101,000 COPIES THIS WEEK

The Toronto Sunday World

LAST EDITION

37th YEAR—NEWS SECTION—TEN PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 22 1917 — Entered as Second-class Matter, February 15th, 1911, at the Post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,402

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL PROCEEDS IN LENS AREA

NO PEACE WITH A GERMANY DOMINATED BY AUTOCRACY—Lloyd George

FOE GETS TO FRENCH LINE AND GETS OUT

Penetrates Trenches Only to Be Driven Back by Counter-Attack.

REPULSED EVERYWHERE

Vigilance of Troops Stops Germans From Making Headway.

Paris, July 21.—In the course of violent fighting last night on the Aisne front, southeast of Cerny, the Germans twice penetrated French trenches and were driven out by counter-attacks, the war office announces. Several other attacks at different parts of the front were repulsed by the French, who inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The statement follows:

"North of Braye-en-Laonnois, in the sectors of Cerny and Hurtebise, and at Craonne, violent bombardments were followed by efforts of the enemy to attack. Everywhere the Germans were repulsed by our fire and by the vigilance of our troops.

"North of Braye we ejected German detachments which gained a footing in our line. Southeast of Cerny an enemy attack delivered in force resulted in a violent combat. Twice the Germans penetrated our advanced trenches on a front of 250 metres. Both times they were vigorously counter-attacked and driven out entirely. Southwest of Cerny a German attack was broken up in spite of the employment of flamethrowers.

"South of Ailles our bomb throwers promptly checked two successive attacks. Between Hurtebise and the Californie Plateau troops were moved in preparation for a strong attack, but our fire, which was opened at once, prevented the enemy infantry from coming out of its positions, and inflicted great losses.

"On the remainder of the front the night was comparatively calm except in the Champagne, where artillery fighting continues, and in Chevaliers wood on the heights of the Meuse, where we repulsed a surprise attack."

LARGE CONTINGENT REACHES HALIFAX

Eight Hundred Officers and Men and Thousand Women and Children.

BACK TO THEIR HOMES

Members of Canadian Forces and Families Land Safely.

Halifax, N.S., July 21.—Eight hundred officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary forces and about one thousand Canadian women and children arrived today from England.

The list of officers follows: Lieut.-Col. H. A. C. Machin, First Labor Battalion; Major E. G. Benwell, adjutant, general staff; Major A. Fraser, 15th Batt.; Sergt. F. Moses, 40th Batt.; Lieut.-Cols. J. Ballantyne, 76th Batt.; A. G. F. MacDonald, 154th Batt.; D. C. McKenzie, 141st Batt.; F. L. Burton, 216th Batt.; P. E. Bowen, 202nd Batt., F. M. McRobie, 244th Batt.; Assisting Capt. F. Wickwire, C.A.S.C.; Assisting Captains G. V. Bedford, G. A. Ames, A. Collins, J. E. Montgomery, C.A.M.C.; Major W. J. Brown, C.A.M.C.; Matron M. Casault, C.A.M.C.; Nursing Sisters C. M. Ellis, E. R. Alexander, N. Glasgow, N. F. Beauchesne, C. McCarney and J. R. Hamilton, C.A.M.C.; four orderlies C. A.M.C.; Major H. H. Stearns, 202nd Battalion; Major E. G. Switzer, 204th Battalion; Captains A. D. George, 202nd Battalion; G. Gilman, S. D. A. Barber, 202nd Battalion; Hon. Captains C. J. Roeborough, Canadian Cavalry Depot; C. N. Rigby, 218th Battalion; E. B. Wright, 169th Battalion; J. E. Reid, 241st Battalion; Lieut. T. N. Dansereaux, 2nd Pioneer Battalion; Lieut.-Cols. D. M. Smith, D. McGillivray, A. S. Shillington, C.A.M.C.; Captains M. A. Macaulay, R. J. Manson, F. C. Walton, W. N. Carr and H. G. Gillisle, C.A.M.C.; Majors A. C. Snively, 54th Battalion; A. A. MacKenzie, C.M.R.; L. M. Hagar, B. C. Regiment Depot; A. B. McEwan, C.F.A.; Hon. Captain H. C. Hutcheson, Y.M.C.A.; Lieuts. J. W. Hughes, 78th Battalion; F. Delclements, 240th Battalion; ... Kennedy, 21st Battalion; C. A. Dolley, 25th Battalion; R. H. Lock, 60th Machine Gun Company; Captains A. Critcher, 130th Reserve; W. W. Lee, Y.M.C.A.; Majors A. E. Bywater, 40th Battalion; N. A. Ruttan,

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 2).

Some idea of the great reception the Highlanders received in New York may be had from this picture, which shows them wheeling into one of the main thorofares. One Highlander is carrying a British flag, another the American, and another the French. Such a thing probably never occurred in the United States before. "The Ladies From Hell," as they are called, left for Chicago on Saturday.

FOOD REGULATIONS FOR RESTAURANTS

Hon. W. J. Hanna Makes Statement Regarding Necessity for Conservation.

WIDESPREAD DEMAND

Public Must Eat Less Bread and More Vegetables in Season.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, on behalf of the food consumption control committee, has handed out a list of regulations dealing with food conservation in order that the consumption within Canada of those articles of food urgently needed in Great Britain may be curtailed as much as possible. The statement is as follows:

"Many suggestions have been made and much information has been furnished to the committee, and as a result of the consideration of these suggestions and information, it would appear that there is a widespread demand for regulations to be made covering all public eating places (a term which will require definition), and that these regulations shall include at least the following:

1. That no beef shall be served on Tuesday or on Friday.

2. That no bacon shall be served on Tuesday or on Friday and that no bacon shall be served except at breakfast on other days.

3. That at every meal there shall be supplied some substitute for white bread, for instance—corn broad, oat-cake, and brown or graham bread; or in the alternative that on certain days of the week no white bread whatever be served.

4. That a printed notice shall be prominently displayed to the effect that the public should avoid all waste and should conserve the greatest possible amount of food, and, to that end, should eat less bread and other wheat products, and should substitute, in their seasons, green vegetables, fruits and other perishable products for foods that may be stored for later use or exported.

5. Requiring that no more than two courses may be served for breakfast and luncheon, or three courses for dinner with courses to be defined.

This latter proposition, while urged from different quarters, is full of difficulties; for instance, it would appear not to be an easy matter to satisfactorily define courses.

As regards the general public, printed cards will be distributed setting forth the necessities of the situation, and asking every citizen to sign a form of pledge (furnished with the cards) to reduce considerably his or her consumption of bread, beef and bacon, and, at the very least, to observe in his or her own home the regulations which may finally be determined on for public eating houses.

It may also be thought advisable to give to each householder signing the pledge a card for display in his or her window announcing that he or she has done so; something like the cards said to have been adopted with success in England and which are being adopted in the United States.

The committee propose to hold meetings in several of the larger cities at which representatives of the various classes affected will be asked to express their views. After hearing what is said at such meetings the committee will report their final recommendations.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAWING.

Germans Find Burning Villages When They Cross Zlochoff-Tarnopol.

Berlin, July 21, via London.—German troops in eastern Galicia have crossed the Zlochoff-Tarnopol on a front of forty kilometres, army headquarters announced today. They found burning villages and great destruction in their path.

Britain's Food Supply Secured

London, July 21.—Mr. Lloyd George said the food supply for the 1917-18 period had already been secured and that a program of cultivation had been arranged to make the supply for the following year secure, even if losses increased.

Russians Give More Ground To Enemy in East Galicia

Petrograd, July 21.—A further retreat has been made by the Russians in East Galicia, the war office announces, because the troops did not show the necessary stability and at points did not fulfil commands.

SILENT PICKETING RESUMED BY WOMEN

Washington Authorities Allow Suffragists Before Gates of White House Unmolested.

Washington, July 21.—"Silent picketing" at the White House gates was resumed by twelve members of the women's party today without interference by the police or citizens. It was the first time since the women staged their suffraget demonstration for the benefit of the Russian mission that women had been permitted to parade their banners before the White House unmolested.

INCREASED ACTIVITY ON THE JULIAN FRONT

War Materials Captured by Italians, Who Destroy Trenches and Put Foe to Flight.

Rome, July 21. — Increased activity on the Julian front, all the way from Vertoibizza in the Gorizia area, to the Adriatic, is reported in today's official statement which follows:

"On the Trentino and Carnia fronts there was activity on the part of the artillery and of reconnoitring detachments. In the Posina region one of our storming detachments put to flight enemy pickets, destroyed their trenches and brought back war material, including ammunition. Enemy parties which attempted to reach several of our advanced positions were repulsed."

UNIONIST GOVERNMENT STILL UNDER WAY

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, July 21.—The statement given out by Hon. George Graham at Toronto on Friday night that the Ontario Liberal M.P.'s and candidates were solidly with Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not accepted by those here who ought to know. As a matter of fact they will sooner or later part with Sir Wilfrid. The western Liberals will part with him at the August convention in Winnipeg; and that as a matter of fact the conscriptionist Liberals in the house here have selected a leader who is ready to negotiate with Sir Robert Borden for a unionist government, and to accept all the consequences thereby entailed. Further that the negotiations are so far forward that coalition is likely to be a fact by August 10, parliament over in less than a fortnight thereafter, dissolved within a month, and the country in the midst of a short and sharp election, with Sir Wilfrid's energies confined almost entirely to Quebec.

FIGHTING BEGUN AGAIN.

Petrograd, July 21.—Fighting was begun yesterday on the Rumanian front. Austro-German troops made an attack which was met by a Rumanian counter-attack. The Rumanians drove back the enemy and restored the situation.

CRITICIZE BILL TO PROTECT GAME

Too Much Left to Regulations Some Members Say.

THE REAL HAPPENINGS

Recent Caucus of Conscription Liberals Explained by Witness

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Ont., July 21.—The house of commons this afternoon advanced several government bills on the order paper and adjourned at six o'clock. Dr. Roche's bill respecting the protection of game in the northwest territory came in for sharp criticism from Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. Thompson (Yukon) and other western members. They protested that too much was left to regulation and wanted the bill to be made specific as to the game to be protected. Mr. Oliver said the government was more concerned about the safety of wild animals than it was for the welfare of the settlers.

On the order of the day, Hon. Frank Oliver again complained of the pamphlet by Arthur Lee (England), Entitled "The Fiddlers," being forbidden circulation in Canada. He desired to know upon what grounds the action had been taken. Sir Robert Borden replied that the order-in-council had been passed upon the recommendation of the chief censor in which the under-secretary of state had concurred. He promised to bring down the papers i nthe case in the shape of a return.

Mr. MacNutt (Saltcoats(rose to a question of privilege, and undertook to give the house an account of what really happened at the recent caucus of the conscription Liberals. He said the proceedings were very informal, but that Hon. eGorge P. Graham had submitted the amendment which he afterwards moved when the extension resolution was before the house. He denied that Mr. Graham had played any trick on the conscription Liberals, but could quite well understand that Dr. Clark (Red Deer) might not realize what was going on as the whole thing was done in a very informal way and the question was not put by the chair.

The house went into committee on Sir George Foster's bill to amend the Board of Trade Act.

Consideration was given a bill authorizing the compulsory removal of certain Indians from their reserve in Sydney. The Indians had refused to surrender the land, and as they have become a nuisance, it is proposed to sell the land by public auction for their benefit and settle them up on some more suitable reservation.

FINLAND MAY REGRET MAKING RADICAL MOVE

Governor Stakhovitch Expresses Opinion Regarding Determination for Independence.

Helinsford, July 21. — Governor Stakhovitch expressed the opinion that Finland had taken an unwise step. "Finland's coup d'etat," said the governor, "in my opinion, was a serious mistake worse for her than for us. Just now, we may be unwilling or unable to insist upon our rights, but in a few years, when the empire is reconsolidated, Finland may suffer from resentment at her having taken advantage of Russia's difficulty."

Premier's Biting Reply To German Chancellor

Does Not Want Germany to Harbor Any "Delusion" That Britain Will Be Put Out of Fight Till Liberty is Established.

London, July 21.—"We can't make peace with a Germany dominated by autocracy" declared Premier Lloyd George. "The war now becomes a struggle between two definite groups of national ideals. Significant in this respect is the news announced today of the accension of that brilliant Russian statesman, Kerensky, to the leadership of Russian democracy.

"I don't wish Germany to harbor any delusion" Mr. Lloyd George continued, "that Great Britain will be put out of the fight until liberty has been established. I predict it will not be long before the German chancellor delivers a different speech and that is the one for which we are waiting."

In conclusion the premier said the entente allies would go on fighting to the end, knowing that the future of mankind was in their trust to maintain and defend.

BROKE UP GUN SHELTERS BLOWING GERMANS OUT

French Tanks, Lighter and Swifter Than British, Get Enthusiastic Reception From Troops Fronting Juvincourt.

London, July 21.—Describing the part played by the French tanks in the Aisne-Champagne offensive, Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says they received their baptism of fire on the plain below Craonne, in front of Juvincourt. They shared in the successful attack on Laffaux and won the enthusiastic praise of the assaulting infantry for the way they broke up the German machine gun shelters and shot the Germans out of their trenches.

