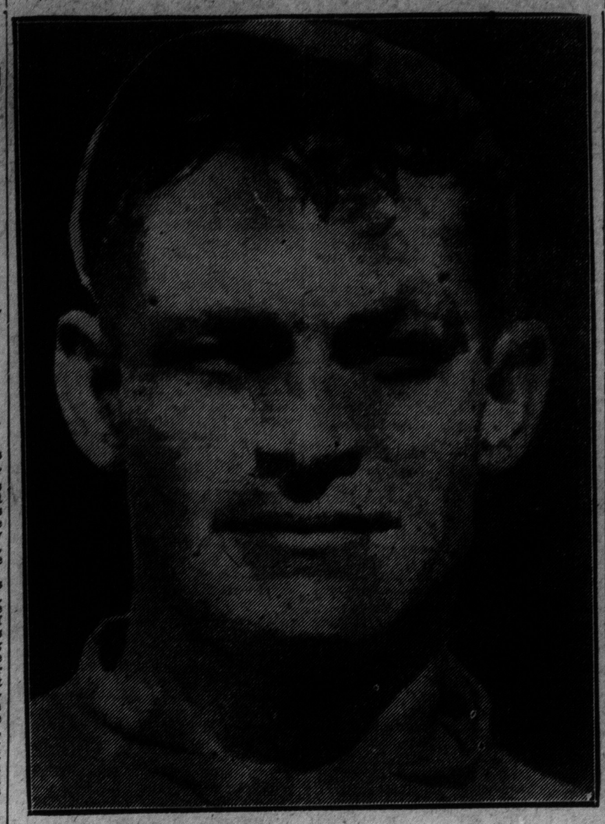
Osler ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3— 3
O'Neill ..... 5 0 1 0 1 7 x—14

Stolen bases—Ryan, Wilson, Nugent. Double plays—Easton to Taggert to Pointon. Left on bases—O'Neill 7; Osler 2. First base on errors—O'Neill 7; Osler 2. Base on balls—Off Brown 1; off Carter 1. Hit by pitcher—Jobson. Struck out—By Carter 8; by Brown 3. Wild pitch—Carter. Passed balls—Nugent. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1.45.

ROSENTHAL-EVANS PAIR MEET GAVIN-TRAVERS

New York, June 1.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, formerly woman eastern champion, and Chick Evans, national amateur and open golf champion, have been communicating from Chicago with Jerome Travers, former national champion, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the English player, with a view to arranging a series of Red Cross golf contests in both eastern and midwest cities. It is expected the matches will be arranged for midsummer. All four golfers are engaged in a series of Red Cross exhibitions, and the proposed series would differ from these only in that there would be a series of contests between the same pairs.

HE RESPONDS TO PRESSURE



Big Jeff Tesreau, the former Leaf, a few years ago considered one of the gamest right-handers, went so badly last season that Manager John McGraw made plans for dropping him from the Giants this year, but finally agreed to let Jeff stay along on trial. If he didn't pitch winning ball he would be shown the gate, and that was made plain to the pitcher. The result was that Jeff buckled down to work and has been showing what he can really do when he tries. He has been one of the Giants' best bets this spring. Tesreau, who comes from the Ozark Mountains, took up his residence as a New Yorker after his marriage a couple of years ago, and his admirers down in the hills aver that city life was a bad thing for him. They think their "Big Bear" would be better off if he would return to his native haunts to spend his winters and rough it with them as he used to do. Maybe Jeff will show he can be a Broadway light and still retain all his stamina.

CUDGEL IS VICTOR IN THE HANDICAP

Wins Rich Kentucky Classic —Pif Jr. Second and Hollister Third.

Louisville, June 1. — J. K. L. Ross' Cudgel, ridden by L. L. Lyke, won the sixth running of the Kentucky Handicap at Douglas Park this afternoon by a length from Pif Jr. Hollister was third. The time was 2:03. The race was worth $12,000 to the winner.

FIRST RACE — $800, two-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

1. Cacambo, 109 (Lapaille), $4, $2.90, $2.50.
2. Silvery Light, 112 (McCabe), $7.10, $4.30.
3. Melancholia, 112 (O'Brien), $3.50.

Time .54. War Gap, Bagpipe, Pastoreau, Ed. Stone, Vulcanite, Sun Myth, Judge David, Braceup and Delico also ran.

SECOND RACE—Claiming, $700, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Skiles Knob, 113 (Howard), $10.30, $5.80, $3.20.
2. Petrovna, 104 (Sande), $3.40, $2.90.
3. Ichi Ban, 93 (Majestic), $6.60.

Time 1.12 4-5. Tom Anderson, Nib, Nobleman, Bronze Eagle, Bac, Before Dawn, Precision, Hocnir and Pomp also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $800, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

1. Believe Me Girls, 108 (Connolly), $4.40, $2.70, $2.20.
2. Sennings Park, 108 (McAbe), $2.80, $2.20.
3. St. Bernard, 105 (Mulcahey), $2.50.

Time .59 1-5. Frogtown and By Right also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Claiming, $800, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Ask Her, 108 (Vandusen), $29.90, $13.50, $7.30.
2. Eley, 104 (Howard), $9.10, $5.
3. Reviver, 113 (Connelly), $6.20.

Time 1.46 3-5. Flapper, Copper King, Diadi, Justice Goebel, Surpassing, Ben Levy, High Horse and Schemer also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Kentucky handicap, for three-year-olds and up, $10,000 added, 1¼ miles:

1. Cudgel, 132 (Lyke), $5, $3.60, $2.90.
2. Pif, Jr., 117 (Garner), $4, $3.60.
3. Hollister, 120 (Buxton), $4.20.

Time, 2.03. Midway, Arriet, Guy Fortune, Buford, Capt. Rees, Green Jones, Rancher and Beaverkill also ran. King Gorin was scratched.

SIXTH RACE — Claiming, 3-year-olds and up, mile and one-sixteenth:

1. J. Rufus, 109 (E. Sande), $7.70, $4.70, $4.00.
2. Gordon Russell, 113 (F. Murphy), $5.90, $3.90.
3. Fly Home, 105 (R. Simpson), $6.20.

Time 1.46 4-5. Sun Maid, Eddie T., Pleasureville, Brownie McDowell also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—One aile and a sixteenth:

1. San Syming, 114, (F. Sand), $6.60 $4.10, $2.90.
2. Harvest King, 105, (O. Willis); $6.70, $4.00.
3. Safety First, 111, (N. Barrett); $4.70.

Time 1:46 2-5. Ernest B., Dorothy Dean, Lottery, Alhena, Miles Finlan also ran.

PLAYED TIE GAME.

Brown's Beavers and Gutta Percha battled 7 innings to a 4-4 tie Saturday.

BELMONT PARK RESULTS

Belmont Park, June 1.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds, selling, $700 added, one mile:

1. Lady Gertrude, 106 (Rodriguez), 3 to 5 and out,
2. Nominee, 106 (Ensor), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Gibby, 114 (Davies), 15 to 1, 3 to 1 and out.

Time 1.40 4-5. Babette also ran.

SECOND RACE. — The Douglasville Steeplechase, handicap, 4-year-olds and up, $700 added, about 2 miles and a half:

1. Superhuman, 150, (Williams), 7 to 10, out, out.
2. Shannon River, 142, (Allen), 8 to 5, out.
3. Northwood, 134, (Palmer), 10 to 1, 2 to 1, out.

Time 4.49 2-5. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE—The Fashion, $5000, fillies, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs, straight:

1. Elfin Queen, 124 (Shuttinger), 2 to 5, out.
2. *Ophelia, 112 (Watts), 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 3 to 1.
3. Aunt Dinah, 112 (Kummer), 8 to 1, 5 to 2, even.

Time .59. Uncle Lassie, Virago, Queen of the Spa, Lady Rosebud and Minuet also ran.

*Ophelia added starter.

FOURTH RACE—The Withers, $5000, 3-year-olds and up, mile:

1. *Motor Cop, 118 (Taplin), 6 to 5, 9 to 20, out.
2. Cum Sah, 118 (Fairbrother), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5.
3. Trompe La Mort, 118 (Rice), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even.

Time 1.39 3-5. Luculiite, Johren, *War Cloud, Sun Briar, Nepperhan, Snapdragon II. and Flags also ran.

*Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE—The Elmont, three-year-olds and up, handicap, $1000 added, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Hendrie, 126 (Loftus), 9 to 10, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Straightforward, 112 (McTaggart), 13 to 5, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Rhine Maiden, 113 (Robinson), 7 to 1, 9 to 5 and out.

Time 1.48 2-5. Fizer also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, $600, added, six furlongs, main course:

1. Star Master, 113 (Loftus), even, 2 to 5 and out.
2. High Moon, 124 (Schuttinger), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and out.
3. †Jusquau Bout, 105 (Robinson), 5 to 1, 7 to 5 and out.

Time 1.14. †L'Infirmier, Alibi and O'Donovan also ran.

†J. E. Widner entry.

PRESIDENT WINS.

West Toronto Lawn Bowling Club held its first game, President vs. Vice-President, on Saturday. The president was the victor by five shots.

J. W. Wans-		J. J. White-	
borough, Pres.	14	more, V.-Pre.	29
W. W. Newton	12	G. C. Huston	27
W. C. Irvin	30	H. R. Polson	7
Dr. Clendnan	20	J. Irving	20
J. M. Moffatt	23	W. J. Fullerton	11
Totals	99		94

CORNELL AGAIN.

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, June 1.—For the fourth consecutive time Cornell University today won the championship of the collegiate association of college amateurs of America on Franklin field.

TWO ATHLETICS IN FIRST FLIGHT OF AMERICAN LEAGUE

Burns and Walker Are Babe Ruth's Closest Rivals for Honors.

COBB CLIMBING

Picks Up Seventeen Points During the Week—The Pitchers.

COMPILED BY AL MUNRO ELIAS.

The Indian versus Yankee game played on the Polo Grounds May 24, which Cleveland won in the nineteenth inning on Joe Wood's homer, was the third game of that length played in the Johnson circuit, and only two games have been longer—the twenty-four-innings game of 1906 between the Athletics and Red Sox, won by Jack Coombs, and the twenty-innings duel of 1906, when Rube Waddell bested Cy Young of the Athletics and Red Sox, respectively.

Home Run Baker, who is the first American Leaguer to get fifty hits this season, was stopped by Stanley Coveleskie after hitting safely in nine straight games, during which he got 12 safe ones in 36 tries, for .333; George Sisler quit to Scott Perry after hitting safely in ten consecutive contests. He got 17 hits in 39 trials, for an average of .436. In the same game Perry broke Gerber's streak, that lasted seven games and yielded 13 hits in 24 tries, for .542. Slim Love halted Clarence Walker, who had gotten his hits in six games, punching out 10 hits in 23 attempts, for .435. Herb Thormahlen broke up three hitting streaks the last time he faced the Indians' batsmen. Ray Chapman had gotten one or more hits in 13 consecutive games, coming thru with 14 hits in 53 tries, for .264. Tris Speaker in seven straight and Joe Wood in six games in a row, all quitting to the Yanks' young star left-hander.

Joe Wood, by slamming out three homers in the recent series against the Yanke, entered the Caldwell-Babe Ruth class of hitting three home runs in one series. The record for consecutive four-base swats is held by Bill Bradley of the Clevelands, made fifteen years ago.

Eddie Cicotte, who has yet to win a game this season, halted Amos Strunk of the Red Sox after a hitting streak that endured 12 games, Strunk getting 17 hits in 50 trials, for .340. Joe Bush halted Buck Weaver, who had hit safely in nine straight games, Weaver getting 14 hits in 37 attempts, for .379. Wallie Pipp was stopped by Jim Bagby. Pipp in eight games got 15 hits in 36 attempts, for .417. Elmer Miller was stopped by the same hurler after getting hits in seven straight games, during which he punched out 13 safe blows in 33 trials, for .394.

George Burns quit to Loudermilk after hitting safely in seven games in a row, the A.'s first-sacker getting 14 hits in 29 tries, for .485. Derrill Pratt, Frank Gilhooley and Oscar Felsch are on unbroken hitting streaks, the former eight and the latter two seven games each. Frank Baker and Steve O'Neill got four hits in a game. Larry Gardner scored four runs in a game. Eddie Foster of the Senators is on the longest hitting streak of the present campaign. When Eddie punched a bingle off Sam Jones in the second game last Wednesday it was the seven-

Continued on Page Four,

SECOND TRY AT SYRACUSE STARS PETERSON PITCHING SELECTION

Two Reasons Why the Cardinals Are Resting on the Bottom Rung

Manager Jack Hendricks of the St. Louis Cardinals believes he pulled an unanswerable alibi when in giving reasons for the failure of his team to get in the running this season he pointed to the team's hitting, or lack of it, and asked that the figures be compared with those of 1917. Hendricks had the dope, and it is pretty hard to get away from it. Last year Hornsby ran second to Ed. Roush as a hitter in the National, with an average of .327. This year he is just now getting up to .250, and for the first month of the season scarcely approached .200. Cruise last year batted around .340 for the first six weeks of the season, and wound up with a mark of .295. This year he has been wobbling around the .200 mark and, according to last records issued, still was under .230. If that is not enough, Jack Smith, a .300 hitter last year, has been averaging about .180 this season. When Hornsby and Cruise and Smith and Gonzales and a few other Cardinals get to swinging their bats on something besides the atmosphere the story of the Cardinals probably will be different. At least Hendricks says so in his explanation of why his team is down and not up.

PURTELL IS ONLY HOWLEYITE BATTING IN CHARMED CIRCLE

Eddie Onslow is Leafs' Next Best Bet and He is Sixteen Points Below the Right Mark--- Aichele is Our Best Pitcher.

Compiled by Al Munro Elias.

Otis Lawry of Baltimore stole four bases in a game, the first time a player stole that many in a game. Lawry had hit safely in seven straight games, when Hagen stopped him. He got 14 hits in 30 tries for .467. George Wiltse had quite a busy day afield last Monday, the old Giant-star accepting 19 chances without an error.

Griffin, after hitting safely in seven games, was halted by Brogan. He got 13 hits in 28 tries for .464.

Bailey quit to Rommel after hitting safely for six games, getting 10 hits in 22 attempts for .455.

Onslow was stopped by Labate after hitting safely in seven games. He got 14 hits in 28 trials for an even .500 average.

Smith was halted by Herbert and Lewis after hitting safely in six games. He got nine hits in 24 tries for .375.

These players punched out four hits in one game: Zinn, Onslow, Lear, Lynch, Hurler Cooper and Heitman.

The following players are at present on unbroken streaks of hitting: Irving, eight games; McCabe and Shea, seven games each; Downey and Purtell, six each, and Oakes, Bruggy and McAlpin, five games each.

The records below include games played on Wednesday, May 29:

International League Club Batting.

Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week. †Gain. †La.
Newark	20	661	88	178	.361	† 5
Baltimore	22	717	101	185	.358	• 2
Toronto	22	716	93	182	.254	†.24
Buffalo	20	593	89	144	.242	† 19
Binghamton	19	636	77	147	.231	• 4
Rochester	18	571	62	132	.231	† 43
Syracuse	20	625	67	139	.222	† 9
Jersey City	17	542	45	108	.199	† 4

International League Batting.

Player, Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week. †Gain. †La.
Lear, Tor.	22	92	6	16	.500	† 24
Purtell, Tor.	6	21	1	9	.429	
Heitman, Roch.	14	47	9	19	.383	† 143
Meyers, Buff.	18	61	11	23	.377	• 52
Kay, Bing.	19	71	18	26	.366	† 20
Bruggy, New.	11	45	4	16	.356	
McCabe, Buff.	10	37	1	13	.351	• 13
Griffin, Balt.	22	80	11	28	.350	• 71
Davis, Syra.	23	87	7	15	.340	• .5
Lawry, Balt.	22	86	15	25	.326	• 7
Shannon, Balt.	22	86	14	28	.326	†.20
Shay, New.	18	71	17	23	.324	† 22
Greene, Bing.	8	25	3	8	.320	..
Barnhardt, Syra.	9	19	2	6	.316	† 3
Irving, Syra.	13	48	10	15	.313	† 23
Holly, New.	14	51	12	16	.311	• 24
Lied, Tor.	18	77	11	23	.299	• 39
Donaldson, Buf.	9	27	4	8	.296	
Onslow, Tor.	21	81	14	23	.284	• 7
Cather, New.	20	81	11	23	.284	• 7
Oakes, Bing.	13	53	7	15	.283	
Brock, J.C.	11	43	5	12	.279	†.52
Warhop, Tor.	16	68	8	19	.279	† 3
Bishop, Balt.	22	74	6	20	.270	• 8
Smith, Roch.	17	52	8	14	.269	• 1
Zinn, New.	19	71	5	19	.268	† 44
Downey, New.	18	61	13	16	.262	† 19
Caristrom, Buf.	14	46	9	12	.261	• 25
Cooper, Buff.	8	23	2	6	.261	
Rommel, New.	9	37	1	7	.259	• 41
Bowman, Tor.	9	27	2	7	.259	• 4
Wagner, Tor.	20	78	9	20	.256	† 48

DOUBLE SOCCER BILL AT STADIUM PROVINCIAL LEAGUE IS THE FIRST

Scottish Defeat War Veterans in Rattling Good Fixture---Irishmen and Motor Transport Supply the Second Fixture on Saturday Afternoon.

By a Staff Reporter.

Varsity Stadium, June 1.—Toronto Scottish and G. W. Veterans met at Varsity Stadium in a Provincial League fixture. The line-up was as follows:

Scottish—Smith, Campbell, Haghet, Acourt, Young, James, Anderson, H. Fidler, Petrie, E. Fidler, Hunter.

Veterans—Chapman, Pope, Finlay, McGuire, Watford, Tate, Goddard, White, Dennon, Wylie, Creamer.

Referee—J. Dobbs.

First Half.

Dennon kicked off for the Veterans. Young intercepted and let H. Fidler away. A corner resulted, which Finlay cleared in great style. White raced down the wing and Campbell cleared.

Scottish pressed for some time after this, but Chapman cleared finely. Young struck the cross-bar with a beautiful shot. Hunter scored from the rebound.

Veterans forced the play for the next few minutes, Smith clearing from White. Scottish obtained three corners in succession, which were cleared. Horace Fidler tried a high dropping shot, which the goalie misjudged, the ball passing into the net for the Scottish second goal.

Ernie Fidler made it three a minute later.

The Veterans were outplayed in every department. The Scottish with their strong lead took it easy. From a corner well placed by Hunter, Acourt headed in No. 4.

Veterans obtained a penalty kick for Acourt handling in the dreaded area. White scored.

Right from the centre kick Scottish went down, Hunter beating Chapman for the fifth time. Half-time score: Scottish 5, Veterans 1.

Second Half.

The second half was a repetition of the first. The champions simply toyed with their opponents. Teddy Young scored No. 6 and Scottish ran out easy winners of a very one-sided game by 6 goals to 1.

SECOND GAME.

Varsity Stadium, June 1.—The crowd had increased considerably when the second game got under way, the contesting teams being Uister United and Royal Air Force (Mechanical Transport section) in a T. and D. Senior League game.

The teams lined up as follows:

Uister—Hellowell, Drummond, Dobson, Cardy, Carroll, Allan, Lindsay, Long, Campbell, Forsythe, Reid.

R.A.F. (M.T.S.)—Horning, Allen, Richards, Wilson, Wallace, Taylor, Vaughan, Arthur, Naylor, Wingfield, Hastie.

Referee—W. Murchie.

First Half.

Long kicked for Uister, who immediately pressed. Reid shot behind in the first minuet. From the goal kick, Vaughan got away on the Mechanics right, but Dobson pulled him up before he got dangerous. A pretty run and centre by Reid was spoiled by Campbell getting offside. A few minutes later pretty work by Reid and Long resulted in the latter beating Horning. The goalie stopped the shot, but knocked it into the net. Uister 1, M.T.S. 0.

Hardly had the game got going again when Long went clean thru and again planted the ball in the net.

Uister 2, M.T.S. 0.

Stung by this reverse the Mechanics got busy and transferred play to the other end, where Hastie forced Drummond to concede a corner. It was nicely placed by Hastie, but Carroll headed out neatly. A few minutes later Lindsay got away on the Uister right and put across a perfect centre, which Allen deflected in his own goal.

Uister 3, M.T.S. 0.

M.T.S. got two corners in as many minutes, but both proved abortive. Pretty work by the whole Uister forward line resulted in Forsythe adding another goal. Horning made no attempt to save a hot drive.

Uister 4, M.T.S. 0.

Long added two more for Uister before half-time. The first half-time score was: Uister 6, M.T.S. 0.

Second Half.

Naylor restarted for M.T.S., Uister having Carroll in goal and Hellowell centre half. Carroll was called upon to show his goalkeeping abilities in the first minute, having to kick out a hot drive from Wingfield.

Reid got away on the Uister left and worked close in, but passed to Forsyth instead of shooting, Allen robbing Forsythe as he was about to shoot. About fifteen minutes of nice combination between Naylor and Arthur resulted in the latter opening the scoring for M.T.S. by beating Carroll with a high shot. Uister 6, M.T.S. 1.

Encouraged by this success the Mechanics played up in promising style, the ball hitting the bar and going everywhere, but in the net from shot after shot. Uister now thought they would have another goal and Reid, working his way clean thru the Mechanics' defence easily beat Horning. Uister 7, M.T.S. 1.

A few minutes later Arthur rounded Dobson and scored another for Mechanics. Uister 7; M.T.S. 2.

This proved to be the last of the scoring, Uister winning by 7 goals to 2.

BARACAS WINNERS.

Baracas defeated No. 4 S. of M. A. in a senior T. & D. soccer game on Saturday at Victoria College, 4 goals to 0.

Beach Lacrosse Game Results In a Draw

Exhibition Game at Scarboro Stadium Ends With a Tie Score.

Scarboro Beach Lacrosse Grounds, June 1.—Riversides and Beaches met here this afternoon in an exhibition lacrosse game. A fair crowd was on hand and ideal weather prevailed.

The teams lined up as follows:

Beaches: Coutie, Martin, Densome, Smith, Haskings, Tait, Pim, Stewart, Oakley, Dunn.

Riversides: Jacobs, Scott, Chandler, Deschamps, Pharrill, Chandler, Trotter, Johnston, Chandler, Scott, Starling (spare).

Referee: F. C. Waghorne.

Score end of first quarter, Beaches 2, Riversides 1. Score at half time, Beaches 2, Riversides 1. Score at end of third quarter, Beaches 3, Riversides 3. Final score, Beaches 4, Riversides 4.

Leafs Make it an Even Break by Winning the Saturday Fixture --- The Detailed Story of the Game.

Special to The Sunday World.

Syracuse, N.Y., June 1.—Toronto and Syracuse met here today in the second game of the series. The teams lined up as follows:

Toronto:	Syracuse:
Warhop, cf.	Irving, rf.
Onslow, 1b.	McHale, ss.
Whitehouse, lf.	Raymond, 3b.
Wagner, ss.	Eckstein, lf.
Purtell, 3b.	Cobb, c.
Thrasher, rf.	Weafer, 2b.
Bowman, 2b.	Sullivan, 1b.
Fisher, c.	Darney, cf.
Peterson, p.	Walker, p.

Umpire: Westervelt.

First Inning.

Toronto—Warhop hit the first ball on a long fly to Irving. Walker threw out Onslow at first. Whitehouse doubled to left and went to third on a wild pitch. Wagner went out at first, McHale to Sullivan. No runs. One hit.

Syracuse—Irving singled to right. McHale flied to Warhop. Irving stole second and scored on Raymond's double to right. Eckstein flied to Bowman. Cobb was thrown out at first. One run. Two hits.

Second Inning.

Toronto—Purtell singled to left. Thrasher sent a hot grounder to Short that McHale booted. The ball bounced to Weafer, who touched second and doubled Thrasher at first. Bowman singled. Fisher fouled out to Cobb. No runs. Two hits.

Syracuse—Wagner threw out Weafer. Sullivan was called out on strikes. Darney grounded to Onslow. No runs. No hits.

Third Inning.

Toronto — Walker threw Peterson out at first. Warhop and Onslow were thrown out by McHale. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Syracuse — Wagner threw out Walker. Onslow caught Irving's high foul back of first. McHale got a scratch hit. Peterson tossed Raymond out at first. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Toronto—Whitehouse singled to right and went to second on Wagner's hit thru second. Purtell sacrificed, advancing both runners, and Whitehouse scored on Thrasher's out at first. Weafer threw out Bowman. One run. Two hits.

Syracuse—Eckstein was thrown out by Wagner. Cobb flied to Wagner. Weafer and Sullivan walked. Peterson threw out Darney. No runs. No hits.

Fifth Inning.

Toronto—Fisher hit a high fly to right. Peterson flied to Darney. Weafer threw out Warhop. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Syracuse—Walker fanned. Irving flied to Thrasher. McHale flied to Purtell. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Toronto—Onslow singled to left. Whitehouse walked. Wagner fanned. Onslow and Whitehouse worked a double steal and Onslow scored when Cobb left the plate uncovered to back up third base. Purtell flied to Eckstein. Thrasher flied to Darney. One run. One hit.

Syracuse—Wagner threw out Raymond. Eckstein flied to Onslow. Peterson threw out Cobb. No runs. No hits.

Seventh Inning.

Toronto — McHale made a sensational catch of Bowman's high foul. Fisher fouled to Cobb. Peterson fanned. No runs. No hits.

Syracuse—Weafer singled to left, but was forced at second by Sullivan. Darney fanned and Sullivan went out stealing, Fisher to Bowman. No runs. One hit.

Eighth Inning.

Toronto—Warhop was thrown out by McHale. McHale and Eckstein let Onslow's short fly drop for a hit. Onslow stole second, Whitehouse tripled to centre, scoring Onslow, and scored himself on Wagner's single. Purtell forced Wagner at second. Thrasher fanned. Two runs. Three hits.

Syracuse—Heck batting for Walker singled to right Irving was safe on Wagner's error, Heck taking second. McHale forced Irving at second, Onslow to Wagner, Raymond singled, scoring Heck. Eckstein doubled, scoring McHale. Cobb was safe on a fielder's choice, Wagner throwing out Raymond at the plate. Eckstein was caught off third, Fisher to Peterson to Purtell. Two runs. Three hits.

Ninth Inning.

Toronto: Barnhardt now pitching for Syracuse. Bowman fanned. Fisher grounded to Sullivan. Peterson singled Warhop fanned. No runs. One Hit.

Syracuse: Bowman threw out Weafer. Sullivan fanned. Hopper hitting for Darney thrown out by Purtell. No runs. No hits. One error.

Toronto	....	....	....4 10 1
Syracuse	....	....	....3 7 1

MILTON IS WINNER.

New York, June 1.—Tom Milton won the 100-mile Harkness handicap at the Sheepshead Bay speedway today. Barney Oldfield was second, Milton's time was 58.31

Additional Sports on Page 6

LEAFS SHOW SPEED IN WRONG DIRECTION

Aboard the Subway Express for Other End of Table.

IDA TALKS SHOP

Good and Bad in Dan's Little Band of Losing Leaflets.

By Ida L. Webster.

A few short weeks ago the rail birds were battling with the icy blasts which fluttered playfully around and thru the stand at the island; in fact, so playful were these same breezes that many a scribe hobbled up from the wharf with one dog almost frozen and a nose like a purple morning glory, but then those were merely the side issues which went with the training season of the Toronto Ball Club. Other than that, the wise ones gathered every day to discuss the material which had been gathered to represent this pennant-winning city in the league, but, oh boy, what difference a few weeks make.

Today it is warm enough to fry an egg on the sidewalk, and the clever ones have the pleasure of knowing that their "selections" have been almost to the top of the ladder, and that they are now doing their utmost to get to the bottom of it. One thing about the Leafs is that they all seem possessed of rapid transit notions. No one can accuse these birds of having half-way methods, because either they are distinctly winners or they are distinctly losers, but then there are some among us who prefer more balance, which is, after all, not such a sad idea. However, we must not forget that this club is not made up of a group of ordinary men, but that Howley is able to pride himself on being the manager of a flock of temperamental matinee idols, and there is a big difference, you know.

As for the selection, some of them have made good and some failed to "show" when the overture was called, while still others were held out by the military authorities. Of all those who met the latter fate, probably Acheson is the one most missed, or rather he was, and it is still a matter of opinion whether he would not be a wonderful asset right now. He is not a smaller man than Purtell, altho it will be remembered that this was supposed to be the chief drawback to his being a third baseman. He certainly knew how to field the position and did so quite as well as the Leafs' present man; and besides that he hits well and is still doing so in the league which was fortunate enough to secure his services, so that all in all it was most regrettable that the boy did not get a chance to break into professional ball this season. He is the sort of youngster whom Dunn depends upon to make him famous, and there is little doubt but what Jack would have made a sensation out of him had Acheson been on the Baltimore roster or not hampered by the draft.

Red the Merry Boy.

Fisher is another whom some "pickers" felt doubtful about, but other than not being a fast base runner he has more than made good. So far as working behind the plate is concerned he is a much better man than Howley, and he will nip off a dozen runners where Dan will only get one, also Red has a better batting average than the manager. However, he falls down in running the cushions, while Howley shines, but from all records, with the exception of Ben Egan, Fisher is as good a catcher as there is in the league. Twice he has been used as a pinch hitter, and both times he has got on, and when one considers that he is not supposed to come under that heading, it simply means that his average is about .1000, which certainly cannot be beaten.

Thrasher came here from Atlanta, and for the first few days he did not show a thing. Added to that his record from the Southern showed that he had made 19 trips to the plate without a hit. This was some jolt, particularly as James J. had advertised the fact that the kid was a pinch hitter, but after a while the weather began to get warmer, and evidently the young blonde's blood began flowing more regularly, because all of a sudden, zowie, he was off, and every day since has seen him trying harder and getting away with more, until now Thrasher is the pride of the flock and promises big things. Not only has he become a favorite here, but the New York press mentioned his name a couple of times last week, which shows that his light is not being hidden under a bushel.

George Crable came in for a lot of criticism as to his ability to stay here, but there can be no argument as to what he can do, because everyone who saw his first game on the home lot knows that he has not only a bunch of steam, but a curve to that old apple, which is a corker. In his last game he was slightly unsteady, but notwithstanding that he was the master mind of the occasion, and had it not been for a couple of errors behind him there would have been no cause whatever for alarm. Several fans "rode" him for allowing a double steal while he and Fisher held a conversation, but little things like that are mere trifles, and anyway, probably Red had something important to tell him. George was one of McCaffery's finds, and it must be said that Jim is no slouch at this pastime. Justin, Aichele and Crable are the best pitching bets, and owing to the stature of Hal, and the inexperience of the youngsters, probably the latter has a slight edge on the other two.

Picked Ripe Fruit.

Young Aichele is another McCaffery selection, and he is a winner also, in fact this kid is a natural born pitcher, and there is no reason for thinking that he will not go higher next season. He has youth and brains in his favor, so that there is nothing to hold him back. However, at the present time he looks mighty good to the Toronto fans, and the Toronto club should be tickled to death to have him. Wagner, of course, has had years of experience, as has Onslow, and it is a toss as to which is the better player of the two. Both men use their brains to good advantage, and neither of them permit very many opportunities to get by, but Joe's position in the field gives him more scope for spectacular plays, and he rarely misses a chance.

Peterson, Whitehouse and Thormahlen are new lines, but they have not been in the fold long enough to pass judgment, in fact none of them were paraded for the benefit of the fans at the island, but likely this formality will be gone thru on their next appearance across the bay. Apparently Whitehouse can hit, because altho he joined the outfit on Friday, he went into the game and got away with a hit and a pass. Thormalen's pitching was too easy for the Syracuse bunch, so you may imagine what it would be for the Bingos. Of course he may tighten up and turn into a star.

In the meantime Arthur Irwin's vultures are waiting to look the Leafletes over, and unless Howley keeps them right on the job the result will be fatal, because Arthur is battling his head off for the lead, and he also has a fast bunch of men working for him. One thing is absolutely certain, they are not disputing ball games, but spending their time in playing them, which is, after all, why they are drawing a salary.

SATURDAY BASEBALL

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Syracuse—											R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3	7	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	4	10	1

Batteries—Peterson and Fisher; Walker and Cobb. Umpire—Westervelt.

At Rochester (First game)—											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	10	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	7	4

Batteries—Rose and Meyers; Brogan and Smith. Umpires—Pfirman and Johnston.

At Newark—											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	6	0
Newark	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	—	6	10	3

Batteries—Lewis and Egan; Walker and Madden. Umpire—O'Brien.

At Rochester (Second Game)—											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	3
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	x	—	4	11	1

Batteries—Cooper and Murphy; Heitman and Flaherty. Umpires—Johnston and Pfirman.

At Jersey City—											R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	—	7	11	2
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—	5	10	2

Batteries—Barnes and Haddock; Ververs and Bader. Umpires—Lewis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Brooklyn—											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	—	9	8	1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	10	4

Batteries—Ames and Gonzales; Marquard and Krueger. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

At New York—											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	—	2	5	0

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Perritt and Rariden. Umpires—Harrison and Quigley.

At Philadelphia—											R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	x	—	5	12	0

Batteries—Smith and Wingo; Mayer and Burns. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

At Boston—											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	4	11	1
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3	6	2

Batteries—Hendrix and Killifer; Ragan and Henry. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At St. Louis—											R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	9	2
St. Louis	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	x	—	8	14	0

Batteries—Meyers and McAvoy; Lowdermilk and Nunamaker.

At Chicago—											R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—	6	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	3	9	1

Batteries—Thormahlen and Hannah; Williams and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

At Cleveland—											R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	—11	17	1	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	— 6	10	2	

Batteries—Harper and Hickinch; Coumbe and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Owens.

At Detroit—												R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	11	0
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	10	2

Batteries—Bush and Agnew; Kallio and Yelle. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly.

OLD COUNTRY TEAM DEFEATS IMPERIALS

Enthusiastic Gardener Tries to Have Game Stopped Because Ball Landed on Garden.

The Imperials were at home today to Old Country. Both teams were well represented.

Referee Allen lined the teams up as follows:

Imperials—Ure, Law, Buchan, G. Wardell, R. Wardell, Compson, Money, Scott, Vallentine, Rigby, Harvey.

Old Country — Brownlee, Anderson, Moir, W. Forsythe, Lorrimer, Burns, Trimbull, Jackson, Catterson, Lindsay, Story.

Referee: W. Allen.

The game commenced 30 minutes late, partly due to an enthusiastic Rotary gardener who objected to the ball landing on his plot, and called in the police to stop the game.

The game, however, was called. Old Country took the field with nine men. The game was of a very scrappy nature, the wind spoiling the game. In the first half Old Country scored thru Jackson, whilst in the second half goals were scored by Rigby and Buchan for the Imperials, and Jackson and Catterson for Old Country. The final score was three to two in favor of Old Country.

PAT IN A HURRY.

While carrying a ladder thru the crowded streets of Philadelphia, says The New York Herald, a big Irishman unluckily broke a plate glass window in a shop. Immediately dropping his ladder he broke into a run, but he had been seen by the shopkeeper, who dashed after him and caught him by the collar.

"See here," the shopkeeper exclaimed angrily, when he had regained his breath, "you have broken my window."

"Sure I have," admitted the Irishman, "and didn't you see me running home to get the money to pay for it?"

Monday's Entries From Two Tracks

AT BELMONT PARK.

Belmont, Park, N.Y., June 1.—Entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs straight:

Lady Davis	*100	Glider	*102
Umbala	108	Little Cote	112
Jacnetta	105	Dove Ridge	*100
Sea Tale	*100	Marie Connell	105
Teddy Rousseau	108	Toddler	105
Nan Knoehr	107	Commander	108
The Blue Duke	108	Dancing Carn.	105
Fortune's Favor	105	Fk. Shannon	108
Little Maudie	*104		

SECOND RACE. — The International Steeplechase, handicap, 4-year-olds and up, about 2 miles:

Brentwood	150	Bet	139
Cherry Malotte	155	Al Reeves	146
The Brook	145	Russian Pinion	150
Brooks	148	Early Light	135
B. of Bryn Mawr	149	Trumpator	145

THIRD RACE. — Three-year-olds, six furlongs, main course:

Elfin Hart	101	Helen Atkin	114
Jynte	114	Kate Bright	114
Rose D'Or	111	Enfilade	114
Mary Maud	107	Seamstress	107

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, handicap, one mile:

Orestes	105	Columbine	*110
Cocktail	108	Corn Tassel	122
Straightforward	119	Lady Dorothy	106
Ed. Roche	120	Red Sox	108
Qilts II	126	Gillies	114
Gueland	109		

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

Pierre A Feu	108	The Decision	120
Cadillac	105	Harwood II.	120
Amalgamator	106	Captain Ray	108
Sorcerer II	108	Starter	*102
Stellarina	103	Greetings	*98
Crepuscule	103	Rosewater	102
Working Lad	107	Perseus	103
Matin	103	Dervish	115
Precise	103	Scorpii	108
Startling	107		

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-olds, conditions, five furlongs, straight:

Earlocker	115	Blue Laddie	115
Loyal Peter	108	Poultney	111
Hannibal	108	Eddie McBride	111
Drummond	108	Green Mint	118
Penrose	108	Roicraig	108
Belario	108	American Ace	108
Yurucari	108	Lucky Lady	105
Sweepmeat	108	Western Dream	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track fair.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., June 1.—Entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Claiming, purse $700, 2-year-old maiden fillies, 4½ furlongs:

Astraea	*10	Selma G.	*107
Mesalliance	*107	Ordnance	*107
Orenzo	*107	Brunette II.	112
Turpentine	112	Lucinda	112
Miss Ivan	112	Leotifay	112
Lady Manager	112	Discord	112

Also eligible:

Buldoze	112	Laura Frecht'g	112

SECOND RACE—Claiming, purse $800, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Dr. Shafer	100	Rifle	*101
Impressive	*105	Bob Hensley	*110
Whirling Dun	*110	Bringhurst	*112
Douglas S.	112	Squeezer	116

THIRD RACE—Claiming, purse $800, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Perugini	*106	John W. Klein	*106
Fly Home	*106	Pleasureville	*106
Exhorter	*100	Buch. Brady	*10
Dr. Carman	111	Sun God	111
Gordon Russell	114		

FOURTH RACE—Allowances, $900, Highland Park purse, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Ichiban	93	Amelita	98
Silk Lady	98	St. Augustine	100
Don Dodge	100	Jay Bird	102
Spearlen	110	Bontromp	102
Gallant Lad	112	Counterblast	112
Troitus	112	Art. Middleton	114

FIFTH RACE—Allowances, $800, two-year-olds, five furlongs:

I Win I Win	108	Byrne	108
Frogtown	111	St. Bernard	111
Henry Roberts	111	Major Parke	114
Lancelot	114		

SIXTH RACE—Claiming, $800, four-year-olds and up, mile and an eighth:

xBaby Lynch	96	xPit	98
xSurpassing	98	xThanksgiving	98
Day Dream	101	Duke of Shelby	102
Will Do	102	Fair Orient	102
Bogart	106	Black Broom	106
Sargon II	106	Big Todo	106

SEVENTH RACE—Claiming, $800, four-year-olds and up, mile and an eighth:

xSoisius	96	xHigh Horse	98
xDancer	98	xGuide Post	99
xLittle Bigger	98	Col. Marchmont	103
Mme. Herrmann	104	Beautiful Girl	104
Nashville	106	Eddie T.	106
Rifle Shooter	106	Old Ben	100

* xApprentice allowances claimed, weather clear, track fast.

DENTAL CORPS WINS CONTEST WITH O.T.C

Opening Game of Number Two Section of the Military League at Varsity Campus.

The Dental Corps took the measure of the Officers Training Corps in the opening game of the No. 2 section of the Military League on Varsity campus. Beasley opposed Russell and honors were about even. In the absence of the regular umpire Tom Bird, sr., and Thomas Bird, jr., handled the game and made a good job of it.

O. T. C. opened with a run in the first. McFarlane drew a charity, stole second, advanced to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Carew's drive to centre field. Dents evened up matters in the next spasm on Mac Sheldon's drive to left field for the circuit. Dents took the lead in the third on Russell's double. Beasley's bad throw and Nicholl's out, Robinson saved his team considerable trouble by his great catch of McDonald's hit. Sheldon's error on Brown's roller and McFarlane's double deadlocked the game in the fifth. Brydges' home run in the seventh put Dents out in front. Nicholls followed with a charity, went to second on a balk, stole third and scored with Les Brown, who had walked on McDonald's single.

O.T.C.—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McFarlane, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Sinclair, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Carew, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2	0
Robinson, r.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wilder, c.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Countryman, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, s.s.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Brown, 1b.	3	1	0	8	2	0
Beasley, p.	3	0	0	2	4	2
McMurray, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	3	4	24	14	2

Dental Corps—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nicholls, c.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, l.f.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Acheson, s.s.	4	0	1	1	4	0
McDonald, 1b.	3	0	1	5	0	0
Sheldon, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1	1
Curzon, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Markle, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brydges, c.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Russell, p.	2	1	1	0	2	0
Graham, c.f., p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
McMaster, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	5	8	21	10	1

O.T.C.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Dental Corps	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	—5

Home runs—Brydges, Sheldon, Three-base hit—Acheson. Two-base hits—Russell, McFarlane. Struck out—By Russell 5, by Graham 1, by Beasley 5. Bases on balls—Off Russell 5. Stolen bases—McDonald, Off Russell 2, Sheldon, Brydges, Farlane, Wilder, Dunn, Nicholls, Brown (2), McDonald. Hit by pitcher—McDonald. Umpires—T. Bird sr. and T. Bird jr.

CADETS EASILY WIN FROM REPAIR PARK

Cotter's Home Run With Two on Bases is the Feature.

Cadet Wing, Long Branch, had an easy time with their opponents, Repair Park, defeating them easily by the score of 21 to 1, in a Military League game on Saturday. Langstaff struck out ten and kept his hits well scattered. Gutteridge was hit hard and received poor support. Brown was the only cadet not to connect for a bingle, all the rest of his team-mates counting one and more. Two double plays and a home run to deep centre by Cotter with two on bases was the feature. Score:

Repair Park—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Fisk, c	2	0	0	4	0	0
Kavanaugh, ss	3	0	3	2	1	2
Tracey, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2
Fletcher, lf	3	0	0	1	0	1
Munroe, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Schwendan, 3b	2	0	2	1	1	0
La Have, rf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Caswell, 1b	2	1	1	5	0	1
Gutteridge, p	2	1	1	0	2	1
Totals	22	2	8	15	5	5

Cadet Wing—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ellis, 2b	4	3	4	2	0	1
Trescott, 3b	4	2	3	1	1	0
Brown, 1b	4	2	0	3	0	0
Langstraff, p	5	2	4	0	2	0
Cotter, ss	4	2	2	0	0	0
Murphy, lf	5	1	2	0	0	0
O'Meara, rf	4	2	1	0	0	0
Renaud, cf	4	2	1	2	2	0
Mooney, c	3	3	2	10	1	0
Totals	38	21	19	18	6	1

Score by innings—

Repair Park	0	0	1	0	1	0	—			2
Cadet Wing	1	7	3	0	9	x	—			21

Two base hits—Caswell, Langstraff, Mooney, Murphy, Trescott. Home runs—Cotter. Stolen bases—Cadet Wing: 8; Repair Park: 6. Sacrifice hits—Trescott. Double plays—Renaud to Brown (2). Left on bases—Cadet Wing: 7, Repair Park: 2. Bases on balls—Off Gutteridge, 3; off Langstraff, 2. Hit by pitcher—Murphy. Struck out—By Gutteridge 3; by Langstraff 10. Umpire—Tom Gloster.

BEACHES TAKE GAME FROM THE PARK NINE

Beaches won their first game of the season in the City Amateur League at Riverdale park Saturday afternoon when they defeated Park nine in the first game of the doubleheader by a score of 12 to 4. Les O'Connell, who was on the mound for the winners showed rare form by striking out six men in seven innings. Lefty Rutledge, the former St. Mary's Colts star southpaw, made his debut with the Beaches, but owing to a sore arm gave way to O'Connell and played in the outer garden.

Welenske, a product of a Chicago amateur nine, twirled for Park nine but was very erratic altho possessing a fair assortment of shoots. The score:

Beaches	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	—12
Park Nine	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	— 4

Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Brennan, Chandler 2, Taylor, Franks, Smith, Rutledge, Picton, Welenske 2. Sacrifice hits—Franks, T. Benson, Yates. Sacrifice flies—Clarke, Hurrell. Double plays—Welenske to Downing to Hurrell; Yates to Hurrell. Left on bases—Beaches 4, Park Nine 4. Base on balls—Off O'Connell 2, off Welenske 4. Hit by pitcher—Chandler, Rutledge. Struck out—By O'Connell 6, by Welenske 4. Wild pitch — Welenske. Passed ball — McWhirter. Umpire—F. Hallinan. Time of game—1.20.

HILLSIDE ATHLETIC CLUB HAS PROMISING MATERIAL

The usual weekly handicaps of the Hillside Athletic Club were held at Vermont Park on Friday evening last and resulted as follows:

100 yards—1, A. Harwood (scr.); 2, H. Charlton (scr.); 3, A. Osborne (scr.), A close race, not more than a foot between the first and third men at the finish.

Running high jump—1, A. Harwood, 4 ft. 8 in.; 2, A. Osborne, 4 ft. 7 in.; 3, B. Thornton, 4 ft. 2 in. The jumping was better than the distances indicate, as the "take off" was not as good as it might have been.

One-mile walk—1, A. Harwood (scr.); 2, I. Marks (35 yds.); 3, A. Osborne (scr.). Time 8 mins. This was another good race and the time excellent for a comparative novice.

After the games A. Harwood was presented with a handsome locket for winning the most points for the month of May.

It is the intention of the club to hold open games (chiefly handicaps) later in the season, for which good prizes will be given.

ENGLISHMEN FALL BEFORE DRAGOONS

Soldiers Much the Best in T. & D. Senior Game on Saturday.

GOOD CROWD ATTENDS

Dunlop Field Well Lined With Soccer Fans for This Game.

By Staff Reporter.

Dunlop Field, Toronto, June 1.—This was gala day here this afternoon with two big double events being pulled off. Sons of England hooked at 4 o'clock with R. C. Dragoons in a T. & D. League soccer fixture, and the Toronto Rotary Club held their fourth annual opening of their vacant lots cultivation movement. A large crowd attended both attractions and spent an enjoyable afternoon. The Bugle Band of the 10th Royal Grenadiers played thruout the afternoon.

For the soccer game both clubs placed strong teams on the field, resulting in a hard, fast game.

The line-up:

Sons of England—Barrett, Woodward, Chadwick, Templeton, Conlan, Faulkner, Bedford, Holbrook, Punton, Garrett, Payne.

R. C. Dragoons—Galbraith, Burdett, Shore, Laird, Hogarth, Davidson, Blackett, Fairbanks, Caddick, Lobban, Brown.

Referee: Andy Taylor.

First Half.

Late arriving on the part of the Dragoon players delayed the game 45 minutes after scheduled time, the kick off taking place at 4 o'clock. Dragoons carried the play to the Sons' goal, where following some passing around, Caddick shot past. The soldiers were playing with ten men only at this time and kept busy repulsing the Sons of England attacks.

Galbraith stopped two hard shots in quick succession, one at the expense of a corner, which was easily cleared. Dragoons counted the first goal when Lobban secured close in after the right wing pair carried the ball up field. Dragoons 1, Sons of England 0.

The Soldiers' forward line forced the game vigorously with several dangerous raids on the Sons' defence. A combined run down Sons' left wing between Garrett and Payne terminated in the latter shooting wide. Galbraith ran out and cleared his goal when Garrett was in the act of shooting. Siege was laid to the English goal by the whole Dragoon forward line, making it look like a sure tally until Blackett spoilt their efforts by getting offside.

Good offensive tactics by the Soldier halves kept play mainly at the Sons' end, where Lobban had hard luck with a shot that skinned the top of the cross bar, Caddick also met misfortune when, after working the ball thru the defence, it went past by inches. Sons of England replied with a sharp attack, which finished with Garrett handling the sphere. Most of the English attack developed from their left wing pair, Garrett and Payne, but they met with very little success against Dragoons' defence.

One shot from Garrett made Galbraith step lively to dispose of. A regular Sons bombardment on the Soldiers' nets looked dangerous until the ball went past. Sons of England worked together better at the end of the half and gave Burdett and Shore a merry time keeping them back. Half-time score: Dragoons 1, S.O.E. 0.

Second Half.

Dragoons opened up the last period with a sharp attack, which carried them well down field, but no scoring resulted, owing to the shoving being from long range. A foul kick close to the soldiers' goal looked dangerous until Bedford kicked wildly past. Sons were pressing their attack hotly and giving Dragoons' defence lots of work. Two corners at Sons' goal were safely disposed of by the defence, but at the same time did not relieve the pressure being exerted by the opposing soldiers. Fairbanks shone with several tricky runs and crosses to his credit.

Play lagged for a considerable period of the second half and lost a lot of interest to the spectators.

A long cross from Dragoons' left was shot in by Chaddick and partially cleared by Barrett. Fairbanks secured the rebound and forced the ball over the goal line with two Sons of England players tackling him. Dragoons 2, S.O.E. 0.

Punton was all but thru for Sons when Burdett tripped him inside the penalty area. From the resultant kick Conlan scored. Dragoons 3, S.O.E. 1.

The Englishmen pressed hard after this success.

The game finished with the score: Dragoons, 2; S. C. E., 1.

BUMPER CROWD OUT FOR "Y" LEAGUE GAME

Centrals Defeat Riversides on Broadview Field Before 2000 Enthusiastic Fans.

Broadview Athletic Field, June 1.—Ideal weather conditions brought out a bumper crowd of three thousand fans to see Centrals put the Riversides under their belts by 5 to 1 in the first game of the "Y" Senior League.

Manager Gallagher of the Riversides decided to work "Joe" Cooney, the spit-ball artist, on the mound, and Russel Gee on the receiving end, while Manager Stephens selected "Hap" Houlihan for the central box work, with himself behind the bat. Douglas, the former Wychwood player, scored the first run for Centrals on his single, Cooney's wild pitch and errors by Gee and Spring. The winners scored again in the fourth, and put the game on ice in the last session with three counters.

The east-enders notched their only run in the fourth. Adams led at the bat with three singles.

Riversides—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McCurry, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Vanwinkle, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sparks, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0	1
Brown, 2b.	1	0	0	1	2	1
Spring, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	1
Mas, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Pick, ss.	2	0	0	1	0	1
Gee, c.	2	0	1	6	0	2
Cooney, p.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	16	1	2	15	3	6

Centrals—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Laverty, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Pearson, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2	1
Adams, rf.	3	1	3	1	0	0
Nicholson, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Douglas, ss.	3	2	2	1	1	0
Chamberlin, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0	0
Stephens, c.	2	1	1	1	3	1
Kenner, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4	0
Houlihan, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	24	5	9	15	12	2

Riversides									
	0	0	0	1	0	—			1
Centrals	0	1	0	1	3	—			5

Two base hits—Douglas, Stolen bases—Vanwinkle, Gee, Adams, Sacrifice flies—Sparks, Double plays—Brown to Sparks. Left on bases—Riversides 2, Centrals 7. Bases on balls—Off Cooney 4, off Houlihan 1. Hit by Pitcher—Pearson. Struck out—By Cooney 6, by Houlihan 3. Wild pitches—Cooney. Umpire—"Dinney" McGuire. Time of game, 1.15.

SCOTT ON MOUND FOR HILLCRESTS ON TUESDAY

"Cannon Ball" Ed. Scott, of no-hit fame, will be on the firing line for Hillcrests on Tuesday night when they meet St. Francis in the second "twilight game" of the season, at Willowvale Park, Bloor and Christie streets at 6 p.m. sharp. Last season, while a member of the Ramsden Parkers, Scott pitched grand ball, opening the season with a no-hit game and winning three out of his next five starts, when he was forced to give up the game for the balance of the season, owing to ill health. He won his first start this season with 17 strike-outs. He can also swing the willow at a good clip. "Eddie" McKeown, the spit-ball artist, will be on the mound for the Saints. Both teams will practice on Monday night in preparation for this game. One of the largest crowds that have turned out to witness an amateur game this season is expected to attend. It is expected that "Frankie" Britton will be here to work behind the bat for the Saints, while "Duke" Hennessey will don the mask and pad for Hillcrests. "Joe" Brown will handle the indicator.

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Direct From The Mills Placed On Sale To-morrow

We have recently received another shipment of SPRING and SUMM

PURTELL IS ONLY HOWLEYITE BATTING IN CHARMED CIRCLE

(Continued From Page 1.

Bailey, Tor.	20	72	14	18	.250	† 70
Estes, Roch.	18	60	9	15	.250	† 98
Feis, J.C.	16	56	8	14	.250	† 89
Brogan, Roch.	13	32	5	8	.250	† 59
Raymond, Syra.	18	65	7	16	.241	† 28
Riley, Bing.	19	82	9	20	.244	* 2
Eckstein, Syra.	20	74	7	18	.243	* 26
Woodward, New	11	33	2	8	.242	* 58
Mulvey, Balt.	22	79	15	19	.241	† 9
Irving, J.C.	9	26	0	9	.237	* 201
Murphy, Buff.	15	30	11	12	.233	* 23
Madden, New.	15	49	5	11	.224	† 56
Kronhaus, J.C.	14	53	5	12	.226	† 9
Brady, Roch.	18	58	5	13	.224	† 74
Walsh, Roch.	18	68	6	15	.221	† 4
Lynch, Buff.	13	41	11	9	.220	† 59
M. Murphy, Buf	10	32	5	7	.219	* 31
Koiseth, New.	20	69	6	15	.217	† 12
Fisher, Tor.	12	37	4	8	.216	† 11
Menze, Roch.	11	42	6	9	.214	* 64
Egan, Balt.	22	75	11	16	.213	† 13
Harris, Buff.	19	66	17	14	.212	† 24
Hanley, Bing.	19	67	10	14	.209	* 20
Thrasher, Tor.	21	87	8	18	.207	† 48
Menzel, J.C.	12	44	2	9	.205	* 3
Hartman, Bing.	19	69	7	14	.202	† 15
McHale, Syra.	20	70	12	14	.200	† 20
Hopper, Syra.	17	55	3	11	.200	† 18
Morgan, Syra.	13	50	3	10	.200	† 42

International League

Pitching.

Pitcher. Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Won Last.	Lost Last.
Heitman, Roch.	2	0	1.000	2	.
Gingras, Bing.	4	0	1.000	4	.
Cooper, Buff.	4	0	1.000	4	.
Barnes, Bing.	3	0	1.000	3	.
Clinton, J.C.	2	0	1.000	2	.
Beckermit, Bing.	2	0	1.000	2	.
Miller, Buff.	1	0	1.000	1	.
Thomas, Buff.	1	0	1.000	1	.
Aichele, Tor.	4	1	.800	4	.
Brogan, Roch.	5	2	.714	3	.
Woodward, New.	4	2	.667	.	1
Herche, Tor.	2	1	.667	2	.
Walker, Syra.	2	1	.667	1	.
Herbert, Balt.	3	2	.500	1	.
Worrell, Balt.	4	3	.571	1	.
Rommell, New.	4	3	.571	.	3
Justin, Tor.	2	2	.500	2	.
Bills, Bing.	2	2	.500	.	2
Jensen, New.	2	2	.500	1	.
Crable, Tor.	2	2	.500	2	.
Rose, Buff.	2	2	.500	1	.
Higgins, Bing.	1	1	.500	.	1
Warhop, Tor.	1	1	.500	1	.
Horsey, J.C.	2	3	.400	.	2
Mason, Balt.	2	3	.400	1	.
Heck, Syra.	2	4	.333	1	.
Barhardt, Syra.	1	4	.333	.	1
Frock, Bing.	1	2	.333	1	2
Shields, Buff.	1	2	.333	1	.
Walker, New.	1	2	.333	.	2
Hagen, Roch.	1	2	.333	1	.
Devinney, Buff.	2	5	.286	1	.
Russell, Roch.	1	3	.250	.	3
Lewis, Balt.	1	3	.250	.	3
Vevers, J.C.	0	3	.000	.	3
Maloney, J.C.	0	2	.000	.	2
Elliott, Syra.	0	2	.000	.	2
Powell, J.C.	0	2	.000	.	2

INCINERATOR WORKS OVERTIME

The Don incinerator was working overtime yesterday burning condemned foodstuffs. The following were destroyed: Carrots, 5,060 pounds; cucumbers, 2,360 pounds; onions and apples, 2,520 pounds; fish, 300 pounds.

HOW CLUBS STAND IN THREE LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Binghamton	17	5	.773
Rochester	14	9	.609
Newark	12	9	.571
Toronto	14	11	.560
Buffalo	12	12	.520
Baltimore	10	16	.385
Syracuse	7	16	.304
Jersey City	4	13	.235

—Saturday Scores—

Toronto	4	Syracuse	3
Buffalo	5-2	Rochester	3-4
Newark	6	Baltimore	4
Binghamton	7	Jersey City	5

—Sunday Games—

Toronto at Syracuse.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Binghamton at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.

—Monday Games—

Buffalo at Rochester.
Binghamton at Jersey City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	26	10	.722
Chicago	24	11	.686
Cincinnati	20	19	.513
Boston	18	20	.474
Pittsburg	16	18	.471
Philadelphia	15	20	.429
St. Louis	13	23	.361
Brooklyn	12	24	.351

—Saturday Scores—

St. Louis	9	Brooklyn	2
Philadelphia	5	Cincinnati	2
New York	2	Pittsburg	0
Chicago	4	Boston	3

No Sunday games scheduled.

—Monday Games—

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

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	25	15	.625
New York	23	15	.605
St. Louis	19	16	.543
Cleveland	21	20	.512
Chicago	17	17	.500
Washington	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	14	22	.389
Detroit	12	20	.375

Saturday Scores.

St. Louis	8	Philadelphia	5
New York	6	Chicago	3
Washington	11	Cleveland	6
Detroit	4	Boston	3

Sunday Games.

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

Monday Games.

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

SATURDAY'S BUILDING PERMITS.

The city architect's department issued the following building permits on Saturday: St. Barnabas Church, two storey brick and tile Sunday school, at the corner of Danforth and Hampton avenues, to cost $12,000. J. H. Smith and E. Wilts, two detached, two-storey buildings on Silverthorn avenue, to cost $5000. E. Gagnon, two-storey brick apartment house on north side of Queen near Neville Park boulevard, to cost $5000. John Inglis & Co. one-storey brick transformer house, at 14-20 Strachan avenue, to cost $2200.

WYCHWOOD WINS IN WESTERN CITY LEAGUE

Secured Lead Over St. Francis in Fifth Innings and Held it to the End.

St. Francis and Wychwood met in the 2 o'clock fixture with McKeown and Lindsay the opposing pitchers. The Saints counted two in the opening stanza on Harkins' error, on Morrissey's chance, Genian's double and Shea's single. Wychwood came back with two in their half on two passes, a steal and Currie's single. The Crawford street crew grabbed four more in the second frame on three walks, two errors and Britton's one-ply clout. Bob Wilson's gang came within one of tying it up in the fourth. Currie singled, Melbourne doubled, Garner walked and Dopp foozled Harkin's chance.

Wychwood took the lead in the fifth. Peer, after making a sensational running catch came in and started with a triple. A walk and Schyher's single made it 8 to 6. Wychwood started again in the sixth by a sensational double play, Genian to Shea nipped the rally, and allowed but one counter. Wychwood maintained their lead to the end, winning out 10 to 8.

Wychwood—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harkins, ss	3	1	0	1	1	1
Price, lf	3	1	0	1	0	1
Rose, 1b	5	0	0	5	0	0
Peer, cf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Currie, 2b	4	2	2	2	3	0
Melbourne, 2b	4	2	1	0	0	1
Lindsay, p	3	0	0	0	4	1
Schyber, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Garner, c	2	1	0	10	2	0
Totals	31	10	5	21	10	4
St. Francis—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Dopp, ss	5	0	1	0	2	2
Morriessy, 2b	3	2	1	0	4	1
Genian, 3b	4	2	2	3	2	0
Gilkinson, cf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Shea, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	1
Glynn, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, rf	1	1	0	0	0	1
McKeown, p	2	1	0	1	1	1
xBonnell	1	0	1	0	0	0
Finlay, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	8	9	21	10	7

x—Batted for Walsh.

Score by innings—

Wychwood	3	0	2	3	1	1	—	10	2	4
St. Francis	2	4	0	0	0	2	—	8	9	7

Two base hits—Genian, Melbourne. Three base hits—Peer. Stolen bases—Morrissey, Harkins, Genian, Currie, Melbourne, Garner, Price. Struck out—By McKeown 6. Bases on balls—Off McKeown 4. Wild pitch—McKeown (2). Passed balls—Garner. Left on bases—St. Francis 10. Doible plays—Genian to Shea. Innings pitched—By McKeown 6; by Finlay 1. Runs off McKeown 9. Hits off McKeown 5. Runs off Finlay 1. Hits off Finlay 0. Time of game 2 hours. Umpire—Joe Brown. Attendance 3,200.

FIRE LOSSES FALL OFF.

Toronto's fire losses for the month of May show a marked falling off, as compared with the previous month. The loss to buildings and contents was $25,530, while in April it was about $600.000. The brigade responded to 186 calls.

ON RIGHT SIDE

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Warhop, c.f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Onslow, 1b.	4	2	2	13	2	0
Whitehouse, l.f.	3	2	2	0	0	0
Wagner, s.s.	4	0	2	2	5	1
Purtell, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Thrasher, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Bowman, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Fisher, c.	4	0	0	5	3	0
Peterson, p.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Totals	35	4	10	27	17	1
Syracuse—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Irving, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
McHale, s.s.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Raymond, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0	1
Eckstein, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Coob, c.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Weafer, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Sullivan, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0	0
Tierney, c.f.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Walker, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Barnhardt, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Heck	1	1	1	0	0	0
*Hopper	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	27	12	1

†Batted for Walker in eighth.
*Batted for Darney in ninth.

Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two base hits—Whitehouse, Raymond, Eckstein. Three base hits—Whitehouse. Sacrifice hits—Purtell. Hits—Off Walker, 9 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings; off Barnhardt, 1 in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Irving, Onslow 3, Whitehouse. Double plays—McHale to Weaver to Sullivan. Struck out—By Walker 3, by Bernhardt 2, by Peterson 4. First base on balls—Off Walker 1, off Peterson 2. Left on bases—Syracuse 6, Toronto 6. First base on errors—Syracuse 1. Wild pitch—Walker. Time of game, 1.55. Umpire—Westerveit.

CARLTON PARK BEATS OSLER BASEBALL NINE

Carlton Park Scores Nine Runs to Osler's Four at Perth Square.

Carlton Park trimmed Osler nine to four in the opening fixture at Perth square. Pattison pitched a nice game for the Park, holding Osler to seven hits. Fielding features were provided by Haisy and Mackie, the latter catch being a sensational one-hand stab. Smith pitched for Osler, and was touched for 11 safeties, Mackie being unable to take his place in the box on account of a sore arm. Weather conditions were bad, a strong wind playing havoc with the ball.

Osler—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Doty	1	1	1	2	1	0
Donkin	2	1	0	4	4	0
Harris	3	1	2	1	1	0
Cook	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sands	3	1	1	1	0	0
Smith	3	0	1	0	1	0
Robinson	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mackie	0	0	0	1	0	1
Witteridge	1	0	0	1	2	1
McCammon	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	4	7	11	5	2

*Hit by bated ball.

Carlton Park—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brookes	3	0	1	2	0	0
Staunton	3	1	2	2	0	0
Emmett	3	2	1	1	0	0
Long	3	2	1	1	0	0
Doyle	2	1	2	6	0	0
Enright	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	3	1	1	2	3	0
Halsey	2	0	1	0	2	0
Pattison	2	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	22	9	11	14	5	0

xOut for cutting second base.

Osler	1	0	0	0	2	—4				
Carlton Park	2	1	4	2	*	—9				

Sacrifice hits—Brookes, Doyle. Stolen bases—Doty, Donkin, Harris, Smith 2, Robinson, Emmett, Enright, Doyle. Double plays—Doty to Sand. Two base hit—Sands. Struck out—By Smith 1, by Pattison 2. Bases on balls—Osler 2, Carlton Park 6. Time 1.20. Attendance 500. Umpire—E. R. Buscombe.

SOCCER POPULAR SPORT ON FLATS

Base Hospital and R. A. F. Stores Play to a Draw Saturday.

At Riverdale Park yesterday Base Hospital and R. A. F. Stores Depot played to a draw, 1 to 1. That soccer is becoming a popular sport in the flats was evidenced by the large crowd that lined the field.

Dressel kicked off for the Hospital, but Stores were the first to assume the aggressive, Johnson and Taylor both having shots at goal, but proved Stevens on the alert. At the other end Devere missed a glorious chance to open up the scoring when he shot weakly past with an open goal. Aided by the wind and sun, the Flyers pressed the Invalids' defence hard, and forced two corners in quick succession. These were cleared and play transferred to the other end, where Devers forced a corner, which Dressel shot high over the bar. The hospital continued to press, but Perkins and Friend, by sterling play, kept them from shooting at goal. Pomfret was going for goal, but spoilt a great chance to score by handling the ball. By nice combination Taylor and Harrison carried the play to the other end, where McLean tested Stevens with a hot shot, which the goalkeeper cleverly saved. Back to the other end went the play, and Waddley saved a great shot from Dressel. Not to be denied, the Invalids stuck to their task, and were rewarded for their efforts, Devers scoring with an unsavable shot. The whistle blew for the interval immediately afterwards.

On resuming play was in favor of the Hospital, who tried hard to increase their score, but found the Flyers' defence solid. Both teams were now putting up a good brand of football. Perkins, Johnson and Davidson for the Flyers putting in some great work. Waddley saved two shots from McFarlane and Devere in great style. Dressel missed a great chance to increase the lead when he shot weakly past with an open goal. The Flyers now put on pressure, and the Hospital defence were hard pressed. From a scrimmage in goal McLean evened up the score, altho Stevens vigorously protested the point, claiming he was standing out of his goal when he cleared, but the referee was adamant and awarded a goal. From now on to the end of the game both teams made strenuous efforts to take the lead, but no further scoring took place, and a well-contested game ended in a draw. 1 to 1.

Base Hospital—Stevens, Anderson, Roscoe, Walker, Webb, Hill, Devere, Pomfret, Dressel, McFarlane, Brown.

R. A. F. Stores—Waddley, Perkins, Friend, Davidson, Johnson, Hall, Marshall, Cummings, McLean, Harrison, Taylor.

Referee: W. Moffatt.

Y.M.C.A. HANDICAPS PROVE BIG SUCCESS

J. R. Theining Wins Roadrace With Seven-Minute Handicap.

The Central Y. M. C. A. annual [illegible] handicap run and walk [illegible] Hendrie [illegible] to witness the races, and were well repaid as the races were very exciting.

The walk, which was the first on the program, produced seven entries, the ultimate winner being Alf. Johnson, altho Berenson finished first, but was disqualified for lifting. A. Chamberlain finished second, while the sterling walker, Chas. Barnes, who came in third won the time prize.

The run had seventeen entries, with such good runners as Winfield and Theining on scratch, not forgetting the old veteran, Harry Tresidder. The route of the run was along Carlton, up Winchester to the Don valley, along the Rosedale ravine to Park road, down Church, back to the Y. M. C. A., which was the starting point.

The first to finish was J. R. Theining, with a handicap of seven minutes. Second, W. Follis, handicap 11 minutes, the limit. Third, M. Castle, with a handicap of five minutes, while J. H. Theining, elder brother of the winner, won the time prize. George Goulding who looked after the race thinks J. H. Theining will be heard from at the running game in the future, as he has a good style with little effort.

The order of the first twelve to finish was a follows:

1. J. R. Theining, handicap 7 min.
2. W. Follis, handicap 11 min.
3. M. Castle, handicap 5 min.
4. Tomlinson, handicap 9 min.
5. J. H. Theining, scratch.
6. Harry Tresidder, scratch.
7. Winfield, scratch.
8. Isenberg, handicap 11-2 min.
9. McKenzie, handicap 4 min.
10. Winfield handicap, 30 sec.
11. Nanton, handicap 11-2 min.
12. Woods, handicap 7 min.

The officials were J. H. Hurley and G. H. Goulding.

AMATEUR BASEBALL SATURDAY RESULTS

Military League.

Cadet Wing	21	Repair Park	2
Dental Corps	5	O. T. C.	2

City Amateur League.

Beaches	12	Park Nine	4

Playgrounds League.
—Senior.—
Junior.

McCormick	16	Carlton Park	13
Osler	5	Elizabeth	1
Carlton Park	2	Osler	4

—Intermediate.—

O'Neill	14	Osler	2

Y.M.C.A. League.

Centrals	5	Riversides	1

Western City League.

Wychwood	10	St. Francis	8

Lake Shore League.

Browns	4	Gutta-Percha	4
Goodyear	5	Regals	5

SATURDAY SOCCER IN TWO LEAGUES

The soccer games on Saturday resulted as follows:

T. and D. League.
Senior.

Ulster	7	R. A. F. M. T. S.	2
British Imperial	2	Old Country	3
Sons of England	1	R. C. D.	2
C. A. G. S.	2	Dunlop Rubber	0
Baracas	4	No. 4 S. of M. A.	0
Street Railway	3	R.A.F. 43rd Wing	1
Base Hospital	1	R.A.F. Stores	1

Junior.

Anglo-Scots	1	Parkdale Rangers	5
Scottish	6	War Veterans	1
Royal Air Force	7	Wychwood	1

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BEEBE, F. H. & CO., 286 College Street.
BIRD & BATEMAN, 2700 Queen Street West.
BRIDGES, E., 716 Queen Street East.
BROWN, 271 Queen Street East.
BRESLINS, J. & H., 756 Queen Street East.
BOYD, MRS. E. J., 373 Broadview Avenue.
BLORS, WALTER, 1460 Queen Street West.
COOPER & CO., 71 King Street East.
COLLEGE TOGGERY, 438 College Street.
CARANALI, J. M., 2024 Dundas Street.
CHAFFELL, NEIL, 1160 St. Clair Avenue.
CLAIR, E., 1220 St. Clair Avenue.
CARSON, R. J., 1514 Dundas Street
DELAWARE OUTFITTERS, 942 Bloor Street West.
DOWNEY, W. C., Gerrard and Greenwood.
DOWNEY'S, DUFIELD & CO., Broadview and Danforth Avenues.
DANSON, B. & SONS, 992 Queen Street West.
ECONOMIC PEOPLE'S STORE, 1223 Bloor St. West.
FRANKS' OUTFITTERS, 412 Queen Street West.
GEORGIFF, MR., 364 King Street East.
GLASSMAN, J., 408 Queen Street West.
GRADY, JOHN, 247 Broadview Avenue.
GILEUS, J. L., 2054 Queen Street East.
HENDERSON & INGOLDSBY, 2032 Dundas St. West.
HUGHES & SON, 812 Queen Street East.
HOWARD, C. H., 2109 Queen Street East.
HALLIDAY, JOHN A., 580 Queen Street West.
HUGGINS, 217 Ossington Avenue.
JOHNSTON & CO., 2066 Dundas Street.
MAYERS, A., 250 Bloor Street West.
McGREGOR, JOHN, 1365 St. Clair Avenue.
McKAY, F. M., 296 Queen Street East.
McCULLOUGH, W. H., 990 Queen Street West.
PATTERSON, J., 167 King Street East.
PHILLIPS, R., 508 King Street East.
PATTERSON, W. H., 1590 Bloor Street West.
POMMERTZ, J., Queen and Augusta.
RICE & GALLAGHER, 924 College Street.
RICE & GALLAGHER, 250 Ossington Avenue.
SEDWICK, WM., 1048 Gerrard Street East.
STERLING DRY GOODS, 987 Bloor Street West.
SHEPPARD, T. F. & SONS, 2027-2029 Dundas Street.
ST. CLAIR CUSTOM TAILOR, 1546 St. Clair Avenue.
STAYFORD, W. E., 975 Queen Street East.
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SALTER, T., 1043 Dundas Street.
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VIVIAN, GEO., L., 592 Queen Street West.
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WILLIAMS, W. E., 778 Queen Street East.
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BICYCLE PARADE

A feature of "Bicycle Day" will be a big run of wheelmen, in which thousands of cycling enthusiasts are expected to participate. Valuable prizes are offered for a costume and decorated wheel competition, the judging for which will be held at the finish of the ride. The starting point is at the City Hall, Bay and Richmond Streets, and the run will be held to

SCARBORO BEACH PARK

Tickets of admission to the Park will be distributed, without charge, to the wheelmen at the start of the run. Bicycles will also be checked free at the park. Another attraction will be bicycle moving pictures, including views of the recent great "health jaunt" in Toronto. In case of rain the run will be held on the following evening.

START OF RUN WILL BE 7.15 P.M. SHARP

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5

All bicyclists are invited. No racing. No entry fee. Be one of 3,000 cyclists to enjoy this big run. Compete for one of the valuable prizes for costumes and decorated wheels. Remember the starting point—CITY HALL.

This Space Donated by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited.

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World's Greatest Walker Gives a Few Pointers

By GEORGE GOULDING, Amateur Walking Champion of the World, Asst. Physical Director Central Y.M.C.A.

Article No. 20.

A moderate course in cross-country running is a good preliminary in training to be a walker. At Central Y.M.C.A., during the past few weeks, I have given the boys an opportunity to take part in "paper chases" or cross-country running in moderation, used in the form of recreation, this form of physical exercise is of the utmost benefit, and as a preliminary to track sport of any kind, there is nothing better. Here the foundation stone is laid for the stamina and vitality necessary in the make-up of the athlete. What more could be asked for than a jog across the green fields this time of the year, just warm enough for perspiration. The warmer the muscles, the more easily they move, and the sun getting a chance on the body, breathing the fresh pure air, all muscles and organs of the body getting a chance of a little exercise, that's the time, if you ever feel like shouting for joy, you get the opportunity during such a run.

CHAMPION GEO. GOULDING.

How well it is thought of, is best described in the fact that physical directors of the army are allowing the soldiers to indulge in this most pleasurable pastime, the wide world over. Motion is life, and exercise of this nature increases the efficiency in the health of the soldier, and is appreciated because it is a natural and not forced exercise.

Cross-country runs—not races, should have a slow bunch and a fast bunch, which gives all a chance to take part. Those not fully developed in speed or those who want to run just for the exercise should go out with the slow bunch and leave the speedy ones to make their own pace. The benefit gained, is confidence in one's own ability to keep up with the others, while heart, lungs, and legs receive their quota of exercise.

It is a well-known fact that those sports and physical activities that become familiar to the youngsters, are what they are most likely to prefer in maturity, so that is all the more reason why proper recreative sport should be encouraged among the boys of the 'teen age.

These runs should always have an experienced coach in charge. Without a coach, it is a very easy thing during the early stages for the novice to overdo things, as he is likely to suddenly feel lots of strength and pep and wants to go ahead too fast, and, of course, upset the rest in their efforts to keep up. Here is where the coach is needed, he should be strict in not allowing any to proceed faster than deemed necessary for the majority. One good test to go by, when conducting a run, is, if everybody is enjoying it and not pulling that strained look that tells of the race. The coach should know by the look of the bunch whether the pace is too fast or not, he should remember the run is only for recreation and not ask the muscles and systems of the boys to do too much.

Cross-country running, principally and particularly promotes the proper functional activity of the respiratory organs, the skin, the circulation and organs of digestion. A satisfactory development of the whole body results. It is performed in the open air which alone places it in front of exercise in the gymnasium and helps the youth, to be active and develops his power of endurance. Athletes taking charge of church clubs could do nothing better than take the boys for a Saturday afternoon run across the country. Most all large schools in England and United States have encouraged this class of sport among the 'teen boys as they realize it is a means of encouraging the mental qualities and attributes of character as courage, resolution, sense of honor, presence of mind and a feeling of good fellowship.

By all means let us boost cross-country running to build the foundation for other events in life.

NORWEGIAN SAILOR WONDERFUL RUNNER

Ernest Mensen's Endurance Has Never Been Equaled in Sport Circles.

London, June 1.—The most remarkable feats of pedestrianism ever accomplished are recorded in the exploits of Ernest Mensen, a Norwegian sailor, in the last century. Mensen first attracted attention by running from London to Portsmouth in nine hours, and soon afterwards he ran from London to Liverpool in thirty-two hours.

Having distinguished himself at the battle of Navarino in 1827, he left the navy and became a professional runner. After winning a number of matches, he undertook the feat of running from Paris to Moscow, and accomplished the distance of 1760 miles in thirteen days and eighteen hours.

The employment of Mensen as a courier-extraordinary soon became a popular amusement in European courts. He ran from country to country, bearing messages of congratulation and condolence, despatches, always beat mounted couriers when matched against them. He never walked, but invariably ran, his only refreshment being biscuits and an ounce of raspberry syrup per day, and two short rests of ten or fifteen minutes each in twenty-four hours. These rests he took standing and leaning against a tree or other support. At such times he covered his face with a handkerchief and slept.

In 1836, while in the employment of the East India Company, Mensen was charged with the conveyance of despatches from Calcutta to Constantinople. The distance is 5615 miles, which the messenger accomplished in fifty-nine days, or a third of the time made by the swiftest caravan.

At last he was employed to discover the source of the Nile. Setting out from Silesia on May 11, 1843, he ran to Jerusalem, and thence to Cairo, and up the western bank of the river into upper Egypt. Here, just outside the Village of Syrang, he was seen to stop and rest, his face covered with a handkerchief. He rested so long that some persons tried to wake him, but they tried in vain, for he was dead. He was buried at the foot of the tree, and it was years before his friends knew what fate had befallen him.

THORPE LEADS

By W. A. Collins.

Athletic sharps have argued for a number of years over the respective merits of the late Martin Sheridan and Jim Thorpe, now of the Giants, as all-round athletes. There has never been any room for argument, save in track and field work. With baseball and football considered Thorpe stands head and shoulders over any man ever developed in this or any other country.

In track and field events there was not much to choose between the two men. Thorpe was better in the high jump, the sprints and hurdles, while Sheridan excelled with the weights, and particularly with the discus.

Since Sheridan and Thorpe quit competition there has been no man developed to take their places. Howard Berry, late of the University of Pennsylvania, was a very versatile athlete, but not in the class of Sheridan and Thorpe.

John Dickerson is getting the Hill and Dale Farm colts ready for the races over the mile track at Poughkeepsie.

15¢ PER PACKAGE

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING

GOOD HITTING IS SECRET OF GIANTS' STAY AT THE TOP

Continued From Page One.

Cheney, Brook.	2	5	.375	..	3
Prendergast, Phil.	3	5	.375	1	..
Benton, N. Y.	1	2	.333	..	2
Main, Phil.	1	2	.333	..	2
Harmon, Pitts.	1	2	.333	..	1
Regan, Cincy	1	2	.333	1	..
Ragan, Bos.	3	7	.300	..	1
Packard, St. L.	2	5	.286	1	..
Oeschger, Phil.	1	4	.200	..	4
Meadows, St. L.	1	4	.200	..	4
Griner, Brook.	1	4	.200	..	4
Saunders, Pitts.	1	4	.200	..	1
Sherdell, St. L.	1	5	.167	..	4
Schneider, Cincy	1	5	.167	1	..
Walker, Chi.	0	2	.000	..	2
Hughes, Bos.	0	2	.000	..	2

National League Batting.

Player, Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week Gain *Loss
Doyle, N. Y.	15	54	14	23	.426	..
J. C. Smith, Bos.	36	129	16	50	.388	*.19
Merkle, Chi.	33	120	14	43	.358	.15
Daubert, Brook.	27	102	18	36	.353	.24
Wickland, Bost.	31	111	16	39	.351	.7
Kauff, N. Y.	34	140	28	49	.350	*.12
Allen, Cin.	12	35	0	12	.343	..
Mann, Chi.	33	124	20	42	.339	.30
Young, N. Y.	34	145	28	49	.338	.7
Paskert, Chi.	33	114	24	37	.325	.35
Hollocher, Chi.	33	130	17	42	.323	.19
L. Magee, Cin.	37	143	19	46	.322	*.3
Groh, Cin.	37	140	16	44	.314	.3
Paulette, St. L.	33	117	5	36	.308	*.8
Schmandt, Brk.	25	92	10	28	.304	..
Cheney, Brk.	12	23	1	7	.304	.4
Burns, N. Y.	34	129	26	39	.302	*.16
Roush, Cin.	37	126	31	41	.301	*.15
Carey, Pitts.	31	107	19	32	.299	*.10
Flack, Chi.	27	91	22	27	.297	.16
S. Magee, Cin.	34	117	11	23	.291	*.23
Bigbee, Pitts.	13	26	5	10	.286	*.135
Luderus, Phi.	34	127	11	36	.283	.7
Kroger, Bkln.	15	75	4	21	.280	.20
Cutshaw, Pitts.	31	115	11	32	.278	*.8
Kelly, Bos.	28	91	13	25	.275	*.8
Wilson, Bos.	25	73	7	20	.274	*.54
Bressler, Cin.	13	33	4	9	.273	*.3
Thorpe, N.Y.	12	11	2	3	.272	*.60
Wilhoit, N.Y.	11	11	0	3	.272	*.27
Johnson, Bkln.	32	126	14	34	.270	*.20
Zimmerman, NY.	34	114	10	36	.269	.12
Miller, Brk.	16	41	0	11	.268	*.32
Mollwitz, Pitts.	31	116	12	31	.267	*.5
McCarty, N. Y.	25	75	3	20	.267	*.24
Wingo, Cin.	25	75	12	20	.267	.61
Hickman, Brk.	31	94	9	25	.266	*.6
Stengel, Pitts.	27	82	13	22	.265	*.10
Stock, Phi.	34	130	10	34	.262	*.2
Baird, St. L.	34	134	20	35	.261	.29
Myers, Brook.	31	115	17	30	.261	*.30
Eller, Cin.	12	23	1	6	.261	*.13
Chase, Cin.	20	58	7	15	.259	*.57
Meusel, Phil.	34	121	8	31	.256	.32
Fitzgerald, Phil.	19	51	5	14	.255	.29
Neale, Cin.	32	111	12	28	.252	*.11
Caton, Pitts.	31	127	11	32	.252	.13
Holke, N. Y.	34	128	15	32	.250	*.9
Hornsby, St. L.	32	108	9	27	.250	.3
King, Pitts.	24	84	9	21	.250	*.16
Snyder, St. L.	27	73	3	18	.247	*.11
Z. Wheat, Bk.	16	61	3	15	.246	.24
Whitted, Phil.	24	86	7	21	.244	..
Rariden, N. Y.	15	41	3	10	.244	*.34
Bancroft, Phil.	34	132	17	42	.242	*.10
Olson, Brk.	35	145	15	35	.241	*.10
Deal, Chi.	32	113	11	27	.237	*.28
Smyth, St. L.	24	76	11	18	.237	*.78
Cruise, St. L.	34	115	16	27	.235	*.9
Herzog, Bos.	34	130	21	30	.231	*.14
Rehg, Bos.	17	52	4	12	.231	.65
Fletcher, N. Y.	34	131	12	30	.229	.18
Konetchy, Bos.	36	132	13	30	.227	..
McGahgan, Phil.	32	112	11	27	.227	..
Hinchman, Pitts.	12	31	3	7	.226	*.24
Killifer, Chi.	27	71	11	16	.225	.22
O'Mara, Brk.	35	133	11	29	.218	*.11
Griffith, Cin.	35	125	12	17	.216	.19
Massey, Bos.	25	75	6	16	.213	*.19
Kilduff, Chi	29	91	7	19	.209	*.21
Cravath, Phil.	34	121	11	20	.207	*.15
McKechnie, Pitts.	31	107	8	22	.206	*.23
Blackburne, Cin.	37	132	9	27	.205	*.27
Smith, St. L.	34	122	15	25	.205	*.23
Schmidt, Pitts.	21	64	5	12	.200	*.13

*Loss.

National League Club Batting.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week Gain *Loss
New York	34	1166	153	324	.278	*.4
Chicago	33	1053	142	291	.276	.12
Cincinnati	37	1196	129	319	.268	*.1
Brooklyn	35	1161	106	293	.252	*.8
Boston	36	1183	137	294	.249	.7
Pittsburg	31	1007	109	245	.244	*.5
Philadelphia	34	1121	95	260	.232	.2
St. Louis	34	1121	97	229	.204	*.1

*Loss.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

The assistant concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra asked his 4-year-old son how he enjoyed an orchestral performance which he had conducted. The little fellow answered: "I watched you balancing yourself for two hours, daddy, and you didn't fall off the box."

TWO ATHLETICS IN FIRST FLIGHT OF AMERICAN LEAGUE

Continued From Page One.

leenth game in succession that he hit safely in. During this long run of hitting Eddie got 20 hits in 72 tries, for .278. Joe Judge of the Senators was halted by Sam Jones, after Joe had hit safely in 10 games, getting 12 hits in 38 tries, for .316.

American League Pitching.

Pitcher and club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won Last.	Lost Last.
Faber, Chic.	4	0	1,000	4	..
Rogers, St. L.	2	0	1,000	2	..
Benz, Chic.	1	0	1,000	1	..
Mays, Bost.	6	2	.800	5	..
Bush, Bost.	7	2	.778	4	..
Love, N. Y.	6	2	.750	2	..
Gallia, St. L.	6	2	.750	2	..
Coumbe, Clev.	5	2	.714	3	..
Morton, Clev.	5	2	.714	1	..
Coveleskie, Clev.	6	3	.667	1	..
Williams, Chic.	6	3	.667	4	..
Thormahlen, N. Y.	4	2	.667	1	..
Shocker, St. L.	2	1	.667	2	..
Schellenbach, Chic.	2	1	.667	1	..
Russell, N. Y.	6	4	.600	1	..
Dauss, Det.	3	2	.600	1	..
Johnson, Wash.	7	5	.581	..	1
Ayers, Wash.	4	3	.571	1	..
Ruth, Bost.	4	3	.571	1	..
Ferry, Phil.	1	1	.500	1	..
Boland, Det.	2	2	.500	..	1
Jones, Bost.	1	1	.500	1	..
Du Mont, Wash.	1	1	.500	1	..
Kallio, Det.	1	1	.500	1	..
Meyers, Phil.	4	5	.444	..	2
Leonard, Bost.	4	5	.444	..	2
Sothoron, St. L.	4	5	.444	..	2
Mogridge, N. Y.	3	4	.429	3	..
Erickson, Det.	3	4	.429	1	..
Adams, Phil.	2	3	.400	..	3
Loudermilk, S. L.	2	3	.400	1	..
Bagby, Clev.	3	6	.333	1	..
Danforth, Chic.	2	4	.333	..	1
Finneran, N. Y.	1	2	.333	1	..
Caldwell, N. Y.	1	2	.333	..	2
Yingling, Wash.	1	2	.333	..	2
Groom, Clev.	1	2	.333	1	..
Gregg, Phil.	2	5	.286	1	..
Shaw, Wash.	2	7	.222	..	3
Davenport, St. L.	1	4	.200	..	3
James, Det.	1	6	.143	..	6
Enzmann, Clev.	0	2	.000	..	2
Cicotte, Chic.	0	7	.000	..	7
Harper, Wash.	0	4	.000	..	4

American League Batting.

Player, Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week Gain
Ruth, Bos.	17	58	12	22	.407	..
Burns, Phil.	34	132	19	48	.358	*.2
Walker, Phil.	34	124	19	45	.357	*.1
Sisler, St. L.	32	127	21	45	.354	*.7
Jackson, Chi.	17	65	9	23	.354	..
Baker, N. Y.	32	146	19	51	.352	.1
Hooper, Bos.	37	134	26	46	.343	*.21
Strunk, Bos.	36	132	22	44	.333	*.3
Schulte, Wash.	23	81	4	10	.333	*.77
Speaker, Cleve.	37	121	21	44	.310	*.2
Gandil, Chic.	29	116	17	37	.319	.12
Pipp, N. Y.	36	142	26	45	.317	.14
Nunamaker, S.L.	32	111	9	35	.315	.21
McMullin, Chic.	26	90	17	28	.311	*.18
Tobin, St. L.	31	126	14	39	.310	*.1
Austin, St. L.	25	85	10	26	.310	.18
Maisel, St. L.	16	33	8	10	.303	*.10
Bush, Det.	30	116	18	35	.302	.27
Johnston, Wash.	18	40	3	12	.300	*.3
Wambsganss, Cl.	33	124	11	37	.298	*.25
Pratt, N. Y.	36	139	21	41	.295	.18
Gedeon, St. L.	32	119	14	35	.294	.7
Wood, Cleve.	29	97	11	28	.289	*.3
Shotton, Wash.	38	152	21	44	.288	*.5
Risberg, Chic.	22	80	9	23	.288	.14
Gilhooley, N. Y.	34	129	26	37	.287	.13
Weaver, Chic.	28	119	16	34	.286	*.2
O'Neill, Clev.	36	120	12	34	.283	.30
Cobb, Det.	35	96	20	27	.281	*.17
Demmitt, St. L.	28	89	13	25	.281	.31
Scheibeck, Chic.	32	125	19	35	.280	.13
Gerber, St. L.	32	100	7	28	.280	.9
Thomas, Bos.	16	50	8	14	.280	*.52
Felsch, Chic.	21	86	11	24	.279	.22
McInnis, Bos.	37	133	14	37	.278	*.9
Oldring, Phil.	21	18	1	5	.278	*.86
Milan, Wash.	37	156	13	42	.276	.2
Peckinpaugh, NY.	36	178	21	48	.276	.50
E. Collins, Chic.	19	62	12	17	.274	*.12
J. Collins, Chic.	20	66	8	18	.273	*.10
Smith, St. L.	32	118	16	32	.271	.18
Miller, N. Y.	33	113	10	30	.265	.12
Hannah, N. Y.	30	83	9	22	.265	.32
Witt, Det.	29	104	10	25	.264	*.21
Judge, Wash.	38	141	18	37	.262	.14
Gardner, Phil.	34	126	15	33	.262	.47
Schang, Bos.	26	69	14	18	.261	.15
Roth, Cleve.	37	142	17	36	.254	*.9

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of counterfeits

Heilman, Det.	26	100	13	2b	.250	.13
Lavan, Wash.	38	162	14	40	.247	.1
Foster, Wash.	37	146	12	36	.247	.26
Whiteman, Bos.	22	77	8	19	.247	*.2
Shean, Bos.	37	134	15	32	.246	*.16
Chapman, Clev.	36	121	26	32	.244	*.13
Scott, Bos.	27	131	17	31	.237	*.6
Graney, Clev.	17	42	6	10	.233	..
Love, N. Y.	15	26	4	6	.231	.61
Shanks, Wash.	36	139	13	32	.230	*.16
Walker, Det.	16	35	4	8	.229	*.21
Caldwell, N. Y.	12	22	0	5	.227	.27
Morgan, Wash.	36	132	12	30	.226	*.24
Hall, Cleve.	19	53	6	12	.226	.30
Davidson, Phil.	19	49	3	11	.224	*.10
Stanage, Det.	15	49	1	11	.224	.7
Kopp, Phil.	28	108	18	24	.222	.7
Williams, Clev.	24	63	4	14	.222	*.11
Veach, Det.	29	119	15	26	.218	*.29
Perkins, Phil.	18	60	1	13	.217	.9
Russell, N. Y.	14	23	1	5	.217	*.46
Spencer, Det.	13	23	2	5	.217	..
Shannon, Phil.	31	96	4	20	.208	*.5
Schalk, Chic.	29	96	10	20	.208	*.5
Miller, Cleve.	16	53	4	11	.208	*.9
Harper, Wash.	11	20	1	4	.200	*.50

American League Club Batting.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.	Week Gain.
St. Louis	32	1054	124	300	.285	.2
New York	36	1204	169	325	.278	*.14
Boston	37	1164	154	304	.261	*.5
Washington	38	1222	128	329	.249	*.2
Chicago	30	1022	127	254	.249	*.14
Cleveland	27	1233	144	294	.238	*.2
Philadelphia	24	1135	105	266	.234	*.5
Detroit	30	998	104	223	.223	*.10

*Loss.

PENNY ANTE

Losing It All on the "Consolations"

BY GENE KNOTT

Express Your Personality in Your Clothes

Personality puts over the big deals whether in business, love or politics. Clothes that fail to express your true personality rob you of your most effective means of gaining the confidence and good will of your associates.

In Cambridge Clothes, style, weave and pattern are thoughtfully combined to express personal characteristics. They show so many little individualities that any man can be fitted perfectly with garments that reveal his true self. Whether you are direct and forceful, quiet and persistent, a genius or a "plugger," there's a Cambridge Suit that will help you put your personality across.

You have the comforting satisfaction, too, when buying a Cambridge Suit, of knowing that you are getting the utmost in style, tailoring and fabric. You'll be surprised and delighted at the variety and evident quality of seasonable styles and fabrics we can offer you at these low prices.

Two-Piece Suits, $15, $18 to $25
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Drop in any time and investigate. We are open evenings until 9 o'clock.

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES"—Regd.

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FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Materials Used in Alcoholic Beverages Are Greatly Reduced.

WERE REQUISITIONED

Existing Stocks of Unmalted Grain Used for Breadstuffs.

New York, June 1.—The amount of materials annually used in the United Kingdom of Great Britain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages has been reduced from 1,856,000 tons before the beginning of the war to 512,000 tons at present, according to a statement issued here by the British Pictorial Service.

All the materials now being used for this purpose, it is stated, are utilized in brewing beer. "During the past year," the memorandum says, "no manufacture of spirits for human consumption has been permitted and no further manufacture is at present contemplated."

It is pointed out that about one-third of the materials used are not of a kind that could be used as a human food, and that about one-quarter to one-third of the weight of the original materials is recovered in the form of brewer's and distiller's grains, malt combings for cattle food and in the form of yeast for preparing human food.

"No unmalted barley is now in the hands of the brewers or maltsters," says the statement. "The whole of the existing stocks of unmalted grain were requisitioned for breadstuffs on February 23 last."

Rations compulsorily imposed in the United Kingdom are enumerated as follows:

"Meat, including chicken, all kinds of game, etc., not exceeding 1¼ pounds per week. There will be supplementary rations for those engaged in hard labor.

"Butter and margarine, ¼ pound of either, not both, per week.

"Sugar, ½ pound per week.

"There are many other restrictions, such as the restrictions of wheat in bread, of feeding cereals to livestock, in the uses of milk, etc."

GREAT ORDER FOR ICE PLACED BY THE REGENT

It is said that one of the largest orders for ice, pure unadulturated ice, that have ever been placed with an ice company has been placed by the Regent Theatre, in order that all thru the summer the cool vapors arising from the pure ice may be drawn into great ventilator tubes, washed by ice cold water and wafted by electric fans thruout this popular rendezvous.

All this, in order that Regent patrons may get away from the heat of summer and feel the cool, refreshing atmosphere as they enjoy the excellent series of motion pictures that is to be presented this season. Arrangements are now being completed whereby the Regent will be the nicest, cleanest and most inviting spot in Toronto—all summer.

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY

"Fruit-a-tives" Alone Gave Him Quick Relief.

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, and I had chronic Constipation. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. To everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well."

ALBERT VARNER.

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

ROBBERY BY GERMAN SPIES.

Held Up American Military Postal Automobile and Took Mail From Driver.

In the course of an official inquiry made by the French and American police, a remarkably daring mail robbery in the streets of Paris has been revealed. The robbery was perpetrated by German spies.

Leslie Scheeby, driver of an American military postal automobile, left the American postoffice in the Boulevard Bourdon about midday on January 25 to convey the military mail to Gare Saint-Lazare.

Something went wrong with one of the tires of his motor car, and while he was engaged in repairing two men wearing Belgian uniform accosted him. The younger man leveled a revolver at Scheeby, stying in English: "If you stir, I will shoot."

Meanwhile his confederate with a knife ripped open the bag containing the mails, and abstracted a packet of correspondence. The two men then made off.

They had not touched the registered packages, being content with private letters. One of the men is said to answer to the description of a German spy named Schutz, aged about thirty, who came thru Calais, reaching Paris the day before the robbery.

DEPARTMENT HEADS WILL GOVERN CITY

Montreal Has New Policy to Guard Interests of Municipality.

TRAMWAYS SITUATION

Employes Refuse to Accept the Offer Made by Company.

Montreal, June 1.—Some big problems have been bothering the new administrative commission. The streets are full of holes, and there is no money available to repair them; the tram employes want more money and want it soon, and have asked the commission to help secure it. Then they must appoint a fifth member to the commission to take the place of Mr. Charles Arnoldi, city treasurer, who has resigned after years of service at the city hall.

To add to their troubles, the city council by a three-quarters vote turned down the 45 cents additional tax per $100 to cover the deficit.

Streets Are Fearful.

Even Montrealers admit that the streets were never in such a condition as they are this year. The pavements on Notre Dame, St. James and St. Catherine streets are full of deep holes, some even going below the foundations of the roadway. Auto owners entered a vigorous protest to the commissioners yesterday about the state of the roadways. But it will cost at least $500,000 to repair them and there is no money in sight for the work. The administrative commissioners have started to save by dismissing unneeded civic employes. In this way they hope to get enough to fix some of the more necessary streets. At the new library thirteen employes are to go, saving $13,000; and other departments will be served in the same way.

The New Policy.

The new policy of placing the entire city under five departmental heads has come into effect. Interest is centred chiefly upon the public safety department, which is under Fire Chief Tremblay. The fire and police brigades will be administered by Mr. Tremblay. He has made a big reputation as a fire head, and now he has a chance at the combined post.

Montreal could do many things—if it had money. But it has none in the civic treasury, and as a result broken stones are being carted now by the city and used to fill up the holes in the roadways. What the auto owners say is awful.

The tramways situation is still unsolved. The employes met in big meetings on Thursday and refused to accept the offer of an increase made by the company. They voted to attempt to continue the negotiations with the employers, and if they failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion by Saturday next, then to ask the department of labor at Ottawa to take part in the negotiations.

Ministers Go Overseas.

Two more Montreal ministers are going overseas. The Rev. Geo. Adam, the brilliant Scot, who ministers at Emmanual Congregational Church, will tour the front with Harry Lauder, the comedian, again. Last summer he took Lauder to the graveside of his son at Albert and ever since Lauder and Adam have been intimates.

The other minister to go is the Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, formerly chancellor of McMaster University, and now minister of the Westmount Baptist Church here. He will carry to the Baptist boys at the front the greetings of the people on this side of the seas.

Continue to Enlist.

The young French-Canadians continue to pour into barracks in response to the call to the colors. A fair sample was on Wednesday when 166 men responded to the call sent out from the City of Quebec. As a result, the city will soon have a complete battalion of home men ready for overseas.

Lieut.-Col. Pauze, who is in command of the depot battalion, says: "By the way things are going now, and with 210 men ordered to report daily, we will soon have a complete battalion of draftees." All the Laval C.O.T.C. boys are in uniform. So great is their enthusiasm that two sections will be ormer. Until recently the majority of the boys looked upon military service as a bogey, now, however, all is different and they are a happy lot.

The Montreal units will go to Valcartier within a few days. Arrangements have been completed for the summer camp which Lt.-Col. Rogers will command. Only a small force will be left at the various barracks in the city—just sufficient to handle the draftees as they report. Then the men will be sent to the camp for training.

General Mewburn visited the local depots and reviewed the two battalions on Wednesday and expressed his delight at the way the French-Canadian young men were coming into the barracks. Up to the 28th of May, out of 10,332 men ordered to report at Montreal, 6470 had reported at once.

Since the first of the year the General, Royal Victoria and Western hospitals have had over 7000 cases. In addition there are half a dozen small hospitals where many people are taken. The casualty list is a huge one, somewhat larger than in the corresponding time a year ago.

POLYGAMY IN GERMANY.

Question of Several Wives is to Be Considered Seriously, Says German Paper.

A leading German scientific review, The Political Anthropological Monthly, says the question of allowing Germans to have several wives must be considered very seriously, as it is the only remedy for the shortage of German fathers.

"Germany," it adds, "has lost a considerable portion of its noblest racial blood. It can therefore be regarded as possible that German men will have to get accustomed to having several wives. This is a patriotic idea. A decent form would have to be found for this kind of polygamy, which is the only way of combating the birth rate reduction."

To preserve paintings a process has been invented in Europe by which they are enclosed on tight, glass front cases filled with nitrogen.

CANADA

PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order-in-Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being, or that, although within the said Class, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces, or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honorably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 19th August, 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

EVERY MALE MUST CARRY HIS PAPERS

Heavy Penalties for Failure to Have Proof of Exemption.

On and after this date there will be no excuse taken from any man who apparently is in Class One under the Military Service Act for not having papers in his possession showing why he is not in uniform. Stringent rules and regulations have been announced by the government covering the documents to be carried by every male person who is not on active service and who apparently may be or is reasonably suspected of being within the description of class one, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within that class. Public notice to this effect is given in a large advertisement appearing elsewhere in this paper.

Every man who is exempted or not liable for military service must have upon his person at all times, or in the building where he works, proof of his age, either in the form of a birth certificate or a certificate signed by two reputable citizens; proof of his marriage in the same form; proof of nationality if he claims exemption on that ground; proof of having been discharged from active service if a returned soldier, proof in writing that he is a minister; exemption papers signed by the registrar for his district if exempt from service, and proof in writing signed by two reputable citizens if he claims that he is not liable for military service on any other ground.

Failure to carry the required papers after the first of June will mean that the man will be presumed to be a deserter or defaulter without leave, and he may be arrested and fined $50 or imprisoned for a month, or both; and moreover, he may be taken into military custody, put in the army and kept there so long as required or until the fact shall be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty. Any person using, signing or giving a false certificate will be liable to a fine of $500 or six months in jail.

U. S. FLYING MEN NOW IN ENGLAND

London Welcomes First of the American Aviators to Cross.

London.—A batch of very "full-out" young men, in khaki uniforms, with one gold braid stripe and one gold star upon their blue epaulettes, came to London the other day. They are some of the first of the United States flying men to cross the Atlantic, and we are delighted to know them and to have them with us.

Their rank is ensign, which corresponds to our flight sub-lieutenant, and they belong to the naval side of America's air services. The star on each shoulder is equivalent to the executive loop which adorns the cuffs of the R.N.A.S. people.

The majority of them, like most of us, are not "pukka" navy. Drawn by the vortex of war from all quarters, and either still in or just out of their 'teens, the bulk have come straight from college, banks, engineering, professional and business life. One of the lot is a dentist, another a divinity student.

Officially they are naval reserves, a fact which is denoted by the American eagle perched on a shield, instead of the crossed anchors worn by the "real" navy, on their caps and the high collars of their "number one" jackets. They just hate these high collars, by the way, and cast frequent envious eyes upon our more comfortable low-rolled ones.

For our part we view with a certain amount of envy their comparatively high pay. A monthly cheque for $250 or so would meet with very warm approval from any British flight sub-lieutenant, while a full lieutenant who found himself in possession of $10 a day might well indulge in solid visions of "Noted Airman Weds."

Eager to Learn.

Apart from themselves, perhaps the most refreshing thing about these American visitors of ours is their absolute keenness to learn and their utter lack of anything approaching "swank." They can all fly well, of course, but they do not regard themselves as complete fliers because of that.

"Why, the people here are miles ahead of us in every way," said one of them to me—and he was speaking his mind. "We are trying to catch up with you, and for all our sakes we mean to do so, and shall, but at present you've got machines and motors (it is always motors, not engines, with them) and armament that we've only heard of or seen in pictures. Those of us who have been picked out to go around your stations are mighty lucky."

Nevertheless, altho they pay us the genuine compliment of being gratified at what we can show and of our experience teach them, they are "full-out" for what their own country is going to do in the matter of war flying.

All over America, they tell us, schools of instruction are in full swing, reducing their waiting lists of would-be pilots as fast as possible.

These Are Just In
ON CREDIT TERMS
One Dollar a Week

Beautiful Silk Dresses

These Are Travelers' Samples,

We have just received fifty silk dresses—travelers' samples—but every garment absolutely perfect goods. They come in messaline, taffeta and crepe de chine, and all shades such as grey, rose, green, navy, brown, taupe and black. These dresses are in all the latest styles, including draped skirts, overskirts, some bustle effects, and the prices are away below the usual value for such beautiful styles and quality of silk. Priced from .. **15.00 to 35.00**

Silk Poplin Skirts

Just a new shipment of these lovely silk poplin skirts. They come in shades of brown, taupe, grey and blue. They are made in one piece and gathered in at the waist with elastic band; will fit any figure; some fitted with pockets. Priced at **7.00**

Ladies' High Top Boots and Oxfords, $5.00 to $15.00

Grey kid, with medium high heel. Pearl grey patent, with grey suede uppers; the same in laced Oxfords are the very latest.
All white kid and buckskin, in high top boots, in all sizes.
Havana brown, in kid and calfskin; low rubber heels, with Neolin soles. Also medium high heel. All moderately priced and on credit.

Men's and Boys' Clothing One Dollar a Week

Men's Suits—We have a fine line of serge, tweed and cheviot suits to choose from. All styles and sizes ..... $15.00 to $23.00
Men's Topcoats—Every style and material that the smart set are wearing. All sizes. Priced from $15.00
Boys' Suits—There are all materials and styles for the little fellows, from ..... $6.50 to $12.50

10 per cent. off for bills paid in 30 days.

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The Family Credit Clothiers
OPEN EVENINGS **229 SPADINA**

PETROGRAD FAMINE IS GROWING WORSE

Hams Sell at $300 Each and Eggs at 75 Cents For One.

BRITISH SUFFERING

Have Appealed to Foreign Office to Send Supplies.

A despatch to The London Times from Petrograd says:

"The famine in Petrograd is becoming positively alarming. There is practically no food in the markets or in the shops. Two-thirds, if not more, of the latter are permanently closed for want of goods of all kinds besides foodstuffs. There is no flour, no sugar, no potatoes, cheese, or milk, no grain or groats, and very little meat. All is under control unless accidentally or privately obtained. The principal necessaries of life have to be got, when possible, thru friends and chance acquaintances at enormous cost if you have money to pay for them, or as meagre rations doled out by the authorities, and absolutely inadequate for subsistence. The present ration of indigestible black bread, half baked, with as much moisture as possible left in it to increase its weight, is one-eighth of a pound per day, and often that is not forthcoming on account of the hopeless disorder and universal thieving habit.

"Relatives and dependents rob one another of food without compunction. Hunger has no conscience. If a morsel of anything is left on the plate for later consumption it will disappear as soon as you turn your back. Every scrap has to be put under lock and key after each meal. In my own case, the house committee which receives flour from the town authorities for distribution to us tenants could not acount for nine poods (324 pounds) of flour, so that we all had to go without any bread for two days.

"In spite of special commissions and stringent measures against hoarding and speculation, profiteering goes on to a great extent among all classes.

Prices Fabulous.

"As an illustration of how far disorganization and greed can go, I may mention the fact that no fewer than fifteen carloads of rotten hares were recently brought into town and several attempts made to foist them on the municipal executives; but they were finally rejected and condemned. Good hares are being sold at £2 10 shillings apiece (nearly $12.50, according to the rate of exchange before the war).

"Prices of other articles are quite fabulous. Hams are offered at £40 and £60 each. Butter costs 42 shillings a pound; cheese 36 shillings a pound; whit eflour 30 shillings a pound; eggs 3 shillings apiece; carrots 5 shillings a pound; potatoes 6 shillings a pound. With the exception of occasional limited sales most of these articles can only be obtained privately.

"In these circumstances the British community in Petrograd, which is now reduced perhaps to about 500 persons, who are unable for various reasons to leave Russia, felt obliged to induce the British consul and the incumbent of the English Church to wire to London for a few edible supplies to help us tide over this serious crisis. I am told that a telegram to this effect has been sent to the foreign office, but so far no assistance is forthcoming. We do not want luxuries, but a few cases of crushed oats, for example, some sugar, margarine, and flour, would be a godsend."

In The Home Garden

On this page matters dealing with the garden and vegetable growing will be dealt with every week. Correspondents desiring information may write addressing the Home Department, Toronto Sunday World, and their questions will be answered in these columns.

CONDUCTED BY DOROTHY PERKINS

Tomatoes and Their Treatment and the Growing of Seeds for Crop of 1919.

HAVEN'T you been fairly thrilled with the growth of vegetation this past week? Atmospheric conditions have been "mercurial," but even at that seeds which a few days ago were timorously peering about the garden have taken courage and are behaving like obedient children and growing in a Hun-defying manner. Old mother earth's advice, that she and the patriotic producer expects every seed to do its duty, has fallen on fertile ground, and so far as we can now foresee the expected results have every prospect of materializing.

This week the tomatoes have been transplanted from the cold frame into the open, and fine, healthy specimens they are, too. Last fall when we were harvesting tomatoes from the kitchen garden the choicest and most perfect of the specimens were saved for this year's seeds. It is the plants from these—they are the round, smooth, non-crinkly variety—which have been set out between the rows of peas, which are now well up.

How to Plant.

Planted out three or four feet apart (less distance between will do; it depends chiefly on size of the kitchen garden). They are staked up on "uprights" about two inches thick and four feet high. When transplanting, early evening is the best time for the work to be done in order that the plants may be prevented from wilting in the sun's hot rays. If possible protect for at least a few days with shingles. Fearing a frost a couple of nights ago my ten dozen were covered up with newspapers, looking like a tented area in the moonlight. It is wise to take every precaution during these cool nights, for frost is no respector of "persons" or vegetables.

In a smaller garden where space was to be considered, and where the plants had been purchased on the market and were boxed singly, we advised a planting of only eighteen inches apart. There were, however, only twenty to be planted. Many people consider the safest way to purchase tomato plants is to do so in boxes, in order that the roots may not be disturbed. Others transplant from the hot bed or cold frame to pots or boxes when the seedlings are two inches high, and not planting in the open until the roots are firmly established and all danger of "setting back" by disturbing the roots is over.

The Desirable Tomato.

What is chiefly to be desired in growing tomatoes for home use is that they be medium sized, firm texture, smooth skinned, and free from blemishes. If you have once grown tomatoes and enjoyed the luxury of obtaining the above mentioned qualities, the specimens seen in most stores will fail even to attract you. Two varieties which experience from a grower's viewpoint urge us to recommend are the New Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel.

Many Menues.

A neighbor came in great consternation one day this week to tell me that her tomatoe plants had been mysteriously cut down in the night. Cut worms! Those insidious, despicable insects that wrought havoc in the other person's garden are very apt to attack yours unless precautions are taken immediately.

What shall you do? A simple home remedy and very effective is to sprinkle the earth immediately around the roots of the tomatoes with black chimney soot. Another which we have used successfully for years is the bran treatment:

10 quarts bran, 1 oz. Paris green, 1 lb. sugar, 1 quart water.

Mix thoroly and spread over the ground at night, for these evil doers also seek to destroy after nightfall. This "cure" is also useful in eliminating wire worms.

Later on when the blossoms have formed into diminutive fruit the plant must be checked in growth, all side shoots kept trimmed back and the fruit left to develop on the central stalk.

A second planting of garden peas can be made now. Those that are already up must be kept well cultivated—that is the earth kept stirred up around the roots and all alien growth kept down.

Root Vegetables Scarce.

Have you any well preserved root vegetables left over from last season? Perhaps you have had some stored in sand in the cellar and now that the fresh salads are ready to use, methinks you are puzzled to know what to do with the "left-overs." A warning has gone forth that the seed supply for 1919 is liable to be insufficient for the demand. So it behooves us to look over our stock of "left overs" and selecting those free of blemish and of good formation and find a place for them to be replanted in the vegetable garden. What for? To raise seeds for next year's plantings. It takes two years' growth for root crops such as carrots, beets, onions, turnips, parsnips, salsify, etc., to bring forth the seeds desired. Try some just for the fun of growing your own seeds and fancy the saving in money. Moreover when next year's seed famine causes prices to soar you who looked ahead can defy the seedsman and grow as usual.

The Growing of Corn.

Have you space for corn in the garden? If you are a Canadian or American for the matter of that, corn will appeal very strongly to you. Space and sunshine is required. Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman and Evergreen are the three most popular varieties. How shall you plant? In hills three feet apart. Drop about seven or eight seeds in each hill. After sprouting has taken place thin out the "weaklings" and leave three to mature. Last year I planted vegetable marrow seeds in every third hill. Corn must be well cultivated and weeds kept "in their place." There is still time to plant corn, in fact, the tenth of June is not too late, for it is one of those vegetables sensitive to light frosts.

Soaking the kernels in water over night helps germination, but even soaking will not be of much use if the ground is cold. Corn requires heat. English vegetable marrow, the long, yellowish variety, has a delicious flavor. Every one is urged to grow eats with a "keeping" quality, and as this can be kept after harvesting until Christmas (in a cool cellar), everyone should add this to their win-the-war gardens.

Squash and vegetable marrow must be kept apart, and far apart, as they are apt to hybridize and be sort of a "medley." This is also true of cucumbers and gherkins. These are also "shivery" things, and one need be in no hurry to plant until the second week in June.

SPRAY GARDEN CROPS

It is more important this year than ever before that the garden crops be protected from injury by insect pests.

A successful garden means that after the plants have come up many of them must be sprayed to prevent injury from insects. Such sprayings are most satisfactory if done at the proper time.

Get the jump on all leaf-eating insects by spraying with lead arsenate just before they appear, using four level teaspoonfuls (paste) or two level teaspoonfuls (powder) of arsenate of lead to one gallon of water. By spraying before the leaf-eating pests appear you insure crops against damage by this class of insects.

In addition to the leaf-eating insects we also have another class of insects, those which suck the juices from plants, and these must be attacked by a different kind of spray. The sucking insects cannot be fought until they are actually at work, when a spray consisting of nicotine sulphate and water is used. This spray, to be effective, must hit each individual bug. A good example of this class of pests is the aphis, which was so prevalent on potatoes last year.

The spraying campaign should receive careful thought and be planned ahead. Obtain the materials needed and a good practical pump or atomizer sprayer. By having the materials and pump on hand and studying the various types of insects which are apt to attack the crops, it is comparatively easy to forestall most of the injury caused by eating insects. The secret of successfully fighting insects in the home garden is to be prepared ahead of time, and to know what you are spraying for.

Away up on Laughton avenue, in the northwest part of the city, a number of kiddies have been organized by W. E. Dyer to help in the food production. A large block of three or four acres is under cultivation. Already they have 2500 Dutch sets growing nicely, also 500 early cabbage, and 500 lettuce transplanted in large beds 25 feet by 50 feet. Then the scholars of Carlton School, under the supervision of the principal, E. W. Hancock, have over 100 beds 5 feet by ten feet. Over an acre of potatoes and the same amount of beans are being planted in the gardens of this live and progressive young club, which has a membership of about 100 volunteers.

GARDEN NOTES

By D. P.

In these days when conservation is to be considered and nothing eatable wasted, the following may help in preventing the latter.

• • •

Radish tops make excellent "camouflaged" spinach. Cut off the leaves, cook according to directions for spinach. When cooked, chop or mash thru a sieve, season to taste, etc. Radishes, which are too big for table use, may be cooked and served with a cream sauce.

• • •

Do not discard lettuce leaves that have become coarse. My cook, who is the "last word" in thrift (being English), served lettuce soup for a luncheon dish the other day. After washing thoroly she cut the lettuce in small pieces and popped them into a frying pan with fat, just browning slightly. This was then added to thickened milk, seasoned, and the result was well worth trying. Or the lettuce can be cooked, strained thru a sieve and used for coloring in cream soup. Poor spinach! again it masquerades under a nom de plume for lettuce, too, may be cooked that way.

• • •

What shall you do with those defiant little golden-headed dandelions? Cut off the tops for dandelion wine! I did this last year, and helped beautify the lawn as well as— The censor would not permit the recipe to appear in print, so if you are desirous of "beautifying a lawn," look up in an old cook book, follow directions carefully, and if you are wise the "outcome" will be kept under lock and key. Dandelions make excellent greens, and greens are very beneficial to one's health. Don't despise this old-fashioned spring dish. Nature grew it to be used.

• • •

Has your lawn been winter-killed in spots? Many of us are lamenting over the "bald" spots. Grass seed which was planted a month ago has proved a failure, so again we planted. The warm weather has brought up the new sowing already, and we are rejoicing in the downy shoots which have appeared.

These rains we are now having are just what was needed for "rolling" the lawn. Nothing is so annoying as a bumpy, uneven turf. If you don't possess a garden roller borrow one from a neighbor, but if you want to keep him for a friend, don't, we beseech of thee, borrow a lawn mower.

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Men and Boys Can Be Well Clothed at White Bros

There is no need to go shabby now that the good days are here. Our easy payment plan will help you dress well, besides our prices are extremely moderate. Come in and see our splendid assortments of men's and boys' clothing. We doubt whether you will find anything better in this city.

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WHITE BROS--280 Queen W.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE SCHOOLS

"Give us back our patronage powers" appeared to be the heart's desire of some members of the board of education at the meeting of the property committee. The issue came up over the appointment of a plumber. The superintendent of buildings announced that in accordance with the projected new policy of having the plumbing repairs, which soar up to thousands of dollars a year, done by the building department instead of by contractors, the superintendent of buildings had made a selection, which was approved by all the trustees, but some of them made almost a howl because he had not first submitted the name for approval to the committee.

It was pointed out by the chairman of the board that after the judicial enquiry into the administration of the building department full authority over the personnel of the department was vested in the superintendent. None of the trustees would be likely to have the temerity to move at the full meeting of the board of education that the old system of pull and ward influence which extended down to the appointment of caretakers, should be returned to.

After nearly half a year's delay caused by the hostility of the board of control to the board of education, the work of erecting the much needed annex to the Queen Alexandra School on Broadview avenue, and the one for Perth avenue Schools, is to be commenced. Tenders have been accepted by the property committee, and as they will be certain to be concurred in by the board at the meeting next Thursday night, all obstacles to a prompt start will have been removed.

Many public school teachers and about one hundred former teachers were enriched during the past week by receiving cheques for various goodly sums amounting in the aggregate to about $150,000, being the amount they paid into the now defunct superannuation fund.

One of the most significant phases of the appointment of male principals or assistant teachers is the fact that every list recommended has to take into consideration the claims of teachers who have returned from active service with the colors in the Canadian expeditionary force overseas. The principle appears to have been established that these returning soldier-citizens are to be given the fullest consideration, and re-established in as good as or better positions than those they left when they volunteered early in the war to go to the front to uphold the rights of free government.

While the days of volunteering for military service by male teachers have passed, a new era has begun with the women teachers, several of whom are leaving to engage in various forms of patriotic work with the British or American armies in France. A special committee has been appointed in consequence to arrange the basis under which the board of education will make good any financial loss which they might otherwise have to sustain while away from the teaching staff in war duty work.

Irritating Form of Itching Piles

A Source of Continual Worry and Annoyance—Sleep and Rest Impossible Until Relief is Obtained.

Bridgetown, N.S., June 1.—All classes of people are subject to piles, but especially those who are exposed to dampness. Teamsters, farmers, railroad men and laborers suffer greatly from this distressing ailment.

While there are plenty of remedies recommended as a treatment for piles, Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual and guaranteed cure. It is truly wonderful how the merit of this preparation has become known throughout this continent and Europe.

But when a person has endured the torture of piles, the itching, stinging sensation, the sleepless nights of misery, the annoyance during the day, when going about the daily work, he feels grateful for the relief and cure brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment, and does not forgot to recommend it to his friends.

Mr. E. G. Langley, Bridgetown, N.S., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Chase's Ointment. For about 15 years I was troubled with piles, and all the so-called remedies that I used brought me no relief. At last I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and am glad to say that it made a complete cure. It is nearly 20 years ago since I was cured, and I have never been troubled with piles since. At one time I was away from home traveling a good deal and I always carried a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment with me. Ever since I was cured I have been recommending it to everyone whom I knew to be trouble with piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

Private Ross

Borrowed an Auto-Strop from his chum—he used it once and immediately wrote home for one.

Don't wait for a request from your soldier boy—include an AutoStrop in your next Overseas package.

Remember, that the Auto-Strop is the only razor he can absolutely depend on—because of its self-stropping feature it is always ready for service.

Price $5.00

At leading stores everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited 83-87 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont.

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"The Boats Are Running"

NOW is the time to cross the lake in comfort. The weather is right—and the Niagara River scenery is at its very best in June.

WEEK DAYS

Boat leaves Toronto for Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queenston and Lewiston at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Returning, boat arrives in Toronto at 1 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS

Boat leaves Toronto at 8.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. Returning, arrives Toronto at 1.40 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.

For any information Phone Ad. 4200.

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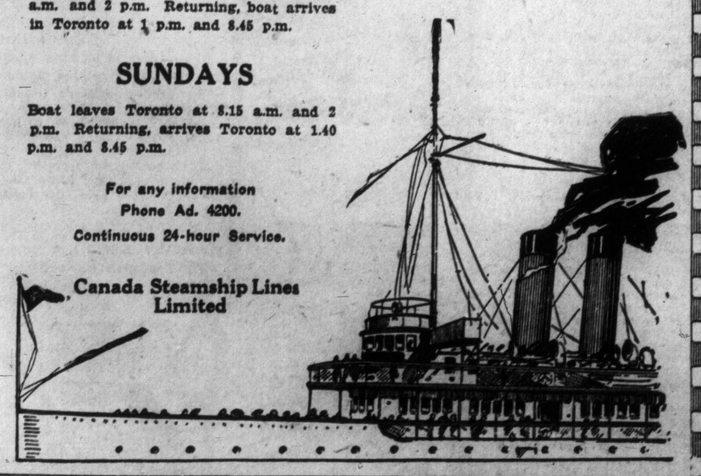


A Fighting Incident In the Front Lines

Eben Davies Crosses No Man's Land to Avenge the Death of His Brother, But Could Not Kill the Boy Sniper.

By Lieut. J. P. Lloyd.

Inside the crazy dugout, which leant drunkenly on its wooden supports, the tired men were sleeping out full length on the sodden earth. The fumes from a charcoal brazier filled the place, and the smoke eddied out in little gusts under the flap of the waterproof sheet which hung loosely over the entrance.

The light of the guttering candle, stuck by its own grease to an upturned biscuit tin, lent the faces of the sleeping soldiers a strange unearthly pallor against the black floor. Occasionally one stirred uneasily, and, still sleeping, rubbed the sting of the smoke out of his eyes. Their feet were all turned towards the brazier for warmth, and the steam rose visibly from the wet soles of their boots. A soldier sat huddled against the wall in one corner of the dugout, his knees drawn up against his chin, his cold hands deep in the pockets of his great coat. He had just been relieved from sentry duty on the fire step, and there was no room for him to lie full length in the dugout. So he tried to sleep as he was, hunched up under the shadow of the tottering roof, and to add to his discomfort, whenever he moved, a little cascade of earth from a split sand bag above trickled down inside the neck of his coat. Over his head the trench rats pattered to and fro on some foul business of their own.

But he was soon asleep and oblivious of all these things, for he was very weary after a hard day and his recent turn on the fire step.

In his dreams he was back again at home in the little Breconshire farm that clung to the hillside. It was the lambing season, and he and his brother were tramping in the darkness thru the spinney towards la Pistyll (where the ewes were) sending the dew spinning in glistening showers from their boots and crushing the early primroses beneath their feet. It was very dark in the wood and the early morning mist gripped his throat. His hands felt thin and brittle in his pockets. His brother was walking in front with the lantern, and his shadow danced amongst the trees as the lantern swung to and fro.

"Eben Davies."

Someone was calling to him. The voice was very faint and seemed very far away.

"Eben Davies."

The voice was nearer and more insistent. His brother turned round and held the lantern up against his face. He could not see his brother now; he could not see anything against that red glare.

The flap over the entrance to the dugout was lifted aside and a tense-faced corporal peered in, but, blinded by the sudden rush of hot smoke, he could see nothing. His shoulders were covered by a glistening waterproof sheet, and as he leaned forward beads of water raced down his helmet and fell in shining drops, with a little hiss, into the red eye of the brazier.

"Eben Davies!" he called, but it was like a cave of the dead. No one answered him. He plucked a piece of blazing wood out of the brazier and held it out at arm's length into the darkness. The burning torch lit up his hand and arm, and on the sleeve of his tunic there was a crimson smear of blood. Crawling carefully over the jumble of feet and equipment he leaned over and shook the soldier in the corner by the arm. "Eben Davies!" he called again. The man lifted up his head and stared blankly into the corporal's face with uncomprehending eyes.

"You'd better come out into the trench with me, Eben," he said. The soldier looked at the red streak on the corporal's sleeve, then read the truth in his face. The man in the corner sat still there for a moment, with his knees drawn up. Inside the pockets of his great coat his two hands, white-knuckled, were clenched savagely until the nails bit into the rough palm. He looked past the corporal as if he did not see him.

"I'll be there now, corporal," he said, presently.

Outside the dugout he stood up, on the wooden, duck-board of the trench and blinked in the unaccustomed darkness; a great massive man with broad, heavy shoulders. Then he lurched after the corporal along the slippery boards. Round the second traverse he stumbled into two figures carrying something on a sagging stretcher. The stretcher-bearers halted and laid their burden down quietly on the duck-boards. Just then a flare hissed up and burst high over the parapet, throwing the shadows of the four men, monstrous and grotesque, against the sand bag wall of the parados, and lighting the ghastly white face on the stretcher, with its tiny red hole in the forehead, and the trickle of blood which oozed away into the ditch at the edge of the trench and spread in a film over the water. Eben Davies looked down at his dead brother; looked into the gray face that was so strangely like his own and into the eyes that looked up into his with an unceasing stare. Then, as the light flickered out, he turned away and walked on down the trench.

"Gawd! he do take it calm quiet like, don't he?" said the forward stretcher-bearer to his mate, as he bent down to grip the handles of the stretcher.

But behind them, in the dark trench, Eben Davies was leaning against a traverse clutching at the sand bags with his hands, staring into the night with dull eyes, seeing nothing, hearing nothing.

Presently, he climbed on to the firestep in an empty bay and looked out on No Man's Land. Just at that moment a light shot up from the German trench, and he could see the crumbled ruin of a house in No Man's Land outlined jaggedly against the sky. In the same instant he saw the flash of a rifle leap out from somewhere in the ruins, and a bullet smacked viciously into the parapet beneath his chin, spurting mud into his face. Then he knew how his brother had died.

Eben Davies unhooked his clasp knife from the short chain to which it was suspended, opened the long curved blade of it and, clutching this weapon in his right hand, clambered over the parapet, and dropped his great bulk softly into No Man's Land. He crawled cautiously outwards, heedless of the rusty wires that tore at him, and the wet grasses that brushed his face. He had eyes only for the ruined house and the man whom he knew he should find there, concealed amongst the rubble. As he crawled, his dream came back vividly to his mind, the sprays of dew and the faint sweet scent of the primroses, and the dancing shadow of his brother as the lantern swung to and fro. And now they were carrying him down the trench to bury him.

He worked quietly round behind the house, and lay still in the long grass, waiting. He had not long to wait. In the light of a starshell he saw, a few yards away, a man lying on his stomach behind a pile of bricks. His feet were wide apart, the heels touching the ground. He was drumming with his fingers on the bricks. A little to his right his rifle was resting on the sill of a broken window. The back sight and butt plate gleamed dully as the light caught them.

Eben Davies leapt upon the man, crushing him with the weight of his great body. Gripping his throat with one huge hand he turned the German's face upwards. It was the face of a boy with big, frightened eyes and the smooth chin of a girl. It was pale with the foreknowledge of death. Eben Davies bent over him, his knife poised in the air. Suddenly he dropped it tinkling among the bricks.

"You have killed my brother," he said, simply, "but I cannot kill a boy."

He pulled the German roughly to his feet, picked up his rifle, and led him across No Man's Land to the British trenches.

PARISIANS CALM THRU BOMBARDMENT

When Source of Gunfire Was Discovered Everyone Carried on.

The shopkeepers of Paris had just begun to bedizen their alluring windows when the dull boom of a bursting bomb, synchronizing with the shrill scream of the fire engines giving their air raid "alert," caused a hasty withdrawal of these Parisian attractions. Then followed the quick closing of shutters and a general scramble of all—employers, shop managers, all the way down to the tiny cash girls—to the cellars, there to wait for the "All clear" signal.

And they waited all day long and the signal did not come. So when night fell they came out of their burrows and found their way home as best they could, for the omnibuses were off.

Every fifteen minutes all day long something came from out of the heavens and burst with a crackle or a boom according to the distance from the anxious listeners.

At first everyone accepted the theory of a daytime raid from the aeroplanes. Then doubts arose, and late in the afternoon an ugly rumor spread that the Germans had broken thru and were beginning a real bombardment of the city. An uneasy feeling ensued, and during the evening the stations leading south, west and northwest were crowded with timid and uninformed people trying to get away from the city.

Meantime, among officials and army people—French, English and American—speculation arose as to what the projectiles were. Some "experts" explained to me that the shells were expelled from a gun back of the lines nested in layers of three—the outer shell, acting as an aerial gun, firing in flight, the other two during the flight propelling the third and last one on the remainder of the long 65-mile journey.

Business as Usual.

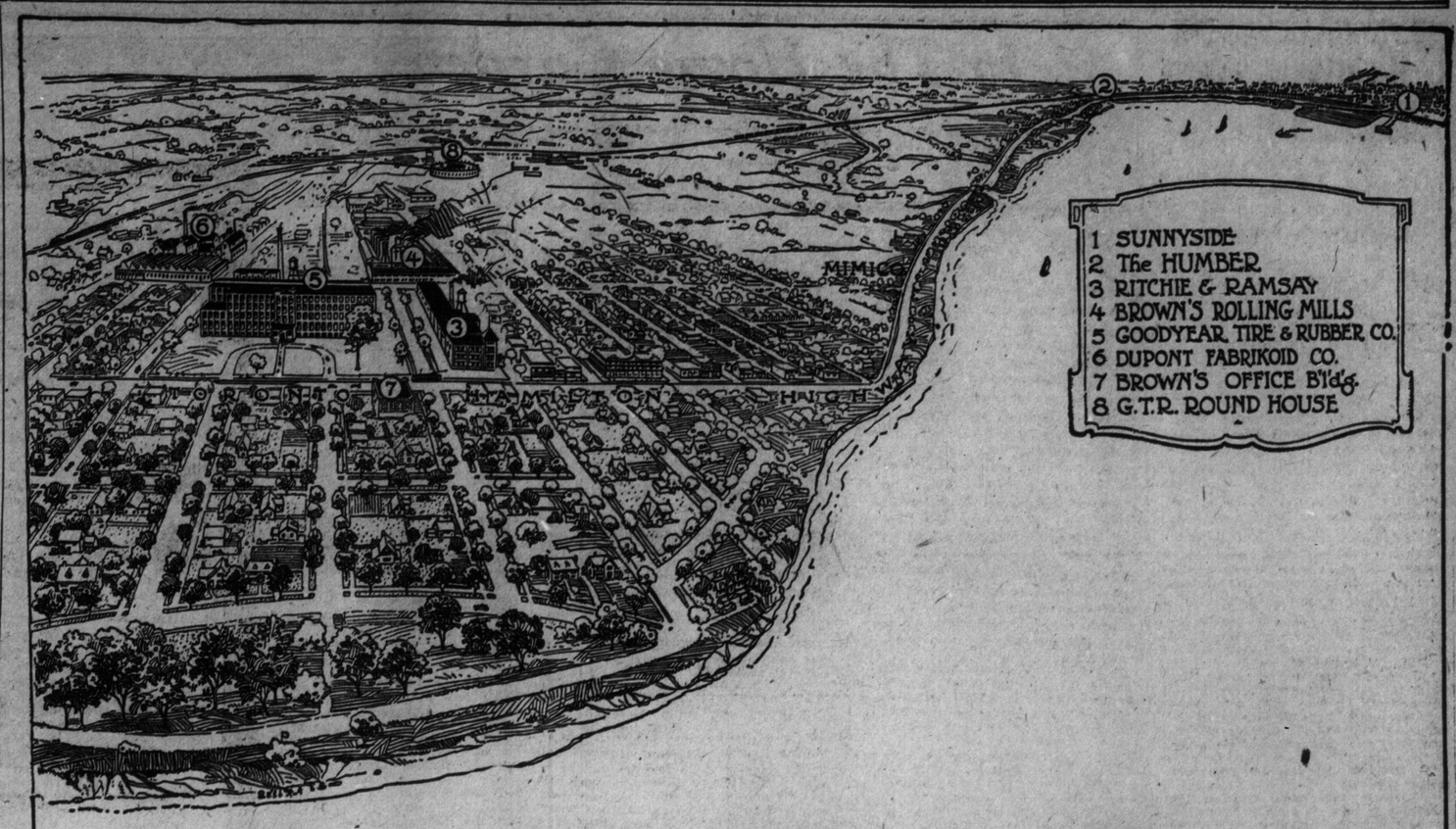
Late in the evening I was dining in the Ave Montaigne with representative members of both branches of the service, and their expert opinion crystallized and agreed upon the probability that the shells arrived in Paris directly from the gun or guns as the simple and direct result of the original muzzle velocity aided by the height of the trajectory—variously estimated at from 16 to 20 miles—beyond the ascertained conditions of the atmospheric stratum of the earth. Away up there in the air resistance to the shell speed would be almost nil.

But if the object of the Boche was to disorganize the business affairs of Paris—particularly the war industries—he quite completely succeeded for one day. Only the unknown mystifies one into inaction. When Paris knew, the second morning, that the City Beautiful and Brave was actually being shelled at regular intervals by one or two moral-effect guns from the German lines, it promptly nullified the effect on its moral and went about its affairs in its normal everyday fashion— a quiet, reasonable, common-sense victory against a rather stupid effort at frightfulness.

The New Home Treatment For Ugly Hair Growths

(Boudoir Secrets)

Here is a simple, yet very effective method for removing hair and fuzz from the face, neck and arms: Cover the objectionable hairs with a paste made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. Leave this on for 2 or 3 minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. No pain or inconvenience attends this treatment, but results will be certain if you are sure to get real delatone.



A Complete Home Town

City and Suburbs Combined--Toronto's Advantages Outside of Toronto

The modern workman demands two things of the surroundings in which he sets his home---that they may be healthful and pleasant; that they be convenient.

Already, through the pages of the Toronto press, we have told you some of the many advantages of New Toronto; of its healthful, pleasant location; of its wide spaces for romping children; its room for profitable gardens; of its splendid factories, offering good employment.

Just as appealing—of just as great importance—to the workmen of Toronto or of smaller places is New Toronto's unusual convenience.

Here, indeed, your home is of Toronto—and yet not in it.

You are but a mile and a half from Toronto limits. Sunnyside is only about 20 minutes' ride on the radial car. New Toronto is closer to downtown than some parts of Toronto itself.

The splendid Toronto-Hamilton Highway passes through New Toronto, giving rapid and pleasant thoroughfare in either direction for vehicles.

Toronto stores make daily deliveries to homes in New Toronto. You can enjoy the "Daily Bargains" just the same as the city people. And if you don't want to go down town, the telephone is handy.

New Toronto, too, is well supplied with local stores---"just around the corner" for the groceries and meats, the little things that are needed every day.

To build up a happy family life, there are close to you schools and churches. There are lots of open fields for the kiddies to play in. There is the lake, with its splendid bathing and cool breezes.

The city offers no greater comforts and conveniences in the home. New Toronto has electricity, water systems, sewers.

And with all this—with all these home advantages—with all these pleasant surroundings—is linked the great advantage of steady, profitable work near at hand. The great factories of New Toronto have not made this a "factory town." But they have made it a workman's home town.

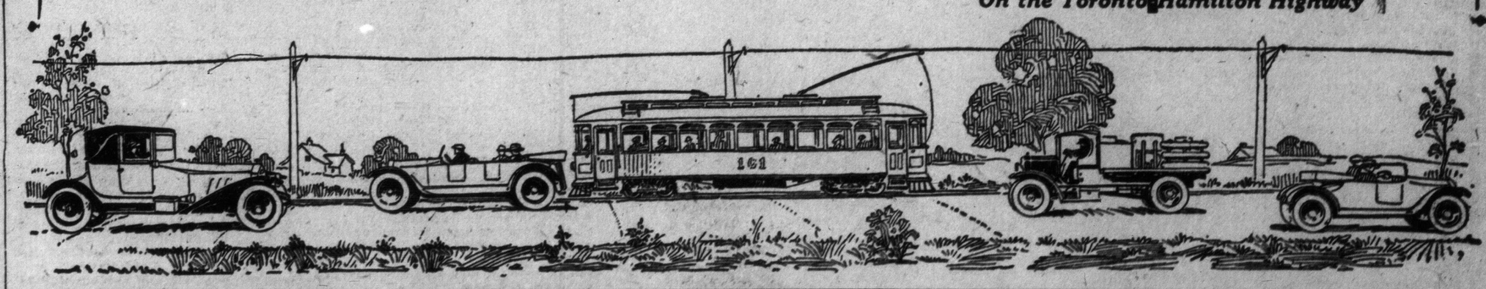
Come out and investigate New Toronto. Come, find out the splendid opportunities for owning a comfortable home. Come, learn of the pleasant and regular work for both men and women.

New Toronto workers are highly-paid. They want to buy or rent homes. Investors should investigate this opportunity.

The Town Clerk
Stop 20 **Telephone 76**

New Toronto

On the Toronto-Hamilton Highway



Military Events of the Past Week

Movement of the men of the Canadian expeditionary force from Exhibition Camp, Toronto, and from the barracks in Hamilton, to the Niagara Camp, where they will carry on their training until the time comes to begin the journey overseas to the western battlefront, was a military event of the week viewed with much interest by all the soldiers and their families. The artillerymen at Exhibition Camp also vacated their winter training quarters a few days ago, but, as usual, went to the great outdoor camp for the artillery at Petawawa. A substantial body of infantrymen have stayed behind in Toronto on account of being included in drafts slated for an early movement to new training grounds farther east. Reports from the big camp at Niagara are to the effect that the soldiers are all well pleased with the summer training centre and also with the arrangements by the military for athletic games every night.

* * *

The exemption tribunals sitting in Toronto did big business again during the week just ended, a total of nearly nine hundred applications for exemption from military service being disposed of. Almost exactly five hundred of the claims heard were disallowed, which means that the overseas forces will have reinforcements to that extent as a result of one week's activities by the Toronto tribunal judges. Altho the cases of all these men were heard at tribunals meeting in Toronto, only a portion of the cases were of residents of Toronto, the rest being of men living in the nearby counties.

A military event occurring in Toronto during the week, which aroused both the appreciation and interest of all the men in khaki, was the opening of the Soldiers' Hostel, East King and Church streets. It is under supervision of the Salvation Army. The building was formerly the old Krausmann Hotel. The Salvation Army spent a substantial sum of money in having the building remodelled and redecorated. The result is an institution which the soldiers will view and make use of with pleasure. The hostel is a handsome four-storied building containing reading and writing rooms, an up-to-date cafeteria, and sleeping accommodation for 150 soldiers. It only costs the soldier thirty cents to obtain sleeping accommodation at the hostel.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

GRAVE SITUATION IS DISCUSSED BY PRESS

London Papers Comment Anxiously on News Coming From Western Front.

NOT PAST RETRIEVING

Daily Telegraph Has Faith in Possibilities of Strategic Situation.

London, June 1.—The gravity of the news from the western front is emphasized in this morning's newspapers, which comment anxiously on the situation, altho they express hopefulness as to the final outcome. The Daily News says the statement given last night by a military authority to The Associated Press, in which the situation was depicted as a very anxious one, is disquieting, since it must be accepted as reliable. This newspaper, however, encourages the view that the situation is in nowise past retrieving.

The Daily Telegraph sees great possibilities in the strategic situation. Asserting that the anxiety and stress of the last few days are not diminishing, it adds:

Second Battle of the Marne.

"It would appear that a second battle of the Marne, of far greater intensity and weight than in 1914, is opening, but in totally different circumstances. The difference, however, is as much to the advantage of the allies as the enemy."

The Daily Express says: "Never since the outbreak of the war has the situation been more menacing, or have the possibilities been graver; yet the country remains unperturbed, almost indifferent. We have become accustomed to the German attack that succeeds for a few days and then comes to an end, with the object unattained. We have persuaded ourselves this must always happen. The argument is false. This faith is not based on reason."

Confidence in American help is shown in the comment of several newspapers. The Daily Mail enumerates the strong points in favor of the allies, including "the rapid arrival of American troops, which will speedily restore the allies' preponderance in numbers."

The Times also looks to the day when the arrival of Americans will more than reverse the present proportions.

"The American war power is growing fast," it says, "The whole nation is behind the army as it has never been behind any movement yet, and it is a nation of 100,000,000 free men who have never known defeat. Until they join us in full force our business is to hold on. When they so join us victory will be at our doors."

The Telegraph finds "substantial encouragement" in such facts as the American success at Cantigny, which it praises highly as an exhibition of a masterly method of fighting. It places reliance on the "formidable American hosts now preparing to engage the enemy," and adds: "It assuredly is not written in the book of fate that the civilization of the western world shall go down before the arms of Germany."

PLANS NEARLY COMPLETE FOR MILITARY HOSPITAL

Public Works Department Soon Will Start Work at St. Andrew's College.

The Dominion public works department has about completed the plans for the new hospital buildings at St. Andrew's College and will be ready to proceed with the work as soon as the government gets possession of the property. When the deal was put thru the provision was made that the college authorities were to vacate by July 1.

In a report from one of their own officers made to the department at Ottawa the main building was said to require practically no alterations. The heating system, kitchens, plumbing and general layout of the dormitories and class rooms could be used as they stood. The old club house on the lacrosse grounds, which will be taken over for recreation purposes from the city, will, however, require considerable fixing up.

Before the government purchased the property for $500,000, they had an independent report made by one of their own officers and its favorable nature greatly influenced their decision. He valued the property in the neighborhood of $550,000, but did not think that it would bring that figure if placed on the market at the present time.

Shipbuilding Syndicate to Be Granted Taxation Exemption

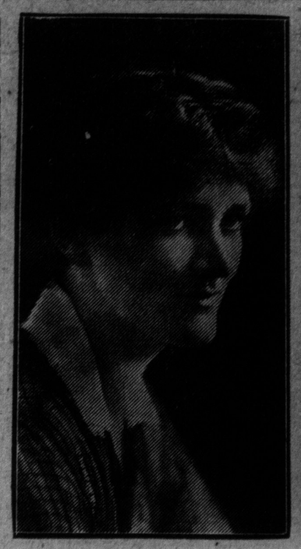
Halifax, June 1.—At a special meeting of the city council today it was unanimously decided to grant tax exemptions to the Norcross and Wolvin Shipbuilding Syndicate, which proposes to establish a steel shipbuilding plant here. The undertaking will involve an initial expenditure of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and the industry, running at capacity, would employ between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The site of the plant has not been definitely announced, but it is understood that negotiations are about concluding or have been concluded for the purchase by the company of a large portion of land on the north section of the Halifax city waterfront, running from H. M. C. Dockyard to terminal pier No. 6.

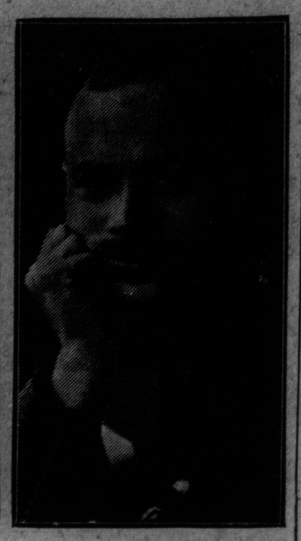
KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT SCARBORO BEACH.

Flying Melville will repeat his thrilling flight and parachute drop on Monday afternoon. The Helen Leach Wallen Trio, the world's greatest tight-wire performers will appear afternoon and evening. Band concert, out-door movies and a host of new attractions make this an ideal place to spend the day.

A MATTER OF LAW.

The decision has been reached by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board that the question of removal or alteration of trolley wires now in position on the proposed Pape avenue car line is one which must be decided in a court of law. It will therefore be some time before the matter is definitely arranged.





Capt. Mackenzie Furniss, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Miss Beatrice Sifton Nasmyth, of Woodstock, Ont., whose wedding occurred recently in London, England.

SON OF EMINENT ARTIST WEDS CANADIAN GIRL

Romance Beginning in British Columbia, Results in Wedding in Old London.

The marriage in which the two shown in the accompanying photographs participated, was the culmination of an interesting, as well as literary, romance which began in western Canada several years ago, when Miss Beatrice Sifton Nasmyth, formerly of Woodstock, Ont., was on the editorial staff of The Vancouver Province, and Captain Mackenzie Furniss of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of Mr. Harry Furniss, the famous cartoonist of Hastings, England, was seeing the Canadian west.

In 1915, Miss Nasmyth came to England, taking a secretarial position in the office of the Alberta agent-general in London, Mr. John A. Reid.

Recently Captain Furniss was in London on leave; and a marriage, hurriedly arranged, under the usual war-like pressure for time, took place in that historic old church in Trafalgar Square, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, that really hasn't been "in the fields" for a century or so, and now is in the very heart and centre of London.

It was not propinquity which caused the selection of this church in which to stage the Furniss-Nasmyth wedding, even tho the bride was able daily, from her high office window overlooking Trafalgar Square, to see St. Martin's spire, time tho was a consideration; but it happened that both the groom's parents, and grandparents, had been tied in their respective matrimonial knots in that selsame church, and so Captain Furniss' inclinations were considered and acceded to by the bride.

Mr. Harry Sudaim of New York, war correspondent, a cousin of the bride, arrived unexpectedly from one of his foreign missions, just in time to save the bride from not being "given away," and she was attended by Mrs. Neil Dennis of Edmonton, as matron of honor, daughter of the former premier of Alberta, Hon. A. L. Sifton, now minister of customs in the Dominion house of coalition.

The bride was married in a tailored suit of petunia gabardine, the coat opening over a blouse of georgette in a paler shade; her hat, a military turban softened with a conventional wreath of petunia-color roses, and French veil.

Mrs. Dennis wore a chic black and white costume, and black helmet-shape hat with crown-fringe of ostrich strands. The honeymoon was spent in the Isle of Wight.

AMERICAN IS INVOLVED

London Libel Suit Causes Unusual Interest Owing to Naval Connections of Men Involved.

Annapolis, Md., June 1.—Naval circles in Annapolis have become keenly interested in the Pemberton-Billing libel suit being tried in London, thru the personality and local connections of Capt. Harold Sherwin Spencer, an American midshipman some years ago. Spencer was prominent at Annapolis, and after leaving the academy sprang constantly into the public eye from time to time. Some months after leaving the academy he sprang into the limelight by marying a countess nearly twice his age. After a stormy encounter in a New York hotel, the couple separated. Spencer later went abroad as a war correspondent, and was heard of from time to time. While at the academy he was something of a poet and a musician and took a prominent part in the artistic and social life of the younger naval set here. His presence in England, his connection with the higher diplomatic circles and his title are causing some speculation here.

MAY MAKE WINE.

No Reason Why it Cannot Be Made From Dandelions or Grapes Within Limits.

Ottawa, June 1.—There is nothing to prevent a man making wine for his own use whether from dandelions, grapes or any other article provided de does not sell the same if it is over 2 1-2 per cent. proof spirits.

After December 31 next under the new order-in-council of the federal parliament, it will become illegal to manufacture.

This is the interpretation which the Ontario License Board has delivered on the subject in reply to a communication from J. C. Enright, the Ottawa inspector.

AFTER TUSSOCK MOTH.

The city is already hot on the trail of the tussock moth. Two spraying outfits have been busy all week, spraying the trees on the streets with a solution of arsenate of lead. Four more outfits will be sent out next week. One new spray has been purchased in the United States for spraying the very tall trees. This one is very high powered, so much so that one of the city officials who tried it said it almost took him off his feet.

BRANTFORD NEWS

Brantford, May 31.—When it comes to paying war taxes, there is little kick put up by the average citizen. But when it comes to a straight hold-up, the roar ascends to Heaven. Such is now ascending thru the actions of the majority of the sellers of matches in this city. Tho the government war tax of five cents on a six-cent box of matches does not go into effect until July 1, and then is shown by the presence of a five cent revenue stamp on the box, a host of local dealers have already put the price up to 12c a box, getting even a cent more than the matches cost, plus the war tax. As the latest war graft, there is much indignant talk among local buyers.

Killed in Action.

Details have been received of the death in action here of Lieut. Alfred Hunt. A member of the battalion to which he was assigned, after refusing a post which would have kept him in England, writes that he was struck in the neck by a piece of shell, and instantly killed. The writer pays a tribute to the deceased as one of the best liked men in the regiment, he devoting much of his time to making the life of the men happier by way of concerts, "smokers" and such like. He carried on everseas the work which he for so many years carried on here—that of making life better and happier for those with whom he came in contact. A memorial is being placed in St. Luke's Church here.

Twilight League Meets.

During the coming summer a number of twilight meets will be held, Wednesday nights being chosen for the events. They will be under the auspices of "The Twilight League," with the following officers: President, John Hill; treasurer, F. Ford; secretary field day, A. F. Wicks; director of activities, George Mosley; sports committee, Misses Bissett, Patter, Kelly, Mrs. Kite; Messrs. Ford, Bennett, Coy, Oswald, McCubbin, Isaac, McDonald, Mosley. Running, walking, cycling, motorcycling and team competitions will be put on.

The league is an outcome or development of the Brantford Industrial Recreation League field day held here on May 24, at which $1058 was received, of which $686 will be paid over to the Brant Sanitarium as profits, with $108 kept in the treasury to finance future events.

Brantford "Rose Day."

"Rose Day," the big tag day of the year—an institution on here before the war—comes tomorrow. During the week the members of the Women's Hospital Aid have canvassed the city and the town of Paris very thoroly, their object being to raise $20,000 to add a third storey to the nurses' home. They report that they have been well received, and while the amount is not yet in sight, the generosity of the citizens, in view of the many calls upon the purse strings these days, has been really marvelous.

"A Real Frame-Up."

Brantford's delegates to the O. A. B. A. meeting at Hamilton last evening declared on their return that everything was cut and dried before they reached the meeting. It was apparent that some persons had the knife out for the local league, and they wielded it well. "A real frame-up" was their way of putting it. It is pointed out that the O. A. B. A. barred Del Orcutt, Sam Lee and Jimmy Bradley. Of these only one, Del Orcutt, formerly of the Canadian League, has played in the local baseball league this year.

Tomorrow a double header will be pulled off in the league, with Pratt and Letchworth meeting the Cordage team and Motor Trucks lined up against Veritys.

More Houses Needed.

The shortage of houses in this city is to be met by a special company, Brantford Buildings, Ltd., which has just been incorporated. The officers are: President, H. S. Tapscott; vice, Dr. W. D. Wiley; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Reid; other directors, F. C. Harp and A. A. Lister. They have associated with W. N. McEachren and Sons, Ltd., of Toronto, and will build standardized homes for workingmen here.

Five Churches Benefit.

Brant County churches benefit largely by legacies from the estate of the late William Taylor of Craighead, Scotland, who has been a visitor in this section a number of times. Bequests of £250 each have made to the following churches: Mohawk Presbyterian, Mohawk Methodist, Oakland Methodist, Scotland Congregational, Scotland Baptist. Half the payments have already been made.

Farm Labor Situation Serious.

The farm labor situation is reported to be still acute in Brant County. The farmers under no circumstances will employ foreigners, who, they say, are at home only in the factories with truck and shovel. The spring crops thruout the county are looking fine, being much ahead of the crops at this time last year. Apples and small fruits, judging by the flowers, will be plentiful this year.

Arrested as Deserter.

Stanley Park, an employe of the Mitchell garage, has been taken in charge here, it being alleged that he is a deserter under the M.S.A.

Flight. Lieut. Arthur Curtis Hardy is now with a squadron of R.A.F. in France.

The Rotary Club of this city will entertain the delegates to the annual conference of the National Council of Women here on Thursday, June 13, to an auto ride around the city and tea at the golf club.

The Brantford cricket team will go to Hamilton to play the Hamilton St. George's on June 8.

Bank clearings for May totaled $4,366,775, as compared with $3,869,775 for the same period of the previous year.

Y.W.C.A. picnics will be held every Saturday afternon during the summer months.

Luther Whittaker of this city has purchased the Orillia Hotel, Orillia.

Some 7000 circulars have been sent to the city hall for distribution to local householders instructing them how to take care of their garbage under the new regulations.

The public institutions of the city have filled up their coal bins, and practically all have in the needed supply.

The new auto lifeboat truck is expected here next week, followed within the course of another week or so by the new motor ambulance.

The traveling medical board which has been re-examining local young men in classes B and C has completed it swork and has moved on. The results will be announced from Toronto.

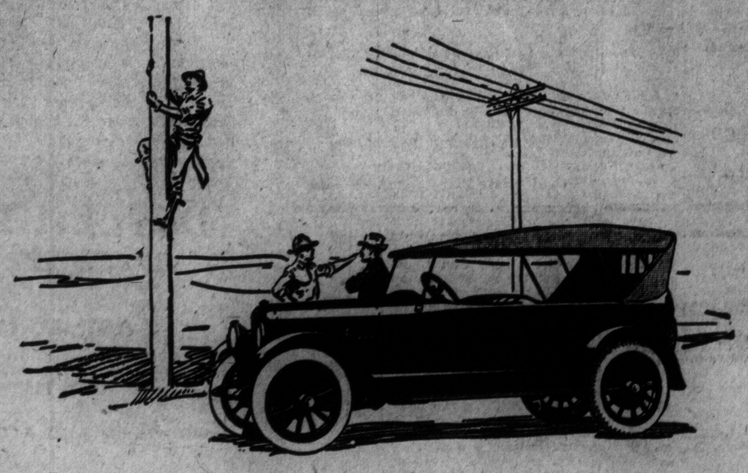
WAR BREAD.

Flatbush—Have you tried any of the war bread?

Bensonhurst—Well, I've had some of my wife's biscuits which resemble bullets, if that's what you mean.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America



Your Car and Your Cause

Every business man in this broad land is today working for Uncle Sam. There are no longer any *personal* enterprises. No matter what your line of work may be, you are devoting your time, your energies, and a large share of your profits to the winning of a great war.

In dedicating ourselves to so huge a task, we must call upon every resource that is available. At home—as on the firing line—our vital problem of transportation can be very largely solved by the motor car and motor truck. With vast supplies moving to the seaboard, it becomes a patriotic duty to travel by the road and thus release railway equipment for the government.

The hustling executive must have the right of way—he must swing down the line on high gear—he must realize that the time saving automobile is essential to his success and the cause which he champions.

And now just a word about our product.

The Paige is merely *one* of America's high grade motor cars, but we are proud of the part that it is playing in this national crisis.

In the field of mechanical products, the Paige nameplate stands as an unquestioned guarantee of honest manufacturing and fair dealing.

We ask you to buy that nameplate—rather than four wheels and a painted body. We ask you to buy a *reputation* that has endured through many fitful periods in the motor car industry—a reputation that will endure so long as Paige cars are made for and sold to the American people.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Automobile and Supply Co., Limited

100 UNIVERSITY AVE., Toronto. Telephone Adel. 746

INSPECTOR GREER GIVES RESIGNATION

Asks to Be Relieved of Duties at End of Month.

Richard D. Greer, formerly license inspector in Toronto for the Ontario License Board, has resigned following the investigation of a motor car accident on the Markham road in which he was involved, it being alleged that he had been drinking and was under the influence of liquor. An enquiry was held, but, as yet, no decision has been given. His resignation was placed in the hands of the board Saturday morning and is as follows:

Board of License Commissioners,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Sirs: Now that my position has been clearly put before the public, I tender you my resignation as a license inspector for the Toronto district, to take effect at the end of the present month. Altho thus vindicated, I do not care to continue in the work, as the animosity of my accusers may have left its mark on the minds of some of our people.

In fairness, therefore, to the public, to you and to myself, I retire, thanking you as I do for the many kindnesses at your hands.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) Richard D. Greer.

Discussing the matter, Mr. Greer said he had not made definite plans for the future, but expected that he would go into business.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT WAS ON THE WAY HOME

Sunken Vessel Had on Board Only Her Crew and a Few Convalescent Soldiers.

London, June 1.—News of the torpedoing of the American troop transport President Lincoln by a German submarine while in the naval war zone yesterday reached London today. The ship was struck while returning home and sank in thirty minutes. Destroyers reached the scene in time to pick up the survivors. The vessel carried only her crew and a few convalescent soldiers returning to the United States.

No particulars as to casualties have yet been received. The Red Cross and the navy headquarters here have been notified, but it is not likely that any survivors will be landed at ports in the United Kingdom.

PORTABLE PAINT SPRAYER.

The convenient use of the compressed air method of applying paint in a variety of instances commonly requiring hand application, is made possible by a new portable air-brush painting outfit, which is illustrated in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is mounted on three low wheels and consists of a small motor that drives an air compressor, also an air tank, paint reservoir, and an air brush, together with connecting tubing.

COMMISSION BRIDGES REQUIRED ON HIGHWAY

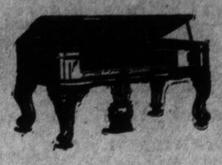
It has been definitely decided by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board that the bridges at Etobicoke, Mimico and Port Credit, on the Toronto-Hamilton Highway, will be built of concrete and to conform with the plans of the highway commission. The cost of the bridge recommended by the commission in Etobicoke is $14,862, as against the county estimate of $9,418.50. That for Mimico is placed at $21,849 by the commission, as against $12,667 by the county. At Port Credit the commission bridge is estimated at $20,798, while the county figure is $16,749.

No apportionment of the cost has been reached, this being a matter for expert accountants to decide.

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT DRAWS out THE VIRUS.

HOW GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT CURES ECZEMA, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, BUNIONS AND LEG DISEASE.

For fifty years Grasshopper Ointment has been absolutely unexcelled as a safe and certain cure for Ulcers, Boils, Bunions, Eczema, Carbuncles, and Bad Legs. It cures by removing the cause, which is to be found in poisoned and diseased blood. The Ointment draws the virus out of the blood and tissue, and assures an early and complete recovery. Grasshopper Ointment may also be used for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Scratches, Bites, and Sprains, as its healing, antiseptic properties have been found to be unsurpassed by those of any other preparation. The Ointment is absolutely harmless. Please do not be persuaded to purchase any of the imitations and substitute preparations. Of all Home and Chemists, and stocked by all Wholesale Houses throughout Canada.

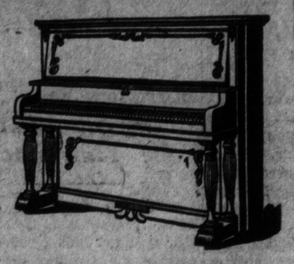


Chickering Square Piano

Well-known American make, elegant tone, dependable touch. A real snap at the

Stock-taking Sale Price
$75.00

Terms: 75c per week.



Mason & Risch Upright Piano
(Henry Herbert Model)

English art finish, a dependable piano, fully guaranteed.

Stock-taking Sale Price
$263.00

Terms: $15 cash and $1.75 per week

Annual Stock-Taking Sale
—AT—
Heintzman Hall
Will Continue Till Tuesday Evg.

Owing to the death of Flight-Lieut. T. H. Heintzman, the Store was closed Friday and Saturday, and the Sale could not continue till Friday evening as advertised. In order to give people who were counting on buying on Friday their opportunity, the Sale will be continued till Tuesday evening, June 4.

Easily the biggest piano selling event ever held in Canada is just about over. Interest in this great Sale has steadily grown. Scores of people whose friends had secured wonderful bargains have come in to see for themselves, and they, too, have secured bargains.

Don't Let This Chance Pass

Make it a point to see these bargains anyway. The last day will be a big day, a busy day with us, but we have made arrangements to have a large staff of salesmen ready to give you prompt and courteous attention. The

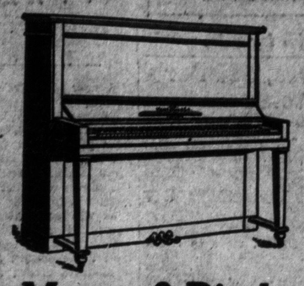
Easiest Kind of Terms

can be arranged on any instrument. Very little money now, and the balance spread over a long time in small, easily made payments. With the remarkably low prices and easy terms offered, no one need be without a piano in their home.

Everybody Can Own a Piano at These Prices and Terms

Remember This is Your Last Chance Don't Miss It

YE OLD FIRME
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.
Heintzman Hall—193-5-7 Yonge St. Toronto



Mason & Risch Upright Piano

Ebonized case, diminutive model, in A1 working order.

Stock-taking Sale Price
$175.00

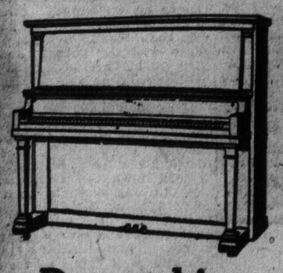
Terms: $10 cash and $1.50 per week

Willis & Co. Upright Piano

Cabinet grand model, walnut case, full compass keyboard. Secured as part payment on new Heintzman player.

Stock-taking Sale Price
$255.00

Terms: $15 cash and $1.75 per week



Devonshire Upright Piano

Fumed oak case, 7 1-3 octaves, slightly used in rental department. Just the piano for the living-room

Stock-taking Sale Price
$291.00

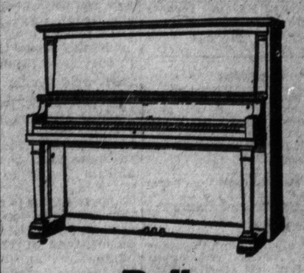
Terms: $15 cash and $1.75 per week

Cecilian Player-Piano

Handsome mahogany case, plays all standard 88 note music, exceptionally well balanced tone. Remarkable value at the

Stock-taking Sale Price
$445.00

Terms: $50 cash and $3 per week
$10 worth of player music and bench included.
No war tax on this price.



Bell Upright Piano

Dark mahogany case, full compass keyboard, modern construction, practically new.

Stock-taking Sale Price
$275.00

Terms: $15 cash and $1.75 per week

Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano

Baby grand scale, library model, with electric lights, similar to player-piano illustrated. A used piano, but indistinguishable from new.

Stock-taking Sale Price
$335.00

Terms: $20 cash and $2.25 per week

PREVIOUS OFFENSIVE IS MERELY CONTINUED

German Paper Says Crown Prince's Advance Is Not New Attack.

GEN. FOCH'S ARMY

Awaits Revival of Fighting in Region North of Amiens.

Amsterdam, June 1.—The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung says that it is increasingly apparent that the crown prince's advance is not a new attack but a systematic continuation of the previous offensive. Continuing, it says that, thanks to communications in the region south of Chauny, which were secured in April, the new region of attack is already beginning organically to grow together with the big wedge towards Amiens. There are tremendous tactical and operative possibilities in the strategic positions now won. The article in conclusion: "Meanwhile, now as before, General Foch's army stands in the region north of Amiens. There the entente awaits in certainty a revival of our offensive."

The military correspondent of the Hamburger Nachrichten points out that further developments will mainly be influenced by two factors. Firstly, he says, the increased effect of the French reserves must be reckoned on because General Foch had the opportunity to bring up even remote troops and, secondly, that there are local difficulties, including the entire lack of main roads and railway communication from north to south to connect previous bases with the foremost positions already reached. The existing communications, he points outs, follow the courses of the river valleys running from east to west and until the rear communications are covered and supplies are assured the offensive cannot be continued relentlessly at the same pace as heretofore.

GERMAN "ACE" WOUNDED.

New York, June 1.—Lieut. Bollartz, a German aviator who is credited with 33 air victories, has been wounded, according to cable information received here today by the British pictorial service from London. The German aviator is reported to have lost one of his eyes.

PARIS IS HOPEFUL OF FINAL VICTORY

Situation Is Serious, But All Signs Are Considered Reassuring.

PARIS THE OBJECTIVE

Enemy's Strategic Intentions Said to Be Unmistakably Revealed.

Paris, June 1.—The military critics, says a Havas Agency review today, still view the situation as serious, but consider the signs reassuring. The most important development is regarded as the enemy's attempt to advance westward and push toward Paris, thus, it is considered, revealing his strategic intentions unmistakably.

In the first shock of this new rush, it is pointed out, the allies were obliged to give ground in some places, but they held their own on the Aisne and the Ourcq, and their vigorous counter-attacks are considered a prelude to the stoppage of the enemy advance.

At present the most important part of the battlefield is that with Noyon, or the region to the south of it, on the one end, and the district north of Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, on the other. It is here that the German rush towards Paris demands undivided attention.

German Success Partial.

The newspaper L'Homme Litre, Premier Clemenceau's organ, is optimistic today over the situation. It points out that the enemy plan to draw the allies towards the south and to push on westward only met with success as far as the first part of it was concerned. The remainder of the plan is being completely defeated, it declares, and everything gives reason to believe the enemy will be totally blocked.

There was much satisfaction evinced yesterday in the chamber of deputies over the information given the members by the army control delegates. The details cannot be published as they have to do with the movements of troops, but the delegates emphasized the excellent impression that had been made upon them by the confident spirit among the poilus of the reserve divisions which are destined to fall upon the invaders.

In greeting a delegation of Socialist deputies, Premier Clemenceau voiced his absolute confidence in the issue of the present operations. He gave the deputies details which made an excellent impression.

Premier Clemenceau, in his capacity of war minister, has issued an order suspending until further notice all furloughs and leaves of absence in the army.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS QUARREL FOR POSTS

Representatives in Switzerland Refuse to Recognize Authority of Bolsheviki.

Berne, June 1—As the result of a conflict for possession of the legation premises here between the former diplomatic representatives of Russia and a soviet delegation that recently was admitted to Switzerland, the Swiss authorities have sealed up the legation quarters, excluding both parties of contestants.

The Bolshevik delegation, headed by M. Bersine, a Lithuanian, who formerly lived in Paris, arrived in Berne for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Russia. They were received by Felix Calonder, president of the republic, who informed them that Switzerland was provisionally giving the soviet government only semi-official recognition, in the interest of Swiss citizens residing in Russia. Yesterday, the delegation appeared at the Russian embassy with the intention of taking possession of the office, but found the former minister and his staff determined not to give up the legation, declaring that they did not acknowledge the new government in Russia.

The soviet men retired, and there was no occasion for intervention by the Swiss police, who were watching events. The government decided later, however, to close the premises.

NOTICE

The management of the **Regent** Theatre wishes to state positively that there will not be an advance in prices during the showing of the stupendous motion picture, **"Tarzan of the Apes"**, this week, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Battleplane "Ontario," presented by the Government of Ontario thru the Canadian Aviation Fund to His Majesty's government, and now operating in France. The machine is known as the Bristol Fighter, 1917, and has a Rolls-Royce engine. It is built by the British and Colonial Airplane Company of Bristol and designed by Captain Barnwell, a pioneer of flying in Scotland. This is one of the most largely used and successful fighting machines at present in operation.

Visiting Days at Camp

Saturdays and Sundays Will Be Reserved for Visitors at the Niagara Camp.

Niagara Camp, June 1.—The first religious services of the season in camp here will be held tomorrow morning. The Roman Catholic service will be held at 8.30 on the commons near King street, northwest of the railway construction camp, and will be conducted by Captain the Rev. Father Kelly. The Protestant service will be at 10.30 on the headquarters parade ground, and will be conducted by Major Birch, senior camp chaplain. A Jewish service has been arranged by Rabbi Jacobs of Toronto for 10.45 on the parade ground at headquarters. In addition to Major Birch and Captain Kelly, four chaplains are expected in camp next week.

Summer weather prevailed here yesterday, so orders were issued that, beginning today, the troops should wear straw hats and go in their shirt-sleeves while training.

There are two visiting days in camp, Saturday and Sunday, and the visiting hours have been fixed as follows: Every Saturday from one p.m. to nine p.m., and every Sunday from 9.30 a.m. to nine p.m. No passes will be required by visitors during these hours.

ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

Boiler Makers Broke off Settlement Entered Into by Shipyard Strikers.

Vancouver, B.C., June 1.—One dissenting voice, that of the boiler makers, last night broke off what appeared earlier in the evening to be a settlement of the shipyard strike in British Columbia, after an agreement had been entered into by the employers to accede to the demans of the men for a 44-hour week and an increase in wages in conformity with the Macy award.

BANKS OPEN EARLY

New Regulations Had Little Effect Saturday, But Will Come Into Full Effect Monday.

In order that reduced staffs may be able to complete each day's work and have an earlier start at duties which cannot be undertaken until the offices are closed to the public, the Canadian Bankers' Association has decided to change banking hours. On Saturday the new regulations came into effect, but as there is very little change so far as Saturdays are concerned, there was no occurrence of note. Saturday hours are 9.30 to 12 o'clock, and there was little if any confusion.

Monday will be more noticeable in this respect, for the banks will open for business at 9.30 and close at 2.30, instead of opening at 10 and closing at 3 o'clock.

"There has ben no noticeable difference today," said the manager of one of the downtown banks yesterday. "I think the public will co-operate with us and soon become accustomed to the change. We here do not anticipate any trouble."

French Federal Committee To Consider Projected Trip

Paris, June 1.—The federal committee of the French Federation of Labor will meet on Sunday to consider the projected visit of Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the federation, to the United States for the discussion of an international labor conference with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Havas News Agency says strong opinion is manifested that the visit should be deferred.

The bird that sings on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.

KITCHENER WILL CUT WOOD IN ALGONQUIN

Latest Municipality to Take Advantage of Offer Made by Government.

Kitchener is the latest municipality to be granted permission to cut wood in Algonquin Park, by the department of lands, forests and mines, and on Saturday the application to cut 10,000 cords was agreed to. This is the fifth municipality to be given the privilege, and already operations are under way.

Randolph and Macdonald, contractors, have been awarded the contract to cut 10,000 of the 25,000 cords which the province will cut for use in public institutions next winter.

URGE INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

National Council of Women Asks Dominion Government to Take Action in the West.

Winnipeg, June 1.—At an executive session of the local council of the National Council of Women yesterday an emergency resolution was endorsed urging upon the Dominion Government the desirability of making an investigation into the inrush of German immigrants from the United States into the western provinces. The resolution will be submitted to the convention of the National at Brantford beginning on June 11 and closing on June 15.

On Your Table— Perfect

As you sit at the table and consider how war has changed the character of almost every item of diet, you cannot help feeling that at least one thing—

LAWRENCE'S
Home-Made Bread

is as good as good can be and deserves its old term of praise—"perfect."

Buy a Dollar's Worth of Tickets and Save 10 cents

11c a Loaf; 10 Tickets for One Dollar

Order by Telephone—College 321

GEO. LAWRENCE, BAKER.

FOX CARTOONS EVERY MORNING
—IN—
THE TORONTO WORLD

The World has secured the exclusive publishing rights for Toronto of the Fontaine Fox cartoons.

Fox's work is distinctive in its genuine spontaneous humor.

He pictures the honest, homely, human folk we all knew when we lived in the small country towns.

Chief among the Fox folks is the Skipper of the Toonerville Trolley that meets all trains, a quaint old character creation.

You owe it to yourself to chuckle with Fox every morning in

The Toronto World, Starting Monday, June 3rd

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Help Wanted.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME writing show cards; quickly and easily learned; new, simple method; no canvassing; we sell your work; big demand. Write today. American Show Card School, 801 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

MEN, age 17 to 45, experience unnecessary, travel; make secret investigations, reports. Salaries, expenses. American Foreign Detective Agency, 747 St. Louis, Mo. 7

WIRELESS telegraphers in great demand for the navy, Great Lakes and Flying Corps. We train you quickly through day and night school. Special instructors, automatic machines. All students must be British subjects and be approved by Ottawa. Write for particulars. Dominion School Telegraphy, Yonge and Grenville, Toronto. J-2-16-30

YOUNG men wanted in railway station service, telegraphers, agents, freight clerks, etc. Unusual demand at the present time. It's practical work and pays exceptionally good wages. Regular railway forms and main line telegraph wires enables us to give the best service. Positions secured. Free book 5 explains day and mail courses. Write Dominion School Railroading, Toronto, 7

$20.00 WEEKLY, showing samples for large grocery corporation. Men wanted everywhere. Sample case free. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario.

Domestics Wanted.

GIRL OR WOMAN for housework. Mrs. Read, 83 Dorval road. Phone Junction 3064.

Salesmen Wanted.

SALESMEN, inexperienced or experienced, city or traveling. Free employment service for members. Send for full particulars. Address: National Salesmen's Traveling Association, Dept. 158 Chicago, Ill. 7

Situations Wanted.

TREE PRUNING, ETC.; work done satisfactorily. 690 Rhodes avenue. 7777

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroly efficient young man, 24, military exempt, experienced, capable of tactfully dealing with correspondence, superior references. Willing to travel. Box 10, World. 7

Articles for Sale.

ALMOST NEW HEARSE, cost $1200. Body suitable for motor truck. Two years old. Also $700 stock of undertaker's supplies. Carey Bros., care Harvey & Crawford, Brampton, or Vendome Auctioneers, 434 Yonge, Toronto.

MULTIGRAPH, recent model, slightly used, perfect condition. Box 13 World.

ROSEALENE Auto Furniture and Linoleum Polish is the best. Rosealene Roach Powder and Rosealene Bed Bug Exterminator is guaranteed to clean out these pests. Rosealene Odorless Disinfectant kills all odors.

BILLIARD AND POOL tables—new and slightly used styles. Special inducements, easy terms and low prices. Canadian Billiard Company, 152 King west.

Articles Wanted.

STOVES AND FURNACES exchanged, Westwood Bros., 635 Queen west. Phone.

Business Opportunities

WANTED—Financial assistance in patenting. New invention of importance in railway equipment. Manufacturers' opportunity. Box 12, World.

Building Material.

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

Bicycles and Motor Cycles.

BICYCLES WANTED for cash, McLeod, 151 King West.

SIDE-CARS, motor cycles, parts, repairs, enameling, Hampson's, Sumach and Spruce streets.

HARLEY DAVIDSON, the Master Motorcycle. Also good second-hand machines. Andrews, 369 Yonge. 7tf

Chiropractors.

DOCTORS DOXSEE AND KNOWLES, Eyrie Building, Yonge Street, corner Shuter. Nervous and chronic diseases. X-RAY. DENTAL pictures and general radiographic work for locating cause of your trouble.

Coal.

FOR SALE—Four blocks of coal, 2 No. 8 Pitts and 2 No. 8A. coal. All close to B. & O.R.R. If interested write Thomas Walker, Holloway, Ohio, Box 66.

Dancing.

INDIVIDUAL instruction. Telephone Gerrard 39. S. T. and Mrs. Smith, 4 Fairview boulevard. Private studio, Masonic Temple.

Dentistry.

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

H. A. GALLOWAY, Dentist, Yonge and Queen. Crowns and bridges. Telephone for night appointment.

Electric Wiring and Fixtures.

SPECIAL prices on electrical fixtures and wiring. Art Electric, 307 Yonge.

Lumber.

OAK FLOORING, Wall Boards, Kiln-Dried Hardwoods, Pattern Pine Mouldings, George Rathbone, Ltd., Northcote avenue.

Live Birds.

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

Loans.

MONEY TO LOAN on bonds and mortgages. Mortgages purchased. The R. J. Christie Company, Confederation Life Building.

Motor Cars and Accessories.

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

SPARE PARTS—We are the original spare part people, and we carry the largest stock of slightly used auto parts in Canada; magnetos, coils, carburetors, gears of all kinds, timken and ball bearings, all sizes; crank cases, crank shafts, cylinders, pistons and rings, connecting rods, radiators, springs, axles and wheels, presto tanks, storage batteries. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 223-227 Dufferin street, Junction 3284.

Properties for Sale.

Five Acres, $60 Per Acre

PAYABLE $10 down and $2 monthly, for five acres, good garden soil, high, dry and level; close to electric car line, west of Yonge street. Open evenings. Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

100 Feet Frontage on Yonge Street

OVER 600 FEET DEEP, close to Richmond Hill; high, dry and level. Price $1000; $25 down and $10 monthly. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

IN VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, beautiful home and large grounds for sale or rent, sixteen miles by good roads to Toronto; will make a desirable country home for someone. For particulars phone North 8217.

FOR SALE $5700 net, 9 rooms, solid brick, on hill between Lansdowne and Dufferin. Lot 36' x 255', 14 fruit trees, pears, apples, plums, etc., small berry trees, strawberries, garden planted; new large garage. Telephone Manager, Hillcrest 2074.

Farms For Sale

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in Toronto Township on fifth line, near Malton. For particulars apply Misses Jobson, 129 John street, Weston.

Farms Wanted.

FARMS WANTED—If you wish to sell your farm or exchange it for city property for quick results, list with W. R. Bird, 53 Richmond West, Toronto.

Lost.

LOST—On Yonge street, novelty pearl earring, keepsake. Phone M. 517.

Midwifery.

BEST NURSING during confinement—Strictly private; terms reasonable. Mrs. McGill, 544 Bathurst street.

Marriage Licenses.

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

Osteopathy.

ELECTRICAL AND OSTEOPATHIC Treatments by Trained Nurse. 716 Yonge, North 6277.

Owing to the number of fake and counterfeit osteopathic and optical associations, and self-appointed qualified practitioners advertising in bold-type in public directories, and holding diplomas in a great many cases from diploma mills which call for four years, but in a great many cases have granted diplomas in three months. Dr. B. B. Dutton, president of the Canadian registered and copyrighted Association of Osteopathy, past president of the Ontario Optical Association, chartered and incorporated, past director of the Toronto Osteopathic Association, chartered and incorporated, asks that when requiring the services of an osteopath or optician, only members of the above associations be called as they are the only ones recognized by the Ontario Government. Dr. B. B. Dutton, 39 Bloor East, 'Phone N. 4242. 7

Patents.

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

Personal.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Photos, descriptions, many rich want to marry; free. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Min. 7

RETURNED SOLDIER, steady position, wishes to meet lady with own home or some means, to ensure social advancement. Reply, strict confidence, Box 3, World.

WEALTHY MAIDEN desires to marry. Canadian stamp for reply. Lillian Sproul, Station H, Cleveland, O.

WANTED

A young man about 18 years old to work in Toronto World Pressroom. Apply after 9 a.m.

SOME MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Mournful Ceremonies in Foreign Countries, Which Have a Place in Bridal Rejoicings.

In Canada, thoughts of death creep in only at a war-wedding, but in other lands, even in peace times, mournful ceremonies are intermingled with the bridal-day rejoicings. In Japan it is the recognized custom to give the bride a long white veil, which covers her from head to foot. After wearing this at her wedding she puts it away, and it is never used again till the day of her burial, when it becomes her shroud.

In Scandinavia a very similar custom prevails. The bride gives her future husband a shirt, which he wears during the marriage ceremony. After that, when once he has doffed it, no matter to what depths of poverty he may descend, he never wears that shirt again till he lies in his coffin awaiting burial.

In parts of the Tyrol the bride's mother gives her daughter what is known as the "tearkerchief," woven in fine linen, with which she is supposed to dry her eyes at the ceremony. Afterwards she puts this away, and it is not used again till it is laid over her face when she is dead.

Tears, or the semblance of them, play an important part in weddings in Fiji. When a couple have been pronounced man and wife they each go back to their own home until evening, when the bridegroom and guests assemble at the house of the bride, who, sitting on a raised platform, weeps and wails with awful vigor. Each guest in turn brings her an offering, and implores her to dry her tears, but she refuses to be comforted until, peeping thru her fingers, she sees that no more presents are forthcoming. She then dries up with astonishing alacrity, and allows her husband to lead her away to their future home.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

William Smith, a sixteen-year-old boy, was found guilty in the police court Saturday of stealing $37 cash and some car tickets from Amy Friars. As it was stated that the boy had an invalid father, Magistrate Kingsford was inclined to deal leniently with him, and remanded him for sentence.