The French tank is lighter than the British and somewhat swifter. From its shape it has a better claim to the name "tank" than ours, for it is of huge, square construction, which at a distance you would pobably think was some new-fangled kind of tank if the guns peeping wickedly from its sides did not undeceive you.

LOCAL SUCCESSES WON BY BRITISH AT NIGHT

Raiding of Enemy Trenches Causes Hostile Garrisons to Withdraw Hurriedly at Greenland Hill.

London, July 21.—Local successes were gained by the British last night at several points, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night at Greenland Hill, north of Roeux. The hostile garrison hurriedly withdrew on the approach of our troops.

"Successful raids were made by us southwest of La Bassee and south of Armentieres. German positions were entered on a wide front, a number of the enemy were killed, and his dugouts were bombed. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed north of Havrincourt wood and south of Armentieres."

SPEECH OFFERS NO HOPE FOR BELGIUM

Premier Lloyd George Comments on Reichstag Utterance.

READ IT THREE TIMES

Sees Only Sham Democracy and Sham Peace for Europe.

London, July 21.—The premier said the statement of Dr. Michaelis contained phrases which would be understood by the military powers of Germany. Unless these were wiped out, he added, they would again plunge Europe into a welter of blood.

"I have read Chancellor Michaelis' speech three times," said Mr. Lloyd George. "I see in it only sham independence for Belgium, sham democracy for Germany, sham peace for Europe."

At another point in his speech, which was delivered in London, the premier said:

"Regarding the submarine menace, I must disagree with Chancellor Michaelis. Gradually but surely we are increasing our protection and diminishing our losses."

Speaking of the shipbuilding program, Mr. Lloyd George said Great Britain this year would turn out four times as many ships as last year. In the last two months of 1917 as many ships will be finished as in all of 1915. The chancellor' speech, Mr. Lloyd George said, offered no hope for Belgium. The determination of the allies was that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent people, not a German protectorate.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Quebec, July 21.—Thomas Hamel, farm hand at Villa Belvedere, the farm of the reverend fathers who conduct the parish of Manrese, this city, was instantly killed yesterday evening by lightning, in the heart of Belvedere Ward. He was closing a door in a barn when a bolt of lightning struck him.

GERMANY CLAIMS VICTORY.

Berlin, July 21.—The German statement announces that Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday recaptured the positions north of Brzezany, which they had lost to the Russians on July 1.

ARTILLERY IS VERY INTENSE IN LENS AREA

Duel Increases in Intensity and Keeps Up Continual Roll.

OBSERVER'S EXPERIENCE

Shells Exploded All Around But He Got Down Safely.

By Stewart Lyon.

Canadian Army Headquarters, July 21.—The artillery duel in the Lens sector increases in intensity. There is a continual roll of gunfire from our batteries engaged in the destruction of the enemy's defences. His retaliation is unquestionably great. It sometimes assumes a spectacular form.

Last night one of our observation balloons, several thousand feet up in the air and at least five miles distant from the German front line, was made the target for a high velocity gun. In the afterglow of the sunset the balloon was a splendid mark. Shells burst all around it for almost an hour, while the observer, suspended in his basket below the sausage, continued his work of recording the hits of our guns behind the German lines and the points from which the enemy's return fire came.

Finally, when it was almost too dark for further work, a bit of shrapnel punctured the balloon and it began to deflate. The observer landed safely by the use of the parachute, with which all observation balloons are provided.

The enemy's artillery has persistently shelled the approaches to Lens from north and west. These outbursts of exceptional activity are not permitted to divert our batteries from their daily work.

Yesterday a number of large explosions and fires were caused.

Early this morning there was heavy shelling in the Loos area, where the enemy appears to be especially nervous. The attempt of a raiding party to penetrate his front line was unsuccessful because of the strength in which it was held, apparently in the belief that a serious assault was intended.

The health of the Canadian troops continues very good.

SOLDIERS HELP IN ECONOMIZING FOOD

Rations to Men in Trenches Cut Down Fifteen Per Cent. by Carefulness.

STILL ARE BEST FED

Commissariat Now Handles Just the Proper Amount, and Nothing is Wasted.

British Headquarters in France, June 30 (by mail).—The British army in the field is consuming about fifteen per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to a more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous commissariat to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was almost universal because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact mean is not a simple matter. The policy of over-supply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful, but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems, nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched, and unused allowances must be held over and added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

The private soldier takes more kindly to the "don't waste food" campaign than was expected, for at heart the British Tommy has an aversion to seeing good food going into the waste box—he never did it at home, and it looks like bad business to be doing it in France.

It requires no knowledge of higher strategy to see the good sense of the don't waste food idea, and he has taken on the anti-waste regulations with more cheerfulness and less argument than marked the adoption of the steel helmet or the gas mask.

LEARN PROBLEMS FACING COUNTRY

Food Controller to Make Important Announcement at Meeting.

ORGANIZE THE WOMEN

Co-operation of Entire Province to Be Asked for in Scheme.

The final details have been p... of the conference of Ontario women in the interest of food conservation, thrift and economy, which opens at Convocation Hall next Monday night. Altho the conference has been called by the organization of resources committee for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the women of the province in this scheme, the mass meeting will be open to all, and it is expected that every inch of space will be filled.

Toronto will hear from the food controller himself, the first important pronouncement upon his plans and aims. Sir William Hearst will bring an inspiring message from the provincial government, and Mrs. Buchanan has already demonstrated her worth among the women's institutes in the country and will speak with an authority born of much experience.

The conference will be continued on Tuesday in the Canadian Foresters Hall, College street. The Y.M.C.A. has invited the delegates to luncheon when Taylor Statten will speak. At the afternoon session N. W. Rowell M.L.A., will address the delegates, and there will likely be one or two other short speeches. Much appreciative work has already been done by the committee on arrangements, but this body will cease to exist once the conference assembles. For the purpose of inviting a free and beneficial discussion the aim of those in charge has been to get away from a set program and learn exactly what problems have to be faced.

Weather for Sunday—Fair and decidedly warm.

BELIEVE JEALOUSY CAUSE OF MURDER

Detectives Still Search Energetically for Passengers Driven by Leapello.

HEARD LOUD TALKING

Humber Resident Says He Thought "Joy-Riders" Were Quarreling.

Country-wide search which has been extended to the cities in the United States has been instituted by provincial, county and city detectives for the man and woman who hired the motor car of Tony Ross Leapello shortly after midnight Thursday and who disappeared following the mysterious murder of the young Italian chauffeur on Salisbury avenue, near Queen street, in the Humber Bay district.

Despite the energetic activities of the authorities no new developments were offered Saturday, with the exception of the story of George Rush, Salisbury avenue, who says he heard sounds of loud talking about the time and place at which the chauffeur was killed. Rush did not investigate the quarrel, supposing it was held by "joy riders." When he reached his house he still heard the sounds and believes he heard a scuffle. It was about an hour and a half afterward that Leapello's body was found.

That jealousy was the motive of the crime was generally accepted by detectives today after their investigation of other possible causes had revealed no clues. The position of the body with the eleven knife wounds in the back indicated to the police that the Italian's assailant attacked him from behind, probably in a fit of anger due to the chauffeur's intimacy with the girl.

Joseph Pilis, who was seated beside Leapello in the latter's car when the couple engaged the machine for a ride, told his story to the police Saturday. He declares that the girl spoke to Leapello, saying that she wanted to ride to High Park in the green car with the white stripe. She explained that she had ridden in that kind of a car to the same place two nights previous.

There are two machines answering this description on the Toronto street motor car stand. One was owned by Ross and the other is operated by Frank Lombard. Leapello explained to her, according to Pilis, that she probably rode with Edgar Bridges, as he was certain he had never accepted her before as a fare.

Leapello refused to take them at first, asking Pilis to do so, but the latter also declined, because he had been a four-hours' trip and had a headache. After some argument the Italian consented and the man and woman entered the machine.

Pilis describes the woman as wearing a black dress or suit with a big black straw hat, the brim of which drooped, shadowing her face. He says her teeth were large and prominent. She was dressed loosely, and appeared untidy, said Pilis.

The chauffeur thinks he saw the woman once before in the Ward. The man is described as wearing a peaked cap and dark clothes.

NOT "TEMPERANCE DRINK"

Jacob Axler, proprietor of a wholesale grocery establishment, was fined $200 and costs or three months' jail imprisonment for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act, in the police court, Saturday. He is alleged to have had in stock a quantity of "Hall's Wine," which, upon analysis was found to contain 31 per cent. alcohol.

STRUCK BY MOTOR.

Bert Heath, 67 Henry street, was bruised and shaken up Saturday when he was struck by a motor car driven by Ernest W. Murchison, 35 Prince Rupert avenue. The accident occurred on College street, west of University avenue. Heath was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

LARGE CONTINGENT REACHES HALIFAX

(Continued from Page 1).

50th Battery; Captain A. Gaudry, C.A.V.C.; Lieuts. W. D. Orochfort, 1st Battalion Reserve; W. L. Lanigan, Railway Troops; Captains R. S. Robinson, Cyclists; W. J. Rose, Canadian Army Pay Corps; N. E. Pembroke,, Army Pay Corps; A. B. Cook, Second Labor Battalion; J. H. Pope, R. C. Titus, T. J. Coonan, Army Pay Corps; P. P. Earnshaw, Engineers; Former Capt. A. Lamontagne, C.A.M.C.; Lt. Avares, chaplains' department; Lt.-Col. E. A. Burke, chaplains' deputy; Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayers, adjutant-general's staff; Lt.-Col. G. W. Folwer, 16th Batt. Reserves; Capt. T. Kingman, 148th Batt.; Majors W. Miller, 60th Batt.; J. Vandenberg, British Columbia Regimental Depot; B. W. Roscoe, 50th C.M.R.A.; C. Trotter, Engineers; Capts. Hal Conn, Fort Garry Horse; A. W. Owen, 49th Batt.; L. Gauvreau, 22nd Batt.; Lieuts. R. B. Blandford, C.F.A.; W. N. Knapp, P.P. C.L.I.; J. Tessier, C.A.S.A.; H. M. Livingstone, 18th Batt.; A. G. Forster, 70th Batt.; Capts. J. A. Scott, 87th Batt.; A. G. Bernier, 60th Batt.; R. Pouncey, 31st Batt.; J. C. Boylen, Railway troops; S. H. Johnston, 19th Battalion; Majors E. H. Lancaster, C.F.A.; G. F. Morton, 46th Battalion; Lieutenants E. D. Baldwin, 3rd Batt.; B. C. Grant, 2nd Batt.; J. Turner, 14th M. G. Company; J. C. Moruer, C.F.A.; L. C. Innis, 40th C.M.R.; E. E. Beckie, W. T. Bartlett, 18th Batt.; J. T. L. Shum, 42nd Batt.; G. F. Palmer, 16th Batt.; J. E. Shoultz, 44th Batt.; G. S. Coward, 30th Batt.; R. W. Lindsay, 47th Batt.; R. M. Hersey, C. F.A.; G. S. Reid, 26th Batt.; D. M. Jemmett, Engineers; J. J. Fyles, 162nd Batt.; N. P. Newman, 15th Batt.; J. M. Hay, 21st Batt.; N. J. Dryden, A. R. Ledingham, 25th Batt.; R. R. Collard, F. J. Mooney, J. T. Underhill, C. F.A.; R. E. Wyatt, 4th C.M.R.; R. M. Hazelton, C.A.S.C.; A. J. McIvor, 31st Batt.; W. D. Northgrave, western Ontario regiment department; D. R. H. Coldwell, 52nd Batt.; A. B. Christy, 19th Batt.; W. H. Burgar, 3rd Batt.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. MacDonell, railway troops; Major E. J. Renaud, Canadian ordnance depot unit.

SYMPHONY BAND AT THE BEACH SUNDAY

Afternoon.

1. March—National Anthem .....Bagley
2. Sacred—In the Great Beyond..Brooks
3. Overture—Merry Wives of Windsor.. .....Nicolai (1810-1849)

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," an opera full of keen humor and delightful romance, is generally considered Nicolai's masterpiece, and was a great success in London.

4. The Bridal Rondo (dedicated to Luigi Yorkunits by Composer)..Macklem
5. The Three Dances, from "Nell Gwynn"—Ed. Gorman
   (a) Country Dance.
   (b) Pastoral Dance.
   (c) Merry Makers' Dance.

INTERMISSION.

6. Grand Selection from "Faust" ..... Gounod
   Solos by Messrs. McClung, Hawe, and Dixon.
7. A Pastoral Idyll—A Budding Rose.... Trinkaus
8. Grand Naval Selection .....Hall
9. Celebrated Minuet .....Paderewski
10. Rokoczy March .....Liszt

Evening.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1. March—Washington Grays ..Grafulla
2. Sacred—Celebrated Organ Offertoire ..Batiste
3. Overture—Tannhauser .....Wagner
4. Cornet Solo—The Berceuse....Godard
   Mr. F. H. McClung.
5. Ballet Music, from "Faust" ..Gounod
   Solos by Messrs. Jones, Hawe, and Dixon.