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BY W. H. STEWART

A new phase of the German offensive has opened. Instead of beginning his fresh attack towards Amiens or towards the channel ports, the enemy tried a new plan for a new geographical objective, and launched his legions against the French in the Chemin des Dames in an effort to gain Paris. This action confirms the belief of many that the next attack would not be against the British army.

Remarkable speed has characterized the German advance. It began on a 35-mile front, instead of a 25-mile front as at first reported and commonly supposed, and in four days it reached the right bank of the River Marne, covering 26 miles.

The front on the Chemin des Dames under assault was held by only seven divisions, three of them being tired British troops sent there to rest. Owing to defects in the airplane observation the allies, who knew of a large German concentration about Laon, did not realize that the attack was coming, apparently, till two days before it actually broke.

The Germans threw in 35 divisions against the allied seven stationed on this front, and as these allied troops were fatigued by recent fighting, they could not stand the shock, but had to retreat at a rapid pace.

Somebody to Blame

A statement issued by the British general staff on this offensive makes certain excuses, showing a desire to avoid blame. This action may suffice to show that somebody is to blame, and is trying to avoid the consequences.

The fault lies in the fact not so much that the enemy attacked where he did and made initial gains, but that the dispositions of the troops were such as to have an important sector held by fatigued troops. The French had also three divisions holding the crossings of the Aisne River, immediately south of the Chemin des Dames, but these were not strong enough to resist the enemy when the front line troops fell back, and they had to join in the general retirement. As a result they were unable to exact the full price of the enemy for his advance. The same is not true of Soissons. Here the French evacuated the town in the first day, and on the second day of the attack they fought the enemy from street to street and house to house.

Fourth Day at Marne

Having had a good start the Germans pushed on with all speed, and the fourth day they had reached the Marne. The French at once began to offer strong resistance on the flanks, and they are desperately striving to stay the enemy onset and to confine it to a narrow strip of territory. The enemy, however, is as desperately striving to widen the salient, and he has succeeded a little. The big thing about the allied resistance is the tenacious defence of Rheims by British and French, and of the country just west of Soissons by the French.

Decisive Battle

In boldly resuming their offensive in the Champagne the Germans have precipitated one of the decisive battles of the war, and, indeed, of the world's history.

The enemy advance from the Chemin des Dames marks a new and gradiose plan, which if it attained full success, would destroy a large section of the allied armies, and result in the capture of Paris. This is the way the allied general headquarters interprets the enemy design. This interpretation is based on the fact that the enemy headed for the river Marne, so as to secure a strong flank, difficult if not impossible to force without long previous preparation, and then to turn westward in a march towards the French capital.

The important point to watch about this fighting is how soon the allies will stop his spreading westward, and their success if keeping him a considerable distance from Paris. The occupation of Paris would be a big political stroke for the enemy and would give him an advantageous position for the launching of a peace offensive.

Old Tactics Repeated

The enemy tactics is in brief an attempted repetition of his tactics in Galicia and Poland in 1915. It will be remembered that he then cut into the Russian front at an elbow just north of Carpathian barrier, and then advanced into Galicia, turned about and cleared the Russians out of Poland, and thus compelled them to straighten the lines from Riga to the Rumanian frontier. The conception of this present design, as of the other, is obviously the work of Von Mackensen. The allies, however, are in a much better position than the Russians. The enemy outnumbered and outgunned and outshelled the Russians. These had to resist his attacks without rifles and with clubs like primitive man in the old stone age. The allies, on the contrary, now have probably as many guns, and certainly more shells than the Germans. Their soldiers have proper equipment for battle. The German losses will soon run again into frightful figures.

As these lines are being written the allies will have soon enough reserves on the spot to offer stronger resistance, and the point for speculation is how long it will take them to stop the Germans. They are still advancing expeditiously.

Strong Diversion

The enemy attack which opened on Friday upon the Ailette River, west of the Chemin des Dames, is a strong diversion. The allies there held an advantageous position for the launching of a counter-attack against the neck of the new salient driven south of the Aisne. The German blow compelled a retirement of five miles to the Oise River line.

How came it that the Germans gained such a start as they have is the question which comes to the lips of many people. This is not so difficult to explain as it seems. In the first place the enemy attacked the allies in the ratio of about five to one in the Chemin des Dames. This fact points to an essential feature of this system of holding the lines by means of long trenches.

The supreme need of the allies is to collect a large reserve, and to train it for manoeuvre so as to be ready for the last phases of the campaign. As the work of attrition proceeds, and the German number become worn down, the enemy will be unable to occupy continuous lines of trenches, but will have to resort to the open field warfare. He is trying to anticipate this by forcing it upon the allies.

Need of Reserves

The task of the allies is, therefore, to train in manoeuvring and open field warfare as large a force as they can spare. They also need the reserves to confront the German reserves wherever they go, and to fight it to a stalemate as before Amiens and in Flanders.

In consequence they cannot hold their line of trenches strongly manned. Their habit has been everywhere, even where they expect an attack, to place in the trenches as thin a screen of troops as can possibly maintain the positions, and to give warning at the moment the enemy begins a serious attack. The function of troops ordinarily placed in the trenches is to act as a sort of fire alarm. As soon as the enemy presses the button by driving in the outposts as it were, an alarm spreads thruout the entire allied army, and if the menace becomes serious help comes from all points to put out the conflagration.

This is just what happened on the Chemin des Dames. The enemy was able to effect a local concentration under cover of the misty weather, and in virtue of his having the shorter lines to traverse, for he is inside of the elbow, and can cut across from one side to the other, while the allies have to go the much longer way outside. As soon as the full weight of the German attacks developed, and it was seen to be a serious effort, not to be stopped in a day, the allied troops fell back. In falling back they gave the general alarm and fulfilled the first part of their duty.

To Force General Battle

Up to the present the operations have the character of a large local battle. The object of the Germans in advancing in battle concentration is to force the French to give battle. They had the same object in respect to the British army in Picardy last March and April. The British and the French then, however, refused battle and merely contented themselves with stopping the German advance. The question remains whether Foch will accept battle before Paris, or whether he will merely effect a counter-concentration sufficient to check the enemy advance and hold him in his tracks.

The allies have been resorting to Fabian tactics, struggling for delay, because before the end of the year they will receive a large reinforcement, while the Germans will receive no reinforcement, but rather will have their reserves shot to pieces. Conditions in Germany, it is openly admitted, also demand the speedy achieving of a decision.

The Germans, meanwhile, are keeping the allies in doubt of their real intentions, for they have a large force still massed before Amiens, so that if Foch rushes his reserves too fast from that front they will reopen their attack in an effort to divide the French and British armies.

MR. OLDFIELD TO SING FOR PATHE COMPANY.

The popular Toronto singer, Mr. Frank Oldfield, has signed an exclusive contract with the Pathe Freres Phonograph Company of Canada to make records for them. Mr. Oldfield has already recorded several selections from his extensive reportoire, and these records will shortly be on sale at all Pathe dealers. Included in the selections is "Sussex By the Sea," the song which Mr. Oldfield made famous in Canada.

PARADISE DEPRECATED.

When the faucets all stop dripping
And the bathtub never leaks;
When the house has weather stripping
Against the blizzard weeks;
When the piping never freezes
And plumbers cease to plum,
When every prospect pleases
And we clean by vacuum—

When wall paper never blisters
And plaster does not fall,
When larcenous laundry sisters
Plunder us not at all;
When kitchen maids don't mutter
And table cloths show no stain,
And husbands never utter
A single word profane—

When the rugs are never faded
And eggs go down in price;
When pantries are not raided
By children or by mice—
Then wives will never be weary,
Commuters will all grow fat;
But heavens! it would be dreary
To live in a house like that!

—Christopher Morley.

THE CHURCH OF GOLD.

There is no structure just like St. Mark's, in Venice, in the world. Its bulb-shaped domes and minaret-like belfries remind the visitor of the orient. It seems more like a Mohammedan than a Christian temple. In the facade are scores of variously-colored marble columns, each one a monolite, and all possessing an eventful history. Some are from Ephesus, others from Smyrna, others from Constantinople, and more than one even from Jerusalem. St. Marks' is the treasure house of Venice, a place of pride as well as prayer. The work of beautifying this old church was carried on for five centuries, and each generation tried to outdo all that had preceded it. The walls and roof are so profusely covered with mosaics and precious marbles that it is easy to understand why St. Mark's has been called the "Church of Gold."

GALILEI AND THE SWINGING LAMP.

The boy Galileo, sitting with hundreds of others in the Cathedral of Pisa on a Sunday morning, saw an attendant draw acide the heavy hanging lamp to light it, and then let it swing. Many other eyes saw the same thing, but there was only tha pair in Galileo's head which really observed what happened. He alone noticed that, as the swings of the huge lamp became smaller and smaller, they always took the same time. He proved it by counting them with his pulse. He had made a great discovery, out of which grew the pendulum clock and the accurate measurement of time.

PRISONERS OF WAR BREAD FUND

(Affiliated Under War Charities Act With the Overseas Club).

FANE SEWELL,
Hon.-Treasurer, Spadina and College.

". . . God knows what we would do without that bread." (From a prisoner's letter). 7 tf

IDEAL SUMMERING PLACE NEAR PETAWAWA CAMP

Hotel Pontiac, at Fort William, Quebec, Across River From Military Grounds.

At Fort William, Quebec, right across the river from Petawawa Military Camp is the Hotel Pontiac. Years ago this was the first trading station of the Hudson Bay Company, west of Ottawa. This property has been owned by the present owners for the past one hundred and forty years. The hotel itself is situated in the midst of a virgin pine grove. It is claimed that this is the healthiest and best spot in Canada for sick people as well as well people.

The river between Fort William and Petawawa Camp is about a mile wide. The beach, which is of silver sand, makes an ideal bathing spot on account of its safety, and its splendid sandy bottom. The fishing here is said to be fine, both speckled trout and rainbow trout, as well as black bass and pickerel being plentiful. Tennis and boating are added attractions that cannot fail to appeal to the summer dweller. Manager Harper is a most capable host and never fails to delight the patrons of his hotel. The Hotel Pontiac is certainly a boon to visitors to Petawawa Camp.

Girl Guide Notes

Guides report great success in the collection of boots for France in every district.

The Runnymede Guides are working hard on their war garden. Captain Grey expects to take Co. 30 into camp near Orangeville the first two weeks in August.

The captain of Co. 8 has knit 800 pairs of sox since April, 1917. Is there a Guide or officer who can beat this record?

Mrs. Juliette Low, who has personally financed and directed the constructive war work done by the Girl Scouts of the United States, has inaugurated an interesting activity among the girls to raise carrier pigeons for the war department, officials of which have approved the plan.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Herbert Hoover the Girl Scouts of Washington have established a melting pot, from the proceeds of which they expect to buy an ambulance for France.

The War Service Badge is awarded to a Guide who does 100 hours' work in connection with the war. Muriel Douglas (under 16) has written the following:

A GUIDE SMILES.

Nora was a Leader (she was Irish, by the way),
Who daily practised smiling. To her patrol she'd say:
"The ninth Guide law remember, for a smiling face, they say,
Is worth a million glum ones, so you must all be gay."
One gloomy autumn morning, when clouds had hid the sun,
Guide Nora thought within herself,
"'Tis time I'd something done,
For three more hours' war service would give me ninety-two,
Then I can do some extra, as every Guide should do."
So Nora took a barrow, and plaited up her hair,
Collected several baskets—went out to do and dare.
As all along the streets she went the clouds grew grim and black,
And presently a raindrop fell right on the Leader's back.
When Nora started homewards, with her baskets piled up high,
The rain came down so heavily that Nora cried "Oh, my!
This is an opportunity for practising the smile."
And therefore she grinned happily, altho her hat meanwhile
Blew in the mud, and presently off came hair ribbons too.
(What a mercy that her neckerchief was guaranteed fast blue!)
But when she reached her happy home "Boots for France" were few.
Now Nora's newest motto is, "Smile—but be careful too!"

New Rules.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell calls the new Guide book a book of rules, not regulations.

There is a world of difference between the two. Regulations are restrictions imposed upon subjects to prevent them following their own bent—for example, the police regulations.

Rules, on the other hand, are guiding lines for players in a game, as in tennis, for instance.

The rules in Girl Guiding are designed to help the workers, to ensure fairness, and to give the shortest road to efficient working, and to encourage their co-operation thru their own individual keenness, capability and resourcefulness, and not to bind them collectively with restrictive red tape.

The desire is to decentralize as much as possible and to leave local administration in local hands, but for this it is essential that the main ideals, methods and policy of the movement should be rightly understood and acted up to.

2nd Class Guide Tests.

This is divided into four classes. The first is intelligence. A Guide must have passed tenderfoot tests, have a further knowledge of the Guide law, must have knowledge of the legends of the crosses of the Union Jack, signal the alphabet in Morse, know six different kinds of birds, plants or animals and their life history, know how to track, or (for town girls only) street observation of stores, people or routes of cars.

Handcraft.

Tie seven knots, lay and light a fire, using not more than two matches, make a bed properly.

Service.

Know how to stop bleeding (with pad and bandage on the wound only) and choking, remove grit in the eye, and bandage a sprained ankle, make a Morse signalling flag (24 in. by 24 in.) or some other article useful to the company.

Health.

Know the rules of health. Know the five physical exercises and their objects as given in the handbook, or equivalent exercises from the board of education handbook, such as a Guide may practise for herself. Run 100 yards in 20 seconds, or skip 100 times without a break. This latter test may be omitted in the case of girls certified physically unfit.

Building In Canada Has Greater Activity

Statistics Show That the Real Estate and Building Situation is Better Now Than at Any Time Since Commencement of War.

BY S. L. HAWKINS

With the maximum demand for houses prevailing in Toronto, the real estate and building situation gives promise of exceeding the rosiest predictions of contractors, and it is now practically established that this year will mark the beginning of a period of greater activity in land transaction and house construction than has been known since the commencement of the war. Contractors point to the year 1917 as the worst year in the history of building construction.

The value of building permits issued in Toronto since the beginning of the year has exceeded the total value for the first five months of last year. In 1917 permits to the number of 1689, with a value of $2,633,134, were issued during the first five months. This year this amount will likely be exceeded by $100,000. In May of last year 547 permits were issued, with a value of $555,427, while in May of this year the value of permits issued exceeds that figure by $150,000.

May Figures Exceed Banner Month.

The biggest month last year was August, showing permits issued to the value of $850,000. The month of May just passed has done a little better than the banner month of last year, and much bigger returns are expected for other months of this year in which building construction is on a larger scale.

Severely cold weather at the beginning of 1918 retarded building operations considerably, but a rush started with the opening of spring. This condition must be taken in comparison with last year, when the building rush started in the latter part of the winter, due to an early spring.

Toronto real estate firms report business as much improved. The past month has been a most satisfactory one in the volume of business transacted. Some of them found April was the best month so far this year, tho May figures have in many cases exceeded those of the previous month, especially as regards the buying and selling of houses. The demand for houses still prevails, and is becoming more pronounced owing to the general prosperity, high rentals and high taxation. The demand is said to be the greatest since the war commenced. Constantly increasing rentals have been responsible for driving many families to buy houses, where possible, with small payments down in many cases.

There are various interesting aspects of the present situation. Builders of houses or apartments seem disinclined to take chances in building at present prices, fearing a slump may follow, which would not only reduce replacement values, but decrease rents. This also applies to householders and tenants who under ordinary conditions might carry out plans for building new houses. The logical result is a strong demand for existing accommodation.

Many Tenants Becoming Owners.

Another interesting result of the present situation is that increasing rents are largely responsible for changing many tenants into owners. Real estate agents report this increasing tendency.

In the case of most houses now being offered for sale in Toronto, prices asked are well within reason. Many of them are offered at prices for which they could not be constructed today with the high cost of materials, labor, etc. Many owners are placing on their houses values which prevailed before the war. It should be taken into consideration, however, that the cost of construction has increased about 50 per cent. since the outbreak of war. When more buildings are constructed, possibly later in the season, prices of houses may be expected to advance, for builders will then be faced with the higher costs of materials in a very real manner. Present purchasers of houses may therefore be looked upon as doing a good stroke of business in acquiring house properties at this time.

The demand for apartments has never been stronger. Several factors have combined to produce this condition. The coal shortage is a potent factor, and while the prevailing warm weather seems to discount the importance of this consideration, many Torontonians will not soon forget the inconvenience of the past two winters in securing sufficient coal supplies. The desire to escape from the burdens of high house rents or heavier taxes is another factor. The number of apartment houses is not increasing to any great extent, and there is a scramble whenever a vacancy occurs.

No Longer Bought for Investment.

An interesting point brought out by real estate men is that the buying of houses as investments with the intention of renting them to tenants, is no longer as big a factor as it was prior to the war. Buying of houses is now done as a necessity and for the purpose of home-making. It must not be thought, however, that the present scale of rentals gives no return on the investment, for rents have increased to the point where they give a good return.

The increase in rents has in some cases been described as unwarranted and not in proportion to the increase in taxation. In this connection it is pointed out that house properties have never in the past made a sufficent return on money invested to equal other forms of investment. It is contended that if landlords are now in position to realize an adequate return from house properties it is right for them to do so.

Little Movement in Vacant Land.

So far there has been little movement in vacant land in Toronto, tho if rents keep on increasing and the prices of houses continue to climb, it is but logical to expect that more houses will have to be built. Vacant land will then come into its own and relieve many burdened owners. Land is cheaper today in most parts of the city than it was five years ago, and those who can invest now with a view to holding until building begins again should be able to realize money on the transaction.

It is significant of the prosperity existing among the store trade of all classes that business properties are moving very briskly. The outlying districts are the ones chiefly affected. A look down the main thorofares of the outlying districts, such as Danforth avenue, St. Clair, Roncesvalles avenue and others, reveals the fact that there are practically no vacant stores. While many empty stores are still to be found on the downtown streets, there are fewer than in past years.

Factory space and warehouses are in good demand. The general activity which marks the real estate situation today also extends to office buildings, and a glance thru many of the downtown buildings indicates that they are all pretty well filled.

Big Drop in Past Three Years.

The extent to which building has dropped off in Canada during the past three years is strikingly illustrated by figures for the last eight years in thirty-five principal cities of Canada. In 1910 the total sum expended in the cities under review was $102,777,853, which increased in the following year to $128,716,766, and in 1912 jumped to $185,252,934. In the following year the figures dropped back, and in the year of the outbreak of war there was a further drop of nearly sixty million dollars. The full effect of the war on building was shown in 1915, for the total only amounted to $38,367,749, to which Ontario and Quebec contributed about two-thirds. In 1916 there was an increase of over six million dollars, but another drop occurred in the following year, with Ontario as the only province to reach eight figures.

These figures indicate that during the continuation of the war it is likely that the amount of money spent in building will be pretty near to an average of $35,000,000.

IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

King Alfonso Signs Decree Imposing Fixed Tax on America Cotton.

Madrid, June 1.—King Alfonso has signed a decree imposing an import duty on cotton. The tax is fixed at fifty pesos per 100 kilograms for American raw cotton, 60 1-4 on Egyptian and 37 1-2 on Indian. Part of the money thus realized will be used to pay wages to workmen in the cotton industry who are in want on account of enforced idleness.

SMOKED DRY PIPE.

The lost pipe of a Hun raider was found in the garden of a house in an Essex town over which a German airman passed. A portion of the stem has been cut and flattened, and upon it is written in indelible ink, "Karl Werner, 13128—A. G." The under side of the bowl and the stem have been notched eleven times, and on the side of the mouthpiece are more notches. The finder of the pipe said: "There was no smell of tobacco about the pipe, and it had not apparently been recently smoked. It is possible that it was used by the owner as a dry pipe, as the mouthpiece shows signs of hard biting. The notches cut in the stem may record the number of times the airman had flown with it in his mouth." "Smoking" a dry pipe is not unusual, especially would it be the case in a zeppelin in which a spark from a lighted pipe might cause the ship's destruction.

FAITHFUL DOG.

A dog's faith in its master has been touchingly illustrated at Riom, France, recently. The man has gone to the war and has been killed, but the dog still awaits his return, and he refuses to leave the station at Riom. Upon the arrival of each train he dashes out onto the platform, runs first to the locomotive, and then scampers from carriage to carriage, looking for the object of his affection—until the whistle blows, and he is left to gaze wistfully, as he did once in 1914.

A VARIED DIET.

"Do you have much variety at your boarding house?" inquired one boarder of a friend who lived down the block.

"Well, we have three different names for the meals," replied the other.

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The Week's Financial Review

One of the most fateful weeks in nearly four years of war has passed without creating anything approaching a stock market panic. The Canadian exchanges have shown few tremors since Monday when steel issues sagged rather sharply in sympathy with the downturn in United States Steel, and in Wall Street there has been manifested a strong tendency to rally after each successive spell of liquidation so that the net loss for the week in stocks as a whole has been kept well within bounds. Scrutiny of the list makes it clear that the only material recessions have been in issues which were prominent in the recent rapid rise in Wall Street, and it is probable that, allowing the war developments out of the question, these particular stocks would have been scaled down in price considerably as a sequel to a too rapid advance.

It will be noticed that leading railway stocks, including Reading and Union Pacific, after making allowance for the latter's being ex-dividend 2 1-2 per cent., have undergone no impairment of values during the week. There are two reasons for this. One is that an official announcement last Monday cleared away any doubt as to whether the mooted 25 per cent. increase in rates would be granted, and the other is that the plan to raise more federal revenue by taxation of profits will have little bearing upon the railroads, as war industries with large profits, such as United States Steel, will chiefly feel the weight of the heavier taxation.

The report of the International Nickel Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, last, is of interest as affording another concrete example of how the present scheme of imposts works out. The company had to provide close to $3,600,000 for federal taxes, and its profits fell off from $13,557,000 in 1916, to $11,120,000 last year. The prospect that an even heavier tribute will be yielded up in 1918 is not likely to stimulate speculation in the stock, and the case of Nickel is a typical one. It is not surprising, all things considered, that United States Steel sold on Friday, due allowance being made for the fact that the stock was ex-dividend 4 1-2 per cent., nearly six points below the level of Friday of the previous week, or that Baldwin Locomotive exhibited a loss for the week of almost 10 points, and of nearly 20 from the high point of the boom.

The bank statement for April shows a healthy increase in the amount of notice deposits which total $923,644,000, an increase of more than $58,000,000 in the year and of more than $12,500,000 for the month. There is a reduction of note circulation for the month of more than ten millions, which seems to imply a certain contraction of business activity, but comparison with the figures of a year ago shows an increase in note circulation of about $35,000,000. One interesting feature is the small increase in current loans in Canada, such loans outstanding at the end of April being $554,089,000, or only about $3,500,000 more than the total a year ago. This is evidently due to the fact that the profits of industries as a whole are so substantial that many plants are being extended and improvements made out of profits without their owners having to seek banking accommodation.

The increase in the amount of call loans in Canada is a little over three million dollars for the month, but in comparison with a year ago there is a decline in such call loans of more than five million dollars. The fact that more money was loaned on collateral in April reflects borrowing on war loans rather than an inclination by the banks to help the stock market. Of more significance is the quite material increase in call loans outside Canada, the total, $179,818,000, being more than $20,500,000 greater than a year ago and $12,500,000 greater than at the end of March. Wall street has been offering good opportunities for the profitable employment of funds, and as the Canadian markets remain dull and the requirements of general business have slackened for reasons before mentioned, the banks are not indisposed to divert funds temporarily across the border. It will be noted also that there is a considerable growth of deposits in Canadian banks outside Canada, the increase for the year being more than $20,000,000 and for the month more than seven million dollars. This is one of the influences tending to reduce the premium on New York funds in Canada. Great satisfaction is expressed over the fact that the trade balance with the United States is steadily becoming less adverse to Canada, and it appears as tho the troublesome exchange problem is working out its solution.

Sir Thomas White is taking advantage of the opportunity presented by the fact that $16,000,000 interest on the Victory loan fell due on Saturday to call the attention of the investing public to a new issue of debenture stock being made by the government. The stock is in denominations of fifty dollars and multiples thereof, and bears 5 1-2 per cent. interest. As the finance minister points out, Victory bondholders can help the government in its war undertakings and get a satisfactory return by investing the interest they receive in the new issue, and no doubt a good response will be made.

* * *

The figures presented by the Ontario bureau of mines for the first three months of the year are significant as showing how high operating costs have checked the production of gold with its fixed return to the producer while the high price of silver has more than compensated the Cobalt mines for the greater outlay for wages and materials and has stimulated the output of the white metal. The gold production was 113,387 ounces up to the end of March, this year, as against 127,692 for the corresponding period last year, while the output of silver was 4,114,856 ounces against 3,945,957 with a value of $3,740,843, compared with $2,851,873. There is no change in the labor situation at Porcupine, the government having not yet announced whether any measure of relief is contemplated. The mining market has consequently remained stagnant.

BRAZILIAN STRONG IN STEADY MARKET

Traders Show Little Uneasiness Over Developments on the Western Front.

Altho the overnight war news was of a character to cause a rather weak opening of the New York market on Saturday, stocks on the Toronto Exchange presented a steady front. This condition was all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that the local market will be closed on Monday, so that traders who made commitments on Saturday evidently had no uneasy qualms over possibly vital developments on the western front before resumption of trading on Tuesday.

An encouraging feature was the firmness of Brazilian, which, as on previous days, led the list in activity. The stock opened strong at 34 and closed at 34¼ for a net gain of ¾. Steel of Canada sold unchanged at 61½ and the preferred continued in good request at 90. Barcelona was firm at 9⅝ and General Electric at 108½. Maple Leaf lost a small fraction at 97. The first sale of Riordon in some time was at 118, unchanged from the previous sale price. The war loans were inactive and slightly easier.

The day's transactions: Shares, 815; war loans, $2200.

WALL STREET'S WEEK

New York, June 1—(Financial Review)—The government's proposed program of taxation and the war situation were the outstanding events of the week in the stock market, alternating at times in their relative importance. Brilliant crop prospects, which gave added stimulus to general business, the money market and general extension of industrial organization were often obscured by the more pressing developments at Washington and along the French battlefront.

Liquidation of long stock was occasionally induced by foreign advices, the active list as a whole undergoing moderate impairment. Rails at times proved more susceptible than shares of less intrinsic value.

The heaviness of certain of the high grade, or investment rails, was ascribed by rumor to enforced sales for enemy alien account. Industrial conditions were visibly strengthened by the greater co-operation between the government and producers, and practically all the steel and iron mills of the country are booked to full capacity until 1920.

Payment of taxes and other maturities may effect some hardening of the money market for the next fortnight, but this situation has been largely anticipated in the continued scarcity of time funds.

Another decline in Italian exchange to a level approximating 45 per cent. was without effect upon the general market for foreign remittances, altho rates on some of the neutral countries became more variable.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF PORCUPINE CROWN

Development Work to Be Pushed at 1000 and 1100-foot Levels.

Hamilton B. Wills, dealing in his weekly letter with the report that Crown Reserve interests have bought at considerably above the market price, a large block of Porcupine Crown stock from the McEnaney estate, says: "This block of stock has been overhanging the market for a long time, but with it closely held by inside interests, it is clearly indicated, a sharp advance is not far off. The reported taking over of this stock proves clearly the confidence held in the future underground development of the Porcupine Crown Mine, and in this feeling my engineer concurs.

"I am advised that orders have been given Mine Manager Hugh Lee to push development work along the 1000 and 1100-foot levels with all possible speed. The main vein on Porcupine Crown has proven to be one of the bonanza lodes of this famous gold camp and as, it is believed, a very large tonnage of strictly high-grade ore will be opened up as deeper levels are reached, it would be hard to find a gold stock selling at a few cents per share with larger possibilities than Porcupine Crown. It should also be borne in mind that this company's treasury contains cash about equal per share to current quotations, and such a unique situation, together with future mine possibilities, plus the implicit confidence shown by the insiders in the purchase of approximately 200,000 shares of stock at higher than market prices, are factors which stamp Porcupine Crown as a speculation of extraordinary promise."

NEW YORK STOCKS MAKE FAIR RALLY

More Hopeful Tone of French War Bulletin Has Effect of Checking Declines.

New York, June 1.—Trading in stocks today was wholly influenced by the tension in the war situation. The active list fell back sharply at the outset, but made moderate recoveries later on the more hopeful tone of the French bulletin. Marine preferred was again the sensational feature, opening at a decline of 1½ points, but immediately rallied six points, only to forfeit virtually all its gain at the end. Standard rails and a few equipments fully regained their losses on the short covering of the final dealings. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 300,000 shares.

Liberty 3½'s sold at $99.70 to $99.88. The first 4's made a new low record on their further decline from $93.96 to $93.70; also the second 4's at $93.90 to $93.60 and the 4½'s at $96.80 to $96.30. International war bonds, notably Paris 6's, also yielded.

TRANSACTIONS IN MAY ON TORONTO EXCHANGE

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange during May, with comparisons, follow:

1918.	Stocks.	Bonds.	Mines.
May, 1917....	46,694	$336,400	99,030
May, 1918....	26,325	348,100	32,268

The totals by months for the year so far are:

1918.	Stocks.	Bonds.	Mines.
January	20,595	$245,100	30,215
February	19,239	148,500	28,512
March	16,126	130,050	42,992
April	15,052	255,100	32,591
May	26,325	348,100	32,268

NEW YORK BANKS

New York, June 1.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week (five days) shows that they hold $32,952,030 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $9,010,710 from last week.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

The number of failures in the Dominion, according to Dun's Review, during the past week, in provinces, as compared with those of previous weeks, and corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Date.	Ont.	Que.	Man.	Alta.	Sask.	B. C.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Total.	Total. 1917.
May 31...	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	16
May 24....	2	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	12	14
May 17....	5	9	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	23	17
May 10....	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21
May 3.....	6	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	25

PRICE OF COPPER.

Washington, June 1.—Copper producers have been informed by the war industries board that President Wilson has affixed his approval on the recommendation of the board that the price of copper shall be fixed at 23½ cents a pound for the period beginning today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

London, June 1.—Money, 3 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4½ per cent.; three month bills 3 9-16 per cent.

MINING STOCKS REMAIN STEADY

West Dome Rallies After Further Dip—Mining Corporation is Firmer.

There was little change in the trend of prices on the Standard Exchange on Saturday, the trading taking on the usual pre-holiday character, as the market, in common with other Canadian exchanges, will not reopen until Tuesday. McIntyre continued to attract the chief interest, but at 1.25 no change was shown. Dome remained at 7.50, while Dome Lake sold off two points to 15 and Newray lost ½ at 18½. Elliott-Kirkland was in some request at from 30½ to 31 and Vipond was steady around 11. West Dome, after making a low level on the movement at 8½, rallied to 10.

A firmer tendency in Mining Corporation, which sold at 3.40, an advance of eight points from Friday, was a bright spot among the Cobalts. Trethewey was also firmer at 18, but Nipissing was easier at 8.75.

PENETRATE GOOD ORE AT KIRKLAND PORPHYRY

Kirkland Lake, June 1.—The crosscut at the 400-foot level of the Orr property of the Kirkland Porphyry Company has penetrated about 25 feet of ore. Ten feet of the body is said to carry average values of about $20 to the ton, while the remainder is of a very satisfactory grade, running between $6 and $8 to the ton.

PRICE OF SILVER.

London, June 1.—Bar silver, 48⅞d.
New York, June 1.—Bar silver 99½c.

STANDARD CLOSED MONDAY.

There will be no session of the Standard Exchange on Monday in observance of King George's birthday.

DOME EXTENSION DRILLING.

Diamond drilling is reported under way on the Dome Extension property near the Dome line. The drill has gone down about 50 feet to bedrock, the operations being designed to discover the direction of the vein system.

DOME OPERATIONS.

On the Dome a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1200 feet and a sump of 50 feet made as a preliminary to starting cross-cutting toward the Dome Extension to reach the vein located by diamond drilling.

OKLAHOMA DIVIDEND.

New York, June 1.—The Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable June 28 to stock of record June 15.

NEW YORK COTTON.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report New York Cotton Exchange fluctuations as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	22.64	22.90	22.64	22.74	23.20
Mar.	22.99	22.99	22.75	22.75	23.20
July	24.75	24.84	24.40	24.49	25.01
Oct.	23.42	23.46	23.00	23.00	23.66
Dec.	23.14	23.14	22.76	22.91	23.40

Record of Saturday's Markets

TORONTO STOCKS.

	Asked.	Bid.
Am. Cyanamid com.	...	32
Ames-Holden com.	21	...
do. preferred	58	...
Barcelona	9⅝	9⅜
Brazilian T., L. & P.	34½	34¼
B. C. Fishing	47	...
F. N. Burt com.	...	66
Can. Bread com.	19½	18½
C. Car & F. Co.	30	28½
do. preferred	77¾	76
Canada Cement com.	59½	59
Can. St. Lines com.	39¾	...
do. preferred	76½	75½
Can. Gen. Electric	103½	102½
Can. Loco. com.	60	58
do. preferred	...	92¾
C. P. R.	144	142
City Dairy com.	...	40
do. preferred	90	85
Coniagas	3.10	2.90
Cons. Smelters	24¾	...
Consumers' Gas	...	144½
Dome	8.00	7.50
Dom. Canners	38	32
do. preferred	...	68
Dom. Steel Corp.	58¾	58¼
Duluth-Superior	41	...
La Rose	50	42
Mackay com.	76	75½
do. preferred	65½	64½
Maple Leaf com.	97½	96
do. preferred	92	...
Monarch com.	...	30½
do. preferred	80	...
N. Steel Car com.	10	...
do. preferred	37	30
Nipissing Mines	9.00	8.75
N. S. Steel com.	65	...
Pac. Burt com.	24	...
do. pref.	77¼	72½
Penmans com.	75	73½
Petroleum	13.75	13.25
Porto Rico com.	30	28
Prov. Paper com.	55	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	21	19
Riordon com.	119	118
Russell M. C. com.	75	70
do. preferred	78	76
Sawyer-Massey	15	...
Spanish River com.	15	13
do. preferred	53	50
Stand. Chem. pref.	57	...
Steel of Can. com.	62¼	61¼
do. preferred	90	89
Tooke Bros. com.	19	...
Toronto Paper	...	70
Toronto Railway	60	58
Trethewey	17	15½
Tucketts com.	19	...
Twin City com.	45½	42½
Winnipeg Ry.	48	...
—Banks.—		
Dominion	202	...
Imperial	185	...
Nova Scotia	248	...
Ottawa	201	...
Royal	205	...
Standard	200¼	...
Toronto	187	...
Union	...	149
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—		
Canada Landed	148¾	...
Can. Permanent	162½	...
Hamilton Prov.	137	135
Huron & Erie	...	204
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	196
Landed Banking	...	141
Lon. & Canadian	126½	...
National Trust	199	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	200
Toronto Mortgage	134	...
—Bonds.—		
Can. Locomotive	...	85
Dominion Iron	...	84
Elec. Develop.	...	86
Penmans	...	85
Prov. of Ontario	...	76
Rio Janeiro	...	...
do. 1st mortgage 5 p.c.	...	83
Steel Co. of Can.	92	...
War Loan, 1925	...	95
War Loan, 1931	92⅞	92⅝
War Loan, 1937	92⅞	92½

TORONTO SALES.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Barcelona	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	75
Brazilian	34	34¼	34	34¼	300
Can. Perm.	162½	162½	162½	162½	100
Dom. Steel	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	20
Gen. Elec.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Maple Leaf	97	97	97	97	25
Nipissing	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	160
Riordon	118	118	118	118	15
Steel of Can	61½	61½	61¼	61½	10
do. pref.	90	90	90	90	105
War Loan—					
do. 1925	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	$100
do. 1921	93⅝	93⅝	92½	93½	$1,200
do. 1937	92½	92⅝	92½	92½	$900

UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Ask.	Bid.
Brompton	53	52
Black Lake com.	3	1
do. preferred	5	4
do. income bonds	22½	22
C. P. R. Notes	100	98
Carriage Fact. com.	15	...
do. preferred	50	...
MacDonald Co., A	15	13
do. preferred	83½	...
North. Am. P. & P.	2¾	2⅝
Steel & Rad. pref.	60	...
do. bonds	63	...
Volcanic Gas & Oil	110	...

MINES ON CURB.

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

	Bid.	Asked.
Beaver	25	27
Buffalo	80	110
Crown Reserve	16	18
Dome Lake	15	17
Dome Extension	10	12
Hollinger	4.10	5.00
Kerr Lake	5.70	6.00
La Rose	38	42
McKinley-Darragh	39	42
McIntyre	1.25	1.27
Newray	13	20
Nipissing	8.65	8.95
Peterson Lake	8	10
Provincial	51	53
Timiskaming	27	29
Vipond	10	12
West Dome Cons.	8	10

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Supplied by Heron & Co.)

Stock—	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales
Asbestos pf.	51	...	...	...	25
Brazilian	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	75
C. Car pf.	77	...	...	...	60
Can. Cem.	60	...	...	...	5
do. pref.	90	...	...	...	5
C. G. Elec.	102½	103½	102½	103	45
Con. Smelt.	25	...	...	...	25
Merch. Bank	167	...	...	...	1
Quebec Ry.	19	...	...	...	55
Riordon	119	119	118¾	119	56
Steel of Can	61½	...	...	...	35
do. pref.	91	...	...	...	40
Smart W'ks.	67	...	...	...	2
War loans—					
do. 1925	95	...	...	...	$500
do. 1937	92½	...	...	...	$2,000

NEW YORK CURB.

Hamilton B. Wills received the following at the close of the New York curb on Saturday: The market on the New York curb was inclined to be slightly erratic with trading in spots. The feature of the industrial list was the rise in United Motors of almost two points. It is understood that the next report of this company for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show greater earnings than those reported last year, amounting to $7.40 per share of stock.

DUKE VISITS ST. CATHARINES.

Vice-Regal Party Inspect Hospitals and Receive Formal Civic Address.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire paid a visit today to St. Catharines, accompanied by Ladies Blanche and Dorothy, inspected the General and Marine Hospitals, the soldiers' convalescent home, and received a formal civic address of welcome in Montbiace Park. The governor-general also unveiled a shrine to the great war veterans and visited Ridley College before proceeding to Beamsville Camp.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts 525, slow.

Calves—Receipts 250, steady; $7 to $15.

Hogs—Receipts 1500, strong; heavy $17 to $17.25; mixed $17.50 to $17.65; yorkers, $17.65 to $17.75; light yorkers, $17.75 to $18.00; pigs, $18.00 to $18.25; roughs, $15 to $15.25; stags, $11 to $12.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2400; lambs easier at $11 to $18; others unchanged.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Albany, N.Y., June 1.—Street railway service in all the cities and towns adjoining Albany, and Schenectady, will be tied up by a strike tomorrow morning unless the United Traction Company and the Schenectady Railway Company grant the demands of their employes for increased wages.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
July ...	132⅞	134⅝	132¼	134	132¾
June ...	130½	132	130½	130½	131¾
Oats—					
May ...	...	...	...	...	74½
July ...	64½	65⅝	64½	65⅝	64¾
June ...	69	70⅝	69	70	69¾
Pork—					
May ...	...	...	...	...	39.85
July ...	40.25	40.45	40.20	40.35	39.85
Sept. ...	40.60	40.60	40.50	40.60	...
Lard—					
May ...	...	...	...	...	23.90
July ...	24.20	24.25	24.15	24.17	23.90
Sept. ...	24.45	24.45	24.40	24.40	24.10
Ribs—					
May ...	...	...	...	...	21.35
July ...	21.72	21.95	21.72	21.85	21.60
Sept. ...	22.12	22.42	22.12	22.32	22.05

STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold—		
Apex	4	3
Boston Creek	...	10
Davidson	33	31½
Dome Extension	11	10¾
Dome Lake	16	15
Dome Mines	7.85	7.00
Eldorado	2½	...
Elliott	35	30
Gold Reef	1½	...
Hollinger Con.	4.90	4.85
Inspiration	4¾	4½
Keora	8	6
Kirkland Lake	32	...
Lake Shore	59	54
McIntyre	136	135
Moneta	7	...
Newray Mines	19	18½
Porcupine V. & N. T.	11	...
Porcupine Crown	13	12
Porcupine Gold	1	⅛
Porcupine Imperial	1⅛	1
Porcupine Tisdale	2	1⅝
Porcupine Vipond	11	...
Preston	3	2¾
Schumacher Gold M.	18	15
Thompson-Krist	...	4½
West Dome Con.	10	8¾
Wasapika	41	39
Silver—		
Adanac	10	9½
Beaver	26	25½
Buffalo	105	...
Chambers - Feriand	12¾	11½
Crown Reserve	19	17
Gifford	3	2⅝
Gould Con.	½	...
Great Northern	4	2⅞
Hargraves	7⅞	7⅝
Hudson Bay	33.00	...
Kenabeek Con.	3	...
Kerr Lake	6.00	5.60
Lorrain	1½	...
La Rose	44	40
McKinley - Darragh	41	40
Mining Corp.	3.40	...
Nipissing	8.90	8.85
Ophir	8	7½
Peterson Lake	9½	9
Provincial, Ont.	53	51½
Shamrock	20	...
Silver Leaf	1¼	⅞
Seneca - Superior	1	...
Timiskaming	28¼	27¾
White Reserve	15	...
Miscellaneous—		
Vacuum Gas	...	5
Silver, 99½c.		

STANDARD SALES.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Gold—					
Dome Lake	16	...	15	...	1,600
Dome M.	7.50	...	...	...	400
El.-Kirk.	30½	31	30	31	2,500
McIntyre	135	...	...	...	3,500
Newray M.	18½	...	...	...	1,000
P. Vipond	11	...	10½	11	2,000
Teck-H.	40½	...	...	...	1,000
W. Dome C.	9	10	8¼	10	3,700
V. N. T.	11	...	10½	...	2,000
Silver—					
Crown Res.	19	...	...	...	500
Gifford	2⅝	...	...	...	3,500
Mining Cp.	3.40	...	...	...	200
Nipissing	8.75	...	...	...	130
Prov.	51¼	...	...	...	1,000
Timisk.	27¾	28	27¾	28	1,500
Trethewey	18	...	...	...	500
Silver, 99½c.					
Total sales—27,354.					

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—					
Balt. & O.	54¾	54⅝	53¾	54½	100
Erie	16¾	...	...	...	...
do. 1st pf.	32½	32⅝	31¾	32	...
Gt. Nor. pf.	99½	...	...	...	...
New Haven	43½	43½	42¾	43½	...
N. Y. C.	71¾	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	...
Pacific and Southerns—					
Atchison	84½	...	...	...	100
Can. Pac.	145½	146¼	145¼	146½	800
K. C. Sou.	15	...	...	...	...
Miss. Pac.	23½	23¾	23⅞	23½	...
North. Pac.	86	...	...	...	...
South. Pac.	83½	83¾	83½	82½	600
South. Ry.	22¼	23¾	22	23	500
Union Pac.	121	121	120½	120½	1,300
Coalers—					
Ches. & O.	57¾	57¾	57⅛	57½	400
Col. F. & I.	45½	46	45¾	46	1,000
Leh. Valley	58¾	...	...	...	...
Penna.	43¾	...	...	...	...
Reading	86¾	86	86½	87¾	13,100
Bonds—					
Anglo-French	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	...
Industrials, Tractions, Etc.—					
Alcohol	117	119½	117	119	...
Allis Chal.	33	33	32	32¾	1,900
Am. Can.	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	1,800
Am. Wool.	54¾	...	...	...	100
Anaconda	61¾	61¾	61½	61¾	...
Am. C. O.	38	...	...	...	...
Am. B. S.	69½	...	...	...	300
Baldwin	81	82¾	80½	82¾	19,300
B. Steel b.	77¾	79½	77¾	79½	7,200
Car Fdry.	75½	75¾	75¼	75¾	700
Chino	40½	...	...	...	10
Cent. Lea.	63¼	64	63¼	63¾	1,000
Corn Prod.	39	39¾	39	39¾	2,000
Crucible	61	61½	61	61½	2,000
Distillers	55¾	55¾	55	55¾	6,900
Gt. N. Ore.	32	32	31½	31½	...
Ins. Cop.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	...
Kennecott.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Int. Paper.	35½	35½	34¾	35½	...
Int. Nickel.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	600
Lack. Steel.	83½	83½	83	83½	...
Loco.	62½	62¾	62	62¾	...
Mex. Pet.	91	91¾	90¼	91¼	...
Miami	27¾	...	...	...	...
Marine	29½	31¼	29½	31¼	...
do. pref.	104½	109½	103½	104½	...
Nev. Cons.	19¾	20	19¾	20	...
Ry. Springs.	53	53¼	53	53¼	...
Rep. Steel.	81¾	83¾	81¼	83¾	8,200
Ray Cons.	23¾	24	23¾	24	800
Rubber	55	55	54¾	54¾	900
Smelting	74½	74¾	74½	74½	...
Steel Fds.	63	63¼	63	63¼	...
Studebaker.	40	40¼	39¾	40	126
Texas Oil.	142¾	145¼	142	145¼	1,700
U. S. Steel.	97	97¾	96¼	97½	80,100
do. pref.	109¾	...	...	...	200
Utah Cop.	77	77½	77	77½	300
Westing.	41¾	41¾	41	41	600
Willys-Over.	19	19	18¾	19	3,700
Total sales—298,900.					

WILL INCREASE RATES.

Washington, June 1.—In line with the increase in passenger fares to three cents a mile, the Pullman Company shortly will raise the minimum over night rate for sleeping berths from $1.50 to $2. Other Pullman rates will not be changed materially.

Washington, June 1. — Passenger fares for travelers in Pullmans will be raised higher than ordinary fares under Director-General McAdoo's recent order. The railroad administration is considering establishing universal mileage books good for all parts of the country with three cents a mile, the standard rate.

Rates of interurban electric lines soon will be revised to a basis of nearly three cents a mile.

TRAINMAN IS DEAD.

Sherbrooke, June 1.—Harold Davis, Grand Trunk trainman, who sustained serious burns and a fractured leg and arm when he jumped from the third storey of the Grand Trunk Y.M.C.A. building at Island Pond, Vt., on Thursday, when it was destroyed by fire, died in the Sherbrooke hospital this morning. His run was between Island Pond and Montreal.

Page Thornton, immigration officer, who was seriously burned on the face and head at the same time, is not expected to live, complications having set in.

BONDS ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS

Prov. of Ontario 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1928, to yield 6 per cent.
Prov. of Manitoba 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1928, to yield 6¼ per cent.
City of Toronto 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919-37, to yield 6 per cent.
Govt. of Newfld. 6½ per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1928, to yield 6½ per cent.
Dom. of Canada Victory Loan 5½ per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1922-1927-1937, to yield 5.60 per cent.
Wire or phone your orders at our expense.

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TORONTO MONTREAL
In making an investment the selection of the security is the most important factor. Write us for advice before making a purchase.
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Telephones Main 272-273. Send for copy of "Canadian Mining News."

THE ROCKWOOD OIL & GAS CO.
Limited
Capitalization, $1,000,000.00
STOCK PAR VALUE, $1.00 PER SHARE
A CANADIAN COMPANY OWNED AND OPERATED BY CANADIANS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Owing to the fourth well not being completed, we have decided to extend the time to purchase stock in this company at 50 cents on the dollar, namely 50 cents per share, until Tuesday night, June 4th, 1918.
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY AT 50c PER SHARE
PRESENT PRODUCTION.
No. 1 well, 110 Barrels per day
No. 2 " 150 " " "
No. 3 " 125 " " "
No. 4 " down 325 feet, with 120 feet of oil in her.
Mail Your Cheque to
R. Robertson & Company
Sole Financial Agents,
905 C.P.R. Building, Toronto
Phone: Adel. 2589.

TONE IS STRONGER IN CORN AND OATS

Limited Amount of Buying Sufficient to Bring About Rally in Corn.

Chicago, June 1.—Corn developed considerable strength today after an initial downturn. Delivery of a small amount on contracts was a bearish factor at the outset, but offerings were light, and it took only a limited aggregate of buying to life the market. The general tone was nervous. Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅛c lower, with June not quoted and July $1.32⅝ to $1.32¾, were followed by a little further sag and then an advance to well above yesterday's finish.

Gossip that exporters were bidding for oats led to a rally in prices for that cereal. The Wheat Export Company, however, denied that it was in the market. After opening ⅛c to ⅜c down, with July 64½, quotations made a sharp upturn.

Scantiness of hog arrivals gave firmness to provisions. Sellers were hard to find.

Board of Trade

Manitoba Wheat (in Store, Fort William, including 2c Tax).
No. 1 northern, $2.23⅛.
No. 2 northern, $2.20⅛.
No. 3 northern, $2.17⅛.
No. 4 wheat, $2.10⅛.
Manitoba Oats (in Store, Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 75⅛c.
No. 3 C.W., 75⅛c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 75⅛c.
No. 1 feed, 72½c.
American Corn (Track, Toron

Author Discovers Good In Bolshevik Tactics

English Writer Says That the Situation in Russia is Not Understood in England Nor By British Diplomats.

By H. G. WELLS.

Like most ordinary Englishmen who detested the old regime in Russia and welcomed the Russian revolution with delight, I have been following the reports of what is happening over there with the keenest interest. My sources of information have been the usual sources, supplemented by some illuminating conversations with Americans and Englishmen who have come back from Petrograd since the republic was proclaimed. The Russian revolution caught our foreign office napping, just as it was caught napping by the Turkish and Bulgarian defections at an earlier date.

Our diplomacy has floundered pitifully in regard to Russia ever since, struggling with a situation for which its traditions and organization and ideas fit it about as well as a cow is fitted for catching foxes and the appeal that the de facto Russian governments make is directed so manifestly not to other governments, but to people, that it has become our duty and an urgent necessity that such common people as the reader and I should ourselves try and get some grip upon this situation.

It is one of those situations when an old sort of expert has to be superseded, and for a time there is nothing for it but mother-wit. Just as when people gave up carriages and took to automobiles they had to learn something about the latter themselves because the last person to be trusted with them was the old coachman, so now we have all to learn something about the new diplomatic situation. Because there is really no one we can trust to deal with it for us. In other fields we may hold there are still experts.

Every cavalry general is an expert in mechanical warfare, and all our admirals are so expert that promotion by seniority still ensures us the Nelson touch. But the "expert" claim in British diplomacy has indisputably and hopelessly broken down in the sight of all men. There is no argument possible about that.

We mere common persons, who have sons to be killed and lives to be spoilt by silly secret treaties, court trigues and antiquated international diddling, have perforce to get onto this business ourselves.

Kerensky and Failure.

Now what are we up against in this Bolshevik government in Petrograd? Aren't we all rather muddled in our minds about that, and isn't it high time we got them clear?

Haven't we all jumped rather too readily at the idea of "German gold" being behind the Bolsheviks? Like numbers of Englishmen, I put my faith in Kerensky, but he fell partly because of inherent weaknesses, but very largely because of the reactionary revolt against him here and in Russia.

Altho competent naval authorities, for example, are of opinion that our navy could have saved Riga, nothing was done in the Baltic in response to Kerensky's appeals, and he was attacked by Kornikoff while he faced the Extremists. Instead of his failing to reaction, as I fear certain people in this country hoped, reaction was clearly so feared and hated in Russia that instead he fell to the Extremists. The Tory press here, which had done its best to slight and estrange Kerensky and embitter our relations with this new Russia, then began a violent campaign against the Bolshevik leaders. They poured out lies and imputations, and our precious censorship looked the other way. Those Bolsheviks were traitors in German pay, German Jews, and so on.

Well, that outcry held up British opinion for a time. I was puzzled in my mind, and most of us were, about this new movement. Lenine's journey from Switzerland to Russia, by way of Germany, remains the one concrete fact in a great cloud of accusation and imputation. But I cannot get a scrap more evidence against the Bolsheviks than that.

Wild accusation, yes; but evidence, no. There is not a tithe of the evidence that the Bolsheviks are aided or bought by the German Government that there is that the Ulster gunrunning was German in its inspiration. Lenine appears to be at least as innocent as Sir Edward Carson of German imperialist sympathies. Probably the reader holds that the hands of Sir Edward Carson were quite clean in that queer business; if he does so, then, I think, he is bound to accord Bolshevik leaders also the civilities due to clean men.

Bolsheviks Are Straight.

On the other hand, there is a tremendous effect about the Brest-Litovsk negotiations that the Bolsheviks are straight. They have never wavered from their claim to be doing what is in the end the same thing that we are doing on the western front and everywhere—that is to say, appealing against German imperialism to the intelligence, fears and feelings of the German people. They are trying, as we are trying, to revolutionize central Europe and so end aggressive militarism in the world forever. They believe that they can do this by mental work, by propaganda. Even our Daily Mail "Englishman," much as I usually disagree with him, is, I gather, of the same opinion. He wants to distribute tracts—as well as other inducements to peace of a more vivid description—by airplane. We may differ from these Bolsheviks about their methods, but that is a different thing altogether from the spirit that inspires this vast witless splutter of accusations against them. The mental and moral method against German imperialism may in the end prove a more powerful one than the military method. I may perhaps overrate it; I think most British people underrate it. For my own part I think that these Bolsheviks are working their end quite well enough for us to consider the advisability of a much more systematic co-operation with them.

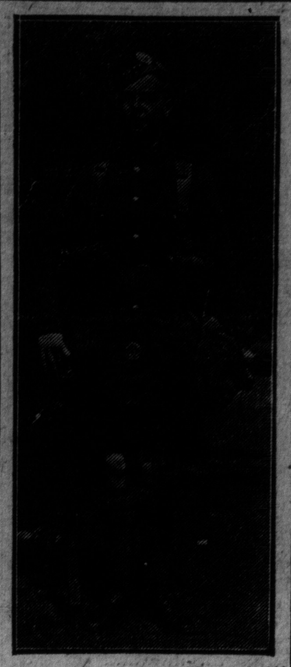
It enforces my view that the Bolsheviks are straight that the German diplomatists and Junkers evidently like them less and less. Perhaps the Bolsheviki may have found a way to strike at the heart of the evil thing in Berlin less costly and less tedious than even the expedients our brilliant cavalry generals and our imperturbable navy have discovered.

There is a fashion in the British press of writing of these new people, these Bolshevik leaders with whom we have to deal, as tho they were ignorant, illiterate and inexperienced men of no account. When a Bolshevik leader meets a Junker one might imagine Bottom was meeting Theseus. That is a misconception that must be put an end to. Some, it is true, are poor men of the professional class, but Mr. Lloyd George is, to his honor, a poor man of the professional class.

Not Illiterate.

That, surely, therefore, is nothing against them. On the other hand, they are probably much better educated men than even the German Junkers against whom they are pitted, and certainly much better educated than our diplomatists. Our public has to realize this fact. These Bolshevik leaders are men who have been about the world; almost all of them know English and German as well as they do Russian, and are intimately acquainted with the labor movement, with social and economic questions, and indeed with almost everything that really matters in real politics. But our late ambassador, I learn, never mastered Russian. Just think what that means.

Hardly any of our foreign office people know anything of Russian, of the Russian press or Russian thought or literature. Moreover, our foreign office is crudely ignorant of the world of modern ideas. When one meets a British diplomatist one has to talk to him about such things as one talks to a fifth-form boy, guarding against any sudden mental shock. It is they who are the ignorant and limited men, and not these Bolshevik people. They knew, of course, the czar and all his relations—beautifully. But the czar has gone!



The late Pte. J. D. Phillips, of 144 Gamble avenue, Toronto, who is reported to have died of wounds in France. He had been in France two years and had been previously five times wounded. Two brothers have returned from the front as medically unfit for further service.

SNIPER SERGEANT AND HIS QUARRY

Each Time He Goes Forth Leaves a Trail of Death.

The casual observer might say there was nothing remarkable about Sergt. Ferguson. But the casual observer, as his frequent way is, would be wrong, and if he were rash enough to utter his entirely inaccurate negative conclusion in the hearing of any comrades of the sergeant his error would quickly and urgently be pointed out to him. For Ferguson was a great sniping sergeant of a great sniping section and the regiment swore by him to a man.

Yet admittedly his character was deceptive, even to a man steeped in the lore of the trenches. A quieter and pleasanter soldier could not be met with in a long day's march. But a fox will baffle a farmer despite the latter's dear bought experience of his ways, and the sergeant was the foxiest sniper that ever contrived and camouflaged a loophole. He seemed to know by instinct where a German could be found and how and where to shoot at him.

Certainly, it was more than ordinary human reasoning which led him, one morning, just before dawn, across No Man's Land to the old French dugout between the lines.

Bided His Time.

From the British trenches no special configuration of the locality could be seen to give the place any advantages as a sniping position. Yet the first streak of daylight saw the sergeant calmly looking into his periscope, never doubting that he would find something to repay his trouble. He was right. The German firing line was just as immune from his attentions here as it was from his own trenches. But the slight irregularities in the parapet on either side of him allowed him a limited view of the ground behind the enemy lines.

Carefully lowering his periscope he sat down on the dugout floor, drew out a writing pad, and began writing a letter home. When he had finished, careless of his lonely position, outside his own lines, and beyond his comrades' protection, he curled himself up in a corner to sleep away the hours until he could return to the British trenches.

Next morning found him looking down on the dump again. This time he stood head and shoulders above the surface of the ground, but so skilfully had he camouflaged himself that only an odd chance would disclose his position to the enemy. A meal was cooking over a charcoal fire close beside one of the German dugouts. An enemy soldier appeared and began to test the contents of the pot. He had appeared three times before, but the sergeant each time had spared him. The meal was now evidently ready. The man made a motion to lift the pot. The sergeant pressed the trigger of his rifle, and the German fell without a cry.

Carefully and quickly the sergeant reloaded. His eye never left the line of his sights. He knew what would happen. Hungry men would not wait long for their breakfast. Into his field of vision strolled another German. The sergeant stretched him lifeless before he could give the alarm.

His Day's Work.

A third German appeared. Then a fourth. Then two together. Each shared the fate of his predecessor. No more Germans offered themselves, and the sergeant began to lower himself back into the dugout.

As slowly as the clock he moved. His care now was to conserve his position from discovery. Nearly an hour passed before his head was under cover. To the open communication trench on his left he gave scarcely a thought. He was satisfied with his shoot in the dump, and the communication trench would do for another day. Possibly in a month's time he might return. Meanwhile, he had other sniping positions to work in.

Curling himself up in the familiar corner, he went to sleep until darkness. He then recrossed No Man's Land and made his report.

This is his daily routine. He leaves a trail of death each time he goes forth—this sniping sergeant.

Women's Appeal to Women.

Women of Great Britain Asked to Deny Themselves for Sake of Victory.

Many representative women, of all shades of opinion, have united in addressing to "our fellow countrywomen" a memorial pleading for personal economy. It is as follows:

"We realize that women and girls in every class are eager to do all they can to support the fighting forces. The year 1918 will probably be decisive in the history of the war, and we venture to call upon women to lead the way in a sphere of national service which is of the first importance, the practice and teaching of personal economy. Thousands are rendering this service already, but there are still far too many men and women alike whose thoughtless spending is weakening the cause of the allies.

"The facts are obvious. Needless expenditure on articles requiring labor and material at a time when both are scarce and all that can be spared are wanted for our fighting men is to sacrifice their lives in blind ingratitude.

"We earnestly appeal to well-to-do women to lead the way. The example of many is counteracted by the ostentatious display of a minority. This is especially true with regard to dress. Changes of fashion imply serious waste of labor and material. We beg all women to deny themselves for the sake of victory and to support loyally all restrictions which the government may impose for this end. The money saved should be lent to the state.

"The matter is urgent, and we have written in the belief that the women and girls of Great Britain, in grateful memory of the men who have laid down their lives in the war, and to show their sympathy with those who are now fighting, can and will abstain from all unnecessary personal expenditure, and will set aside the money thus saved and invest it week by week in national war bonds or war savings certificates in order that every material help may be sent to the men at the front."

WILD ANIMALS' SLEEPING PLACES.

One of our wild animals that sleeps thru the winter is the badger. His burrow extends a considerable distance, and winds about as if the occupant meant to make it as difficult as possible for his enemies to storm his fortress. When the winter comes he bars the doors by closing the entrance with soil, which not only makes his dwelling all the more secure, but helps to keep out the cold. Then he retires to the farthest corner and coils himself up on a nice soft bed of well dried grass. Sometimes the badger will occupy a "fox earth" which for some reason has been deserted by Reynard. The squirrel also goes to sleep in his cozy nest among the trees, tho he wakens occasionally to have a feed of nuts which he has stored in an out-of-the-way corner known only to himself.

THE CAR.

He courted her for many a month
With caramels and cream,
And violets and other things
In Love's expensive dream.
And still the maid was cold and shy,
But when his hopes grew dim,
He got a big red auto, and
Behold! she married him.
He failed in business and he sold
The costly car, of course.
His wife's affections vanished and
She got a quick divorce.
And leaving him to meditate
On his unlucky star,
She married in a week or less
The man who bought the car.
—Minna Irving, in Milestones.

A MOVIE FAN.

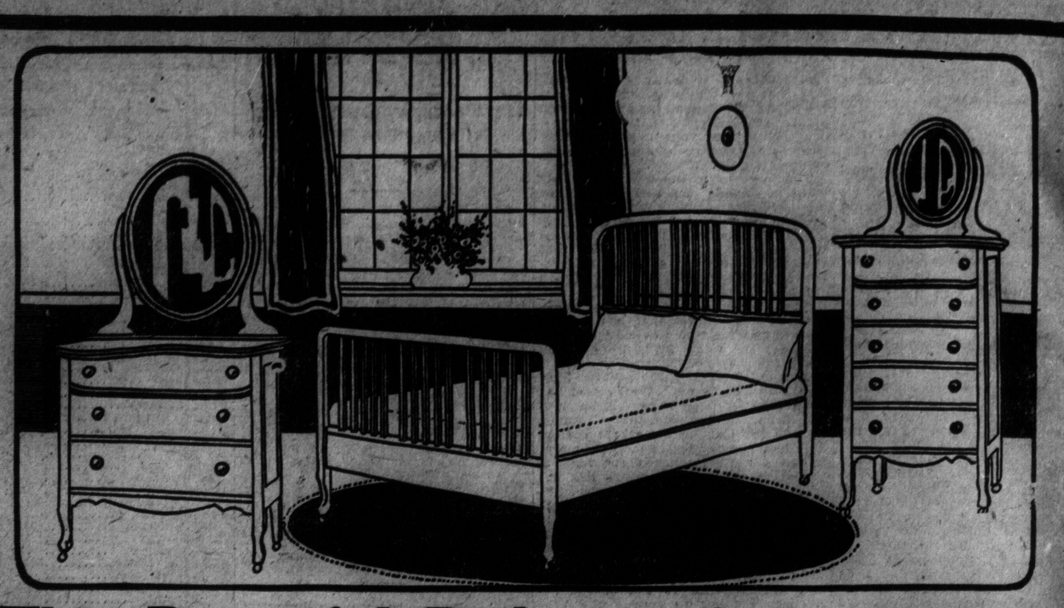
"You must make home so attractive that your husband will want to stay at home evenings."

"How can I?" asked the married young woman. "Even if we had a moving picture machine I couldn't make arrangements for all the first-run films."

ALL FOR HIM.

"Your fiancee appears to have a will of her own."

"True. At times I regret that I am sole beneficiary."



This Beautiful Bedroom Suite $79.35

Pay For It $1.50 Weekly Without Interest

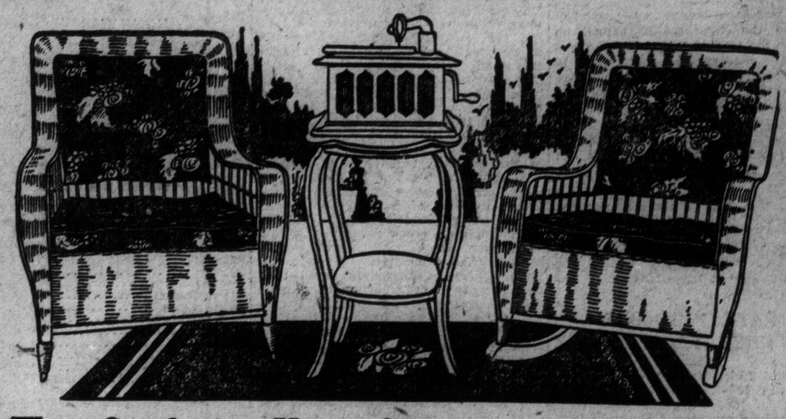
THE dresser, chiffonier and handsome bed are all in birch mahogany. The unusual design of the bed is distinctly attractive. Until Tuesday night we offer this suite at many dollars less than the regular price. Mail orders filled and freight paid to any railway station within 100 miles of Toronto.

These Special Prices Hold Good Until Tuesday Night.

If You Live Out of Toronto Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue. Credit to All.

This 8-Piece Dining-Room Suite for $53.35

THE pieces are as shown in the illustration, and includes an extension table, buffet and set of 6 dining chairs, including an arm diner. All finished in surface golden oak. Mail orders filled and freight paid to any railway station within 100 miles of Toronto. $1 WEEKLY PAYS FOR IT.



Hours of Happiness and Music

Give Them A Grafonola

They will appreciate the clear reproduction of a Columbia Grafonola. The price of that shown above is $62.

Pay for This $1.50 Weekly

If you select and pay cash for 14 Columbia selections amounting to $6.20, we will deliver the outfit without any further down payment. All the newest Columbia records in stock.

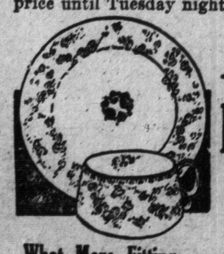
We Also Have the Famous PATHE Machines—

You do not have to change the needles.

This Outfit for Your Summer Home $49.60

Arm Chair, Rocker, Table, Talking-Machine, 6 Selections and Deltox Rug-----A Great Bargain

THE fumed rattan chairs are upholstered in pretty cretonne. When the season is over and you have made good use of this outfit for your summer home or verandah, it will be a welcome acquisition to the sitting-room, sun-room, or living-room. This special price until Tuesday night.



What More Fitting Present for a Bride?

BRIDAL ROSE DINNER SERVICE

A very high grade 97-piece real china service. This is the real Bridal Rose pattern and is extremely dainty. Special... $52

$1 Weekly.

$1 Weekly

Divanette $42.50

As illustrated. Frame in solid quarter-cut fumed oak. Easily converted into full-size bed, with mattress

$1 Weekly

BURROUGHES

Cor. Queen & Bathurst Sts.

See the 3-Room Home Furnished Complete for $185.00 $18 Down $2 Week

FEATURE ARTICLES AND AUTOMOBILE NEWS

The Toronto Sunday World

FEATURE ARTICLES AND AUTOMOBILE NEWS

FEATURE SECTION—TEN PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 2 1918 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS

JUVENILE WORKERS AND RE-CONSTRUCTION ⁘ **BEAUTIFUL BRIDGES ON YORK COUNTY ROADS** ⁘ HOW SOAP WAS MADE IN PIONEER TIMES

Hun Necessity Knows No Law Nor Compact

Germany's Idea of What Constitutes a Businesslike Arrangement, Whereby She Keeps Russian Prisoners, Gains Two Fleets and Gives Nothing in Return.

By "A. A. H."

THERE was once a small boy who kept a few fowls in his father's garden. His uncle gave him the fowls and his father paid for their food and housing. When they laid eggs, the small boy sold the eggs to his mother. Then at breakfast next days he ate the eggs. He always maintained, when any discussion arose, that poultry-keeping was profitable.

Germany is discovering that keeping prisoners of war is almost as profitable as keeping poultry, if it is done on the lines indicated above. She has a million or so Russian prisoners. They have spent their captivity in working for Germany, in mines, on farms, and in trench-digging immediately behind the German lines in France. (This last is contrary to agreement and to The Hague Convention, but that has never troubled Germany much.)

They have worked for the most part, as those who have escaped have borne witness, under conditions of absolute slavery. So valuable have their services been on the farms that the German Agricultural Council has announced the utter impossibility of returning them to Russia in accordance with the terms of the recent peace treaty. ("Impossible" in the best German circles, means "unpleasant for the fatherland." German necessity, of course, knows no law, and recognizes no agreement.) As slaves, in short, they have been a great success. Prisoner-keeping has been turned by Germany into a most profitable business.

But just as the small boy had not got the most out of the poultry business until he had eaten the eggs himself, so Germany realized that she had not yet got the best out of the prisoner business. Accordingly she has now announced that "she is willing to abandon her claims for repayment of expenses of Russian prisoners-of-war in exchange for the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets."

Of course the Baltic and Black Sea fleets are hers for the taking; hers, one might almost say, for the asking. But to obtain them in that way might seem grasping. It might almost look as if Germany were taking advantage of Russia's weakness. So she suggests instead a fair exchange, a business-like arrangement.

When this has been settled the position will be as follows:

(1) Germany, in exchange for the Russian prisoners, will receive her own prisoners back from Russia.

(2) On second thoughts she will keep the Russian prisoners, as it is impossible" to return them.

(3) They will, therefore, continue to work under conditions of slavery for their German masters.

(4) In return for this privilege Russia will hand over the Baltic and Black Sea fleets to Germany.

When the war is over the eagerness to do business with such a business-like country as Germany should be intense.

The Birrell Bridge at York Mills, one of the new type of concrete truss bridges that are an outstanding feature of York County highways. Other notable examples of these bridges are shown in the Illustrated Section of this issue.

Soap-Making Season Was an Annual Event

Came Every Spring to the Ontario Farm in Pioneer Days and Might Still Be a Useful Institution in War Times.

By MARY CAREW BOULTON

AFTER the sugar-making season one of the spring activities on the Ontario farm was, until recent years, the annual soap-making. The farmer's children and their visiting city cousins, despising mittens and heedless of chill March winds, tended the bonfire with keenest interest, and stirred the boiling grease in the huge three-legged iron kettle, which had been brought by their grandparents, perhaps, from the blue smoked turf-fires of Tipperary, during the decade immediately following the Napoleonic wars.

Even the lye was homemade. For this purpose the farmer used, if he happened to have it, an old hardwood cask, with ends knocked out, or failing that, a piece about three feet long cut from a great log. This he hollowed out to within two inches of its circumference, till it resembled a length of modern drainpipe. It was set on end on several blocks of wood, the piece immediately under it being a broad, flat board placed at a slight forward slant to permit the lye formed by the percolation of water thru the winter's accumulation of wood ashes with which the pipe was filled, to drip into a pail or other vessel upon the ground.

Those were the days before abattoirs and packing houses. The farmer killed his own hogs and smoked his own bacon; while his wife made the sausages and rendered the lard. The remaining grease went to the soap pot. A few of these old kettles still remain, but are for the most part unused, except perhaps by an occasional bee-keeper, who uses it to boil down the wax after straining his honey.

Soap Prices Going Up.

War-time necessities bring us back to primitive conditions. The present world shortage of fats has caused, amongst other things, the price of manufactured soap to go skyward, and the width of a soap bar to get slimmer and slimmer; and in some brands of soap such adulterants as chalk, talc, and clay appear in increasing proportions. The economical housewife can do a great deal towards remedying this, as regards laundry soap, at any rate. Of course by now she has drilled the family in the doctrine of the clean plate, but still, after the Sunday leg of mutton has appeared on various days of the week in the form of hot roast, cold roast, stew and hash, and the bone has served its usefulness as the basis of Scotch broth, there may be left some odds and ends of dried-up skin, perhaps thrown away if no dog is kept to eat them up.

Nothing is too small to go into the soap-pot—the rind of an occasional rasher of bacon, a bit of outer skin of fat left on somebody's plate. The skin of a goose or turkey from the table of those who can still afford such luxuries, makes excellent soap. Even the skin and bones of fish are rich in saponaceous material, tho the family may object to the fishy odor clinging to their pocket handkerchiefs and shirt waists coming back from the wash when this sort of soap is used. But this objectionable feature might be eliminated by the use of chemicals or perfumes; particularly if the soap were made on a larger scale, say from the refuse of restaurants, where so much fish is now used.

Collecting Army Refuse.

Economy is developed to its fullest extent by the imperial army in France and Flanders. In connection with the commissariat is a department for the elimination of waste, and each soldier, except in the very front trenches, where it would be impossible, is compelled ot scrape his plate after meals into a receptacle provided for the purpose. This refuse is gathered up and collected at certain points behind the lines, where it is sorted and put to various uses, not the least important of which is the soap used by the army and navy.

The art of soap-making, which a hundred years ago was known to every household of Canada and the New England States, has never quite died out, and could very profitably be revived at the present time. Full directions for its making are given with the various brands of lye upon the market, and the aggregate saving achieved in the thousands of homes on this North American continent would be little short of marvelous.

WHY THEY FOUGHT.

Someone has related a graphic story of a conversation between a group of soldiers of the allied countries. They had met, somewhere in the region of battle, and "pal'd on." And so a lusty Scotchman put the query: "Boys, what are you fighting for? Do you know?"

"For outraged Belgium" an Englishman cried.

"For the British Empire," shouted a Canadian.

"For Freedom and Democracy," said an American.

The Frenchman stood silent. Finally they pressed him. "Tell us, what are you fighting for," they insisted.

He stooped down and scooped up a little of the earth at his feet. Raising it to his lips he kissed is reverently—"For France" he said.

This is the secret of the unconquerable spirit of France, the indomitable love of country, the willingness to shed the last drop of blood for home.

A City Man on the Farm

The Soldier of the Soil or the Son of Sleep, Whichever Way You Like Continues to "Soldier" on the Job.

By THE OPTIMIST.

PLANTING raspberry and other small fruit canes is great exercise. We put in 500 raspberry canes, 100 currant bushes, 50 gooseberry bushes, and heaven only knows how many other bushes, one day not long since, and believe me, by the time we got thru we were well satisfied that we had enough. I say "we" rather reservedly. As a matter of fact I didn't have much to do with the job. All I did was to trim the bushes, carry them back to the field, mark out the rows, cut the six-foot marker, dig the holes, drop the bushes into the holes, and then plant them. The S.O.S. boy stood around and gave me invaluable assistance by measuring off six feet each way for each bush by dropping the six-foot stick, kicking it into position with his foot, and picking it up again by inserting one toe beneath it, giving it a gentle hoist, and catching it on the fly. He just loves work, that boy.

* * *

We're making enough money to pay for our chicken feed by selling watercress. You see we have to buy our feed this year, as we didn't get any of the grain crop last year when we bought the place. We were walking around the farm one day when we found a spring, with water as cold as ice, and as clear as crystal. Around the spring the cress was growing as fresh, crisp and green as emerald. Friend Wife picked some to garnish the eggs we expected to eat when the hens started laying after their removal from the city, and I decided that I'd have to clear it all away from the spring in order to make it easier to get the water. But Friend Wife, who is full of ideas, thought we should be able to sell the stuff. She had been paying five cents a bunch for it in the city, and figured out that there must have been about $842 right in front of us. So we sent the S.O.S.-er back to the spring to get enough for a trial shipment. He got it all right.

(Concluded on Page Eight, Col. Three.)

York County's Concrete Bridges Among Most Beautiful Of America

Represent a New Departure in Design and Construction and Are Well Worth a Special Motor Trip for the Purpose of Seeing Them.

BY J. ADDISON REID

BRIDGE building is one of the oldest departments of engineering, and there were some ancient engineers who knew their art so well that the bridges they built still remain as monuments to them. There is a bridge in Rome that was built about 62 B.C., and which is still practically intact.

The bridges being built in York County at the present time cannot be guaranteed, of course, to last so long as that, but the county, and most of its separate townships, have adopted the settled policy of building bridges in the most lasting form that modern engineering science knows, solid concrete reinforced with steel. "Deeds speak" is the motto on the arms of York County, and its administrators seem determined that, in this respect, they shall speak in a noble and enduring language.

"The County of Concrete Bridges," is a descriptive phrase applicable to York County as perhaps to no other county or similar rural area in Canada. The motorist is the man who has the best opportunity to see and realize this fact, and yet many Toronto motorists may be unaware of it, for these bridges are rare on the main traveled highways. Yonge street, Dundas street and the Kingston road have been important thorofares for so long that bridges designed for strength and permanence were built years ago wherever required, and in few cases have they yet had to be replaced. This was before the day of concrete bridge building in York County.

But along the roads of seconcary importance, the concession lanes and side roads, the old-fashioned timber truss was the type of bridge usually erected, and these, as time passes and timbers decay, are gradually being replaced, and in almost every case they are being replaced by concrete bridges of handsome design and lasting structure.

First Efforts Unsuccessful.

It is only within the last eight years that this development has taken place. The present era of concrete bridge building commenced in York County in 1908. There were two or three sporadic efforts previously made along that line but the results were not such as to encourage the municipalities to continue building concrete bridges. The first one fell down. One of the concrete bridges built at this time, about 1907, may be seen on the Scarlett road a short distance south of Weston, and forms the subject of one of our illustrations. One might drive over this bridge without knowing that it was there, and it is necessary to descend into the ravine in order to get a view of it. The bridge itself looks substantial enough yet, but one of the retaining walls on the southern approach has separated and will fall down sooner or later unless steps are taken to repair it. Another feature of this bridge that may be noted is that the engineer built a flat arch where he had plenty of room to build a round one, which would not only have been better engineering, but would have made a handsomer looking bridge.

The first successful concrete bridges to be built in York County were the Oriole bridge, also illustrated, and the Buttonville bridge in Markham Township. With the exception of the Oriole bridge and the one on the Scarlett road already mentioned, most of the concrete bridges in the county have been designed by Frank Barber, the engineer of York County and of most of its townships, and he has superintended their construction. The Buttonville bridge is also an arch, and has much the appearance of the Oriole bridge.

Mr. Barber was an enthusiast on concrete bridges, both on account of the greatly increased scope for artistic design that this type offered over steel, and because of its lower cost and greater durability. With a progressive set of county and township councillors in office, they gave him a large measure of freedom in the planning of the new bridges that were required from time to time, and he proceded to dot the county here and there with a series of monolithic concrete bridges of great beauty.

(Concluded on Page Four, Col. Three)

An example of the old type of wooden bridge to be found in many of the beauty spots of York County.

Juvenile Labor Problems In After-War Reconstruction

Countries That Have Employed Child Labor in Munition Factories Face to Face With the Question as to What to Do With Them When the War is Done.

By JOHN S. STEELE.

LONDON, June 1.—The problem of what is to be done with the boys and girls is more than ever before exercising the minds of the authorities in all the belligerent countries in Europe. For a good many years before the war the case of the young worker in what are known as "blind alley" occupations, by which is meant occupations which provide no useful training for after life, has been a source of grave apprehension for all who are charged with the care of the young, and the problem has been immensely complicated by the conditions arising out of the war.

In Germany the newspapers are full of accounts of the increase in juvenile crime, and the German authorities, so far as is known, have not been able to devise any means to deal with it. In England conditions in this respect are better, for the industries have been so organized that all the boys and girls who have left school are employed at one form or another of war work, but England is now undergoing serious heart-searching as to her responsibility for these young wokers who are doing so much now to help her win the war, but whose future is seriously jeopardized by their very patriotism.

Unprepared for After Life.

Tens of thousands of boys and girls ranging in age from 14 to 17 who in the ordinary course of events would either be continuing their education or would be learning useful trades, are now engaged in occupations which offer no training for the future. Many thousands are in munition works and many more thousands are employed as messengers, office boys and girls in the various government departments and in other occupations where all that is needed is ordinary intelligence and an active pair of legs. They are learning nothing, and when the war ends their employment will ceare

What is to become of them? They are in much worse case after two or three years of this kind of employment than if they had never been employed at all. Their intelligence has not been trained to productive industry and they have acquired no manual skill. They have been receiving abnormally high wages for, in many cases, abnormally easy work, and they will not take kindly after the war to hard work at the normal wages for workers of their age. Many of them have emancipated themselves from parental discipline, and have not been subject to the ordinary discipline of commercial or industrial employment. "Demoralization" may be an extreme term, but something very much like it is sure to be their fate unless measures are taken in time to fit them into the new industrial scheme.

Government to Take Action.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the British Government is fully awake to its duty to these young workers, and thru the ministry of labor is already concerting measures to deal with the after-the-war conditions. A report prepared for the ministry of labor, which deals with the main heads of the problem, has just been published. It does not profess to treat the subject exhaustively, but only to paint the broad outlines and lay a foundation on which a careful investigation may be built.

One of the chief difficulties is the absence of accurate statistics, and the author of the report, R. A. Bray, points out the necessity of an immediate census of the young workers in what he calls abnormal occupations. By abnormal occupations he means occupations which under ordinary conditions are not open to young workers of the school-leaving age. In London the labor exchange statistics, which are admittedly incomplete, show that in two months out of 4851 boys placed in employment 2273, or 46 per cent., were placed in such occupations, and that of 4351 girls 1874, or 43 per cent., were similarly dealt with. This gives some line on the rest of the country, altho it is recognized that conditions vary in different localities. London, however, being an industrial microcosm of the country at large, may be taken as roughly representing the whole with a fair degree of accuracy.

In Blind Alley Occupations.

Among these abnormally employed children there are the thousands of boys and girls employed as messengers in the government offices, and the thousands of girls employed as "office boys" in commercial houses, to take the places of the boys who have been attracted by the higher wages paid in the munition works and other establishments manufacturing goods to fill the demand created by the war. These thousands are in true blind alley occupations. When the war ends and the demand for their services has ceased they will have learnt nothing that is useful, and will have lost two or three of the most productive years of their lives from the point of view of industrial education. They will be compelled at 16 or 17 to start all over again learning a trade or at tasks in which their competitors will be children two or three years their junior.

Munition Workers Affected.

Quite as serious will be the position of the thousands more who are employed in the munition works and other manufacturing plants. At first sight it would appear that their case would be better, for the reason that they have been learning a trade. This, however, is not so. The aim in war industries is to obtain the utmost immediate production and not to train workers for the future. The result of this condition is that the young workers are taught to perorm a single operation in repetition work and nothing more. Added to that they are paid abnormally high wages. There are thousands of cases of boys and girls of 15 and 16 earning $20 and even $25 a week, which is much more than their fathers earned in peace time, and earning it by the mechanical repetion of one operation. When the demand for that operation ceases their ability to earn will cease, and it is feared that they will object strongly to beginning again at normal boy's wages to learn the trades by which they must support themselves. In addition to that, a sensibly large proportion of them will have suffered permanently from the effects of long hours, night work and other abnormal industrial conditions arising out of the strain of war. There is every probability, and in fact absolute certainty, that as soon as the abnormal demand ceases many thousands of these young workers will be discharged and thrown on the labor market. Six millions of their fathers and brothers will be returning to industrial life on their discharge from the army and will have the first claim to whatever employment is going.

(Concluded on Page Three, Col. Five.)

Death

BY DMITRY MEREZHKOVSKY

IF THE roses sweetly drop their petals,
If the stars grow dark, there in the sky,
If the waves upon the rocks are shattered,
If the rays of light upon the cloudlets die,—
That is death, without the pains of struggle,
That is death, which midst his beauty bright
Holds the promise of a rest of sweetness,
Highest gift within all nature's sight.
Learn from him, the teacher, blest and holy,
Learn from him, O men, how death is sweet,
How with smiles of dignity and meekness,
Uncomplainingly your end to meet.

A Letter to Tommy On the Firing Line

Being a Chatty, Newsy Epistle, Primarily Intended for the Thousands of Sunday World Readers Now Across the Water

BY THE STENOGRAPHER.

Hanlan's Point, Toronto,
May 28, 1918

Dear Tom:

It is just 7.30 p.m. (canned time), and this is surely the end of "A Perfect Day." The birds are chirping and whistling in the big elms and willows near the verandah, where I am sitting, and the air is fragrant with the perfume of spring vegetation and foliage. How I wish that your poor war-weary eyes could rest for a while on the peaceful scene which is around me. The lagoon, with here and there a canoe skimming across its surface, looks like a river of glass, and as my eyes follow its winding course they see first the embankment which surrounds the "drink" at the filtration plant; then a little farther on the Island Aquatic Clubhouse, nestling among the green trees, and farther still, the pretty little bridge spanning the waters at Island Park, and then disappearing into the trees of the park. I can also see the smoke from Clarke's freight boat near the little bridge curling up into the hazy air, and giving the little homey finish to the scene. As a steady diet I like to look at the quiet, green-fringed lagoon better than the lake, but when old Ontario roars and splashes and gets in a high old temper, foaming and frothing at the mouth, I love her!

So glad to get your nice, breezy, cheerful letter, Tom, and to know that you received all O.K. the box, and enjoyed the contents. Shush! Don't mention it, old dear! The pleasure is all ours. Look out for another before long. It was shipped yesterday. You didn't say how the socks fitted. Be merciful, Tom! They were Sadie's first attempt, and if you only knew how she struggled with the needles you would love her for it. She is going to write you soon, and will tell you all about it.

A Quiet Race Meet.

Well, Kid, the Old Scout slipped one over on me last week, a dandy one at that. He rang for me one day, and when I walked into his office he said, without looking up, "There's something for tomorrow, tomorrow being Victoria Day. He handed me an envelope, and continued: "Mrs. O. S. and I will be out of town tomorrow and shall not need the car, so my chauffeur will run you and your friend to the park and call for you after the show. I was completely mystified, but, of course, was too polite to ask the Old Thing what was in the envelope. I knew it was "sumpin" good. The O. S. never comes across with anything else but good stuff. When I reached my own little office I peeped into the envelope. Tickets! Goody! Goody! but for what. Whadda you suppose, Tom? why, for the King's Plate race. You may be sure I had no difficulty in locating a "friend" to share my good luck. There was ideal weather on Victoria Day, and Sadie and I had a glorious spin in the O. S.'s car to the park. You would have grinned, Tom, if you had seen us lolling back on the luxurious cushions. We had lots of fun watching the crowd until the race was called. If you were interested in fashions, Tom, like you used to be, I should tell you that the women were very sensibly dressed—none of the over-doing of other days, and the bright colors of their hats and gowns mingled pleasantly with the emerald turf and the turquoise lake and sky. When the horses came on—thirteen perfect beauties, Tom—full of pep and ginger, I just wanted to see every last one of 'em win. The dears! But it couldn't be did. Springside, a splendid creature, with speed to throw to the canaries, won the King's gold easily. A couple of the others—I thought at the time "I must remember the names of those two to tell Tom," but I forget them, Kid—stayed with him for a while, but all at once, he just pulled away and swept ahead, and any one could see that he had the race. He belonged to Mr. Hendrie of Hamilton, and was ridden by a little sprite named Jockey Mink. Mr. Mink was small in stature, but he had the persuasive powers of a Howitzer. To see him coax and urge the winner clear up to Wondom was a sight for sore eyes. I wanted to shake with him, he was such a jolly, optimistic-looking little fellow. For my part I think it is the jockey who deserves most of the praise, for how much greater is he than the horse he rides and inspires. But it seems I have the wrong viewpoint as usual. Well, I should worry. I can think that I am right and everyone else wrong, can't I, Tom? Well, anyway, I was glad that the little Mink was "presented" with $500 by Mr. Hendrie. Mr. H. also donated $1000 of the winnings to the Red Cross fund, and by the time he staked all the folks who had had a finger in the winning pie it was estimated that M'sieu Hendrie would not have much left but glory and the King's Golden Guineas. I enjoyed every second of the time! It was simp-les ripping, and sure enough when we came out there was the lovely car waiting for us. We had the chauffeur take us to a hotel where we dismissed him—with a smile and something else—and after dinner at the hotel we went to Loew's to see William Farnum starring in Les Miserables. We had the jolliest of jolly c. s.—thanks to the Old Scout. He's a wonder, Tom.

The Advent of Summer.

All the farmers and backyard gardeners were hollering for rain last week, and on Friday night the weatherman, who evidently was sick of their grouching, decided to put on a regular show. He kept up an almost continuous performance until about three o'clock Saturday afternoon. Started in again Saturday night, continuous show all night, and finished that part of the performance with a special matinee on Sunday morning. Started in again Sunday night, and put on an extra "speshul" grand display of fireworks at midnight. As I lay in bed listening to the elements raging I tried to imagine what it must be like "out there," where the noise must be just about a million times greater. The fog-horn, which always seems to me like the bawling of a monstrous cow about the size of a tank, say, Tom, in agony, kept up its noisy noise at intervals of two minutes by my alarm clock all night, all the bell-buoys were ringing, there was a heavy fog on the Bay, and altogether things were a trifle skewgee, but by morning, save for the wreckage along the shore, there wasn't any. By the way, one would never have suspected that the weatherman had given us such a night of it. Ah, but Tom, you should just see the garden after all this! The little green bits of life are just bounding up, and I expect I shall soon have to put Paris green on the potatoes.

Well, Tom, awfully long-winded this time, ain't I? Do better next week. Everyone gone. So long. Best to the fellows. Your Pal,
The Stenographer.

THE LAST RESERVE.

"The women are our last reserves. If they cannot heal the world we are lost, for they are the last we have—we cannot call the angels down."—Nellie McClung in "The Next of Kin."

Aye, the trumpets are calling, amid the din of conflict,
The last, wild, mortal conflict of a man-made, world-wide war;
The trumpets are calling, where the gallant lads are falling,
And the flame and hell soot belches from the hate-born demon's maw.

They are calling up the women, the women, the women,
Whose place, they said, was in the home, the kitchen and the kirk;
They are calling forth the women from the special sphere assigned them,
And those last reserves are coming, thru the blood and hell and murk.

The healers and the binders, the watchers and the lovers,
The mothers and the daughters and the sisters and the wives,
The lads they bore are calling them, with thirst mad throats are calling them,
To come, with women's hearts and hands, and save their souls and lives.

The last reserves are coming! A cheer goes up to meet them!
A cheer that's half a choking sob and half a stifled groan:
"We were waiting just the word, lads!" the women shout a-running,
"Just the trumpet call of freedom, to bring us to our own."