INTERMISSION.

6. Grand Selection—La Traviata..Verdi
   Solos by Messrs. Dineen, McClung, Hawe, and Dixon.
7. Morceau Characteristic—Forest Whispers..Losey, Op. 248
8. Suite—The Lost Continent ..Safranek
   (a) Nocturne and Morning Hymn of Praise.
   (b) A Court Function.
   (c) I Love Thee.
   (d) Destruction of the Continent.
9. Humoreske .....Dvorak
10. Selection—Algeria ....Victor Herbert

G. H. ALLEN DIES.

George H. Allen, city manager of the North American Life Assurance Company, passed away at his late residence, St. George street, Saturday morning, after an illness of four months. He was widely known in insurance and business circles, and came to Toronto three years ago from Montreal. He was founder of the Travelers' Life Insurance Co., and a member of the Life Underwriters' Association. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Anita and Vera.

HAD LEG LACERATED.

Ernest Coburn, 12-year-old son of Mrs. W. Coburn, 231 Brunswick avenue, sustained lacerations of his leg Saturday when he was struck by a motor truck driven by William Allen, 922 Manning avenue, while riding a bicycle. The accident occurred on Anderson street near Simcoe street. The boy was taken to the General Hospital.

S.O.E. FIELD DAY HELD AT SCARBORO

Thousands Present at Beach for Great Annual Demonstration.

PROGRAM A LONG ONE

Returned Soldiers Play Big Part in the Day's Proceedings.

Perfect weather favored the sixteenth annual demonstration and sports of the Sons of England, held Saturday afternoon at Scarboro Beach athletic field. Nearly two thousand were present, including a large crowd of the War Veterans' Association, for whom there were special races. The band of the 9th Mississauga Horse was present under the leadership of Bandmaster S. J. Douglas. The list of events was long, numbering thirty-one, including a baby show. Altho timed to start at two o'clock, it was nearly three when a start was made. The following are the results:

Boys under five, William Tay; girls, E. McDonald. Boys five and under six, W. Forbes; girls, E. Foster. Boys six and under seven, H. Sudien; girls, E. Payne. Boys seven and under nine, Walter Bowman; girls, F. Tibbs. Boys nine and under 12, Frank Pullan; girls, Irene Stainton. 75 yards, juvenile members, under twelve, A. Ross. 100 yds., 12 and under 15, J. Moses. 100 yards, 15 and under 17, E. Silk; 100 yards, members' daughters, 12 and under 15, Jessie Burns; 100 yards, members' daughters, 15 and under 17, Annie Rumney; members daughters over 17, Miss Callicott; members' wives, Mrs. Chalk; members, 15 and under 25 years, E. C. Chamberlain; special ladies' race for wives of members overseas, 1st, Mrs. Driffield; 2nd, Mrs. Allard and 3rd, Mrs. Mason; 100 yards members 25 and under 35 C. Barnes; 100 yards, members 35, and upwards, J. Andrews.

In the baby show which had a large number of entries, the judge was Mrs. Jane, graduate nurse of the London General Hospital, England. In the Great War Veterans' races, marshaled by Sergt. W. E. Turley, there was a tug of war, one-mile "buck-board" race, in the little runabouts that the returned men are using, the participants being all amputation cases; 100 yards 2-legged race, for one-leg men, and a sack race. The referee was R. Marshall, and the other officers who officiated were, Chairman, E. J. Otter, D.D.S.P.; Treasurer George Corey, P.P.; and Secretary T. H. Warrington, W.S.

COOK CASE WITNESS IN CUSTODY ALL DAY

Released on Two Thousand Dollars' Bail After Inquest Saturday Night.

Edith Copeland, maid in the home of Harry Ellis, who was arrested following testimony she submitted in the inquest conducted to ascertain the cause of the death of Florence Cook, will be released on $2000 bail after the inquest tonight. She was remanded until next Friday on the charge which read: "For undertaking, not being a case of necessity, to administer medical treatment to Florence Cook, and for omitting without lawful excuse to use reasonable knowledge, skill and care therein, such omission causing the death of said Florence Cook."

Woman Nearly Asphyxiated; Found Unconscious by Husband

Mrs. Hattie Doyle, wife of Peter V. Doyle, 191 Jarvis street, is seriously ill in the Western Hospital as a result of accidental gas poisoning Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Doyle fell asleep in a room, ignorant that a gas jet was turned on. She was found unconscious and nearly asphyxiated by her husband. Dr. Pugh was called to render medical treatment.

BAKER HEIRS ARE BUSY LOOKING FOR PROPERTY

Press Excluded From Meeting Held Saturday in St. George's Hall.

The Toronto branch of the Baker Heirs' Association met Saturday afternoon in St. George's Hall, the president, W. Eveleigh, in the chair. The meeting was of a private nature, the press being excluded. The president stated after the meeting that he had no statement to give out, but said that the report of the recent meeting of the central body in Detroit in June was submitted, which showed that good progress is being made. A large amount of property has been traced, but it is understood that no definite results have been arrived at. The great cry is for more money and still more so that the search may be continued. The work of searching is in the hands of a firm of solicitors, but the name is withheld for the present. At the Detroit meeting the following officers to the central association were elected: President, W. F. Chase; vice-president, L. H. Howse; and S. D. Abel of Toronto was elected as general office manager.

TRIBUTE IS PAID MEMORY OF BURNS

Monument in Allan Gardens Decorated on Saturday Afternoon.

The three thousand miles from bonnie Scotland, sons and daughters of the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" gathered in the Allan Gardens on Saturday afternoon to commemorate the 121st anniversary of the death of Scotland's bard, Robert Burns. About the statue of the immortal poet gathered white-haired men, middle-agen men, women and children, and as symbol of the freshness with which the memory of the gifted son of Ayr is kept green, they hung upon the base of the monument a large wreath of red and white carnations mounted in nature's ever vernal hue.

In the absence of the president of Burns' Association, Dr. Hughes, the ceremonies were introduced by the vice-president, T. O. Anderson, who paid tribute to the one whom they had gathered to honor as Scotland's poet, but also a poet known to the whole world, and whose writings had done much to elevate the human race. Mr. Anderson read tributes paid to Burns by William Cullen Bryant, Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Noble was the speaker of the occasion and said that as a doctor he could state that Burns had the second largest brain of any man in the world. In his short life of 37 years he had done a wonderful amount of work in the shape of both poetry and prose. Burns was a reformer who had the courage of his convictions and he had taken issue even with the church in which he had been brought up, and these convictions he had expressed in his "Holy Fair" and "Holy Willie's Prayer." Dr. Noble took advantage of the occasion to tell his audience that they were in danger of being governed by Quebec.

In a short address P. McIntosh pointed out that tho Burns was sometimes said not to have a classical education he had the knowledge of true sympathy with human nature which is the greatest of all teachers. Charlie Walker added his word of praise and gave a sympathetic rendition of "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

The proceedings were agreeably added to by the singing of several Scotch songs by George Neil and the duet, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," by Mr. Neil and Miss Nancy Ford. The ceremonies concluded by the singing of Auld Lang Syne with "all hands round," followed by the National Anthem.

ON SHOPBREAKING CHARGE.

Three boys, each about 14 years old, were arraigned in the juvenile court Saturday, charged with shopbreaking. They were arrested by Acting Detective Nicholls. They are said to have entered a store at 568 Dundas street and stolen some change after smashing a safe with an axe.

A Radiant Skin Like a Girl

The radiant color and texture of youth may be restored for those who have facial or other skin blemishes. TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, REDNESS and all non-contagious skin afflictions successfully removed by our treatments. The permanent removal of Superfluous Hair, Warts and Moles by Electrolysis is one of our specialties. Complexion Purifier, large bottle, $1.50, and Complexion Cream, 75c, sent post paid to any address. Consultation free at office or by letter.

Our Booklet "C" sent on request.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED
61 H College Street - - Toronto

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, July 21.—Today's casualty roll of 112 names lists 25 killed, 22 presumed dead, seven died of wounds, two missing, one prisoner and the remainder ill or wounded.

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—F. W. Collier, Two Creeks, Man.; G. F. Causey, Winnipeg; F. Wickett, Winnipeg; J. Airey, Winnipeg; W. J. Ballantyne, Virden, Man.; T. McQueen, Winnipeg; A. A. Lewis, Fort Alberni, B.C.; W. Webb, Woodstock, Ont.; S. Holland, Portsmouth, Ont.; A. Steeves, Mars Hill, Maine; G. H. Reed, Lindsay, Ont.; J. R. Matthews, 285 Thames street, London; L. Appleton, Castlegar, B.C.; R. Shorts, Newburgh, Ont.; J. T. Chandler, Welland, Ont.; A. L. Benton, Brantford; H. D. McDonald, Vernon, B.C.; C. Alcock, Three Rivers, Que.; J. Roberts, Edmonton; L. J. Bauguet, North Edmonton; A. Martel, 25 Soulanges Fort street, Quebec; A. St. Jacques 158 Orchard street, Montreal; A. Bonneau, 592 Atwater avenue, Montreal; J. Leroux, Bourget, Ont.; A. Lamproon, Nicolet, Que.

Died—404,348, E. G. Garbett, Toronto.

Died of wounds—R. H. Ribton, Windsor, Ont.; H. Weir, Winnipeg; 219,151 W. Titteison, 177 Niagara street, Toronto; 192,479 W. E. Cocker, 12 Marjory avenue, Toronto; E. C. Walsh, Kentville, N.S.

Presumed dead—G. M. Gunn, Calgary; H. Owen, Calgary; H. F. Ounsted, Vancouver; 144,462 F. Loftus, 518 East Queen street, Toronto; F. O. Dien, Sceptre, Sask.; M. Stansfield, Ottawa; J. Ketels, Winnipeg; Lieut. R. B. Penniman, Fort William; P. J. Grisdale, Calgary; Capt. S. H. Lewis, Selkirk, Man.; W. Laplante, Cornwall, Ont.; 171,670 W. Payne, 5 Bruce street, Toronto; 138,201 H. V. Goodman, 107 Rainsford road, Toronto; 138,205 A. Groves, 5 Henderson avenue, Toronto; J. Gannon, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.; 201,084 W. Parker, 56 Natal street, Toronto; G. N. Keay, Redvers, Sask.; G. C. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.; R. Jenkinson, Winnipeg; S. G. Leigh, Winnipeg; R. Page, Winnipeg, A. Persichini, Winnipeg.

INFANTRY.

Wounded—77004, L. E. Cutt, Victoria; 446125, W. C. Richmond, Calgary; 428665, J. D. McDonald, Porter's Hill, Ont.; 721084, E. Wazza, Winnipeg; 129675, R. Craig, Vancouver; 715875, G. Newman, Winnipeg; 234590, T. M. Dyer, MacLeod, Alta.; 1064392, J. H. Rylands, Montreal; 2135304, F. Rovcroft, Montreal; 713036, D. Lowry, St. Catharines, P.E.I.; 434822, W. Chadwick, Calgary; 707065, G. T. Barnes, Allandale, Ont.; 195946, L. Sodum, Peterboro; 141066, F. J. Hoy, Midland, Ont.; 874217, C. E. Jones, Winnipeg; 639374, G. P. Pelow, Delta, Ont.; 133216, G. Brown, 206 Pacific avenue, Verdun, Que.; 187213, F. W. Parsons, Winnipeg; 237955, W. L. Sarel, Toronto; 447372, H. H. Coleman, Calgary; 1099484, F. J. Harris, 3 Gertrude avenue, Toronto; 2125194, S. C. Moorhead, Palmerston, Ont.; 1247, W. S. Coutts, Esquimalt, B.C.; 19735, B. Johnson, Winnipeg; 808822, W. J. Sisson, Orono, Ont.; 251749, A. F. Pullington, Smith's Falls; 805061, P. Morris, Calgary; 808475, W. Bidson, Calgary; 447427, D. Sewall, Calgary; 883776, M. Ryder, Edmonton; 425089, J. G. Mitchell, Sewell; 251400, D. Lee, Tatamagouche, N.S.; 447152, V. Mills, Coronation, Alta.; 231075, A. McKeown, Edmonton; 193726, R. E. Evans, Peterboro, Ont.; 1075208, N. McKenzie, Reserve, Glace Bay, N.S.; 751236, W. A. R. Dunn, Kitchener, Ont.; 875703, N. McLeod, Woodstock, Ont.; 673871, C. E. Hart, Woodstock, Ont.; 760070, J. Armstrong, Vancouver; 687740, N. E. Phinney, Summerland, B.C.; 931843, H. J. Taylor, Ancroid, Sask.; 1102383, C. A. Bridge, S.S. Marie, Ont.; 144705, C. Kauffman, Ottawa; 250942, W. Clarke, Valcartier; 132200, A. E. Small, 1061 Berri street, Montreal; 448121, H. Hirshuk, Quebec; 602835, R. H. Judge, London, Ont.; 811593, J. G. Matheson, Edmonton; 252847, P. A. Belge, Gooding, Sask.; 18096, J. H. Boulter, 21 Moscow avenue, Toronto; 951202, A. Henderson, Winnipeg; 67905, H. Williamson, New Waterford, N.S.; 120885, A. Burelle, Beleoil, Que.; 672474, L. Lay, Quebec; 847249, A. Bouchard, Montreal; 204197, A. Gibson, Saskatoon; 452466, R. P. Fraser, Lachute, Que.; 401275, R. A. Barbour, Lucknow, Ont.