"We cannot call the angels down," so we must call the women,
Call them from the kitchen stove, the byre and sheltered roof.
To wash and mend life's garments, that the wasteful boys have trampled,
And weave love's shining pattern in the soiled and tattered woof.

—Elizabeth Curtis Holman.

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HORSE NOTES

HARNESS SEASON OPENS.

Victoria Day, with its beautiful weather, saw the inauguration of horse racing in Canada, both harness and running, for the season of 1918, and it might be truthfully said that the peril of the sport's existence has passed another crisis. With betting privileges denied and only one race to attract, a crowd of 5000 paid admission at beautiful Woodbine. At Galt, with a harness program as the drawing card, horse admirers from all over the province gathered to enjoy their favorite pastime, the turnstiles giving the number as slightly below 5000, while a goodly number were in attendance at Mitchell, the curtain-raiser of the Canadian harness circuit.

From the above glowing reports only one inference can be drawn; horse racing retains the same popularity in the present generation as it did in the days of our forefathers, and it is a safe prediction that when "our boys" return from their deadly struggle with the Hun horse racing will receive a tremendous impetus from the soldiers who served in the cavalry, artillery and pack trains by their close association with horses.

* * *

Horse Haven Stock Farm.

While the "back to the farm" movement first became evident upon the declaration of war, it really was in existence for at least a couple of years before that date, and among those that sought the restful environment and ideals of the out-of-doors life were two Toronto men who had spent several years in active business life. Reference is made to Messrs. Robert and Thomas Patterson, who purchased a farm a short distance from the city limits and near the Village of Agincourt, which immediately underwent a transformation. The obsolete or dilapidated buildings were replaced by modern structures, while every requirement for modern stock raising and agriculture was gradually supplied.

While this improvement was in progress the stocking of the farm was also receiving due consideration, and several fashionably bred Clydesdales were purchased. Then the proprietors turned their attention to the standard bred, and at once began collecting a number of brood mares, which today have produced some of the finest trotting stock to be found in the province.

* * *

When visited the farm stallion, Burt Axworthy, 2.06¾, had just returned from the spring fair at Richmond Hill, where he had in addition to winning the stallion class, annexed the supreme honors by capturing the sweepstakes prize for the best light horse on the grounds. But such success was only consistent with his past career in the show ring, as he has twice been champion standard bred stallion at the Canadian National Exhibition. Burt Axworthy, altho he remains at Horse Haven, which is the name of Messrs. Patterson's farm, is owned by Mr. T. A. Crow of this city, and is a beautiful chestnut standing 15 hands. A beautiful gaited trotter from the best racing families on the turf, namely, the Axworthy and Advertiser. Thru his sire, Dale Axworthy, 2.29¼, he traces to Axworthy, 3, 2.15¾, sire of Hamburg Belle, 2.01¾, and grandsire of the champion trotting stallion, Lee Axworthy, 1.56¾; while his dam, Emir, was by Advertiser, 2.15¾, one of the best sons of the famous Electioneer, 1.25.

The young stallion Bob McKerron, by Jack McKerron, 2.07¾, dam Viola E. (dam of Dalton McCarthy, 3, 2.17½; Harry B., 2.22¾; Hugh Scott, 2.23¼), by Diplomat, is a beautiful gaited trotter that has been a repeated winner at the Toronto Exhibition, also at Madison Square Gardens. He will be placed in training this season.

* * *

Messrs. Patterson sustained a great loss this spring when their handsome brood mare, Ideal Princess, by Prince Ideal (a son of The Beau Ideal dam Viola E.), lost her foal to Burt Axworthy. The mare had been carefully watched, and when left the evening before showed no signs of foaling; however, the following morning a perfectly formed filly foal was found dead.

Lady Arley, a black mare by Arley A., dam Viola E., is now due to foal to Burt Axworthy, as is the bay mare, Iola Arley, a full sister. These last named have been matrons at the farm for four years now and have produced some promising colts by Burt Axworthy and Lord Goshen. All the youngsters were running, but the manner in which several stuck to the trot when approached impressed one as to their future, and it is a safe prediction that Horse Haven Stock Farm will be represented by more than one turf performer in the near future.

* * *

The Clydesdales at the farm are headed by the imported stallion Dunure Gulf Stream, a son of the famous Hiawatha, one of the best show stallions Scotland ever produced. A number of the farm mares have foaled to him this spring, and his colts all possess size and substance to a marked degree.

* * *

Pop Geers is still working his stable of horses down at his winter quarters in Memphis, but will move to North Randall on June 3. Following are some recent workouts: St. Frisco, 2.01¾, in 2.12¼, half in 1.03¼; Gentry C., 2.07½, in 2.15½, half in 1.05½; Sadie S., 2.07½, a recent addition, in 2.25; June Red, 2.14¼, half in 1.04¾; Judge Jones, 2.09¾, in 2.16; Peter June, 2, 2.07¼; last season's sensational two-year-old is working smoother gaited and has been a mile in 2.18, half in 1.06; Harvest Hope, 3, 2.12¾, now 4, in 2.15; Fleon, 2, by The Harvester, in 2.15; Wicki Wicki, the Anvil, 2.02¾—Dudie Archdale, 2.03¼, two-year-old, in 2.22, half in 1.07½, and several other trotters have been worked slower.

Robert Gatewood, 3, 2.05¼, will be Mr. Geers' stake pacer, and has been a mile in 2.16, half in 1.05; Lyn Green Hal, a green pacer by Empire Hal, 2.12¼, has been in 2.19.

* * *

Following a short illness of but a day's duration, the noted stallion and sire, Directum Spier, 4, 2.11¼, died at Knoxville, Ia., the home of his owner, Mr. J. B. Elliot, and by his sudden demise the breeding interests of the Buckeye state sustained a great loss. Foaled in 1898, he was 20 years old, and was sired by the mighty Directum, 4, 2.05¼, a champion, while his dam, Lulu Campau, 2.26¼, was by the champion, Axtell, 2, 2.12, two of the youngest stallions that ever held the entire record. Directum Spier passed to the late Henry Schenuback as a colt, and as a four-year-old was raced, starting at the Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting, where he defeated a strong field of aged horses and obtained his record. In this race he did not appear unlike a coming champion, as his manners were perfect, of superb gait and possessed rare speed. However, an injury threw him out of training and eventually ended his racing career.

Directum Spier was then placed in the stud in Kentucky, but only remained there for a short time, as he owner retired from breeding, and he was purchased by Mr. Elliot and brought to Iowa in the year 1913, where his success was instantaneous, and he received a liberal patronage from the breeders of the state. At the end of the 1917 season he was represented by 27 standard performers, only one of which was a pacer, showing his ability to control action. His most notable performer was the great mare Joan, 2.04¾, a joint holder of the four-year-old record for mares, a winner of the Transylvania and other stakes. Lucile Spier, 2.03¼, holder of the world's half-mile track record for trotters of her sex, is another sensational performer, while Sister Spier, 2.07, and Graceful Spier, 2.10¼, both have raced prominently in recent events.

In color Directum Spier was a brown-black, graced by a white star in his forehead, stood 15.3½ hands, and was considered a splendid individual. His loss even at his advanced age was totally unexpected, but his owner has already secured a worthy successor to fill out the season in Iowa Todd, 2.04¾, by Todd, 2.14¾—Wynets, a stallion that raced consistently on the Grand Circuit in 1917.

* * *

Rumor has it that R. J. Mackenzie's stallion, Joe Patchen, 2.03¼, will be prepared for a campaign this season. The fast son of Manrico, 3, 2.07¼, called Eleven Black, 2, 2.14¾, will race as a gelding.

* * *

Mabel Trask, 2.02¼, is working fine as silk around 2.20, but down at Memphis her old rival, St. Frisco, 2.01¾, is slightly more advanced and has been in 2.12.

HOW KING GEORGE WORKS.

Is Systematic and Methodical and Does Not Allow Work to Accumulate.

King George, it is said, has a totally different method of getting thru his work from the late King Edward. Sir Arthur Ellis once said that King Edward would let a great deal of work accumulate, and then, when the fit for work was on him, or when he thought the amount of his correspondence was getting too heavy, would put in perhaps a whole day's work, beginning directly after breakfast and working into the early hours of the next day. King George, on the other hand, never, if possible, allows arrears of work to accumulate, and if they do His Majesty is always nervous and fidgety until the arrears are cleared off.

Rheumatism
A Home Cure Given By One Who Had It
In the spring of 1892 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.
I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.
Mark H. Jackson, No. 24D, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

Livelier and More Durable
Spring is here. Soft breezes stir the buds on the trees and baby shoots soon will be thrusting through the warm soil in the garden. *Then* they'll want a gentle shower from the garden hose each day to insure the garden-glory of June and July.
But what of dainty frocks water-spotted and wrinkled. And what of temper tried by bursted hose. *Not* if you have Goodyear Cord Hose! Hose so seamlessly welded into one crack-proof, leak-proof, kink-proof unit. Hose so tug-free and tangle-free, so glide-easy and wear enduring.
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After effects? Yes, you feel refreshed, invigorated, you have the inclination to smack your lips. This is wholly due to the nutritious, tonic value of well-brewed malt and hops, not in the least to alcoholic content, for the law is strict and is strictly observed in Imperial brews.
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Boy Scout Notes

A detail of scouts with Scoutmaster E. O'Callaghan in charge will attend the service at St. Thomas' Church on Sunday evening, when a memorial tablet to the late Capt. W. A. P. Durie will be unveiled.

The old 38th Troop was organized by Scout Master Durie in April, 1910, being one of the first and original Troops of Toronto. Scout Master Durie was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the local association at that time, and much devoted to the scout work amongst the boys, who in return regarded him with great love and affection. His patrol leaders in this Troop were James Boulter, Leonard Taylor (who was wounded recently overseas), Philip Shaw, Arthur Irwin and Charles David. The scout movement was not so well understood then as it is now, but the 38th Troop was always a live organization, largely owing to the splendid work and enthusiasm of its scout master, who was always an inspiration to his band of scouts. Headquarters of the Troop were established at the home of Scout Master Durie, a further indication of his desire to be in close touch with the lives of his boys. The detail of scouts will attend St. Thomas' Church by invitation of the rector, the Rev. Ensor Sharpe.

20th Toronto Troop.

The 20th Toronto Troop was originally formed as a patrol-the-wolves in February, 1910, the members being C. H. Stalker, O. Vaughan, Notman, W. Nicholls, McLeod, and S. McNairn. Stalker became leader. This patrol was followed in March by the Otters (R. Russell, leader), and the Owls in April, with M. Fraser as their P. L. The organization was then registered, and Mr. F. F. Burrowes was asked to be scoutmaster. He accepted the position, and the troop made rapid progress under his direction. From the outset, however, the junior officers have had a large part in the work of training scouts, and this policy has justified itself in the results obtained thruout. The troop has always maintained its esprit-de-corps, and at times overcame difficulties which in the early days of scouting often arose. Indeed, thru its very will to "get there," it has earned and taken the title of "The Fighting Twentieth."

Mr. Burrowes, on leaving Toronto, was succeeded by Mr. C. J. Stalker as scoutmaster pro tem. until in April, 1911, Mr. G. Y. Hills was attached to the staff. The latter was soon appointed full S.M. Meanwhile, however, in January, 1911, the 36th Troop had amalgamated with the 20th, its S.M., Mr. B. Chadwick, becoming an A.S.M. in the combined troop. And in July of the same year the officer staff was further augmented by Mr. G. A. Sampson, who later resigned. In April, 1913, C. H. Stalker and G. M. Fraser received warrants as assistant S.M.'s, while in the October following, when the 23rd Troop, with Mr. R. Davids as S.M., also amalgamated with the 20th, Mr. Davids became S.M. All but one of these officers, as well as some forty-five other ranks are on active service. Two members have died and several have been wounded.

Patrol Leader Stalker was the first scout in Canada to win the coveted Silver Wolf, and was closely followed by Patrol Leader R. Russell in gaining that decoration. These patrol leaders were among the group selected for the King's coronation contingent in 1911, and proceeded to England with some fifty other scouts.

On August 27, 1912, when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of St. Alban's Cathedral extension, the troop had the distinction of forming a guard of honor to the then chief scout for Canada. On that occasion the troop colors, the first distinctive ones in Toronto, were carried; and the troop was inspected by his royal highness.

The troop headquarters are at St. Alban's schoolhouse, Howland avenue, and the camping grounds have been mainly at Weston and Sunnybrook Farm, where many successful and instructive camps have been held. The present members are working faithfully and hard at badges and practical scouting, some being ready for their badge examinations. A group picture of the troop appears on another page.

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Sixteen Hundred Mile Tramp Thru Frozen Russia to Freedom

Spurred by Brutality of Their Austrian Jailors, These Soldiers of Italy Planned Their Escape By Signs Under Eyes of Guard.

BY R. A. FOSTER

It has always been considered fair game in war for prisoners to escape from confinement wherever opportunity presents itself, and to make what opportunities they can for themselves, on the clear understanding that they take their lives in their own hands, it being no offense against the rules of the game for their pursuers to shoot them dead on coming within range of them.

The present war has done everything on a larger scale than any war in the history of the world; and perhaps if all the previous wars were added together, or all their most striking episodes, the war that now devastates Europe would outweigh the aggregate. Escapes from prison on the part of soldiers and civilians have been exceptionally frequent, more especially where the barbarous German has been in the position of captor.

The record for this war in the way of prison breaking unquestionably has been made by a party of eight Italian soldiers, who escaped from an internment camp at Czernowitz, where they had been incarcerated for 15 months.

These Italian "escapadoes" arrived in London a few weeks ago, and I met them immediately after their arrival in a little Italian restaurant, where they were the guests of the proprietor. Pte. Stefano Danni, who was selected as their spokesman for the reason that he spoke French, told me that they had reached London after 90 days of traveling, partly on foot, partly by rail, and partly by sea. Their camp life at Czernowitz was so insufferably bad from the first that they began by signs and other devices to prepare a plot of escape.

Treated Like Beasts.

They were accommodated like beasts, given damp beds of straw to sleep on with rats for their companions in the night. Their hours of labor averaged 16 for seven days of the week, and their food consisted of unpalatable black bread washed down with draughts of a nauseating beverage called coffee, but no more like coffee than treacle is like honey. Only the pangs of hunger and thirst compelled them to swallow their repulsive rations. Each man had his appointed dole of hard work to do, while over him stood a soldier armed with a whip which he used freely on the slightest provocation and, when no provocation was forthcoming, applied as a devilish diversion.

Austrian officers condescended to such base tricks as spitting on the Italians, kicking them with their jack-boots and laughing at their manifestations of pain and resentment. On one occasion an Italian soldier, bated to desperation by the taunts and abuse of an Austrian officer, could not refrain from retaliating by landing a blow with his clenched fist full in the officer's face, knocking him senseless to the ground.

The punishment which followed this act of insubordination was of an indescribable nature. The least severe part of it took the form of tying the Italian's hands to his feet and leaving him in that bent position for three days and three nights, so that when he was released, the poor fellow rolled on the floor to all appearance dead. He was brought to consciousness by the barbarous restorative of the lash. The Italian soldiers mentioned many other horrors which they endured in that infernal camp, from which they soon determined to escape.

It was discovered that the only feasible means lay in digging an aperture in the soft ground under the walls of the prison, and little by little, as opportunity afforded, especially during the night, the sub-soil was silently and stealthily dug away by the primitive spade-work of fingers and nails. The execution of their plan occupied their minds and relieved the tedium of confinement. When eventually the light of day was seen thru the hole in the wall the men experienced their first thrill of joy since they had fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

At length a time was fixed for the dash for liberty. Watching the sentry as he paced along from end to end of the dimly lighted corridor in the night, they calculated how long it would take him to reach the extremity of his beat and return again. It was only a matter of a few moments, but so skilfully had they perfected their arrangements that they had all disappeared thru the hole before he was aware of their escape.

The Escape.

They stepped out into snow that lay in the open country several feet deep, so that progress was exceedingly difficult at the most critical period of their enterprise. Several of the men were actually weltering waste deep, and it seemed as if they must be left behind; but by grasping each other's hands they somehow managed to get well away before anything was heard by them of the Austrians in pursuit. Half a mile from the camp was a convenient hollow, into which they scrambled out of sight of the prison, and here it was decided that the mahogany-colored uniforms which they wore showed up conspicuously against the white snow. To overcome this difficulty they disrobed in the cold and, taking off their white undergarments, wore these on top of the uniforms which they put on next to their skins.

"It was very irritating at first," said Stefano Danni, "but that did not distress us very much when we could see plainly that the ruse would be very useful to us if we were chazed."

Scarcely had they thus reversed their clothing when a company of German soldiers came into view, apparently marching in their direction. The Italians instantly lay down in the snow and the German soldiers passed them by on the left without detecting whereabouts.

"That was a very narrow escape," said Danni, "and we thought we were all dead men. But here we are in London enjoying a first rate dinner under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral."

Sixteen hundred miles lay before the soldiers and the Arctic Ocean, where lay their only chance of escaping to England. The first stage of their route lay thru Bessarabia, across the Province of Podolia, thru Volhynia and on to Minsk, a distance of 350 miles, every yard of which they must traverse—and did traverse—on foot, with the result that upon reaching Minsk, their boots were reduced to tatters hardly resembling footgear at all. The frost and snow had bitten their feet until every movement was an agony and nothing but the passion for freedom enabled them to bear up and struggle on.

Of food they had practically none, and were obliged to subsist mainly upon radishes and other roots which they found at the bottom of the snow. The Russian peasants extended every hospitality within their power, but their resources in this direction were decidedly limited. A great stroke of luck befell them when a particularly genial old peasant produced some of the forbidden vodka which he had secreted in some corner of his hut. He gave them a small quantity, and their gratitude was expressed to me by Danni who said:

"We have built a monument to that peasant in our hearts."

Trains were running frequently from Minsk to Petrograd, a distance of 400 or 500 miles, but these trains only proved tantalising to the Italians who had no money with which to pay their fares. Here again the necessities of the position drove them to desperate measures. The trains moved in a very leisurely manner, and were mostly full of soldiers, who were likely to be friendly. The Italians secreted themselves a little way outside Minsk station, and as one of these trains left in the dark they jumped on behind, and as they expected were well received by the soldiers to whom they conveyed as best they could an idea of their position. Two of the Italians jumped on the couplings between the last carriage and the brake van, and in that position they traveled without food or drink for two days.

Free from Austrian prison. Photograph taken in London of the eight Italian soldiers who escaped from an Austrian camp at Czernowitz. Pte. Danni, the leader, is standing at the end of the back row on the right.

Fifty Days to Petrograd.

Eventually Petrograd was reached after the fugitives had been fifty days on their journey. The spectacle they presented on calling at the Italian Consulate was that of famishing, unwashed, half-demented men attired in rags and looking as if their reason had left them. The consul immediately procured food and clothing, and for three days they remained in Petrograd, when they felt sufficiently refreshed to resume their journey; for the object upon which they had set their minds was to reach England, and thereafter to return to their own country and fight the foe they had learned so heartily to detest.

"While we were struggling in the snow we heard a strange noise like that of a beast in trouble. On going to the place where the sound came from, we saw a little bear cub not any bigger than a big tamb. The cub was not very ferocious, and altho we were terribly hungry, it hurt us to take the little fellow's life. It was then that we understood what a Russian peasant had in his mind when he gave us a knife. But we had no firewood and we had no matches to make a fire. Not once in all our travels did we have a fire of any description, and only in one or two of the peasants' houses were we able to smoke. They had no matches to give us, and kept their fires burning night and day in the grates on that account. To make the story of the bear a short one, I shall just say that we ate its tender flesh raw and thought it was a banquet."

Progress Was Slow.

They had still several hundred miles to go to reach Murman on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, to the north of Russia. The days were now extremely short, and their progress correspondingly slow. More than once they lost their way crossing Lapland, and it was only by the help of the Aurora Borealis that they were able in a general way to keep the right direction. They had come about 1200 miles by this time, practically from the shores of the Black Sea, and their objective was the Arctic Ocean.

It might be well be asked: How did the Italian soldiers protect themselves against the cold, which grew more intense every day? How and where did they sleep at night? Were they not in constant danger of starving to death? Did any of them become fainthearted and threaten to put an end to the business by the last means left to men in overwhelming difficulties?

Life in Snow Huts.

The answers to these questions were given by Stefano Danni after a consultation with his fellow "escapadoes." They constructed huts of snow and discovered, as travelers frequently do in the Arctic, that warmth was actually obtainable in such circumstances. Their "bedclothes" were snow; their drink was derived by sucking ice, and they managed to keep together by holding each other's hands, and moving in single file, leaning on each other's shoulders—a string of weary men weak and bent from exhaustion, trudging thru the pitiless Arctic region, buoyed up by the remote hope of yet reaching their homeland alive. None of them gave up, tho all of them had threatening fits of fainthearted-ness.

Was there ever a picture in the world of ice and snow like this picture of eight Italian soldiers tramping thru blinding snow storms, and singing, as they did for hours together, the stirring strains of the Garibaldi Hymn, to keep up their drooping spirits?

On the seventy-fifth day of their pilgrimage from Czernowitz, far away behind them in Austria, Murman on the shores of the Arctic Ocean was reached by tortuous routes and unspeakably painful degrees. Here, where everybody was kind and sympathetic, they stayed nearly a week, waiting for a ship to take them to England, where they knew all would be well. By a strange irony of fate a steamer called the Huntsend was placed at their disposal, bound for Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Huntsend was a steamer of the Hamburg-Amerika line that had been captured by the British and was now being put to British uses. It gave the Italian soldiers a peculiar satisfaction to know that in this way their barbarous enemies were, so to speak, compelled to minister to their wants in the last stage of their adventures.

In due course the Huntsend, which was making its first voyage after the break-up of the ice, arrived at Newcastle, where they were clothed, and nourished back to life and fitness. Their stay in Newcastle was short, money and Italian uniforms being given to them at the consulate there. On their reaching London the Italian ambassador had everything done to minister to their comforts. They spent a week in the metropolis enjoying, as Stefano Danni remarked, "a very good time among Italian friends and English sympathizers."

"If we are killed when we begin fighting again," said Stefano Danni, "it will be a glorious thing to die in the cause of Liberty; so very much better than to have died in a prison camp under the lash of the unspeakable Huns."

"We would like to live to pay the Austrians back for all the terrible things they did to us," said one of Danni's comrades.

YOU don't know this girl perhaps. But suppose you did and she came to you for advice! What would you say?

Till yesterday her husband, young and vigorous, had lovingly encouraged her small extravagances and boasted laughingly that his income was ample and growing. He worked with might and main to "gather the fruits of success for his fair trinity at home"—and was succeeding.

But death, swift and relentless, had without warning cut down his guard, and the three he loved more than his own life were now at bay to the world—alone.

If she had come to you for advice—that, briefly, would have been her story.

Her faith was strong. Her husband, she knew, would not leave her with the children to face a financial situation for which there was no solution. Yet when she attempted to calculate the income she would receive from the savings he had left, a panic of fear overcame her.

"The greatest and hardest of her duties now was the one she knew the least about."

Perhaps someone dependent and depending upon you, is destined some day to be left alone—at bay to the world. This is so serious, so appalling a situation that its very contemplation makes thinking men turn cold with apprehension.

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JUVENILE LABOR RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued From Page One.)

Even if there is a trade boom—which many people expect—after the war there must be a period of dislocation and idleness while employers are fixing up new contracts and turning over their plant from the activities of war to the uses of peace. This will mean that the labor market will be glutted with child laborers who have learned the habit of work without having acquired the skill that is needed in the new order.

In Reconstruction Time.

Mr. Bray recommends the construction of elaborate machinery for the absorption of this juvenile labor army, and that it be made part of the machinery of demobilization and reconstruction. For this the co-operation of employers are necessary. He suggests that it is essential that the staff of the labor exchanges be enlarged to deal with this problem, and that employers be required to give ample notice to the officials of the exchanges not only of the number of juveniles to be discharged but of the names and qualifications of the individuals. Forms on which these returns may be made should be supplied by the government. The special officials charged with the duty of dealing with juvenile labor would then have an opportunity to get in touch with the young workers individually and ascertain their capabilities and their preferences with regard to future employment.

Another measure which he recommends is the control of the flow of fresh juvenile labor from the schools. The normal leaving age in England is 14, and he suggests that this might be raised by legislation. Failing this, power might be given to the local school authorities to extend the compulsory school attendance by a term or two in cases where there is a glut of juvenile labor, and he urges strongly that three fixed dates in the year should be established on which alone children should be permitted to leave school. This would enable the authorities to know exactly how many children were coming on the labor market at each fixed date, and to make arrangements accordingly for their absorption into industry. On the line of voluntary work he urges that every effort should be made to induce such children as are in a position to do so to extend their school attendance for a year or more, and he also suggests that in the case of those already employed at abnormally high wages, employers, welfare workers and teachers should concentrate at once on a campaign of warning that such wages are abnormal and cannot be continued after the abnormal war conditions have ceased.

Trade schools for the technical education of those who have sacrificed the years which ought to have been devoted to apprenticeship are also urged, and the trades unions are appealed to for their co-operation in training the boys who must form their future membership or constitute a grave danger to industrial conditions.

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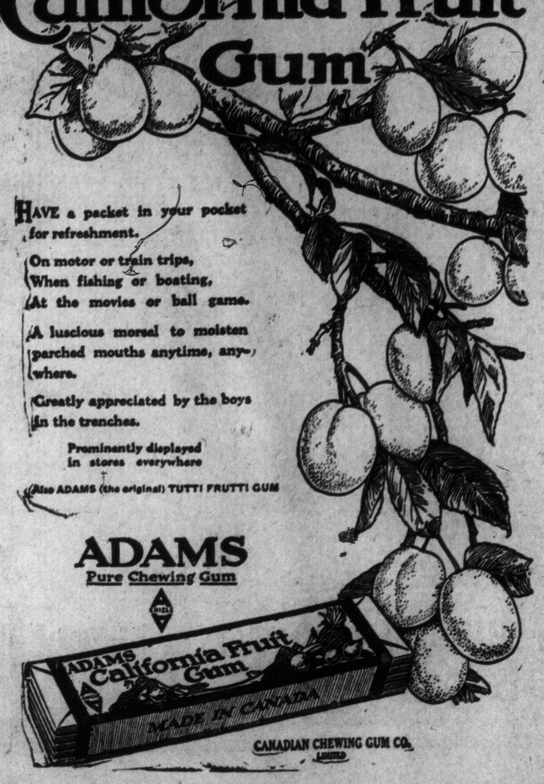

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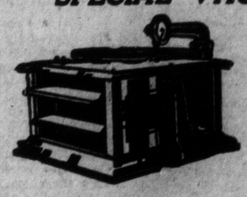

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IN THE SAP

By RIFLEMAN PATRICK MACGILL, the Navvy Poet.

"BEGORRA! the time's long in passin'," said Donelly. "It's like a hair in the mouth. I misdoubt if we'll ever get out iv this bit iv the world at all."

He smiled grimly as he spoke and looked round his bit of the world, a hastily prepared sap which stretched out towards the German lines. Sandbags and heaps of earth lay in all directions and bounded the horizon of the three men who were in occupation. They were holding on like grim death against the attacking waves which were continually sweeping up from the front, breaking down and retreating like wind-driven combers on a rocky beach, before the deadly British fire.

The three men were very weak, often staggering from the firestep on which their rifles rested. After firing each round they rested for a moment as the sick and deadly weary. At times their eyes took on the patient stoicism of dumb suffering, and again their vitality seemed to burst forth with its wild appeal, "I want to live, I want to exist," the dominant note of all created things.

Donelly, th Irishman, big of build and endowed with an energy almost superhuman, had that mighty longing to survive. He too wanted rest and food and drink, and a space of time to tend his complaining flesh, but the honor of his regiment and the pride of his calling forbade. He stood stolidly at his post, firing his rifle whenever a target presented itself, each movement a protest and every muscle of his body in revolt. When he fired he pulled his head quickly under cover, waited for a second, and then, looking across the parapet, sought a target and fired again. In his position death was quick and easy. He could keep up his head, and a bullet would put him out of the fighting for good. But it was not his desire to die. He wanted to endure—and prevail. If the worst happened he could make a stiff fight to the end and die as a man.

The two men who stood by his side were unknown to him. He had stumbled across the sap twenty-four hours before, and found the men there when he arrived. They were young fellows of about twenty and, to judge by their manner of speech, they were boys who had been well-educated and used to a comfortable home life. Blue-eyed and fair skinned, they seemed when Donelly first saw them, soldiers who would not be over hardy in a battle against terrific odds. But as he came to know them more he changed his opinion. With every passing moment fraught with danger, the boys seemed to stiffen and gather greater strength. To know them, to live with them and fight with them added fresh stimulant to the manhood of Donelly, and Donelly was a brave man who had moulded himself according to his own dictates, and nourished his manhood regardless of any opinion save his own. And other men had a worthy opinion of Donelly, as the D. C. M. ribbon on his left breast testified.

Twenty-four hours had passed by, and the men were still in the same place. They had taken up their position on the noon of the previous day, and now with the midday sun overhead they were tired and hungry, and no sign of relief was at hand.

Their mates had soon pressed back into the Village of Givenchy.

Whenever any of the men looked over the parapet they could see forms in field gray slinking from cover to cover on the left and right. But none of these seemed to come straight on. Evading the sap which held death for so many of them they were presumably trying to get round it and get the defenders from the rear. But possibly they did not even know that the sap was occupied, for the air was ripped with machine gunfire which might have come from anywhere, and in the midst of this hell it was difficult to ascertain the locality from which any particular bullet came. Several times a party of Germans came straight towards the sap, but never reached it, for the rifles of the three soldiers found them and the parties crumpled up. When Donelly looked over the top he could see a number of figures in German uniform lying on the foreground and very near. These were the enemy dead, the men who had tried to approach the position a few hours earlier.

One of the boys sat down and rested, then got to his feet again, as if drawing on the last remnant of his strength, and looked over the rim of the sap. He saw a German rushing across the field in the direction of a clump of trees, as if to seek some shelter there. The boy trained his rifle on the flying figure and fired.

"Managed him," he said with a grim smile, and then sat down again as if his last ounce of strength was expended. But in some miraculous way there was for each man another last reserve of strength. When one sat down, enervated and sleep heavy, he felt that he would be unable to rise again, but he did rise, for the will could still conquer the yielding flesh. And the men had a grand and heroic duty to perform. Knowing what the performance of that duty meant buoyed them up and gave unwonted spirit to the three men. They were part of the living wall which stood between England and its oppressors, between the hordes of injustice and the people whom these hordes were trying to enslave. Here, near the Village of Givenchy, in the slushy sap, the dogged spirit of Britain was making itself manifest in the action of these three soldiers, who were standing firm against the attacks of the enemy.

The day worked towards night, the second night and the men stood to their work, half asleep most of the time, but ready at any moment to give battle to any prowling foe who chanced to come near. The darkness fell slowly, and when visibility became dense the men looked over the rim of the sap. The scene which met their eyes was a desolate one, devoid of contrasts or bold contour, dreary, desolate and monotonous—the fields covered with dead, the fumes of explosive drifting across the country, the dull glare of distant fires.

It was then that they first caught sight of The Thing.

The Thing which they noticed hardly seemed to move, but it was gradually coming nearer and approaching the sap. As they watched it the men raised their rifles and waited.

"What is it?" asked one of the young soldiers.

"I can't make it out, what it is," Donelly replied. "Maybe it's us seein' things, for it's aisy to get into a sort iv maze when we've been short iv sleep. But it's comin' from where our men ought to be anyway."

Whatever the Thing was it was apparently alive, and it came almost up to the sap before it stopped dead.

"It's a man I'll go bail," said Donelly. "One iv our own boys it might be, but what is he comin' this way for if he is one iv us?"

After a good ten minutes' stop the figure crawled forward again, and it was when it was opposite the sap that it became conscious of three bayonets pointed at it.

"What the divil are ye at all?" Donelly enquired.

The Thing sat up and looked at the speaker. It was a British soldier.

"I thought that there were some of you fellows here," he said. "I saw you moving today, and I've just come out to take you in. My company is about 200 yards behind here, so you'd better come back with me."

"By God, and we think the same," said Donelly. "We're sick iv this old hole. But we've been killing Germans all right."

Ten minutes later when darkness had fallen the three men were escorted safely back to the British lines.

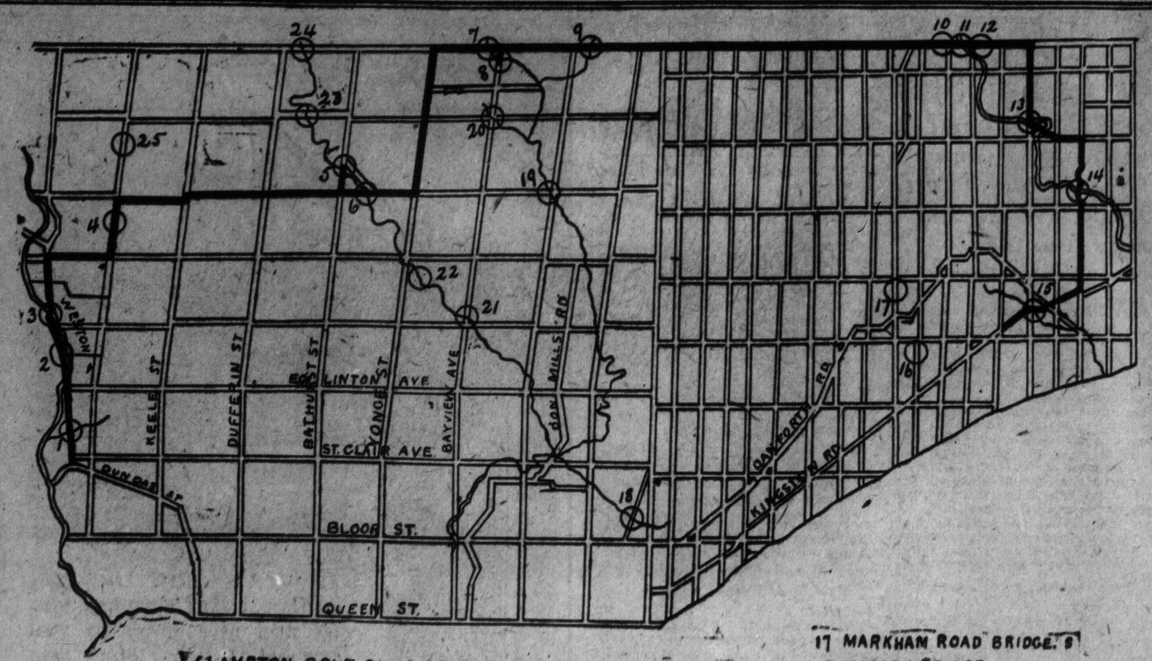
AGE LIMIT OF A SOLDIER.

English Doctor Says That a Man is as Old as His Arteries.

The medical aphorism that "a man is as old as his arteries" should be the test in determining the age limit of a soldier, recently declared Dr. Arthur Lynch, a London member of parliament.

"After a certain age, say forty, the man who has not been particularly strong physically and who has not overstrained his system in athletic exercises," the physician said, "is often more serviceable than a man who has been a brilliant athlete at twenty-five. Of course, bronchitis, pneumonia and rheumatism, which would disable a soldier, would be found much more frequently in men of forty-five and over than in young men. I have seen men well on to seventy capable of walking thirty miles a day. In the Serbian army they use men up to seventy.

"This matter depends very largely on the individual, and to some extent on the race. The French brought up their fighting forces to over fifty, and as a rule the French are quicker than men in this country or in Ireland.



The above map shows the location of the principal bridges in York County. The heavy black line marks a delightful motor trip which takes in fifteen of the new concrete structures that have been built by the county.

Trucks Salvation of Small Shippers

Charles H. Hurdleston, a member of the railroad commission of Texas, who is very familiar with traffic and transportation conditions in the Lone Star State, expects to see continuous lines of trucks delivering freight in Texas within a very short time, and in testimony under oath recently given during judicial proceedings to test the validity of the State Highway Commission Law declared that the motor truck would be the salvation of small shippers in Texas in the future.

YORK COUNTY BRIDGES MODELS OF BEAUTY

(Continued From Page One.)

Not only was York County making history in the matter of aesthetic design in bridge construction, but engineering history was being made as well. The stone arch was one of the oldest types of bridge, and so the concrete arch did not involve any radically new principle; but the concrete truss was something new and was originated by a French engineer named Considere. In 1909 there was only one bridge of this type in America.

That year it became necessary to replace the Middle Road bridge across Etobicoke Creek on the boundary between York and Peel counties. This was a joint undertaking of the two counties and the two boards of road commissioners met to decide the type of bridge to be adopted George S. Henry, M.P.P., was Reeve of York Township at that time and warden of the county. He had become a convert to concrete as a result of the successful work done in York Township; and the Peel commissioners, after inspecting the bridges already erected, were of the same mind. Tenders were invited both for steel and concrete, but the latter won out both in price and general favor.

An arch was not practicable in this case, as it could not be built so as to utilize the old abutments, which were still good, so it was decided to adopt the concrete truss form of construction. The bridge was a complete success. It was the first in Canada of this type, and the second in America. It attracted wide attention in the engineering journals and among the engineering profession all over the continent. Two other concrete truss bridges, built subsequently, are shown in our illustrations, the Lambton Golf Club bridge and the Birrell bridge at York Mills. These represent an advance in engineering design over the Middle Road bridge, as the diagonal braces have been omitted. In any less rigid material than concrete this would not have been sound engineering, and in his first bridge of this type the engineer did not dare to experiment. But it is found that bridges of this design are just as strong and rigid as the Middle Road bridge, and they certainly present a more pleasing appearance.

Another Innovation.

In 1910 Mr. Barber designed and supervised the erection for York County of another bridge that marked a mile post in Canadian engineering. This was the Wadsworth Arch over the Humber at Weston, also shown in our illustrations. This was the first open spandrel concrete arch to be built in Canada, and at the time of its erection it had the longest span of any concrete bridge in Canada, its span being 118 feet 6 inches. There are now eight bridges of this type in the Dominion, of which Mr. Barber has designed four. The span of the Wadsworth arch is now exceeded by that of the King George bridge at Oakville, also designed by Mr. Barber.

Every bridge is an engineering problem by itself, but three main types appear to have been developed in the concrete bridge building in York County. The arch and the truss have already been mentioned. The third type is the deck beam bridge, of which one example is the W. A. Clarke bridge over the West Don on Sheppard avenue, a picture of which appears in the page of illustrations. This bridge consists of three continuous spans, a centre span and two shore spans. There are also a few very small bridges, each of which consists of a single slab of concrete supported on abutments, and one or two thru beam bridges.

There is one other type of bridge, altho not, strictly speaking, a concrete bridge, which should be mentioned here, not only because it represents another pioneer step in bridge engineering, but because it will be crossed in the motor trip outlined in the accompanying map. This is a suspension bridge over the Rouge River in Scarboro Township. The suspension type of bridge is well known, but is usually used for long spans. In this case it proved to be less costly than either concrete or the usual type of steel bridge. The novel feature, however, lies in the fact that it has a concrete floor, being the first bridge of this type constructed anywhere. A similar bridge was recently built in Europe and widely heralded as the first of its kind and as a very wonderful piece of engineering, but as the Scarboro bridge was already in operation before the other was started the honor of priority belongs to it. This is also one of Mr. Barber's bridges.

Still Unfinished.

Of the other illustrations, that of the Russell arch shows one of the earlier bridges of this type, while that of the Massey bridge shows one of the latest. The Russell arch, crossing the West Don on Bayview avenue, is rather a sore point with the township authorities, as there was a nasty lawsuit with the contractors before the bridge was finished and as a consequence it was left in the rough, not presenting nearly so pleasing an appearance as its design and situation would warrant. It is to be hoped that they will think better of it some day and have it rubbed down.

The Massey bridge was finished in 1914 and is a beautiful concrete arch of handsome and chaste design. It is so closely flanked with large willows that it is difficult to get a good view of it or to see it so as to appreciate its beauty at its full worth. Our photograph was taken from the field on the west side of the road, but even from there it is largely obscured by the foliage. A better view of the bridge, altho a less pleasing prospect as a whole, may be obtained at the season when the leaves have fallen.

An Interesting Trip.

Following is an outline of an interesting motor trip which can be made in a single afternoon from Toronto, taking in fifteen of these bridges as well as a number of steel bridges and others of an older type. It will afford a favorable opportunity of seeing the progress being made in this line and of comparing the new class of structure with the old, an excellent object lesson in the development of public taste in York County. The trip can be made in either direction or broken into two or more trips as desired, as may be seen by the accompanying map.

Proceed north from Dundas street on the Scarlett road, crossing the Lambton Golf Club bridge, the big steel bridge over the Humber, the concrete arch first mentioned, and the Wadsworth arch, to the main street of Weston.

Continue north on the east side of the Humber to the first side road and turn east for one concession. Turn north, crossing the Holly bridge, a thru beam type, and turn east again at the next side road, Sheppard avenue. Continue east to Bathurst street and turn north a few rods to the Pratt bridge, similar in construction to the W. A. Clarke bridge. Turning south again to Sheppard avenue, continue east, crossing the W. A. Clarke bridge to Yonge street.

Turn north and continue to the second side road, the town line between Vaughan and Markham on the one side and York and Scarboro on the other. Turn east, crossing the Schmidt bridge at the second concession. A few rods south of this is the Burton bridge, a concrete truss. Continuing east on the town line the Horseshoe arch is crossed in the next concession.

Continue east about seven and one-half miles to the Rouge River, which is spanned by Freeman's bridge. On either side of this bridge at short distances are two plain concrete slab bridges of 16 feet span.

Turn south one mile east of Freeman's bridge, again crossing the Rouge on the suspension bridge previously referred to. Turn east again, crossing an old steel bridge, and take the second turn south, again crossing the Rouge by the Kirkham arch, a handsome concrete bridge with a span of 70 feet. Continue south to the Kingston road and turn west to Toronto.

The bridge at Highland Creek is also of concrete, altho the original steel bridge still remains. This was a light steel span, and on one occasion it nearly let a heavy load thru. Forms were hung to the steel span and concrete run in around its members, so that it is now a concrete bridge of the deck truss type with the old steel span as part of the reinforcement.

A shorter trip can be made to take in the Birrell, Oriole, Russell and Massey bridges, including some of the others not crossed on the longer route. Their location is made plain on the accompanying map, so that there will be no difficulty in planning a route.

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OTTAWA LADIES ARE TAKING M. T. COURSE

Members of Ottawa Canadian Women's Club Secure Consent of Military to Take Mechanical Transport Officers' Training Course—Ninety Ladies Have Joined Classes Formed Two Weeks.

The members of the Ottawa Canadian Women's Club have set an example that their sisters thruout the Dominion might profitably and patriotically emulate. On May 17 Major E. Cameron, inspector in charge of mechanical transport for Canada, addressed the Ottawa Canadian Women's Club on mechanical transport. Soon after the executive of the club made representations to department, as a result of which permission was granted them to use the equipment and class rooms of the mechanical transport officers' training school at the capital, and Major Cameron and Lieut. C. E. Hastings, adjutant-inspector M.T. for Canada, were advised to carry on instructional work provided it did not interfere with the discharge of their military duties. Two classes of ladies were immediately formed, numbering in all ninety and including the elite of Ottawa's younger society women.

It is understood that the course is practically the same as that given the M.T. officers' training classes by the same officers during the past two or three years. The ladies are urging the department to officially recognize the graduates, and it seems likely their efforts to this end will prove successful. If so the lady graduates will be formed into a corps and detailed for driving army motor wagons, ambulances and so forth, both here and, possibly, later, overseas.

Meanwhile the course is progressing very satisfactorily. The ladies, Major Cameron states, are proving very enthusiastic, assiduous and apt pupils. So far the practical talks have been given to large classes. At the conclusion of the sixth "practical talk" an examination will be held. Those unsuccessful will be automatically "dropped." Those successful will be divided into classes of ten and will go on with the course. The course will thoroly cover driving and practical repair work, including, of course, the complete study of motor mechanism.

If women's clubs thruout Canada decide to take up this work, Major Cameron should be communicated with. Doubtless he will be pleased to provide a standardized schedule of instructions, and in many cases will be able to recommend instructors, if so disposed. The ladies graduating with honors from the present and subsequent classes will make excellent instructors. This is a highly commendable undertaking.

U. S. Govt. Using Four Ford Plants

The Philadelphia branch factory of the Ford Motor Company has been taken over by the government, and will be used for various purposes. As far as is known, this is the fourth branch plant of the company given over to government work. Reports have stated that the Milwaukee branch and the Washington branch, and also the one at Cambridge, Mass., are now in use.

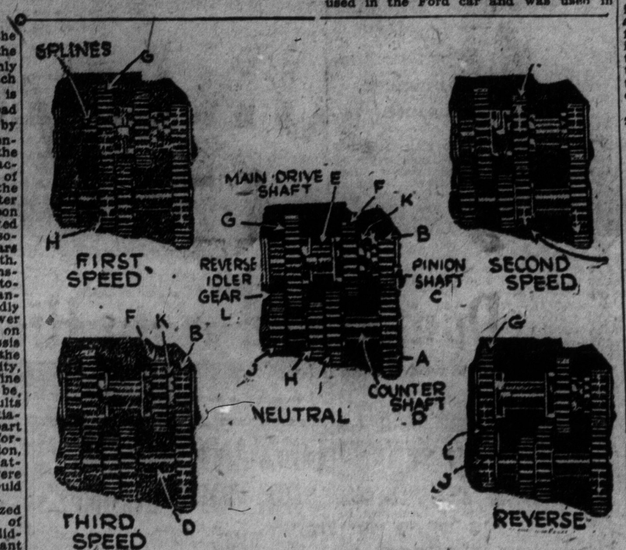
HOW THE TRANSMISSIONS OF MOTOR CARS OPERATE

Gearset Is Regarded by Automotive Engineers as Least Refined and Developed Unit of Chassis—Six Designs or Types Still in Use.

By Walter Shields.

Engineers themselves admit that the most undeveloped single unit of the chassis is the gearset, or more commonly called transmission, by means of which the tractive effort at the rear wheels is changed to suit the requirements of road conditions and engine load. It is by means of the transmission that the engine is permitted to run fast while the rear wheels move slowly, which is accomplished by meshing different sets of gears contained in a housing. Thus the engine drives the clutch and the latter set of shafts in the transmission, upon which are gears, which may be shifted into mesh with gears on another so-called countershaft, upon which are gears having each a different number of teeth. This, in brief, is the sliding-gear transmission, which was first used in automobiles by Lavassor of the firm of Panhard-Lavassor, France. Tho admittedly an inefficient and crude form of power transmission system, it is today used on practically three-fourths of the chassis models for want of a better one at the same price. Despite its original crudity, however, it is today in, perhaps, as fine a state of refinement as it ever will be, and because of its acknowledged faults and inefficiency, engineers with initiative, those who do not fear to depart from the conventional, have stepped forward with other forms of transmission, recognizing that if even one-half the attention given to engines, let us say, were given to transmissions, the latter would make for much better car performance.

Today there are in use in recognized makes of automobiles six designs of transmissions, namely, the selective sliding gear, the planetary, the constant mesh selective, the friction set, the magnetic and the direct connected used in steam cars, which really is no transmission set as we know it. There are a number of others, among them the hydraulic transmission, which are not in extensive use, but which promise to become so within a very few years.



The very simplest system is the friction set, which merely requires two disks at right angles to each other. One usually of copper is driven by the engine, and the other with a fibre rim is mounted on a shaft extending transversely across the frame and connected by chains with the rear wheels. This latter disk is moved by means of a lever and brought into contact with the driving disk at any point across its face. When the driven disk is moved to one side of centre it turns in one direction, on the opposite side in the other direction, so that there can be as many forward speeds as reverse. The speed at which the driven disk travels depends on its distance away from the centre of the driving disk. This transmission, tho cheap and simple, has practically been discarded, except for light car work, where it seems to give good results.

The planetary transmission, which is used in the Ford car and was used in others many years ago, is another cheap type to manufacture, and consists of a group of spur gears always in mesh. Unless undesirable complications are introduced, it is not possible to make a three-speed planetary set, so only two speeds are used, tho it should be remembered that a three-speed is possible, and, in fact, was used at one time. A description of the part-for-part operation of this set is rather involved.

Briefly, the gears are made to revolve upon one another by arresting the motion of the part which supports them. This is done by means of a brake. When in high the unit turns as a whole, which makes it an efficient form. Recently a well-known engineer expressed himself as believing that a well-made planetary set would make an ideal transmission with multi-cylinder engines, such as eights and twelves, because of the fact that these engines can use two speed transmissions without difficulty. The planetary set is perhaps the easiest to operate and can be controlled without any fear of damage due to an error on the part of the driver. It is, however, a noisy set, and if cheaply made gives trouble.

The construction and operation of the selective sliding set will become clear from a glance at the accompanying illustrations. There are two shafts as shown and when the shifter level is moved into the first speed position the gear G. is made to mesh with the gear H. on the countershaft. Notice that gear G. is larger than H. Shifting the lever into second speed causes gear F. to mesh with gear I. and for high speed or direct the dog clutch K. links up gear F. and gear B., in which case the drive is without gear reduction until it gets to the rear axle. In neutral both gear F. and gear G. are out of mesh and in reverse G. is moved to mesh with J. and gear L. meshed with both. L. is called an idler gear. The gears in the shafts have different number of teeth and the ratio between these numbers is the gear ratio in the transmission. Thus on first speed gear G. may have 45 teeth and gear H. 12, giving a ratio of four to one in the transmission. Now, if the reduction in the rear axle is three to one, the total gear ratio on first speed is three times four, or twelve to one. On high or direct there is no gearset ratio, so the total reduction is that in the rear axle. It will be noticed that the gears which slide do so upon a splined shaft.

In order to run without noise the shafts must be perfectly parallel, so that the gears will run true. When the shafts are out of alignment, due either to bearing wear, to springing of the shafts themselves or of the casing, a grinding noise will be heard, the gear teeth soon start chipping and eventually the gears become broken. Very often (mostly in the case of unit power plant designs) an ill-fitting rear crankshaft bearing causes one of the transmission gears to bind, which is sufficient to start trouble. Once there is an out of alignment condition it is useless to replace the gears. The only remedy is to correct the shaft alignment.

To run properly the transmission must run continually in oil, which should be a heavy grade in summer and a lighter the case should be drained, flushed with kerosene and refilled with oil to the level plug. A rather common complaint is body in winter. Three times each year that the gears jump out of high or second. If the construction shown is used the jumping out of high may be caused by battered dog clutch ends or by the plunger on the shifter rod being worn. Wear of the latter also may make it difficult for the gears to remain in mesh in second or first places.

Aside from the sliding set mentioned, there are in use, principally in commercial vehicles, the so-called constant mesh sets. In this the gears always are in mesh, either directly or by means of silent chains. Instead of shifting the gear, one member of a dog clutch is shifted into the receptive member attached to the gear. This saves gear wear and insures more quiet operation.

Up until a short time ago there was in use the so-called progressive sliding set. In this it was not possible to shift from first directly into high without going thru second. This is not so with the selective. The name selective means that any gear may be selected and obtained without first shifting into another.

The remaining systems in use are the magnetic, that used in steam cars and the hydraulic.

The magnetic is of recent origin and is an attempt to obtain a degree of flexibility without resorting to a different source of power. Indeed, it is a bold step forward, but it has been so well received that it bids fair to receive the attention of every experimental engineer in the country. At this very moment dozens of prominent factories are experimenting with this type with a view to working out a satisfactory design. It is not far wrong to say that every factory with extensive experimental facilities is trying hard to get something better than the present form of transmission.

There are three forms of magnetic drives, two of which are in actual use in cars. The most popular is the Ents system.

In the car there is a gasolene motor under the hood in the usual position, and, attached to the crankshaft, instead of the ordinary flywheel there is the magnetic field of an electric unit resembling that of an electric generator, and this forms the engine flywheel. The armature of this unit is on a hollow shaft, the other end of which is fitted with another armature operating inside stationary field magnets. That is, there are two electric machines, one with a stationary field and one with revolving field and both machines having armatures on a common shaft, which is projected back and connected with the propeller shaft, which operates the rear axle in the conventional manner. At no time is there mechanical connection between the engine and the rear wheels. Thus the armatures always run at propeller shaft speed, which they must since they are permanently attached to this shaft. The field of the generator always runs at motor speed, since this field forms the flywheel of the engine. As the gasolene engine revolves it naturally turns the generator field, which in turn tends to carry the armatures around also. In high speed the first unit transmits the engine power in a similar manner to a friction clutch, only instead of the connecting medium being friction it is magnetic and thru an air gap, in all lower speeds a slip, more or less, is allowed to take place, and the difference in the relative speed between the field and armature of the first unit generates electric current, which is fed to the other electric machine, the motor, thus causing it to boost or add further power to the drive. There are many different actual speed points, since the speeds are the result of the difference in relative motion of the field and armature.

The systems may be used as an electric starter merely by passing current from the battery thru the generator, which then acts as a motor and cranks the engine. The extreme flexibility of this transmission and the fact that there are any number of speeds make it highly desirable in these days of performance demands. However, in its present form it is strictly a high priced proposition and many fear it because of the belief that electrical complication is not as desirable as mechanical complication. However, that may be, the magnetic drive is looked upon as the first practical move away from the inefficient selective gearset and may in a short time, as development continues, become part of many makes of cars.

There is another form of transmission which smacks of this design, but which cannot be called strictly a magnetic drive, since there is a form of clutch in operation when the car is driving direct. This is in the form of a contact between carbon brushes and a copper commutator. Lack of space prevents using a complete description.

Recently steam cars with entire absence of any of the mentioned forms of transmission have come into prominence after having lain practically dormant for a number of years, and many believe that the steamer will see a rejuvenation because of the new ideas making it possible to use kerosene and operation for long periods without replenishing the water tank.

OLDFIELD'S "SUB" SHATTERS RECORD

Barney Oldfield shattered another world's record at Uniontown, Pa., when his 'golden submarine" flashed across the line far in advance of Chevrolet, with whom he was matched. He made five laps on a one and one-eighth mile track at 102 miles an hour, and one lap at the rate of 104 miles an hour.

The car in which he raced is so constructed that should it turn turtle it will right itself without injuring the driver.

In his telegram to President H. S. Firestone of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, announcing the fact that he had broken another world's record, he uses his well-known saying: "Firestone tires are my only life insurance. You know me." Back in 1914 when Barney had been twelve years in the game and consistently winning victories, the fans all said it would be a long time before Barney was thru—and they are still saying it.

He seems to have found the formula of eternal youth. He is as popular as ever, smokes the same kind of stogie and drives the same cautious race, not always winning, but generally coming in for some of the money, and always able to enjoy a good meal afterward.

WANTED---A TRAFFIC COURT FOR HIGHWAY

There should be a traffic court in every city. New York, Chicago and other leading American cities have had such courts "carrying on" successfully for a couple of years or more. So well known are the numerous abuses to which motorists are consistently subjected by our present system of trying traffic cases in police and county courts that to enumerate them would be superfluous. In all too many cases these courts are presided over by magistrates with an anachronistic perspective or a seemingly innate prejudice against motor cars, as a result of which said magistrates are utterly incapable of equitably administering the discretionary powers vested in them when interpreting the law in motor cases. While this condition of affairs obtains motorists will be well advised to give up hoping that these reactionary magistrates will temper their meting out of the law with justice in motor cases, for such discrimination is not in them.

There is but one cure, and that is traffic courts, presided over by magistrates who look forward, not backward, seeing the present steadily and seeing it whole. Especially is a traffic court needed for the Toronto-Hamilton highway. Mr. George H. Gooderham, M.L.A., most unjustly has been made the football and punching bag, so to speak, of justly indignant motorists who, tho complying with the speed limit set by the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, had nevertheless exceeded the legal limit in driving over the great concrete highway and "on their own evidence" had been convicted and fined. This condition of affairs is intolerable—as intolerable to the commission, which it stultifies thru no fault of its own, as to the thousands of motorists on which it most unjustly preys thru no wilful or conscious fault of theirs.

Our lawmakers should have provided against this by passing the safe and sane amendment to the speed limit as proposed by the Ontario Motor League and reported favorably on by committee. Because said legislators were keen to get away a-holidaying, they pulled the strings and all contentious measures were shelved in the closing hours of last session.

It is clearly up to the provincial government to provide a traffic court immediately for the Toronto-Hamilton highway. The Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, the Ontario Motor League and motorists at large are a unit in favor of it. Motorists look to the government for this relief. If it is not soon forthcoming the onus will be on the government.

Let us have traffic courts in the principal centres thruout the province.

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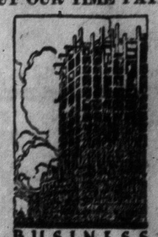

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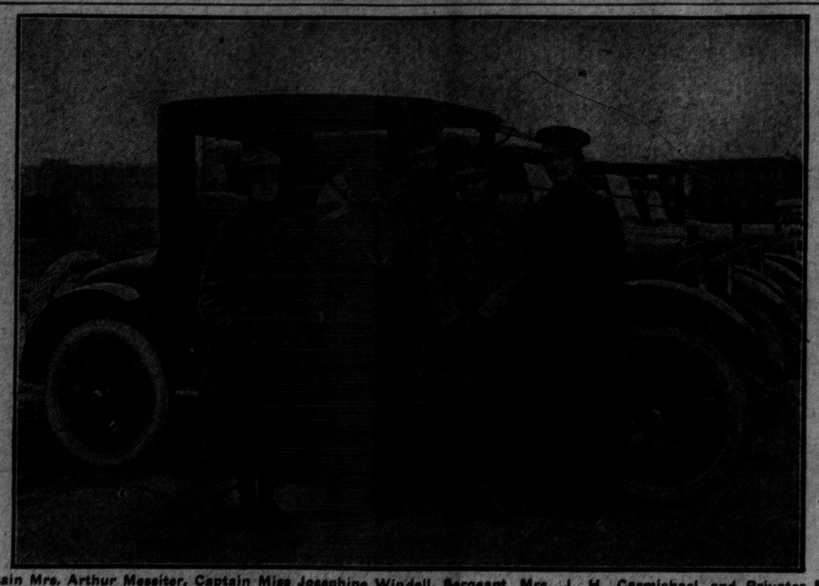

Captain Mrs. Arthur Messiter, Captain Miss Josephine Windell, Sergeant Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, and Privates Miss Lilli Geise and Miss H. Brugel—photographed at the Chandler factory—just before starting on the 613 mile Cleveland-New York Driveaway.

The women of Canada, Britain and France have stepped nobly into the breach in the labor wall, made necessary by the calling of their men to the colors, and the women have carried on the economic functions of their country ever since. These women have been serving in hundreds of thousands, not only in munition factories, but in hospital and motor transport service, in the ambulance corps and in the workshops behind the lines.

It is a record of devotion to the ideals of service, of which the women of all civilized lands have every reason to be proud.

And now the call has come to the women of the States, and, even so early as this, they have proven that they are no whit behind their sisters of Canada, France and Britain in their willingness to serve whenever and wherever their country calls.

At the present stage of participation in the war necessarily most of the work of the women of the States is still being done on this side of the Atlantic, but even so, an enthusiastic advance guard is already in France.

Among other United States organizations of patriotic American women, now doing domestic duty, is the Women's National Army, whose members are divided into regulation units similar to the regular army, and training twice weekly is strictly carried out. The government has permitted the use of regulation United States army uniforms and a majority of the members now wear them.

A particularly active branch of this service is the motor unit, members of the unit being expected to drive and care for ambulances, trucks and passenger cars wherever needed to release men for other work or for overseas service.

Hearing recently of the frequent driveaways of Chandler cars from Cleveland to New York, by the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, New York City Chandler distributors, five motor unit members of the Women's National Army, New Jersey section, volunteered to pilot as many Chandlers in the big driveaway. Accordingly the five young women, headed by Capt. Josephine Windell, took an active part in the Cleveland-New York drive, of over 600 miles, which left the Chandler factory the day they arrived.

Capt. Windell stated that they did not volunteer for this service "just for the fun of it," but because they wanted to avail themselves of the experience to be gained, and, too, in order to release an equal number of men for other important work.

LIBERTY MOTOR A PACKARD PRODUCT

Packard Company's Engineers Spent Three Years in Developing Airplane Motor.

New York, June 1.—Emlen S. Hare, president of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, is authority for the statement that the Liberty airplane motor is the outcome of three years' work on the part of Packard engineers.

"When the engine was redesigned to meet the requirements of conditions on the western battlefront," said Mr. Hare, "French and British experts offered many valuable suggestions, and Major Hall, formerly of the Hall-Scott Company, assisted Major Jesse G. Vincent, formerly vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, in the actual work.

"When we took up the development of a twelve-cylinder automobile motor three years ago we also took up the production of airplane motors, because in the development of such motors we would gain much valuable experience that would aid us in the production of an automobile motor, and also because we knew there would be a field for an airplane motor of this type. In the development of these motors we naturally studied all of the European engines, as there were no other twelve-cylinder engines being manufactured in this country at that time.

"Last June we offered this engine to the government. The motor which we offered weighed about the same as the present Liberty motor, but developed only about 200 horse-power. French and British experts pointed out that we had provided too great a factor of safety, thereby adding unnecessary weight to the engine. The engine had been built to pass the government test, that is, a fifty-hour block test running at a maximum load. In other words, that it should develop a maximum amount of horse-power for fifty consecutive hours without a stop.

"Our engineers pointed out that if they were allowed to reduce the factor of safety below the minimum required by the government they could produce an engine that would develop a much greater horse-power per pound. They were instructed to go ahead, and as a result the new motor, which produced one horse-power for every two pounds, was produced.

"In the designing of this motor it was necessary to change some of the parts of the original engine, such as the oiling system, but in reality the engine was the Packard engine, with the reefs let out in order to obtain a greater horse-power. This engine we agreed to turn over to the government for the duration of the war. Anyone who can compare the new Liberty motor with the present Packard motor will see the similarity at once.

"To those versed in the art of building motors the statements that the plans for an entire new motor were developed in five days will be hailed as impossible. The fact that only five days were consumed in redesigning the motor shows how few changes were actually made in the original plans. The original motor was the result of three years' work and an expenditure of about half a million dollars.

"The Aircraft Production Board felt that it would be best in the furtherance of their war plans at that time not to put this motor out under the name of the Packard Motor Company. Altho we have been working for years with a view of perfecting this engine, we agreed. There is no longer any need for holding this information back."

MOTOR NOTES.

A. D. Caldwell, an automobile race driver of Los Angeles, Cal., 38 years of age, and W. B. Wilson, 20 years of age and a graduate of the Los Angeles High School in 1917, one above and the other below the draft age limit, recently left Los Angeles for France to enlist in the famous Foreign Legion. Both are anxious to enter the aviation service. They are close friends. Years ago Mr. Caldwell was well known as a successful dirt track driver.

U. S. Govt. Selects Maxwell Plant As School

The United States Government is reported to have selected the Maxwell factory in Detroit as a training school for mechanics who expect to enter the government service, and also for commissioned officers who are now in the service and who expect to be identified with the motor division of the army. The Maxwell plant was considered by the government, it is stated, by F. C. Gartley, to be one of the best for training men for government service.

DEMAND BRISK FOR BATTERIES

According to Mr. C. H. Leslie, sales partner of the Pearson Battery Co., distributors of the Prest-O-Lite Battery, they are meeting with great success in the handling of their new product.

He says: "There is not the slightest doubt that the Prest-O-Lite Battery has come to stay. Our sales are increasing rapidly and in fact the service which we are called upon to give is already taxing our facilities despite the alterations recently carried out.

"Not only has the Prest-O-Lite Battery found ready favor among the car owners of Toronto, but the trade have become boosters almost to a man, being convinced that the battery is well worth their recommendation to the customer.

"Naturally in some special types we are not always in a position to give immediate delivery, but apart from this and the heavy demands upon the factory from manufacturers, we are as a rule able to take care of all of our customers in very short order.

"Prospects for a banner year seem to be mighty good from what I can observe among our many customers, and personally, altho I am devoting my time chiefly to the sales end of our business, yet I am only too pleased to assist any of our friends in any other way and would point out to them that both my partners are jealous of their repairing and service departments all the way thru so that each and every facility will be at the disposal of our clients."

RUBBER INSULATED WILLARD BATTERIES

"It has long ben understood that rubber was the best insulation for all purposes," say the Canadian Storage Battery Co. "It is interesting to know, however, that storage battery engineers have long tried to use rubber alone for the insulation of starting and lighting batteries, without success. Only recently has the application of rubber as an insulation been successfuly used in the construction of starting and lighting batteries, and even then a new process for using it had to be invented.

"Rubber alone as an insulation has not been successfully used in starting and lighting batteries heretofore, because, while it effectually insulated the plates, at the same time it prevented the free circulation of th electrolyte.

"The Willard Storage Battery Company, in its new application of rubber for storage battery insulations, have pierced the rubber with thousands of little threads, running from side to side of the insulation. As a result of this new invention, all of the splendid insulating qualities of rubber have remained, but the thousands of little threads running through the rubber now permit the free circulation of the electrolyte.

"As a result, the "Still Better Willard Battery" is provided with the most durable battery insulation known, while all the previous disadvantages have been removed. This new invention has been named "Threaded Rubber Insulation," and can be procured only in the "Still Better Willard Battery." Just how this threaded rubber is manufactured is, of course, a secret with the Willard Company, but the fact remains that the motorist has been spared the expense of frequent re-insulation of his battery."

SECRET OF NEW COLE "8" DESIGN

Aero "8's" Superstructure, With Airplane Fuselage, Reduces Resistance.

When the Cole Motor Car Company first presented their new epoch-making Aero-eight models to the public, they naturally caused a sensation. "Who is responsible for this new design and where did it originate?" was asked.

Many stories have been told and many theories developed, but an official of the company in a recent interview has at last given out the real facts.

Six months before they were ready to begin on the new line for 1918 Cole engineers realized that the coming cars should be the embodiment of the new world spirit. They must reflect a new dawn of automotive creation, an automobile renaissance period. They must be absolutely new in conception, with simple dignity, powerful economy and conservative price.

Taking these factors into consideration J. J. Cole, the president of the company, spent six months studying the situation from every angle. During this time he was endeavoring to get the broadest bird's eye view of the whole war situation and the motorist's viewpoint. He foresaw the coming need of the motor car from a utilitarian standpoint. He pictured it in a new role, playing its part in aiding humanity to achieve greater things with its aid as a vital essential.

"We must have power, economy, reliability, speed combined in its simplified chasis," said Cole. "Its body shall be a counterpart of the airplane, with straight-lined high cowl, and the resultant decrease in wind resistance."

With these thoughts in mind the designers got to work and out of their great melting pot of ideas came a new type of motor car design.

In these new cars the driver's seat is almost the counterpart of that of the aviator who sits low in the fuselage of his plane behind the irresistible drive of his mighty power plant.

There is greatly increased cooling area provided in these models by the new type radiator, for long hard pulls thru sandy roads and other conditions. There is a triple capacity vacuum system and 32 x 5 cord tires are a part of the regular equipment. The hot spot intake manifold makes the use of the low-grade gasoline possible.

The secret of the great popularity of these models has been the result of successfully designing them to meet the needs of the times.

MOTOR DIRECTORY

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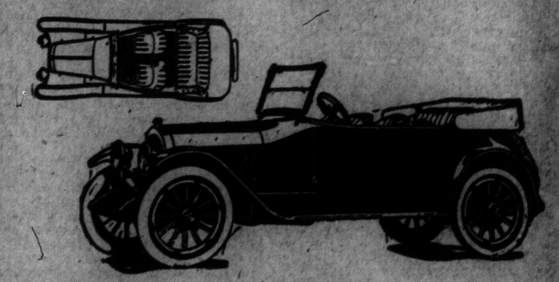
Auto Supplies Carbon Destroyers removes all carbon by live steam and keeps engine running smoothly. Saves 25 per cent gasoline, guaranteed.
FORD SIZE, $5.00. LARGE SIZE, $10.00.
COAKWELL —— 454 Logan Avenue —— Toronto



Model 45
Oldsmobile
CLUB ROADSTER

The sport model idea in motordom is completely expressed in the Oldsmobile Club Roadster.

Designed primarily to permit comfort, intimacy and fellowship for five, this club model is further characterized by body lines of unusual smartness and symmetry.

It is a beautiful car to own, an enjoyable car to ride in, an easy car to drive, an economical car to maintain.

Under the trim hood and graceful body is the famous Oldsmobile 8-cylinder chassis giving smoothness and flexibility for the highways, power and stamina for the byways, and representing the embodiment of mechanical excellence in motor car design.

Only by performance can the true value of the Oldsmobile Club Roadster be measured, and only by a demonstration can its performance be fully realized.

We will gladly arrange for a demonstration to suit your pleasure.

Price $2850, F.O.B. Toronto

OLDSMOBILE SALES COMPANY
436 Yonge St., Opp. Carlton St. — Phone Adelaide 1306
272 M

COMPANY IS DOING BIG BODY BUSINESS

Penetang Carriage Company Opens Showrooms at 740-742 Yonge Street.

The Penetang Carriage Company, Limited, have opened up new show rooms and warehouse at 740-742 Yonge street. This company has gone exclusively into the industry of manufacturing cabs and commercial bodies for light trucks, and make a specialty of these for the new Ford one-ton trucks, bodies for which they carry in stock. The company have at their Toronto depot established a reputation for quick service. The stock carried in Toronto is such that any of their standard makes of bodies or cab for a Ford truck can be attached to the chassis, complete in one hour.

In the new location ample space has been provided for a department for painting and lettering trucks and automobiles, top trimming, also the manufacturing of slip covers and engine hood covers.

The management report that already it has been necessary to procure additional machinery and manufacturing space at their factory in Penetang to keep up with the ever increasing demand for their product.

Briscoe a Commander In U. S. Navy Now

Benjamin Briscoe, who left the Briscoe factory at Jackson last year to join the colors, is now a lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, with headquarters presumably in Paris. Mr. Briscoe is in charge of the assembly and maintenance of the hydroplane service for chasing submarines, and is director of several large plants at various points abroad. According to word just received, Commander Briscoe has been made a member of the general aviation board of control.

CANADIAN STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED
113-119 Simcoe Street
WILLARD STORAGE BATTERIES

Because of efficient workmen our service is dependable.

Drive in--and let us test your battery--and fill same with pure distilled water--FREE.

Tires and Tire Vulcanizing---
Free Air.
Polarine and Mobiloils.
Canadian Storage Battery
Company, Limited
113-119 Simcoe St. - Telephone Adelaide 190-191

OVER THIRD OF CARS MADE NOW DELIVERED OVERLAND

Drivers Charged With Reckless, Fast Driving—United States to Create Army Corps of Paving Experts?—General Automotive, Trade and Industry News From Detroit.

Special to Toronto Sunday World.

Detroit, June 1.—Claims that the local authorities along the main arteries of travel now being used by the automobile manufacturers in driveaways have been hampering this branch of the service by placing obstacles in the way of efforts to conserve railroad cars are not altogether borne out by facts. Reports of late has been received of wild driving on the part of men sent to the factory to secure cars and to take them by road to their destination. In one instance, a party of a dozen drivers in expensive cars were reported to have seldom traveled less than 45 miles per hour, and oftentimes as high as 65 miles per hour for the entire stretch from Detroit to New York. They only slowed down in passing thru cities and towns where warnings had been previously given that they would have trouble unless they did.

From 30 to 40 per cent. and probably more than that, of the automobiles produced are now being driven overland. Embargoes on many sections and inability to secure freight cars, together with the improvement in the highways, thru the coming on of spring, resulted in a large increase in the proportion of cars passing over the roads.

Local sheriffs and constables have been busy without a doubt, and have arrested many and fined many. This has probably been due to the real breaking of the laws and warning has been issued to many of the manufacturers to look to their driving crews, while dealers have also been warned as most of these drivers are not representatives of the manufacturers, but of the dealers or distributors, and oftentimes subdealers or actual purchasers of the cars who are sent to the factories to take delivery of their purchase.

Some causes of imposition on driveaway crews have been reported and found to be just, such as the insistence of some sections that every car passing thru must have a license plate and that the painted announcement stating that the car was in transit would not do. It has also been insisted by some states that each car have the license of that state, and investigation is being made of all these matters. There is also agitation in favor of a universal law which will remove many of these troubles. But the main thing seems to be a private law to be enforced by the manufacturers and by the dealers and distributors compelling driveaway crews to travel at moderate speed. Fast driving by passenger cars is doing in reality more harm not only to the cars, but to the roads, than is the heavy motor truck travel of the day.

Charles P. Root, the well-known authority on road touring and on road matters generally, of Chicago, has suggested the creation of a new army engineering corps out of the paving organizations of the country, taking over their equipment and mobilizing their directors, superintendents, foremen, and laborers, augmenting the latter forces by the aliens and prisoners in state institutions, and taking up for body building and physical betterment the percentage of young men drafted for war but exempted as physically unfit. Mr. Root says that the adoption of this plan by the government would bring a surprising response from the representatives of the road-building industries who would gladly volunteer for the service of their country. The plan would put into complete activity industrial interests that are now threatened with serious financial losses if not total collapse.

"An intelligent districting of the country for this work," says Mr. Root, "will find men, machinery and materials ready for the immediate execution of a national program of road building that will cover the necessities of the great commercial and agricultural sections of the entire nation. The national and state agencies for highway improvement now in existence are fully supplied with the necessary data to enable the work to go forward immediately in an intelligent and systematic manner, and, with a win-the-war effect the country can be supplied within a few years with the great national paved roadway system it now so urgently requires.

"Many states are empowered under existing laws to assess for complete road construction. It is possible with the federal aid already available this program may be carried with no other cost to the government, and with a greatly lessened cost to state, county and municipality. Labor cost is at least 60 per cent. of the total road construction, and labor on the scale of the wages of our armed forces, including rations, uniforms and keep, is at least a third less than the high cost of paving labor that has existed for the past two years. Materials purchased on a large scale will necessarily be low in price, particularly with the application of government regulation. Machinery and equipment in sufficient quantities may be taken over at a far less cost. National highways laid under this plan will cost less than half of those built under the customary contracting terms. "Automotive power will deliver most of the machinery and material for road building. Regiments of 5,000 men should be organized."

C. P. Henderson, general sales manager of the Cole Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis, has resigned, and on June 30 will take up his residence on the Pacific Coast where he will become representative of the Cole company, handling all Pacific Coast business. Mr. Henderson was in Detroit Thursday and Friday with his brother, R. P. Henderson, sales manager of the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. They were investigating tractor matters, and on Friday made a trip through the tractor plant of Henry Ford & Son, and also the Ford shipbuilding plant. It is possible that C. P. Henderson will also handle tractors on the coast.

Jack Scales, who arranged to bring over to America one of the Fiat racing cars last year, is now with the American army as an expert on Fiat cars used by the American Expeditionary Forces and his team-mate Fagnano, is under military authority at the Turin factory of the Fiat company. Information from Paris, France, states that there is no intention of sending the two Fiat racing cars and two Sunbeam racing cars now in Europe to America at this time. There is only one racing Peugeot, and that belongs to Duray, who had been announced as a certain entry in America this year, and he will not come. The Parisian information also states that Chassagne, Guyot and Thomas cannot leave France as they are in military service and under military law.

The Wright-Martain Aircraft corporation at New Brunswick, N.J., of which S. H. Humphries, of Detroit, is general manager, has secured the Long Island City plant formerly owned and operated by the General Vehicle Company, and this will be used in the production of 300 horsepower motors. The company will spend a million dollars for equipment and machine tools. The New Brunswick plant of the company has a capacity for 20 motors a day. It will continue to turn out the smaller motors at the New Brunswick plant.

Col. Edward A. Deeds, of the equipment division, signal corps, U.S.A., and assistant to the chief signal officer Squier, is quoted by the Boston News Bureau as saying that airplanes are now being shipped to France at the rate of four per day, and that Liberty motors are now being shipped at the rate of over 100 per week.

O. O. Vrooman, who was trustee in bankruptcy for the Hal Motor Car Company, of Cleveland, has denied the rumor of a reorganization of that company. The assets have been sold by him to a Chicago auctioneer, who is reported to have resold them. The Hal Motor Car Company will simply be continued to repair and provide parts for Hal cars previously sold. There will be no production of new cars.

The international aircraft conferences held recently in London between representatives of all the allies was characterized by a wide interchange of engineering information. The delegates from the United States included several members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, who recently returned to this country with a store of information regarding conditions on the other side. Some of this, of course, for military reasons cannot be made public; but the report of these representatives which will be presented at the summer convention of the society at Dayton June 17-18, will be of the greatest value to all engaged in any war phase of the automotive manufacturing program.

Joseph Boyer, jr., who enlisted in the aviation corps and who has been on duty at several points in the United States, is again in Detroit, having been assigned to service in one of the Detroit plants in connection with production for the airplane department.

Eugene W. Lewis has tendered his resignation as vice-president and director of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company, and will devote his entire time to government work in connection with the war. At a special directors' meeting of the company held in Canton, O., May 9, resolutions were passed expressing the appreciation of the company for Mr. Lewis and the work accomplished by him in connection with the organization and the building up of the business. The company bowed to his decision willingly in view of the need by the government of the services of men of high qualifications. A. R. Demory, vice-president, becomes vice-president and general manager by action of the directors; Frederick C. Gilbert, secretary, becomes vice-president in charge of sales and advertising, and C. W. Dickereon, treasurer, becomes secretary and treasurer.

J. K. Schmidt, automobile editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, is the latest Cleveland newspaper man to give up his work and don the khaki of Uncle Sam. Mr. Schmidt resigned to join the headquarters company of the motor train unit at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., under the command of Major Ben P. Bole, another Clevelander, who is in command.

FUDGE MOTORS AGENTS FOR STEGEMAN TRUCKS

Fudge Motors announce that they have been appointed Canadian distributors for the Stegeman trucks, the six-cylinder trucks of two, three, four and five-ton capacity.

The Stegeman is a sturdily constructed truck, with good specifications, and showing good performances in Toronto. Such well-known firms as the Burns Coal Co., Drummond, McCall Co., Gutta Percha Rubber Co. and Marchment and Co. are now using the Stegeman trucks, and the Fudge motor will in future be the service and sales station. Agents are being appointed throughout Canadian territory.

CARS ACCOMPANY WAR TRUCKS TO THE SEABOARD

With each train of 300 war motor trucks that leaves Detroit go six Dodge Brothers motor cars, also destined for army service overseas. At present one truck manufacturer in Detroit is sending 60 trucks a day to the Atlantic seaboard. The photograph was sent in by J. A. Cramer, Dodge Brothers dealer in Buffalo, N. Y., which is one of the night stops for trucks and passenger cars on the New York route.

COST OF MOTOR CARS VERY HIGH IN AUSTRALIA

There is a note of interest to Canadians who protest against the cost of motor cars in the Dominion, in a report from Australia, giving the prices which prevail in that country for some cars. Buick six-cylinder models in Brisbane sell at $2,675.00; the Buick four-cylinder touring car at $2,100.00; the Buick four-cylinder roadster at $2,020.00; Chandler at $2,750.00; Grant at $1,975.00, and an advertisement of Overland cars used for two years places the price at $1,000.00.

WE are sure you have never encountered the degree of motor car *comfort* which will be revealed by a five-mile ride behind the wheel or on the rear seat of the new Hupmobile.

Extraordinary riding and driving comfort are accompanied by the comfort of really *unusual economy*, a flood of power, brilliant performance, and the well-known Hupmobile durability.

The Automobile and Supply Co.,
LIMITED
100 University Ave., Toronto
Telephone Adelaide 746

How Soon Will Premiums Be Paid For Super-Sixes?

Soon, it Seems, People will Pay Extra Prices to Get the Car of Their Choice

It is not a new condition for people to pay premiums for prompt deliveries of Hudsons.

There have been many times when that situation has obtained.

It bids fair to be repeated again—soon.

This time the reason lies in the growing demand for cars of proved quality.

That demand grows.

More and more people can buy cars than ever before could afford them. But the supply grows less. Realizing the situation, still other thousands desire to get rid of the cars they now own that they may get new proved reliable cars that may be relied upon to serve them through the uncertain times ahead.

They know the growing difficulty of getting efficient automobile repair service. Consequently, they will not hazard their motor car needs by retaining a car that is dependent upon constant mechanical supervision.

So they too, turn to the Super-Six.

They, having owned and used motor cars for several years, know what the Super-Six may be relied upon to do.

They watched the way it made its reputation on the speedway, in road races, in a double transcontinental race against time and in the most famous hill climb to the highest altitude to which a motor car was ever driven against time. They know the Super-Six defeated all contenders. And they further know how it has served others who have put it to the most severe tests.

That is why they have chosen the Super-Six.

It is the reason, also, why you, too, can rely upon it.

Strange and wonderful as is the performance record of the Super-Six, still all that has been said for it never seems able to match the final performance of the car. Ask anyone of 50,000 owners.

Does not this indicate the early date when premiums will be freely paid to obtain Super-Sixes?

We can see the inevitable situation. This is to warn you.

We are not getting, and will not get, all the cars for which we see a normal demand. Our allotments have been reduced twice since January.

Production cannot be increased, but demand shows how much motorists desire the Super-Six.

It is a case of the early bird if you will want a Super-Six this year.

The Dominion Automobile Company
Limited
146-150 Bay Street, Toronto. Tel. Adelaide 2715

The Superb "Muscles" of a Hand Built Tire

THINK of a Marathon Tire in the same terms as you would of a Marathon runner or other trained athlete—built for speed and endurance, with superb muscles and no superfluous bulk—the "muscles" in the case of a Marathon tire being the layer on layer of tested fabric and pure rubber, built up by skilful hands.

For the motorist who prefers service to adjustments—to whom economy is not solely a matter of first cost—who has yet failed to find a favorite among tires, we unreservedly recommend Marathons. Try *one*, and reserve judgment!

MARATHON
TIRES TUBES

Angle Tires are adjusted on the basis of 5000 miles.
Runner Tires are adjusted on the basis of 3500 miles.
Plain Treads are adjusted on the basis of 1500 miles.

Use Marathon Laminated Tubes—Grey or Red
Sold at All Garages.

Made by
The Marathon Tire & Rubber Co., Limited
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Toronto Office - - 608 Yonge Street

AMERICAN PLANT AT CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

DRAFT INCREASES VALUE OF MOTORS

Automobiles Proving Great Asset to Business Men and Farmers.

Tangible evidence that the automobile is playing a great part in solving the problem of labor scarcity is supplied by the requests received at the Gray-Dort factory from dealers asking that shipments be speeded up. "These requests," says Robert Gray, president of the company, "come particularly from dealers in farming communities, and they show that the farmers, no less than the city man and suburbanite, realize that in these days when help is scarce the automobile is a valuable aid in increasing their own personal efficiency. This demand for light, dependable and economical cars will become more and more noticeable as the drain on available labor from the cities and farming centres becomes more acute as a result of the drafting of our man-power into the army. In other words, the automobile has been "discovered" in these days—it is one of the "short cuts" that daily saves thousands of hours of precious time."

"Our investigations," continued Mr. Gray, "disclose the fact that farmers are teaching their wives and daughters to drive, and that many of the cars running into town are piloted by women who leave with their cars loaded up with all manner of provisions and supplies. Thus the automobile is performing the function of both common carrier and recreation car, and it is this factor we are chiefly considering in building the Gray-Dort—to make it sturdy and dependable, yet light and easy to handle even by women drivers."

WESTCOTT USING NEW TYPE OF AD.

Company Getting Good Results From Hammering Points Home Singly

The Westcott Motor Car Company of Springfield, Ohio, has originated and tried out thoroly a new plan of newspaper advertising. Instead of using a big, smashing advertisement at long intervals, they are running slightly smaller space regularly.

These small advertisements make no attempt to cover every Westcott claim. Each one makes a single point. Thus Westcott superiorities are driven home sharply, every advertisement leaving a definite impression and a definite fact in the mind of the reader.

Advertising of this sort would be impossible for a car with only a single argument. Because in the Westcott every part is a feature, the Westcott Company is riveting attention to the details of Westcott construction, confident that each part can bear the closest inspection.

Prospective purchasers are clipping the advertisements and bringing them to the Westcott distributors in the various cities to learn more about the parts mentioned in the advertising. Prospective dealers, in turn, are so interested in the proposition that they are taking up the same questions with the Westcott Company. Newspapers running the advertising are writing the advertisers, commending the plan and offering hearty co-operation, as all desire to develop this particular field in automobile advertising.

The plan is something of an innovation in automobile advertising. It is also another indication of the Westcott policy. The Westcott Motor Car Company has always aimed to keep the Westcott ahead of the times, and their advertising is keeping pace with the car.

MOTOR DIRECTORY

REPRESENTATIVE CARS—SALES AND SERVICE STATIONS

ALLEN 5-Passenger Touring $1600
Sedan $1885
Roadster $1665
PHONE NORTH 6061 PHONE MAIN 3128
R. C. TODD & CO., - YONGE & ALEXANDER
SERVICE STATION: REAR 254-6-8 SHERBOURNE ST.

CHEVROLET THE PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE.
G. E. GOODERHAM & COMPANY - Distributors
589-591 YONGE ST. NORTH 2740 AND MAIN 2330

COLE "8" TOURING $2900
4-PASSENGER ROAD..... $2903
7-PASSENGER TOURSEDAN.. $4000
7-PASSENGER TOURSEDAN.. $4100
F.O.B. TORONTO.
REPUBLIC MOTOR CAR CO., of Canada, Limited
518-522 YONGE ST. PHONE NORTH 7311

DODGE BROTHERS
METROPOLITAN MOTORS, Limited MOTOR CARS.
22-26 TEMPERANCE ST. TEL. MAIN 6800

ELGIN SIX "THE CAR OF THE HOUR"
GIBSON ELECTRICS LIMITED
19-21 BLOOR STREET E. PHONE NORTH 7700

FORD CARS AND TRUCKS.
STOCK ROOM, P. 6800
SALES DEPT., P. 6801
PARKDALE MOTORS - MOORE & BASKETTE
1453 QUEEN ST W. TELEPHONE GEN. OFFICE, P. 6800

GRAY DORT "Made in Canada."
3-Passenger Roadster.
5-Passenger Touring.
5-Passenger Sedan.
2-Passenger Coupe.
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. PHONE ADELAIDE 746
GIBBONS MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., 490 YONGE ST.—NORTH 8108

HUDSON "THE SUPER SIX"
Ontario Distributors:
THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
146-150 BAY ST., TORONTO PHONE ADELAIDE 2715

HUPMOBILE "THE COMFORT CAR"
2-Passenger Roadster.
5-Passenger Touring.
Sedan. Coupe.
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. PHONE ADELAIDE 746

LIBERTY "6" TEN MINUTES TIME Will Prove to You That There is a Difference in the Way the "Liberty" RIDES AND DRIVES.
GIBBONS MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED
490 YONGE ST. PHONE NORTH 8108

MAXWELL TOURING CAR $1045
ROADSTER $1045
TRUCK $1415
F.O.B. Windsor.
UNITED AUTO SALES CO.
740-742 YONGE ST. PHONE NORTH 90

OLDSMOBILE SIX AND EIGHT CYLINDER MODELS. ALL TYPE BODIES.
—20th YEAR—
OLDSMOBILE SALES CO., Ontario Distributors
436 YONGE STREET - - - - - - - - - TORONTO

PAIGE-DETROIT Touring Cars, 5 and 7 Passenger; Roadster, 3 and 4 Passenger. Six closed car models.
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. PHONE ADELAIDE 746

PEERLESS THE TWO POWER RANGE EIGHT.
Ontario Distributors:
THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
146-150 BAY ST., TORONTO PHONE ADELAIDE 2715

PIERCE-ARROW PASSENGER CARS 2 AND 5 TON TRUCKS.
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. PHONE ADELAIDE 746

REO 4 and 6 Cylinder CARS and TRUCKS
Light and Heavy Delivery Trucks.
— SPECIAL BODIES —
REO MOTOR SALES COMPANY
595 YONGE ST., TORONTO PHONE NORTH 1406

SAXON "SIX" —Less To Buy
—Less To Own
—Less To Operate.
CANADA MOTOR CAR CO., Limited
557 YONGE ST., TORONTO

STUDEBAKER "19" MODELS NOW ON SHOW FLOOR.
McMULLEN & LEE, Limited
472 YONGE STREET. PHONE NORTH 8000

MEND SMALL CUTS AND SAVE THE TIRE

Tire Service Man Tells How Motorist May Reduce Upkeep Cost.

"'A stitch in time saves nine,'" says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile School. "If you want to reduce your tire bills you must watch the small cuts and mend them before they become larger. First get acquainted with your shoes. Provide hot water, a small box to sit on; jack up each wheel in turn and clean off the casing thoroly. Dig a screwdriver into each hole and clear it of all gravel and sand. Long-nosed pliers may be used to carry a piece of waste dipped in gasoline into the hole to clean it. A portable vulcanizer may now be used to close the cut with a permanent patch of vulcanized rubber. These vulcanizing outfits are low in cost and are very serviceable. Full directions come with each outfit. They must be used in the house, however, as most vulcanizers use gasoline, and an open flame is forbidden in garages. The electric vulcanizers are not open to this objection.

"If a portable vulcanizer is not used you may readily fill all cuts with tire putty. This patch is a little softer than the vulcanized patch, but it is much more quickly applied. The cut must be cleaned with gasoline first and allowed to dry. Tire cement is then spread over the sides of the cut and allowed to dry. A small piece of the putty is worked between the fingers to soften it, after which it is forced into the cut, filling it completely, and rising slightly above to allow for shrinkage and wear. This prevents the cut from opening more and picking up grit which forces its way in until it meets the breaker strip. Here it spreads sideways, loosening the tread and accumulating at the side in a so-called 'sand pocket.' This must be cleaned out and vulcanized—a job for the professional vulcanizer, as the average owner has neither the skill nor the apparatus to do it properly.