Died of wounds—645850, J. W. Guy, Vancouver.

AT HANLAN'S POINT.

The band attraction for the week-end at Hanlan's Point is the popular military organization, the Grenadiers' Band. A carefully selected program has been adopted from the large repertoire of marches and popular airs that the library of this band affords, and the two concerts to be given tomorrow, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, will be the musical treat of the season. Beginning July 30, America's most famous concert organization, John Philip Sousa's band, will be the attraction at this popular summer resort. The Sousa band will be here for one week.

REPRESENTED THE KING.

Colonel the Earl of Kintore (aide-de-camp to the King), represented his Majesty at the memorial service for Colonel the Earl of Haddington (aide-de-camp to the King), at St. Peter's Church.

Hair Often Ruined By Careless Washing

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

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

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

SCARBORO BEACH PARK

SUNDAY BAND CONCERT BY Toronto Symphony Band

WEEK OF JULY 23

MANG & SNYDER

GYMNASTS and Military Band Concerts

OPEN AIR MOVING PICTURES

Special Musical Attraction Commencing Saturday, July 28th

RETURN OF TORONTO'S FAVORITE

LUIGI D'URBONO AND HIS BAND

35 ARTISTS

BATHING WATER WARM

The Sunnyside Lockers have been removed to Humber Bay, between stop 6-7, and improved and remodelled. This is a fine, sandy beach; clean water; no holes. Night Bathing. Look for the sign—

"EDGCLIFFE"
E. BROOKER, Mgr.

Refined couple will adopt little girl, between the age of two and four. References. Box 7, World, Hamilton.

Fish Dinners—Tables Reserved
Good Fishing and Bathing
PHONE 12
LAKEVIEW INN
PORT CREDIT
A. CURRY, Proprietor
10 Miles from Toronto on the New Hamilton Highway
ACCOMMODATION FOR TOURISTS

BATHING
ATKINSON'S BEACH
SANDBAR, HANLAN'S POINT
Smooth Sandy Bottom. Perfectly Safe for Women and Children
New suits and enlarged accommodation
TEMPERATURE 70°
NIGHT BATHING

TAKE A BOAT RIDE TO
HANLAN'S POINT
SUN. AFT. EVE'G. AND HEAR
THE POPULAR
GRENADIERS BAND
Two selected concerts. Deep water bathing from 9.00 a.m. 1000 bathing suits to rent. Boats every few minutes.
Sousa's Band Week July 30.

BRICK
$9.00 per thousand, F.O.B. Cars or Wagons at our Works, East Toronto. Phone for quotations on delivery to all parts of the City.
YORK SANDSTONE BRICK CO., LTD.
Phone Beach 1505. East Toronto.

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

Announcements

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

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

"THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS"—Albert E. S. Smythe will speak for the Theosophical Society, Sunday, seven fifteen, Canadian Foresters' Hall. Musical selections. Everybody welcome.

BIRTHS.

COSH—On Friday, June 29, at 49 St. Fillans road, Catford, S.E., London, Eng., to Sergt. and Mrs. R. F. Cosh (nee Hilda Simmons), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

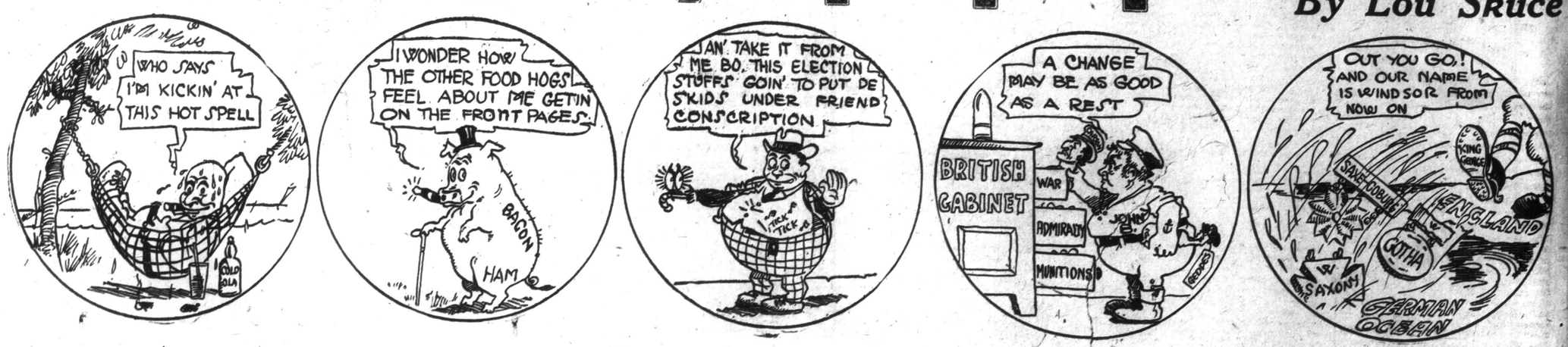
HAYWOOD—HAND—On the 19th inst. at All Saints Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Florence Gwendoline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Havelock E. Hand, to Major Alfred Kimber Haywood, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haywood.

SURVEYORS BUILD TOWERS

The ingenuity of government surveyors to whose lot it falls to make observation records for triangulation in wooded tracts in the far west or in our distant possessions, is often severely taxed, for if no natural observation can be found, high towers must be built. In the remote regions where these men work, the facilities for such construction are very limited. In the Philippines, for example, the surveyors have sometimes been compelled to build crude tall frameworks of slender poles, fastened together with such means as are at hand.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

By Lou Skuce



Anyone Who Would Be Sorry to Be Left Out of the Hoosier Club Should Join Monday

Although the time limit for this Club Sale was two weeks, the number of cabinets allotted was limited to 300.
Only one week has passed, and already 200 cabinets have found eager buyers. Isn't this an eloquent hint to those who have put off joining *to hurry?*

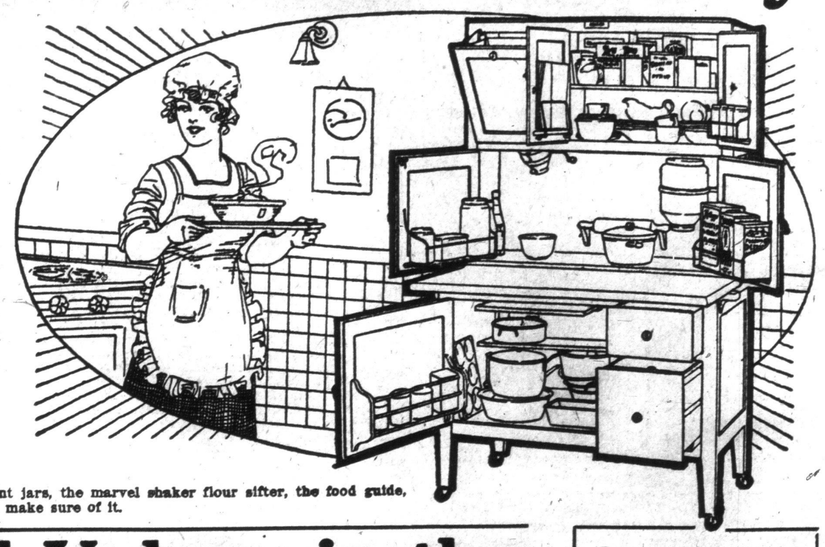
A Mere Dollar Monday Starts You

Just as soon as you pay one dollar—which makes you a member of the Hoosier Club—we deliver the Cabinet to you. The moment this wonderful kitchen contrivance enters you home you begin to realize the joy and pleasure of housework under ideal conditions. These kitchen cabinets occupy no more space than an ordinary kitchen table, yet have everything you could possibly need in the preparation of a meal right where you can reach it—sitting down if you please.

Every Member of the Model Kitchen Club Starts Housekeeping Anew

Besides having the best Kitchen Cabinet in all the world, you begin using it with a full supply of the best selected baking supplies possible to obtain. We present to each Club Member this grand lot of groceries absolutely free:

1 lb. Domestic Shortening
1 bag Purity Flour
1 tin Oxo Cubes
1 pkg. Klim Powdered Milk
1 pkg. Shredded Wheat
1 pkg. Purity Oats
1 pkg. Magic Baking Soda
1 bar Comfort Soap
1 pkg. Lantic Sugar
1 pkg. Magic Baking Powder
1 pkg. Catelli's Milk Macaroni
1 pkg. Cowan's Cake Icing
1 tin Cowan's Cocoa
1 tin Gillett's Lye
1 pkg. Handy Ammonia
1 pkg. Gong Soups
1 Magic Cook Book
1 Chocolate Recipe Book



Once you see this wonderful Kitchen Cabinet, with its shining, pure aluminum baking top, its rows of glittering glass spice and condiment jars, the marvel shaker flour sifter, the food guide, its cleverly arranged drawer and cupboard space, you'll WANT IT, and you won't be happy till you get it. Decide to come Monday and make sure of it.

Keeping Up Wonderful Values in the July Rug Sale

Not a sign of waning interest in this big sale, and small wonder when you know what chances for money-saving it presents. These for Monday are examplary:

Axminister Carpet $1.97 Yard—250 yards, fine quality, in choice patterns and colorings of tan and green, suitable for living-rooms, parlors, etc. Sewed, laid and lined free. Regularly $3.25 per yard.

Wilton Hearth Rugs $9.85—50 only, extra fine quality, in a large assortment of patterns and colorings; size 36 x 63 inches. Regularly $14.00 and $15.00.

Wool Art Squares—35 only, good quality, with cotton chains, in choice patterns and colorings, suitable for bedrooms, summer cottages, etc., in the following sizes:
9.0 x 9.0, reg. $14.00, Monday 9.90
9.0 x 10.6, reg. $16.00, Monday 11.90
9.0 x 12.0, reg. $18.00, Monday 13.90

Tapestry Art Squares—100 only, fine quality, seamless, in choice medallion, floral and Oriental patterns, in good colorings, suitable for living-rooms, parlors, dens and dining-rooms; also some bedroom patterns; sizes as follows:
7.6 x 9.0, reg. $20.00, Monday 14.95
9.0 x 9.0, reg. $25.00, Monday 18.95
9.0 x 10.6, reg. $30.00, Monday 22.95
9.0 x 12.0, reg. $35.00, Monday 26.95

Scotch Inlaid Linoleum $1.33 Square Yard—650 yards, in choice patterns, suitable for dining-rooms, kitchens and bedrooms, in 2-yard widths. Regularly $1.75 square yard.

Crex and Deltox Grass Rugs—25 only, in greens, browns and blues, suitable for bedrooms, verandahs, summer cottages, etc., in the following sizes:
6.0 x 9.0, reg. $9.00, Monday 6.25
8.0 x 10.0, reg. $13.00, Monday 9.25
9.0 x 12.0, reg. $17.00, Monday 12.25

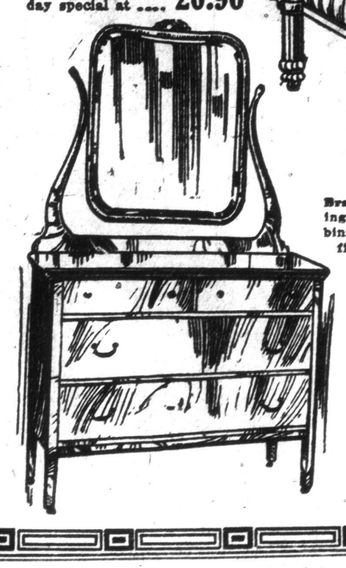
Curtains

Made from fine quality Brussels net, in dainty Irish point designs, suitable for living-rooms, drawing-rooms, reception-rooms, parlors, etc., in ivory only, 50 inches wide by 2½ yards long. Regularly $6.50 pair. Monday, per pair.. 3.95

Nottingham Nets, 29c Yard—Good quality, in striped and all-over patterns, with colbert edges, 45 in. wide, cream and ecru shades, suitable for sash curtains. Regularly 45c yard.

Bedroom Bargains

Dressers—In choice polished quarter-cut golden oak, a choice of two designs, 42-inch cases, containing two long and two small drawers, British bevel mirrors, shaped or oval, wood trimmings, best quality brass locks, splendidly finished interiors, choice figured stock. Regularly worth $38.00. Monday special at 26.90



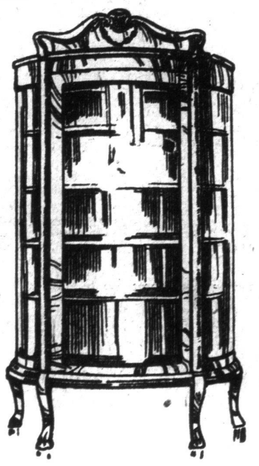
Mattress, $10.90—All layer felt, filled with pure white cotton in layers, built not stuffed, full weight and thickness, covered in art sateen ticking; regularly $15.00.