"You will readily understand that repairs on the casing are limited to small cuts, as a cut or tear thru the fabric means a large repair, which can only be prepared by a skilled workman and vulcanized on special apparatus.

"Repairs to the tube should next engage the attention. To find a leak pump enough air into the tube to make it round. If it is inflated too much it will burst. Put tube under water and look for bubbles. Mark the leak with an indelible pencil, making a ring around it. When all leaks are located dry tube thoroly and patch. If a piece of the tube is blown out, making a hole half-an-inch or more in size, have it vulcanized. But small punctures may be done at home by using tire putty, as above described, a gasoline patch or the portable vulcanizer. To use the putty rub place with sandpaper and clean with gasoline, smear rubber cement around leak, let it dry and press a small lump of the putty down into the hole and shape the edges so that they are thin.

"For a gasoline patch prepare the surface the same way, but instead of putty use a patch. The cement is on it already, so it only needs a softening with gasoline. Press down carefully. The portable vulcanizer will make a better repair, but the best possible method is to have the leak vulcanized by a professional. This is the only repair which gives unfailing satisfaction."

A CITY MAN ON THE FARM

(Continued From Page One.)

In addition to the cress he got roots, muck from the small creek that starts from the spring, a few pieces of fence rail, some rocks, and a few other incidentals. Instead of tieing it in bundles he bundled it, roots and all, into a hamper, when he shipped into the city. Now, if that man who got that shipment hadn't had a good temper he would have thrown the stuff out. Friend Wife expected to get a voucher reading something like this:

"Water cress received.

"Amount credited to Stoneybrook Farm, $1.50.

"Amount deducted for express and cartage, $1.60.

"Commission, 15 cents.

"Please send us money order for 25 cents."

And that didn't figure the cost of gasoline used in running it to the station, nor the cost of the basket.

However, the man who got it was a good scout. He could see that it must have been a Son of Sleep who had packed it. He told us how to fix up the stuff, sent us a good deal more than the stuff was worth in the shape it was in, and now is taking all we can send. I packed a basket myself and Friend Wife is going to pack one every day, while the Son of Sleep is doing something else—if she can get him to do anything else.

* * *

Speaking of Sons of Sleep, this lad that we have isn't a son at all. He is the original. Getting up in the morning is like pulling teeth. He'd sleep till noon if we didn't go in and absolutely kick him out of bed. Friend Wife and the kids are up two or three hours before the S. O. S-er. But he's young and needs sleep. Wait till the hoeing starts. By the time this is in The Sunday World he'll be breaking his back over the end of a hoe from seven till noon, and from one till six. Before breakfast he can chop some wood and get in some water, and after supper he can chop some more wood, carry some more water, write a letter which he will forget to put in the rural mail box as regularly as he writes, do some other chores, and then he can have the rest of the evening for himself.

We have written a song for him to sing while he is hoeing, so that he won't get lonesome, entitled "Hoeing." It runs something like this:

"Hoeing in the morning,
Hoeing in the evening,
Hoeing in the noontide
In the scorching sun.
Hoeing in the bean field,
Hoeing in the garden,
Hoeing up the weeds
And then my work is done."

We made a great discovery one morning not so long ago. Every night friend wife counts the chickens after they go to roost. She never gets the same count twice. She was positive some of them stayed out at nights, but couldn't figure where they spent their evenings. We found out when we took the car out one morning.

The boss, who is the best scout I know, has had the farm bug for twenty years or more. He has it worse than ever now. He hears me talking about the spring wheat and oats showing up well, and getting five acres of spuds. He eats eggs laid the same day. Then he sits down and reads all the ads of farms for sale and spends his spare time going around the country looking at farms. He is going to pay a visit to Stoneybrook some of these days. Then he won't want a farm at all.

He was asking the other day if we had put in any trees. You see he wants a farm with a good orchard so that he won't have anything to do but pick the fruit. I said we were putting in a lot of plums, cherries, pears, and a couple of crabs.

The boss suggested that if we were putting in any crabs it would be a good idea to plant some of the neighbors.

If there's one thing on the farm that I can do it's to make bread. You probably don't believe it; but it's true. In our camp at Muskoka for the last 'steen years I've always made the bread. And what's more we all ate it. Some people think we ate it because we had nothing else. Perhaps that was the reason. Anyway, I made the bread and we all ate it, and we all are still alive.

One day recently Friend Wife suggested that I take a hand at it again. She had been doing it for several weeks; but wanted a rest. Of course I proceeded to make the stuff. I watched Friend Wife mix the flour and water and yeast and salt and lard. Then I stirred the mixer. Then Friend Wife put the mixer beside the stove. Then I went to bed. In the morning Friend Wife added some more flour, cut the dough, moulded the loaves and placed them nicely in the pans. Then she put the pans in the oven and asked me to look after the fire. Then she went to town. Now how can a man watch a wood fire and work in the field at the same time? I'll say it can't be done.

When Friend Wife returned she at once went to the kitchen stove and opened the oven door. When she looked up at me her face was just like the bread—sad. I think now I'll let her make it.

M. CLEMENCEAU,

Is Still Full of Vigor and Spirit, and Is Entertaining Conversationalist.

M. Clemenceau, who has been in London attending the supreme war council, is a wonderful old man. Altho he is seventy-seven, he is full of vigor and spirit. He speaks English extremely well. He is a most entertaining conversationalist, and his remarks are full of epigrams and witty sayings. He is a non-smoker, but for many years smoked twenty cigars a day. Finding that smoking affected his health he abandoned the habit, and has not smoked for twenty years.

THE BRAIN BOX

Conducted by E. G. R.

The aim of this department is to give help, advice and encouragement to any who feel they are "misfits," and especially to those starting out in life.

HAVE YOU A DIFFICULTY?

WHY not write about it? It may help matters a little to write and tell your troubles.

Don't be a misfit all the time. If your little present compartment is too tight, there are others. Look around—and write.

How's your eyesight?

I do not want to enquire after those eyes with which you discern this printed page, but I want to ask about your mental eyes, mental vision, the eyes of the mind, that thinking part of you.

Have you got a "thinking" part, by the way?

How far can you see? Have you looked ahead? The big man always sees beyond.

Out of the numerous letters which come in from time to time one writes that he is a hopeless "misfit," another that life has proved an utter failure, yet each claim that it is no fault of theirs. Is it with such burdens that many must face the future? Will there be nothing of compensation in the new age for such as these?

If you are a failure now, what will you be a year hence?

Look ahead! Then take your pen and scratch out that word "failure." It does not exist unless you will to be so. While you have life and health you can succeed somewhere. Somewhere there is a place where you can fit in. Are you too lazy then to get out and look for it?

The war opened with change, and change has gone on ever since. Times, people, places, even material things have changed. You, too, have a part in this changing order. In certain things habits, ideas, customs, you must change or go under. You must partake of the new order of things, or fail.

As the war continues, and it seems likely to be a few more months yet, things will go on changing to a great extent. What will be the end? Out of the slaughter and wreckage the rapid change and sudden death, out of all this chaos, a new world is emerging, born of the hopes, faith and efforts of good men and true everywhere.

What part will you have in this new world and age? How far are you seeing now? You have a double opportunity. That of being a constructor, a helper in the new order of things, and an opportunity to remodel your own life. Here then is your opportunity if you feel a "misfit." Here you, too, may change. Make up your mind to cast upon the refuse and burning heap of an old age the discarded garments of your past failure and arise to a new life.

Face the alternative. Why sit in sackcloth and ashes? Why admit failure? You alone, when all the world is casting off the shackles of past mistakes and arising to meet the newer and better era?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please Note.—It is a rule of this department, as of the paper, that no replies are given in the case of annonymous communications. All letters must bear the signature and address of writer. These are in all cases treated confidentially, but the rule must be followed if correspondents wish for a reply thru this column.

Fifteen.—Yours is a very proper ambition, and it may be that the ideal you have will work out in time, but do not rush things. You are not really "ripe" yet. Study as much as possible along the line you mention, but be sure you get a good groundwork of the essential things first. Your writing is good. You appear to be naturally neat and orderly. Do not be impatient, your natural qualifications will "out" in time if you keep the aim bright all the time.

Ambitious.—Strathroy is hardly sufficient address. I will try and help you out if you will send name and address as requested above.

W. R. McC.—Gladly, if you can first of all give me some idea of why you think you are a failure. Are you in mechanical work at present? Were you apprenticed here or in England? How many jobs have you held? Why the present condition? Have you others dependent upon you? If the present time does not hold some sort of opportunity for you the future never will, so cheer up and send a more comprehensive letter.

D. T. T.—After making enquiries I find that the general opinion is there is a shortage of men in the line you mention. How many firms have you tried? Do you think your work is at fault? Have you a good record for what work you have done? You should not have difficulty in getting a job in this line at present if you have experience. You have not given sufficient particulars of how and where you got your training, the number of months or years you have served, etc., for me to be able to give you much advice. If you care to write more fully I may be able to put you on the right track.

Anxious to Succeed.—I must confess to an oversight in your case re the second letter, for which please accept my apologies. You may have noticed in reading the column, as I see you state that you have followed it every week, that I was away for a short time, hence the delay, and upon my return I must have filed your letter with the answered ones by mistake. I have looked it up now, however, and remember your case perfectly. Your story is a particularly sad one, but you have been plucky so far. I am sorry you did not state your age. The whole question will revolve around two things, as far as I can see at present. How much time can you give up for training? How much time and cash can you spare for it, and how much grit have you to stick until you do succeed? A personal letter will follow this week.

MANY FINE RUNS OUT OF TORONTO

North, East and West Fine Scenery Invests the Highways.

Within an hour's drive of the city limits to the north, east and west of Toronto are many wonderful beauty spots, accessible to motorists that at this season of the year are particularly desirable.

To the north for 20 miles lies a hilly country (with excellent roads thru), that is a constant delight to the eye, and with numerous woods, filled with wild flowers and bird life. The Highway to the west leads thru a flat country that each spring is a sea of blossoms, and there are many charming stopping places where lunches, teas or dinners can be had. East lies a quite different land formation, and is the ideal picnic route, for at many places the lake can be reached from the road, and nothing could be nicer if you have kiddies along, and, of course, a real picnic demands kiddies.

"There is only one thing that can spoil a day on these roads for you, and that is a troublesome car," says a member of Parkdale Motors. "Given sunshine, a congenial party, some 'grub,' and a Ford that has been really 'run in' as the Parkdale Motors run them in, and anyone who cannot find a 'perfect day' has something seriously wrong."

POISON GAS IN LETTERS.

A woman living in the hamlet of La Sicotibre was recently seized with illness, which lasted for several days, after opening a letter from a French prisoner in Germany. On the same day another woman got a letter from her husband, who is a captive in Bavaria. This also contained asphyxiating gas. Other cases are reported in the district.

MOTOR TRUCKS

AND SERVICE STATIONS.

ACASON THE TRUCK BUILT FOR SERVICE. 1½ TO 10 TON CAPACITY. DEMONSTRATIONS ON REQUEST. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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McMULLEN & LEE, Limited DISTRIBUTORS.
472 YONGE STREET PHONE NORTH 8000

REPUBLIC INTERNAL -:- -:- GEAR DRIVE.
"The Truck That Built the Largest Factory in the World."
CECIL HARPHAM 115-119 Dupont St.

Stewart Trucks In Over Five Years No "Stewart" Has Ever Worn Out. They Cost Less to Operate. ¾, 1, 1½, and 2 Ton.
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AUTO TIRE EXCHANGE, Inc.
Formerly Double Tread Tire Exchange.
IF YOU WANT ANY KIND, MAKE, SIZE, STYLE OR FORM IN
TIRES AND TUBES
WE BUY THEM OR SELL THEM—SEE US FIRST
OUR FREE TIRE SERVICE NO CHARGE NO TIPS
Largest Tire Exchange in the World
601 YONGE ST. BRANCHES EVERYWHERE OPEN EVENINGS PHONE N. 2547

PARTRIDGE TIRES

"HAND-BUILT" is as significant in a tire as in a suit of clothes. That is why the motorist who equips with Partridge Guide Tires on front wheels and Partridge Non-Skids on rear wheels gets extra mileage instead of adjustments.

Equip with Partridge hand-built tires and join the ranks of those who tour in comfort.

Partridge Tubes are made just as high in quality as the Tires.

For sale at all Harness Shops, Hardware Stores and Garages.

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The F. E. PARTRIDGE RUBBER CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONT.

SAMUEL TREES & COMPANY
Limited
TORONTO DISTRIBUTORS

Motorcyles and Bicycles

BY A. R. S.

DETAILS OF BICYCLE RUN.

What promises to be the greatest bicycle run ever held in Toronto is scheduled to be held on Wednesday evening, June 5, from the City Hall to Scarboro Beach, starting at 7.15 p.m. sharp. The outing is being staged in connection with the observance of "Bicycle Day," and there are several attractive features, including free admission to Scarboro Beach Park to all bicyclists in the run, costume and decorated wheel competition for valuable prizes, bicycle moving pictures at the park, and the free checking of bicycles at the park grounds.

The admission tickets will be distributed among the bicyclists at the start of the run, and checking tags will be given out at the park gate. The judging of the costumes will take place at Scarboro Beach also, and numerous prizes have been provided for this feature of the evening.

Arrangements have been made to handle at least three thousand bicyclists, which number is considerably in excess of the turnout for the recent bicycle jaunt to High Park. Moving pictures of the last outing will be shown, as well as an amusing bicycle comedy.

Invitations to participate in the ride have been extended to Mayor Church and other prominent citizens, and widespread interest is being taken in the event. In case of rain the run, with all attractions, will be staged on the following evening.

RIDING ACROSS CANADA.

Long distance bicycle touring once more seems to be coming quite the style. A few days ago a Winnipeg bicyclist started out on a ride to Kansas City, Missouri, a distance of 1100 miles, which he expected to cover in four weeks. This man, R. A. Gilbert, decided to take the trip awheel for his health.

The news has also been received that George A. Storm, of Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, has undertaken to ride across Canada on a bicycle within the next five months. His route lies entirely within the Dominion with the exception of a stretch thru the Rocky Mountains, where he is forced to cross the border on account of the roads. This part of the journey will be over the Sunset Highway in the United States. This rider has been on the road for several weeks and he is traveling at the rate of 250 miles per week. After arriving in Halifax he intends to tour by bicycle back across the continent.

RACEMEET AT LONDON.

The next bicycle racing event of importance in Canada is the patriotic racemeet which is scheduled to be held at London, Ontario, on Dominion Day, July 1, under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association. The bicycle races will be eight in number and will include a road race. Application has already been made to the Canadian Wheelmen's Association for necessary sanctions, and a large delegation of Toronto cycling stars is expected. A substantial prize list is being arranged. The events include open, closed, novice and handicap track races in addition to the road race.

Officials of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association are looking after Toronto details in connection with the Dominion Day meet, while the man in charge of the bicycle racing arrangements in London is G. A. Wenige, 425 Wellington street.

RACERS FOR VANCOUVER.

Con Jones, the Vancouver sport impresario, who is boosting bicycle racing on the Pacific coast, has secured several track racing men from various parts of Canada for the series of meets which he is staging at Brockton Point grounds. One of these is David Feyrout, of Winnipeg, a French reservist who has spent more than three years with the French army. Pierre Lemauviel, of Edmonton, Alberta, also a veteran of the war, has also arrived in Vancouver to take part in coming races. Norman Webster, of Stavely, Alberta, the former champion of Toronto, has also decided to pay a visit to Vancouver to start in several important races.

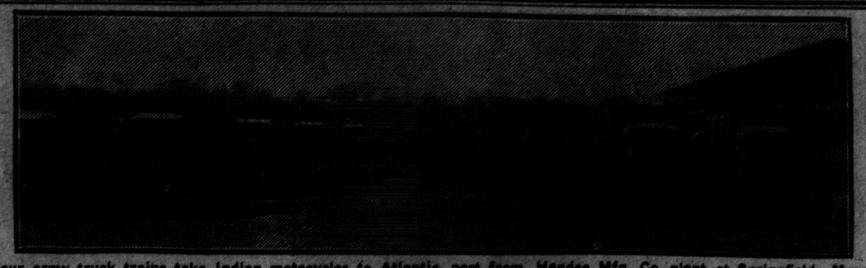
The quarter-mile track at Brockton Point, Vancouver, has been surfaced with asphalt to permit fast riding, and a large sum of money has been spent in fitting up the grounds for bicycle racing.

SWEDEN BUYS INDIAN.

The first order for a motorcycle for the Swedish General Postoffice was recently won by A. Wiklunds Maskin and Velocipedfabrik, Indian representatives in Stockholm, Sweden, aganst keen competition from the representatives of another American-made machine. The postoffice authorities were sufficiently convinced of the superior virtues of the Indian to place their first and trial order with the Indian agents.

An electrically equipped delivery van with Powerpius motor is the model ordered for the trial, and it is intended for delivery service in districts where automobiles cannot be driven as economically or easily. It is absolutely pioneer work on the part of the general postoffice in Sweden, and their first motorcycle.

The Swedish state railways are also experimenting with the Indian light twin motor for use in small railway inspection cars. One such motor which was rigged to the car and used for two months was tested not long ago for the chief engineer. The motor is of the 2¼ h.p. type, and in the tests easily attained a speed of nearly 40 miles an hour under full load, and took the gradients without difficulty. Considerable interest in this motor and its possibilities has developed among the authorities of the railroads.



Four army truck trains take Indian motocycles to Atlantic port from Hendee Mfg. Co. plant at Springfield, Mass.

MOST BATTERIES ARE REPARABLE

When Damaged by Neglect or Long Use, Can Often Be Rebuilt.

"The average motorist has learned to be suspicious of the storage battery service station—sometimes with good reason," says George Beattie of the Auto-Electric Service Station, 8 and 10 Elm street. "In a great many cases, the motorist is told that a new battery is required, when perhaps a washout, new separators and electroiyte only are required to give perhaps six months or a year's additional service. If the case, hard rubber jars, and covers are in good condition, the battery can be fitted with new plates and a battery as good or better than most new batteries furnished at moderate cost.

"What the motorist should do when he has to have his battery repaired and does not wish to have the repairs gone ahead with without knowing the cost is to have the battery disassembled and a report made. The motorist should then insist on seeing the battery and by making comparisons with a new battery judge to some extent at least, whether a new battery is required or not.

"The storage battery isn't so much of a mystery as the average motorist believes. If the plates are in too bad condition to be re-assembled they will crumble under pressure of the fingers on the active material or paste will be falling out of the lead grid.

"It has been the policy of The Auto Electric Service Station to allow the customer to examine the battery—point out the difficulties of making repair—in other words taking the customer into our confidence and taking the "Y" out of mystery.

"Of course the motorist must rely to a certain extent on the integrity of the reputation of the service station—have confidence in their ability to analyze battery troubles and to charge only a fair price for repairs.

"The Auto Electric Service Station is building its reputation on square dealing with the customer—if we tell you a battery needs repairs it does, and our knowledge is based, not only on a thoro knowledge of the storage battery, but the entire electric system of a motor car as a complete unit."

MORE RACES AT OTTAWA.

So successful was the revival of bicycle and motorcycle racing in Ottawa, Ontario, on Empire Day, that plans are being made for a second racemeet on Dominion Day, July 1, under patriotic auspices. It is planned to stage the races on the half-mile track at Lansdowne Park.

Truck Carries Big Six Here From Lansing

Motorcades of cars driven thru from the factories are a commonplace sight in Toronto now, and have been for a considerable length of time. However, Toronto motorists on the Highway Saturday last were treated to a new driveaway economy spectacle when a big Duplex four-wheel drive truck bearing a big seven-passenger Reo rolled by on the last lap of its run from Lansing, Mich., to its Reo Motor Sales Company's showrooms, 593-595 Yonge street. The mammoth truck is said to have made as high a rate of speed as 25 miles per hour, and it is claimed, has a draw-bar pull of twenty-five tons.

NEW BLUE BOOKS MUCH REVISED

Motor Tourists Will Find 1918 Guides Up-to-Minute and Greatly Elaborated.

New York, June 1.—That good roads development had a great impetus during 1917 is evident from a statement by the data department of the Automobile Blue Books, whose experts compiled the road data for the 1918 volumes, now ready for the motor tourist.

New roads, the reconstruction of old ones, and the reclamation of many others that formerly were impassable, compelled the redrafting of 167,103 miles of roads for the new Blue Books.

The magnitude of the vast improvement on these roads is better understood when it is brought to mind that affiliation of federal and state governments was responsible for the expenditure of almost $120,000,000 for highways betterment last year. Besides this, the establishment of many national army and national guard cantonments was followed almost immediately by the construction of additional hundreds of new highways direct to the camps.

Special routes to all of the cantonments have been included in the new volumes. The logging of these roads was in most cases made from cities nearest to which the camps are located, so that the tourist who plans to visit any of them need only take his Blue Book way to the large city near the cantonment to find in the same volume detailed guidance to the camp which has his particular interest.

The new books total in excess of 415,000 miles of minute roads data, charts and maps. That graphic detail which tells the motorist at what speedometer mileage he should turn right, cross railroad, pass stone church on left, or continue straightaway past yellow school house, is more informative than even the previous intensive effort of these pathfinders has made it.

Points of interest notes have been increased threefold. Whether local beauty, historic interest or sports will induce his spending any considerable part of his time in a town may readily be learned by the motorist long before he starts on tour by reference to this department, which is more comprehensive than ever. These notes are so keyed that in each instance they are on the same page as that on which the route thru a town is given.

The maps have been completely revised. Hundreds of new ones have been added, and, besides the redraftings of old ones, most of them have been enlarged, new detail added and larger area covered.

Head-notes are a feature. They summarize in short paragraphs the kind of road, how much of it is traveled, nature of the country—whether hilly, mountainous or level—and which sections are difficult or impassable. They tell the motorist at a glance what the trip will probably hold in riding comfort and fuel expense, whether he will have boulevard or difficult country road to traverse.

Garages, service stations and hotels have been classified in a special index, an evening's reference to which makes it possible for the motorist to arrange the details of all the tours he plans for the summer. And, when he is touring, the location of the nearest garage, hotel or service station is always apparent. An instant's glance tells him how close he is to that one of the three which, in an exigency, he may need to reach quickly.

Populations of towns, their altitude and their situation as regards scenic or other charm, are also indicated.

Automobile laws and traffic regulations of various states and cities are incorporated. They keep the traveler in constant touch with what civil and state authorities will require of him.

That the work of the pathfinding crews, map and data men was most thoro is at once apparent when one opens any of the new Blue Books, and that the compilation of information carried the organization well beyond mid-March of this year is not surprising, considering the results in the 1918 volumes.

Volume 9, just added to the series, and which last year was part of Volume 8, brings the total number to eleven special territories covered for the motorist's guidance.

The new volumes are divided as follows: Volume 1, New York State and adjacent Canada; Volume 2, New England and Maritime Provinces; Volume 3, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and West Virginia; Volume 4, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; Volume 5, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; Volume 6, the southeastern states; Volume 7, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana; Volume 8, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona; Volume 9, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia; Volume A, New York City Metropolitan Blue Book; Volume C, Chicago Metropolitan Blue Book.

These volumes, with maps, are obtainable at tht touring bureau of the Ontario Motor League, Lumsden Building.

MOTOR NOTES.

Joe Dawson, who was engaged in driving a Chalmers car in stunts at many points in America from the far east to the southwest, is now reported to be at work driving a Marmon car in a 5000-mile test over Texas roads for the government. No information is obtainable of the special features of this car, which are being tested, but Dawson is reported to be going along nicely, and as is his custom, at record speed thru the country.

ECONOMY STRONG WAR-TIME FEATURE

Moderate Investment and Low Operating Cost Demands of Day.

"The man who buys an automobile today gives the matter a great deal more serious thought than he did a year ago. He wants to know that he is making a profitable investment," says Mr. Madigan of the Oldsmobile Sales Co., Oldsmomile dealers, in this city.

"I should say that nine out of every ten men who are considering new cars at this time, have made up their mind in advance to pay a price no more or less than will assure them good, sound dependability without frills. In other words, the average Canadian is buying a motor car as an investment in service, and his main thought is to get a machine that will last for several years with a minimum of depreciation.

"At the same time he insists on an economical car. The man who manages to stretch an extra mile or two out of each gallon of gasoline, quite properly feels that he is turning his patriotism to sensible account, as well as saving himself money. The same thing applies to oil and tires.

"That is why there is such an unprecedented demand for cars of the general type that we handle. The thoroly modern lightweight car, with its multi-cylinder engine, uses little fuel in proportion to the weight of the car, and incidentally requires a relatively small amount of oil. Naturally the lightness of the car also means a great saving in tire wear.

"This type has another great advantage that the owner does not usually discover until he has owned the car for several months; that is low upkeep cost. The good, fairly lightweight, medium-priced automobile has remarkably large margins of safety in all working parts. As a result there is very little chance for breakage or strain even under unusually severe driving conditions."

The Oldsmobile Company report further that the buying conditions that obtain in the city are general to the entire country; dealers who can demonstrate the real economy of their cars are unable to fully meet the demands made upon them.

STEEL SHORTAGE TO CURTAIL CAR OUTPUT SERIOUSLY

Agreements to cut motor production schedules mean little if the automobile manufacturers cannot get steel. The fly in the ointment is the steel priority card. As some interests in the trade see it, the output will be limited to the raw material assembled regardless of the agreement with Washington. The parts makers are reported to be experiencing great difficulty in securing materials. Beyond that a large percentage of their capacity has been diverted to the production of war materials. The parts industry is closely allied with the motor industry, and so indispensable to it that the breakdown of one means the breakdown of the other. Prominent men state that the guide to production will be the priority card. Some of the smaller producers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining supplies.

MOTOR NOTES.

H. C. Bradfield, friend, mentor and erstwhile manager of Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacher, the race driver, a star on the former Maxwell team, received advices Friday last of further successes of his old-time associate, who landed his fourth German within the last few days somewhere in France during a hand-to-hand fight with three German planes. Lieut. Rickenbacher brought down one on April 14 and is rapidly nearing the honor of being an ace.

J. E. Duffield, president of the Automotive and Accessories Exposition, Inc., to be held at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, September 14-21, reports a steadily increasing demand for space at the Chicago office of the exposition, which was opened last week in the New Southern Hotel. H. V. Buelow is general manager.

Westcott

Spectacular Performances

are easily staged and readily accomplished by practically all makers and sellers of motor cars. Sensational advertising claims are all too common in the marketing of automobiles. Both are likely to mislead, and their inevitable reaction is to disappoint.

But the daily delivery of service, **easily, economically, uncomplainingly**—the dependable readiness to do everything and anything that a motor car ought to do, whether in town or country—**this is the supreme test of motor car value.**

And this kind of performance is possible only for cars that are designed and built with a deliberate intent to exceed the most optimistic hopes of the owner, rather than merely to duplicate theatrical, but inconclusive demonstrations of highly specialized **stunts.**

For ten years the Westcott Motor Car Company has been building pleasure cars with the intention of giving the largest possible measure of well-balanced, uniform and all-around **service** and **satisfaction.**

Each year has found the Westcott a better car than any that has gone before it. Westcott models have faithfully registered the rising level of automobile standards.

SEE IT, RIDE IN IT, AND BE CONVINCED.

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Champion "O" For Overland Cars Price, $1.00

All Overland Cars are Equipped with

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Dependable Spark Plugs

The Champion "O" Plug has been developed for and is exclusive factory equipment in all new Overland motors—it is the plug that gets the most out of each gallon of gasoline and helps to maintain an economy in operation that has made the name of Overland the "by-word" for efficient motor service.

The unfailing dependability of this and all other Champion Plugs is obtained through careful testing of the porcelain and the patented asbestos-lined, copper gaskets on each shoulder which form cushions that absorb the almost continuous shock of exploding gasses in the cylinder.

Dealers everywhere sell Champions for Overlands and every other make of automobile, motorcycle, farm engine, tractor or motorboat.

Look for the name "CHAMPION" on the porcelain. It guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited Windsor, Ont.

FUDGE MOTOR SALES

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STEGEMAN TRUCKS

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Stegeman Trucks are smoother in operation—possess greater flexibility — run more quietly —give a more continuous flow of power to the driving wheels—more even torque with less vibration than any four-cylinder truck made.

Powerful Continental six-cylinder motor, with three-point suspension, which reduces vibration, provides a more continuous and smooth application of power—greater flexibility—less wear and tear on truck—longer life.

Sturdily Built—An Amazon for Work.

Electric Starter—Electric Lighting. Territory Available for Live Agents

Desolation and Chaos Seen Thruout Mexico

The Need of the People is for Educators, Teachers, and Statesmen to Set Country Right, Rather Than for Military Leaders.

BY GORDON HIGHAM

TWENTY years ago Charles F. Lummis wrote of Mexico in Harper's Magazine the following:

"Today Mexico is—and I say it deliberately — the safest country in America. Life, property, human rights, are more absolute than even with us. Mexico is an absolute republic—happy, safe and prosperous."

But that was twenty years ago—and conditions are just the reverse today. Mexico at this time is a conglomeration of errors. She is face to face with problems of political, religious and social life, and what is more, she is far from their solution. There is no law, nor order in Mexico. Bandits hold whole sections of the country at bay at a time—and popular feeling and support is often turned toward a man, however great an outlaw, who can command the mob.

Villa (ve-yah) was successful in evading both the American troops and Carranza, simply because he was a military genius and a great leader, and there were as many for him as against him, and for a time he was the idol of the people.

Mexico is ready at almost any time to follow a leader—but it is not military leaders that she needs. It is educators — teachers—statesmen—men who can set right a country so chaotic, a people so perplexed, a nation so disturbed.

But with the world war engaging our minds, little note can be paid to Mexico at this time, unless it should be revealed that Germany has interests there detrimental to the American people. Then the United States would need much of her man power to successfully handle such a situation. The likelihood of Germany's workings in Mexico is not at all an improbability.

Two Classes Only.

There are only two classes of people in Mexico—the rich and the poor. Mexico, unfortunately, is minus that element, the middle class, that is so essential to the growth and development of a nation. One need not travel far into Mexico before being forcibly impressed with the chaotic conditions existing there today.

I traveled just a few months ago thru Mexico, and everywhere could be seen desolation—a disinterested existence of thousands of families.

Perhaps a word about the people of Mexico shown here would convey some sort of an idea of life as it is there today.

These people are the poor class of Mexico, and the pictures shown here are those who inhabit the villages and towns along the river of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

They live in shacks, or mud huts, reinforced here and there with odd pieces of timber. The roof is thatched; there are no windows—just a door, which serves the purpose of entrance, ventilating and lighting.

Believe in Large Families.

The families are large, seldom less than seven kiddies, and often as many grown-up members. The women are habitual smokers, and do not confine their indulgence to the home, but on the street, in the stores, walking or riding, it is a common sight to see a woman puffing away at the butt end of a handmade cigaret. They cook, wash and work out of doors, while children play in the yard with the goats, pigs and hens.

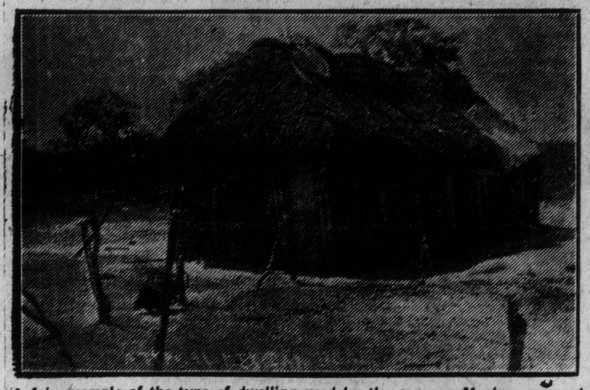
The men are lazy, and the income is earned largely by the women, who are very clever at drawn work.

At night each of the "crowd" wrap up in a blanket, and heap together on the floor of the hut, bang fast the door, and enjoy their beauty sleep soon after the darkness has gathered over the valley of the Rio Grande.

And these same conditions prevail all over Mexico. The condition of the poorer class in the cities is perhaps worse. They have no money—they never hope to get any. Their living is from hand to mouth. With the rich it is different. They live in palaces, and employ scores of servants. Mexico is for their use—their pleasure. All her resources go into their pockets.

The people are very illiterate. There are no scholars among the poor class—and few among the rich. There is no school system in Mexico, hence the education of the child is neglected. Spanish is the language of the people—or perhaps a dialect would be nearer the truth.

From out of the grime and dirt grow some rare beauties. Mexican women can claim a type of beauty as can any other nation. Senorita is well developed, bronzed by sun and blood; abundance of black, silky hair that crowns a well-shaped face with big black expressive eyes. The Mexican girl marries at an early age, 15 or 16, and lives to a good old age—many of them to far past three-score years and ten.



A fair example of the type of dwelling used by the average Mexican peasant.

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NEW GERMAN ALLIANCE HAS SINISTER SCHEME

Swedish Paper Publishes Statements About Plans of White Finnish Government.

The Swedish Folkets Dagblad, the paper which published Lichnowsky's document, publishes sensational statements about the future plans of the White Finnish Government.

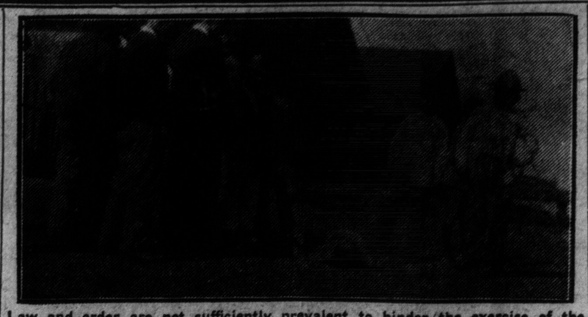
The statements are said to originate with prominent Finnish politicians at present in Stockholm, on their way to Germany. The paper states that Mannerheim intends shortly to take Helsingfors, and Petrograd a little later. Germany has agreed to the establishment of a Greater Finland, including Russian Karelen Petrograd, and the Murman Railway to the Arctic Sea. Finland in that manner would be bounded by Germany which will have Esthonia and Livonia (?). Germany will also have a free harbor on the Arctic Sea in Finland, and will never give up the Aland Islands.

The new Finland will be greater than Norway and Sweden and together with Germany will become a leading Balkan power. It is also proposed under this scheme to establish a regular service of steamboats between Reval and Helsingfors. The Finnish Railway systems will be enlarged and direct connection established between the North Cape and Budapest and Constantinople.

When Germany has won the battle on the western front she together with Finland, will reopen the war against Russia and Bolshevism. Japan will get Siberia if she joins the Finnish-German Alliance.

Could Do Without Austria Now.

Count Reventlow writing in regard to the Alsace-Lorraine question and the attitude of the Austrian Government towards that problem declares that "the German Empire now stands so firm and powerful that no consequences that might result from the attitude and aims of Austria-Hungary would lead to the fall of the German Empire."



Law and order are not sufficiently prevalent to hinder the exercise of the fullest possible personal liberty—even to shooting down a man with whom you may have a misunderstanding. The figure on the ground probably lay there a day or two before someone bothered to remove it.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

BY RIFFLEMAN PATRICK MACGILL

GIVENCHY VILLAGE, the scene of recent fighting, is now in ruins. The village church has been repeatedly shelled and is practically levelled to the ground. One portion of a wall remains standing, however, and on this is a figure of Christ which, in some miraculous manner, has escaped the fury of the German shellfire.

Givenchy Village lies a wreck, Givenchy church is bare;
No more the peasant maidens come to say their vespers there.
The altar rails are wrenched apart, with rubble littered o'er
The sacred sanctuary lamp lies smashed upon the floor,
And mute upon the crucifix He looks upon it all,
The great White Christ the shrapnel-scarred, upon the eastern wall.

He sees the churchyard delved by shells, the tombstones flung about,
And dead men's skulls and white, white bones the shells have shoveled out;
The trenches running line by line thru meadow fields of green,
The bayonets on the parapets, the wasting flesh between;
Around Givenchy's ruined church, the levels poppy-red
Are set apart for silent hosts, the legions of the dead.

And when at night on sentry-go, with danger keeping tryst,
I see upon the crucifix the blood-stained form of Christ,
Defiled and maimed, the Merciful, on vigil all the time,
Pitying His children's wrath, their passion and their crime.
Mute, mute, He hangs upon His Cross, the symbol of His pain,
And as men scourged Him long ago, they scourge Him once again—
There in the lonely war-lit night to Christ the Lord, I call:
"Forgive the ones who work Thee harm. O, Lord! forgive us all."

PROFESSOR HAECKEL FAILING.

Professor Ernest Haeckel, the great German exponent of the Darwinian theory, is reported by the German newspapers to be in failing health. On his 84th birthday, he sent out to his friends an engraved birthday card, bidding them all farewell, and declaring that he expected to die before next winter. His valedictory expresses the hope that "soon after the end of this mad, culture-destroying war, our longed-for German peace will be firmly established on a scientific basis."

Children in Mexico never lack playmates. This group represents two families, and fortunately living in that country is cheap.

Honors Won In Sports By Galt And Preston

Sporting Records of Two Picturesque Ontario Towns Won by Boys of "The Old Teams," Brought Much Glory to County Of Waterloo.

BY TIP O'NEIL

LINKED together by three railways —the Grand Trunk, the C.P.R. and the G. P. and H., the latter the electric line, and too, by one of the most beautiful macadamized highways in the Province of Ontario, the enterprising Towns of Galt and Preston have and will continue to flourish.

Both Galt and Preston have sporting records, as well as business records, to be proud of, and here let it be said that possibly the most outstanding feature which strikes the traveler when he arrives in these places—known as the "Hub of Waterloo County"—is the geniality of the people, and it is probable that this is due to the fact that the big heads and hearts in these towns today were the boys, the sports of the last century, and while in most cases they have long since waxed old—at least too old to longer engage in such strenuous games as "soccer," they have not forgotten that the hearty handshakes, the cheerful spirit of welcome, and that courtesy are the things.

The large tract of land, located mid-way between Galt and Preston and known as the golf links, is one of the finest and most beautiful of its kind in the Dominion. The call from "over there" has oft been heard and answered in the sporting circles of this district, and as a result, golf and tennis and lawn bowling are practically the only sports indulged in, in the present day. James (Cap.) Mitchell, the baseball promoter of Preston, told the writer recently that he had material for a good league team this year—this material taken from the munition factories and composed of men not eligible for military service.

Introduced Football.

Galt was for many years famed as the "home of soccer football." According to John R. Blake—and Galtonians say that "John" should know—it was in 1881 when John E. Bryan, coming from Pickering College, who introduced the game to the sportsmen locally. It was in 1884, when Galt first came into their own and they won the junior championship. In 1886 Galt and Berlin (now Kitchener) clashed for the provincial championship and it is needless to say that there was great rejoicing when the former "eleven" brought home the bacon. In 1886 and '87, the Galt aggregation proved the champions of Canada and also defeated the famous Fall River, Mass., team of that time. The line-up of '86 follows: J. M. McKendrick, John R. Blake, W. Harvey, W. Young, T. W. Murray, A. E. Webster, Jack Barber, R. D. McKay, W Thompson, Thomas Kelleher and Peter Parker. "That was the year when we certainly put the eternal fear into the Berlin forwards," said John Blake the other day, and he smiled as he said it, and it was evident that he but wished for those good old days again. In 1887 W. Burnet took the place of W. Young, and F. D. Palmer that of Jim McKendrick.

In 1888, A. E. Webster, "Watty" Thompson, T. W. Murray, W. Burnet and H. Bewell, were the Galt enthusiasts who accompanied and played with the first Canadian football team to go to the old land; D. Forsythe of Berlin was the capable manager of that team which brought glory to Canadian sporting circles from overseas. Messrs T. E. McLellan, A. Dennis, M. N. Todd and Walter Coulter, were the men who formed the managing committee of the home team in that year.

Soccer Teams.

The following composed the soccer team of 1892: D. Buchanan, T. W. Murray, A. Caldwell, A. Linden, R. Elliott, H. Hilborn, G. G. Hume, W. Burnett, W. McDonald, H. Bewell and Thomas T. Aitken.

By 1902 some change was noted as the following group will show: Ernest Linton, J. Gourlay, G. Ducker, R. Lane, Abb Johnson, Jack Fraser, Harold Deaton, T. Taylor, George Hall, Ed. West, Louis Blake Duff, and with George Hancock and P. Gourlay, "spare"; this was the season in which the Galtonians took the Manitoba trip and trimmed all-comers.

In 1903 the Galt boys won the Canadian championship from the Montreal aggregation at Montreal, and the following men participated: J. Imlaw, Abb Johnson, R. Lane, H. Deaton, Alex. Hall, Fred Steep, George Hancock, Jack Fraser, Ernest Linton, G. Ducker, J. Gourlay, with Parnell Gourlay as "spare."

In 1904 Galt won the championship of America and the Olympia championship at St. Louis when they defeated the "Christian Brethren," the "White Rose team" and "The Chicago Athletic Club" on the Yankee grounds. Alex. Hall, William Twaits, Gordon McDonald and A. Henderson were added to the team from Galt in that year.

In 1905, with practically the same team as in the year previous, Galt tied the famous Old Country "Corinthians" by a score of 3—3 on the home grounds. They also met and defeated the "Pilgrims" in that season.

In 1906, some of the old-time sportsmen retired and the younger generation failed to take the place of the fathers, at least the same spirit was not manifest and from that day to the present, while Galt has had many "soccer" teams, none have held the high honors which their fore-runners brought home to the County of Waterloo.

From time to time, Galt has boasted of some good sporting blood in the "hockey" line, but this too, came to grief in 1915, when the Galt lads, the Northern League junior champions, enlisted as a body—passing up the hockey stick for the bayonet.

Some of the old-time soccer-football fans are still in Galt, some are elsewhere, scattered over the earth, and, too, some have gone to their reward.

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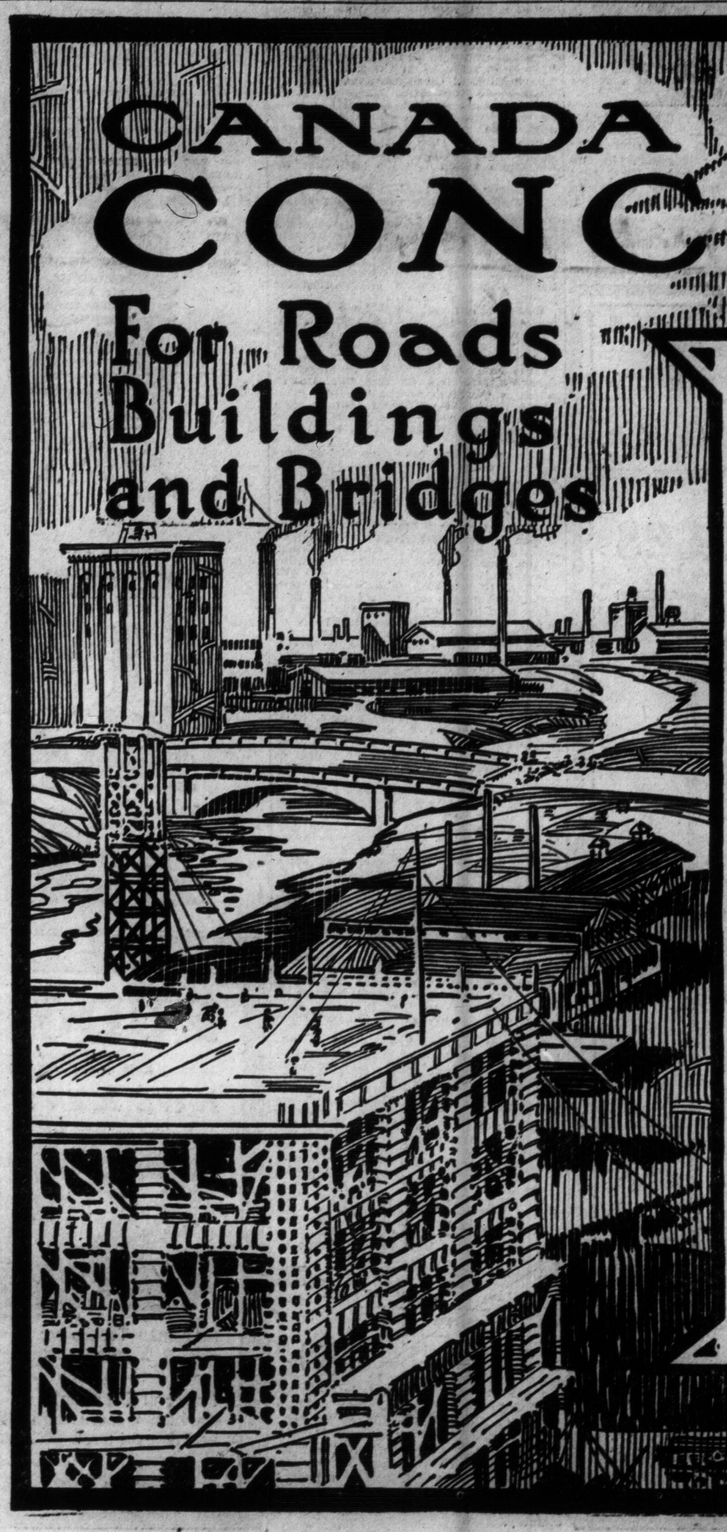

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The Toronto Sunday World

THEATRES MOVIES MUSIC AND SPECIAL ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO ALL

THEATRICAL SECTION—EIGHT PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 2 1918 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS

Recent Broadway Success Given Stock Presentation — News From the Rialto — *Summer Season Commences With Excellent Variety Bills*

Dainty Star Younger at Close Range

Fannie Ward Proves That She Has Succeeded Over Ponce de Leon, Growing Fairer Every Day.

BY H. U.

Just before Fannie Ward went out to the coast we received a letter from her thanking us for favorable mention made of her in a review of "Innocent." We immediately wrote back and thanked Miss Ward for thanking us, for we hardly expected a star of such magnitude to notice little things like favorable mention. We supposed that they just took them for granted.

At any rate, Miss Ward answered our letter, and that is how we came to see her before she left for the coast. Always we have been wishing to see Miss Ward at close range and to discover how she does it. She is a wonderful woman in many ways. For instance, Ponce de Leon went hunting for the fountain of youth at least four centuries ago, and here little Miss Ward has beat him to it.

Of course, every one knows that Miss Ward has been appearing before the public for more than a score of years, and yet she hardly appears to be a score of years away from the cradle. Why, on the screen, with her hair in curls, we have seen her when she did not look sixteen, and the illusion is perfect. She has tiny feet and ankles and hands, and the figure of a child. When she appeared at the Strand Theatre recently in a Puritan picture where she was suspected of being a witch, that second best movie critic said: "Fannie Ward should have been burned as a witch. She is a witch—there is no other explanation."

This merely explains the state of mind we were in when we visited Miss Ward.

Original and Charming.

We found her as original as we had hoped and as radiant as she appears to be thru the celluloid medium. She had just finished filming "The Yellow Ticket," which is being presented at the Rialto this week, and, by the way, how delighted Miss Ward is going to be when she learns that the picture will appear at that theatre!

"I have been wearing the dark wig of Ann Murrel for so long that it seems funny to be a blonde again. That is the beauty of the screen. You never have to be a person long enough to tire of her. While on the stage you must keep on doing a character long after you know that character so thoroly that it bores you to death.

"I think I'm going to be a real Russian girl in this new picture, for Director Parke left nothing to chance. He got a Russian writer to come and superintend my dress and my make-up.

"Have you ever written a scenario?" asked Miss Ward after a moment's silence, when she seemed to be indulging in "business of thinking."

"I'm writing one," she added, without waiting for us to say "No!" "At least, I can't say I'm writing one, but I'm thinking one. It has been in process for about two years. I have a big idea for a play, but all I seem to do is to play with the idea. When I get home from the studio I am so tired that I just can't concentrate, and it all seems so easy in the studio in front of the camera. Some day, tho, I shall take a day off and write "the great American scenario. Watch for it."

The Franklins Will Direct Norma Talmadge

Norma Talmadge has secured the Franklin brothers to direct her next picture. Among the men who have achieved signal success among motion picture directors the names of C. M. and S. A. Franklin are very prominent. The acquisition of this famous team of directors by Norma Talmadge is therefore another step in the perfection of her series of Select Pictures, in which she is presented by Joseph M. Schenck.

The Franklin brothers, altho both young in years, have had a full experience in the field of the screen. They directed Norma Talmadge in some of her earliest successes, when the Select star was one of the screen players enrolled under the Triangle banner in the early days of the Triangle Film Corporation. Among the later productions which the Franklin brothers have directed are "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and other Fox productions.

(Top): Scene from "Over the Top," the big photodrama at the Grand, starring Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey.

Genial "Tom" Wise, who has brought "General Post" to Toronto in stock, will be supported at the Alexandra by the Robins Players.

Tom Brown's Musical Revue, with Marion Claire, at the Hippo drome.

Charles W. Boyer's "Petticoat Minstrels," at Loew's.

Evelyn and Harold Appear In a Duetted Interview

Handsome Harold Lockwood with His Pretty Leading Woman Tells a Good Deal About Studio Life and the Folks Therein, While Evelyn Talks Mostly About Harold.

By LILLIAN MONTAYNE.

"Now, Evelyn, sit up straight and look proper, because we're going to be interviewed, both at once. But first, you don't happen to have a match, do you?"

Evelyn didn't, so Carlyle went in search of one. "Now"—he settled himself with his cigaret—"let's have it."

The time was a particularly cheerless day in early spring. The people were Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greeley, of course. The place was Miss Greeley's dressing-room at the World Studio, Fort Lee, N.J. A dainty cosy room it was, too, with its cream-enameled dressing-table, chiffonier, and the cream-colored wicker chairs and divan with cushions of dull blue. A charming place to rest and carry on the business of making one's self beautiful.

Miss Greeley—slender, youthful, piquant—sat on the divan and looked perplexed. "What can I say?" she said.

"You might talk about Mr. Blackwell," I suggested.

She brightened visibly. "Of course, I want to say this: I had admired Mr. Blackwell's work for a long time before I began working 'around and about' him; and when my opportunity came to work with him I was so thrilled and so happy I cried. It was days before I could settle down again to calm, practical living, and I made up my mind that he nor the World people nor anyone else should be sorry if I could help it. I had worked hard before. I would work more than hard now."

A Wonderful Team.

"Now," said Mr. Blackwell, trying not to look flattered, "it's my turn. I want to say," he began, "that I have worked with many fair ladies, but never with one who was more adaptable to conditions, easier to please or with the unfailing good nature of Miss Greeley. One simply couldn't quarrel with her, and we get along so beautifully and work so well together that I hope our ways will not soon part."

Right here, as tho waiting for his cue, entered big, genial Director Del Henderson. "Be sure to give these two a good write-up," he said. "And take it from me, there were never two more wonderful people to work with. Neither of them has been on the stage, you know, so they don't know it all and are always open to suggestions. We accomplish so much and do it so easily, it hardly seems like working sometimes. Come down and watch us"—and, with a suggestion about Miss Greeley's dress for the coming scene, he was gone.

"Now that we've had the testimony of each member of this mutual admiration society," I remarked, "let's call the interview off and just talk."

"A good idea," said Mr. Blackwell, with quiet enthusiasm. "Altho I feel that the time is not so much for talking as for acting. But we are going to do good work this year, I know it, because we have the right tools to work with. A producing company needs good tools to produce good work just as a builder needs the right kind of saw, hammer, chisel and other tools. He can't work with inferior tools or material. Neither can we. But now, from the director down, we have the right tools and material—and just watch us."

"But your work has never been inferior," I said.

"Not if I could help it," he replied. "I have always insisted upon thoroness. I believe in rehearsing scenes many times over. It saves time in the end, also good film. But if a scene is not just right, I want it retaken a dozen times if necessary. But when it comes to being photographed, I lose my enthusiasm. I am always being driven to a photographer to have pictures taken that look just like the ones I had. It's different with a girl; she needs new pictures to show her clothes and new ways of doing her hair, but a man looks always the same. How I look and act on the screen is what interests me—not how I look in a 'straight' photograph.

"We are working on a new play now, one that was written especially for Miss Greeley and myself. That is one of the good tools I just mentioned—good plays; it is one of the necessary things for the successful fulfilment of true artistry in motion pictures.

"I am going to dress now, and leave you to Evelyn. You know all there is to know about me."

"Yes," I agreed, "beginning with 'your father gave you a hundred dollars and told you to make it go as far as possible, and you bought a railroad ticket to—!'"

Help! Help!!

"Help!" he cried, starting toward the door, "It's too true; but there's one thing that perhaps every one doesn't know. My mother, who was one of the most beautiful women in the world, and the best, encouraged me in making a success of the work I started out to do. She sympathized with my ambitions and kept faith in me as long as she lived. I can never forget it," he said quietly, reverently, and was gone.

Miss Greeley added a few touches to her make-up, patted her brown hair into place, and brought from her closet an armful of pink, ruffly, fluffy things. "Isn't this a darling frock?" she said, throwing off her kimono and slipping into a bewitchingly girlish creation of soft pink satin with chiffon draperies and trimmed with bands of violet-tinted and silvery spangles. "The gown will be white in the picture, but the spangles will be the same—only prettier. And now for the studio."

The big studio was something like a four-ring circus—so much to look at it was hard to concentrate on any one place. In a set at one end stately, white-haired ladies in quaint colonial costumes were carrying on affairs with sporty black-and-white checked gentlemen. In the centre of the room more beautiful ladies were reading, knitting or talking. "Props" were hurrying here and there evidently doing something. Reporters were standing about "to see what they could see."

Wee Madge Appears.

At the end of the studio where our interests were the "set" was a cosy, comfy living-room. A victrola was playing, and Carlyle Blackwell, in evening clothes, all dressed up and nothing to do, was dancing with evident enjoyment. There came a riot of pink ruffles and golden curls, and wee Madge Evans threw her jumping rope over the head and under the arms of the dancer. "You are my horse now," she announced with gleeful triumph, and drove her prancing steed about the studio until he disentangled himself from "harness" and gave an excellent imitation of a small girl jumping rope—to the intense amusement of the exquisite Madge.

"Knit one, purl two," I heard just behind me. "Madge just adores Mr. Blackwell." I turned to see—Madge Evans' mother, of course, busily knitting, and keeping an eye upon her small, gifted daughter.

"Everybody in place!" called Director Henderson. In her dressing-room Evelyn Greeley had been like a debutante dressing for her first party. Now she is a self-possessed, grown-up young lady, but looking very beautiful, seated upon a divan—handsome, debonair Carlyle bending over her with the lover-like charm that has made him the idol of so many girlish hearts. Director Henderson, with a satisfied, God-bless-you-my-children expression, is standing by; the camera man, with his assistant at hand, is quietly grinding. The love-making is progressing beautifully, and we wait breathlessly for what is sure to happen, when—bang! in flies wee Madge with the inevitable jumping-rope and spoils everything. No, she doesn't spoil the picture, but she spoils the love-making in the picture just as she's supposed to do. It's a way that small sisters have. And the scene was taken just like that!

No Temperamental Outbreaks.

"What did I tell you?" said Mr. Henderson after two more scenes had been taken with no fuss nor commotion nor little apparent effort on the part of any one. "Wasn't it all nicely done? There's never any temperamental outbreaks on the part of these two."

"Tomorrow, tho," said Mr. Blackwell, "it won't be so easy, as we have a reception and ball, with a lot more people, including extras. Those are the times that try men's souls."

"And now," said Miss Greeley, "if you will come with me until I change, I will be glad to take you home."

"How lovely," I said. "No tiresome street-car-ferryboat-subway trip for me," and sat cheerfully down to watch her put away the ruffly, fluffy things and array herself in common-sensible things just like anybody.

We said good-by to Carlyle Blackwell, who looked not at all out of place standing in evening clothes in the middle of the road, and to Del Henderson, who had proven that he can keep fat and good-natured, tho a director, and settled ourselves cosily in the limousine.

Nazimova To Appear In "L'Occident"

Screen Classics, Inc., has obtained thru the foreign agents of the Belgian dramatist, Heini Kistemaecher, the motion picture rights to "L'Occident" for the use of Nazimova, the Russian star.

The only play of Kistemaecher's which has yet received American presentation is "The Spy," in which Edith Wynne Matthison appeared on the speaking stage.

Marjorie Rambeau Thru Eyes of Youth

Of All the "Youth" Plays Produced on Broadway This Season, "H. U." Enjoys "Eyes of" the Best, for Marjorie Rambeau is the Star.

BY HARRIETTE UNDERHILL.

Having seen all of the youths this season, "Eyes of," "Fountain of" and "Blind," we must declare that the "eyes" have it.

We have waited for months to see those "Eyes of Youth," for we hadn't managed to see it before that fatal day in February when Marjorie Rambeau decided that she would go skating, and we haven't cared to see it since. We love Marjorie Rambeau, even in the movies—but oh, you golden voice!

We always like Marjorie's choice of plays, too. Last season it was "Cheating Cheaters," which delighted and mystified us. "The Thirteenth Chair" didn't fool us a bit, because the man who really did the deed declared early in the first act that he had been in Paris at a certain date when every one knew he was in London. That was easy. But "Cheating Cheaters" did fool us, and it must have been the way Miss Rambeau played the detective. We always go to see Miss Rambeau's plays, knowing that we are going to be entertained and intrigued.

Miss Rambeau is still so terribly lame that one marvels at the celerity with which she appears first in a blue frock, then in a black one, back again to the blue, then in a gold and scarlet gown, and so on. Only a few seconds elapse between the scenes and the stage slides around on tracks like a trolley car (not a Seventh avenue).

The Way Explained.

When we went back stage to talk to Miss Rambeau after the first act, we asked her the first thing how she did it.

"I never could have done it if it hadn't been for my wonderful stage carpenter. Don't say anything about me, please. Just tell what a blessing it is to have a company like this to work with. That blessed stage carpenter built a dressing room for me right on the stage, and as the lights go out he seizes me and carries me into it, and then when I have made a lightning change he seizes me and carries me back and plants me on the stage.

"Monday was my first performance and I was very weak and wabbly. My leg was broken, you know, in five places, and do you know what a broken leg feels like?"

We do, having been run over by a Rolls-Royce while Miss Rambeau was only skating. We told her so.

"Well, it is only twelve weeks since the accident occurred, and, you see, I still have a cast on, so it is rather difficult to think of one's part and watch one's step all at the same time."

And then Miss Rambeau told us all about how even a broken leg has its compensations, for every one in the company went to the hospital to see her every day. "Even the dear little children, whose duty it is to pester me every night. They were ever faithful."

And we thought of the verse about "What made the lamb love Mary so? 'Cause Mary loved the lamb, you know."

In the scene just after Gina's vision revealing her future if she does her "duty," we thought that Miss Rambeau did one of the best bits of acting we ever had seen. It is where Louis comes in and offers her the position of school mistress and tells her it is her duty to stay at home and take care of the family. We told Miss Rambeau so, and then later, when we saw her as the slightly tipsy diva, we wanted to rush back and tell her we liked that better. But we refrained and we were glad that we did, or we should have missed her as the victim of morphine in the last scene, and now we know that we liked that the best of all.

Marjorie Rambeau makes us see with the eyes of youth.

Dauntless Australian is Still "Queen of the Sea"

Every so often Annette Kellermann, the original diving Venus and exponent of the human form divine, does a great spectacle. True, it is thru the Fox lavish expenditure of greenbacks that the spectacle end of the film is provided, but it is Annette Kellermann who adds the real gold of her pulchritude and marvelous swimming and diving stunts to the gilt of trappings and surroundings.

As an initial splash she gave us "Neptune's Daughter"; this was followed by the famous "A Daughter of the Gods," and now comes "The Queen of the Sea." Like its predecessors, "The Queen of the Sea" is a fairy story woven to fit the fair Annette's accomplishments. Briefly, it is the tale of Merilla, a mermaid who comes to earth, is changed into a human being, and then follow her adventures in this wicked world and her wooing and winning by a Prince Charming.

There have been many other claimants for the title of diving Venus, but no one has ever been able to equal the dauntless Australian.

"I don't like to wear clothes!" says Annette. Neither would we, if ——

Russell's Wife Stars

William Russell's leading woman in real life, Charlotte Burton, will be his leading lady in his next play, called "Hearts and Diamonds," an adaptation of the novel, "Adrienne Gascogne."

Dorothy Now Aspiring to Castle Fame

Dainty Dorothy Dickson, Wife of Real Estate Broker, Rises to Position of Irene Castle's Successor.

In the light of the large number of personable young women who annually enter the theatrical profession, and in consideration of the further fact that a certain facility at so-called ballroom dancing is one of the first things demanded of the modern actress, it is passing strange that there are not half a dozen actresses who have made names for themselves in the field of ballroom dancing. It was Mr. and Mrs. Castle, of course, who first popularized ballroom dancing on the stage, but among the hundreds of young women who followed in Mrs. Castle's footsteps there were not more than two or three who acquired any great reputation. Foremost among these, perhaps, was Joan Sawyer.

The reason for this condition of affairs, of course, is that success as a ballrom dancer on the stage required a variety of talents. In addition to being able to dance well and look pretty, it was necessary that the danseuse should be possessed of personality and a knack at wearing clothes; it was also advisable to be something of an actress if one would enter revues, and it did no harm to possess a little voice, altho it is stage history that Mrs. Castle succeeded without any.

With the dying down of the dancing craze there was no call for new dancing personalities for a couple of years. Last season, however, Dorothy Dickson loomed on the horizon, and, with her partner, Carl Hyson, definitely established herself as Mrs. Castle's successor. Last Thursday night at the Astor she scored the individual success of the evening in "Rock-a-Bye, Baby"—a success so pronounced, by the way, that the management at once hastened to provide her with another dancing number. Today Miss Dickson's only rival for the premier dancing honors in her field is Evelyn Cavanagh, of "The Kiss Burglar." Miss Cavanagh is also an exponent of the Castle school of dancing, but in the course of her brief residence in New York she has not yet had time to impress her personality upon playgoers.

A year and a half ago Dorothy Dickson never had been on the stage, and had no thought of ever going. With her husband, Carl Hyson, she lived in Chicago, where Mr. Hyson concerned himself with so undancelike a profession as selling real estate. But now and then, of course, they danced a little. A chance wager with a friend was the cause of their turning professional—a bet as to whether they could compete with professional dancers on even terms. They tried it in Peoria, found that the public seemed to like them, and returned to Chicago to dance in a gilded hotel.

There they were discovered almost immediately by one of the Elliott, Comstock and Gest scouts, and their engagement to dance in "Oh, Boy!" followed. "Oh, Boy!" was one of those entertainments which were rushed to the stage in a week or two; accordingly the Hysons, only a month or so after their Peoria tryout made their New York debut. This was about the beginning of last season.

Florenz Ziegfeld promptly thought so much of them that he engaged them to dance in the Midnight Frolic, and a litle later the management of the Biltmore acquired them for a nightly dance. For several months they appeared in all three places nightly—in "Oh, Boy!" at about 10 o'clock, at the Biltmore at 10.45, and on the New Amsterdam Roof at 12.30. Following this strenuous program they went to their home in Great Neck, all of which made for a full evening.

This season they made a brief appearance in the late and unlamented "Girl o' Mine," which proved beyond the power of even expert dancing to save, and at present in "Rock-a-Bye Baby" they are given considerably more to do than is the customary lot of the dancer. Miss Dickson, in addition to contributing a trio of wildly applauded dances, sings a number as well, and exhibits, all in all, a virtuosity which seems likely to keep her greatly in demand by both managers and public as long as musical shows continue to be produced.

"Keep Her Smiling"

Under Richard Walton Tully's managerial direction Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, the popular screen artists, have scored an outstanding hit on the legitimate stage, appearing in a brisk comedy of domestic life, entitled "Keep Her Smiling." Play and players have entered upon their seventh week in Boston, with the New York debut set for early in August.

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SIGNOR CARBONI TO GIVE "FAUST"

Henry Weldon, Celebrated Basso, Recently Returned From Europe, to Take Leading Role.

At the "Faust" performance being produced in Massey Hall by Signor Carboni on June 11, in aid of the Italian Red Cross, Henry Weldon, the celebrated basso, will take the role of Mephisto. Mr. Weldon returned recently from Europe on account of conditions created there by the war. He made his debut in Paris several years ago, and later sang with great success in Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulouse and other large cities, and was engaged to sing principal roles at "La Monnaie," Brussels, where he remained four years. His coming to Toronto is an act of appreciation and gratitude to Signor Carboni, who, as his teacher, did so much toward making possible his conspicuous artistic success. Mr. Weldon is an American by birth, and is the son of the late Admiral Weldon, U.S.N.

"Faust" is under the patronage of Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

TORONTO SYMPHONY CLOSES ITS SEASON

F. S. Welsman and Members of Orchestra Give Services for Worthy Cause.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra announces its last concert of the season for Tuesday evening, June 4th, at Massey Hall, the entire receipts to be given to Joseph Ball, the much respected secretary of the Toronto Musical Protective Association. All the musicians participating are giving their services absolutely without remuneration in order that the amount presented may be as much as possible. The program will include the overture from "Mignon," Thomas; tune from County Derry, Mock Morris, and Shepherd's Hey, Grainger; march movement from the "Pathetique" symphony, Tschaikowsky, and the concerto in E flat, Liszt, with Edith Buckley taking the piano part. Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, contralto, will sing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," and a group of songs. This concert is being given in a most worthy cause and Mr. Welsman and the members of the orchestra are endeavoring to make it the best of the season.

GALLI-CURCI SINGS TO VAST THRONGS

Famous Prima Donna Has Audience of Twelve Thousand in San Francisco.

When Amelita Galli Curci sang in San Francisco recently, the great Civic Auditorium was packed to the doors. The twelve thousand people present applauded vociferously and after each number clamored for more, only being satisfied when it was announced that another opportunity of hearing her would be given the following week. Homer Samuels, pianist, and Manuel Berenguer, flautist, will assist at the concert in Massey Hall on June 3, and the program will include several celebrated arias and a number of songs in English, French and Italian, among which are the great arias from "Figaro," "Barber of Seville," the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," Bergerettes of the 18th Century, songs by Massenet and Delibes, and the two old English songs, "Mary of Allandale," and "The Lass With the Delicate Air."

MUSIC

TWO violin recitals given by pupils of Luigi von Kunits at the Canadian Academy of Music demonstrated the wealth of talent possessed by the many students, and also the serious artistic purpose underlying the work accomplished. The works performed by the players, ranging from junior to senior afforded a progressive picture of artists in the making, and accentuated the manifold advantages attendant on the systematic development attained thru a carefully planned scheme of work. Withal the individualism of the students had been carefully fostered and it was interesting to discern the purely personal touches evinced so naively. That such fine training could be obtained was extremely gratifying as was also the earnest response of the eager students. The advanced program included Concerto No. 19, Kreutzer, Daniel Dineen; sonata in E major, Handel, Helen Hunt; concerto, No. 8, Rode, Harry Rottenberg; concerto, No. 22, Viotti, Rosalind Palmer; military concerto, Lipinski, Doris Robins; adagio and allegro, Pugnani-Kreisler, Dorothy Wade; concerto, No. 7, Rode, Kalamos Jaspan. The other recital was given by John Langley, Margaret Curtis, Nathan Garten, Frances Roher, Myron Roman, Etta Warshavsky, Manny Roth, Gladys Matthewman, Helen Stapleford, Marion Grove, Adeline Vigeon.

* * *

Marie C. Strong is giving her third recital at her studios on June 8th at three-thirty in the afternoon. Vera Lovelie Harrison, dramatic soprano, of Calgary, will be assisted by Edna Murray, lyric soprano; Irene Jinks, pianiste, and Rosalind Palmer, violinist. The program will include "Ave Maria," Gounod; "Nobil Signor," Meyerbeer, and songs by Grieg, Hue, Protheroe, Schumann, Schubert Chopin, Braga and Brahms.

Winifred Parker the charming contralto of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, announces a recital in which twenty of her pupils will take part. They will be assisted by Maurice Turland, pianist, pupil of George Boyce, and Rosie Halpern, violiniste, pupil of Mrs. McCully.

* * *

Toronto is to have the pleasure of hearing the Metropolitan Quartet again in October next, and to hear for the first time that clever young Russian violinist, Toscha Seidel.

* * *

W. F. Pickard's piano pupils gave a recital at the Canadian Academy of Music, which was thoroly enjoyed by a large audience. The program, wisely chosen from the best in the different grades represented, was rendered by the students with a gratifying sincerity and high endeavor that bore witness to the artistic method and principles that had been inculcated in their study and tuition. The Junior Choir from Walmer Road Baptist Church sang two numbers with much nicety of expression and refinement of tone. Their work proved that Mr. Pickard's art enthusiasm finds many ways of expression outside of the studio, and also afforded a practical demonstration of what our churches may do in the training of their young people. The piano students participating were Edith Terry, Mabel Speller, Evelyn Walker, Doris Jenkins, Edith Smith, Vera Gilmore, Florence Douglas, Marguerite McCaffrey Thelma Stewart and Marion Fenton.

* * *

Mabel Beddoe, the Toronto soprano, had been singing for the Y.M.C.A. at Hoboken, N.J., for the sailors and soldiers. She also sang at several of the nearby camps.

* * *

Alma Gluck, the soprano, is forming her admirers into what she calls a "Red Cross Army," by asking every purchaser of her gramaphone records to contribute one dollar to the "Alma Gluck Red Cross Fund," 52 William street, New York. As more than a million of these records are sold every year she hopes to collect a larger amount by the scheme.

* * *

George Stewart, of the Hambourg Conservatory, is opening a branch of that well known institution at Heath street, to be known as the "Deer Park Branch." He will be assisted by his talented son, Reginald Stewart, and by several teachers of the main conservatory.

* * *

Ozsip Gabrilowitsch as conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will receive a salary of $30,000, the largest ever paid a conductor in America. Under the terms of his contract he is allowed to take as many concert engagements as may come to him and as he is one of the most brilliant pianists in the States at the present time, his income will be considerably augmented from this source. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is the husband of Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain.

* * *

Rumor says that Pauline Donalda, the Canadian soprano, and Mischa Leon, the operatic tenor, who have been singing together at Monte Carlo, are to be married in Paris very soon. Both singers are well known in this city.

* * *

Leopold Godowsky, accompanied by his two sons and daughter have left New York for California, where Mr. Godowsky will conduct classes in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

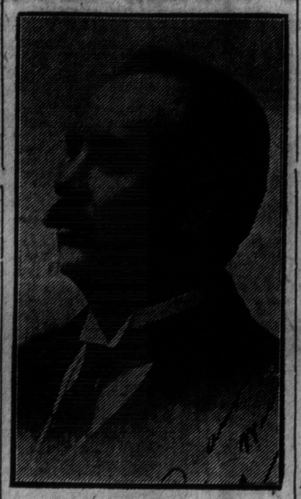
* * *

Frederick Delius has written a new double concerto for violin and cello for May and Beatrice Harrison, the gifted young English artists.

* * *

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the American composer, is offering for sale a number of original manuscripts for war benefits. These include songs, cantatas, piano and other compositions. Arthur P. Schmidt, the Boston publisher, has been instructed to sell to the highest bidder.

HENRY WELDON.



Celebrated basso who will be heard at Massey Hall in the role of Mephisto.

MRS. A. ... C. PROCTOR.

Who Will Sing at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Concert on Tuesday.

STERNBERG DANCERS AT MASSEY HALL

Amateurs Give Effective Performance to Endow Cots for Children.

Miss Sternberg's pupils presented an ambitious and most effective program last Wednesday night at Massey Hall, the proceeds of which were used to endow cots for children in local hospitals. Stanley Adams was the capable stage manager, and thanks are due to both of these artistic producers for the splendid results achieved. A special orchestra with Martha Dixon at the piano did excellent work. A hundred and fifty of Miss Sternberg's pupils took part and the high order of their performance was worthy of great praise. In the massing of groups, in the steps devised, in the color schemes used, the pictures that kept forming and melting one into another were an endless kaleidoscope of beauty. Fantastic ballets, interpretative dances and classical bacchanales succeeded each other or were interspersed by Highland Flings, piped by George Murray, and sailors' hornpipes, to say nothing of the nursery rhymes and baby dances done by the littliest tots. A very sympathetic and novel interpretation of the "Moonlight Sonata" was rendered by a corps of young ladies with Leila Charlton as premiere danseuse. A Chopin waltz, a doll dance, a peacock walk, Cossack, Spanish and Oriental numbers showed the wide versatility and ready temperamental adjustment of the numerous performers. The final group, of Roman figures and poses, including the evolutions of a quartet of Egyptian slaves, was perhaps the most classically picturesque, altho a "Pastorale and the Opening Fairy Pantomime," equalled it in sheer lyricism. Among so many it is difficult to determine who acquitted themselves best, but special mention may be made of Mona Hearn, Claire Nesbitt, Marjory Mason, Helen Codd, Margaret Franklin, Thekla Mundey, Audry Sampson, Kathleen Niblock, Leila Charlton, Audrea Felton, Gwyneth Sampson, Lauretta Barchard, Billie Lea and Dorothy Wright; Earle Forbes was a virile Roman athlete, and little Eleanor Dinsmore caused much sympathetic amusement when her tiny figure was first seen tripping onto the stage. Madelyn Stretton rendered a graceful song to accompany one of the numbers, and Stanley Adams recited a moving and dramatic war-poem during one of the intervals between scenes.

AN INTERESTING RECITAL.

Miss Mildred Walker, the popular teacher of singing and elocution, announces that her pupils will hold their annual recital on Thursday evening, June 20th, in Foresters' Hall, College street. A most interesting musical and literary program will be rendered by senior and intermediate pupils. Invitations may be secured on and after June 10th at leading music stores and from Miss Walker, 449 Spadina avenue. 7

COULDN'T VERY WELL.

"Dine with me tomorrow at the Mitre, can't you?" asked one young man of another.

"Sorry, old man, but I really can't go tomorrow. I'm going to see 'Hamlet,'" answered the friend.

"Oh, bring him along," was the cordial answer.

"Bill" Hart, the bad man of the screen, has captured Katherine MacDonald to make love to in his forthcoming production, a "sea" story. Bill, having suffered the tortures of the desert so often, will now get water to his heart's content, for most of the scenes will be made out of sight of land.

SELFISH.

Jack—Can she keep a secret?
Maud—Yes, the disagreeable thing.

Technique And The Dramatist

Henri Lavendan, the author of "Service," used this interesting bit in a preface written in 1909 in the coarse of a dissertation on dramatic technique and the relative values of life and art to the dramatist. The excerpt, here published for the first time in English, has been translated by Barrett H. Clark.

By Henri Lavedan.

A dramatist takes a trip. One evening he is made witness, quite by accident, to a very dramatic conjugal explanation in the next room. The walls are thin, and the man and woman do not care who may be listening. The dramatist hears everything. The keyhole tempts him; he succumbs, and sees all, as if he were actually present.

The scene he witnesses is a terrific one, palpitating with emotion. The woman, accused and convicted of infidelity by her husband, resorts to every means known to her intelligence, her feelings, her sex; resorts to all manner of tricks. She is in turn indignant, astonished, grieved, angry, sarcastic, tender; she tries to soften him thru sex appeal, tears, despair, and so on. The husband, on the other hand, goes thru his emotional and mental processes, shown by attitude and gesture; he has his moments of fury, grieved reproachfulness, mingled with moments of tenderness, which soon give way to others. He returns to the past, threatens, shows signs of madness and hints at revenge, of brutality on the verge of expression; he allows a glimmer of weakness to appear, and hints at possible forgiveness.

He shows all this and much more besides; and the shock, the mingling, the confusion of his words; his cries, his expressions, his questions, and his sorrow; and her reproaches, her grief, her answers, all combine to make an unimaginably magnificent scene, every bit of which is drunk in by our dramatist, who cannot help exclaiming to himself, What a scene! What a powerful scene! And ready made! Here is truth! Here is no falsity! What a scene for a play! If I could only remember it, write it over, exactly as it took place, without altering a word, without bothering my head about "style!" What an irresistibly powerful effect it would produce on an audience! It would carry all before it by its absolute truth! Nothing can surpass it, nothing imitate it, nothing equal it. And thereupon our dramatist, who is endowed with a most meticulous memory, puts down on paper, hot with the sensations of actuality, without changing a syllable, without adding an iota, the marvelous scene which is calculated to move men. Scarcely has he dropped his pen at the end of his task before he feels delighted, carried away, and relieved. The scene is his, it cannot escape him. No earthly power can take from him the masterpiece which he holds imprisoned in those few leaves of paper.

The next day the fatal room is empty, and the tragic figures of the man and his wife are gone. It matters little, for the dramatist has nothing more pressing to do than reread the pages he has written, dictated to him by life itself, the sentences and speeches transcribed direct from the lips of imperious passion. Then something strange happens: as he reads over the fiery passages, it seems to him that they are not quite so ardent, that the dialog lags and lapses. No, it cannot be the same warm and throbbing scene he had witnessed the evening before! Here and there occasional words and phrases ring true, but the rest is cold, banal, long and wearisome. Our dramatist is disillusioned. How could he have been so utterly mistaken? He wishes to delve to the bottom of the mystery, and he ponders deeply over the whole affair, scrutinizing every part of it with extreme care.

Why does that scene, that eminently true scene, which had been lived, which with its marvelous sweep literally carried him away yesterday, fail to stand the test of reading today; and why, transcribed word for word, powerfully, realistically, will it yield nothing on the stage tomorrow? Here, he says, is the first reason: when, yesterday, I was the fortunate tho somewhat culpable witness of that terrible explanation, I knew that it was in earnest, I realized that the actors in it were not actors in a play, that I was beholding life and not a drama. That was the first and most important reason for my interest, and I forgot absolutely everything about rules and technique. If that same drama is put upon the stage it ought of course to appeal to me as life appeals to me, because the drama is a representation of life (notice I say A representation and not the representation), but it must, in addition and above all, appeal to me as a theatrical representation, because that is its excuse for existence, its only excuse. Now, if I wish nothing but life itself, I need not shut myself up in a theatre; I have only to look about me and observe, from morning till night, or spend an afternoon at the Palais de Justice. But if I willingly enter a theatre, pay for my seat, and witness a play set in artificial surroundings, I go in order to consider a certain aspect of life, seen thru the eyes of a dramatist.

A little light, then, is thrown upon the question, and I now begin to understand why my scene in the hotel, so beautiful until it was transferred to the stage, becomes cold and wearisome when put into a play. It lasts, even when read at white heat, one hour and three-quarters. Do you know of any scene that long? I do not, and I doubt whether one exists. Ten to twelve minutes are as a rule all that are allowed a dramatist to develop and bring to a climax his "big scene." He can, at a stretch, extend it to 20 or 25 minutes—half an hour, even—but beyond that he cannot go; his audience will not follow him. Therefore, a scene from life is more than one-half too long for the theatre. A scene from life is full of repetitions; people say the same thing ten times over. It is possible and necessary to reiterate in life; on the stage it is dangerous. To say the same thing even twice is almost once too often. But is that all? No. The actors in any scene from life speak at random, without regard for order, form, composition, rules; the unfortunate couple in question made no plan, little they cared for brevity; they never tried to be amusing, or even wearisome—because they were acting a scene from life itself. Nothing mattered to them but themselves. They were not performing before 1200 critical spectators in order to arouse their emotions. They had, therefore, the right to say anything that occurred to them, anything they liked—and they acted accordingly. As a result, there were a thousand incoherent remarks, mistakes of all sorts, of no importance to them, but which, if reproduced in a play, would at once become evident, because that is a matter of art, which is subject to necessary rules and regulations.

And yet art, if it is to be something other than a pretty or futile plaything, must respect life and not falsify it; it must be rooted in and derived from nothing but life.

Then what can be done?

Our dramatist will not worry, he will return to the manuscript of the real scene, the scene that was lived, spread the leaves on the table before him, examine the scene as a whole and in its component parts, and he will observe that it contains everything required to make an admirably dramatic scene, tho as yet nothing is in its proper place. The various arguments are thrown in pell mell, with no regard for order and balance, and he anti-climaxes are painfully evident. The reasons set forth by either party, the emotional sweep, are at every turn interrupted, deflected, broken, inconsistent; now there is too much talk, again there is not enough. In short, the entire discussion, after endless peregrinations, is incoherent, and when it finally comes to an end we feel that it might just as well have lasted another two hours.

The dramatist's problem is now so to combine these excellent but diverse elements, within the time at his disposal—between the point where he begins and the goal he wishes to attain, in making his characters say only what is essential—as to form a scene with a beginning, a middle, and an end, rising to a well-defined climax, and falling to a logical close. And if in this scene there are words and sentences—no matter how true to life—that are out of place, he must mercilessly eliminate them, for, if he uses them, it is at the risk of spoiling the whole. Life may, in a big dramatic situation, indulge in the luxury of being stupidly irrelevant, the drama may not. If, in life a ridiculous incident intrudes itself upon a bloody scene, we do not laugh—or if we do, there is no harm done to any one—but if we laugh at such an incident in a play, the play is likely to be ruined.

Now, in operating upon, but not deforming, this bit of life, the dramatist thru a process which I have but briefly sketched has had recourse to technique, that delicate, respect-compelling, difficult and noble process, without which he could not have produced a work of art—in this case, of dramatic art. Now, let him produce this new, constructed, composed, well-ordered, clarified and animated scene, and that will be life, not the original version; this will not draw tears, move and agonize, and in earnest, because—let me finally repeat—technique has endowed it with the magic art.

DEFICIT.

"Define the word 'deficit'."

"A deficit is what you've got when you haven't as much as if you had just nothing."

SNARES FOR GOTHAS.

The captive balloons, which now form part of the air defences of Paris, support a network of wires which are invisible at night but are powerful enough to capsize any machine which touches them.

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MASSEY HALL, Tuesday, June 11th
GOUNOD'S "FAUST"
IN AID OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS
HENRY WELDON, Basso, from New York
AND 200 PERFORMERS.
Under the Direction of Maestro Carboni
Tickets: $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c, at Nordheimer's, Mason and Risch and THE HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY—The Plan Opens at Massey Hall on June 7th.

Massey Hall, June 11., 'FAUST'
In Aid of the ITALIAN RED CROSS
Under the Direction of MAESTRO CARBONI

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS

ALEXANDRA

NO stock presentation ever made in Toronto has aroused such universal interest in things theatrical as the announcement by Edward H. Robins that he has secured the first stock rights to "General Post," the comedy of English social conditions during the present war and also the fact that he has secured the services of Thos. A. Wise, who will appear in his original character of Sir Dennys Broughton. Mr. Robins will be seen in the part of Smith, the tailor, which was played by William Courtney when "General Post" was produced locally a few weeks ago by Charles Dillingham. "General Post," which was described by The New York World as "One of the most delightful comedies that has come out of England in a long time," tells in a humorous way of the elimination of social caste, as one of the direct influences of the great war.

* * * * * * *

GRAND

"OVER THE TOP," the greatest of all pictures, will be given the first showing in Toronto at the Grand Opera House all this week, with a matinee every day. It is the greatest story of the war, because it was written by a man who has been there—Sergt. Guy Empey—who has suffered seven wounds and been promoted for bravery—because it is full of humor, anecdotes that bring the smile rather than the tear—because it has the vigor, the dash and the indomitable optimism of the true Canadian thorobred. The film is an illustration extraordinary of Empey's famous book. It is stirring, startling, sensational, and as straight from the shoulder as Empey himself. Trench life is shown "face up and face down," with its hardships and diversions. It is full of scenes that bring vividly before the spectator the nature of the struggle in which we are now engaged. Patriotism, real genuine patriotism, and a sincerity unequalled, mark every foot of the film from beginning to end.

* * * * * * *

LOEW'S

EMBRACING in its cast a notable array of screen players, and unfolding a story of intense dramatic interest, "The Whispering Chorus," based upon the magazine story by Perley Poore Sheehan, will be a feature photodrama of this week's offerings at Loew's Yonge Street theatre and Winter Garden. The story is of unusual strength of conception and its development masterly thruout. Included in the cast are Kathlyn Williams, Raymond Hatton, Elliott Dexter, Tully Marshall, James Neill and others. The surrounding vaudeville is of the highest calibre, the feature of which is Charles W. Boyer's 1918 edition of the Petticoat Minstrels, who make their initial appearance at these popular playhouses. A dazzling array of girls, nattily costumed, will present all the latest fads and frolics in minstrelsy. Guy Sampsel and Lily Leonard, late stars of the "Flora Bella" and "Good Night" musical productions, accompanied by Don Mathews, at the piano, will introduce odd quips and songs. Fifteen minutes of genuine laughter is guaranteed by Tom Mahoney. Dawson, Flannigan and Covert, the dancing "Phiends," will introduce some new steps. The Raymonds, "Monarchs of the Air"; the sixth instalment of the "Mutt and Jeff" animated cartoons, and Loew's comedy and Universal Ike pictures round off a bumper program.

* * * * * * *

HIPPODROME

THE new William Fox star, Tom Mix, the hero of the thrilling new film production, "Cupid's Round-Up," which will be shown in conjunction with six vaudeville turns this week at Shea's Hippodrome, has a personality that has given him fame in every place where moving pictures have been shown. Tall and handsome, extremely athletic, finely developed in mind and body, he represents the highest class of a moving picture hero. No one knows the west or the ranches better than he, and he has retained all his agility as a horseman and as a cattle puncher, in spite of his familiarity with the great Metropolitan centres of the world. The new play in which Tom Mix makes his dramatic debut, is peculiarly fitted to him. The character he portrays is that of a man expert in all phases of western life, while at the same time he retains all the polish and refinement of the drawing-room. This new photoplay has in it every feature that makes the love interest thrilling, while the drama is interwoven with many humorous touches. Topping the vaudeville will be Tom Brown's Musical Revue, comprising a sextette of pretty and clever young girls, assisted by Dainty Marion Claire, who has had a meteoric rise in the vaudeville arena. The act is a girlie spectacle de luxe. Another entertaining feature will be the Ball Bros.' Troupe, offering "Happy Hooligan's Last Trip to Grassville," a decidedly eccentric pantomime novelty, in which laughter remains supreme. The McMahon Sisters, singing the latest melodies, classical and popular, are sure to live up to their reputation, already well known to Shea patrons, and Boston and Vaughan can be counted upon to produce many happy moments in their latest variety concoction, "Almost Human." Jeanette Childs, late of the Winter Garden show, is a charming character comedienne, with a new budget of songs. Ross and Ashton, in their own original version of "The New Surveyor," an amusing sketch, brimful of delightful humor, and a new series of the Pathe Weekly pictures, complete the bill.

* * * * * * *

STAR

MANAGER PIERCE announces the "Mirthful Maidens" as this week's attraction at the Star. A new burlesque, entitled, "The Toast of Paris," is the offering, and is up to date in every manner. Lou Powers still remains as the leading comedian, and will be supported by Bob Nugent, Joe Lyons, Max Hymans, John Weber, Frances Tait, Evelyne Sorrell and Buster Thompson. The story of the play is laid in Paris and gives ample opportunities for novel and startling sensations, together with many comedy situations and mirthful musical interpolations. During the action of the second act, a scene which represents the famous Maxims, Paris, will be introduced. Numerous specialties are introduced, among them being: Weber and Sorrell, in their rendition of classical duets and solos; Miss Frances Tait and Mr. Joe Lyons, the dancing marvel.

WHERE THE SALT WAS.

A young matron who had been attending a cooking school proudly invited her brother to enjoy a spread which she had prepared all by herself.

"Do you still have your old failing of forgetting to put salt in things?" the brother asked.

"I don't think so."

"But really, sis, there isn't any salt in these potatoes."

"There must be."

"Taste them."

The young matron tasted the potatoes, assumed an attitude of deep thought, then cheerfully exclaimed:

"Oh, I know where I put it. I put it in the apple pie."

"I'm on my uppers."

"If your uppers are fairly substantial," responded the shoemaker, "you're not so bad off."

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WEEK OF JUNE 3

MONDAY—TUESDAY
PAULINE FREDERICK
In "LA TOSCA"
WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
In "THE GRAND PASSION"
FRIDAY—SATURDAY
Jack Pickford
In "HUCK AND TOM," or the Further Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain.

MONDAY—TUESDAY
JACK PICKFORD
In "HIS MAJESTY BUNCKER BEAN"
WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
In "THE HONOR OF HIS HOUSE"
FRIDAY—SATURDAY
MAE MARSH
In "THE FACE IN THE DARK"

JUNE 10-11-12, CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A DOG'S LIFE."

Reina Caruthers, the popular ingenue with the Robins Players, who will be seen this week in the supporting cast for Thomas A. Wise in "General Post" at the Alexandra.

GENIAL TOM TELLS A "DRAFT" STORY

"Charming Old Gentleman of the Footlights" Returns to Toronto.

WITH ROBINS PLAYERS

Fine Character Actor to Be Seen in "General Post" This Week.

Thomas A. Wise, who is appearing with Edward H. Robins and his players for the next two weeks, tells the following new draft yarn.

An old negro ex-soldier, a former sergeant and very proud of the wooden leg he had to tote around, and still filled with patriotism, wandered into a revival meeting in his home town and slipped into one of the rear seats.

Winding up his sermon, the preacher made a few personal remarks and concluded by exhorting the congregation to come forward and "jine de ahmy of de Lawd."

No one moved. Again the preacher beseeched and still none gave evidence of accepting the invitation, and all the time the one legged soldier was becoming palpably nervous. Once more the preacher begged. "Hain't dere no one poh soul dat'll come forward an jine de ahmy of de Lawd?"

Not a soul responded and then the ex-soldier who had been twisting in his seat and suffering agonies arose on his one good "peg" and, stamping the floor with his wooden makeshift, fairly yelled, "Draft 'em, pahson, draft 'em!"

WASTED INSTRUCTION.

Little Charles was slow to learn "please" when asking for food at the table.

"Give me some meat," he demanded of his father.

"What else?" asked the father, sternly.

"Some potatoes," came the reply.