Brass Bed, Spring and Mattress, consisting of all-brass bed in bright or combination satin finish, 2-inch posts, five ⅝-inch upright fillers, with all-iron frame. Ideal link fabric spring and good mixed mattress, full weight and thickness, covered in art sateen ticking. Outfit regularly worth $42.50. Special on Monday for 30.95

Sliding Steel Couch and Mattress, $9.95—Ideal link fabric spring, helical supports, can be made into one double or two single beds, with felt mattress covered in green denim with valance; regularly $13.00.

China Cabinets

Made of selected quarter-cut oak and black walnut, fancy and plain designs, some have 2 doors, others single door; all are fitted with 4 shelves grooved for plates, glass sides and door, all high-class pieces, and well finished throughout. Regularly worth up to $55.00. Special Monday 41.75



Low Prices For Good Couches

Special Monday $9.95

A splendidly designed Couch, like illustration, upholstered, with deep double cone springs; frame is finished in fumed and golden; coverings are choice of brown or black leatherette. Reg. worth $13.50. Special on Monday for.. 9.95

Monday's Big Sale of Gas Ranges

"Adams Special" Gas Range, $9.45—With three burners on top, 18-inch oven, drop door, nickel trimmed, good baker; regularly $12.50.

"Jewel" Gas Ranges, $41.75—Four burners on top, 18-inch oven, with broiler and kitchen heater attached, with two cooking holes, deep fire box, duplex grate, complete with waterfront; regularly $49.50.

"Jewel" Gas Range, $46.75—Sample high-grade lines, with elevated oven and broiler, canopy on top, white enamel finish, nickel trimmed, complete with Rud lighter, four burners, etc.; regularly $60.00

"Jewel" Gas Range $24.75

With elevated oven and broiler, four burners on top, with needle point valves and removable caps, guaranteed good baker; regularly $30.00.

Adams

(The Adams Furniture Company, Limited)

CITY HALL SQUARE

"THE WHIP" TO RUN ONE MORE WEEK

Record Engagement of Popular Photoplay at the Grand.

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Crowds Throng the Theatre and All Proclaim it the Best Picture Play.

No picture drama has ever been presented in Toronto that has met with the public approval like "The Whip," the big feature picture which is being presented at the Grand Opera House, and which will enter upon its fifth week in the same house on Monday next. This extension in the engagement was found necessary on account of the public demand, and as it is being offered at a moderate scale of prices it is drawing capacity houses. The popularity of "The Whip" is due to its powerful, gripping and intensely interesting scenes, the manner in which it is screened and the appropriate and telling effects worked from the stage. The story is a combination of love and romance of the race track, and shows many startling and original scenes that make the audience sit almost breathless for minutes at a time. The Whip, a race horse, is the centre of the plot, of course. It is scheduled for the famous Saratoga handicap. Enemies of the owner and a bookmaker attempt the destruction of the thorobred, but in spite of all their attempts, every one of which is frustrated, the Whip, with the owner's daughter on its back, runs under the wire a winner. Not the least exciting incident is a race between an automobile and a train, in which the train forges ahead for a short time, only to be headed and beaten by the big racer. Those who are fond of dogs and horses should see this picture. There are several packs of hounds, and a fox hunt from the start to the killing. There is a real horse show with the finest driving horses on the continent on exhibition, and a most interesting scene of the Saratoga race track. The outdoor as well as the interior photography is most artistic and realistic; not a detail of any kind is lacking. The difference between "The Whip" and other big films is that it does not depend on the big scenes entirely to carry it thru. The story itself is immensely entertaining, has sustained interest, and has a punch that cannot be gotten away from. It is modern and deals with ordinary everyday people. This appeals to every lover of the photoplay. During the last week at the Grand a matinee will be given every day.

CHOICE FOR WAR.

Premier Lloyd George Comments on Speech.

London, July 21.—Premier Lloyd George said today that the speech in the reichstag, of Dr. Michaelis, the new German chancellor, meant that if Germany were victorious there would be annexation all round and that the military autocracy would be established more firmly than ever. The speech showed, the premier asserted, that those in charge of affairs in Germany had for the moment made the choice for war.

OLIVE BRANCH IS STUCK ON BAYONET

So Declares New York Herald Regarding Chancellor's Speech.

KAISER HAS SPOKEN

People Will Get Neither Democracy Nor Peace.

New York, July 21.—Commenting editorially on the speech of Chancellor Michaelis The Herald says:

Again Germany sounds a note of defiance to civilization. After all the "thundering in the index" of prophecy that has reached the outside world thru neutral nations the Michaelis peace is found to be—the same old Hindenburg peace. The olive branch is stuck on the end of the bayonet.

It now is clear that the substitution of a Michaelis for a Bethmann-Hollweg was due to fear lest the man who made the fatal admission that a German treaty is a "scrap of paper," the man who, upon occasion came near to indicating the restoration of Belgium as a possibility might listen to the peace demands of a growing if still submerged, democracy. The reichstag is permitted a harmless peace expression for the reichstag is as harmless as it is powerless and is needed to vote war credits.

As for the German people the nearest the chancellor approached to an expression of their views was in his assertion that "the burning question in all our hearts is how much longer the war is to last." In that, however, he only echoed the thoughts of his masters. The words are those of a Michaelis: their inspiration came from the kaiser, the crown prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff—leaders of the Prussian militarism that, even while it tightens its grip upon the German people, feels that its doom is sealed.

Kaiser Has Spoken.

The Times says: The kaiser has spoken. The German people yearned for peace, and, in some measure, perhaps, for democracy. They will get neither democracy nor peace. They learn it now from his own lips, for Michaelis' lips are his. When Bethmann spoke, he spoke as the servant of the kaiser, but when Michaelis speaks it is the kaiser himself who speaks. After all, Bethmann was an individual. Michaelis is not an individual; he has no identity. When the kaiser dismissed Bethmann, he did not supplant him with some German statesman who had a personality; he picked out an obscurity with no known views, a blank sheet of paper on which to write. The kaiser himself became chancellor.

Peace may be had if the more powerful among the allies will concede to Germany everything she wants and take in exchange some bits of plunder which she will hand over to them at the expense of other countries. The kaiser knows well enough that he is offering impossible terms to them. They will not make peace at the expense of the little peoples.

The Sun says: 'None can read the chancellor's address and fail to see that he bases all hope of victory upon the submarines and our lack of tonnage. After the reichstag had listened to him, it could have done no more appropriate act than to pass a vote of thanks to the agents and instruments of delay at Washington which have been furthering hopes of victory. Doubtless these gentlemen would be much amazed by so unsought a tribute, but they could be no more astonished than Germany has been delighted by their efficient if unexpected aid.

CHICAGO IDEALS GIVE FINE PROGRAM AT CAFE ROYAL.

The Chicago Ideals, a company of young lady musicians, have been providing the musical features for the cabaret and at all meal hours at the Cafe Royal during the past fortnight and have delighted everybody with their fine programs. They play with a charm of expression which is delightful and a harmony of ensemble which is very refreshing. Their vocal and instrumental solos are also always well received. Their engagement has been extended, and they are sure to draw very large audiences.

That the Cafe Royal has made its way to a very useful place in the city's life is evident in the number and the variety of the functions held there. For instance, during the past fortnight among the events have been a dinner by the Governor General's Body Guards, several private dinners by soldiers, and two wedding breakfasts. The evening dinner, from six to half past eight, is always well patronized, and frequently by companies of families and friends. There is always a splendid musical program, and after dinner dancing by those who wish for this form of recreation. Many of the younger people, too, who like a short dance, have been patronizing the Royal Tea Room for ice cream or soda drinks during the evening, and then proceeding to dance on the main floor of the cafe. Relaxation and entertainment have been combined with meals and refreshments in a very attractive way.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

Copenhagen, July 21.—The Reichstag adjourned yesterday until Sept. 26, says a despatch from Berlin.

DUTCH WILL PROVIDE FOURTH OF TONNAGE

Conditions Not Acceptable to Allied Governments, and None Will Be Employed.

London, July 21. — In the negotiations with the Belgian relief commission in regard to supplying sufficient Dutch ships to take over the entire Belgian relief work, the Dutch Government has offered to provide one-fourth of the necessary tonnage, accompanying the offer with conditions in regard to guarantees of food supplies from the United States. These conditions are not acceptable to the allied governments and therefore no Dutch shipping will be employed until the conditions are abandoned or modified. Press despatches from Holland this morning announced that the Dutch Government and shipowners had completed an arrangement, but this is denied emphatically.

Canadian Soldier Anxious To Find a Lost Relative

Pte. W. E. Simmons 1090474, 5th Reserve Battalion, No. 4 Company, West Sandling Camp, Kent, Eng., has written to The Sunday World asking help in locating a lost relative. This is his appeal: "Any person knowing the whereabouts of Thomas Rusley or, if dead, his heirs, who resided in Kincardine, Bruce County, Ontario, about December, 1878, kindly communicate with Mrs. W. E. Simmons Timothy avenue, Cornwall, Ontario, at once."

MEXICO WANTS MONEY.

Mexico City, July 21.—The house of deputies last night approved the permission of President Carranza to contract a loan for 100,000,000 pesos to finance the new government bank of issue.

GRATEFUL TO U. S. FOR RECRUIT HELP

British Government Appreciate Hospitality Given Canadian Highlanders.

London, July 21.—On behalf of the government Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, asked the Associated Press today to express to the American Government and people the gratification and appreciation of the British Government for the reception and assistance given to the British recruiting campaign in the United States, and particularly for the hospitality to the Canadian Highlanders. The results of the recruiting campaign in the United States have been a source of satisfaction to the British Government. It is likely similar recruiting efforts will be made by France, Italy and Russia.

NEUTRALS AS ENEMIES.

Another Reprisal Order Issued by Germany.

Copenhagen, July 21.—A Berlin despatch says a German imperial order, which has just been issued, states that as a further measure of retaliation for regulations made by Great Britain and its allies in regard to maritime warfare, the following amendments are made to the prize regulations:

"Neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when totally or in greater part owned by subjects of an enemy state, when chartered by an enemy government, or when sailing in the interest of enemy warfare."

CANDIDLY We've set out to give values such as will make the people of Toronto and vicinity realize that it's real economy to buy at Scheuer's.

CAST YOUR EYE OVER THESE:

10 carat Solid Gold Safety Pin, flat, for soft collar $1.75

10 carat Solid Gold Ring, set with genuine Cameo $2.00

Heavy Rich Cut Glass Berry Bowl, our regular price $3.75 ..... $3.00

Sterling Silver Child's Cup, our regular price $3.75 ..... $3.00

10 carat Solid Gold Links, good weight, initials engraved free $2.75

Royal Flying Corps 10 carat Solid Gold Brooch, artistically enameled $3.50

Bracelet Watch—Watch case and bracelet 10 carat solid gold, 15-jewel movement $18.00

Waltham Watch and Bracelet, 10 carat solid gold, can be used as pendant watch, too $32.00

WE GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL

DIAMONDS-WATCHES-JEWELRY

SCHEUER'S

131 YONGE STREET.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE DIAMOND IMPORTERS IN CANADA

YOU are assured the maximum wear and good appearance of your linen if it is laundered at the

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

"We Know How"

Telephone Main 7486

LAKEFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. George Douglas, who spent the winter in Mexico, have returned and are occupying their summer home "Northcote Farm," near Young's Point.

• • •

Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie of Brantford, is staying with his son, Rev. A. D. Mackenzie, at "The Grove."

• • •

Mr. Geo. Graham, while on a fishing expedition at Deer Bay, succeeded in landing three fine lunge, the largest weighing thirteen pounds.

MASSAGE

Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements and Facial Massages. Patients treated at their residences if desired. Miss Howells, Telephone North 845

New Canadian War Song

Words by Victor Wyldes. Music by Colin McPhee. Cordially commended by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a letter to the author from Military Headquarters in France.

ARM, CANADIANS!

This is the Chorus:
"Arm, Canadians! March to Glory!
"Freedom's banner floating o'er thee!
"Your goal resplendent victory!
"For Empire, King and Liberty!"

The price of "Arm, Canadians" is thirty cents per copy.
For list of music stores selling this patriotic song, write to the author, Mr. V. Wyldes, 2 Elmer Avenue, Kew Beach, Toronto.

Silk Sweater Coats and Sports Coats on CREDIT

A Silk Sweater Coat, the one delightful garment for a cool evening. A sports coat, a necessity at almost every time. Get one before you go on your holidays. You'll find either of these garments quite indispensable when the weather is a bit chilly, especially at nights. The price is not dear when you consider our easy terms of credit. Just pay

$1.00 WEEKLY

Ladies' Silk Sweater Coats, with large sailor collar and tie sash, and patch pockets, in colors of Copenhagen, old rose, black, white, gold and green. Up from 12.00

Sport Coats, of mercerized jersey cloth, in colors of old rose, gold and purple. All sizes, at, to clear 10.00

Shantung Silk Suits, in natural shades, and some with large flower patterns. Very pretty and serviceable garments. Up from ..... 10.00 to 15.00

Silk Poplin Suits, with satin stripe; colors are purple, navy and gold. Priced at 25.00

Odd Skirts, in serge, poplin and silk taffeta. All sizes for women and misses. From 3.50 to 12.00

White Cotton Voile Waists, beautifully embroidered and handsomely finished. Will give splendid service. All sizes in stock. At 1.50

Habutai Silk Waists, in colors of sky, pink, white and ecru, well made and beautifully finished. All sizes. At 2.25

Silk Crepe de Chine Waists, in cream and Nile only. All sizes. Regular $10.00. These are a bargain at 6.50

Glass Bros.

We are the Family Credit Clothiers

OPEN EVENINGS **229 SPADINA**

Society---

Conducted by Mrs. Edmund Phillips

Mr. Clifford Landreville is spending a few weeks in Muskoka.

• • •

Mrs. I. B. Lucas spent the week-end in town to meet the Hon. I. B. Lucas, who returned from a fortnight's trip thru to Vancouver.

• • •

His worship the mayor was in Ottawa and returned on Thursday morning.

• • •

Col. and Mrs. Levesconte and their daughter are leaving this week for the Lake of Bays.

• • •

General Sir Sam Hughes arrived at the King Edward on Monday from Lindsay, and left for Ottawa at 11 o'clock. On Saturday when Sir Sam arrived at his country house at Eagle Lake he went out fishing with Miss Aileen Hughes and caught a 10-lb. salmon trout.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon left town on Thursday for a motor trip thru the Berkshire Hills to the sea, and will be away for three weeks.

• • •

Mr. J. M. Walcott has returned from a fortnight's holiday spent at Sparrow Lake, Muskoka.

• • •

Mrs. Edmund Bristol has returned from a visit to Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt at her country house on the Georgian Bay.

• • •

Ten members of the Aircraft Production Board of the United States were at the King Edward last week and spent a day at Camp Borden.

• • •

The Misses Betty and Cecily Howland and their maid left on Saturday to spend the summer at the Wa-Wa, Lake of Bays.

• • •

The Misses Dupont are occupying Mrs. Charles Clarke's charming house in Bedford road during the absence of the family at Scarborough, Maine.

• • •

Miss Gertrude Kirkpatrick has left for Scarborough, Maine.

• • •

Miss Beatrice Corsan and Miss Helen Ross spent the week-end at the Island.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas Corsan is leaving this week for Stony Lake, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Llewellyn Robinson.

• • •

Mrs. Harley Smith is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hamilton, who are at Centre Island for the summer.

• • •

Miss Marjorie Fellowes is in Hamilton, the guest of Miss May Hastill.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Denison Dana and Mr. and Mrs. Copping left last week for a motor trip in Mr. Copping's car to the White Mountains.

• • •

Mrs. Alton Garrett is the guest of Mrs. Melville Gooderham at Surbiton, England.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. William Mitford, 61 Langley avenue, have returned to town after visiting old friends in Teeswater, Ont.

• • •

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club was lovely on Wednesday night, when the first band concert took place. The orchestra, surrounded with torches, looked picturesque, and the grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns and colored lights. A great many members were present. Some of those who dined were: Col. and Mrs. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowndes, Mr. J. S. Austin, Mr. H. C. Gibbs, New York; Captain Carton, Mr. C. S. Thompson, and Mr. S. F. Marks. Those who came for the dance included Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hutchinson, Mr. C. H. Maston, Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. G. D. S. Chadwick, Mr. C. B. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Burger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bastedo, Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Morse, Miss Snelgrove, Mrs. George Dixon, Mrs. Terry, and Miss Goad.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren returned on Saturday from a two weeks' motor trip to New York. Mrs. Reid, Great Barrington, accompanied them, and has returned home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWhinney and Miss Gwendolin McWhinney left on Wednesday for a visit to Vancouver.

• • •

Mr. Philip Garrett, flight-lieutenant, R.F.C., who had a serious accident, has been laid up in No. 2 General Hospital, Camberwell, since May with pleurisy. After his accident, Mr. Garrett was made O. C. of the R.F.C. at Virginia Water, and also appointed "Lecturer and demonstrator of fighting in the air."

• • •

The women of the press and the representatives of the settlements—University, Evangelia and St. Christopher—were given a most delightful private view on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Edward Greig at The Grange. The pictures, which are for children, are lent chiefly by Mrs. Elliott, and are most fascinating. The exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, and it will be very illuminating to listen to the opinions of the small people on the pictures. Miss Cooper poured out tea in Mr. Greig's delightful room overlooking the park. The table was arranged with a cloth painted with nasturtiums, and one of Mr. Greig's artistically arranged bowls of the real flowers; others of pansies and large marigolds appealed to the eye very much in different parts of the house.

• • •

Miss Aileen Hughes, who is at Gen. Sir Sam Hughes' country house at Eagle Lake, Haliburton, is entertaining Miss Helen Flavelle and Miss Muriel Sutcliffe. The fishing in Eagle Lake is so good that a friend of Sir Sam Hughes lately caught a salmon trout weighing 21 pounds.

• • •

The following is taken from the latest British official report: Military Cross—Capt. William Ross Cameron, infantry (Barrie), for courage, gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a raiding party. He personally made prizoners of two groups of the enemy and carried in several wounded men under heavy fire. He displayed great gallantry thruout.

• • •

Mr. Eric Jackes, 48th Highlanders, is, much to his credit, serving in the ranks of one of the imperial regiments, and his sister, Miss Elsie Jackes, until lately was working in one of the munition plants. Their eldest brother is with the C. E. F.

• • •

The Hon. Bob Wilson and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, spent Monday afternoon in town and dined together at the King Edward in the evening.

• • •

"Wents" and "sents" are the names used in the New Zealand army to distinguish between those who volunteered for service and those called by ballot.

• • •

Miss Muriel Sanson, Calgary, is in Ottawa for a few days en route to England, where her marriage to Mr. Alexander Newton will take place. The groom-elect is a brother of the late Capt. Newton, P.P.C.L.I., who was A. D. C. to Earl Grey in Canada and who was killed in action.

• • •

Mrs. W. L. Creighton, Brantford, has left for Little Metis with her daughter.

Some of the 208th Battalion's officers were on their first leave since their arrival in England, and the following were taking it in London: Capt. Clifford Graham, Mr. George Adams, Mr. Will Stanley, Mr. Hugh Dignam and Mr. Kinsman.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Main returned at the end of the week from a motor trip to Detroit.

• • •

Miss Crocker is the guest of Mrs. K. M. Jones and Miss Strange in Kingston.

• • •

Sir Gilbert Parker is on a motor tour of the White Mountains with a party of New York friends.

• • •

Mr. H. C. Hocken, ex-mayor of Toronto, Mrs. Hocken, Miss Elsie Hocken and Miss Armorel Silver left on Monday for Charlottetown, P.E.I. They will spend the rest of the summer in the maritime provinces.

• • •

Miss Edith Cochrane, Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. W. F. Nickle, Kingston.

• • •

Mrs. J. B. Fotheringham, Brantford has left for Atherley owing to the illness of her mother, Mrs. Sweatmen.

• • •

It will be news to some of the bowlers who were in Niagara last week for the annual O.B.A. tournament to learn that Dr. Maguire, the good bowler from Buffalo, will leave shortly for overseas with an American medical unit. Dr. Maguire has competed in nearly all the Canadian tournaments of recent years, and will be greatly missed, especially at the international tourney which takes place in Buffalo at the end of the month.

• • •

Mrs. Cecil S. Horrocks is leaving on Friday for Brockville, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Reynolds.

• • •

Miss Eileen Kemp spent Saturday in Ottawa.

• • •

Sir John Eaton and a party of friends left on Monday night in the private car Eatonia on a fishing trip to New Brunswick.

• • •

Sir Gilbert Parker has been at Bretton Woods, N.H., while on a motor tour of the White Mountains with Mr. and Mrs. John Aspengren, Mrs. A. Duer Irving and Frank A. Haiden, New York.

• • •

Miss Hendrie left at the end of the week for Lake Simcoe to visit Mrs. Allen Case.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Glenholme Moss have taken a cottage at Pigeon Lake, near Bobcaygeon, for the rest of the summer.

• • •

Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Perkins, New York, spent a few days with Mrs. Brough, 49 Clarendon avenue.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Williams Beardmore are spending a few days in Ottawa.

• • •

Major Alexander Hamilton, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, has returned from Bobcaygeon and has left for Ottawa to confer with the hon. the minister of militia.

• • •

Mr. J. W. Seymour Corley is out of town on a fishing trip, and will return on Sunday??

• • •

Miss Lye has been appointed secretary to the board of control, and assumes her duties at the city hall on Monday.

• • •

Mr. Lindsay Wright, lieutenant R. F. A., who was captain of the champion rugby team at St. Andrew's College in his examination at Shorncliffe for a commission, has come out near the top of the list with 94 out of a possible 100. Mr. Wright is a nephew of Mr. Andrew Wright of the 48th Highlanders.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas Gearing and Miss Laura Gearing have left to spend a month with the former's daughter in Alberta.

• • •

Mrs. Forsyth and Miss Forsyth have returned from a visit to Stony Lake. Miss Forsyth is in Hamilton for a few days, and when Mr. Forsyth returns from the west, they will all go to Muskoka for the remainder of the summer.

• • •

The canteens in France are unable to procure cigarets to sell to the soldiers.

• • •

The Misses Dorothy and Evelyn Walker have left to spend the summer in Prince Edward Island with Mrs. Victor Goad, Montreal.

• • •

Mrs. Cascaden and Miss Rogers have returned from a trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay.

• • •

Among those at the Highland Inn, Algonquin, lately, are Mr. John A. McBean, Mr. W. S. McBean and Mr. W. S. Ponton.

• • •

Miss Winnifred Haggas is at Silverwood Beach, Orillia, for the summer.

Science Offers You a Skilled Servant--- The "1900" Washer

The "1900" line of nine standard models includes machines operated by

Hand Power, Water Power, Engine Power, Electric Motor

When needing a high-grade Washing Machine, write me personally for my liberal free trial offer and descriptive literature.

T. W. MORRIS

"1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

A very enjoyable bridge party was given at the Queen's Royal on Tuesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. G. N. Bernard, Mrs. Thomas Forwood, Miss Mitchell, Miss Gordon, Miss Radford, New York; Mr. Farwell.

• • •

The St. Catharines' Bowling Club played the Niagara-on-the-Lake Club on the Queen's Royal greens on Wednesday afternoon.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas Forwood, Miss Helen White and Miss Ethel Wigmore spent Wednesday in St. Catharines.

• • •

Mrs. Hill Griffith and Mrs. C. Canby were in town from Niagara-on-the-Lake on Wednesday.

• • •

Miss Rigby, St. Catharines, spent Thursday at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

• • •

Miss Catharine Van Rensselaer will join her grandmother, Mrs. Coffin, at the Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, to spend the rest of the summer.

• • •

Miss Helen Kent is spending a fortnight with the Misses Moodey at the Queen's Royal.

• • •

Miss Edith Snelgrove will spend the week-end at the Queen's Royal.

VICTORIA BEACH

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barker and children, Toronto, and Mrs. Thompson of Toronto, are spending the summer at Victoria Beach.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Willoughby of Latrobe, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Willoughby, at their summer cottage "Laffolot."

• • •

Mrs. H. Christie and little daughter Marion, Toronto, spent a part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chapin.

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY.

What proved to be a most successful garden party and concert was held Saturday last in the beautiful grounds of Miller Lash's country residence at Highland Creek. The event was arranged by the Soldiers' Comrades' League. The handsome total of $500 was the net proceeds of the party, which was highly enjoyed by the large crowd. J. M. Sherlock got together a most capable body of artists. The Highland Creek Orchestra and Band delighted the visitors during the afternoon. The various booths and stalls were presided over by Jack Kennedy, Mrs. J. P. White and the Misses Whites, Miss Florence Lemon, Kenneth Lash, Jack Tyrell and Mr. Jupp and a bevy of willing young ladies in Red Cross costumes, gave material help in many ways.

COBOURG.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Haig and daughter, Miss Jean Haig, Walker avenue, Toronto, motored down the first of the week, and are spending a pleasant holiday here.

Mr. Norman Bastedo was down to spend the week-end with his family.

Mr. George Guillet, ex-M.P., and Mrs. Guillet, Toronto, paid a brief visit to friends here when returning from their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh and family, who spent the winter at Ottawa, have returned to "Northumberland Hall" for the summer.

Mrs. and Miss Dainty have returned from Ottawa, and are at their residence, "The Poplars."

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilson, Detroit, were guests the past week of the Misses Hooey.

Mrs. B. F. Scott and Miss Ruby Scott, Indian road, Toronto, have returned to the city after a pleasant holiday here.

Miss May Holman is staying at present with friends in Toronto.