Winchell and Green in their comedy dance offering, "Spooneyville," a feature of Loew's bill this week.

"MIRTHFUL MAIDS" OFFERING AT STAR

Two-Act Burletta of Unusual Brilliancy is Attraction This Week.

THE TOAST OF PARIS

All the Favorites of the Star's Own Company Appear to Advantage.

The attraction at the Star this week will be the "Mirthful Maids." In the two act burletta "The Toast of Paris," an up-to-date musical nonsenity filled with sparkling comedy and invigorating musical selections. The scenes are laid at the Moulin Rouge and Maxims, Paris, and the story deals with the fortunes of an actress, "Roseaire," who has won the title of the Toast of Paris, only to have her father, Micky Souse, appear on the scene at the very inopportune time that she is to be married to a count. Lou Powers, the quaint little Irishman, portrays Micky Souse and takes full advantage of the numerous comedy situations. Joe Lyons will be the alleged count, while Bob Nugent will still enact the role of Bozo, who gavorts with Micky. Miss Frances Tait as the widow who is worth less than two million, Miss Sorrell as Roseaire, and Buster Thompson as the little French girl also have parts for which they are personally well adapted. Max Hymans and John Webber as the different French characters also help the merriment. New musical numbers will be offered, among them being "Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight," "Fox Trot Girl," and "In The Land of Yamma Yamma," a character selection with more than the usual quality of melody. Manager Pierce is adding new girls to the cast each week in addition to retaining the present favorites. New scenery, wardrobe and electrical effects will be presented, and the illuminated runway retained.

Tom Brown's Musical Review at Shea's Hippodrome features Marion Claire, a dainty violinist.

COMEDY OF CIRCUS LIFE WILL STAR TOM WISE

For Second Week With Robins Players Famous Star Will Present "Mr. Barnum."

There will be all kinds of excitement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of June 10th, when the first production on any stage in the world will be given of Mr. Thomas Wise's comedy of circus life, entitled "Mr. Barnum." The central figure of the story is written around the personality of the greatest of all American circusmen, P. T. Barnum. For the past week an augmented crew of carpenters and scenic artists have been busily engaged in building the production, and the Robins Players have been rehearsing night and day getting the different lines and intricate pieces of stage business whipped into shape. Animals of the menagerie, side-show freaks, clowns, canvas-men, rough-necks, in fact all the well-known circus types, will be seen in "Mr. Barnum." Reserve seats will be placed on sale at the theatre box office Thursday morning.

Praised by Press

This is what the New York papers had to say about "Tarzan of the Apes," the wonderful jungle picture to be shown at the Regent this week for the first time at less than $2.00 prices: "It is just the kind of picture movie fans adore," Evening Sun; "Only one word fits it—it is marvelous," Evening World; "Tarzan is a $300,000 picture, it thrills," Globe; "Weirdest and most interesting ever shown," Evening Post; "More thrills than Broadway is used to," Herald; "It thrills amid shocks," Globe; "It is thrilling and educational," Times; "It thrills. It astounds," Telegram.

Chatting With Miss Kaelred

By H. U.

When you go to interview Katharine Kaelred she interviews you, or, at least, that is what happened to us.

Just after Miss Kaelred admitted, in a wonderful bronze and gold evening gown, that she was a German spy and the ally of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," we followed her into her dressing room to get some inside information in regard to spying for a living.

Miss Kaelred was seated in front of her mirror, which was directly opposite the door of the dressing room. "How do you do?" the reflection smiled at us. "Sit down here." So we sat down there and told Miss Kaelred to go ahead demolishing the sky and not to mind us. And all the while we talked it was to her reflection in the mirror.

"Why have the styles in newspaper women changed so within the last few years" queried our interviewee. "They used to be large, middle-aged women with tailored suits and sailor hats. Now they are all young and beautiful." Isn't Miss Kaelred a diplomat? And we immediately inquired as to the identity of the lady journalists who had talked with her lately.

"Tell me," continued Miss Kaelred, calmly, "how did you come to be a newspaper woman?" And we were just going to ask her how she came to be an actress. We said so, and she laughed and said, "Well, go ahead and ask me, for unless you do I'll be interviewing you. I always do that. People are so interesting, aren't they?"

Some of them are, of course. Miss Kaelred is, for she is handsome—much handsomer without her makeup, and she radiates understanding and charm and womanliness. Also, we are willing to wager anything that she has a devil of a temper. In fact, she admitted it, tho she said that the only thing that ever roused it was stupidity. We can fancy that Miss Kaelred would not have any great patience with that.

And the things we talked of; for we soon found out that our interviewee knew everything. We spoke first of independence for women, and of how difficult it is for a woman who succeeds to face her husband without feeling guilty. "Men really hate us if we are as successful as they are. I think, in reality, there is no great hatred between persons unless they are of the opposite sex. No woman ever truly hates a woman. But at the slightest provocation the sex hatred leaps to the front, and it is, fundamentally, jealousy."

Here we told Miss Kaelred that we never had seen her in "A Fool There Was." "Thank heaven for that," she said. 'I believe you are the first person who ever has told me so. And ever since I played Kipling's Vampire I have been identified with her. What I wish to do is something quite different."

And then we spoke of motion pictures, and, to our joy, Miss Kaelred regards them seriously, and she says that she really enjoys working in them and wishes to make more of them.

"It is a marvellous industry, which can make millionaires overnight, so to speak. For grand opera one must spend years in preparation and a life of self-denial. It is the same with great dancers. But if one has an aptitude for screen work and happens to please the public fancy, what happens? Why, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and a host of others are the answer.

"And now," announced Miss Kaelred, "I must go on again, and we haven't had our interview yet." But we had.

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In "Happy Hooligan's Last Trip"

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THE SINGING GIRLS

A Special Feature Picture of the Golden West
Introducing TOM MIX As a Dramatic Star
In "Cupid's Round Up"

BOSTON & VAUGHAN
In "Almost Human"

JEANETTE CHILDS
Character Comedienne

PATHE NEWS

FUNNY PICTURES

Ibsen Reforms a Vampire

Nazimova, Who Once Lured Men to Their Doom, Now Has Ibsen Seasons, No Longer Needing to Conceal Her Healthy Heart

By Solita Solano.

Largely thru the efforts of Mme. Alla Nazimova, Mrs. Fiske and Mary Shaw, there is no such thing any more as an Ibseniess season.

The American playgoer, having come to understand that he must be tolerant of the substitution of cerebral activity for muscular, has begun to lose his former avid taste for drama that is flabby and flamboyant. In the last decade many have even come to prefer ideas to bullets, psychology to cold steel between the ribs and a glimpse of life to sentimentalized motivation.

It is more sad than amusing to recall how Ibsen was received in England twenty years or so ago. When this master playwright had his first hearings in London people cried out that he was not only dangerous, but quite, quite mad as well, and demanded to know what would become of the home if women should see "A Doll's House" and behave like Nora. Fearful Britishers heard in their fevered imaginations the sound of slamming doors and the wails of deserted children. Nor did they stop at fear. A veritable wave of rage and protest rolled over the island and continued northward to where Ibsen sat wielding an inexorable pen.

Bernard Shaw sprang as at a battle call to answer Ibsen's detractors, and for long fought them as one man in the columns of "The Saturday Evening Review," of which paper he was the brilliant and unrestrained dramatic critic. And despite Shaw's unceasing defence, Ibsen came in time to be tolerated. The appellation "Iconoclast" was heard more and more seldom.

"Eight years ago, when Mr. Charrington with 'A Doll's House' struck the decisive blow for Ibsen—perhaps the only one that has really got home in England as yet—I rejoiced in it and watched the ruin and havoc it made among the idols and temples of the idealists," wrote Mr. Shaw, who loves his country best when he is chiding her most severely.

"The flattering notion, still current in the profession, that anybody can play Ibsen is hardly bearing the test of experience," he adds.

Perhaps that is what a woman, clearly a "professional" meant one evening during the run of "The Wild Duck" at the Plymouth. While entering the elevator of an apartment house after an evening spent in seeing "The Wild Duck" and wondering what the fuss was all about she said to her companion, "Oh, what a rotten play! If I had been playing Nazzymover's part I would have put the duck on the table in a big glass bowl of water with a lot of little ducks. That would have made a hit with the audience, and they could have watched them swimming around while the actors were talking."

Nazimova, about to finish her Ibsen season at the Plymouth, played roles of a quite different type when she first took her place on the English-speaking stage. Her women wore sinuous gowns with high collars and long sleeves. The cloth followed faithfully each line of the figure, and coiled about the feet at every turn. Their faces were white with intensity; their eyes burned with unquenchable desires; their mouths were blood red. Looking upon handsome youths, they clenched both teeth and hands. Sometimes they cried they were as old as the sands of the desert, and that they had not slept for a thousand years. "But now, boy, your pure spirit has cured my sick soul. Give me your hand. Ah, at last I can sleep." (Yes, the same sort of vampire now so familiar to movie fans.) But the impossibly exotic woman of "El Comet" and the English strumpet of "Bella Donna" had power then to stir the matinee slipper. Of a certainty the woman of "El Comet" had a mysterious lure in the year 1908.

Nazimova is admirably fitted physically to portray the entire gallery of predatory females. That is why she did it at first. A foothold once obtained, this intelligent actress turned swiftly to the roles of her choice, leaving strewn behind her the impossible lay figures into which she had briefly breathed a semblance of credibility. The young girl of "The Master Builder" is her preference before all the roles of her repertoire. Follow the child of "The Wild Duck" and Nora, her present part.

The face of Alla Nazimova is extraordinary. Altho of Slavic type, it has the Latin mobility to a degree that causes movie directors to rave with pure joy. In one moment the eyes can be dull and heavy with an ancient sorrow; in the next they are wide with the apprehension of a child. The nose is now disdainfully aristocratic; in a flash the nostrils are distended in a distilled rage that is second only in vehemence to the animal-like tempests of Mimi Aguilla.

Nazimova has neither the introspectative morbidity of the Russia we read of in "The House of the Dead" and "Sanine," nor the stolidity and resignation of the peasant. Rather there is in her the Russia that is little known—the healthy heart that holds a passionate love of life and the intelligence that mixes sanely and clearly the objective and the subjective.

On Nazimova's dressing table at the theatre stand photographs of Ibsen, Modjeska, Duse, and a group of women of Yalta, where Nazimova was born. In the dreadful style of bygone days the women are posed meaningiessly about a table. In the midst sits Alla at sixteen, looking like neither enchantress, child nor one who reads Ibsen, but merely a beautiful and charming girl upon whose face life has written nothing except "Here is a person to whom things will inevitably happen."

The first thing that happened to little Alla was seeing an opera or two in Zurich and failing ill with stage fever, during which period she succumbed to the overwhelming charm of a tenor with black locks and a diamond in the middle of his forehead. After that events tumbled over each other to get to her, and she was in and out of dramatic school, grown up and on the stage before she caught her breath or could say: "Bring on this life you talk about. I'm ready."

The play that Arthur Hopkins has for Nazimova next season she would not tell one word about, it being one of those secrets that press agents fight to keep out of the papers for three months before the regular announcements are due, and thereafter lie awake nights trying to get published at least once a day.

KING APPROVES FUSION.

Clubs United in Work of Collecting Funds for War Purposes.

The King has approved of the fusion of the Overseas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, as the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. By its means $3,750,000 has been collected for war purposes from members overseas. It has presented more than 150 seaplanes and airplanes to the British Government, and has taken a very active part in counteracting German propaganda thruout the world by distributing between 2,500,000 and 2,000,000 pamphlets, giving the allied point of view.

With a membership of 172,000 and branches and corresponding secretaries in every quarter of the globe, the joint organization has its own magazine, "Overseas," copies of which, with details of membership, can be obtained at the offices, General Buildings, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

POISON GAS BEETLES.

Brachinus Crepitans Has Method of Own Which It Uses Against Enemies.

Ages before poison gas was used in warfare, a tiny British beetle, known as the Brachinus Crepitans, used a similar device to confound its enemies. When pursued by bigger beetles, this little creature ejects a peculiar fluid, which, on coming into contact with the atmosphere, bursts into a pale blue-green flame, followed by a kind of smoke, intensely irritating and poisonous. The common name of this poison gas-emitting insect is the bombardier beetle, and it is especially plentiful along the shores of the lower Thames, about Gravesend.

Another species of bombardier, the Brachinus Explodens, fires tiny tear-shells, filled with a similar deadly gas, at its enemies.

Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey in "Over the Top," the great war drama film at the Grand this week.

COMEDIAN-PATRIOT HAS NOVEL PLAN

Genial Tom Wise Tells of His "Personal Soldier" Scheme in America.

DECORATED BY KING

May Webster, Actor's Talented Sister, Rewarded for Services.

BY H. M. B.

Thru the foresight of Edward H. Robins Toronto theatre patrons are to be given the opportunity this week of seeing the most genial character actor on the American stage in what has been pronounced one of the few genuine successes of the current season. In other words, Thomas A. Wise, who appeared for three days only here earlier this season in "General Post," is now rehearsing his laugh creating vehicle with the Robins Players, and will present the Broadway triumph for the first time in stock this week.

Mr. Wise was very enthusiastic over the presentation when I called in to pay my respects and ask the jolly comedian all about his plans for "General Post" and the try-out of the new play, "Mr. Barnum," which is the novelty to be offered the second week of Mr. Wise's visit.

"The company is really doing splendidly with the piece, and I expect an excellent performance from every member of the popular stock organization," declared Mr. Wise. "But wait! You just wait till the following week, when we do 'Mr. Barnum.'"

Have you ever seen a Barnum and Bailey circus? Of course you have. Well, next week Tom Thumb, the fat woman and all the old favorites of the circus ring will appear in Mr. Wise's new offering, written around the lives of the famous circus men.

And yet with all this business of making people laugh, Mr. Wise still reserves a considerable portion of every day for working out plans in a decidedly unprofessional venture of his own which brings double interest on every one of the famous "Tom Wise smiles," which are destined to beam independently of the grease paint realm. For next to being the one and only Tom Wise the actor, this Britisher by birth and American by adoption is best known as Tom Wise the practical patriot. All of which is a brief introduction to the fact that Mr. Wise is the sole originator, founder and working head of his own "personal soldier" scheme, conceived at the time when the United States came into the war.

The Scheme Launched.

"When I realized that I really was too old to go over and fight," said Mr. Wise, "I also realized that there were many ways in which I could be useful at home. I thought of an excellent scheme, in which I would arrange to care for the dependents of any of the boys on the stage who wanted to enlist, but felt that their financial and domestic obligations made it very difficult. I call the three that I have now my personal soldiers; their families I have adopted with a full realization of my duty towards these boys who are over there fighting for the men too old to go."

What a big-hearted and commendable attitude, and what a pity more people could not recognize their opportunities, and take a trip from this generously disposed actor.

Sister Decorated.

And it seems as if practical patriotism runs in families, like the measles, bad temper, good looks and other traits of character, for, as we were looking thru the scrap-book, which is always the first thing I want to see when Mr. Wise comes to town, he showed me a photograph of his lovely sister and famous stage favorite—May Webster—who has recently been decorated by the King for her services in English war charities since the outbreak of war. May Webster is now a Grand Dame of the Empire, being the only actress who has ever received the decoration. This London stage favorite is the head of eleven huge war charities, including the London Actress' Franchise Guild, the Theatrical Benevolent Fund, the Actress' Workshop and the Star and Garter Home. Miss Webster has played in London during the air raids on numerous occasions, and in one particular instance during a performance of "Trelawney of the Wells," the activities of the anti-aircraft guns and the visiting Huns made such a disturbance that not a word uttered by any member of the company could be heard. But there was a capacity audience, and not a soul left the theatre till the performance was over and thoroly encored.

"If the British can take it as calmly as that," said Mr. Wise, "it is a small thing, indeed, for us to do what we can on this side. I am very proud of my sister, and feel that I must hustle if I'm to do my share." Mr. Wise is planning numerous entertainments for the wounded boys in Toronto hospitals, which will be put into practise this week.

Lily Leonard, of Sampsell and Leonard, late stars of "Flora Bella," in a smart minstrel offering at Loew's.

REFUSE TO TELL TIME.

Chicago Telephone Company Repeal Time Honored Custom for Several Reasons.

Watch repairing in Chicago has more than doubled as the result of the telephone company's refusal to give the correct time of day to subscribers on and after May 1, according to jewelry houses and department store heads. The order also has increased considerably the sale of new watches and alarm clocks to persons who hitherto have depended largely on the telephone company for the time of day. According to the manager of one of the largest department stores in the city the watch repairing by his establishment increased more than 50 per cent. almost before the order became effective, and the sale of watches, especially the cheaper kind, and alarm clocks leaped forward rapidly.

Figures compiled by telephone experts showed that more than 250,000 persons in Chicago called the operator daily and asked "the correct time, please." Repeal of the time-honored custom, telephone experts declared, was due to the burdens imposed upon facilities of the company by the war, and several other causes. Children, some of whom were unable to tell the time, it is said, were the chief offenders, while others wishing to show that they could use the telephone always demonstrated by asking for the "correct time."

Evelyn Sorell, at the Star Theatre this week.

PAPER FROM SAWDUST.

Experiments in making paper from sawdust which were undertaken in 1810 have been revived. Certain difficulties connected with conversion of sawdust into wood pulp have been overcome, and, as the supply of sawdust is unlimited, it is hoped to remove part of the difficulty of finding an adequate supply of newsprint paper. The paper controller is assisting and a mill has been started in Scotland to turn out 200 tons of paper a week from sawdust. The process will shortly be extended to other mills, it is announced.

WILL VISIT CHINA.

A delegation of members of the Japanese house of representatives will soon visit China, Manchuria and parts of Siberia to observe conditions. Harbin and Vladivostock are among the places at which they will call. The projected visit is occasioning some interest because of the possibility of Japan eventually being forced to send an army into eastern Siberia should Japanese interests be in peril.

SCREEN VERSION OF JUNGLE STORY

"Tarzan of the Apes," Read by Millions, to Be Shown.

AT REGENT THEATRE

Weird Tale of Jungle Giant Will Draw Thousands This Week.

"Tarzan of the Apes," a story that millions have read and marveled at, has been transformed into one of the most stupendous ad amazing film productions in the world's history. It is the film sensation of the season, and after being shown to the largest audiences that have ever assembled for a motion picture production at Broadway Theatre, New York, it comes to the Regent, where it will hold the great Toronto audiences in wonder and astonishment.

When the film was running its third week in New York seats were selling four weeks in advance. On more than one occasion it was necessary to call out extra police so great was the throng anxious to gain admittance to the theatre. There has never been anything shown anywhere that is quite the equal of this masterpiece, and the surprise to everyone will be that it was possible to make such a film.

Imagine you are in the jungles of Brazil. Here is a lad, the son of Lord Greystoke, who, with his parents, have been marooned by sailors after they had mutinied. His mother dies and he is stolen by an ape mother. The film traces the growth of the boy, half ape, half human, till his twentieth year. Wild beasts roam thru the scenes, a kindly elephant takes the white man upon his back. The joy of the film lies in its kindly wild life rather than its civilized brutality.

The boy becomes a giant. He has all the agility of the ape, more strength than the lion. The great beasts of the forest skulk away at his approach. When his ape mother is killed by a cannibal chief, Tarzan races thru the jungle. Leaping from tree to tree with the speed of a bird he overtakes the fear-stricken black, grasps him in his hands and flings him into the lagoon. Another scene—a beautiful white girl stands petrified, the narrow eyes of a monster lion glued on his prey, when, like a bolt from the sky, a giant white form leaps from the fringe of fungus straight for the panting beast, and plunging headlong lands full force on the lion's haunches. An instant later the lion is dead and Tarzan, his arms raised to heaven, of which he knows nothing, gives a victory cry that rends the air. The maiden gets her first glimpse of the king of the jungles, whom she is destined soon to love.

On another occasion he destroys a native cannibal village, with the help of a herd of elephants, and thus saves the visiting white people from a terrible doom. Readers of the story will remember that while this is growing into manhood a counter story is taking place in England. Lord Greystoke's brother assumes the title after marrying a barmaid. Their child is a petted brat. News is brought to them that the heir to the Greystoke estate is still alive, whereupon the sailor who brings the story is incarcerated as a lunatic. However, he escapes, tells his story to a scientist, a finger print expert and the Greystoke solicitor, with the result that a party is made up to seek out Tarzan in his jungle home.

Some of the finest bits of action ever portrayed on the screen are found in this wonder story. The fight between sailors and officers aboard the vessel is an exciting bit of action. Tarzan's fight with the lion, as well as his conflict with the native negro are excellent pictures of action. There are countless other scenes, the only ones of their kind that have as yet been presented successfully thru the medium of motion pictures.

Are You Following Me?

By H. U.

If there is in this world a girl more perfect than May Allison let her speak now or else forever hold her peace.

Personally we do not believe it can be done. And if any one advances any claims, she has got to show us. Such hair—such eyes—such teeth—but here we are talking like the pleasant comedian, who always starts off that way and then says, "Are you following me?"

Of course we had no intention of writing a story about May Allison's pulchritude. We had intended to have a regular interview, with notebook and everything, and find out what she thought of woman suffrage and uplifting the screen and repression, and other topics of the day. But as a matter of fact, we never asked her a single question. And neither would you—you hardened old interviewer, whoever you are.

Why, May Allison is so beautiful that when you see her you gasp. It wouldn't be quite nice to talk like this about a body if she were not on the screen. But with film stars it is different. One feels privileged to say anything one thinks about a motion picture star, and everyone knows that very often one's looks is the only excuse for being a screen actress, instead of performing some more arduous but less remunerative task.

We know not if May Allison has talent. We know not if she has that repression which we adore, or that much too much action which we abhor—for never have we seen her on the screen. However, this we do know—her beauty is her greatest asset. Had she the genius of Bernhardt, combined with the charm of Maude Adams, still would we insist that her beauty was her greatest asset. It is flawless.

Miss Allison makes you think of Burns's "My love is like a red, red rose,' or perhaps the better known "The rose is red, the violet blue." And fine feathers had nothing to do with it the day we saw her at the Metro studio. We never believed before in that one about "beauty unadorned." We thought it had been invented to pacify impoverished, newspaper women, who yearned to dress like movie stars. But now we are convinced.

Miss Allison wore a dark blue suit without any trimming and a little blue turn-over collar, just the color of her eyes. Her hat was big and black and floppy, and had no trimming either. We are sure that Miss Allison's shoes and stockings must have cost as much as all the rest of her clothes put together, which pleased us mightily. We adore fine footwear and so does Geraldine Farrar. We remember it was the first thing she told us.

"My name is M-a-y, not M-a-e. You see I'm dreadfully old-fashioned," said May. "It's my own name and not particulary pretty, but it is too much trouble to change it."

"You know people have been insisting for the past two years that you had changed it," we ventured, for we didn't want to ask point-blank if it was true.

"I'm so glad you asked me that," said Miss Allison, just as tho we had asked her when we first thought of it. "Of course it isn't true and it isn't going to be. People always marry you off to your leading man. Allison is my nee name and my present name. Yes, I expect to keep it.

"You know this will be my last picture made in the east. After this one is finished I am going to the coast to make a number of pictures. I may remain a long time.

"The working title of the picture I am doing now is 'The Way to a Man's Heart.' (I could suggest a shorter title, couldn't you?) But at any rate I hope it will be a long way, for I am not anxious to go away from New York.

"Of course when it comes to making pictures there is no place like the coast. Everything is in its favor—climate, light, location and all. But when it comes to really living—well 'east is east' and I prefer a little island just off the main coast. It was named after a famous cocktail. Its name is Manhattan."

Tom Mix, the film comedy and dramatic star, in his latest William Farnum production, "Cupid's Round-up," at Shea's Hippodrome.

NAVAL EXPEDITION WITHOUT A CASUALTY

Cleared the Germans From District of Lake Tanganyika in Africa.

An account of the smallest and one of the most successful British naval expeditions sent out during the present war—that which cleared the Germans from the district of Lake Tanganyika in Africa—has just been published by the Colonial Institute here.

The expedition included only 28 men, and it went thru the campaign without a single casualty. Its two boats were transported 3000 miles by sea and then 3500 miles by land before they reached the scene of their objective. They were dragged long distances thru the bush and over a range of mountains, sometimes in a temperature of 100 degrees. The first encounter with the enemy was when the German armed motorboat Kingani sailed into the bay where the British ships lay, her commander unaware that the British navy was on the spot. The Kingani was chased into the lake and, after being heavily shelled, surrendered. She then resumed her career under the British flag as the Fifi.

Some time afterward another German boat appeared, the Hedwiggvon Wissmann. The Fifi and Mimi chased her 30 miles, until at 5500 yards the Fifi got the range with high explosive shells. In a few minutes the Hedwig burst into flames, turned turtle and sank. Her ensign was picked up, and was the first enemy ensign captured in any sea battle in the war.

The remaining German boat, the Graf von Gotzen, stayed in harbor. A seaplane flew over and bombed her with a few bombs. The Germans then filled her with concrete and sank her.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

NEXT ALEXANDRA WEEK

Matinees Wednesday — Saturday

9th WEEK — EDWARD H. ROBINS OFFERS — 4th SEASON

America's Reigning Favorite Comedian

Mr. Thos. A. Wise

SUPPORTED BY THE

Robins Players

IN THE FIRST STOCK PRODUCTION ON ANY STAGE IN THE WORLD OF

General Post

The prettiest little comedy that has come from England in years

Wednesday is still the popular matinee

Week June 10th Mr. Wise in "Mr. Barnum" The first time on any stage

STAR

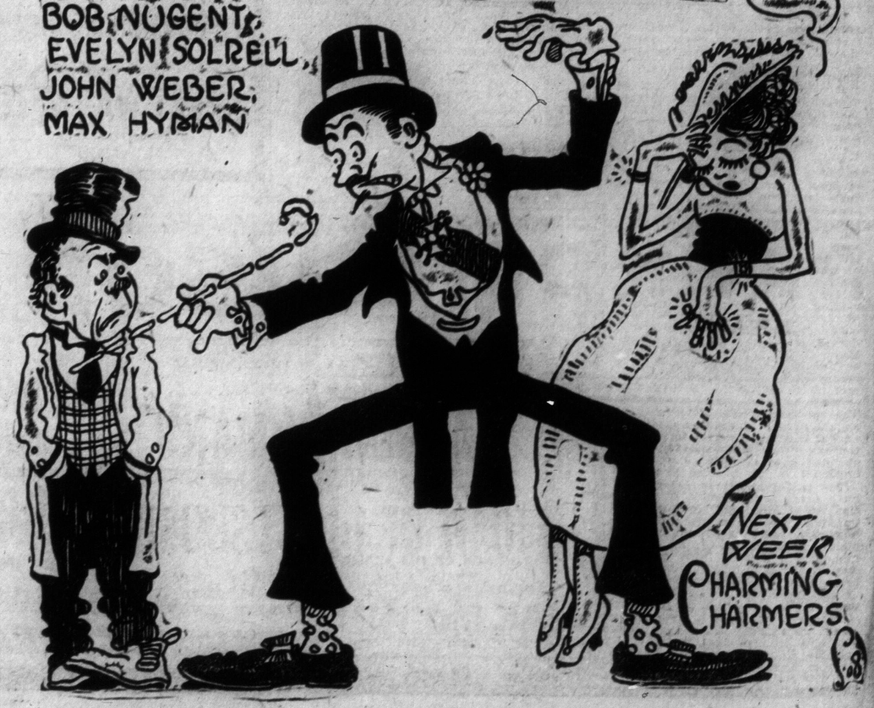
THIS WEEK

MATINEE DAILY

MIRTHFUL MAIDENS

WITH

JOE LYONS, FRANSES TAIT, LOU POWERS, BOB NUGENT, EVELYN SOLRELL, JOHN WEBER, MAX HYMAN



NOVELTIES COMPRISE BILL AT LOEW'S

Light Entertainment With Variety of Feature Acts Promised.

'PETTICOAT MINSTRELS'

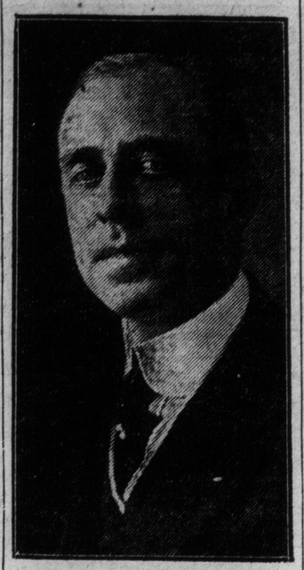
Fine Musical Act Tops Show This Week at Loew's and Winter Garden.

Plenty of light entertainment, music and novelties comprise the vaudeville specialties which will be furnished this week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. The vaudeville will be headed by the Petticoat Minstrels, the premier organization of its kind on the variety stage. As the film feature, Kathlyn Williams, the great emotional star, assisted by an all-star cast, will be seen in her latest film release, "The Whispering Chorus," which has been shown to capacity crowds in New York and Chicago. The seventh instalment of the "Mutt and Jeff" animated cartoons, and Loew's comedy and Universal topic pictures, are also programmed.

The Petticoat Minstrels, called the 1918 version, will offer the latest fads and frolics of minstrelsy in two scenes, elaborately produced, one representing a watermelon patch, and the other an old-fashioned room of lavender and laces. There are nine beautiful girls in the act. This form of entertainment is always welcome, because the donners of "black cork" are always suggestive of songs and dances of the rollicking kind, adjuncts which are furnished in abundance. The cast embraces names of former musical comedy stars familiar to the musical style of entertainment, and includes, amongst others, singers of reputation.

In the minstrel line-up appear the Misses Titus and Broderick, Eileen Rosar, the Dreman Sisters, and Dottie Clair, whose individual hits lend to the characters they represent a dash and "go" that quickly places them on a most friendly footing with the audience. The introductory numbers of the time-honored first past suggest ensembles, finales, pretty stage groupings, costuming and many other effects which are only possible in organizations of a large roster.

As an added attraction, Sampsel and Leonard, late stars of the "Flora-Bella" and "Good-Night, Paul," productions, accompanied by Don Mathews at the piano, will appear. Tom Mahoney, known as the most versatile man in vaudeville, will offer his latest monolog, "The Irish Chairman at a Hodcarriers' Meeting." Winchell and Green, a pair of comic cutups, will be seen in a potpourri of song and patter, with eccentric dancing, in a sketch called "Spooneyville." Dawson, Lannigan and Covert, "the Dancing Phiends," late of the Ziegfeld production of "The Midnight Frolic"; Mullen and Rogers, comedians with a dash and vim, are among the other features of the bill.



Will G. Reilly, interlocutor and organizer of the famous Toronto Canoe Club Minstrels, playing at Shea's Theatre Monday night in aid of the Great War Veterans' Association.

GALAXY OF STARS IN FILM FEATURE

Loew's Theatre Offers Exceptional Screen Story, "The Whispering Chorus."

ELLIOTT DEXTER IN CAST

Many Popular Film Favorites Will Be Seen in Powerful Drama.

Presenting a galaxy of film favorites seldom, if ever, gathered together in a single production, and filled with dramatic and tense moments that hold the interest thruout, the superb photodrama of "The Whispering Chorus" will be shown this week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden. The theme of self-sacrifice, which is the dominating note of this great picture, has been treated in a highly artistic manner and from every standpoint, perhaps, this is one of the finest pictures of the kind ever shown. In the cast are Kathlyn Williams, Raymond Hatton, Elliott Dexter, Tully Marshall and other noted screen stars, all familiar to Loew's patrons.

The story is exceptionally strong in conception and treatment, and all its various details are worked out with unusual skill of craftmanship. John Trimble, an employe of a large corporation, is harrassed by creditors, and in a mad effort to make both ends meet he resorts to the theft of money from his firm. Confronted by the imminence of arrest and conviction he deserts his wife and aged mother to become a hermit on the lonely island on the Ohio River. To create the impression that he is dead he dons the clothing of a drowned man, whose body he has found in the river, and places his own on the body. This done, to his satisfaction, he drops out of sight.

With the finding of the body it is surmised that Trimble was murdered, and the police begin a search for his slayer. Trimble has assumed the name of Martin, and by strange perversity of fate he is suspected of being his own murderer. He eludes arrest after a fierce battle with the police, and goes to San Francisco, where he becomes a stevedore. Remorse fills him when he thinks of his mother, and returns to her. She fails to recognize him as her son, but when she does so finally she faints. Trimble runs for a physician into the arms of the police, and Mrs. Trimble dies.

Arrested as Martin, Trimble reveals his identity and refers the police to his mother for proofs of his statement, he being unaware of her death. Meanwhile his former wife, who had remarried under the impression that she was a widow, is appealed to in his behalf, and she visits him in his cell after he has been convicted and sentenced to death. When he recognizes his former wife and realizes that she is happy in her new-found love, he self-sacrificingly convinces her that he is Martin, an assassin, and smilingly goes to his doom.

TOO MUCH TO ASK.

"And I was walking along that lonely street, and an awful man jumped out of a dark alley and kissed me!"

"Heavens! What did you do?"

"I screamed and the man ran away. Then I went right straight to the village constable and demanded that he find the man and arrest him. And the constable said he would. He said he had a bloodhound that could trail any criminal to his lair."

"And did he?"

"No. The constable said I' have to kiss the bloodhound, so that he could get the scent."

He never adjusted his good gas mask,
And now he's gone where—you needn't ask.

"OVER THE TOP" A WONDERFUL FILM

Greatest of All War Pictures to Be Shown at the Grand Opera House.

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Picturization of Sergt. Guy Empey's Thrilling Story of the War.

"Over the Top," the greatest war picture ever produced, featuring the veteran, Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey, will be shown at the Grand Opera House all this week. The picture is a thrilling tale of love and war, and holds the attention of the audience from the first to the last scene. The person sitting in the audience is drawn closer and closer to the realization of what war means as the story is unfolded, and is also made to see the great danger which faced the United States when war broke out as a result of the country being overrun with German spies.

The picture opens with America in a peaceful state, with many of her troops mobilized on the Mexican border. Sergt. Empey is among these as a rough rider, and secures his honorable discharge. Soon after, his old nurse is sailing for England to see her wounded son on the ill-fated Lusitania, and she is among the rescued who are landed in Ireland. She is in a critical condition as a result of exposure, and her last message to her young friend in America before her death is to tell the people of the U. S. A. that England needs their help.

Upon receiving the message Sgt. Empey immediately sails for England, and is finally attached to a regiment and sent to France. He is wounded in a gallant action and invalided back and given his discharge. Soon after returning to America that country enters the war, and he is given a commission in a United States regiment, with which he proceeds to France.

While making patriotic speeches before going overseas for the second time, he meets the beautiful young society girl, the role of which is taken by Lois Meredith, who is acquainted with Frederich Emden, a German spy. The sergeant frustrates a plot of the German spy, who succeeds in abducting the heroine and taking her to France. Her brother later enlists and is commanded by the sergeant, who is now known as Major Garry Owen. The brother becomes terrified the first time he enters the trenches, and is to be shot for deserting his post. He escapes from his prison, however, and, rushing to the front trenches, is just in time to go "over the top" with his company. The company carries the trench, but is without ammunition. The young man, who was called a coward, rushes out and mans a machine gun the crew of which had been killed. He pays for his brave deed with his life.

Major Owen, while leading a trench raiding party, is met with overwhelming numbers of the enemy and is taken prisoner. Learning that the woman he abducted from America is in love with Major Owen, Emden, who is now known as Von Dessler, orders him to be brought before him. The woman is forced to promise to marry the German commander when he threatens to crucify her lover. The headquarters of the comander is in an old French chateau, and the servant, an old lady, states that she will kill the German officer with poisoned wine, which she had kept in bitter memory of what happened to her beloved France in 1870.

The battle scenes in "Over the Top" have never been equaled in any production since the war commenced. The bursting shells, the machine guns, the howitzers and the trench mortars are plainly seen in the picture, while the numerous scenes of men making their way thru the storm of bursting shells brings home to the audience the scene of the battlefield. Sergt. Empey had much to do with the producing of the picture, and, as he went over the top on many an occasion himself, he certainly was able to give the motion pictures splendid material for a real war picture. He served in France for many months, and it is stated that for a lengthy period he was with the "Famous Eighteenth."

On The . . . Local Screen

ALLEN
Clara K. Young in "The House of Glass."

• • •

DORIC
Monday and Tuesday—Jack Pickford in "His Majesty Bunker Bean."
Wednesday and Thursday—Sessue Hayakawa in "The Honor of His House."
Friday and Saturday—Mae Marsh in "The Face in the Dark."

• • •

MADISON
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Mabel Normand in "Joan of Plattsburg."
Thursday, Friday and Saturday—"Broken Ties," with June Elvidge, Montagu Love and Arthur Ashley.

• • •

PARK
Monday and Tuesday—Pauline Frederick in "La Tosca."
Wednesday and Thursday—Dorothy Phillips in "The Grand Passion."
Friday and Saturday—Jack Pickford in "Huck and Tom."

• • •

REGENT
"Tarzan of the Apes," all week.

• • •

RIALTO
Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life," all week.

• • •

STRAND
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Street."
Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Viola Dana in "Breakers Ahead."

• • •

U-KUM
Monday and Tuesday—Mae Marsh in "The Face in the Dark."
Wednesday and Thursday—"The Blue Bird."
Friday and Saturday—Enid Bennett in "Keys of the Righteous."

Wanda Pettit, the beautiful little film star supporting Tom Mix in "Cupid's Round-up," to be shown at the Hippodrome.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES IN ENGLAND.

With women taking the place of men workers, conditions in many parts of England are undergoing a remarkable change. This is most noticeable in parts where women land-workers are making their homes.

The Women's Institute is largely responsible for the movement which is gradually revolutionising village life, making it more attractive and stimulating a sense of citizenship. In conjunction with the food production department, a preliminary meeting is called, which elects a democratic committee, representing farmers' wives, cottagers and landed women, who thereafter manage affairs, arranging for monthly social gatherings, where useful lectures are given, exhibitions of housecraft or gardening skill held, and old, treasured recipes and household hints exchanged.

Several hundred villages already have their committees, and the food departganizers and lecturers.

ITALIAN BATTALION.

A battalion of one thousand Italian soldiers is being formed in London, the members all being Italian refugees, who have recently arrived there from Russia.

The wonder picture at the Regent all this week.

MILLION-DOLLAR FEET SHOW TO ADVANTAGE

Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life" Will Be Attraction All This Week.

The Rialto, the theatre of big events, is again maintaining its undisputed title in securing for one week only, commencing Monday, Charlie Chaplin in his newest million dollar comedy, "A Dog's Life." Thousands of people have already roared and laughed at this, the funniest comedy of his entire career, and thousands more are due to laugh this week at the Rialto. As a special feature there will be given a special business men's lunch hour matinee, from 12 to 1 p.m. and from 1 to 2 p.m. daily, and it is impossible to think of a better way to spend the lunch hour. A full show will be given, including other special features secured for the occasion. America's latest novelty, the superunaphone, will dispense music arranged from the latest New York production, "Going Up." Performances commence at 9.30 a.m. and continue till 11 p.m. daily at the Rialto, Yonge and Shuter streets.

MR. GERALD DU MAURIER.

Since it has been stated that he had applied for a commision in the Irish Guards, Mr. Gerald du Maurier has been given an amount of publicity that he would have preferred to be without. "I applied," he said, "for an opportunity to see active service rather than to do office work, for which I am not fitted, and I applied for a commission in the Irish Guards, because my father was French and my mother English."

Mabel Normand in "Joan of Plattsburg," at the Madison, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WRITE ADDRESS IN FULL.

The British postal authorities have warned the British public against using the abbreviation "A.E.F." on letters addressed to men in the American army, owing to the likelihood of such letters getting missent to the Australian forces. "The postmaster-general strongly advises the public when writing either to Americans or Australians to write the address in full," says an official warning placarded in all postoffices in Great Britain.

Here lie two doughboys, Johnson and Whitney;
Drowned in the mud while riding a jitney.

FINE ARTCRAFT PICTURE OFFERED AT THE U-KUM

"The Blue Bird" Will Be Shown on Wednesday and Thursday Only.

"he Blue Bird," an Artcraft picture, will be shown at the U-Kum Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday. It is an adaptation by Charles Maigne from Maeterlinck's masterpiece, which has attracted wide attention in the dramatic and literary world. While it dealt with subjects of great profundity in an allegorical manner, it was easily understood. The great author took for ihs central figures a little boy and girl, and for them he drew aside the curtain of life, delved into the past and touched eloquently upon the great beyond.

Beautiful Mae Marsh in "The Face in the Dark" is the attraction for Monday and Tuesday, while Enid Bennett will appear in "Keys of the Righteous" on Friday and Saturday.

GERMANY'S TAXES.

For the first time since the war began Germany is now attempting to help pay the expenses of war by new taxation. The new finance program calls for new German taxes to yield over $800,000,000. This new burden is described by the German finance minister as "the price of victory." New taxes on beer, wine and spirits, tea, coffee and cocoa are to yield $450,000,000, while postal and telegraph increases are estimated to return $55,000,000. There are also to be increases in stamp duties. These taxes, which are said by the newspapers to be "only a beginning," are the greatest in amount ever asked from German taxpayers. The finance minister describes the taxes as "mainly aimed against only the richer classes."

U-KUM
Theatre, College & Dovercourt Rd.
MONDAY and TUESDAY
MAE MARSH
in "THE FACE IN THE DARK"
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Maeterlinck's
The Blue Bird
The centuries old struggle for happiness, thrown on the silver-sheet under the spell of a magic wand.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Enid Bennett
—IN—
"KEYS OF THE RIGHTEOUS."
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p.m.

SHEA'S THEATRE
MONDAY, JUNE 3rd ONLY
Toronto
Canoe Club
Minstrels
16---END MEN---16
Interlocutor WILL G. REILLY
AND THE
Director J. G. STRATHDEE
Famous Canoe Club Chorus of 90 Male Voices
IN AID OF THE
GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION
PRICES 50c--$1.00

MADISON
BLOOR AT BATHURST
TORONTO'S FINEST UPTOWN THEATRE
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
Versatile and Bewitching
MABEL NORMAND
In the Great Goldwyn Success
JOAN OF PLATTSBURG
The Story of an Inspired Soldier Girl
Two-Reel MACK SENNETT COMEDY, "SAUCY MADELINE"
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
JUNE ELVIDGE, MONTAGU LOVE and ARTHUR ASHLEY
In the Startling World-Brady Feature
BROKEN TIES
A Photodrama of Strong Plot and Rapid-Fire Action
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY—MADISON SCREEN TELEGRAM
Evenings, 7.15, 8.45—Prices, 10c, 15c—Boxes, 25c—Matinee, 10c, Saturday, 2.15

LOEW'S
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE : FEATURE PHOTO PRODUCTIONS
Continuous 12 noon to 11 p.m. Matinees 15c Evenings 15-25c
WEEK JUNE 3rd PHONE MAIN 3600--401 FOR SEAT RESERVATION
"PETTICOAT MINSTRELS"
PRESENTING ALL THE LATEST FADS — AND FROLICS IN MINSTRELSY —
A Dazzling Array of Pretty Girls---A Riot of Color in Beautiful Costumes
TOM MAHONEY
"THE IRISH CHAIRMAN"
WINCHELL & GREEN
Clever Comedy, "SPOONEYVILLE"
"The Whispering Chorus"
An ABSORBINGLY DRAMATIC and TENSE PHOTO PLAY
TAKEN from THE STORY by PERLEY POORE SHEEHAN
Featuring KATHLYN WILLIAMS and an ALL-STAR CAST
IN CONNECTION with the REGULAR VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE
Dawson, Lannigan & Covert
THE DANCING PHIENDS
LOEW'S WEEKLY
IN EVENTS OF THE WORLD
CURTIS and HALL
IN MELODIOUS NONSENSE
THAYER and KENNEDY
IN ORIGINAL SOUTHERN OFFERING
SAMPSEL & LEONARD
LATE STARS OF "FLORA BELLA," "GOOD NIGHT, PAUL," Etc.
Accompanied By DON MATHEWS at the Piano
WINTER GARDEN
SAME PERFORMANCE AS LOEW'S
Every Evening 7.30 p.m. ALL SEATS RESERVED Prices 15-25 Except Sat. & Holidays

CLARA K. YOUNG IN "HOUSE OF GLASS"

Great Dramatic Actress to Be Seen at Allen Till Friday.

GOOD PRESENTATION

Max Marcin's Stage Masterpiece Superbly Screened With Great Cast.

"The House of Glass," Clara Kimball Young's latest production, which is the attraction at the Allen Theatre this week up to Friday, is a telling illustration of the fact that, of all the forms of dramatic expresion, the melodrama is the most truly American in its psychology and emotional portrayal. Of the hundreds of plays presented on the American stags during the last decade, a bare half-dozen stand out as being made of the stuff which endures, and all of them are melodramas. The national traits of speedy decision, quick action, startling development, and whole-souled emotion are best revealed and typified in this form of the drama.

Max Marcin, who has become famous as a dramatist with a facile pen, has never done anything better than this stirring play of American life; his character delineation, his plot development, his dramatic craftsmonship, all mark "The House of Glass" a master-melodrama. The film possibilities of this work were recognized immediately upon its stage presentation; all the big picture producers have dangled golden lures before the owners of the dramatic rights, and it was only after keen competition and by payment of an unprecedented price, that Miss Young acquired it.

In this picture, Clara Kimball Young follows a long list of successful portrayals and sympathetic characterizations of well-known heroines with a delieation of the role of Margaret Case, in which her high artistry rises to even greater heights than in the past. Supported by an exceptionally high-grade cast, adequately directed and sumptuously produced, Clara Kimball Young and her own company have given in this picturization a sterling and worthy presentation of Max Marcin's master-melodrama, "The House of Glass."

"EASY STREET" IS CHAPLIN TRIUMPH

The Inimitable Million-Dollar Comedian Again at the Strand.

MARY MILES MINTER

Sunshine Girl of the Movies Shares Headline Honors.

For the first half of the coming week one of the two features of an extraordinarily attractive "double-header" bill at the Strand Theatre will be a re-issue of "Easy Street," which is deemed by many people to be the most popular and successful of all the Charlie Chaplin comedies. Those who have seen "Easy Street" will be first and foremost in resolving to see it again. Those who have not seen it should insure doing so witnout fail, if they want to enjoy the "scream" of their little lives. It is pretty safe to say that Chaplin is at his funniest and his best—at his most humorous and his most human—in this particular comedy. Somehow or other it gives him more scope for the display of that eccentricity and "pep" which are his peculiar prerogatives than any other vehicle in which one has seen him. It is a veritable masterpiece—the most shining of all the gems in the Chaplin repertoire. In "Easy Street," Charlie takes the part of a cop, whose beat (about the toughest kind of a beat imaginable) has been given that name in derision. Among the toughest of that tough street's frequenters is a giant of a man between whom and Charlie it is a case of hate at first sight. The giant, it should be mentioned, is capable of making about six, and of licking about a dozen, of the funny little man. But the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. As usual, Charlie more than holds his own, but the manner in which he contrives to do so constitutes a piece of acting that for real, rollicking, riotous fun is just about a record.

In addition to the Charlie Chaplin comedy there will be presented "A Bit of Jade," an American-Mutual production, with a plot in which the strands of deep love and bitter hate are woven, and in which Mary Miles Minter, "the wonder girl of the screen," plays the leading role. It is needless to expatiate on the surpassing beauty and charm as on the surpassing acting abilities of "Sunshine Mary." To have seen her is to have fallen forever under her magic spell. The extraordinary success of this charming actress is due not only to her great personal beauty and magnetism, but also to her inborn genius for pictorial interpretation. In "A Bit of Jade" she is more delightfully cast than has been her lot in any other photoplay. The photodrama is permeated with an atmosphere of mysticism that comes from its eastern origin. It is the story of a jade necklace, which has been stolen originally from a Hindu temple, but which retains its mysterious power to sway the destinies of mortals. It falls into the possession of a very charming girl, who believes that it has been brought to her by her spendthrift brother. She places the green bead ornament around her neck and falls under the spell of its power. But the necklace was the property of a handsome young man, and its pursuit by him leads to the coming true of the Hindu legend which runs:

"What maid shall wear these beads of jade
Will marry ere the poppies fade."

The big $300,000 picture at the Regent all this week.

"PLAYING THE GAME" HAS TREMENDOUS APPEAL

Fine Photoplay Feature Opens at the Allen on Saturday for Week's Engagement.

A splendid argument for the "back to the soil" movement is disclosed in "Playing the Game," the newest Paramount picture featuring Charles Ray, the popular Thomas H. Ince star.

It tells the story of a city youth who has inherited millions which he is wasting in night life dissipation along the Great White Way. Thru the agency of a fight, wherein he believes he has killed a man, the hero is forced to seek new fields and goes to an Arizona ranch. There he develops his manhood and remains to marry the daughter of the ranch manager. The contrast between the life of the city's white lights and the healthful, expanding existence in the open country, is decidedly marked.

"Playing the Game" was written by Julien Josephson, and is said to be the most impelling story that has been given Mr. Ray in a long time. Miss Doris Lee is delightfully cast as a brave, resourceful Arizona girl.

VIOLA DANA STARRED IN STIRRING FEATURE

"Breakers Ahead" is Title of Stirring Film at the Strand Theatre.

The feature for the latter half of the forthcoming week at the Strand Theatre will be "Breakers Ahead," a five-act Metro photodrama of herosim and romance, starring wondrous and winsome Viola Dana. The part that she plays has been especilly written to suit her rarely charming and magnetic personality. "Breakers Ahead" is a story of the sea and of sea-faring people. There is the bluff old captain, there is his first mate, there is the ruffian who is willing to steer the boat upon the rocks in order to collect the insurance money, there is the little waif, Ruth, who grows up with the sound of the salt sea pounding in her ears—all these become very real to the spectators. The photoplay will appeal to all who have seen the sea, and not only to these, for everyone everywhere must admire the extreme beauty of the sea scenes. The part of Ruth makes immense demands on the star. She is first shown as a child of ten years and then at different stages until she reaches charming womanhood. Both comedy and tragedy are represented and the very powerful dramatic scenes have been wonderfully handled by Miss Dana, who has already shown her capability in this kind of work. In short, "Breakers Ahead" deals with the real emotions of real people.

For the same half of the week there will also be presented "His First Love," a Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew comedy of the kind that all should see.

HUNS' FEROCIOUS CODE GROWING FOR YEARS

Goethe Said: "Prussians Are By Nature Cruel; Civilization Will Make Them Ferocious."

The Hun's code. Here it is as Augustus Thomas outlined it in a recent speech:

"Goethe said, 'The Prussian is by nature cruel; civilization will make him ferocious.' Goethe was prophetic. Civilization as far as it can affect the Prussian has made him ferocious and conceit has rendered him invulnerable to reform. Thru scores of years congenital megalomania has been craftily fed and augmented by official and philosophical and literary and religious reiteration of German greatness until it has become a national hypnosis.

"The treatment has left the pan-German imagination with only a captive flexibility of the dachshund variety, so near the ground that it seems to have been born under a bureau. Present pan-Germany cannot see with its arrested spiritual development that its kaiser, as Emerson said of Napoleon, is doomed to ultimate defeat, because he is fighting against the moral law of the universe.

"They don't recognize moral law. They cannot see it; a dense materialism has paralyzed their organs of spiritual perception.

"It is their philosophy that success justifies any means the state may employ; that the foulest methods are sterilized and made sweet by victory.

"They believe themselves divinely appointed in this world to put 'Deutschland uber alles.'

"That conquest is a good title. That if you seize and take away the machinery from factories of an invaded nation you can then arrest and deport the workmen for the crime of idleness.

"That if you first take the people's food until they cry for bread, you may then lessen the demand by carrying their young and able-bodied women into ominous and unreporting silence.

"That it is amusing to submerge a submarine when captured merchant sailors are locked outside upon the deck.

"They believe that chloride gas is a proper weapon if the wind is blowing toward France, but that it is contrary to international law if it is blowing toward Germany.

"They believe that they may crucify a Canadian if they take him captive, but if he captures them the cry of 'kamerad' puts him on his honor.

"America must be made to realize this code. She must be shown the map of Frederick the Great and then its black encroachment upon the surrounding nations that one by one have been assimilated. She must learn that it is the Prussian instinct not to visit, but to overrun; to extend a sinister greeting with the left hand and with the right hand to spread the gangrene of bribery and betrayal, occupation and indemnity."

Mary Miles Minter in "A Bit of Jade," Strand Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

ENGLAND'S STANDARD CLOTHES.

Department of War Office Has Worked Out Method for Procuring Cheaper Garments.

England's war-time standard shoes for men are to be followed soon, it is announced, by ready-made standard suits of clothes. These are to be in serges and tweeds, and will be sold at the equivalent of about $20 for the first grade of material, and at less than $15 for the second.

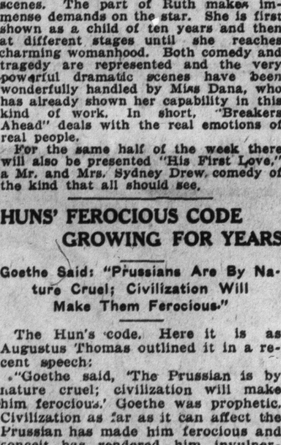
Serge, both black and blue, will also be available for the making of suits to measure. No standard tweed suits will be made to measure.

From 750,000 to 1,000,000 suits are expected to be on sale during June, July and August. Cloths and clothing, apart from the standardized materials, will continue to be available at the regular prices, just as other shoes, besides the war-time shoes, are to be had.

The plan of supplying clothing to civilians at moderate prices has been worked out by a department of the war office, known as the board of control of wool textile production.

Provision is also made for the clothing of millions of men now in their country's service, who will return to civil life at the end of the war.

What is called "double purpose" cloth is being produced in an undyed state. It will be dyed khaki for military uniforms, or in colors suitable for civilian wear, according to requirements.



Charming Viola Dana in "Breakers Ahead," Strand Theatre, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ALLEN

PLAYING UP TO AND INCLUDING FRIDAY

Clara Kimball Young

THE SCREEN FAVORITE SUPREME IN A SUPER-SUCCESSFUL MELO DRAMA

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

SENNETT COMEDY. INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

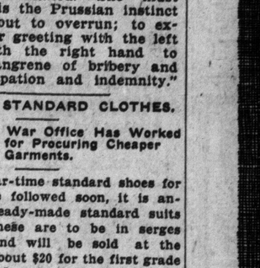
WEEK COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY

CHARLES RAY in "PLAYING THE GAME"

IDEAL VENTILATION

STRAND

MON-TUES-WED MAT'S 5-10-15 BIG DOUBLE BILL EVE'S 10 15 25 THURS-FRI-SAT



Return Engagement of the $1,000,000 Comedian CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "EASY STREET" One of his best pictures.

The fulfillment of a Hindu love legend with MARY MILES MINTER IN "A BIT OF JADE" A love story of great interest.

The storm passions of the sea are mirrored by VIOLA DANA IN "BREAKERS AHEAD" A strong play of Heroism and Romance.

A most delightful Novelty Comedy starring the eminent SYDNEY DREW IN "HIS FIRST LOVE" This is his most recent picture

Next Mon-Tues-Wed June 10-11-12 HAROLD LOCKWOOD IN "THE LANDLOPER" From the successful Story Holman Day's

Next Thurs-Fri-Sat June 13-14-15 SYDNEY OLCOTT'S Masterpiece "THE BELGIAN" 7 Stupendous parts, not a war story

CUPID'S ROUND-UP' IS FOX TRIUMPH

Life and Thrill in Latest Production, Starring Tom Mix.

STORY OF GOLD RUSH

Romance and Daring Adventures, Combine to Make Sensational Feature.

There is a splendid life and thrill in "Cupid's Round-up," the latest William Fox film production, starring Tom Mix, which will be shown this week at Shea's Hippodrome. Play and star and production are perfectly fitted to each other. In this production Tom Mix, who is making his debut as a dramatic star, rides his horse in the same old daring fashion, and his love-making is quite romantic, touched as it is by a deep, abiding sentiment of the life on the western plains, where love-making is heroic, and where a woman's heart is sometimes hedged in by rough, unromantic, unthinkable and selfish natures, counterbalanced by that sturdy square dealing masculine heart that predominates in the west.

Altogether this new photoplay has in it every feature that makes the love interest thrilling, while interwoven in the drama are many humorous touches. The cast that supports the star is well chosen, his chief support being Miss Wanda Pettit, well-known for her work in "The Heart of a Lion," and other successful productions. Then there are Eugene Forde, Verene Mesereau, Roy Watson, Barney Furey and Al Padgett.

The story of "Cupid's Round-up" tells of James Kelly and Tom Baldwin, as young men who went to the Black Hills together during the gold rush. They struggled, suffered, succeeded—became brothers in all save blood. With $1,000,000 each they returned to New York, married, engaged in separate business, and each became the parent of a child. The Baldwins moved to Paris. Larry spends much time on his ranch in Montana. Helen becomes secretary to her father, and eventually he gives her his ranch in Mexico, which she manages by mail. When the girl is seventeen Larry's father insists that Larry renew his betrothal, so he writes to Helen. Prodded by their sense of duty to their parents they agree to wed within a year.

Shortly before the marriage the Baldwins sail for New York, whereupon Larry goes to the Mexican border. Meanwhile, Helen, seeking diversion, decides to visit her ranch. She hides her identity by changing places with her maid, Peggy. At the border Larry meets "Club-foot" McGinnis, of the 2U Ranch. Promised some hunting Larry goes to the McGinnis place and is induced to accept a position riding the ranges. A feud exists between McGinnis' men and those of the Baldwin ranch, and there is a fight soon after Larry's arrival. Later there is another fight on the ranch line, and Helen, still posing as a maid, makes Larry prisoner, with the result that he joins her forces, and subsequently finds himself falling in love with the pseudo maid. Helen continues the deception regarding her identity until Larry meets her at the church just before the wedding back in New York.

This is a splendid play that sparkles with life, and is at the same time tender and sweet, and which nobody can afford to miss. The staging upon an elaborate scale is unexcelled.

"JOAN OF PLATTSBURG" COMES TO THE MADISON

Mabel Normand Feature and "Broken Ties" Comprise This Week's Bill.

The combination of Mabel Normand as star, Goldwyn auspices, and Porter Emerson Browne as author, constitute "Joan of Plattsburg," the new Goldwyn patriotic comedy-drama, which is to be presented at the Madison Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, one of the very biggest box-office attractions in the photoplay world. Mabel Normand, as versatile as she is bewitching, has the part of Joan, a charter orphan and the drudge of a dour and dreary institution, who yet believes herself to be the reincarnation of the immortal Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. In this way, the past and present meet, and while there are no scenes not laid in the present, the poor little drudge imagines herself clad in mail at the head of an army. Her imagination, of course, takes definite form on the screen. Subsequently, in actual fact, she renders her country a very signal service, tho not on the battlefield. Naturally, the appearance of Mabel Normand in a role such as this is an event of very unusual interest in the world of the silent drama.

An altogether unusual photoplay is "Broken Ties," featuring that distinguished trio of stars, June Elvidge, Montagu Love, and Arthur Azhley, which will headline the Madison bill for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The picture is a World-Brady one, and each of the three talented stars is seen in a highly effective role. The story deals with the distressing situation, in which a high-minded, conscientous attorney is placed by reason of his deep sense of duty. He feels profoundly that it is his duty to do everything to help his client's case. He acts up to this standard, even when, in ferreting out a murder, of which one of his clients is accused, the trail leads him to his wife, and it looks as tho she were guilty of the crime. The characterizations are memorable, and the scenic effects leave nothing to be desired.

Enid Markey, in "Tarzan of the Apes," at the Regent this week.

Tom Mix and Wanda Pettit in "Cupid's Round-up," at Shea's Hippodrome.

Eldon Lincoln as "Tarzan of the Apes" at the Regent.

Clara Kimball Young in "The House of Glass," at the Allen.

Kathleen Williams in "The Whispering Chorus," at Loew's.

ENGLAND'S TEA RATIONS.

Seventeen million people in England are now rationed for tea and steps are being taken by the food controller to make the rationing of tea uniform thruout the country. The rationing scheme has been so successful that it has caused the London queues to fade away as if by magic. The only ones that remain are the amusement queues, and a few lard and one or two cat's meat queues.

Until a few weeks ago there were tea queues every day in front of a big merchant's store in Fleet street and that store reduced its business hours to a minimum. Now there is no queue and the store is open all day. The explanation of the manager is that the tea was not distributed to the small stores whose customers then come to the big stores and formed queues.

The margarine shops, whose queues used to reach round the block, are now queue-less and have big displays in their windows. The meat markets seem full of food, and everyone seems moderately satisfied.

Commenting on the transformation made by rationing in the appearance of the city, one paper suggests: "It would be good if those organs of publicity which made a big business of queue photos that were afterward reproduced in German papers and made good German propaganda would now publish photos of the queue-less cities and the stocked shops."

EVERY MAN KILLED.

German Company Gets Caught Between Fire of Two English Regiments.

How every man of a German company lost his life in an attack on the Armentieres front is told in a letter from a Liverpool officer to his local newspaper.

"The fiercest fight we had," he writes, "was when the enemy massed troops with the object of widening the gap he had made. The attempt was made in open country, where we were able to mass a number of battalions against him, and the fighting was very fierce. Our Liverpool battalion had the post of honor. When the Germans started to throw their troops against us we poured into their ranks a very heavy fire and did terrific execution.

"Immediately in front of us a German company got caught between our fire and that of another English regiment, with the result that they could neither advance nor go back. They kept on trying to reach our square, but were shot down one by one until only six of them remained. These six threw down their rifles and signified that they wished to surrender. But they were seen by a German officer near by, who gave an order to his men, and the six were shot down by their own comrades before they could reach us."

Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Street" at the Strand.

THE HUMBLE ANGLEWORM.

To gentle ways I am inclined;
I have no wish to kill,
To creatures dumb I would be kind;
I like them all; but still
Right now I think I'd like to be
Beside some rippling brook,
And grab a worm I'd brought with me
And slip him on a hook.

I'd like to put my hand once more
Into a rusty can,
And turn those squirmy creatures o'er;
Like nuggets in a pan,
And for a big one, once again,
With eager eyes I'd look,
As did a boy I knew, and then
Impale it on a hook.

I've had my share of fishing joy;
I've fished with patent bait,
With chub and minnow, but the boy
Is lord of sport's estate,
And no such pleasure comes to man
So rare as when he took
A worm from a tomato can
And slipped it on a hook.

I'd like to gaze with glowing eyes
Upon that precious bait,
To view each fat worm as a prize,
To be accounted great,
And, tho I've passed from boyhood's term
And opened age's book,
I still would like to put a worm
That wriggled on a hook.

By Edgar A. Guest.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN TELLS OF PET SUPERSTITION

Incident in Hollywood Studio Shows That King of Screen Comedians Is Not Immune.

Stage and screen stars are known the world over as very superstitious people, and it has often been a source of speculation as to who really took the capital prize for having the most weird obsession in the line of superstition.

Some are fearful of black cats, others believe it very unlucky to whistle in a dressing-room, others think it an ill omen to place a hat on a bed, whilst still others would never go before the footlights or camera without first stepping out with the left foot. It remained, however, for Charlie Chaplin to bring to light the queerest and yet withal not unlogical superstition.

The inimitable Charlie was showing a group of eastern visitors thru his new Hollywood studios the other day when the following conversation took place.

"Are you superstitious, Mr. Chaplin?" asked one young lady in the group.

"Some," answered Charlie.

"What is your pet superstition?" continued the young lady.

"Well," said Charlie, "I think it is unlucky to be run over by a hearse."

"TARZAN OF THE APES" AT REGENT THEATRE

Stupendous Motion Picture Production Presents Amazing Story of the Wilds.

It is said that there are 218 thrills in the wonder motion picture spectacle "Tarzan of the Apes," which will be presented at the Regent Theatre all this week. Whether this count is official matters but little, nevertheless, the idea conveyed is that there are enough situations, enough strange happenings, to make the story unforgettable.

It is said that 40,000,000 people sat up at night to read the book, that the life of the child Tarzan, as he grew up under the guardianship of his foster ape mother was so interesting, so different from any other life ever written about that the people simply could not put the book away.

The same is true of the motion picture which vividly shows every incident written about in the book. One is carried into the jungles of Brazil there to find a giant white man of whom the great beasts of the forest are afraid; he is so powerful he can slay a lion; his shriek brings terror to the inhabitants of the wilds. The elephant is his friend and together they raid the cannibal village and destroy it. Because of its nature element, the picture is educational and every boy should see it.

Never before has there been such a magnificent production. It will draw immense audiences to the Regent. It is expected that the theatre will be taxed to capacity, so great is the interest already manifested. It is new, it is different, it is not a war story. To miss it is to miss one of the greatest treats in a life time.

DEFINITE.

"Had you any definite information from the boy?"

"Yes. He writes me that he's somewhere in France."

MOST AMAZING STORY EVER PHOTOGRAPHED

TARZAN OF THE APES

Regent

ENTIRE WEEK of JUNE 3RD

A ROMANCE of the JUNGLE

See Tarzan's Struggle with the Lion - Elephant Raid on Cannibal Village - Battle between an Ape and Gorilla The Tigers Attack on his Prey - Leopard Life in the Forest

WITHIN the frontiers of a desolate jungle of the dark, silent coast of Africa this giant white man, reared by an ape mother, roams and kills—
He slays the lion and tiger with his bare hands; the jaguar flees at his terrible cry; the massive elephants fear him—The dreadful gorilla and stealthy panther are but babes in his hands. All the terrible beasts of the jungle skulk away at his approach—
Then comes the beautiful white girl, and TARZAN OF THE APES takes her to his breast and covers her face with kisses.

ELMO LINCOLN AS "TARZAN"

THE Gerhard Heintzman phonograph offers more than a better interpretation of all recorded music. True, it plays all makes of records; gives you all that the maker put into them, True, it embodies a half-century's experience in producing pianos nationally known for tonal quality. But more than this :

The Gerhard Heintzman is a complete line of phonographs. The eight models shown here range in price from $58 up to $425 (war tax included). In this variety of choice there is a model whose design will fit the setting of any home. And each model has that beautiful finish, that careful selection of materials, that rich, clear tone attainable only through a half century of piano craftsmanship.

Many a June bride this year will receive a Gerhard Heintzman phonograph---a gift whose superb beauty will be prized for a lifetime.

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The GERHARD HEINTZMAN
(Plays All Makes of Records)

Books and Authors

A Letter From London Telling of News and Gossip in the Literary World.

BY HAYDEN CHURCH

JUDGING by the lengthy and enthusiastic reviews of it that appear in the last batch of American newspapers to hand, "On the Right of the British Line," the book written by Captain Gilbert Nobbs, who lost his sight during the fighting on the Somme, and was for months a prisoner in Germany, appears to be attracting as much sympathetic attention in the United States as it has done here, where it is called "Englishman-Kamerad."

The title used in America is, it seems, the original one that Captain Nobbs gave to his book, but, as often happens, an alternative one had to be found because it was discovered that a work previously published had borne an almost identical name. Captain Nobbs, as his book tells, was blinded during the fighting at Leuze Wood, but it may not be known that before he went into the army to do his bit for his country he was the colonial director of Holbrooks, the famous British firm of pickle manufacturers.

He has now returned to his old position and, I hear, is carrying out his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow directors. This demonstrates the truth of the declaration that has been made so often by Sir Arthur Pearson, and which he himself, sightless but indomitable, exemplifies so strikingly, that blindness matters strangely little when it is accepted with courage and the determination not to be downed by it.

Yesterday I was shown a letter written by Captain Nobbs to a friend which makes it evident that the suggestion that he write a book about his experiences came originally from Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the distinguished American author and former minister at The Hague, who, it is reported from the United States, has become a chaplain in our naval reserve. It seems that in August of last year, or soon after Captain Nobb's release from captivity, he, Dr. Van Dyke and two others were lunching together at the Athenaeum Club in London. The blinded officer gave an account of his experiences, and at the end remarked, "I can tell by the tone of your voices that you fellows are pitying me because I am blind. Please don't. You should rather congratulate me because I am alive." The same sentiment runs all thru his graphic book, in which he declares, "I do not deplore the loss of my sight, for I can say with all sincerity that I was never happier in my life than I am today."

Before the luncheon party was over, Captain Nobbs tells his friend, Dr. Van Dyke, who apparently had been deeply interested by the story of his experiences, urged him to write about them, an idea that had not previously occurred to him. He was somewhat diffident about attempting authorship, but his faithful and modest account of what befell him makes one of the most thrilling stories we have had since Britain's new army took the field.

* * *

Irvin Cobb, who is now in London on his way to France, is quite the "lion" of the hour, almost every newspaper that one picks up having something either by or about him. He is variously referred to as "Irwin" Cobb and "Irving" Cobb, but as nothing but nice things are being said about him it is evident that he smells as sweet by any other name.

Evidently he has fixed up some kind of a deal with the Northcliffe newspapers, for he has been interviewed for The Evening News by Arthur Machen, and contributed articles to The Weekly Despatch, and now Answers, one notices, announces a series of his stories.

Cobb was one of the chief guests at the "smoker" held in honor of Lincoln's birthday at the Monico restaurant, and made a speech which much amused the distinguished company. One of his phrases that caused most laughter was his description of himself and the other speakers as "the waxworks at the top table," and another roar came when he observed, "I was at my hotel today, partaking of a fast——"

The Great Unborn.

There are a lot of schemes afoot for national reconstruction after the war, but none, so far as one knows, so drastic and sensational as the one that Edwin Pugh advocates in a new book, "The Great Unborn," which is coming out here next month. It takes the form of a novel, or fantasy, written vigorously and earnestly, and one gathers, from reading an advance copy, that Pugh's remedy for the struggle between capital and labor is that the workers, or their wives, should adopt "No More Babies" as their motto for a full generation. As a result, labor would become so scarce that whether the laborer was worthy of his hire or not people would have to give it to him. It is likely that, when Pugh reads Col. Roosevelt's review of "The Great Unborn," he will wish that the scheme had come in before his own time!

Barrie's New Book.

Sir James Barrie, report says, has gone back to his first love, and is writing another novel. The reason why he has not produced anything but dramatic work for the past few years is said to be that he was under contract to the late Charles Frohman, one of the men he loved best, who wanted his entire output. Being released from this obligation by the famous American manager's death, he means to return ever and anon, to the field of romance, in which he won his first renown. This will be welcome news to many.

A Great Newspaper.

The Morning Post, which has just been fined $500 under the Defense of the Realm Act because of the indiscretion of its military correspondent, Col. Repington, is London's oldest newspaper, having been founded in 1772, 13 years before The Times came into being. Many famous literary men wrote for The Post in its early days, including Samuel Coleridge and Charles Lamb. The latter, it is curious to recall considering how essentially high-browed and dignified The Post is today, was for some time under contract to supply it with "six jokes a week," for which he was paid at the regal rate of sixpence per joke! The carrying out of this contract he found, after a short time, "little better than slavery." In one of his essays he explained that, while spontaneous jesting was one of life's keenest joys, when the process became enforced it made the wretched victim sigh to be, instead, a galley slave at the oar. In more recent years, many a trenchant leading article in The Post came from the pen of Lord Randolph Churchill. For many years the newspaper, which belongs to Lady Bathurst, who inherited it from her father, the late Lord Glenesk, has been pre-eminently the favorite journal of the aristocracy and the "smart" world generally.

Charlie Chaplin in his favorite success, "Easy Street," Strand Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

PRINCESS MARY, V.A.D.

Princess Mary is now a regular attendant at Devonshire House, where she is being initiated into the mysteries of the voluminous office work done by the V. A. D. She spends her time with the many other girl clerks looking up references, classifying and filing. The princess is, like her mother, eminently practical, and has picked up the threads of the work in a very short time.

TONNAGE COMMITTEES.

The Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Union in a letter to the British Government has offered to form "tonnage committees" in every shipbuilding district to deal with the labor side of the shipbuilding problem. The duty of these committees, the union says, will be "to see that the annual output of ships is brought up to 3,000,000 tons."

In order that the committee shall have the entire confidence of employers and employes in each district, they will be elected locally by both employers and employes. Petty disputes and delays will be settled locally as they occur.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" the mistress asked on returning from a visit one afternoon.

"Nothing but a postcard, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I read it, ma'am?" asked the girl with an injured air.

"Perhaps not, but anyone who sends me a postcard is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily, "but it's a nice way to be talking about your own mother!"

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Special Rates by the week
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Managing Director

Notes From Picture Galleries And Studios

By H. E. Wrenshall

Among the many things of interest at the "Home" Show of last week, was an art exhibition—the work of several local artists, loaned for the occasion to the Sir Henry Pellatt Chapter of the I. O. D. E., the proceeds of any sale effected to be used for soldiers' comforts. It is a pleasure to know that some of the pictures had already been sold, which is encouraging all round.

The pictures were nicely arranged on a back ground of soft green and railed off in a special compartment near the main entrance of the building.

Some of the Pictures.

Some of the artists who contributed were Mr. Gagen, who had several fine pictures, both in oil and water color, a particularly pleasing one being of Gloucester, Mass., with bold masses of rocks in the foreground, with the sea below, and another called "Gray Day," of rocks and yellow sand. Mr. Bell-Smith had a fine head of an 'Old Shepherd," and a very pleasing "Surrey Landscape"—sunny and summery, and Mr. Palmer a bright and effective sketch, and a small group of sheep. Mr. G. A. Reid's very large oil painting of "Indians," centred the exhibition, and he had also a canvas depicting a fine cloud effect, while Mrs. Reid had one of her dainty flower studies. Mr. Harry Britton had two oils—one 'Evening," and the other "Autumn," both in dark tones, and a fine strong water color of the "Old Strael" in quaint St. Ives. Miss Lorna Reid had a dainty "Wayside Cottage," Mr. Shepherd a vigorous "Man's Head,' Mr. Owen Staples a large and nicely handled picture of "A Musician,' Mr. Challener had two large canvases in the decorative style of "St. Lawrence Fishermen," attractive in atmosphere and soft color.

Miss Wrinch was represented in a small sketch of "Swans at Centre Island," in tones of grey, while Miss L. O. Adams had another small picture of a "Cottage" in effective tones of purples and greens.

* * *

The combined exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, and the Ontario Society of Artists, now on at the New Art Museum, Grange road, will remain open until the second week in May.

* * *

There are two very fine pictures on view at Roberts' Art Gallery, on Yonge St., near Bloor,—placed there for the public to see by the John Howard Chapter of the I. O. D. E. No entrance fee is asked, but any free-will contributions to the "War-Relief" Funds will be gladly received.

The picture entitled "Not Unto Death, But by Life Everlasting," speaks for itself in the subject, touching the heart, and bringing home to us, the sorrow and suffering given to so many to bear in these unhappy days. The prone figure in khaki, and the bending form of Christ, in the early dawn," are all wonderfully depicted.

The other—much larger canvas—has the "Kaiser" as the central figure, with a "portrait" group nearby of his doctors, advisers and generals. It is called "Conscience," and the artist has given a forceful representation of the subject.

These two pictures were painted by Mr. Arthur Hazard, principal of the School of Art in Boston, and one of the foremost portrait painters of the United States. His work is to be seen in the State House in Boston, the Court House in Baltimore, and many other notable places.

* * *

Mr. J. W. L. Forster, the well known artist has returned to Toronto after a sojourn—during the winter months—in Southern California.

* * *

The Women's Art Association are having a sale of pictures, antiques and different articles of the arts and crafts style, all contributed. They will follow a new idea of allowing anyone wishing to buy to make an offer for the picture or article desired, with, of course, and "upset" price attached.

RED CROSS DIAMOND IN SHAPE OF SQUARE

Donation to Society and Funds From Sale to Be Used for Soldiers' Needs.

On first thought it seems inappropriate to talk about a wonderful new diamond in war times. But the fact that this diamond has been donated to the British Red Cross makes it not only proper but necessary to speak of it at some length. For four years there has been a Red Cross sale at Christy's in London and each year some entirely unexpected treasure has formed the centre of interest. Until recently no attraction was presented for this year. But quite unexpectedly appeared this wonderful diamond, of the palest exquisite primrose yellow and of enormous weight for a diamond—surpassing all the famous diamonds known, except the "Stars of South Africa" (in the imperial crown and the drop of the royal sceptre) and the Mattan diamond belonging to the Rajah of Borneo.

A Perfect Square.

The famous Koh-i-noor in Queen Mary's crown weighs not quite 108 carats; the Regent or Pitt diamond, famous up to this time as being the only diamond showing a Maltese cross in the top facet, weighs 136¾ carats. The new diamond, which weighs 205 carats, is in the shape of a perfect square and shows a perfect Maltese cross in its top facet. It has the power of absorbing the rays of any brilliant illumination to which it is exposed and afterwards emitting them in phosphorescent light in the dark. The diamond was found in the De Beers mines in Griqualand West in 1901. So far it has not been named, but will probably be known as the Red Cross diamond.

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ILLUSTRATED SECTION

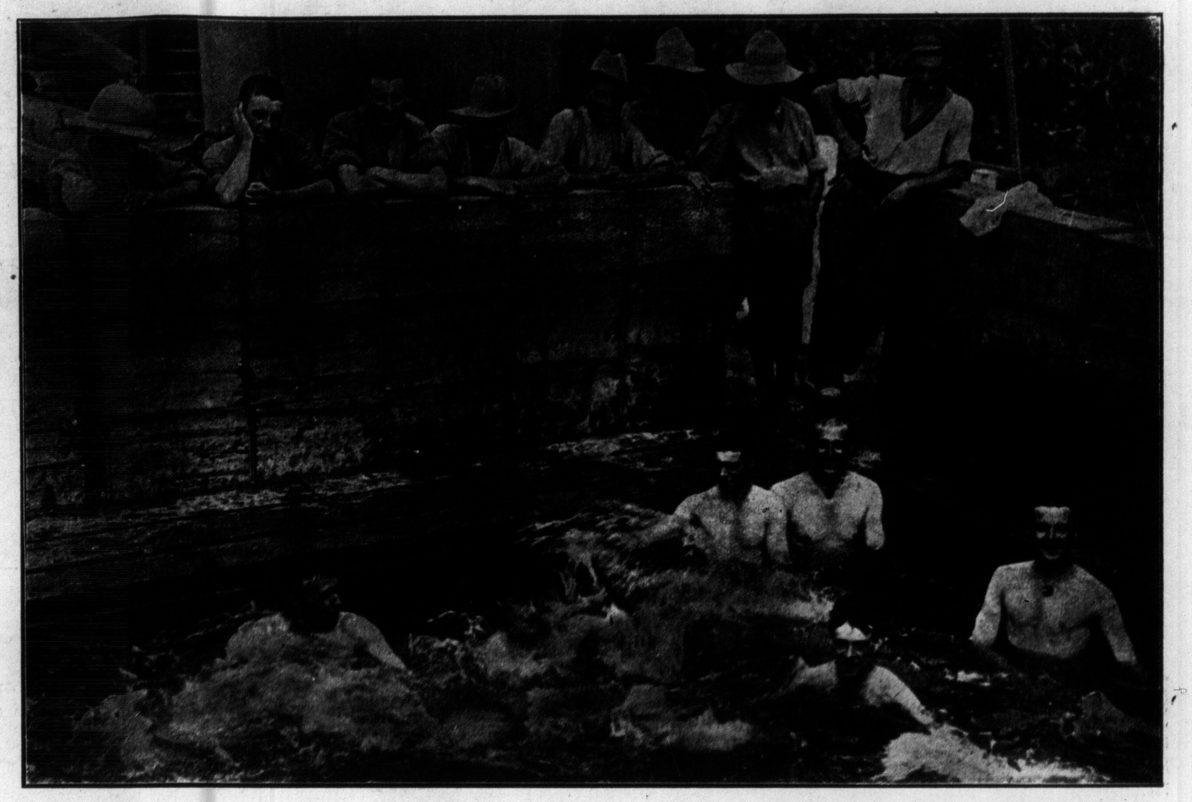
The Toronto Sunday World

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

FOUR PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 2 1918 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH FIGHTING MEN CANNOT DO WITHOUT

There are two things the French soldier cannot do without. One is wine, the other is music. Here are two Poilus with string instruments fashioned of material found on battlefield.

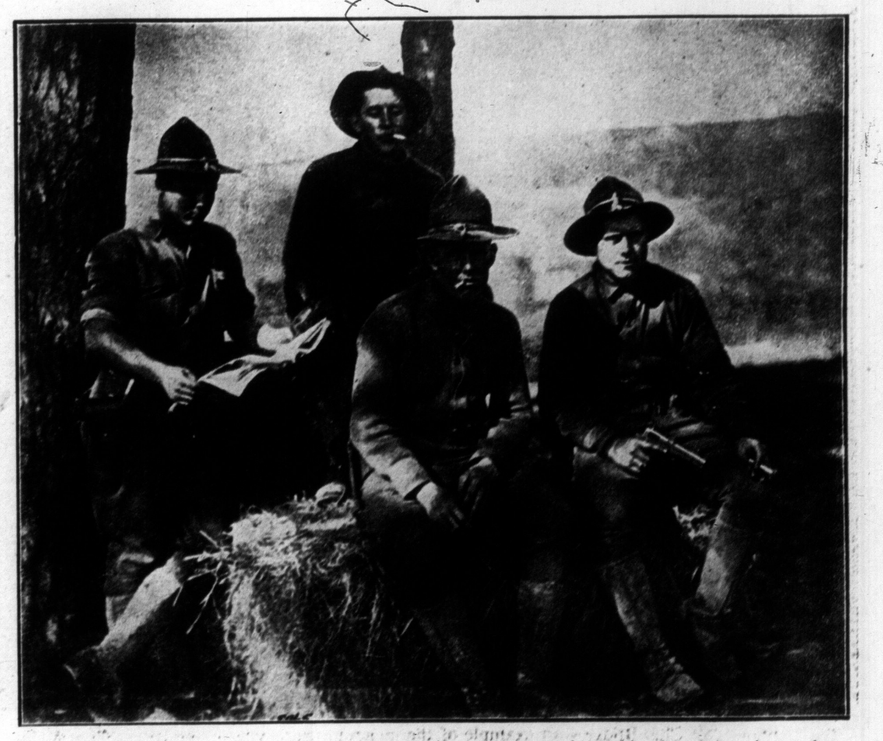


Tommy Atkins believes that he cannot fight unless he is clean. These British boys have built themselves a swimming pool and enjoy themselves just like the small boys are doing the world over now in their favorite swimming hole.

The Poilu cannot get along without his wine. The French Government has recognized this fact and sees to it that the French fighter gets his share of light wine at every meal.

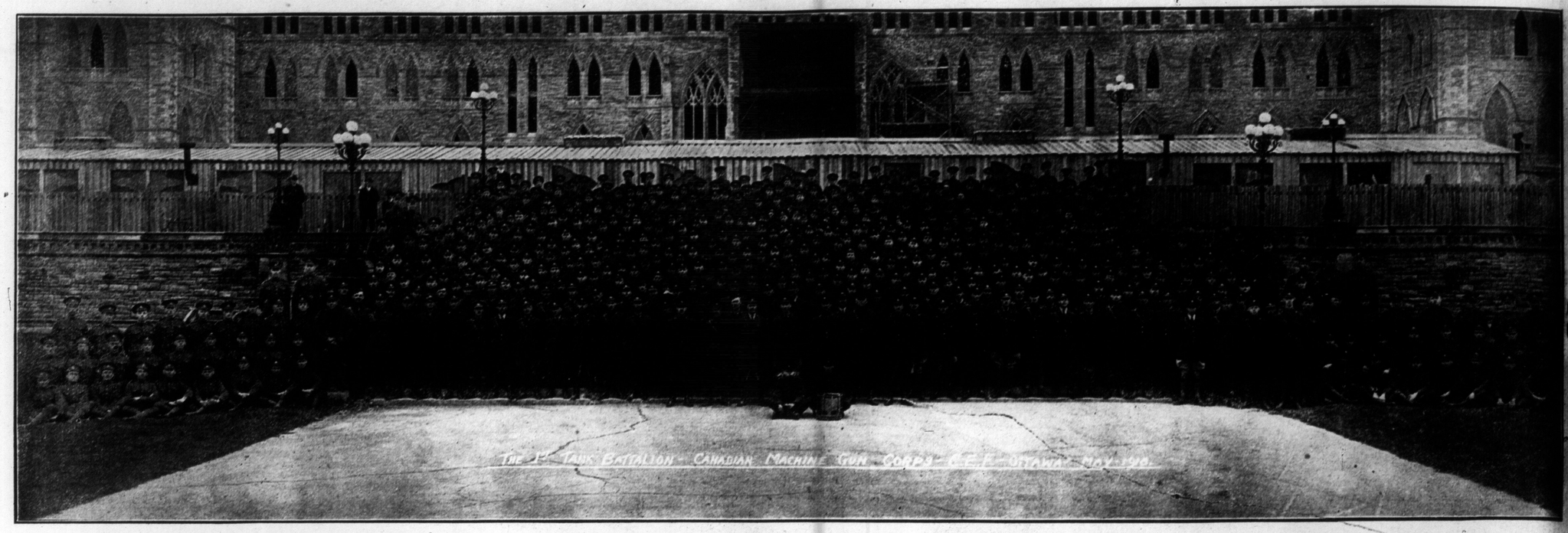
The British Tommy cannot, of course, do without his tea, so the British Government sees to it that Tommy has his share. The line-up shows that it is appreciated.

A soldier can do without most of the things which, as a civilian, he feels necessary to his existence. A few things, however, he must have. A deck of cards is almost a necessity to the Australian fighters and helps to while away the lonely hours.



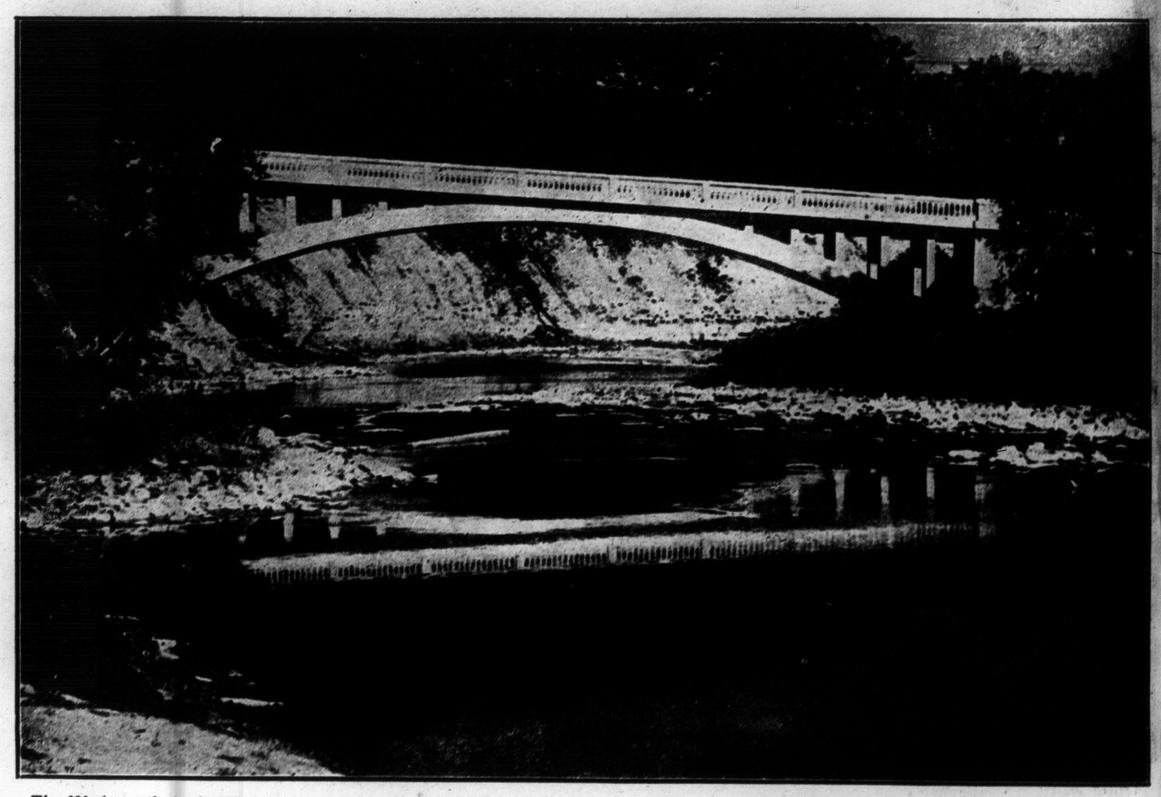
The American soldier can do without a lot of things, but must have his cigarets and revolver practise. Here is a group in possession of plenty of cigarets resting after revolver practise.

PICTURES OF BRIDGES WHICH SPAN RIVERS IN VICINITY OF TORONTO

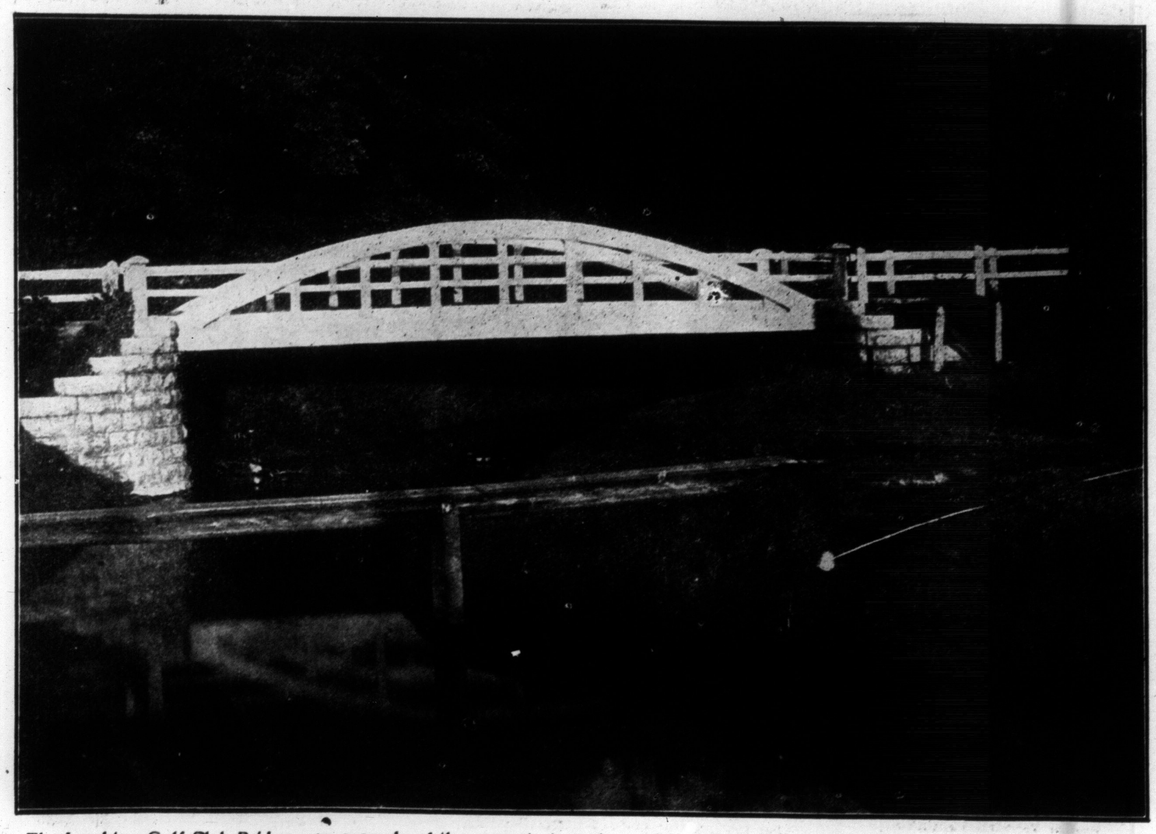


The First Canadian Tank Battalion, raised by the universities of Canada, in front of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, shortly before the unit left for overseas. Toronto Univers ity contributed the leading company of about 200 men; McGill, "B" Cmpany; while Andover, Laval, Ottawa, Alberta and other colleges raised the third company. . . Lieut.-Col. R. L. Denison, a returned officer, is officer commanding; Capt. "Bobbie" Kerr, the Olympic champion sprinter, is the adjutant, and Major Wilfrid Mavor, M.C., D.S.O., commands the Toronto company. There is one officer for each seven men, and seventy-five per cent. of them have seen service in France.

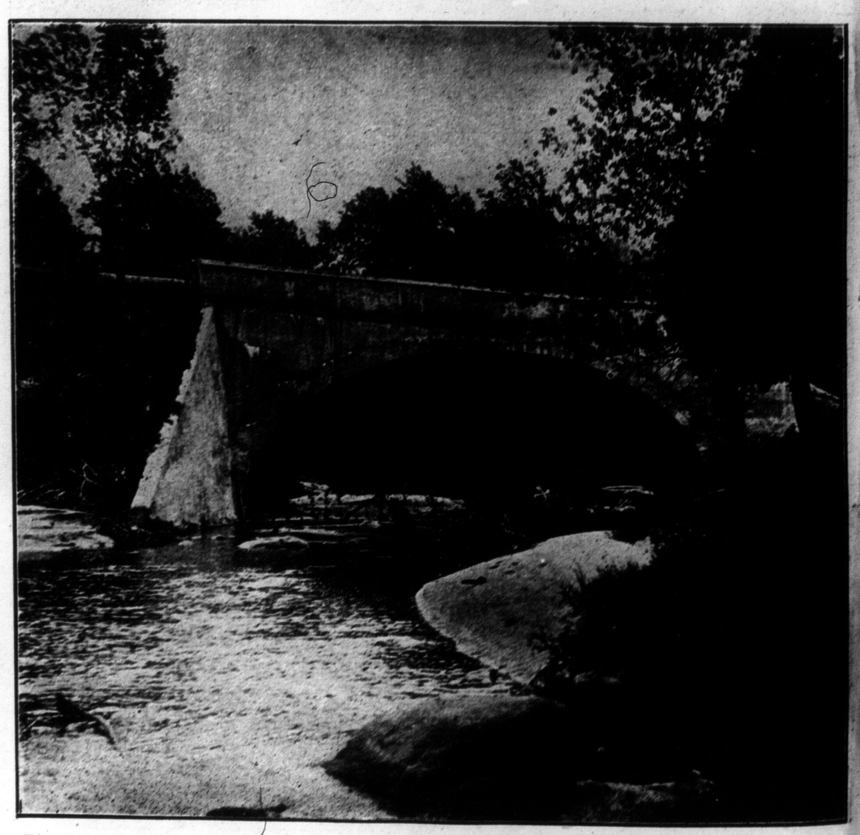
The Oriole Bridge across the east Don. This is the first concrete bridge erected in York Township.



The Wadsworth Arch, Weston, erected in 1910. This was the fi rsit open spandrel concrete bridge in Canada, and at the time of its erection it had the longest concrete span in Canada, 118 feet, 6 inches.

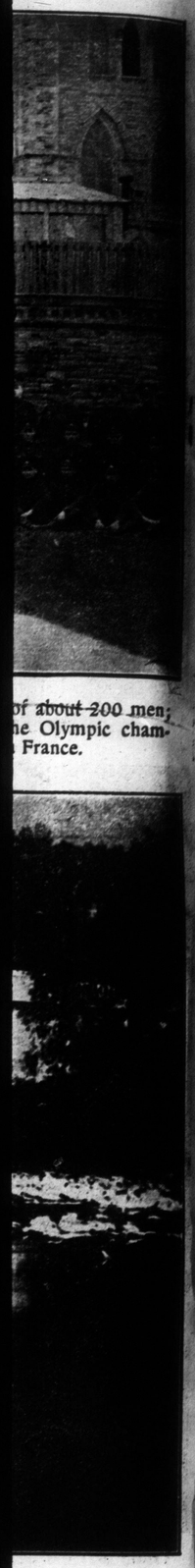


The Lambton Golf Club Bridge—an example of the concrete truss type of bridge. The Middle Road Bridge over Etobicoke Creek was the first of this type in Canada, and the second in America.



The Russell Arch over the east Don on Bayview avenue. This bridge was the object of a lawsuit between the township and the contractor.

NTO



of about 200 men;
ne Olympic cham-
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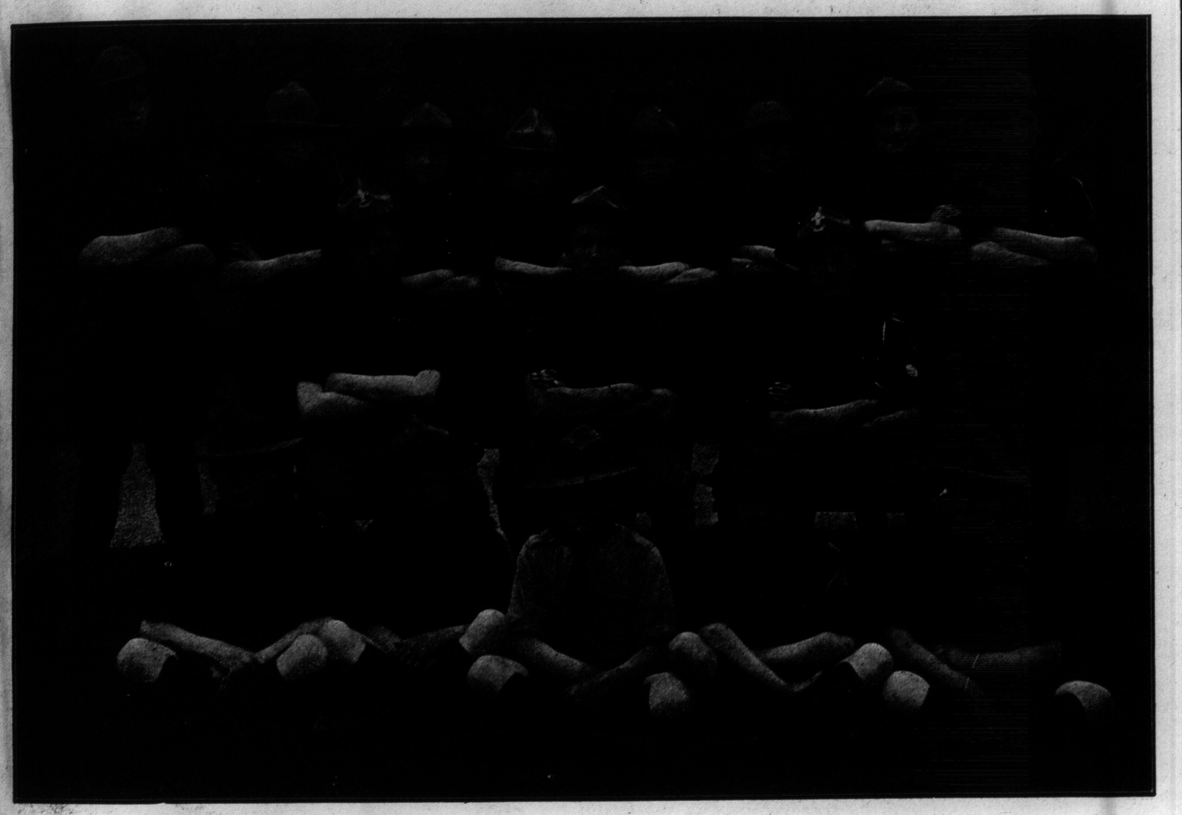
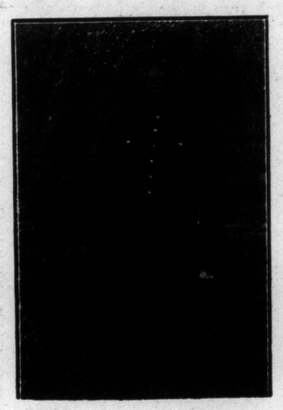
BOY SCOUT TROOP COMPANY---CANADIAN AIR PILOTS AT OXFORD

This picture shows a group of Canadian air pilots, taken at Jesus Co llege, Oxford.



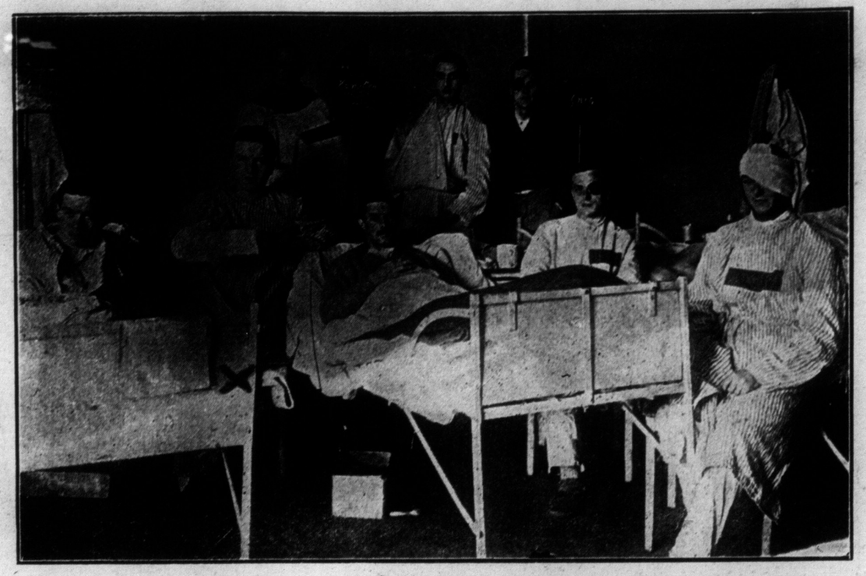
Troop 20 of the Boy Scouts, with headquarters at St. Alban's Cathedral. Troop Leader A. E. Jenner, seen in the centre of the middle row, is the scout who was recently elected president of the Le aders' Council of District No. 3.

Model of printed Reed foulard, combined with organdie, the predominant color note being steel blue.

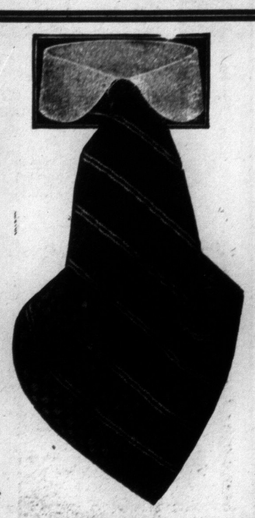


Private Floyd Carothers of Preston, recently shell-gassed.

Charles W. Dalton, killed in action at Courcelette.



Canadian aviators in a German hospital at Karlsruhe, Baden. (x) Lieut. T. Haldane Wickett, R.A.F., son of Dr. Thomas Wickett, 25 Nightingale street, Hamilton.



Fashions in Men's Neckwear

This striped design, which has just been added to our stock in eight suitable colors, is one of the most attractive of the many lines we are showing at the present time. We are also showing new ranges of British foulards, French grenadines and other light silk materials for summer wear, and the prices range from $1.00 upwards.

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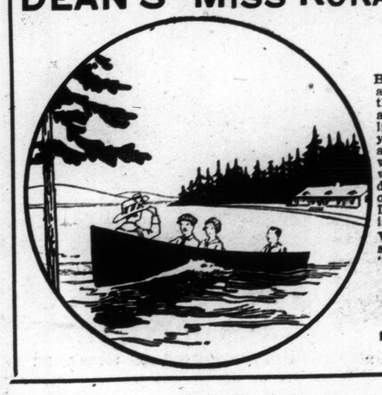

By placing your order immediately you may secure one of these wonderful little launches at the above price, to be delivered later in the season if you desire. We are expecting a shipment of new engines within a few days, for which we are having to pay nearly double the former price, and our price for "Miss Koka" Launch will advance accordingly very soon.

Write, phone or call for our special circular describing the "Miss Koka."

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Foot of York St., TORONTO.
Phone Adel. 1614.

THEY PLANT, OTHERS WILL HARVEST

An Aspinwall Potato Planter being operated by members of the 64th Battery, on grounds in rear of the Guelph Armories, on May 13th of this year. This is manufactured by the Aspinwall Canadian Co., Limited, of Guelph, and is a splendid time and labor-saver. This company also manufactures the Aspinwall potato cutter, the Aspinwall four-row sprayer, the Aspinwall potato digger, and the Aspinwall potato sorter.

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ALL SEATS 25c ALL SEATS

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EVENINGS 8.15
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BEST WAR PICTURE EVER SHOWN BASED UPON FACTS AND ACTUAL CONDITIONS—STARTLING, STIRRING, SENSATIONAL

OVER THE TOP

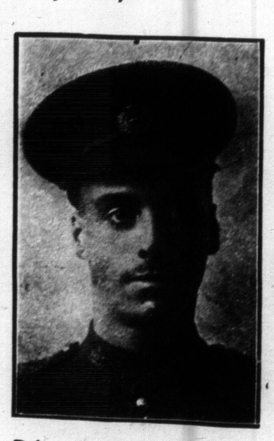
You cannot realize what this war is until you see "Over the Top"—until you see our own Canadian boys climb over the parapet, leap over the shell holes, flatten themselves on the ground when the star shells break, cut their way through barbed wire and tumble into a trench filled with German devils—A thrill in every foot of every reel.

NEXT WEEK—U.S. AMBASSADOR GERARD'S PICTURED STORY OF THE HUN "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

Military wedding at Chatham—On Tuesday evening, May 14, Miss Winnifred Haldane Gray, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray, "Avenel," Chatham, was married to Captain William Stephenson Goodeve, M.C., son of Mrs. William Goodeve of Ottawa.

This photograph shows a field service ambulance, the body of which was made by French soldiers out of an American packing case. It is now on exhibition in New York.

Sapper Harry Hawkrigg, With the 2nd Canadian Ry. Troops.



Driver C. S. Pearson, doing his bit in France, 4th Div. Can., Engineers.

THE "SUNNYSIDE" TORPEDO

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Owing to the ever-increasing popularity of "Dean" Canoes we were forced to refuse hundreds of orders last season, and it looks as though the same thing is going to happen this year. If you want a "Dean" canoe this summer you must order at once. A deposit of $10 on any canoe will assure you of delivery on the date you set, but, remember, we will only be able to supply a limited number after we have completed our present orders.

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10 Prizes of Each a Camera.
20 Prizes of Self-Filling Fountain Pens.

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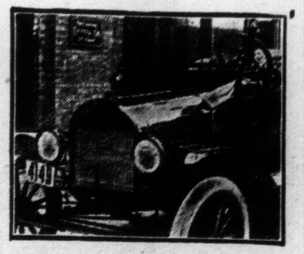

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At no time in the history of Canada has the question of value in the use of Crutches and Rubber Tips been so fully appreciated as it is today.

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THE FUNNY PART

The Toronto Sunday World

COMIC SECTION

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1918.

Hans und Fritz—Playful Lambs ❁ ❁ ❁ By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*

Polly--Smoke Up! Pa's Got Fire in His Eye.

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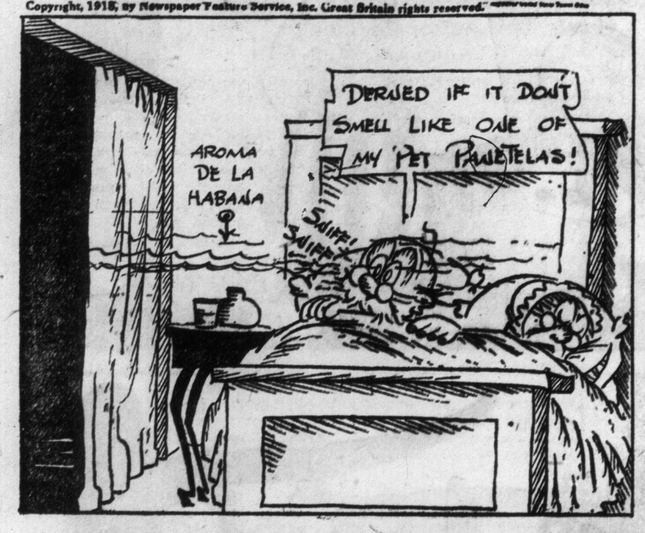

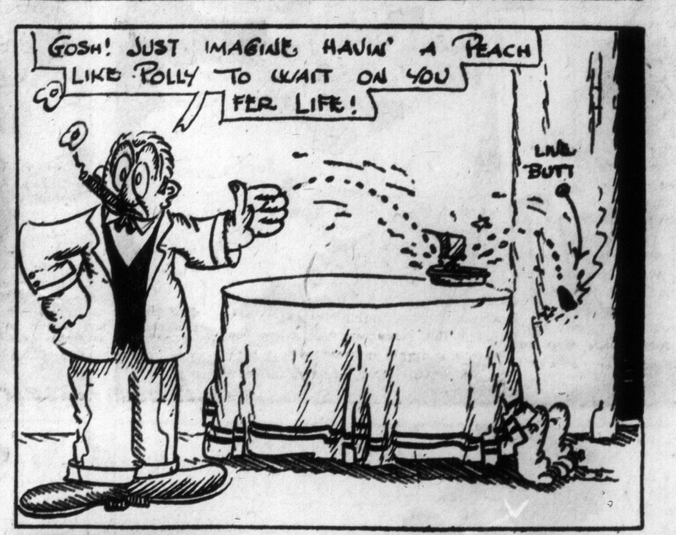

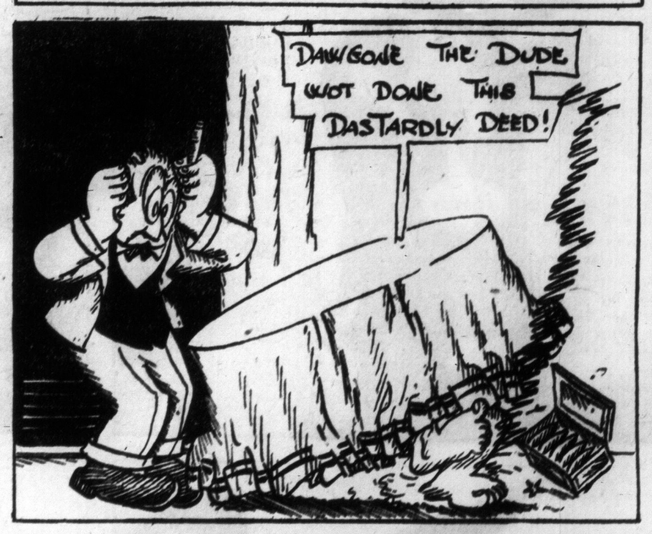

HOME-MAKERS' SECTION FEATURING ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Toronto Sunday World

HOME-MAKERS' SECTION FEATURING ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WOMEN'S SECTION—EIGHT PAGES | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 2 1918 | —PRICE FIVE CENTS

Sugar Scarcity And Its Reason — **HONORING THE NURSES WHO HAVE DIED ON DUTY** — *Toronto's Churches And The Soldiers*

Church-Going More Sociable For Soldiers

One Who Has Had Much Experience Tells How Religious Institutions Could Vastly Improve Efforts for Welfare of Men in Uniform.

BY BETTY O'HARA

HOW many churches in Toronto, I wonder, are living up to the responsibilities that the whole of Canada has placed upon them?

Toronto is the centre for the Flying Corps; it is the centre for wounded soldiers as they return from England; it is the training ground for the soldiers of the whole of Ontario

Canada has placed her young manhood in Toronto. What are the churches doing to meet this demand? Are they losing their grip? Go into any congregation on a Sunday morning and you can see for yourself, that there are only a handful of khaki clad figures listening reverently to the minister. Why are the churches of Toronto filled with gray-haired men, and women over thirty? The fact that all the young men have gone to war, is no excuse for Toronto. There are more young men in Toronto this very day than in any city of the Dominion. Yonge street will tell you that.

"Well, the young men won't come to church," I hear some gray-haired pilgrim say; with a hopeless shake of his head. Of course, they won't. What are you doing to make your religion attractive or interesting for the young men?

If a returned soldier steps into a Sunday morning class, what does he hear? One gray-haired man gets up, "My dear brethern, I have served the Lord for forty years, and I pray that he will allow me forty years more to walk in the straight and narrow way."

Well, what has he ever had to jostle him out of the straight and narrow way, and the returned soldier thinks of the sleepless nights, when they had to "stand to" ready for an attack. Of the times when their fatigue parties carried supplies up to the front line trenches. Every man soaked to the skin, and would have to remain so until his clothes dried on him. The sensation of stumbling and falling in the inky blackness. Then when they went "over the top," and Jack, the dearest friend he ever had was shot down by his side. But he must "carry on," he could not stop even for a minute to bind up his wounds. Straight and narrow path to be sure, and he hoped the "beloved brother" would have nothing to mar his faith for the next forty years.

An Actual Experience.

Then a man from Exhibition Camp strays into a nearby church. He is terribly lonesome, and has just been away from his home town for two or three weeks, and thinks perhaps some streak of luck may help him to make a friend.

To begin with he "gets in wrong." The usher shows him to a seat that is almost full. Then the opening hymn is sung and the congregation sits down. Immediately a lady with a lorgnette comes down the aisle and tries to squeeze into her seat beside the soldier, well, there isn't room, and with a disgusted shake of her head she walks to another seat. Being lonesome, he is sensitive and feels that there is no room for him in the church.

In all my experience with soldiers, and as a nurse I have had much, I never remember hearing one say he was going to church. They go to church parade because they have to. It's a sad state of affairs. It isn't that religion is objectionable; it is the people who won't make it attractive.

The only way the soldier can be reached is in a social way. The other day I was speaking to the editor of one of our largest Canadian magazines on this very same subject. She told me of some ladies in London, Ont., who went to all kinds of trouble and expense to get up a big dinner for the soldiers, returned men. Only half the number came, the food was wasted and the ladies were so discouraged they never tried it again.

Not Looking for Charity.

Well, let it be known, that returned soldiers are not so anxious for a "big feed" as some people would think. They have money enough to get a good meal when they want it, and they do. They are not in the bread-line yet, and a meal can be bought anywhere, and not so expensive either.

(Concluded on Page Three, Col. One.)

A corner in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Angus, in which women have been employed for some time doing work once done by men.

Sugar Production Cut One-Third By The War

Reasons Why Toronto Housekeepers and Restaurant Frequenters Find It Necessary to be Sparing in the Use of the Sweetener.

BY S. L. HAWKINS

WAR or no war, we must have sugar, because our sweet tooth is just as sweet as ever. We have recently been forced to deny ourselves much in the way of sugar, and many have adopted the idea of carrying a few lumps of sugar around in their pockets in order to safeguard themselves against a sugar famine in hotels and other public eating places. Under the circumstances sugar has become a highly interesting and highly important topic of general consideration.

It is now universally conceded that sugar has a distinct nutritive value. Science has found that it has a heating effect and that it is an important factor in preserving vitality. We are told that four ounces of sugar a day is the proper amount for the average person, and that more than that amount is liable to have a bad effect on the liver, which is the sentinel that governs the amount of sugar that is admitted into the blood.

Practically all of the more important food commodities consumed in the world today, with the one exception of sugar, have been classed as necessities since time immemorial, but sugar was not even known to the ancients, and it is only of comparatively recent date that it has been in general use as a household necessity. Sugar cane is supposed to have originated in India, where it was known as the "sweet sticks of the east." In 62 A.D., when the Byzantines conquered Persia, sugar was part of the spoils which they secured, and from then on it spread westward and reached Spain in 755 A.D. The art of refining sugar was first discovered by a Venetian and its first mention as an article of commerce was about the middle of the fourteenth century when a fifty-ton cargo of sugar was landed in London.

Was Expensive Treat.

Queen Elizabeth of England introduced sugar as an article of diet in her domestic household some time about the middle of the seventeenth century, but its price at that time was too high for her subjects to follow her example. The limited amount of sugar produced at that time and in the following years up until the eighteenth century was mostly used in the arts and sciences. In the year 1750, however, the price of sugar in London had fallen to seventeen and a half cents per pound, which increased the demand as an article of diet among the wealthy classes. From then on, the price increased to thirty-one and a half cents a pound, and this price was reached in 1806, notwithstanding the fact that its production ha dreached one million tons.

(Concluded on Page Six, Col. Five.)

The Cry of Youth

Nay, not tomorrow, dear! I want
you now,
Before the fires of youth burn
down to ash
And leave me—hope; a thin,
pale ghost to dash
Fruitless his wings against the
walls. Not how
Nor when this will be right and
sane and wise,
But now, while still the torches
in your eyes
Burn signals I can see, and seeing heed,
And steer me safe where you
alone can lead!
Tomorrow never comes! Hope
cheats at last,
And age gives naught but
nerves that thrill no more.
He cries "To late!" who stands
upon the shore
And watches life's receding tide
slip fast
Beyond his vision to that ocean
vast
Where no light trembles, and
no pinions soar.
—Arthur Stanley Riggs in
Munsey's Magazine.

Valorous Women Were Honored At Impressive Memorial Service

Representatives of Empire Meet in London's Cathedral to Commemorate Three Hundred and Fifty Nurses Who Have Died While On Active Service.

BY ANNE MERRILL

"Not one of them is forgotten before God."

THIS text was chosen by the Ven. E. E. Holmes, B.D., Archdeacon of London, and hon. domestic chaplain to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, in his sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral in connection with the memorial service for "nurses who have fallen in the war," and which was attended by upwards of five thousand nurses, probationers and V.A.D.s, the seats immediately behind royalty being occupied by a detachment of Canadian nurses with Miss Margaret Macdonald, matron-in-chief.

Royalty was represented by Queen Alexandra, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Beatrice, Princess Marie Louise, Princess Maud and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who sat in the front row, beneath the great dome; and Canada was represented (as well as by her nurses and V.A.D.s) by Sir George Perley, high commissioner, Lady Perley, Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., K.C.B., and Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario.

Within the dome, besides those already mentioned, were nurses and V.A.D.s from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and—a new note over here—the American nurses; and side by side with the women from overseas were the English Territoria Force Nursing Service, the Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Sisters, Scottish Women's Hospital, the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Voluntary Aid Detachments, besides many smaller and less well-known units. And they comprised a wonderful army—this mixture of dark blue, light blue, light grey and dark, some with hats, some with veil-caps, and some with the little frilled muslin headpiece quaintly becoming; and when the clergyman remarked, in the course of his sermon, that there were fifty thousand, or more, serving at home and abroad, the realization of the magnitude of the organization was staggering, and the five thousand present, after all, seemed but a handful.

The roll of honor, which was distributed thruout the cathedral, attached to the printed form of service, contained the names of 350, 50 of whom were recorded "Drowned," 14 "Killed" (4 of these "accidentally"); 2 "Died of Wounds," and the remainder "Died," with the exception of the one name which will go down to history because of the great wrong suffered. The item read: "Cavell, Edith (in Belgium), executed." There were seven Canadian names.

The archdeacon enumerated them all and reiterated after each group: "Not one of them will be forgotten before God."

The fifty who were drowned had been worthy descendants of a sea king's daughter, he said, and in these he included the eight nurses who, with their matron (as had recently been announced) had gone down in the Glenart Castle.

And those hundred and eighty-three V.A.D.s—"stormed at by shot and shell, bombed from above, torpedoed from beneath"—did we think one of them would ever be forgotten? A thousand times no. Their names would be written in the golden obituary of their country's history.

There were nurses of the Red Cross, nurses of the white cross—not any one of whom would be forgotten. Each had someone at home, or at school, that loved her best of all and who, like the legendary lover—tossing, in departing, the flower "forget-me-not"—had sent back a telepathic message of remembrance.

That we should have thus gathered together from all parts of the world in what has been called the "Parish Church of the British Empire"—that English, Scotch, Irish, Australian, Canadian, South African, French, Serbian, Belgian, American, all should come here to commemorate the passing of the nurses, was very fitting.

(Concluded on Page Three, Col. Five.)

Women in Canada are more and more taking the place of men in the various munition and other factories that find it difficult to keep anywhere near a full complement of hands owing to the numbers of men going overseas to fight, and these women workers are fast adopting the practical and sensible overall costume while following their work. Photo shows a group of workers snapped during lunch hour at the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, where a large number of women are doing work hitherto done by men.

Announcement Parties And Showers for Brides

Interesting Ways of Announcing an Engagement To Friends and Some Novel Ideas for Presenting Gifts to the Bride-To-Be.

BY MARION DALLAS.

SHOWERS and announcement parties have become so popular of late that one of the most interesting social questions to the June bride and her intimate friends is some novel plan for publishing the happy news. There are so many ideas for such delightful affairs, it is merely the matter of making a choice.

An Announcement.

The spider-web idea was used by a hostess who wished to announce an engagement. After the guests had all arrived they were ushered into a room in which tiny white ribbons—or strings may be used—were hanging from the chandelier. Each took one and followed it in and out of many rooms. Finally at the end of the ribbons were found articles suggesting a wedding. One guest came upon a package of rice, another an old shoe, a third a little bouquet of artificial orange blossoms, and so on. There was a great deal of excitement as each made her discovery. And then the bride-to-be, who had purposely delayed her search, discovered a large box at the end of her ribbon. Inside the box was a diamond ring, which she slipped on her finger amid the congratulations of her friends. Then the guests were ushered out to luncheon.

Letting the Cat Out.

Another surprise is arranged by letting the cat out of the bag in an unusual way. A large cat is cut from cardboard, and on it the glad tidings is painted in contrasting color. This secretive pussy is enclosed in a pretty bag made of crepe paper, which is further filled with rice or confetti. Ribbons for bursting the bag hang from it, and the receptacle is hung up in the arch of a doorway or above the supper table. When the time comes the ribbons are pulled, and amid a shower of rice down comes the interesting news.

A Linen Shower.

A novel shower was given recently as follows: The hostess asked twelve friends to meet at her home informally at 2 o'clock; the bride-elect was asked to come at 3. In this way the hostess explained her scheme, which was as follows: She had material for each one to make the following articles: A dusting cap, three dusters, a broom bag, ironing holder, laundry bag, kitchen apron, clothespin bag, roller towel and a case to wind linen doilies on. The entire cost was added and divided equally; and then each article was wrapped in tissue paper, tied with ribbon and hidden thruout the room. When the honored guest had arrived the hostess announced that a fairy godmother had confided to her that there were packages of value concealed within the room, to be discovered only by a bride-elect and to the tune of bridal music. Whereupon the hostess sat down to the piano and played wedding marches while the bride hunted the hidden treasures, guided by loud or soft tones on the piano. All the packages were discovered and opened, and the girls all set to work on whichever pieces they chose. They pronounced this a utility "shower."

Two notebooks, one for advice as to how to run the cooking stove, and the other hints on the management of husbands, were passed round and filled by the guests, and the affair ended by a ministerially appareled personage coming on the scene and issuing admonitions in such clever serio-comic periods that everybody went home in a ripple of laughter.

Kitchen Shower.

Where you are entertaining both young ladies and gentlemen at a kitchen shower, have some singing and instrumental music. Try this contest, the answer in each case to be a kitchen utensil: (1) What a good workman has and to rent? (Skil-let). (2) A vegetable and a conceited dude? (Potato masher). (3) A chain of mountains? (Range.) (4) Member of baseball nine? (Pitcher.) (5) What Curious people try to do? (Pump.) (6) impudence and a receptacle for pie? (Sauce pan.) (7) When one has little color? (Pail.) (8) A letter of the alphabet and a division of the house? (Broom.) (9) An affectionate couple? (Spoons.) (10) The branching of a river? (Fork.) (11) The presiding genius of the kitchen? (Cook.).

Tell fortunes from tea cups and pass around a small cake in which are a ring, button, key, small coin and straw, each being an indication of coming fortune.

Granite Shower.

The simplest way to arrange the shower is to have all the parcels prettily wrapped up in tissue paper and piled in a large clothes basket. Keep this in the kitchen until the guests have all arrived. Then arrange a game of "Jacob and Rachel," and when your guest of honor has been lured into the ring to be blindfolded as Rachel, have two of the guests bring in the basket, which could be covered with the white paper and tied at each end with a huge bow of ribbon. Place it in the centre of the ring and remove the bandage from her eyes. When inviting the guests ask each to write some little original verse or message, each of which she must read aloud as the parcels are opened. Then give each guest a square of cheesecloth, which he and she must hem neatly for dusters for the bride-to-be. When finished each must embroider the initial of th eworker in one corner.

Wedding Superstitions.

Here is what happens to brides when they marry in any color they may select:

Married in white, you have chosen all right.
Married in gray, you will go far away.
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue, he will always be true;
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;
Married in brown, you will live out of town,
Married in pink, your spirits will sink.

Marry Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health
Wednesday, the best day of all.
Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses,
Saturday, no luck at all.

SOMETHING SINISTER.

Dr .William H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College, said on his departure to do war work at the front:

"Don't ask me for an interview. There's something sinister about an interview. It suggests that I'm never coming back.

"Yes, you make me feel almost as blue as the rich old fellow whose little nephew said:

"'Uncle, will you please make a noise like a frog?'

"'Why, Willie!' said the rich uncle, laughing heartily, 'Why on earth do you desire me to make a noise like a frog?'

"'Because,' said Willie, 'whenever I ask papa to buy me a pony or bicycle or anything, he always says, Wait till your uncle croaks.'"

Famous Explorer's Wife Runs Maple Leaf Club

Lady Markham, Whose Husband Did Much Important Exploration Work in Northern Canada, Manages Club for Canadian Officers in London.

THE PRETTY wife of one of England's most famous Arctic explorers and most gallant and adventured sea-fighters, has devoted most of her time and energy since the war began to helpful work on behalf of the soldiers of Canada, where her distinguished husband spent some of his most active years. She is Lady Markham, and her husband, Sir Albert Hastings Markham, now a fine old veteran of '76, is the explorer who, in 1876, planted the Union Jack in the highest northern position which had been reached up to then. That achievement came midway in an extraordinary career which began its adventurous course when Sir Albert, at fifteen, was fighting against Chinese pirates, and closed, so far as active service was concerned, in 1906, when he retired with the rank of rear-admiral.

Lady Markham, who, as a girl, was renowned for her beauty, and is still one of the handsomest women in England, has for the last year, carried on a club for Canadian officers on leave, in conjunction with Mrs. Page Croft, whose husband is a famous brigadier-general and also member of parliament for Christchurch. Lady Markham devotes practically the whole of her time to the club, which is in Prince's Gate, and is one of the most perfectly appointed meeting places for Canadian service men that have been established here.

Met Admiral at Malta.

Lady Markham was formerly Miss Theodora Gervers, and by birth is Scotch. She met her famous husband in Malta, where he was in command of the battleship Trafalgar. With her parents, she had gone out to Malta to see her brother, who was serving as a midshipman in the admiral's flagship. This was in 1894. When Sir Albert met the lovely girl, the gallant old seadog, who never before had struck his flag, promptly surrendered to Cupid. A few months later he was able to announce his engagement to Miss Gervers, and they were married in London, without undue loss of time.

For his principal polar feat the then Commander Markham was given naval promotion and presented with a testimonial watch by the Royal Geographical Society. For another of his Arctic achievements he received the thanks of the Canadian Government. On behalf of one of the Canadian railway companies, he journeyed from Halifax thru Hudson's Strait to York factory in his old Arctic ship, the Alert, and thence in a birch-bark canoe, accompanied only by a couple of Indians, to Winnipeg, a distance of about a thousand miles. During this extraordinary voyage, which lasted four months' food ran so short between the Hudson Bay depots that for three days he and his Indians had to live solely on tea and tea-leaves. Yet, notwithstanding innumerable hardships and miserable diet, the mission was wholly successful, and Captain Markham sent in a favorable report. On leaving Winnipeg to take over command of the British training squadron, he received a great ovation. The admiral stood high in the favor of Queen Victoria, and was also on terms of friendly intimacy with King Edward.

Lady Markham, wife of Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, the Arctic explorer, who planted the Union Jack in 1876 in the highest northern position reached up to then. Lady Markham for the last year has run a club for Canadian officers on leave in London, and devotes all her time to it.

TIGHT BINDING

QUAINTLY CHECKED GINGHAM FROCKS DEMAND OLD-FASHIONED PICTURE HATS

Demure Little Frocks With Fluffy Organdie Collars and Fichus Necessitate Especial Efforts in Designing Becoming Chapeau With Clouds of Tulle to Soften Their Lines.

BY HARRIE M. BALL

THE days of the picture hat have returned once more. Now that the gingham frock has graduated to the standard of the smart street costume, ideal for hot weather, many changes are necessary in choosing the correct chapeau for wear with this new departure in walking attire. It is a long jump from the natty spring tailleur to the baby type of gingham frock with demure puritan collars and cuffs of handstitched organdie. But it is really only a matter of a few weeks, or at the very most a month, for the recent warm weather has given every excuse for the appearance of summer-time garb, and with very little provocation the one-piece frock of gingham check in silk or cotton fabric has made its appearance with marked success. And one of the biggest points in favor of accepting this new type of frock for the street is to be found in its excellent choice of accompanying millinery. Such dreams of hats have not been seen in years, and even last summer, with the renewed vogue for dainty lingerie frocks, the garden hats worn with them scarcely rivaled the beautiful picture models which are destined to grace the summer wardrobe of the 1918 devotee.

Quaint Modes Revived.

The fashionable woman this season, if she would be particularly new fashioned, must be subtly old-fashioned from the standpoint of hats, as well as in certain other features of her dress. Just in passing it might be mentioned that there are a good number of period influences in this season's modes, for wherever a narrow hemmed frock is to be seen there will also be a quaint drapery lurking close by, and with the simplest cut frocks are to be worn the most attractive capes, hats, fichus and ruffled parasols that are vividly reminiscent of grandmother's girlhood. However, to pursue the subject of the 1918 summer chapeau, it will almost invariably be wide, and large of brim and high of crown, except, of course, when it comes to sports and outing models.

The Use of Tulle.

Perhaps the most fascinating feature of the picture hat is its daring use of tulle. Previously considered by far too theatrical for even the most formal occasions, the hat swathed with chiffon or tulle ties was coveted but never ventured by even the more daring devotee. This summer the girl in her teens, the debutante, and the young matron will have equal right for coquettish ribbon or tulle streamers, and these will be arranged all the way from the simple little ribbon appendage seen on smart sailors for the "very youngest" to the intricately arranged cloud of tulle which softens most flatteringly the contour of the older woman's throat and shoulders. Just as the tulle scarf has proven an invaluable complement of the sleeveless evening frock, so the filmy scarf caught beneath the brim of some handsome summer chapeau provides the whole costume with an air of distinction and summer fluffiness which renders the whole effect quite irresistible.

Smart Importations.

One of the most attractive importations seen to date was a handsome straight-brimmed navy affair with square-built crown, mohair flange extending to give that ever-alluring veiled effect to the eyes—the whole thing smothered in soft folds of malines and further enhanced with a long scarf of the same fabric caught under the brim at the centreback. Two flaming apricots placed on the upper edge of the mushroom brim at the back lend the desired note of inconsistency to this creation, which really started out with the most modest intentions.

Other Summer Models.

Particularly saucy is another model inclined to transparency only as far as the brim is concerned. The crown is a shiny straw, perfectly round and perfectly black, and perfectly decorous, which has acquired a most amazing brim of black lace face veiling realized in the reports received on this side from the correspondents abroad.

Jade and Tortoise.

Jade and tortoise shell have come into sudden favor, writes one fashion expert. Jade bracelets seem to accentuate the whiteness of a woman's arm, and exquisitely carved jade pendants are the rage. The very newest thing in pendants are of tortoise shell carved a jour, which when hung from a chain of tortoise shell links look particularly well against the filmy whiteness of a georgette or lingerie blouse. The craze for tortoise shell has spread to handbag mountings. The Rue de la Paix shops are filled with fascinating designs, one of the best being of striped black and old blue silk, with a dark tortoise shell mounting, in which a crest was outlined in tiny brilliants. For those who cannot afford brilliants marcasite is also much used for monograms.

The Electric Torch.

Another ephemeral fancy of the hour is the electric torch, to be carried on nights when the Gothas drive one to the sheltering cellar, down stairs of Stygian blackness. These torches vary from the ordinary flashlight to little works of art made of ivory, or Russian boxwood, or enamel banded with gold and set with semi-precious stones. Even in these days of stress luxury is rampant; and there are always those who would rather die arrayed in the latest thing in clothes than live on frowsy and unfashionable. So long as this spirit exists in the feminine mind, comments the writer, Paris dressmakers need not fear starvation.

High Collar on Coat Suits.

There are two or three practical things that every woman must somehow manage to master in this new fashion regime if she intends to look her best during the warm weather season.

One of them is that a coat suit requires some kind of collar at the back and sides of the neck line to prevent the rough material from resting against the skin.

Some women have found out that the simplest way to achieve a becoming combination right here is to remove the revers from the coat and either bind or fancy stitch the edges, and then put a pique or linen collar around the back to end at the collar bone in front.

Others have adopted a new kind of fine pique collar, which is cut on the exact line of the long revers that are on the majority of jackets, and this is basted carefully on the inside of the coat and pressed flatly over the edge.

Another feature of the new neck arrangement which it is well to absorb into the mind is that the blouse with the Italian decolletage is the best to wear under all coats. It is wiser to avoid superimposing one collar on another.

This Italian neck line may be round, or straight across the shoulders, or brought to the base of the neck. The wearer must decide on that. Her features should determine the exact curve or lack of curve which is employed.

ROBBING HIMSELF.

"Germany's claim that she imports nothing, buys only of herself, and so is growing rich from the war is a dreadful fallacy."

The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover.

"Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again.

"'By gosh!' he said, 'I've struck a silver mine,' and straightening up he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth: There was a hole in his pocket."

PERHAPS A REASON.

An editor received this letter from a fresh youth:

"Kindly tell me why a girl always closes her eyes when a fellow kisses her."

To which the editor replied:

"If you will send us your photograph we may be able to tell you the reason."

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PARIS DRESSMAKERS PLANNING FROCKS

Edict Has Gone Forth That Woolen Goods Must Be Conserved.

Warning is being sounded on every side against wool shortage and against the use of an unnecessary amount of any kind of cloth in making garments for ladies. So far no one has sounded any warning against the use of superfluous yards in the manufacture of men's clothing because modern men have always succeeded in keeping within an entirely reasonable limit in that respect. We are becoming accustomed to good rationing and whether we like it or not we must come down at once to something of the same kind for clothes. Those who follow the edicts of the Paris dressmakers are already planning frocks from 2 1-2 yards of 40inch goods. They may not know that wool shortage and several other kinds of shortage are back of this new fashion and for that reason they may fail to use to the best advantage the last season's garments which are still in usable condition. This same shortage accounts for the combination of two or more fabrics or colors or patterns in one costumer. Ignorance of that economic fact may result in a woeful waste of excellent material.

Skillful cleaning and dyeing must become one of the popular accomplishments during the remainder of the war and for some time after just because the surplus of wool, cotton, leather and almost every kind of fabric except silk and velvet has been exhausted and there is neither available labor, manufacturing plants nor raw material to replenish that deficiency. Dwellers in the new world are too accustomed to an unstinted supply of everything to take kindly to any hint of the need of conservation of anything. But by this time we perhaps have acquired that wisdom which reads the signs of the times and should, literally, cut our garments according to the cloth—for there is not enough cloth to go round!

Shortage of Goods.

Already, as has been hinted, the fashion designers have taken lessons in wisdom and women will henceforward go about with the straight silhouette—which, being literally translated, means a shortage in goods. Hollanders are wearng slippers with cloth tops and wooden soles, and we on this side may display with pride home-made slippers whose tops were secured from what was left of grandfather's great coat after several garments had been made for the grandchildren. The slippers in Holland retail for the equivalent of $1 a pair in our money and—for those who like them—are very satisfactory. The rich of Malines, according to a great Dutch daily, are wearing sabots because of the shoe shortage. They are thus setting an example to the poorer people who, later on, will be obliged to return to sabots. A prominent physician and alderman wears sabots regularly, altho no other part of his costume, even to the high hat, is changed. His sabots are black, and are an impressive lesson on the folly of false pride.

Prices to Rise.

It is exceedingly difficult for many people to visualize anything. When told that the allies have made about 375,000 miles of khaki a yard wide, there is no picture of anything definite. It is difficult to imagine just what ten yards of cloth looks like when stretched out straight. But, curiously enough, when told that the khaki made by the allies would wrap this earth of ours something like sixteen times, the enormity begins to take on something like an understandable form, altho when put to it we would be at a loss to know exactly what this earth looks like as a ball in space. When one begins to think of the flocks of sheep that have yielded their wool for this khaki one is not filled with wonder that there is a shortage of wool at present, but rather that there was ever a time when there was wool enough. No figure suffices to picture the sheep to an unimaginative person. But taking everything together, the lesson may be driven home that there is an infinitely smaller supply of wool than there has been for generations, and the supply will be still smaller before it begins to increase. Therefore, throw no woolen material away as long as the threads hold together. From this time on the new "woolens" will be of poorer quality than formerly and will cost immensely more. Goods that sold for $2 last fall will bring $10 this fall—and not the same goods either.

Because there is a shortage of dress material no one is warranted in concluding that women will "look like frights." It is doubtful whether women have ever looked as well as since adopting the uniforms that seemed necessary for the various masculine pursuits taken over by women. The secret of simplicity in line and the elimination of the superfluous has been discovered by designers, and today women's clothes are the embodiment of smartness and trimness.

ACTRESS GIVES RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

A Well Known Actress Tells How to Darken Gray Hair With a Simple Home-Made Mixture.

Jossey Williams, the well known American actress, who was recently playing at the Imperial Theatre in St. Louis, Mo., made the following statement about gray hair and how to darken it:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray streaked or faded hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound, and 1-4 ounce of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost, or any druggist can put it up for you. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look 20 years younger. It does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.

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Once a year only, we make a special anniversary offer at COST PRICE. HERE IT IS—DON'T MISS IT. We have advertised these goods so much in The Sunday World that you all know the work they will do, and that we guarantee them to do this work. THE DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER will cut a head of hair perfectly, any style or length, in from 3 to 5 minutes. No experience or practice is needed. The Durham Duplex Razor is the only razor that can be held at the correct angle, and with it you can get the best shave of your life without any danger of cutting yourself.

This Complete Barber Shop Only $1.00 Post Paid

We just want to be sure that these two wonderful tools are placed in every locality, and then we know they will bring us in lots of orders. We have only a limited number to sell at COST PRICE. MAKE SURE OF YOURS BY SENDING YOUR ORDER TODAY. Send us only $1.00 and we will send you by registered mail to any address, The Famous Duplex Hair Cutter and The Durham Duplex Razor. Regular price $3.00. Both Articles for $1.00.

DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. H3, BARRIE, ONT.

SUMMER EVENING GOWNS INTRODUCE NEW MATERIALS

Oddities of Weaves That Have Been Suggested and a Description of Four Very Successful New Creations.

"Rambler," slightly more stately and for one more matronly than the wearer of "Pansy," is, however, a member of the same school. This frock is of taffeta. The bodice is tight and well-fitted, with the slight vent and turnover in the front of the bodice over a lace foundation. The sleeves are very wide, of chiffon, while the skirt is full and draped upward with full panniers at the sides and an opening in the skirt from the point of the bodice to the bottom of the frock. The underskirt is of lace over a soft foundation. Two-tone ribbon matched to the shades of the frock encircle the waist and two long ends extend at the back of the frock.

"Wisteria" represents the more conventional type of gown for the coming summer, and typifies a style which is very dear to me. The frock is done in dark blue lace over a glorious field of blue charmeuse. The mere statement of fact conveys the idea of a very charming frock.

Lace and charmeuse always bespeak something soft, supple and entrancing. The skirt is done in two flounces of lace, rather full over the charmeuse foundation. The girdle, widening at one side is of lace, finished off at the opening with a bunch of grapes. The bodice, filled in with charmeuse and lace, is fitted loosely. The neck-line is of the high back variety and the sleeves, long and tight, are of lace.

"Rhododendron," altho labeled a blue chiffon evening gown, is rather more intricate than that designation would imply. The basic material apparent in the gown is chiffon. The foundation is heavily sequinned into a robe of midnight blue. The outer skirt, opened in the front so as to reveal the foundation at every step, is of chiffon combined with a wide ribbon of alternating deepening gold and green shades. The apron carries out a similar color scheme. The opening of the bodice, altho square and not too low, is exceedingly wide, particularly at the shoulders, over which two straps of chiffon pass.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

A wife gave her husband a sealed letter, begging him not to open it till he got to his office. When he did so, he read:

I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that it was coming, but kept it to myself until today, when it has reached a crisis, and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly. I do hope it won't crush you.

His hair was slowly rising and his heart beating faster. Then he turned the page and read:

The coal is all used up! Please call and ask for some to be sent this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it.

SURE THING.

"They can't hold a candle to my goods."

"And you manufacture?"

"Giant powder."

Juice of Lemons! How to Make Skin White and Beautiful

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Glints and Gleanings

Conducted by M. L. Hart

The Best Should Be Theirs.

INDIGNATION must have flooded thousands of hearts and homes on learning of the wanton objections put forth by certain residents of Rosedale against the movement to use old St. Andrew's College as a convalescent home for returned soldiers. As was expressed by two of the men themselves in a letter to The Toronto World, the objections simply branded the men as moral lepers, in the vicinity of whom it would be dangerous to live.

That such charges, or insinuations, which amounted to charges, could have been allowed utterance, is a humiliation embracing the entire city, militating as it does against the good name which Toronto has borne as the most patriotic place of the entire continent. The offence to our soldiers is one that neither words nor money can wipe out, and nothing but the adoption of the proposition to give the college, a section of High Park, and other choice spots in open spaces for the bettering of their physical condition and pleasure, can give proof that the objections have not the support of citizens generally.

There are too many assertions against not only soldiers, but patriotic workers in many channels, which are allowed to go unchallenged. These charges are productive in numerous instances of lack of confidence in those who are doing national service, and as such are more or less a menace to the nation. Those who are instrumental in sowing the seeds of doubt ought to be made to prove their assertions, and if unable to do so, they should be punished by fine or other substitute. If such measures were taken there is no doubt but that charges would be much less frequent than they are now.

To speak against the men who have returned as tho they are a class apart morally is a hurt, not alone to the men, but to the families who have given them—to the mothers, wives and sisters who saw them depart in the flower of their young manhood, and to the fathers who, in untold instances, had to put forth extra effort to make up for that which was withdrawn from the home by the going of the son. Chaplains and others from overseas tell us that it is among the men in the trenches that the spiritual and moral elevation of the war has taken place. Observation of the men as they pass along our streets or congregate about their hospitals does not point to anything more vicious than patience, nor less noble than the sacrifice of self for humanity's sake. Is there any single proof that they are less worthy in any way than the civil population? And on the other hand, do they not carry with them the wounds which, like those of Caesar, are so many mouths which bespeak the compassion and reverance of those not so honorably accredited.

England, France and the allies generally have opened their choicest homes to our soldiers. Every park and every home that is considered as best suited to the condition of those who return should be given without demur, even at the cost of sacrifice on the part of others, for their is nothing that we can do which will give compensation commensurate to the part played by the men who have lost their limbs, shattered their health and offered their lives if need be for us on the battlefields of France or Flanders.

To Register Is to Benefit the Public.

Registration, like any new movement, is to many filled with the mystery of the unknown. There are thousands at this moment who are waiting in fear and trembling for the day when they must present themselves at the registration polls to answer the questions prepared for the occasion, their main fear being that the moment their talents and ability are known to the government thru the medium of pen, ink and paper, they will be confiscated and sent off to some employment, with or without their consent, as the case may be.

It is vain to tell such people that the accounting is as much for their own protection as it is for the convenience of the government. That one of the objects is to ascertain the exact number of our population, so that sufficient food may be ensured for everyone in Canada, and the remainder sent overseas. If people do not present themselves they will have none but themselves to blame if, in the near future they are refused food or other commodity when they seek to purchase, because they have not in their possession the certificate of registration. The fear of being taken from home or occupation without consent, is for the civil population a groundless fear so far, tho it may become something not uncommon if the war lasts much longer. If the men must be conscripted to fight, why not for other national service if it is necessary?

Registration of a people is by no means a new idea in the world. In the days of the Roman Caesars it was the generally accepted condition, and people were not accommodated as now with booths wherever they might be residing, but had to travel to certain centres for enrollment. Our lot is easy by comparison, and it is a case in which general compliance is the only wise course to follow.

Help the Farmer's Wife—Not the Farmer.

The statement made by Mrs. Buchanan of Ravenna, who is no a well-known figure at gatherings in the interest of conservation and production, that the unskilled labor of women does not appeal to the farmer, is easy to understand. Unskilled labor in any shape is never welcome. There are times, it is true, when men and women of affairs have leisure sufficient to instruct a likely pupil who may later make good in a special line of work, but that leisure never comes to the farmer, either at the beginning, middle or end of the season, unless he has so much help that his time becomes more or less his own—a state scarcely conceivable.

This being the condition of things, and without throwing discouragement anywhere, it would seem that the very best that many girls could do—apart from those who are preparing themselves at the agricultural colleges—or those accustomed to farm life, would be to offer to assist not the farmer, but the farmer's wife.

Washing dishes we know does not commend itself as an enjoyable pastime, neither does sweeping, making of beds, peeling potatoes and the many other things which make up the round of housekeeping, both in the city and town. Nevertheless, they have to be done, and the farmer's wife who has to prepare meals three times a day, for ten or twelve of a household, which has been enlarged by the "help" needed by the demands of seeding or harvesting, has her hands too full to be of any service outside.

Here is where the city girl may do good work during her holidays. Washing dishes can be as fine national service as a thousand and one other forms, and two girls working together, if they but make up their minds to it, can have no end of a good time if they get the spirit which is needed for the proper appreciation of the situation. It may be taken as a general axiom that the wife of the farmer is far more proficient in the things pertaining to the land than ninety-nine of the hundred girls who might offer themselves. Let the girl release her, then, by taking her place in the house, where help is needed. Work once considered menial is raised and made a thing of beauty if we but wrap it up in the spirit of sacrifice, spiced by the humor which has made bearable so many things which have been produced by the war.

CHURCH-GOING FOR SOLDIERS

(Continued From Page One.)

Why can't some committee be found in each church whose sole duty is to look after the interests of the soldiers, give them concerts, and yes, parties, ask all the young girls of the church and give them a good time. Isn't that as important as collecting money for the minister's holiday, seeing that the rectory has a new set of dishes? or raising funds for converting Chinese. Don't think that those things are not important, but when our church puts all its time on these details it has little left for the manhood of Canada. Our church is losing its perspective.

Along the Right Lines.

One of the most successful entertainments I ever saw for returned soldiers was given by girls from a certain business establishment. In the first place each man was provided with a partner by matching numbers, or cards, and in various other ways. The partners were changed two or three times during the evening. The result was that some of those, boys who had told me they were so downhearted and lonesome made girl friends that evening that they will have as friends for the rest of their lives. Not in a sentimental way; but just good pals.

It is the girls who keep the boys from going the downward grade. "When a girl believes in you, well, a fellow is pretty much of a cad to disappoint her," a soldier said to me the other day.

If the soldiers have a chance to meet the right kind of girls the other kind will have no attraction for them. The church is the organization to give him the chance. If the church does its duty glaring headlines about women protective officers on Toronto streets will not appear in our daily papers.

Girls will not need protection. They can meet the boys where they have a right to meet them, in the churches. You will not have your medical men racking their brains to combat with the so-called social diseases. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is an old saying, but it is true.

Toronto churches must make their social life attractive for soldiers as they return in one way or another or they will lose forever their chance to make Canada and Canadian manhood worthy of our brave boys who have died to save and protect it.

Cooks and Stewards wanted for the Canadian Naval Service.

Cooks, age 18-50, experienced. Pay $1.10 to $1.50 per day and $25.00 separation. Stewards, age 18-50, well educated; pay $1.10 to $1.50 per day and $25.00 separation—under usual conditions. Boy Stewards, age 16-18, well educated, 50c. daily, no separation.

Free Kit, Free Messing and useful service to the Country.

Some vacancies also for seamen and other ratings. Apply 48

Naval Recruiting Officer,
103 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.
or Naval Recruiting Secretary,
279 Wellington St., Ottawa

Ideal Summer Outings Possible Near Toronto

Why Sally Forth in Quest of Shade and Summer Delights When Nature Has Placed Them Right at Our Door?

BY M. L. HART

"HELLO!"

"Hello!" I returned.

"I've got it," continued the voice, which I recognized as that of my friend, Mrs. Vere de Vere, who had recently taken one of the nicest houses on the street, but who I knew was already restless to be off on a summer outing.

"Yes, I've got it," she said again, "the nicest, cutest little house you ever saw. I found it, and Austin and I motored out last night and went thru it. He wasn't much taken with it and said I was foolish for thinking of it. But really it is just what I've been looking for all spring, and I've persuaded him to let me have it, and he can come out for the week-end, and I'm sure we'll have just the time of our lives."

"How far is it from the city?" I queried, for one has to seem interested even tho one is thinking in the depths of one's secret heart that some people never know when they are well off.

"It's just about forty miles out," came the voice of the wire. "It's away in from the road, and it's sure to be nice and cool, because there's a lot of those nice wavy willow trees at the back, and it's down in a hollow so it's sheltered both from the sun and the wind, and it's so nice and all by itself, and I'm just dying to get away.

"But I'm nearly forgetting why I called you up," continued my caller on the 'phone. "I want to know if you won't come, too. I know I've often heard you say that you don't like the country and that you think there is no place like Toronto in summer time. But there are so few people that are congenial and tho I don't want many, I should dearly like to have someone to keep the days from being lonely, and we get on so well together, that I know if you would only come we'd have no end of a good time together."

The voice ceased, and I knew that Mrs. Vere de Vere was waiting for an answer. Her invitation was sincere, and the heartiness of her wish to have me for a moment shook my inward resolve never to trust myself to a new discovery in the shape of a temporary summer residence, and I had to harden myself somewhat and have resort to something of a subterfuge in order to refuse.

"My dear, I'm sorry, but I have some business that must be attended to and I cannot leave town, otherwise I might have been tempted to go with you. However, you have so many friends that I'm sure you'll easily find someone who will jump at the idea of passing the summer in the pretty shaded place you have located, and with you to keep things merry there'll be no chance of loneliness."

"Well, if you can't come I suppose I must put up with it. I'll see if Annie can manage it. I think she would like to. I'll try her anyway. Good-bye," and the receiver went back on the hook rather jerkily.

I know it was ungracious on my part, but as soon as she had hung up the receiver I began to compare the things she was going to do with what she and I had at home in the city, and to ask why so many are anxious to leave Toronto? Because if there is any city on the face of the globe that was laid out to suit the idea of summer residence it is surely Toronto.

If you like boating, there is the bay. And such a bay! It is a question if the Bay of Naples itself surpasses it. If you want a larger body of water there is the lake, upon which you may have the most delightful sail, or steam across to Niagara, where one of the wonders of the world awaits you.

Are you a lover of nature? Then there are Scarboro Bluffs, with their rugged surfaces and splendid heights rising from the very feet of the blue waters of Ontario.

Is it trees that attract? Then Toronto is the place to find them, for trees are so plentiful on the streets and boulevards, not to speak of back gardens and lawns, that if you take an elevator in any of our high buildings and get out on the roof and look down, the view presented will be so thickly studded with trees that, in some places, it will appear like a dense forest. And Toronto trees are such beautiful specimens. Great overhanging branches with frond-like foliage in all the tenderest greens that make the summer time simply a delight to be alive.

Then the parks. There is High Park, which one would have to go to Stanley Park in Vancouver to surpass in natural beauty. There is our beautiful Queen's Park, with an avenue that is not anywhere quite duplicated. There are the ravines at Rosedale which have a continental reputation, and also many small parks. Among them the west end park with the pretty Crawford street bridge; Victoria Park, Kew Beach and the "Reservoir." And the Lake Shore drive! Why it's just ideal. You may motor if you are fortunate enough to have a car. If not there is always the transportation afforded by the civic car service, and on the road there are the delights of the Humber. Then there's the Island. This, in itself, is an asset possessed by no other city on the continent.

When you arrive home tired out from your jaunt, there is the coolness of the well-built brick house, the light that comes at the magic touch of a button, and the kettle that boils in ten minutes to give you the welcome cup of tea. Best of all, you may go to bed without fear of mosquitoes, snakes or black flies. In the morning you may look out on your back garden and you may find it housing many varieties of roses or sweet peas, according to the season; and looking down the line into your neighbors' yards you may see a whole street in which every yard has its lawn or flowers making the place a very paradise.

And as for fresh eggs and the best of milk, which some tell us are only procurable in the country. That is all an exploded idea. Why, the very best eggs come to the city, and the best of milk, because any milk that does not come up to standards set by the health department is rejected, and after being tested and examined and put thru all the processes which it has to undergo before being passed—it ought to be good enough for anybody.

When I like to get out of the city is when the thermometer says eight or ten below zero, and there is nothing but snow and ice when one looks out upon the landscape. Then California or "away down south" sounds very inviting. But in the summer months Toronto has charms that can scarcely be duplicated anywhere on this side of the Atlantic.

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, who presided at the annual national gathering of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

CLUB NOTES

The Parkdale Collegiate Institute brigade realised the nice sum of $200 thru their sale of home-made cooking.

* * *

Teachers and pupils worked enthusiastically on the articles to be sent overseas as the gift from Canada to the Queen Mary silver wedding shower.

* * *

Kathleen Anna Grattan and Agnes St. Clair Templeton are the first nurses to receive their diplomas and graduate from the Women's College Hospital on Rusholme road.

* * *

A rummage sale under the auspices of the American Women's War Relief was held in a Yonge street store, the proceeds to go to the patriotic work of the organization.

* * *

"Advertising as a Vocation for Women" was the subject of an encouraging address by Thornton Purkis to the Business Women's Club.

* * *

The Toronto Humane Society held their annual "tag" in the interests of birds, cats, dogs, horses—those that cannot speak for themselves—and citizens generally were interested.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League, Mrs. J. S. McLennan gave an address on the conservation of food at the home of Miss Campbell, Queen's Park. There was also a very fine exhibition of food in the shape of home-made cooking, all of which had been prepared without the assistance of wheat flour.

* * *

Miss Marjory MacMurchy has been appointed a member of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association and will investigate the conditions of women with regard to the changes that will take place because of the war.

* * *

Reports from the twelfth annual meeting of the Royal Grenadiers' Chapter, I.O.D.E., show that $3536.25 were received during the year, making a total of $8033.07 receipts since the war.

* * *

The Canadian Association for the Welfare of the Blind had the refreshments in charge during the two days' horse show held under the auspices of the Hunt Club, and scored a great success.

* * *

Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire has received additional honor in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, having been promoted from Lady of Grace to that of Lady of Justice.

* * *

The Georgina Houses Corporation is now under a directorate composed entirely of women, with Mrs. H. D. Warren as president and a strong advisory board of men, the idea being that as it is altogether an institution for women, it should be women who should compose the electors.

* * *

Mrs. Sanford of Hamilton, Miss Carmichael of Halifax and Miss and Mrs. L. A. Gurnett were speakers at the last meeting of the Local Council of Women, with Mrs. A. M. Huestis presiding.

* * *

St. Joseph's College is to have what promises to be a very successful museum with Dr. Alexander Fraser as honorary curator and many friends to help in the way of procuring antiques and demonstrations of modern art and science.

* * *

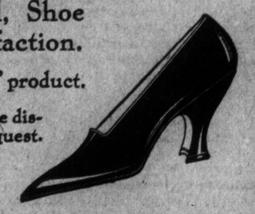
Mrs. Muldrew of the staff of the Canada Food Board and Mrs. Buchanan of Ravenna were interesting and informing speakers on the food question at the May meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, Dr. Helen MacMurchy in the chair.

Onyx and Georgina Shoes

Never before have Miladies of Fashion had such adorable footwear. Sprightly shapes; Trim Fitting, and above all, Shoe Comfort and Satisfaction.

Insist upon a "Blachford" product.

Colored fashion plates of these distinctive shoes mailed on request.



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GEORGINA **Blachford** THE ONYX SHOE

Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited

92 Sherbourne Street, Toronto

Obtained through Canada's leading boot shops

5

VALOROUS WOMEN HONORED AT SERVICE

(Continued From Page One.)

and it was well that we should think of these fallen nurses before the great white altar; and Archdeacon Holmes here paused to make reference to the memorial which had been held in the crypt of this very cathedral just two years ago, to Florence Nightingale, the first woman, and that woman a nurse, to have a memorial in St. Paul's. (In that "conservative old cathedral," he might have added.)

These nurses had won the right to die, because they had done their duty, the archdeacon went on with great feeling. They had done their duty even unto the death, and if you have a message to send to them, they have a message to send back to us. It is "Fill up the ranks! Carry on!"

"I would not wish to insult you with flattery," continue dthe speaker, "and I'm not going to call you 'ministering angels.' You are not angels. You are women. You are ordinary women. Some of you have made mistakes. Some of you may have lowered the ideal of this, the noblest profession which a woman can take up.

Eager Volunteers.

"Women full of excitement, war-weary, nurses, often suffering more than the patients they are tending, are full of frailty; but—and a 'but' written in great red capitals—they are on the whole grand women, women who have taught us that they can be what God intended them to be, all these 50,000 nurses now serving at home and abroad; women who in 1914 when the hoardings were placarded with the words 'Women wanted' sprang—as the crowd will spring apparently from nowhere at the signal of a street accident—these nurses and V.A.D.s sprang, I say, to the help of those marvelous men, that amazing first army, which will be remembered as long as there is a page of English history remaining to England," and he quoted of the nurses:

"They mend the men; they help them to carry on;
And they drop a little curtain on the woes they have undergone."

"Women and nurses, you are not like that she devil—she is neither nurse nor woman—who handed the cup of cold water to the lips of a dying British soldier and then deliberately emptied it upon the ground; rather do you remind me of that gallant French officer who, when a German officer put in a plea for kindly treatment, replied: 'In the eyes of a Frenchman, a wounded man is sacred.'

"Women—as true women—we salute you today, with, as General Smuts said, a reverence which no words can tell; and I seem to see in that word reverence the type of the future. I pass that on to you, as women and nurses (you never can separate the two) in everything you do as a nurse, you must make the act feit as a woman.

The High Example.

"Matron, to you I say, follow in the footsteps of the misericordia; so rule your hospital that you may never be ashamed.

"I pass it on to the nurses—sisters, probationers, V.A.D.s, each in herself a madonna, to be a follower of the maid of Nazareth. Hold high the standard of your work, respect the greatness of your work—great work willingly done and well, for the men who have done such wonderful things for us.

"We are met here today to say we will fill up the ranks. We will step into their places. We will show the fallen nurses that not one of them is forgotten. It is not sadness that we feel. It is not the de profundis, but a te deum. And when we hear the band of the Coldstream Guards playing the Dead March in 'Saul,' with that marvelous roll of the drums, let it not remind us of the dead being carried past on gun carriages, but rather the booming of the cannon which is to put an end to all the long campaign of cruelty, brutishness and barbarity of the Hun.

"It is not to remind us of the death of the nurses, but the first glad gleam of the coming dawn for the faithful departed women who rest in peace."

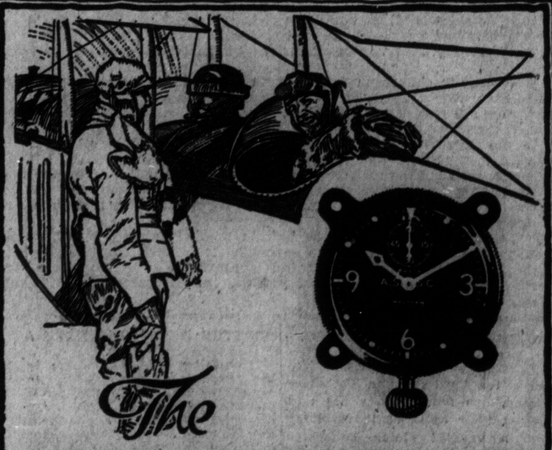
A Fitting Climax.

But in spite of this cheerful charge of the Archdeacon of London, I do not believe there was a dry eye among the thousands in that vast cathedral when, a few moments later, the band, seated beneath the dome—between the choir and the line made up of Queen and several princesses—played, under the baton of Major J. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O., that unforgettable tone-masterpiece of Handel; but they were not tears that hurt, but tears of relief, release—like the April shower falling at the moment upon the cathedral roof and dripping from every eave.

And there was a terrible stillness after the final faint drumbeat, before the drummers of the 5th Reserve Coldstream Guards, stationed in the organ loft above the main entrance to the cathedral, sounded on their trumpets, so painfully sweet and clear, "The Last Post."

Long after the words of any human preacher, will be remembered and will live the wonderful music of that band of bands, which gripped my very soul and made me feel what a glorious thing death ought to and could be, and on going out into the rain-soaked streets, one of thousands issuing from the many-doored cathedral, everything living seemed so very trivial—yes, even life itself—beside that thrilling service, the climax to which was Handel's Dead March in "Saul."

The service was held before there had occurred the murder of the Canadian nurses killed by German bombs while attending their patients in a hospital behind the lines. The honor roll, however, included seven members of the Canadian Army Nursing Service who have died at their posts. They were Nursing Sisters L. A. Davis, Sarah E. Garbutt, Jessie B. Jaggard, Ida L. Kealey, Mary F. E. Munroe, Etta Sparks and Adruenna A. Allen.



The Waltham Watch in the War

When the United States Government wanted a tireless and accurate timekeeper for its aeroplane service, it chose the Waltham Watch. To you, as a prospective watch buyer, this piece of news is significant. The fact that the Waltham is selected whenever a Government or distinguished scientific body requires an infallible time recorder is the best possible indication of the integrity of Waltham workmanship and quality. Your jeweler carries Waltham models at prices to suit all purses. "Ask him to show you."

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL

INSULTING A CUSTOMER.

A chemist was awakened about 1 o'clock in the morning by a boy clamoring at his shop door. Opening his bedroom window he saw a small boy who was gesticulating wildly.

"What's the matter?" inquired the chemist.

"I want a penn'orth o' camphorated chloroform for t' toothache!" howled the lad.

The chemist was not overjoyed when he found how small the order was for which he had been so rudely awakened from his slumber, but, taking pity on the sufferer, he dressed himself and went downstairs to supply the much-desired relief. While measuring the drug he could not help grumbling at the lad.

"It's like your impudence," he observed, "to wake me up at this time of night for a paltry penny's worth of chloroform."

"Oh, is it?" said the boy, resentfully. "Then I'll take my custom somewhere else. You can keep your chloroform. I won't take it now for your impudence." And he didn't. He went off quite indignantly, nursing his jaw, to wake up another chemist.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

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EST'D 1873

TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate. 239

MAIN OFFICE: 15 King St. West.

14 Branches in Toronto.

THE CARE AND FEEDING :-: OF CHILDREN :-:

BY ELINOR MURRAY

TWO strong currents are leading us into more economical living. The cost of food is so high that our wages cannot grow fast enough to keep pace with our expenses; therefore we eat less expensively than we used to do. Then, since the war, we were first urged, then compelled, to save wheat, meat, sugar and other things. So we are all doing our best to meet conditions in the most patriotic and most sensible manner possible.

It is necessary to avoid too strenuous cutting of foods, especially in feeding children who are growing.

Children are as important to our country as soldiers—we must remember that—and while giving our best effort to keep our army sustained in numbers and with food, we must give our children what they need to help them grow into strong, sane, wholesome men and women. The men and women who are to build up the new world that must be built.

Children require food for energy and food for growth. They need certain ferments, that are found best in butter. They need milk and cereals, and some wheat and some meat. They must have eggs and vegetables, and these of the freshest and best procurable.

They need sugar and those foods which are appetizing and wholesome. No method of saving which pinches the requirements of growing children is truly economical.

* * * * * *

The place of indigestion or of a bad cold in causing disobedience, ill temper and the other crimes of childhood, is usually recognized. One thing that often eludes recognition is the presence of bony lesions as a cause of ill temper or disobedience. Children tumble around in so many ways that if their bones were not pretty soft they would have all sorts of lesions all the time. As it is, they do twist their necks and wrench their backs and disturb the relations of their ribs more frequently than is often suspected. It is easy enough to notice in bathing a child whether its body is equal on the two sides and whether there are any areas where the rubbing of the towel causes the little fellow to flinch or to cry out. When these conditions are noticed the child should be taken to a competent physician for examination.

Sensible parents nowadays take their children to dentists once or twice a year in order that slight injuries to the teeth may receive immediate attention and thus the later more serious conditions be avoided. It would be an equally important and sensible thing if all children could be taken to a doctor once or twice a year for examination. This would prevent the development of very many spinal curvatures, as well as of many organic diseases. The various epidemics of contagious diseases would lose much of their virulence if the children in any community had their bodies kept constantly in correct structural relationships and their diet and habits of living kept in harmony with sensible hygiene.

Better brains go with better bodies and better morals go with better brains. There would, no doubt, be sickness and crime in the world even if every child had a perfectly normal spinal column, but certainly goodness, sanity and strength thrive more luxuriantly in a body structurally perfect.

* * * * * *

We went to church on Sunday morning. We might have worshipped just as earnestly and just as reverently in the beautiful outdoors—but the church is on the corner of our farm, so we went. And most of the time I watched the Chief in the orchard.

Apple blossoms! You know that exquisite lyric by Henry Martin. I've recited it to thousands and thousands of people and thought I did it well. But never did I get the real fragrance of the blossoms into it until Sunday morning, when I read it to the bluest of skies and greenest of earths with our own blossoms held against my face. What a feeling that "my own" can give at times.

"Pink buds bursting with the light, crumpled petals baby white; just to touch them a delight. In the spring." The Chief, counting over the barrels of fruit he expects to get and won't, doesn't think much of our orchard. But to me an apple tree justifies its existence when it just blossoms.

WINDMILL HAS FOUR VANES.

A recently painted windmill, illustrated in the April Popular Mechanics magazine, has four large vanes that rotate on their axles while revolving around a vertical pinion connected with the pumping shaft. The spindles of the vanes extend horizontally from a central head and transmit their power thru bevel gearing. The vanes are placed on their axles so that when one presents a face square to the wind, the one opposite presents its edge to the wind, while the remaining two will be at quarter turns with reference to the first two.

METER REGISTERS FREE AIR.

In mining districts it has become the practice for one company to supply others with compressed air for the operation of drills and hoists. A meter, designed to measure the volume of free air delivered to individual consumers, has been so constructed that it automatically compensates for pressure variations, and registers much the same as a gas or water meter. The device, which is illustrated in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine, is built on the principle that the speed of the air passing thru it depends upon pressure, and that the volume of free air consumed by a tool is proportional to the speed with which the air flows to its cylinder.

MOTHER! LOOK AT YOUR CHILD'S TONGUE

Give "California Syrup of Figs" If Cross, Feverish, Sick, Bilious, Constipated--They love it

Watch Children Now! Guard Against Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat and Sickness by Keeping Liver and Bowels Free from Poisons

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has the grippe or a sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation, poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. See that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Don't merely ask for Syrup of Figs, but ask for "California Syrup of Figs." Remember, "California."

The Art Of Telling Stories To Children

By Mrs. Ona K. Kritter

KINDERGARTEN methods, whether begun by the mother in her own home or by the trained teacher in school, are of inestimable value to the child, for character building is always made their principal aim and object.

Perhaps mothers may not have been trained in kindergarten methods, but at least they can learn how to tell a story. Any one can read a story, but telling one is much more effective and much more enjoyable to the child. Every mother should learn how to tell a story. Use your own words and choose simple and forceful ones. A bare plot is interesting to the tiny child, but many details should be supplied for the older boy and girl; they love them. Use direct discourse when possible. Be enthusiastic. Be dramatic. After the story is finished, talk it over freely with the children. Choose some stories which teach kindness to animals and some which give training in morals or good habits, but never point the moral.

A taste for the best literature can often be formed in early childhood thru a wise choice of stories. This is also true of music. The songs and music used in the kindergarten are always carefully selected by the kindergartner and should be just as carefully selected for the home by mothers. Allow your children to hear only the best.

Besides story-telling and music, there are also pictures. Those which interest the child most show action and movement. Pictures are helpful because they develop the imagination and arouse creative faculties.

Altho my son is only fourteen months old, he enjoys his picture-book much more if a little story is told about the pictures.

Games also aid in the great work of character building. They help to develop self-expression and originality and can also be used to teach self-helpfulness toward others. Thru games children may be made to discover the evil effects of self-will and good resulting from self-control.

Play a story with your child. See how attentive he will be and what powers of self-expression he possesses.

Childhood is the time of "make believe" and "let's pretend," and play is all in all to the child. If only more mothers would learn this!

Mothers can in a degree give the training that is necessary for little children. But how much better it is, if possible, to send them to a trained kindergarten teacher. She has the proper materials to work with. Then too, the child can mingle with other children of his own age. It is his experiences with his equals that are of special benefit to him. A child will not learn things by being told—he must find them out for himself, thru contact with others, who have the same needs and wants as himself.

Montessori says, "In every child, I see a possible Christ." No person besides a mother realizes this as much as the good kindergartner.

Oil can hut home of Red Cross nurses at front. Old gasoline cans filled with mud are what Red Cross nurses in the Balkans used to build this comfortable hut.

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By ROSALIND.

DEAR ROSALIND:

I would like to write lonely soldiers, who have few correspondents. Would appreciate having a few names, as I have noticed in your columns you have helped others in this way. Will let you know the results. SUNSHINE.

DEAR SUNSHINE: Many thanks for your kind offer, but I cannot publish the name of the prisoners of war to whom we write. If you send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope I will mail you a card from a prisoner in Germany for you to answer and also a card of directions about mailing your letter. I find this a much simpler method than publishing the letters and names. Indeed I do hope you will let me know the results. It may take a long time for the answers to come to us, but I shall be anxious to hear how successful our efforts have been.

DEAR ROSALIND:

The happy inspiration of your cheery idea to write the prisoners of war in Germany brings me to a point which I noticed in your bright card received a few days ago, Friend, are we allowed to send any enclosures in our letters? I gather no! from a word with Pano Sewell a short while ago. You know he is one who has been trying to do his bit sending bread. I understood only letters could go and above all else the letter would be very plainly addressed and one side of the large letter paper only, written small. You can get in a whole heap of jokes, can you not?

Wishing you success—you know, the idea is just fine,

THE BAKER.

DEAR BAKER MAN: Your too brief note is a positive inspiration! I publish it that others may be persuaded to take up the work.

I am sorry, but we cannot enclose anything in our letters. The mail would be returned if we did so; and, that would be disappointing beyond words. Indeed it was Mr. Sewell himself who started us, and whose cheery encouragement keeps us going. He seems indefatigable in his great labor of love, and I am so anxious that we shall not fail him. Write again, Friend Baker.

DEAR ROSALIND:

I have been a constant reader of your columns for some time and I find it very interesting indeed. I intended to write last week to you and ask you to send me a lonely soldier's address, but you see I am a school girl and we are busy with our exams and I did not have time, but, however, I have found time now. I don't think I know enough about French to adopt your Frenchman, but I could keep one soldier supplied in cheery letters. I have nobody that I write to at the front for my brothers are too young to join. If you will send me an address I shall see that he does not want for news.

F. B. W., SUDBURY.

All right, little girl. Just as soon as ever I can you shall have your prisoner of war card. I am publishing your little letter so that other girls may see that one doesn't have to be grown up to write happy, cheering letters to lonely prisoners.

DEAR ROSALIND:

I am a young boy 18 years old and would like to ask your advice. I am in love with a girl two years my junior that I have known for about a year. I often go to her place and she treats me just like a good friend. I go to parties and dances with her, but she never takes me for her partner; she always takes some other friend. Now, dear Rosalind, she is a little bit taller than I am and I think that is why she will never go out with me. I have often asked her to go to the show, but she always has some excuse, altho she always acts as tho she thinks an awful lot of me; and she is always telling me to hurry up and grow. Now, dear Rosalind, I feel as if she is the only girl for me, and that I cannot live without her. She has lots of boy friends, but she treats us all alike. She is very pretty and always in for a good time. Maybe she thinks people will laugh at her. Now, dear Rosalind, should I speak to her about this or try to forget about her.

PUZZLED.

DEAR BOY: Of course you are puzzled. Naturally when a girl seems to like you, you would think she would like to go out with you. It may be because you are a little shorter; some girls are rather foolishly sensitive on that point. Ask her. She seems a sensible enough little girl, for she knows enough to have lots of boy and girl friends instead of trying to "keep company" with one. She will tell you just why she refuses your invitations. Then you can use your own judgment about looking for another "just one" girl friend. I wouldn't if I were you. I'd try to have a lot of them.

DEAR ROSALIND:

I am a girl 16 years old, and I am coming to you with full confidence that you will give me good advice. I am in love with a young man that I see every night. We had a misunderstanding a few weeks ago, and in consequence he will not speak to me. Now, dear Rosalind, please tell me how I can get him to speak to me again without appearing rude or unladylike. DIMPLES.

DEAR DIMPLES: If you meet the boy on the street, speak to him as you pass, as you would to any acquaintance. Common courtesy demands that he acknowledge your greeting. That opens the way for explanations. Don't you think you are rather young to talk about love?

DEAR ANXIOUSLY WAITING: I appreciate your letter very much and admire you tremendously for the way you have stuck things out and helped your mother build up her home again. What a terribly hard time she has had? No matter how much you do, Boy dear, you cannot do too much to try to make her forget the last few years.

About the little girl: You have been very careful and seem to have made up your mind about what you would like the future to hold for you. You are the kind of man who meets a girl at twenty and remains faithful to that one love. Make your friendship very solid and be sure that your girl is the "one man" type, too, and not the kind that will want a host of admirers at once and in sequence. Then, when your friendship with her has become mutual love it is time enough to tell her all that you have told me. Some of it may have to come out before that time; but remember, it is no disgrace whatever to be poor and living in humble surroundings. If the girl is sensible—and be sure she is before you tell her—she will understand that no shame is attached to your mother and her family because you all had to start at the bottom at a time when your fortunes seemed assured. Another thing, don't leave the mother while she needs you. You are young and have years of happiness ahead. Wait until your brothers are ready to step into your place before you attempt to establish your own home. Best wishes. ROSALIND.

DEAR VIOLET: How perfectly wonderful for you to get such a splendid letter from the stranger soldier just when you needed it! I think your husband must be an extra special hero or surely he would want to talk of what he had done.

You see, our faith in him was justified, little woman. It is well worth while to keep his home ready for his return. What wonderful stories he will have to tell you and the kiddies. I repeat, you have a will of your own and you will be given strength to exercise it when temptation comes. Write to me any time, especially if you are worried or blue or feel yourself weakening.

TELEPATHY.

Ethel—Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her, do you?

Frank—No—er—but my brother does, and this is his hat.

SOME CANADIAN POETS AND THEIR POETRY

BY ANNE MERRILL

POETRY is a matter of taste, and the best office of a biographer is to collect the writer's poems without comment."

Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., professor of poetry at the University of Oxford, made this his introductory note recently before going into his subject, "Overseas Poetry," at a lecture given under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, London.

He had often been asked, he stated, if the colonies had produced any great poets, and in reply always told the same story—an amusing one—which indicated that while there were perhaps no great ones, there were a great many good ones.

Nor was it altogether easy to decide by what standards to judge the new fresh young growths of empire. While universities, academies, schools, and coteries abounded in Europe, and there was also the leisured and purely literary class, they were only beginning in the Dominions, declared Sir Herbert.

Poetry depended, he said, on a certain stirring of the spirit, but also a rich many-colored education was necessary, as a study of the biographies of the great poets would prove—"at least, a rich many-colored experience."

But Canada of all the Dominions, had undoubtedly a color and character of it own and so he would begin his lecture with her, making first mention of the late Wilfrid Campbell whom he referred to as one "who was yesterday a leading living Canadian—now, alas, no longer so," and adding that he was certainly a poet of empire as evidence his

England, England, England,
Girdled by ocean and skies,
And the power of a world and the heart of a race,
And a hope that never dies.

And we of the newer and vaster west
Where the great war banners are furled,
And commerce hurries her teeming hosts
And the cannon are silent along our coasts;
Saxon and Gaul, Canadians claim
A part in the glory and pride and aim
Of the empire that girdles the world.

This poem it will be remembered—tho the speaker did not mention the fact—was adapted to music and sung at the coronation bazaar as a greeting to the Queen on her entry.

Personally I think that much of Wilfrid Campbell's poetry suggests a morbid imagination. In life it seemed to me, he harped too much upon death. "The Mother" was a pronounced example of this.

Good poetry should be the outcome of the poet's life, the lecturer endeavored to prove, and the Dominions already possessed universities and intellectual centres in their great cities, and the work of their writers was beginning to show the effects of this.

The poetry of the overseas countries showed three things, believed this Oxford authority on poetry—love of the new home, love of the old home, and a love for the great empire to which they belonged. Exactly this opinion I heard expressed by Miss Mary MacLeod Moore a year ago at the Lyceum Club, when she was giving a lecture at the Poetry dinner on the same subject.

Sir Herbert Warren gave second place in his list to Bliss Carman, who, he said, "had striven to keep near the great traditions"; and spoke also of Carman's cousins, Charles G. D., and Theodore Roberts.

Then he went on to say that Canada was a land of two races, commenting, in this connection, on the splendid work of a French-Canadian—Louis Frechette, who had been a "pathfinder in the new world," he said; also William Henry Drummond, "a delicious blending" of French and English in his habitant poems, from which the speaker quoted well-known and well-loved extracts.

Another French-Canadian poet was Lieut. A. S. Bourinot, author of "Laurentian Lyrics," who, tho he had not written much, had done "enough to show that he was a scholar and a poet."

Next Sir Herbert spoke of Theodore Rand, quoting from his "The Whitethroat," which he claimed showed the Canada feeling and background:

"Shy bird of the silver arrows of song,
That cleave our Northern air so clear,
Thy notes prolong—prolong—
I listen, I hear:
"I love dear Canada—
Canada! Canada!"

Of Canon Frederick George Scott, of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, the speaker said that this poet proved his love for Canada not only by singing of her mountains, her lakes and her rivers, but by responding instantly to the call of empire. He had come early in the war, and was still serving where blood ran thickest.

"O Canada, look up with pride and see the morn,"

quoted Sir Herbert, from one of Scott's finest.

In conclusion of the Canadian portion of his address the speaker made what he called a confession regarding Robert Service, whom he described as "probably the best known of all," stating frankly that he had remained little moved by the poet's earlier output such as "The Rhymes of a Rolling Stone," but that his "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man" he considered to be "full of beauty, and full of a true tragedy."

"If you doubt this," he added, "read 'A Convalescent.'"

FOODSTUFF SCARCITY CAUSING MANY DEATHS

Lack of Nourishing Food Undermining Health of German People.

The official records of life conditions in Berlin show that in the twelve principal cities of the central empires the loss of population owing to the deaths of civilians exceeding the births has now reached something like 66,000 a year.

Four years ago—that is, in the spring which preceded the outbreak of the war—the natural rate of increase in the population of those twelve cities was 18,000.

Before the war government officials realized what population meant to their national life and aspirations; they began the war because they were satisfied that their numerical strength would give them victory. They are finding that numbers alone do not bring victory. While they have been flinging away men with reckless prodigality, the civilians of the town are dying faster than the newly-born can replace them.

It is not hard to understand that this means that scarcity of nourishing foodstuffs is undermining resistance to disease, and that there is a big decline in the physical standard of the peoples of the central empires.

It is not Germany who is bringing England to her knees by a process of starvation. It is Germany slowly dying from the very thing she boasted would be England's fate at her hands.

Von Tirpitz and his countrymen have dug a pit and have fallen into it themselves.

THE ETERNAL MASTER.

It's a fight of the Heart
Against the Head
To determine who is Master.
But there's little to fear,
For the outcome's clear
And Judgment's coming
Faster and faster
As the World old wheel
Whirls swiftly on
To the Hour of the Head's Disaster.

For the Head is the place
Where Ambition lurks,
Where Lust for Power gestures,
Where Shadows of Empire
Frolic and fight
And Logic rules
As the God of Might,
And the Great Mind grinds
Its Royal grist
Clothed in Satanic vestures.