Judge and Mrs. G. W. Roger are spending a fortnight at their cottage at Juniper Island.

Mrs. Henry Wilson and son, Toronto, are staying with Mrs. A. W. Middleton.

Rev. H. R. Horne, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, has left to join Mrs. Horne and family at their cottage on Lake Huron, where they will spend a month.

Mr. A. J. Armstrong has left with a party of gentlemen from Bowmanville for a few weeks' tour thru the New England States.

Hon. H. Willoughby Laird of Edmonton came up from Ottawa to spend a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Webster, Ottawa, are spending a fortnight here.

FOR BATHING TODAY.

The Sunnyside lockers, which have been removed to Humber Bay, between Stop 6 and 7, are now ready for bathers and have special conveniences for ladies.

A Hydro kitchen ---solid comfort

Let Hydro current do your kitchen work—with just a little of your guidance. Don't wear yourself out in the hot weather—don't "cook the cook." Make the kitchen as cool and comfortable as any other room in the house.

Hydro-Electric Range

Cooks beautifully. No odor—no dirt. Wastes no heat. Is very economical to use. Our demonstrator gladly gives you full particulars without any necessity to buy.

Hydro-Electric Iron

One is all you need for any amount of ironing—saves countless steps—does beautiful work. Costs only 1 cent per hour to use.

Hydro-Electric Fan

A health saver, not an expense. You can use it in any room, from a lamp socket. Useful, too, for drying fruit and vegetables for winter use. Many sizes. Small current consumption—say, 1 cent per hour.

Hydro Shop sells many other appliance to cut down the cost of housekeeping and increase your comfort; toasters, vacuum cleaners, grills, coffee percolators, washing machines, etc. We gladly show them any time you favor us with a call, without obligating you in any way.

Toronto Hydro Shop

226 Yonge Street Phone Adelaide 2120

Branch Store Corner Gerrard Street and Carlaw Avenue. Phone Gerrard 761.

"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

WAR BREADS ARE GETTING POPULAR

Housewives, Bakers and Hotel Chefs Discover Many Ways to Save Flour.

In the face of a serious food shortage occasioned by the war, housewives, bakers, and hotel chefs are discovering that there are many satisfactory ways of making bread by which a saving of wheat flour can be effected. An effort is also being made to check America's wastefulness in the matter of food products. Bakers are trying to educate the public to the fact that stale bread is as wholesome as fresh bread, and in many cases more digestible. At present, vast quantities of stale loaves are collected periodically from the bakers and sold at a fraction of the original price, as a base for stock foods. With a view to utilizing clean stale bread in making new loaves, an organization representing leading hotels has issued a "war bread" recipe which calls for a thoro soaking of stale bread and crusts in water. This base, after it has been properly salted, is strained through a flour sieve and to it are added yeast and enough flour to make a very stiff dough.

A prominent New York hotel has recently added to its menu a bread containing rye flour and whole wheat flour in addition to white flour. Another method of saving wheat flour which is being well received, is to use one part of cottonseed meal to four, five, or six parts of wheat flour. A United States senator not long ago served bread made from these ingredients to several of his colleagues in Washington, and they seemed much pleased with it. Government chemists have demonstrated that flour can also be made from peanuts, dried peas, sweet potatoes, etc., and that such flour can be mixed with wheat flour to make excellent bread.

WHY VICE-PRESIDENT.

Elisha Hanson in Cartoons Magazine.

Recently I ran across a letter from a man back home asking why the vice-president didn't pitch in and help the president. The question seems a natural one. But there is no chance. The vice-president has one job. That is to preside over the sessions of the senate and keep his mouth shut.

Vice-President Marshall is a particularly good presiding officer, and except when he becomes peevish over the senatorial delays he manages to keep mum.

So far as assisting the cheif executive is concerned, that is the last thing Mr. Marshall wants to do. He never goes to the White House except to attend formal social functions of some sort or other. He never requests any favors from Mr. Wilson or from any cabinet officers. From the business of running the government he keeps his hands off entirely. He has reasons for doing so. In the first place he doesn't want to appear to be butting in. In the second place, Mr. Marshall confesses he is slightly lazy. If he started out to do some small things which it might be proper for him to do, in a jiffy he would be the leading business man in congress.

Elected a nonentity, and that is his view of the vice-president's job, he prefers to remain a nonentity.

DIDN'T MIND THAT.

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of the sweetest girls with a look of alarm when she saw a dancing bear on the street the other day.

"No," said the escort, "he cannot bite; he is muzzled. But he can hug."

"Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

A NATIONAL SERVICE

HEALTH OF THE NATION GUARDED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Hundreds of Canada's Sturdy Sons in Khaki Owe Their Vigor and Vitality to This Fruit Medicine.

In the shell-swept trenches of Belgium; in the poppy fields of Flanders; in the great concentration camps of England; the fierce energy and driving power of "the Canadians" are the admiration of the armies.

Anything which means improved health for the man and woman of to-day, is of vital importance to the country.

This is why "Fruit-a-tives" has been, and is, of national service.

This famous remedy—so pleasant to take, so curative in action—has relieved more cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine. And in severe or chronic cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Impure Blood, Headaches, Constipation, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back and chronic Indigestion, it has brought relief to those who had given up all hopes of being better.

You must be at your best, to serve your country best. If you are troubled with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today.

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

SAY ONTARIO LIBERALS WERE NOT UNANIMOUS

Prominent Toronto Men Not in Accord With Policy Outlined at Conference.

Liberals of Toronto are not unanimous in their acceptance of the policy of the Liberal party as outlined by the Ontario Liberal members and candidates on Friday afternoon. It is generally doubted that there was complete unanimity at the meeting. Expressions of discontent are heard because of the restriction of those in attendance to members or would-be members of the Dominion Government.

"You cannot advocate conscription and support Laurier," said John M. Godfrey on Saturday. "I claim those Liberals who were at the meeting do not represent the Liberal party. The patriotic Liberals of Ontario were not represented by the meeting, and we cannot accept their decision."

"I am not one of the men taken into their confidence," said Commodore Aemilius Jarvis. "Any policy politician who attempts to delay the enforcement of the conscription act is a murder and should be put up against a wall and shot. They call for a whole-hearted trial of the voluntary system. We have given it a whole-hearted trial and have gone as far as we can go with it."

Frank Wise said that there was no longer a win-the-war Liberal party in Canada. The whole Dominion was divided by a clear and distinct line embracing two parties—the win-the-war men and the win-the-election men. The Liberal convention simply showed up the hand of the win-the-election party.

PAVLOWA ACADEMY IS COOL IN SUMMER TIME

Low Temperature is Exhilarating, and Patrons Are Assured an Enjoyable Time.

It is really wonderful at what a low temperature Pavlowa Academy is kept on these extremely hot nights. The regular patrons themselves are greatly surprised to find it so cool while enjoying this indoor amusement and many times remarks are overheard that there certainly can be no cooler place in the city.

The reason for this is due to the construction of the building and the many electric fans. Every ventilator, window and door encircling the building, is thrown open and with the 50 electric fans so distributed as to cause a continuous circulation of fresh air the temperature is sure to be low.

The patronage at Pavlowa Academy is composed only of the city's best people and the society element in Toronto know when they visit Pavlowa on a Thursday or Saturday evening they are mingling with their own set. The strict lines on which the academy is conducted is a credit to Toronto.

MAXWELL OWNERS GET BIG MILEAGE

Highest Fifty-Two Miles, Average Over Twenty-Nine, on One Gallon of Gasoline.

More than 12,000 persons took part in one of the greatest automobile events in the world when the owners of Maxwell cars made one gallon runs in the $50,000 war bond gasoline economy contest of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc. The contest ended at midnight, July 10.

An average of 29.1 miles was made by the first 1,162 cars reported from the States and the Dominion.

Owners drove the cars in the red tank runs. Thousands of cars were registered with dealers and many hundreds have not yet been reported to the main office. Later reports may increase the big average mileage recorded.

Fifty-one and nine-tenths miles on one gallon of gasoline is the top number of miles reported. It was made by J. Z. Elliot, of Atlanta, Ga.

Runs already reported to the general office from twelve states made a mileage above 41 miles. Three cars have been announced by dealers as having made a greater mileage than 50 miles. Among the first cars heard from were thirty cars from nineteen cities all with better than 40 miles to their credit. These cars represented every section of the United States and Canada.

The greatest number of miles were made by cars in runs in Georgia, Minnesota, Texas, and California. The states of Illinois, Maryland, Ohio and Oregon report runs having been made with a bigger mileage than 41 miles.

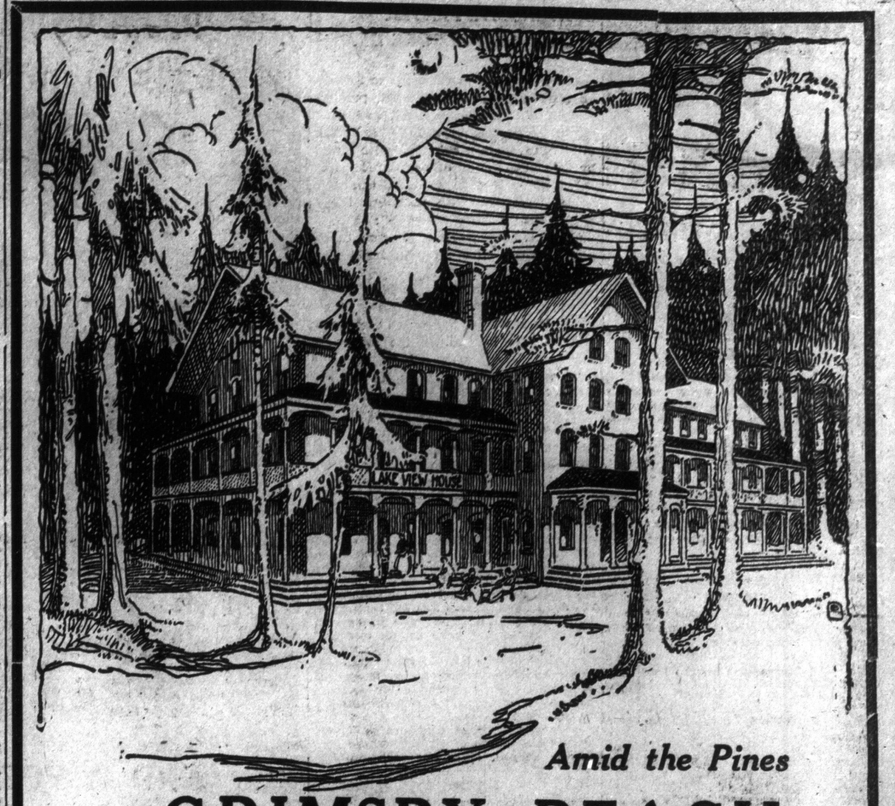
Record mileage of one gallon of gasoline was made not in one town or city, but in scores and hundreds of cities. From Vancouver, B.C., to Loraine, Tex., the Maxwell owner exhibited great skill in driving in economy runs.

There are hundreds of tests not reported to the company. Dealers in a majority of cases have waited until the last moment to forward the result of their local contests.

Dealers report that the bond event aroused more enthusiasm in their communities than any previous automobile contests. Hundreds of women participated and drove their cars in the red tank tests. Their runs averaged well up with those of men.

In many towns huge score boards were erected in front of the dealer's establishment and daily runs and mileage records chalked up on them. Miss Myrtle Phelan, of Fresno, Calif., made a run and totalled 45.9 miles. Mrs. J. O. Howell, of Loraine, Tex., was a close second with a mileage of 45.2 miles.

When all the results are in and have been tabulated at the headquarters of the company, more startling figures may cause the enthusiasm of Maxwell owners to grow.



Amid the Pines

At GRIMSBY BEACH

An Ideal Vacation Spot Near Home

It is a mistake to think you have to go far away for your vacation. Within two hours' boat ride from Toronto is one of the finest Summer Resorts in America. Grimsby Beach has everything you and your family can desire for a real vacation—the best of bathing — wonderful air — scenic beauty, greater than most of the much-talked-of expensive resorts—good fishing—and all kinds of boating facilities.

Besides the Beach itself, with its splendid view of tree-fringed shore, there is a wooded park of 100 acres—with pleasant paths and driveways.

Grimsby Beach has all the advantages of a mountain or seaside resort—with the added advantage of being easy to get to. Boat, radial and rail service ensure a minimum loss of time for the business man.

The Boat Service takes you to Grimsby in a little over two hours. Boat leaves Toronto early every week-day, with an extra boat every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Business men spending Sunday at the Beach can return to town by a special early-morning boat on Monday.

Summer at a Comfortable Hotel "The Lakeview"

"Home-like" is the word that best describes the Lakeview. And in this case "home-like" means ALL the comforts of home, including good food. Beautifully situated in the centre of a pine grove; from the spacious verandahs you look out over the Beach to Lake Ontario. Sixty-five well-appointed rooms; electric lighting; all conveniences.

For rates and full information, write W. D. Twynam, manager, Lakeview Hotel, Grimsby Beach, or ask at office of Canada Steamship Lines (Toronto representatives), 46 Yonge St., Toronto.