But the Heart is the home
Where Honor abides,
Where Love and Kindness linger,
Where Smiles are born,
Where Laughter grows,
And Gentleness
Its Grandeur shows,
And all mankind
Is Sanctified
By the touch of its magic finger.

Yes—the Heart of the World
Will always reign.
It's the Kingdom of Heaven in Man.
For the Heart can Smile
And the Heart can Sing—
It's just a piece
Of an Angel's wing.
And the Head must meet
Its Eternal Master
When the World's Heart says: I can!

—Howland G. Stokes.

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A PAGE FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

THE FLOWERS THAT TALKED TOO MUCH

I SHOULD see the garden far better," said Alice to herself, "if I could get to the top of that hill; and here's a path that leads straight to it—at least, no, it doesn't do that—" (after going a few yards along the path, and turning several sharp corners), "but I suppose it will at last. But how curiously it twists! It's more like a corkscrew than a path! Well, this turn goes to the hill, I suppose—no, it doesn't! This goes straight back to the house! Well, then, I'll try it the other way."

And so she did ("she" being of course, Alice in Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass"); wandering up and down, and trying turn after turn, but always coming back to the house, do what she could. Indeed, once, when she turned a corner more quickly than usual, she ran against it before she could stop herself.

"It's no use talking about it," Alice said, looking up at the house and pretending it was arguing with her. "I'm not going in again yet. I know I should have to get through the looking glass again—back into the old room—and there'd be an end of all my adventures!"

So, resolutely turning her back upon the house, she set out once more down the path, determined to keep straight on till she got to the hill. For a few minutes all went on well, and she was just saying, "I really shall do it this time—" when the path gave a sudden twist and shook itself (as she described it afterwards), and the next moment she found herself actually walking in at the door.

"Oh, it's too bad!" she cried. "I never saw such a house for getting in the way! Never!"

However, there was the hill full in sight, so there was nothing to be done but start again. This time she came upon a large flower-bed, with a border of daisies, and a willow-tree growing in the middle.

"O Tiger-lily," said Alice, addressing herself to one that was waving gracefully about in the wind, "I wish you could talk."

"We can talk," said the Tiger-lily, "when there's anybody worth talking to."

Alice was so astonished that she couldn't speak for a minute; it quite seemed to take her breath away. At length, as the Tiger-lily only went on waving about, she spoke again, in a timid voice—almost in a whisper. "And can all the flowers talk?"

"As well as you can," said the Tiger-lily. "And a great deal louder."

"It isn't manners for us to begin, you know," said the Rose, "and I really was wondering when you'd speak! Said I to myself, 'Her face has got some sense in it, tho it's not a clever one!' Still, you're the right color, and that goes a long way."

"I don't care about the color," the Tiger-lily remarked. "If only her petals curled up a little more, she'd be all right."

Alice didn't like being criticized, so she began asking questions. "Aren't you sometimes frightened at being planted out here, with nobody to take care of you?"

"There's the tree in the middle," said the Rose; "what else is it good for?"

"But what could it do....?" Alice asked.

"It could bark," said the Rose.

"It says 'Bough-wough!'" cried a Daisy; "that's why its branches are called boughs!"

"Didn't you know that?" cried another Daisy, and here they all began shouting together, till the air seemed quite full of little shrill voices.

"Silence, every one of you!" cried the Tiger-lily, waving itself passionately from side to side, and trembling with excitement. "They know I can't get at them!" it panted, bending its quivering head toward Alice, "or they wouldn't dare to do it!"

"Never mind!" Alice said in a soothing tone, and stooping down to the daisies, who were just beginning again, she whispered, "if you don't hold your tongues, I'll pick you!"

There was silence in a moment, and several of the pink daisies turned white.

"That's right!" said the Tiger-lily. "The daisies are worst of all. When one speaks, they all begin together, and it's enough to make one wither to hear the way they go on!"

"How is it you can talk so nicely?" Alice said, hoping to get it into a better temper by a compliment. "I've been in many gardens before, but none of the flowers could talk."

"Put your hand down, and feel the ground," said the Tiger-lily. "Then you'll know why."

Alice did so. "It's very hard," she said, "but I don't see what that has to do with it."

"In most gardens," the Tiger-lily said, "they make the beds too soft—so that the flowers are always asleep."

This sounded a very good reason, and Alice was quite pleased to know it. "I never thought of that before!" she said.

A CLEVER SHEEP DOG.

Picked Out Lost Sheep From Among Flock and So Saved His Honor.

In one of his books, Robert Louis Stevenson writes of his friend, John Tood, a shepherd who had spent his days herding sheep on the Pentland Hills, in Scotland. Many a talk these two had together as they roamed the hillsides with the dogs and sheep, and John had endless stories of the days when the drove roads, which now lie green and solitary, were busy thoroughfares, thronged with drovers and their beasts. Of sheep dogs John had much to tell, and here is one of this stories, as Stevenson tells it:

"Once," he writes, when John had a specially clever sheep dog, "he had bought some sheep in Edinburgh, and on the way out, the road being crowded, two were lost. This was a reproach to John and a slur upon the dog; and both were alive to their misfortune. Word came, after some days, that a farmer named Braid had found a pair of sheep, and thither went John and the dog to ask for restitution. But the farmer was a hard man and stood upon his rights 'How were they marked?' he asked, and since John had bought right and left from many sellers he had no notion of the marks. 'Very well,' said the farmer, 'then it's only right that I should keep them.' 'Well,' said John, 'it's a fact that I cannae tell the sheep, but if my dog can, will ye let me have them?' The farmer was honest as well as hard, and besides I dare say he had little fear of the ordeal; so he had all the sheep upon his farm into one large park, and turned John's dog into their midst. That hairy man of business knew his errand well; he knew what John and he had bought two sheep and (to their shame) lost them about Boroughmuirhead; he knew besides . . . that they were come to Braid for their recovery, and without pause or blunder singled out, first one and then another, the two waifs. And the shepherd and his dog—what do I say? the true shepherd and his man—set off together by Fairmilehead in jocund humor, and 'smiled to ither' all the way home, with the two recovered ones before them."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS COLUMN

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

How are you all enjoying the lovely weather? I hope the sunshine will bring out many boys and girls into the gardens. The nice showers we have had, and the beautiful sunshine will help all the little plants along. I am wondering who will send me the first news of "plants up."

I see lettuce, radishes and tiny shoots of onions appearing in one little war garden. If these plants continue to grow at such a rate as they have during the past two weeks some one is going to have a very nice salad soon.

When the days get hot and you find gardening and pulling up the weeds a little tiring think of all the little boys and girls living in crowded cities who have no gardens at all, and who would be delighted to have the lovely piece of ground you have to look after.

Last year in one of the cities of America a big garden association set out to help the poorer children who had no ground, so that they might be able to grow flowers.

They gave out little tickets for earth, on which were printed these words: "Good for one pail of loam. Bring your own pail."

Well, the children were so anxious to get this loam which would help them to make a little window box that they walked for miles carrying boxes, paper bags, pillow slips, dishes and all kinds of queer jars, etc., to put it in. Altho the ticket said good for one pail, not many of them, it appeared, possessed a real pail, so they had to take whatever they could get, and for over a week there was a continual procession of children going to get earth. Then they put it into old cans, tin boxes and anything they could find to plant seeds in, and then they felt very proud of their "gardens." Would you take as much trouble to make a garden? The best part of all was that in the fall many of these children won prizes for the flowers they had grown, so they must have looked after the plants very carefully.

How many of you went into the country on Empire Day? I expect quite a number of Toronto "Helpers" were in the parade in Queen's Park. Empire Day should have a big meaning for all "Helpers of the King." When you are a real helper it means that you have joined the King's forces and pledged yourself to help in every way you possibly can to win the war, just as truly as the soldiers promise to serve their King and country when they join up.

LETTERS FROM OUR MEMBERS.

Dear Aunt June: I have a garden, and have it in cabbage and lettuce, beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, radishes. I would like very much to have a new badge. I am going to help look after Auntie's garden, too. I will close now, with a riddle:

What are three brothers on one stem?

Charles Perry,
Care of Mrs. Wm. Cameron, Fort Whitby, Ont.

I am very glad you have a garden, Charles; it sounds quite a useful war garden, too. Many thanks for your letter? You shall have a badge.

Lois Fielding is a new member, who deserves commendation for her very neat writing.

It was a pleasure to receive such a well-written letter, Lois. You are very welcome to our little corner, and I am glad you have a garden.

You will have noticed, perhaps, the message in last week's letter regarding the badges. Each Helper who is entitled to wear one is asked to send 5 cents towards the cost of the new badge, and postage, 3 cents. I will keep your stamps until I hear from you again. There are no more scrap-books.

65 Warren road, Toronto, May 20.

"Our Boys' and Girls'" column in The Sunday World is very interesting, and I enjoy reading it.

I have a vegetable garden already planted at our summer home, and I knit washrags for the soldiers. I have signed the pledge, and am enclosing it with three cents for a badge and scrap-book. Will you please tell me what kind of

(Concluded on Page Seven, Col. Six.)

"Suddenly Dick found himself faced by the most beautiful fairy he had ever seen."

The Forty Winks Of Fairy Land
The Lights Of Linger Loo

BY BERTHA E. GREEN

SUNSET is memory gold. After the work or play of the bright hour comes evening, and with the setting sun, one thinks of all that has been in the day just gone to join the yesterdays.

There was a soft mellow light that tinted with dull gold the wood of Fancy Free. Gazing at all its quiet beauty, and with a mind content and happy, sat Dick Merridew.

There was a grassy knoll from which one had a view of the green forest. Here one could watch the changing light and shadow, hear the whisper of the leaves, the summer song of birds, the busy drone of humming bees. There was the fresh breath of the clover and the scent of pine, breeze-carried, was a forest call that one could scarce deny.

And this was home to Dick, for it is ever home where are one's friends both tried and true. Yes, this was home to Dick, for all the folk of Fancy Free were friends of his.

He made companions of the birds and bees, a comrade to the bunnies and the squirrels, and to the fairy people of the wood—why, he was Dick—Dick of the kindly heart.

Dick watched the shadow-gold the while it faded; he watched the leaves take on a deeper green, and tho a gentle breeze still stirred, the leaves seemed set and motionless, as if the forest edge of Fancy Free was but a picture, or a dream.

The skies were all so clear that when the stars came out, each twinkling light made all the heavens seem like some gem of clear and changing lights with diamonds set within.

Dick heard the bed-time twitterings from the nests, the first clear night-call of the Whip-poor-Will, and on the breeze so softly stealing, came to the laddie's ears:

There's a soft, cosy bed
For each tired little head,
In the summer-sweet Lullaby Lane;
And the rose-fairies there,
Of the dream-buds so fair,
Make a sleepy-time flowery chain.

And the fire-flies weave
In their gay make-believe,
And the soft song of lingering breeze
Thru the night shadows sweep,
As they waft on to sleep,
With the fairy-harp whispering trees.

O, Fairyland, sweet Fairyland
Of Lingerloo, dear Lingerloo.
The dreamland—call to you is ever
'stealing, faintly stealing.
'Till to each heart, each happy heart,
Has come to stay, remain alway,
The sunshine — sunshine-dreams of
Lingerloo.

Against the shadows of the wood of Fancy Free there glowed a little point of light, so like the gold of sunset, one would think a little sunbeam had got lost among the leaves, and here must wait, the night thru, in the dark.

Another light glowed, then another yet and many more. They wove in mazy dance as lights held high by fairy revelers tripping in primrose ring.

Dick watched the phantom spiders of the night spinning their fairy gold. He saw them fashion with their radiant paths pictures of forest flowers, portrait of woodland folk and blossom forms that never grew in other fields than those of Fancy Free.

Dick's wonder and amazement grew. What were the lights? Who bore these torches? And, as if in answer to the question in his mind, a merry voice said laughingly, right close to him, "And you don't know your friends the Fireflies?" And there was Nick o' Dee, the little goblin of the Cherry Coats, smiling. And Nick smiled, too, as he replied. "Why, no, I didn't, tho I've seen them often before. I never knew that they were part of Fancy Free."

"They are the Forty Winks of Fairyland," said Nick o' Dee, "the lamps along the forest paths, and 'tis they who nightly make a sparkling blossom time when all the flowers of day are closed in sleep.

They light the little gnomes at work, those toilers of the night. They are the lanterns hanging over each cosy nest to warn the buzzing beetles not to come too near and waken the wee birdies from their dreams.

"But come," said Nick o' Dee, "and we will see what's going on tonight in Linger Loo."

Dick and his little Red Cap friend strayed slowly down the slope and on along the path that led into the wood. It seemed that all the trees were Dick's friends, too, for as he passed upon his way their boughs would touch him gently now and then, like kindly hands.

"Where are we going?" asked Dick of the Cherry Coat.

"We're going to the Princess," answered Nick o' Dee. And then the two of them 'most jumped from out their boots. There came, right at their very ear, so very loudly, "to-whoo! to-whoo?" And then both of them did laugh, for sitting on a low birch bough just above their heads was a snow-white owl. His head was perked to one side and upon the upper little tuft that looked just like an ear was perched one of the little Firefly lights, blinking saucily. "To-whoo? to-whoo?" the little snowy owl tooted his question at the two again.

"Why, we are going to find the Princess," answered both at once.

"If that's the case then," said the owl, "I'd better go ahead and tell her that you're coming."

The owl spread wide his wings and drifted off without a whirr or whisper thru the darkness, but just as he disappeared from sight the little Firefly, who still sat on one ear, piped out, "This is my motor boat—the Snowy Owl—and I'm its riding light."

The Cherry Coat and Dick continued on their way.

"Get off my foot!"

They stopped and looking down they saw within a little patch of moonlight that now filtered thru the leaves, a little cricket sitting up on end nursing his left hind foot.

"There's just one thing that I have got to say to you two careless persons, and that is, mind your step when you are hereabouts."

"We beg to 'pologize," said Nick o' Dee, "we didn't see you as we came along."

"Well, you could have heard me, if you had your ears open," said the cricket, who was still sore of toe and temper. "It's very well to be polite, and to be handy with apologies and such, but 'tis more comfortable for your neighbors' corns, if you would only keep both your eyes upon your path."

And with this final bit of sourness, the cricket limped beneath a leaf, and as Dick and the Cherry Coat went on their way, they heard the little hopper tuning his shadow-violin again.

The path was mottled everywhere by now, with silver moonlight that sparkled pearl-like with the dew.

"I never could abide fish!"

There, in a bright spot on the path, they saw just wriggling from a tunnel in the ground, a brown-red earth worm. He was cross, for he had fish on the brain.

"I don't see why it is that when we stay below within our tunnels underground, we are called earth worms, as we should be; but when the dew falls and we stick our noses out to get a whiff of cool night air, we change to angle worms, to fish worms, to bait; and bait for fish, mind ye!"

The disgusted wiggler drew back to his tunnel home again, as if afraid that Dick and Nick O'Dee had fish-hooks in their pockets.

They strolled on till they neared a little open glade, and at the entrance got a greeting unexpected.

"Hoot! toot! here comes the pair of them." And there sat the little Snowy Owl with the blinking Fire Fly still perched on his left ear.

They saw a little lady coming toward them in the moonlight. Her fairy gown, her fairy wings, were all a-glimmer with the blue of iris and the pink and white of lily bud.

You've seen upon the mirror-surface of a forest pool, the spreading, ever-changing curves and wavy bands of every hue. The Fairy Princess, for 'twas she, made Dick think as he saw her coming thru the moonlight, surely the water sprites, to deck their princess in such beauty, must have skimmed the rainbow-cream from off the magic pool of Fancy Free.

The Princess Fair of Linger Loo greeted the Cherry Coat and Dick.

They chatted merrily of all the doings of Dream Fairyland, and just as they had said good-bye, a cloud drew down its curtain o'er the moon, and out against the shadow-screen across the glade, the Forty Winks of Linger Loo weaved here and there, and in and out, until there glowed in letters bright of twinkling stars of gold—"This is the Home of Happy Hearts."

THE CROWS AND THE SILVER MONEY

BY CAROL COLE.

ONCE in the heart of a dense pine forest lived a flock of crows. There were large crows and small crows, crows with jet black shiny feathers, and some that were not at all shiny. The crows did not live here the year round. In the summer they scattered over the country and picked grain and berries, and some of them, it must be confessed, lived upon birdlings and eggs.

Now there are some folks who think that a crow's a crow, and that one is as bad as another. But that certainly was not true of this flock. The flock was divided into two bands, each having its leader, and for generations there had been a struggle between the two for supremacy. Sometimes one gaining and holding the leadership, and sometimes the other. There was as much difference in the two bands as there is in day and night. The one led quite commendable lives, eating only grain, berries, caterpillars and worms. The worms and caterpillars they destroyed for the farmer they figured, paid for the small amount of grain they ate. But the other band led regular outlaw lives. They fell upon young rabbits and squirrels, and every birds' nest they came upon they plundered.

The leader of the wicked crows was called Terrible Claws. The other leade rwas named Whitefeather, for the reason that long ago one of this band had boasted of one pure white feather among all the jet black ones. The members of the Whitefeathers had always lived most honorable lives, and when they were in power the farmer folk had nothing bad to say of the crows.

But now it was the wicked Terrible Claws who held the leadership, and there was nothing but plunder far and wide. The Whitefeathers, meanwhile, being forced to sit back and at least not interfere in the evil doings.

Quite near the pine grove was an old tumble down ruin. It had been the dwelling house of one of the earliest pioneers, and there was nothing much left but the crumbling foundation of a deep cellar. It was the favorite meeting place of Terrible Claws and his tribe. Here they held noisy debates, and often fought among themselves.

One day while pottering around in the crumbling stone they came upon an old tin box with stout clasps. As they scratched about the box rolled down to the bottom of the pit, with a great rattling and clatter of whatever was inside. Now, every one knows that a crow is very curious, and naturally they at once wanted to know what was within.

"It sounds very much to me like silver money," said Terrible Claws. When the flock heard this they fell upon the box in great haste, for strange as it may seem, there is nothing a crow likes so much as silver of any kind. But the clasp resisted all their efforts. Finally, Terrible Claws flew high in the air with it in his grasp, and let it drop on a stone in the bottom of the pit, as they often did with clam shells that were hard to open. But still the box remained tightly closed.

Standing about they were regarding it rather hopelessly, when they heard a voice say:

"Shall I come down and open it for you?" Looking up they saw the head of old Squire Fox peering over the wall. Now, the crows had really never had anything whatever to do with Mr. Fox. They had always been a little suspicious of the old fellow. But now their curiosity and greed got the better of them, and Terrible Claws said politely, "If you will do us the favor of opening the box, we will give you one of the coins within. Meaning all the time to do nothing of the kind, but to fly away with it directly it was opened.

So the fox jumped down into the pit, the crows meanwhile standing well back. He bit at the lock, pulled it this way and that, but still it would not open.

"Can you make out what is in the box?" asked Terrible Claws.

"Oh, I'm sure it is money, or silver of some kind," said the crafty fox. With that they all crowded close. "Hear how it rattles," said the fox. Closer still came the crows in their greed. Suddenly Squire Fox turned, and as quick as a flash had pounced on Terrible Claws. The rest of the crows, giving one terrified caw, rose in the air and left their unhappy leader to his fate. And you may be sure that Mr. Fox made short work of Terrible Claws.

The wicked crown now deprived of their leader left the country for good, and thus once more came into power the Whitefeathers. And also many farmer folk remembering the bad traits of Terrible Claws and his flock, still rush for their gun immediately they see a crow about the place, there that a crow is often not as black as he is painted.

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Narrow Ankles—No Wrinkles

On account of the war, very few of the fine imported lines of hosiery are at present obtainable in Canada. But women can now obtain Canadian hosiery that is superior in finish and fit to the most luxurious pure silk, mercerized lisle, cotton and cashmere lines produced abroad.

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Have you been trying to decide whether or not to Paint, this spring?

You know the House needs Painting; yet perhaps you feel that you ought to save the money.

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C.P. Paint Protection is true conservation—because it guards your buildings against the destructive effects of climate and weather.

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COOKERY FOR EVERYDAY KITCHENS

In this Department The Sunday World aims to give culinary helps particularly useful to housewives under present market conditions. It is conducted by a practical food expert, and all recipes given are tried out in her kitchen suggestions and queries are invited. Address Cookery Department, Toronto Sunday World.

—BY JEAN BRODIE—

The Ontario housewife has not yet learned to take full advantage of the natural, economical and reliable food that is being provided for her benefit by the Ontario Government. I refer to Ontario fresh water fish. Now, I know that there is a prejudice against government fish, caused, no doubt, by the fact that the codfish provided by the Dominion Government was sometimes inferior, but the "natural food" to which I refer is not salt water codfish, but fresh water trout, whitefish and pickerel, caught right in our own province and supplied by our own Ontario Government, not by the Dominion Government, and the Ontario housewife should show her appreciation and patriotism by giving it a thoro trial. I, like many another housewife, have had the experience of going into a fish shop to purchase the government codfish, which sold as low as nine cents per pound, and of being told by the shopkeeper that "he could not recommend the government fish today, but had a delicious piece of codfish for 17 cents per pound," and while, on a number of occasions the nine cent fish was inferior, on other occasions there was little to choose between them, when, of course, I purchased the government fish.

Where the Fish Are Caught.

As the same disparaging remarks are likely to be made by unscrupulous fish dealers, I have obtained details of the shipping of this fish, of the price which the dealer must pay the government and of the price which the dealer must charge the housewife, and I think that a knowledge of these details may assist the housewife in purchasing her supply of fish intelligently.

Away up in northern Ontario—in some cases well away from civilization—the government has opened up nine inland lakes, and also has removed the fishing restriction from forbidden areas where fish abound. Fishermen are now busily engaged all thru these waters, which aggregate a tremendous area, Lake Nipigon alone being about half the size of Lake Ontario. The fishermen time their hauls so that they arrive as closely as possible to train time, when, the fish coming straight from the water are run into coolers and thoroly chilled. The Canadian Northern Railway has put at the disposal of the government three steel refrigerator cars in which the fish are packed in ice and carried to Toronto, when, on their arrival, they are either put directly in the hands of the fish dealers or put into cold storage until the dealers come forward with their demand. Every possible means has been employed by the government to give the housewife the fish in its fresh state. It is up to the housewife to see that her dealer keeps his fish on ice in a clean and proper receptacle, as the government's care of the fish ends when it is taken over by the retailer. The government has oftimes been blamed by the housewife for the condition of fish which has been allowed to spoil entirely thru a lack of the proper cold storage facilities on the part of the fish dealer.

A Set Price.

Also, all licensed fishermen must turn over to the government 20 per cent. of their catch. All this fish must be sold to the housewife at 15 cents per pound. The dealer himself pays 11½ cents per pound, so makes a profit of 3½ cents per pound. He is, however, permitted by the government to make an additional charge of 2 cents per pound if the housewife desires her fish cleaned and delivered, but in billing he must not charge the fish as—

2 pounds of fish at 15c per pound... 34c

But as—

2 pounds of fish at 15c per pound... 30c
Extra charge for cleaning, 2c pound. 4c

34c

It is well for the housewife to know these details. I have been told of one fishdealer who refused to sell government fish when he heard that dealers selling government whitefish, pickerel and trout could sell no other but government fish of these classes. He had been in the habit of purchasing fish at 6½ cents per pound and selling it to the housewife at 20 cents. All stores selling government fish will display a large card in the window stating that fact, and will probably, as stated above, not be allowed to sell trout, pickerel or whitefish other than that supplied by the government. If your dealer tells you that there is any "fresher" whitefish, trout or pickerel than that supplied by the Ontario Government, ask him how it is obtained.

Best Method Available.

The Ontario Government is anxious to learn of any method by which the fish may be put into the hands of the housewife in any "fresher" state than it is under the present method. If he tells you there is any "better" whitefish, pickerel or trout than that supplied by the government, ask him where it is caught. This is something about which I do not have to seek information, for I have fished for trout and bass and pickerel all up thru the north, in the district from which the government supply is coming, and I do not believe that finer fish can be caught—Pickerel River, and French River and Timagami, where the water is deep and pure and cold; where the trout remain hundreds of feet deep in the water in summertime, and are brought in as cold as tho they had just come from an ice chest, so that it is hard to believe that they are alive, and where the pickerel inhabit the swift, clear, cold water at the foot of rapids or falls, or where one stream meets another. It stands to reason that the flesh of both trout and pickerel should be firm and sweet. Both these fish are easily and quickly cleaned; the trout will not require scaling; in fact, both pickerel and trout may be quite easily skinned.

Small towns as well as Ontario cities may have their supply of this government fish if it is desired. If arrangements have not already been made in your town, the women should make application to the municipal council, who will then recommend to the Ontario Government a dealer in your town. The government will then arrange to have a supply delivered once or twice a week, if it is a small town, probably three times if it is a large one.

Even the cheapest cuts of meat have advanced to thirty or forty cents per pound—so that the housewife who does not take advantage of this opportunity of obtaining a good food at fifteen cents per pound is both extravagant and unpatriotic, for, on top of the fact that it is most necessary that we should save whenever it is possible, is the fact that every pound of fish eaten represents a pound of meat released for overseas.

Choosing the Fish.

In choosing your fish, bear in mind that, when fresh, the gills will be red the eyes bright and prominent and the flesh firm. If your fish dealer has cleaned the fish for you, it will still require additional cleaning before cooking. Remove the scales, which have not been taken off. Draw a knife over the fish, beginning at tail and working towards the head, occasionally wiping the knife and scales from fish. Incline the knife slightly towards you to prevent the scales from flying. Wipe thoroly inside and out with a cloth wrung out of cold water, removing any clotted blood which may be found adhering to backbone.

Head and tail may or may not be removed, according to the size of the fish and manner of cooking.

To Skin a Fish.

With a sharp knife remove the fins from back and cut off a narrow strip of skin the entire length of back Loosen the skin on one side from bony part of gills, and, if fish is fresh, it may then be readily drawn off. If the flesh is soft do not work too quickly, or it will be badly torn. By allowing the knife to closely follow the skin this may be avoided. After removing the skin from one side, turn fish and skin the other side.

To Bone a Fish.

Clean and skin before boning. Beginning at the tail, run a sharp knife under the flesh close to backbone, and with the knife follow bone (making as clean a cut as possible) its entire length, thus accomplishing the removal of one-half of the flesh; turn, and remove flesh from other side. Pick out with fingers and small bones that may remain. Whitefish, trout and pickerel are easily boned.

I have heard housewives argue against skinning and boning a fish "on account of the waste," but I find this the most economical way of dressing a bony fish. When the fish has been skinned and boned and is put on the serving plate cooked the entire piece of fish is eaten, whereas, especially if it is a very bony fish, if put on the plate cooked with skin and bones one grows tired of picking tiny morsels of fish from among the bones and will often leave uneaten the greater portion of the fish.

Cooking Fish.

In cooking the fish various methods may be employed: Boiling, steaming, broiling, baking or sauteing. Frying, which requires a large amount of fat, should not be employed. If the fish is carefully sauted, that is, cooked in a frying pan in a small amount of fat, it will do very well in place of our fried fish.

To Boil Fish.

Small fish are cooked whole, in enough boiling water to cover, to which is added salt and lemon juice or vinegar. Salt gives flavor; lemon juice or vinegar keeps the flesh white. I have a little, round, meat rack, which cost, I believe, eight cents. This I put in the bottom of my kettle. If you have not a rack, a frying basket does very well. Pieces cut from large fish for boiling should be cleaned and tied in a piece of cheesecloth to prevent scum from being deposited on the fish. If the skin is not removed before serving scald the dark skin and scrape to remove coloring. This may be easily accomplished by holding fish on two forks, and lowering into boiling water the part covered with black skin; then remove and scrape. Small fish require only about ten minutes' boiling; large fish of between two and three pounds fish forty-five to sixty minutes.

To Broil Fish.

Large fish should be cut in one-inch slices for broiling; small fish should be split down the back and broiled whole, removing head and tail or not, as desired. Clean and wipe as dry as possible, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and place in a well-greased wire broiler. Slices of fish should be turned often while broiling; whole fish should be first broiled on the flesh side, and then turned and broiled on the skin side, just long enough to make the skin brown and crisp. When removing the fish from broiler, first loosen fish on one side, and then on the other side, so that it will not be broken. Fifteen to twenty minutes' broiling will be required by a medium-sized fish.

To Bake a Fish.

Clean, and, if desired, stuff. Place strips of cotton cloth in pan under fish, so that it may be easily lifted from the pan when cooked. Small fish require twenty to thirty minutes' baking; large fish forty-fivet o sixty minutes.

To Saute Fish.

Clean fish and wipe as dry as possible. Sprinkle with salt and dip in granulated cornmeal. Fry in a small amount of fat.

Baked Whitefish, Trout or Pickerel.

Clean, scale and remove fins and eyes. Wipe dry and sprinkle with salt outside and in. Stuff with dressing and sew up. Cut five diagonal gashes on each side of backbone and insert narrow strips of fat salt pork, having the gashes on one side come between the gashes on the other side. Shape with skewers into the letter "S," and fasten skewers with twine. Place fish in greased pan, with two or three strips of cotton cloth underneath. Brush over with melted margarine and bake in a hot oven, basting every ten minutes. Time required: Ten to fifteen minutes for each pound, and ten minutes over.

Dressing for fish: One-half cup cracker crumbs, half-cup bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted margarine, quarter-cup hot water, a few grains of onion salt or a little onion juice. Mix in the order given. Chopped parsley or a teaspoon of finely-chopped pickles, may be added, if desired. Garnish with lemon and parsley.

Clean, wipe and trim steaks. Follow directions for broiling. Then spread with margarine, sprinkle with salt and pepper and garnish with slices of lemon cut in fancy shapes, and sprinkled with paprika and parsley.

Pickerel is delicious when baked, broiled or sauted.

Baked Trout With Tomato Sauce.

2 pounds trout.
2 cups tomatoes.
1 cup water.
1 slice onion.
3 cloves.
½ tablespoon sugar.
3 tablespoons margarine.
3 tablespoons flour.
¾ teaspoon salt.
⅛ teaspoon pepper.

Cook twenty minutes tomatoes, water, cloves and sugar. Melt butter; add flour and stir into hot mixture; add salt and pepper; cook ten minutes and strain. Clean and wipe fish and put in pan, pour around half the sauce and bake thirty to forty minutes, basting often.

Remove to hot platter, pour around it the remaining sauce and garnish with parsley and lemon.

Salmon Trout Salad.

Purchase a slice of salmon trout or lake trout about two or three inches thick. Tie it up in cheese cloth and follow directions for boiling fish. When cooked remove it from the cloth and allow it to cool. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves, surrounded by thin slices of cucumber. Pour over it salad dressing or serve the dressing separately.

Planked Whitefish.

Clean and split a three-pound whitefish. Put skin side down on an oak plank one inch thick, and a little longer and wider than the fish; sprinkle with salt and pepper, and brush over with melted margarine. Bake twenty minutes in hot oven. Remove from oven, spread with margarine and garnish with parsley and lemon. The fish should be sent to the table on the plank.

Baked Stuffed Pickerel.

Clean and wipe as dry as possible several of the smallest-sized pickerel (averaging three-quarters to one pound). Stuff, sprinkle with salt and pepper and brush over with lemon juice. Place in a buttered shallow pan; cover with buttered paper and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. Remove from oven, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake until crumbs are brown. Serve with sauce. Use stuffing same as for baked whitefish.

An article on miscellaneous sauces was published several weeks ago. Numerous sauces suitable for serving with fish were published among them.

As the need of our using fish instead of meat is very urgent we will publish next week more recipes for fish dishes, especially for using up left-over fish.

CHILD'S LUNCH BOX.

Did you ever carry your luncheon when you went to school? If so, then you remember with what pleasurable anticipations you opened it, after a long busy morning in the class room, and how happy you were to find in it some delicacy of which you were particularly fond. There are many simple things which may be put in the child's school lunch box that will give him variety each day in the week. The first thing that one expects, of course, is the sandwich, but this may be offered in so many different guises that it need not be in the least monotonous. It may be varied by the substitution of slices of thin bread and butter or by toasted and buttered crackers, with something savory to take the place of the sandwich filling in a separate wrapper or container.

EARL CURZON SAYS WAR TO CONTINUE

Government Expects It to Last Well Into 1919.

CAMPAIGNS JUSTIFIED

Fighting in East Has Not Depleted Forces in West.

Earl Curzon, in the house of lords, justified the Salonica, Jerusalem, and Mesopotamian campaigns, and declared that none of them had in any way depleted the fighting force on the western front. The only British divisions that had left France were those despatched to Italy, and some of those had been returned. There was no question of western as against eastern strategy. The western front was adequately equipped, and if that force failed in any respect, an explanation of such failure must be found elsewhere. The full value of the secondary campaigns would possibly only be fully known when the peace conference met.

The enemy possessed certain advantages, one of which lay in the opening of an offensive. It did not follow, however, that the side which opened the offensive could convert that offensive into a sustained advantage, and proceed without undue delay from the first to the second phase of the operation. One of the chief advantages of the enemy had been unity of command, which enabled him to move his forces like so many men on a chessboard. Only slowly and laboriously had the allied armies learned the necessity of unity of command, great danger had, however, converted them to a wiser policy.

Cause for Anxiety.

The result of the battle had been that the enemy had obtained an important tactical success, but even with a great sacrifice he had so far failed in his main object. No wedge had been driven between the two armies, and he had not reached Amiens. It was true that the enemy had most favorable ground, that he had advanced rather than retreated, and further exertions on his part must be awaited. The position was one which, while containing many encouraging features, was still, and would continue for some time to be, one of great anxiety.

The enemy's move might bring the war into the fifth year, tho the government had for a long time come to the conclusion that the war would continue into 1919.

MAKING YOURSELF WELL AND STRONG

You Can Improve Your Physical Condition by Keeping the Blood Pure.

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood, as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood, which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality. Among those who have proved the truth of these statements is Mrs. Fred Goslin, R. R. No. 2, Ruthven, Ont., who says:—"A few years ago I underwent an operation for a fibroid tumor. I had been ailing so long that I did not gain as the doctors said I should. I was in such a run-down condition that they said it would take me a very long time to recover. But instead of gaining, I was growing weaker, and the doctor said I must go back to the hospital. I did not want to do this, and having often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a strength builder, I decided to try them. I was greatly surprised at the help I received from them. In three months I was able to go about, and our home doctor expressed his astonishment, as he had not expected me to recover, believing pernicious anaemia had set in. It took me about a year to recover my full strength, but ever since I have been doing my own housework, and have to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the praise for my present state of good health."

You can get these pills through any $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. Zielinska, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. Josephine Kimble, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

SUGAR PRODUCTION CUT ONE-THIRD

(Continued From Page One.)

Prior to the beginning of the 19th century, sugar was obtained solely from the cane of the tropics, and altho it is produced under the most advantageous conditions, its price would still prohibit its universal use if the world had continued to rely solely upon this one source of supply. Sugar cane is a grass, which, in the tropics, will grow without cultivation, and in many localities it springs from the same root year after year for about 30 years without replanting. For centuries it was produced by slave labor, and even now the labor employed in the production of sugar is the cheapest class of labor in the world.

Century after century went by after the process of refining sugar was discovered without any great scientific methods being introduced either into the cane fields or sugar mills of the tropics. Crude methods of crushing the cane, boiling the juice and separating the crystals from the molasses, remained in vogue in the principal cane sugar producing countries of the world until after the middle of the last century; in fact, many of the smaller cane sugar producing countries are today using the antiquated methods of centuries ago.

Discovered Beet Sugar.

During the year 1705, the fact that beet roots contained sugar was discovered by Oliviere de Serres, the famous French agronomist, but the discovery was not exploited. Half a century afterwards, a Prussian chemist obtained sugar crystals from beets experimentally, but he failed to prosecute the work to a conclusion. The first beet sugar factory in the world was erected at Cunern, Silesia, supported by Frederick William III. In 1811 Napoleon Bonaparte, firmly established the beet sugar industry in France, where 334 small factories were erected within two years. This action marked the beginning of a new and important epoch in the history of sugar, and prior to the outbreak of the present war in Europe over 1200 immense beet sugar factories were scattered over Europe, producing over 9,000,000 tons of beet sugar, or about one-half of the world's annual supply.

We have heard a great deal of many kinds of sugar, and there are very few people who know much about any kind except cane and beet sugar. One type of sugar with which we come much in contact and about which little is known, is invert sugar. This invert sugar is a perfectly pure product, chemically almost identical with the sugar found in honey, without the natural coloring and flavoring substance found in that product. It is not a new discovery and has been long known to chemists as a combination of two well-known sugars, found not only in honey, but also in sorghum.

Honey was formerly used in England as a sweetening substance when sugar was unknown or unobtainable. Honey is really invert sugar—that is, sugar in the form in which it can be most easily digested—and there is no reason why everyone who lives anywhere near gardens or parks or fields should not own one or more hives of bees and thus help to increase the national food supply.

Early Prices.

Commenting on the present sugar situation, distribution and prices, an historical student says. "To those of us who think we are paying a high price for sugar today, it may be a source of some consolation to learn that in 1319 a London merchant purchased in Venice, which was then the sugar centre of the world, 100,000 pounds of common brown sugar, and paid 43 cents a pound for it. If we add to this the freight, duty and other expenses, the laid-down cost in London of this modern necessity was at least 75 cents a pound. If we go a step farther and compare values of that date with those of today, it is apparent that this particular cargo of sugar was worth at a very low estimate, $5.00 a pound. For centuries, sugar was considered a medicine and was sold only on physicians' prescriptions. It was not until tea was introduced from China, and coffee from the far east and South America that this staple dropped in price to within ordinary bounds.

Before the war England imported practically all of its sugar from Germany, Austria and far-away Java. France produced all the sugar required and had some for export. Italy supplied itself. The war abruptly shut off England's supply of sugar from Central Europe. The armies of Europe have overrun the beet fields of northern France, Belgium, Poland and Russia. Today the battle lines encircle the vast sugar beet area of the Central Powers. About one-third of the world's former production is unavailable to the European allies. The main sources of available sugar for Canada and the United States and the allies are narrowed down to the West Indies, Hawaii, the Philippines, Louisiania and the sugar-beet fields of the middle west.

It is difficult to explain why there is an actual sugar shortage in Canada. There are many causes leading up to this condition of affairs. One of the reasons is that the constant agitation of the question of sugar shortage has developed hoarding and increased consumption. It is a well known fact that people are most anxious to have that which they think they cannot, or ought not to buy. This has resulted in the application of the present restrictions placed on the sale of sugar thru the retail trade, and the housewives' patriotic restriction of the amount of sugar used in the household. There will be enough sugar to go around this year, we are told, but as a measure of safety it is a wise plan to economize in the use of sugar now to avoid the possibility of being put on short rations later.

BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

His aunt was rich and elderly. She had called unexpectedly when he was out, and his wife was trying to entertain her by such methods as she thought best conducive to their future welfare.

The old lady had recently added a phonograph to her establishment, and when she heard that early that morning her loving nephew had made for her a record of her favorite violin solo she was delighted.

"How nice of him," she said. "Can I hear it?"

"Well," said her niece, "we haven't tried it yet, but I'll put it on."

It was a pronounced success and the old lady was charmed.

But her feelings changed when after the solo was finished the instrument brought out these words with fatal clearness:

"Wow! That ought to be good for an extra hundred in the old girl's will."

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Filling His Own Shoes

A New Serial Story by Henry C. Rowland.

Printed by special arrangement with the publisher, Thomas Allen, Canadian representative of Houghton Mifflin Co. of Boston.

MR. LIVINGSTONE was not so easily disposed of. He tried first to impress Ruggles with his splendid family connections, good prospects ("When this old uncle of mine cashes in—head of one of the strongest banking houses in America"), his recognized abilities as a writer, and the fact of his being an ex-lieutenant of the United States Army. Finding this preliminary skirmish a waste of ammunition, the more so as it failed even so much as to draw the fire of the enemy and locate his position (for Ruggles merely listened to the detonations from his masked trench without so much as shooting a question in reply), Mr. Livingstone tried argument. Wasn't it better for the girl to marry an American gentleman than some scrub of a titled foreigner who would eat up or drink up or do-something-else-worse-up with her fortune and throw her over when he'd got all he wanted of her? Ruggles agreed with him. Well, then, why not—etc., etc. Ruggles waited until he had got rather tired of talking for so long a time without liquid refreshment, then asked him if he had ever been in any sort of business. Livingstone said that he had not, in the strictly commercial sense, Ruggles then pointed out that he himself was a business man and had formed the habit of looking at things from a business point of view. In this particular case he was the trustee of a million francs to be put into a marriage partnership. If Livingstone could raise an equal sum, why then he might come around and talk business. Otherwise there was "nothing doing." Livingstone, world-bitten adventurer and soldier of fortune, took a good look at Ruggles' pale, set face, and being a keen judge of men, decided that there was no use in a further waste of powder. They parted pleasantly enough.

Miss Challand and Darthea took up their abode in Ruggles' household a few days after the arrival of Miss Elliot and the young ladies, and, to Ruggles' immense relief, appeared to be charmed with the girls, Miss Elliot, and the establishment in general; which latter, thanks to the high efficiency of the trained Levantine servants, was soon settled down to its steady beat with the noiseless rhythm of a finely adjusted machine.

Mr. Falconer called with the Turkish Ambassador, whose chief Hamid Pasha had once been. Then came invitations to informal teas at the house of the Turkish Ambassador and at Mr. Falconer's apartment, where acquaintanceships were formed with certain ladies of the diplomatic set. Other invitations followed, these functions being of a quiet and formally informal character; for altho, following the Mohammedan custom, conventional mourning was not being observed, it was necessary to conform to a certain extent to surrounding conditions.

Miss Challand then issued some invitations for tea—and there were no regrets. On the contrary, several of her invitees asked permission to bring friends. On one of these occasions, Roxana was asked to sing—which was to her equivalent of being ordered to sing—to the accompaniment of her harp. This triumph of the Trans-Caucasus drifted from her chair like a wreath o seaweed caught in an eddy, and stood for a moment smiling and swaying, while her eyes peered beneath their long lashes until they caught those of Richard Ruggles, late salesman of the Walkeasy Shoe Company, who happened to be sitting next the wife of the Argentine Ambassador.

"Do you wish me to sing, Ruggles Effendi?" she asked.

"Sure," answered Ruggles. "Sing one of those Persian songs."

So Roxana sang.

Ruggles, once he had got this business well going and its several departments in competent hands, gradually withdrew from any active direction. Not only that, but he withdrew from personal participation. Learning from Miss Challand that his presence was not required by the rules of social conduct, he seldom appeared at the quiet functions, which, like a well-formed snowball rolled about a lawn, were gradually increasing by a sort of geometrical progression. Ruggles, in fact, was a sufficiently busy person. He was beginning to discover that the life of a millionaire at the head of a large and expensive household was not the primrose path which he had formerly thought it. In fact, so far as actual work was concerned, Ruggles usually got thru more in the twenty-four hours than the average clerk.

Then one day he received a letter from Pembroke, saying that he had seen Mr. Karapopoulopoulous, who was having the greatest difficulty in preventing the confiscation, by the Imperial Ottoman Treasury, of the late Hamid Pasha's palace and the many valuable things that it contained; and that if Ruggles wished to make a fight for it, he would advise his coming out to Constantinople to defend the litigation. Ruggles' business instincts rebelling against the idea of letting property that was his by moral and testamentary right be taken from him without a protest, he decided to

SYNOPSIS FOR FILLING HIS OWN SHOES.

Ruggles, the hero of the story, is engaged as a clerk in the Walkeasy Shoe store, Paris, which is one of many owned by the Downings. One day he meets an English girl, Darthea Westbrooke, with whom he becomes friends, but who snubs him when she learns he is merely a shoe clerk.

Ruggles expects to get the managership of the Vienna store, but thru a friend's treachery loses it.

In the meantime he has made friends with a Lord Pembroke, with whom he goes to the Balkans. He saves the life of Col. Hamid Pasha, who later dies, leaving Ruggles his fortune and the guardianship of four beautiful girls.

Ruggles brings them to Paris and there sets up an establishment for the purpose of marrying off the girls.

He accidentally meets Ruth Downing, who has always shown a kindly interest in him, and tells her of his good fortune. Ruggles has always worshipped Ruth from afar, while Ruth is becoming interested.

Mr. Falconer, a friend of Hamid Pasha's, gives a party and invites Ruggles friends and Darthea Westbrooke, and Ruth Downing are among the guests.

Ruggles asks Darthea's aunt, Miss Challand, to take charge of his household and to chaperone his four charges, but his plans are somewhat upset when Mies Elliott, the girls' governess, informs him that all four girls are engaged to be married.

Ruggles finds on making enquiries that the suitors of the girls are not financially very well fixed, all except Lord Pembroke, and him he wishes to save from Roxana. The girls accept his decision with protest.

act upon this advice, the more so as his presence in Paris seemed no longer absolutely necessary. Therefore, he turned over the business management of his household to a trustworthy homme d'affaires recommended by his Paris lawyers and proceeded at once to Constantinople.

Pembroke met him upon his arrival and took him to his quarters, where they had a long talk, Ruggles describing how he had established his wards and the social attentions that they were already receiving. He spoke also of the early suitors and of the manner in which he had disposed of their demands.

"I wrote to this Conte del Castelfranco," he concluded, "and told him straight that there was no use in his asking for Rosa unless he could furnish proof that he had a million francs to his own credit. He hadn't answered the letter when I left."

Pembroke smiled. "Humberto hasn't a sou, poor little devil," said he. "I know them slightly, and I've heard they live on a small allowance that the old girl has from her brother-in-law, who manufacturers Roman silks, or something of the sort."

"Those high-soundin' titles just hypnotized Miss Elliot," Ruggles remarked, "and Livingstone got in his fine work by turning on the hot air. He sure had plenty of it."

Pembroke frowned. "I'm afraid that Livingstone was my fault," said he. "I'd known him a long time and always found him a good enough sort, so I took him over with me for tea one day. I'd ever thought that he was going to have a try, I should never have done do."

Pembroke sat for a moment puffing at his pipe, then looked at Ruggles with a swarthy flush under his fresh but weather-beaten skin.

"I suppose Miss Eliot told you that I wanted to marry Roxana," he said, a little stiffly.

"Yes," Ruggles answered, "she told me about that."

"Hope you've no objections to offer," said Pembroke. "I can manage the million francs." He gave a short laugh.

Ruggles did not immediately answer. Pembroke glanced at him and his lids narrowed. The color deepened in his clean-cut face.

"'Pon my word, you don't look any too pleased about it, old chap, I must say!" He took his pipe from his mouth and stared at Ruggles curiously. Then, noting the gathering flush on Ruggles' lean cheeks, his handsome face clouded. "Good Lord, you haven't gone and fallen in love with her yourself, have you?"

"What, me? No, of course not. I ain't in love with her."

"Then has anybody else?" Pembroke leaned forward, gripping the arms of his chair, and the veins on his temples darkened. "Some other Johnny trying to cut me out?"

Ruggles shook his head. "No," he answered heavily, "it ain't that, either."

"Then what the devil is it? What are you looking so glum about? Mind you, tho, I'm not precisely asking your permission, my dear fellow. I'd marry her anyhow, and let the dot slide."

Ruggles leaned back in his chair and looked thoughtfully at Pembroke's hot face.

"Say, Lord Pembroke," said he, "did you ever have any pig-keepers in your family?"

Pembroke's strong jaw fell.

"Why—upon my soul—are you mad, Ruggles?"

"No—and you needn't get mad either. There's no harm meant. I'm just asking for information."

"Pig-keepers—what the deuce do you mean? Swineherds?"

"Yes, Swineherds. You haven't, have you?"

"Look here, Ruggles"—Pembroke's jaw hardened and his eyes began to gleam ominously—"I don't mind a little chaff now and again, but if you think that just because you've come into a pile of money—"

"Hold on a minute," Ruggles raised his hand. "Just try to keep your temper and you'll see in a minute what I'm trying to get at. There's another question I want to ask you. Now I've heard you speak of your mother, and I know you think a heap of her. How would you like it if people were to point at her and say: 'See that woman? Well, her father tended hogs out in the beech woods, and so did her brothers and sisters. She might have been doing that now, herself, but she was mighty good-looking, and her folks thought that they might get more out of her some other way, so they sold her—'"

He got no further. Pembroke had bounded from his chair, his face crimson, and his powerful grip fell on Rug glew' throat. But even as his grasp tightened, he began vaguely to understand. The tense fingers relaxed. He thrust Ruggles from him and sank back into his seat. The color faded from his cheeks.

"You damned little cad!" he growled. "You little shoe-shop bounder that I picked out of the gutter!"

"That's right," Ruggles answered, with a little choke. "That's what I was. And you're Lord Pembroke. And if you do what you say you want to do and marry Roxana, then people can say about your children's mother what you were ready to choke me for just sort of asking how you'd feel if they was to say it about yours. See? Only in the case of your children it would be true. The grandfather of the next Lord Pembroke would be a dirty swineherd somewhere over there across the Black Sea." And he jerked his head toward the east.

Pembroke's face was set and rigid. He swallowed once or twice, but did not try to speak. Ruggles went on as quietly as tho he had not just narrowly escaped a strangling:—

"Say, Lord Pembroke, you know just as well as I do, that people as high up in society as you are can't always do what they like. It wouldn't be a square deal—not only to those of their family that are living, but to those that might come after them. I never looked at it that way until I met you and Mr. Falconer and Hamid Pasha and some others that were the real thing. But there's another thing—this girl Roxana's only about half-civilized. I've watched her and I know. For all of her wonderful looks, she's a regular she-devil inside, and it only needs a jolt to bring it out. What sort of a wife would she be for you? Believe me, I'd rather marry a lioness and live in the cage with her. There's something in her eyes that scares me, sometimes—and you know yourself that I don't scare so awful easy."

Pembroke, who had been watching him fixedly, leaned forward and buried his face in his hands.

"God!" he muttered. "You've struck it, Ruggles. It's just that has driven me nearly mad. She's a great, splendid, tawny lioness—but damn it, man, she's more than that! She's got mind. She's got a soul. I know her better than you think. I've talked to her. I've studied her. There's a lot of the savage underneath, I'll admit, but who wants one of these puling 'born-in-captivity' women? I can tame her. I'm none so civilized myself, and I've always told myself that if ever I came to mate, it would be with some such woman as that." He drew out his handkerchief and wiped his glistening forehead. "There have been no end of sultans whose mothers were taken from the same class," he growled. "Hamid Pasha himself was very probably the son of a slave. All the Turks take their wives in that way."

"Yes," Ruggles answered quietly, "and look at them now."

Pembroke's jaw set stubbornly, and when he spoke, there was something in his voice that struck a chill thru Ruggles.

"Oh, well," said he harshly. "No doubt you're right. I'll chuck my title, change my name, marry the girl, and clear out for America or Africa or some other place. 'Nuff said. I've got to have her, and that's jolly well all there is about it."

Nobody, to hear and see the man, could have doubted the finality of this decision. Ruggles' face turned very pale, and his expression was for the moment almost fierce.

"You'd really do that?" he asked.

"Right," said Pembroke, almost indifferently. "More than that, I'm going to do it. I tell you, Ruggles, I've got to have her, and that's all there is about it."

Ruggles leaned forward quickly in his chair.

"Then take her," said he. "You can have her. I'll give her to you. There's nothing to hinder. Take her and do anything you like with her—only for the love of God, don't marry her!"

Pembroke started forward, staring at Ruggles in amazement and disbelief.

"What?" he cried. "Are you mad? When Hamid Pasha—"

"Don't you talk Hamid Pasha to me!" cried Ruggles roughly. "Didn't I save his life and get all shot up doing it? Will I ever be a sound man again? Did I promise anything about these girls? I guess the score's about square between Hamid Pasha and Richard Ruggles." He leaned farther forward and deep lines drew themselves obliquely across either cheek. "But the score ain't settled between you and me, Lord Pembroke. What you said was true. You picked me out of the gutter and brought me out here with you and made a man of me. When I was shot to pieces, you stuck by me day and night—and gave me your own clean water when I was thirsty, and risked cholera drinking out of a stinking ditch. And afterwards—Oh, say, what's the use? Do you think I'm going to see you throw your life away after all that? Not by a damned sight! I'd give you the whole bunch, first—I—I—"

His voice broke. He burst into tears, turned in his chair, folded his arms against its back, and buried his face in them. Sobs shook his body as tho to rack it apart.

Then a strong, comforting hand dropped upon his heaving shoulder with all of the old gentleness and magnetic touch. A low, vibrant voice, tremulous itself, said soothingly:

"There—there—my boy—there—there! I'm sorry."

(To Be Continued in Next Week's Issue.)

Women War Workers

Women who are unaccustomed to hard work, such as work in a munition factory, are subject to aches and pains if the Kidneys are not working properly.

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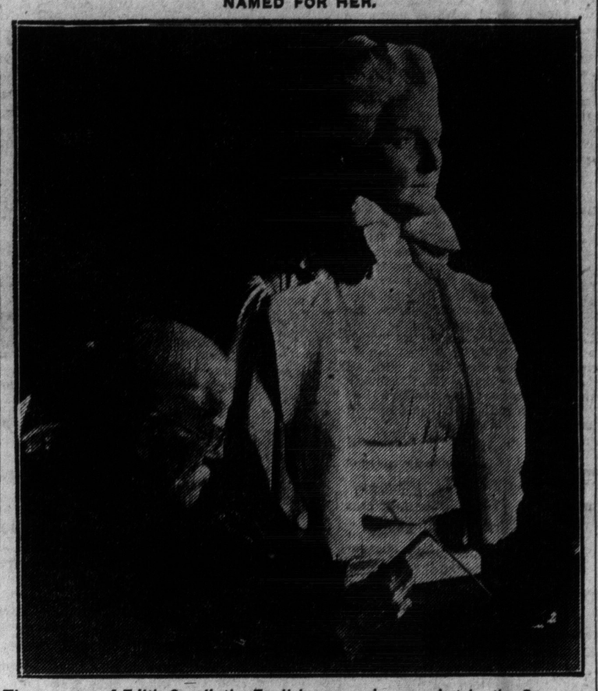

The memory of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot by the Germans, is engraved in the hearts of the world together with the memory of Florence Nightingale. This bust of the martyr nurse by Sir George Frampton will be installed in the new Edith Cavell Home in England. The memorial institution was founded by subscription.

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WHAT beverage can you now get at any grocery or restaurant that comes nearest to the quality, flavor and tone of the Labatt's brew you have been using all your life?

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MOTHERS SHOULD CONSERVE ENERGY

Her Home and Children Should Not Consume Entire Day.

MINGLE WITH FRIENDS

Take Time to Be Alone, and Enjoy Individual Tastes.

The average mother has not very much time that she can really call her own. There are often so many little frocks to care for and so many household duties to think about that the hours seem to slip away in an endless procession of duties, and yet oftentimes the work of the day never seems to be accomplished.

No mother should let her children and her home consume her entire time, for if she does she cannot possibly do justice to either one. No matter how dear to her heart her children are, or how much she is interested in her home, she should look to it that at least some portion of every day is given over entirely to her own comfort or pleasure.

A bit selfish it may seem, to her at least, but instead not only is she bringing some brightness into her own life, but she is making her home a happier place for her dear ones.

For no one can go about an endless chain of duties, never resting the tired body or the harassed nerves, without losing some of that bright outlook on life which is more necessary to the comfort of the home circle than to anything else in the world.

If you cannot find the time to dress and go out every day, you can at least find the time to read a story, or your favorite magazine. It is true that when you do this, Mary's little frock may be waiting to be tucked, or father's socks may be in need of darning.

But it is not at all necessary to put a dozen tucks in even the prettiest frock; a few would be far more sensible and just as pretty, and it is more than likely that if you spoke to your husband about it he would much rather give you the money to buy some new socks than to wear the much-darned hose.

Time for Oneself.

But whether the head of the family and the pet of the house are satisfied or not, the mother who is overworked, should insist upon having some time to herself.

Many a woman does countless things for her dear ones which, left undone would not matter one whit, and a number of which, perhaps, are really encouraging her children, and frequently her husband, to lead unintentionally selfish lives.

One of the most important aids to health and happiness without which no life is really worth living, is to get away from the world every now and then and to have time for one's own thoughts and desires. This time may be employed in many different ways. It all depends on the individual's tastes. One man, for instance, used to get up very early in the morning and take long horseback rides in the park, because he said that only in this way, by getting away from his kind and close to nature, could he get in accord with himself and work out his business problems.

To get off to one's self now and then is far more essential to the happiness and contentment of women than of men. Men do not begin to have the same fretting cares than women have. Their lives are adjusted in an entirely different way.

If a man's business is of any scope at all he has assistance in running it. His stenographer not only takes his dictation and writes his letters, but it frequently happens that she looks over the mail and answers the letters from a few appended notes. The office boy runs his errands and the bookkeeper takes care of the accounts.

The average woman does much of her work herself. If she keeps a maid she had to superintend her kitchen and dining-room, and in all probability, she does the sewing for the children, to make up for her extravagance in keeping a maid, at this time when every one should economize.

Take Daily Rest.

It is a poor plan to economize by taking it out of the housemother. In order to do any effective work every mother must have some mental and spiritual growth, and to attain to these she must go out some and mingle with her friends, she must read some and, most of all, she must rest some.

Slip off to your room and lock your door every day for a few minutes. Breathe deeply and then lie down for a few moments.

While you are lying there do not worry and wonder if the butcher will bring the meat in time or if John remembered to take his overcoat, because it was likely to turn cool at night, or if Mary has learned her grammar lesson.

Let go of all your cares, and then, if you are sensible, after you have rested, and if you can possibly find the time, you will run away from all your household cares and make that visit you have been intending to make, or read that new book that your friend told you about.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

(Continued From Page Five.)

scraps afford the soldiers most pleasure?

Yours truly,
Aged 11 years. Lois Fielding.

Welcome to Andrew Templeton and Marjorie Oliver! No addresses were enclosed with these letters. New members, please read the rules regarding badges in last week's letter.

Dear Aunt June: I am very interested in the pledge for boys and girls. I am planting a lot of vegetables, and I have very few flowers. Please send me the scrap-book and badge. Yours truly,
Andrew Templeton.

Dear Aune June: I read your column every week, and am very much interested in it. I would like to become a member. Please send me a badge and scrap-book. Yours truly,
Marjorie Oliver.

I must thank the following for very interesting letters: "Waffles," Violet Devitt, Goldie Green and Henry Ferguson.

Dear Aunt June: I have always wished to be a member of your club. I read the children's page every Saturday night, and enjoy them very much. I enclose three cents in stamps for a scrap-book and a badge. I would like to send the scrap-book to my Daddy, who is overseas. Yours truly,
Age 12. Blanche Rumpth.

Harrington, Ont.

Dear Aunt June: I have read with great interest "Our Boys and Girls" column for the past few weeks. I like it very much, and would now like to become a member myself. I will try my best to keep the pledge, which I have enclosed and signed. Enclosed find a three-cent stamp. Please send the pledge and scrapbook.

Yours truly,
Charles Kittmer.

My Little Dog.

I have a little dog and I call her Beauty and she knows every word I say to her. She is very affectionate and she likes me to pat her and sometimes take her out. When it comes bedtime she makes a fuss and quite asks to be put to bed. She has been to lots of shows and has won prizes. She is going to another on Good Friday and Saturday, and I hope she will win another prize.

Sybil A. White.

Hamilton, Ont., 4 Tiffany St.

Dear Aunt June: I would like to become a member of your club, and I am enclosing a three-cent stamp for a scrap-book and a badge. I have signed the pledge. I always look forward for The Toronto World.

I am yours truly,
Edwin Weegan.
age 14 years.

Spring Patchwork.

If I could patch a coverlet
From pieces of the Spring,
What dreams a happy child would have
Beneath so fair a thing!

A centre of the dear blue sky,
A bordering of green,
With patches of the yellow sun
All checkered in between.

Bright ribbons of the silky grass
Laced prettily across,
With satin of new little leaves,
And velvet of the moss.

In every corner, violets,
Half-hidden from the view,
With many-flowered squares betwixt,
Of pinky tints and blue.

Of flossy silk and gossamer,
Of tissue and brocade;
A warp of rosy morning mist,
A woof of purple shade.

Embroideries of little vines,
And spider-webs of lace,
With tassels of the alder tied
At each convenient place.

With gold-thread I would sew the seams,
And needles of the pine,
Oh, never child in all the world
Would have a quilt like mine!

Be sure to send me some garden news for next week.

Yours lovingly,
Aunt June.

Pledge For Our Boys and Girls

I pledge myself in the service of my King and Country to **DO MY BEST IN MY DAILY WORK** wherever it may be, and to endeavor in every way to make myself **A GOOD CITIZEN.**

Date.....

Name.....

Age.....

Address .....

Alexis Blood Purifier

Cures Pimples, Blotches, old Ulcers, Bad Legs, Eczema, Scrofula and all impurities of the blood. Pure roots and herbs in dry form. 25c per box in liquid form, 16-oz. bottle 60c. For sale at Alexis, 47 McCaul St. Main 3200. War Tax and Postage Extra.

GERMAN SOAP FRAUDS.

Soap is a first-class luxury in Germany. The Dusseldorf branch of the German Consumers' League, a semi-government concern, has been robbed of soap and soap-substitutes valued at $1,750,000. Several local merchants who were entrusted with the supervision of the Dusseldorf soap stocks have been taken into custody on a charge of having put the missing soapstuffs on the market for their private profit.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS & PASTES FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

A QUICK BRILLIANT LASTING SHINE.

PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

THE F.F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

VOGUE FOR HANDBAGS ENHANCE COSTUMES

No Woman Who Dresses Well Overlooks Importance of Pretty Accessory.

Surely we are in the midst of a great vogue for handbags. We see them not only overrunning the counters of all shops, but we see them in the hands of every smart woman. No woman who dresses well nowadays blinks at the importance in her complete costume of the handbag she carries.

It is not, of course, true that we must have a handbag for each frock, but still we must have several handbags. And as a plea for the saving of leather is coincident with a fashion for handbags of silk, satin and velvet, any woman clever with the needle may fashion her own bags and so increase the number that she may have for a given expenditure.

There are two general ways of making handbags: One is with a drawstring top; the other is with a frame of some sort on which the fabric of the bag is hung.

The shops sell now many tops to which the bags may be easily attached. There are rings of various sorts and sizes, from the small rings of silver, just large enough to slip easily over the hand, to the very large rings of bone or tortoise, that are almost large enough for knitting bags. And according to the size of the ring may the fabric be chosen. A heavy but soft brocade may be used with the small silver rings and a velvet with the larger ones.

Bags With Frames.

Then the shops sell frames of imitation tortoise. These may be had for as little as $2. They are fitted with little clamp closings and with rings thru which a cord or ribbon handle may be slipped. Frames of a similar sort may be had in black and white combination, and these are really striking with black silk or velvet as the fabric from which they are made.

Another sort of frame consists of two whalebones as wide as the top of the bag. The fabric is shirred to these bones and then they are covered with a bias band of silk. They spring open, of course, when you wish to get into the bag.

If desired, a couple of ball and socket fasteners may be used for greater security. And cords for handles finish this bag. Silk cord in many colors and different thicknesses may be bought by the yard, and this is the most satisfactory handle. It is also possible to get gilt and silver cords, and with velvet bags especially these are attractive.

Tassels are sometimes used to finish the bottoms of the bags. Probably the newest tassel is the one trimmed with the little colored wooden beads strung on the silk strands of the tassel.

The colors—usually crude, in green, blue, yellow and red—are nevertheless interesting against the black or blue of the tassel. Chenille tassels of double loops of chenille are another good finish for the bag of velvet, and gilt and silver cords are used where rope handles of gilt or silver are used.

DOES TEN MEN'S WORK.

Speed being one of the essential elements in the present wooden shipbuilding program, it is of interest to know that a calking machine, designed to accomplish the work of 10 men, has been developed, says the April Popular Mechanics magazine. The apparatus is provided with two tandem rotary disks that tamp the tarred oakum into the seams as it is guided along between the planks.

Lift Corns Off! Doesn't Hurt!

Don't let corns ache twice! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers—Here's magic!

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic freezone discovered by a Cincinnati chemist.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly that old bothersome corn stops hurting, then shortly you can lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. Ladies! Keep freezone handy on your dresser. Wonderful!

THE WORLD WINDOW

Harry Lauder Tells Of His Sorrow and Solace.

Harry Lauder had become to many people a synonym for close-fistedness, but after reading "A Minstrel in France" (Toronto, McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart, $2), one gets a truer view of a large-hearted, simple-minded and kindly human creature, stricken to the heart with our common sorrows, because pierced through and through with the loss of his only son in battle. The eighth and ninth chapters of this book, telling of his premonitions, the reception of the telegram with the fatal news, the realization of that bitterness, the anguish endured by himself and his wife, the solicitude of his friends, and the gradually returning conviction in all its fullness that the future would bring again the broken joys, are as impressive as anything of the kind in literature. Their simplicity, their directness, their candid truth, carry conviction. "We shall come, some day, his mother and I, to the place where he is waiting for us, and we shall all be as happy there as we were on this earth in the happy days before the war. My eyes will rest again upon his face. I will hear his fresh young voice again as he sees me and cries out his greeting. I know what he will say. He will spy me, and his voice will ring out as it used to do. 'Hello, Dad!' he will call, as he sees me. And I will feel the grip of his young strong arms about me, just as in the happy days before that day that is of all the days of my life the most terrible and the most hateful in my memory—the day when they told me that he had been killed. That is my belief. That is the comfort that God has given me in my grief and my sorrow." This is the language of deep and sincere feeling, couched in exquisitely simple and beautiful Saxon English.

* * * * * * *

How Harry Sang to the Boys in the Trenches.

But Harry Lauder was not the man to give up the fight in useless repining. At first, "no thing was further from all my thoughts than that I should ever step upon a stage again." Then his friends pleaded that he should not retire at his age and wither away in dry rot. "There'll be plenty for me to be doing," he told them. "I'll not be idle." Then another sort of argument came to him. "People wrote to me, men and women, who, like me, had lost their sons. Their letters brought the tears to my eyes anew. They were tender letters, and beautiful letters, most of them, and letters to make proud and glad, as well as sad, the heart of the man to whom they were written." There was one message these letters bore. "Don't desert us now, Harry!" And so he began to think of them. And there were others of whom he had to think. There were three hundred people in the cast of "Three Cheers," at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and he began to hear that unless he went back the show would have to be closed, and all of them would be out of work. "It's what John would have wanted," was the plea that finally prevailed with him. He took the train to London, "and as I rode in the train it seemed to me that the roar of the wheels made a refrain, and I could hear them pounding out those two words, in my boy's voice: 'Carry On!'" But one must read the account Harry Lauder gives of the demonstration that greeted his return to the stage. Harry was not satisfied with this, however. He conceived the idea of singing to the men in the trenches. The official objection that it had never been done was overcome at last, and that is the reason for what is one of the most amusing, inspiring, touching books that have been written. Humour and pathos are never far apart, and this is the whole secret of Harry Lauder's success as a minstrel, and will make his book a classic in a class of its own.

* * * * * * *

Unlaureated Poems By Rudyard Kipling.

When Rudyard Kipling makes an anthology of his own poems it becomes more and more of a wonder how anyone else came to be poet laureate while he lived. These are the poems the laureate should have written, or else these are the poems that should have been laureated. It is not that they are the best of Kipling, but they are the best for the occasion. Of these "Twenty Poems" (Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 30 cents), sixteen are selected from previous volumes and four have appeared in magazines or newspapers since the war began. These are "The Sons of Martha," "The Long Trail," "The Holy War," and "For All We Have and Are." In all these poems, as well as in those written since the Germans showed their hand, there is a fine appreciation of British principles, as well as of British facts. They are principles of service as "The Sons of Martha" declares. The Sons of Mary smile and are blessed. "They sit at The Feet—they hear the Word—they see how truly the Promise runs; They have cast their burden upon the Lord, and—the Lord He lays it on Martha's sons!" "The Long Trail" is a splendid sea piece, and recalls the glories of "The Last Chantey" and other great sea poems. Is taunt on page 14 not a misprint for taut? "If" is a poem all young men should have over their desks or in their haversacks, where they can see it daily and study the whole duty of man as experience has taught it. There are old favourites like "Our Lady of the Snows," "Gunga Din" and "Mother o' Mine," but the new ones are of an equal vintage. "The Holy War" might well stir people to read Bunyan's entrancing book. "The Glory of the Garden" is among the happiest of Mr. Kipling's patriotic verses, and the whole volume makes one look forward to the paean of victory, which we trust Mr. Kipling will be spared to write, and we shall all long to read.

* * * * * * *

Peat Fertilizer Has Future in Farming.

A movement is on foot in America for the utilization of peat as a fertilizer. There was a time in the history of American farming when manure was carted to the nearest river and dumped in. But it is realized now that the richest soil may be exhausted, and fertilizers of every description are sought and valued. Peat has been used in Ireland and elsewhere for manuring purposes, and when mixed with sewage, which is done when cesspools are cleaned out, the combination is ideal for farm purposes. It is pointed out in the valuable report of the Commission of Conservation in an article on peat as a source of fuel, that the nitrogen content of peat is very high. It becomes, therefore, highly valuable for the manufacture of ammonia and other nitrogen compounds. As nitrogen is one of the principal elements upon which plant life depends, the amount taken out of the soil by a crop must be returned in some way if the fertility of the land is to be maintained. Sulphate of ammonia is the most common nitrogen compound used for this purpose. The demand for this product has been increasing so rapidly in recent years that in all civilized countries coking plants are being adapted to the recovery of the nitrogen content in the fuel in the form of ammonia, which is then combined with sulphuric acid to form ammonia sulphate. Thirteen bogs in Ontario are reported by the Commission of Conservation to have a fuel content of 43,000,000 tons of 25 per cent. moisture peat. The content of nitrogen corresponds to 560,000 tons, which would yield 1,800,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. The quantity of peat mentioned could, if all were burned in a by-product-recovery-producer-gas-plant, produce sufficient power gas to generate approximately 40,000 h.p. continuously day and night for 100 years. Either in its natural form or thru manufacture peat is destined to play an important part in farm work, as well as in other ways.

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"THOU ART THE MAN"

HERE AND THERE RAMBLINGS

By PETER QUINCE.

Canals to Relieve Freight Congestion All the Year Round

In the hurry to develop the railroad facilities of this country, Canadians are disposed to give but too little thought to canals and inland waterways generally, other than those linking up the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence River. Canadian railways and railway builders have pretty well exploited the country in the past, and if they are not going to continue doing so in the future it is only because the country has at last been awakened to the advantage of public ownership of public utilities, and has impressed upon the leaders of political parties at Ottawa the fact that public ownership of railways must now give place to mere public subsidizing. Freight and passenger rates are of supreme importance in the development of national life. With a nation-owned transcontinental road, Canada will have control of rates to an extent which the nation's government never before enjoyed, and it is to be expected that when the stress of war conditions is over and matters of transportation have returned to a more normal working basis, an all-round readjustment of rates may be looked for, such as will greatly help in further national development. Railways, however, do not afford the cheapest form of transportation. Where roads are all that can be desired, the motor truck is giving cheaper and more direct service, while transport by canal is far and away cheaper than either. Recognition of this fact has induced the United States Government, and particularly that of New York State, to spend many millions upon the building and improvement of waterways. An outstanding instance of this is the New York State barge canal, running from Buffalo to the City of New York. Freight congestion has taxed the carrying power of American railroads to the utmost, and a well-defined movement is on foot, aimed at finding relief in a further development of canal freighting. The New York State Legislature is considering a bill that is to provide one million dollars for the construction of canal barges to carry grain and other freight from the upper lakes to the seaboard, and it is also proposed that these barges shall be used on the return journey for carrying coal from points nearest to the Pennsylvania mines to cities that are touched by the canal on the way to Buffalo. The cost of canal transportation is found to be at least 20 per cent. cheaper than that of railroads, and the time consumed is not necessarily greater. Before the war the average time consumed in hauling freight from Buffalo to New York was eleven days. Barges towed by tugs made the same trip in five days, and had the advantage of delivering their loads right to the side of the ocean vessels, which were to carry their freight to Europe, thus saving in handling. It is true, of course, that the canals are only open during the summer months, but their employment during that period of the year has proven a tremendous relief to the railroads, the effect of which has extended over the entire year.

* * *

The British Government has found it expedient to similarly move towards the development of England's canal traffic. Since the advent of steam railroads that country's splendid system of canals gradually fell more or less into disuse, altho they have always remained an important factor in the coal-carrying trade. Following the outbreak of the war canal men were joining the army or entering munition factories until it looked as tho the canals would shortly have to stop working. As in America, the railroads were inundated with freight, and in order to relieve them the government found it necessary to take over the various canal companies and reorganize their workings so that they might to some extent help out the situation. A special board of trade committee has been placed in control. The pay of all canal workers has been increased and large numbers of men have been specially trained to take up this line of work. As a result a very large share of England's freight is now being moved across the country by inland waterway. More than that, it is stated the canals will never again be allowed to fall into disuse. They have proved their value under government management, and will continue their good work when the war is over.

* * *

Canada, and more particularly Ontario, already has the start of a fine canal system. The Trent Valley Canal will in time prove an important factor in the commercial life of the province. As time goes on other canals will be built, and each will do its share in providing cheap transportation for the products of factory and farm. Toronto will one day soon be an ocean port. The building of the much-talked-of Georgian Bay Canal with an outlet somewhere close to Toronto's harbor would give a tremendous impetus to the growth and development of this city.

* * *

Making Farmers Work Their Land For the Nation

A recently arrived English newspaper records the fact that at Buckingham a day or so before publication, Farmer John Robert Gough, of College Farm, Maidmoreton, was summoned by the board of agriculture for neglecting cultivation. He was ordered to give up possession of the farm in fourteen days, and to pay a fine of $50, and $250 in costs. Gough had occupied the farm, which comprised 200 acres, for over thirty years. The above is a remarkable illustration of the way in which the British Government is seeing to it that every available acre of land in the British Isles is set to work to do its share in producing food. Evidently it matters little what a man's position may be. If he is an owner of land it is up to him to see that all of it is enlisted in the national food-raising campaign, and furthermore, it is necessary for him to be able to show that the land is producing an amount of food as near as is reasonably possible to its maximum power of production. Before the war an Englishman's land was his own, to do what he liked with, just as his home was his castle. What he did with either was nobody's business. The war has changed all that. His land is now his own, and he may work it as he will, in so far as he does work it for the national good. It has come to be as tho he were a holder of the land in trust for the nation. Whatever profit may accrue from the working of it belongs to him, but he must by no means allow it to lie idle to the detriment of the national welfare. In times past theories along this line were preached by advanced socialists. They said the land should belong to the people and should be worked for the public good. All vacant land should be made to produce food, in order that food might be plentiful and cheap. Had the war never happened this might have continued to be merely a theory for another hundred years. But the war came, and imperative need demanded the cultivation of every possible acre of soil in Great Britain. The socialistic theory of five years ago has been put into practical effect because there was no escape from so doing. It has been found an entirely workable theory, and there is little reason to suppose that when the war is over and done with there will be a return to the easy-going conditions of other days. England has learnt what it means to depend upon foreign countries for her food. She will in the future do all that is possible to develop to the utmost her own food resources. It is impossible that the result should ever be sufficient to feed her own people, but it will greatly help, and, above all, it will exert an influence upon food prices, and that is the main point. The land will be working to make life easier for those to whom the cost of food of primary importance, and its being worked in that manner will provide employment for a vast number of workers who might otherwise have to seek their livelihod in the Overseas Dominions. In the Great Britain of the future we shall see all the land set to work, the rate of wages for farm labor set by law and very probably the government regulation of prices of staple food products.

* * *

One is inclined to wonder what would happen were such a law set in force in Canada, as that under which Farmer John Robert Gough was relieved of his two hundred acres. If the spirit of such a law were carried out here many hundreds of farms in this province would change hands in short order. The Federal Government at Ottawa and that of each of Canada's provinces is striving by persuasion and education to induce the farmer to get the utmost from his land for the national good. In spite of an almost continuous annual increase in the acreage placed under cultivation, food production has failed to keep pace with the growth in population in such a way as to prevent a steady advance in prices, and some day such a law as is here referred to may be placed upon the statute books of this country. It may be said that food supply and food prices are regulated by world-wide conditions, and not by those of any one country. That, of course, is true, but it must be remembered that when once England has made laws to enforce maximum food production, the other great nations of the world will lose but little time in taking similar action. In fact, it looks as tho the consumer might sooner or later come in for hitherto unprecedented consideration.

* * *

The Wedding Month Comes Round Again Much as Before

In days gone by June used to be the month of roses. We know it as the month of brides—and it is hard to say which of the two designations is the more charming, or which brings to the mind's eye a more pleasing idea of the most lovely of months. Even in war times June has not lost its distinction as a month of marriages. Upon every hand do we see evidences of that fact. While the month was a good week away those of our more enterprising shops displayed in their windows all the delightful beguilements that most interest the fair sex, and particularly the younger ones, at this most magical season of the year. Beautiful garments of the most entrancing daintiness, but before which the eyes of mere men are covered with sweet confusion, were displayed with most engaging cunning, and side by side with them were seen vast and varied assortments of those delightful articles that one occasionally buys to give away as wedding presents, but by no manner of means ever thinks of purchasing for one's own use or enjoyment. I use the word enjoyment because usefulness so seldom enters as a consideration in the purchase of wedding presents. That, of course, is all very fitting and proper in ordinary times. Why buy useful articles? Let the groom do that. It is his privilege. If somebody does not do it he will have to. The young couple will get the necessary things some way or other, while the unnecessary and beautiful things will, in many cases, be entirely ignored, if well-meaning friends and relatives do not see to it that a certain number of them are found among the wedding presents. That, as I previously intimated, is all right in ordinary times. Now that we are at war and the useful things have mostly advanced in price, pretty well up to the high standard set by the useless or luxurious ones, it would, perhaps, be as well to confine our wedding purchases to such things as have to be bought anyway.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

IN THE SPLENDID LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN by Lord Charnwood, which I wrote about last week, I was interested to find several references to Walt Whitman, the ninety-ninth anniversary of whose birth occurred on Friday, May 31. Whitman was a contemporary of Lincoln, ten years younger, but an intense admirer of the great president. No greater tribute has been paid to Lincoln than in the four poems by Whitman, "Memories of President Lincoln." I look forward to the time when no school reader of the higher forms shall omit "When lilacs last in the door-yard bloom'd." It is only as children are familiarized with the majestic rhythm of the long rolling lines that the prejudice against the form of his verse will die out. We are none of us without prejudice. Perhaps Whitman, himself, was prejudiced against rhymed metres, but not against the great poetry of the language in whatever form. Many of our critics are unable to see the poetry in Whitman because of the form. Even Whitman, himself, adopted rhyme in the noble "O Captain! My Captain!" which as fully indicates his own relation to Lincoln as anything he has written. But take these three lines from "Hush'd be the camps today" and was the trite reflection ever voiced more beautifully, more impressively?

No more for him life's stormy conflicts,
Nor victory, nor defeat—no more time's dark events,
Charging like ceaseless clouds across the sky.

In this there is the transmuting power which every great poet exhibits, the ability to take the commonplace and transfigure it, reclothed in immortal language. Who can read the wonderful Funeral Hymn and not be stirred to the depths? Hear the last lines:

I cease from my song for thee—
From my gaze on thee in the west, fronting the west, communing with thee;
O comrade lustrous with silver face in the night,
Yet each to keep and all, retrievements out of the night,
The song, the wondrous chant of the gray-brown bird,
And the tallying chant, the echo arous'd in my soul,
With the lustrous and drooping star, with the countenance full of woe;
With the holders holding my hand, nearing the call of the bird,
Comrades mine, and I in the midst, and their memory ever to keep, for the dead I loved so well,
For the sweetest wisest soul of all my days and lands—and this for his dear sake,
Lilac and star and bird twined with the chant of my soul,
There in the fragrant pines and the cedars dusk and dim.

* * *

LORD CHARNWOOD EXPRESSES his indebtedness to Walt. Whitman's "Specimen Days and Collect," from which he says, he has derived much light. It is characteristic of the big men that they do justice to each other. They are magnaminous. They can make allowances. They do not entertain petty spites and jealousies; strife and envy they put away from them. There was none of these things in the nature of either Whitman or Lincoln. Whitman was always intent on "The great Camerado, the lover true for whom I pine." Lincoln realized his ideal for him, and he paid him many noble tributes. Lord Charnwood says he was one of the first who began to see the greatness of Lincoln, "sauntering in Washington in the intervals of the labour among the wounded by which he broke down his robust strength, and seeing things as they passed with the sure observation of a poet." Lord Charnwood quotes one of Whitman's pictures of the President. "The party makes no great show in uniform or horses. Mr. Lincoln on the saddle (generally rides a good-sized, easy-going grey horse, is dressed in plain black, somewhat rusty and dusty, and looks about as ordinary in attire, etc., as the commonest man. The entirely unornamental cortege arouses no sensation; only some curious stranger stops and gazes. I see very plainly Abraham Lincoln's dark brown face, with the deep-cut lines, the eyes always to me with a deep latent sadness in the expression. We have got so that we exchange bows, and very cordial ones. Sometimes the President goes and comes in an open barouche" (not, the poet intimates, a very smart turn-out). "Sometimes one of his sons, a boy of ten or twelve, accompanies him, riding at his right on a pony. They passed me once very close, and I saw the President in the face fully as they were moving slowly, and his look, tho abstracted, happened to be directed steadily in my eye. He bowed and smiled, but far beneath his smile I noticed well the expression I have alluded to. None of the artists or pictures has caught the deep tho subtle and indirect expression of this man's face. There is something else there. One of the great portrait painters of two or three centuries ago is needed." Lincoln, on his part, showed his appreciation to the slight extent permitted him. Having had him pointed out as he passed a window, he said: "Well, he looks like a man," and a copy of his poems having come into his hands in an office he was visiting he spent an hour or so reading aloud passages which appealed to him.

Allons! after the great Companions, and to belong to them!
They, too, are on the road—they are the swift and majestic men—they are the greatest women,
Enjoyers of calms of seas and storms of seas,
Sailors of many a ship, walkers of many a mile of land.

* * *

THESE TWO WERE OF THE great companionship, and an ability to appreciate them is a touchstone of quality. They were many-sided men, and some will be attracted by one side more than others. But there is in both a deep fundamental note, such as Whitman noted in Lincoln, obscure to the ordinary observer, which marks the Immortals. I once before quoted Henry Bryan Binns' statement in the preface to his biography of the poet. "It is as a man that I see and have sought to describe Whitman. But as a man of special and exceptional character, a new type of mystic or seer. And the conviction that he belongs to the order of initiates has dragged me on to confessedly difficult ground." Binns' eighth chapter on "The Mystic" should be read by those interested in this phase. "Belonging to no school, Whitman had relations with several of the mystical groups; he had least, I suppose, with that which seeks the occult by traditional crystal-gazing, and the media of hypnotic trances, or the dreams produced by anaesthetic drugs. He was a mystic because wonders beset him all about on the open road of his soul. In him mysticism was never associated with pathological symptoms; it was, as he himself suggests, the flower and proof of his sanity, soundness and health." There is another fine passage in Binns' biography (chapt. x.), which goes below the surface. "But it is a mistake to think of the mystic, and especially of Whitman, as the mere onlooker at life, and the moralist as the practical person. There is ultimately, of course, no distinction between mystic and moralist, the mystic is the moralist become seer. And he is, perhaps, even more strenuous in his life than is the moralist; but life has now assumed for him a different aspect. He is no longer pre-occupied by the hunger and thirst after righteousness—for he feeds satisfied upon the divine bread. He is not worried about sin, because he is conscious of the antiseptic power of the Soul-life which heals the sores of sin, and sloughs off the body of corruption. What is evil passes away when life is earnestly pursued. He sees that everything which exists at all, however evil it may be, exists by reason of some virtue or excellence which it possesses, and which fits it to its environment. The wise soul uses the excellence of things, and so things hurt it not at all. The things that are not for it are evil to it; but in the sight of God they are not evil, for all things have their value to Him. Live your life, then, in faith, not in fear; such is the word of the mystic. Condemn nothing; but learn what is proper for your own need: and by sympathy, learn to read the hearts about you, and help them also to live according to the wisdom of the soul. Feed the soul, think of the soul, exercise the soul—and the things, the instincts, the thoughts that are evil to you now, will presently cease to trouble you. For in Whitman's universe the devil is dead. It is this point of view, reached in his illumination, which enabled him to look out upon all the shame and evil of the world, and yet to rejoice."

* * *

WALT. WHITMAN'S BIRTHDAY falls for us in Canada in lilac-time, and reminds us of the sacrifice of the great President in Washington on Good Friday, April 14, 1865. The Whitman Fellowships usually celebrate the birthday of the poet by a dinner or banquet, or some such observance, but in this year of war the Toronto Fellowship has decided to intermit such a celebration, and in lieu of this, the president of the local Theosophical Society is going to speak on Whitman and the Great Companions this Sunday evening in the Canadian Foresters' Concert Hall. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the exhibition of the splendid cast which Mr. J. L. Banks, the sculptor, has made of Walt Whitman's head, the model of the gigantic head that is to be carved on the great cliffs where the Indian paintings of centuries ago still survive at Bon Echo Lake, 25 miles from Kaladar on the C.P.R. This idea was conceived by Mrs. Flora Macdonald Denison, founder of the Bon Echo Whitman Fellowship, and is to be memorial of the centenary of the poet to be celebrated next year Mr. George W. Morris, of Buffalo, has undertaken, out of his admiration for Whitman's writings and spirit, to carry out the work, upon which he is already engaged. At the unveiling next year, when it is hoped the war will be over, it is expected that there will be an unusual gathering of Whitmanites, including John Burroughs, Horace Traubel and other American devotees, as well as some from overseas.

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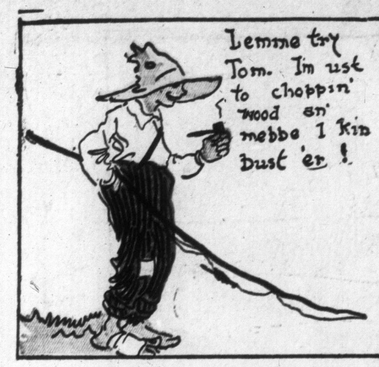

Sunday, June 2, 1918.

TOM SAWYER and HUCK FINN

Pictured by

Clare Victor Dwiggins

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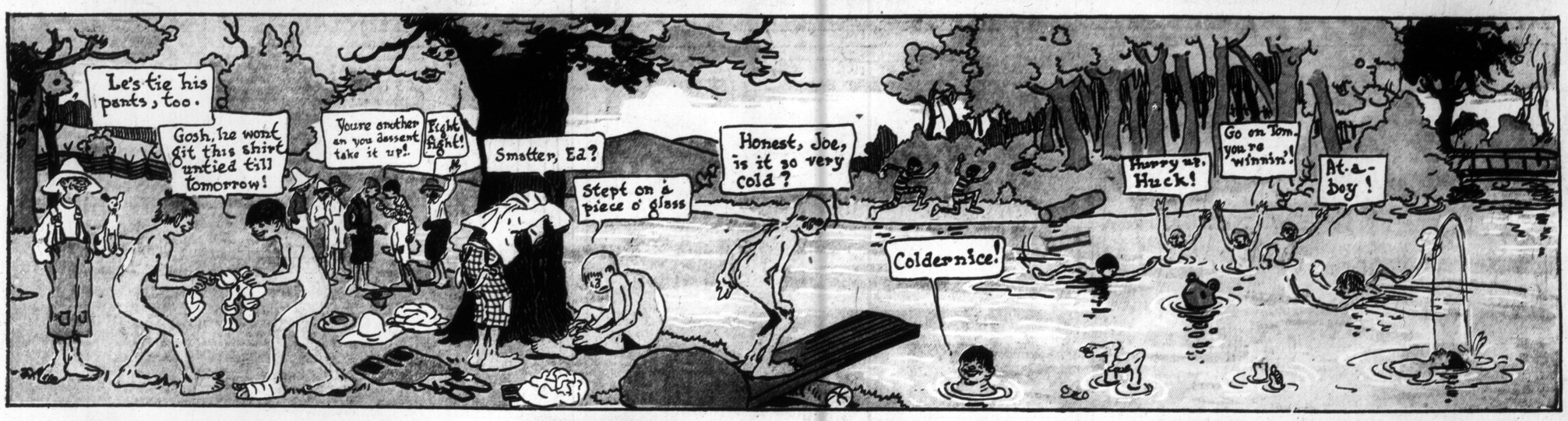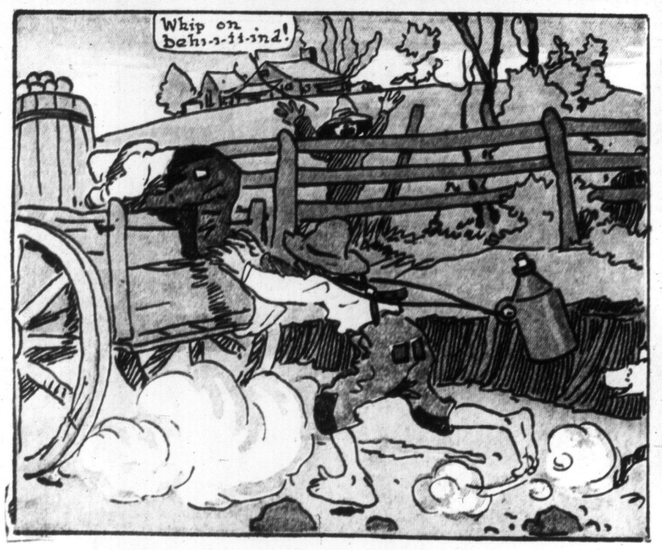
The Way of a Boy with a Jug!