GRIMSBY BEACH, LIMITED

WHY DOMINION TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

DOMINION TIRES present four features that make them distinctive in Canadian tire construction:—

First—in Economy—in greater mileage.

Second—in Pleasure—in smoother riding.

Third—in Convenience—in freedom from tire troubles.

Fourth—in Satisfaction—in having tires that give such service.

DOMINION "NOBBY TREADS" are the most economical in the end, just as they cost more at first. They are "the Aristocrats of the Road" as far as smoothness and comfort are concerned; are as nearly puncture-proof as any tire can be, and give a mileage that sets the long-distance record for Canada.

DOMINION "CHAIN TREADS" with their anti-skid cup-shaped links, are worthy of a place on any car, no matter how luxuriously appointed. In their price class, they are the recognized leaders, and acknowledge no superior at any price, except Dominion "Nobby Treads".

DOMINION TIRES are always the best tires to buy.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

28 SERVICE STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

88

WILLS PROBATED

Lieut. Charles Douglas Hewson, formerly of the 75th Battalion, who was killed in action on April 9, 1917, left an estate valued at $3000. Application for letters of administration were filed Saturday by his father, F. A. Hewson, and the property will be equally divided between the father and four sisters.

John Taylor, a returned soldier and an engineer by trade, who died in Toronto, June 26, left his entire estate, valued at $4,014.65, to his wife.

The estate of Presley Holland Rucker who died intestate in Toronto, November 29, 1916 will be divided between his widow and his son, Forrest A. Rucker. Tme estate is valued at $2,483.95.

Chas. R. Cumberland, who died in this city, June 3, 1917, left his entire estate valued at $2315 to his wife, Constace Mary Cumberland, 608 Huron street. She was named executrix, but renounced probate in favor of the Union Trust Co., who have applied for letters of administration.

Vancouver Jewish Judge Urges Co-religionists to Volunteer

Judge Samuel Schultz, of Vancouver, who arrived in Toronto on Saturday, stated that his mission east was for the purpose of meeting as many Jews as posible in order to impress upon them that the Jew in Canada must sohw himself worthy of teh great liberties which he enjoyed. The records of the Jew thruout the world, he said, showed that in emergencies he could fight bravely. He had learned from good authority that 1,100 Canadian Jews had voluntarily enlisted, but that figure would not be the full quota, as many Jewish volunteers had not enlisted as Jews.

The number of Jews serving with the forces from the British Isles was over 45,000, and he estimated that there were 600,000 enrolled in the armies of the allies. There were Jews in Montreal, he said, who were giving $1,000 a month to the patriotic funds, and some of them had sons in France.

CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL.

Since the opening of the campaign in the United States for British recruits 703 have arrived here from the British missions in New York, Chicago, and Boston. The two centres on the western coast, Vancouver and Victoria, have signed up so far over 2000 men.

BUTLER—GREENEY

On Wednesday at Port Hope, at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Rev. Father O'Sullivan officiating, Pierie Augustus Butler, Cobourg, was married to Miss Catherine C. Greeney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Greeney. The bride wore ivory georgette crepe, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. Her sister, Miss Alma, wearing apple green silk with hat to match, was bridesmaid. Mr. Charles Doody of Cobourg, was best man. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Butler left for a trip thru the Kawartha Lakes, the bride wearing a navy suit with hat to match.

TALK OF REPRISAL TO SAVE BELGIANS

State Department Hints U. S. May Try to Curb German Deportations.

BERLIN CHARGE NAILED

Accusation of "Inhumane" Treatment of Teutons in Africa Refuted.

Washington.—As a means of protecting Belgium against further violations of the laws of civilization by Germany the United States and the entente allies may decide to imitate retaliatory measures against German subjects in their countries.

This was strongly intimated recently, coincident with an announcement by the state department that 22 prominent Belgian citizens in Brussels had been deported by the German authorities as punishment for what Germany claims to be "inhumane treatment by Belgium of certain civilian prisoners taken at Taborah, in German Southwest Africa."

"The facts are," according to the state department announcement, "that upon the capture of Taborah the Belgian authorities determined to take the German women, children and civilians from German Southwest Africa to France, where they would be interned. The whole Taborah region has been devastated by the war and it was impossible for these prisoners to live there, whereas in France they could properly be cared for. The Germans alleged that this was inhumane treatment and that the health of the prisoners was jeopardized."

The Belgian Government, thru the Belgian minister in Washington, has called the attention of the state department to the new deportations.

One element which causes the entente nations and the United States to hesitate about inflicting retaliatory measures is the fear that Germany would promptly use any form of reprisal as a pretext to starve the thousands of British, French and Russian prisoners under her control.

ROYALTY AT MATINEE.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the princess royal, with Princess Maud, the Princess Mary and the Princess Victoria, was present at a grand matinee in aid of the Italian Red Cross at the Alhambra Theatre. Her Majesty was received upon arrival by his excellency the Italian ambassador, and the Marchesa Imperiali.

The Penalty of Corns

No need now to waste time soaking your feet so often. Nor run the risk of paring.

Blue-jay plasters have ended millions of corns. This very night thousands of people will say goodbye to painful corns forever. Touchy corns are needless, even foolish.

Blue-jay brings instant relief. And in 48 hours the average corn is gone. Only a few stubborn ones require a second or third treatment.

A Blue-jay plaster, with its healing wax, is applied in a jiffy. No soreness, no inconvenience. The pain is not temporarily eased, as with paring. There is no danger, as with harsh liquids.

Decide to join the happy crowd tonight which has won freedom the Blue-jay way.

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

Blue-jay
Stops Pain—Ends Corns
Instantly Quickly

For Sale by all Druggists.

Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

LONDON AIR RAID VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Eyewitness Says Hun 'Planes Flew High to Escape Gunfire.

HEARD BOMBS SHRIEK

Writer, With Companion, Met King George on Way to Scenes of Death.

By Eva Casson.

London.—Out of a blue sky—death and destruction! A golden day—and murder! Ordinary people going about their ordinary avocations—the click of the typewriter, the voice of the dictator, the hum of machinery, the droning of childish voices in the class room—when flash, crash! and death has reaped a premature harvest in our midst, and bleeding and mutilated bodies are all that remain of the glowing health and energy of ten seconds before.

At twenty minutes to 12 I was putting on my hat to stroll out into the brilliant sunshine. A perfect day, with a sky of glorious blue filmed over with heat haze. Nothing was further from my thoughts than that there should be an air raid. Indeed, the first sound of the guns, not immediately in the vicinity, evoked merely the remark: "Guns practising, I suppose," and I continued to dress for the street. Another and another crash, each nearer, however, caused the question, "Is it an air raid?" for it seemed impossible, in the midst of the busy, humdrum life, that such a thing could be. All doubt was removed by the roar of the big anti-aircraft guns (censored) let fly at an invisible object in the deep blue above.

Heard Whistle of Bombs

Strangely enough, the first thing I did was to remove my coat, as I suddenly felt hot, stiflingly hot. It's true it was hot, but I hadn't noticed it particularly till that moment. I then ran to the window and looked out. I was on the wrong side, so ran to another window on the other side. By this time the noise from the bursting shells and bombs was continuous, and for the first time in my life I heard the shrill, whistling noise of the dropping bomb as it comes toward the ground. It is an uncanny noise, described to us many times by the men from the front, but impossible to realize until one has heard it.

Even in the midst of all this noise and tumult and eagerness to catch a glimpse of the hostile machine, the minutia of life is not forgotten. A window by the side of me is opened to enable someone to have a better view, and I say: "Be careful, the ledge is very dirty, and you will spoil your clothes if you don't take care."

A sudden shout from a group of people outside, "There it is, there it is!" causes us to turn in the direction they are pointing. But the trees impede our view. We rush outside (censored) in order to get a wider horizon. Our gaze scans the sky eagerly.

Flocks of pigeons that have risen at the first crash, are wheeling, indignantly high in the air, causing us to execrate them for hindering our view of that other death dealing pigeon Taube.

We strain our eyes toward the sunlit sky; we can see the smoke of the bursting shells, little puffs of fleecy clouds; then, can it be it? A flash of something silvery, a scintillation of something bright! And that is all there is to be seen, for the enemy is flying three miles high in order to be well out of the way of our guns. So high are they flying that the humming of their engines only reaches our ears very faintly; so high that it is impossible for them to distinguish where they are dropping their bombs.

Boom! Crash! go the guns; people are crowding to the windows, the tops of buildings, any point of vantage from whence a glimpse of the raiders may be caught. A top floor occupant (censored), with access to the roof, sends his office boy flying down the stairs to knock on the doors of the other occupants of the building, inviting them on to the roof, where a better view is obtainable than from the ground. No sign of panic or fear, but merely intense curiosity and eagerness to see.

Street Traffic on as Usual.

During the whole time the raid continues the traffic moves along the streets; buses and trams are running as usual and people alight or board them as if nothing out of the ordinary were happening. And this is quite logical, for they know that no man can say where the next bomb may fall—it may just as well be here as there—and only confusion worse confounded would be the result of a general stoppage. The noise in the big streets is so great that people are only vaguely aware that something unusual is happening.

In ten minutes it is all over. Ten minutes from the sound of the first boom to the last, and yet during that time we have stood on the edge of the battle field, have realized a little — even tho it be but a fraction — of what life at the front means to our men. A salutary lesson, I believe; for no matter how descriptive the correspondents at the front may be, nevertheless they deal with the battle as a whole, and cannot attempt to describe the thoughts and feelings of the individual man. And, indeed, which of them would [illegible] feelings; or, even if he [illegible] to do so?

Fear an Unknown Element.

Did I feel afraid? I can't say, honestly, I can't. I felt thrilled, excited —nervous even. But whether fear lurked at the bottom of my heart, I don't know.

The raid was over and life resumed a normal aspect once again except that the sole topic of conversation was the raid. Appetites had not spoiled, but it had made every one very thirsty. Strawberries and cream and iced drinks were the order of the day. The usual grave decorum of the English people at luncheon—so buried behind newspapers that one does without the salt rather than disturb one's neighbor and be rewarded with a scowl — was broken, and strangers spoke to strangers, eagerly questioning them for the latest rumors as to where the bombs had dropped, the amount of damage done and the number of casualties.

I was lunching with an American crowd, and one of them, a bright and pretty girl, whose first raid it was, suggested a visit to the scenes of ruin. "Let's hire a machine" (as she called a taxi) "and run round and see what has happened." Being English, I pointed out to her that there would be nothing to see, for the simple reason that no one would be allowed near.

Nevertheless, bing new to England and optimistic, she persisted in her idea, and so we agreed to set out, two women alone in a taxi cab, to try and see some of the devastation. We had already learned where many of the bombs had been dropped during luncheon.

On our way to visit the places where bombs had fallen our taxi was held up in a block of traffic, when suddenly our attention was attracted by cries of "Hi! there; hi! driver," addressed to our driver, a somewhat ancient specimen rather hard of hearing.

Turning my head to find out whence issued this somewhat unceremonious form of address I saw a gentleman leaning from the front window of a red motor car trying to tell our driver to clear the road a little, and looking beyond him I said to my companion, "Look, look; it's the King." By this time the King's car had drawn alongside our taxi, for the traffic on the other side of the road had made room for it, our driver resolutely refusing to budge until he realized that it was the King wishing to pass. The King was dressed in khaki and accompanied by Lord Cromer in staff officer's uniform. He was on his way, even as we were, to visit the scenes of the outrages and to visit the wounded, but, alas, we enjoyed no such "open sesame" as the King.

Queer Effects From Shells.

Altho the actual spots where the bombs had fallen were barricaded off, still we were able to observe much of interest. The city streets being so narrow, the concussion of the bombs had caused some queer effects. For instance, a bomb had fallen in one spot and hardly a pane of glass had been cracked. The whole force of concussion had rushed along the narrow street until it came to a cross road and then on the other side of the cross road it had caught a big corner building and smashed every pane of glass in the building, as also on the opposite side of the street, so that the path and road were ankle deep in small splinters of glass.

An historic building (censored) had received a bomb thru the roof, killing [illegible] and [illegible]. But it is surprising how little damage a structure a bomb will do. From the outside one could only see the usual broken panes of glass (and not all of the windows were broken either) and a slight chipped coping stone on the roof. That was all, yet I was told seven men had been killed in that building.

Escapes Were Miraculous.

Many miraculous escapes are recorded. One gentleman, the managing director of a big firm, told me he had just [illegible] into the opening bomb had made in his staff when a bomb fell right on top of his desk, splintering everything within reach. His own clothes were riddled and torn, but he himself was uninjured, and altho three bombs fell on this particular building no one was hurt.

The saddest aspect of the whole raid was the result of the bombs dropped upon an elementary school in the east end of London, where many casualties [illegible] more [illegible] tonness of the Hun. Based on every point of the battlefields in the matter of fixing they can only retaliate by bombing defenceless babies and civilians. They report that they dropped bombs on the "Fort of London," doing considerable military damage, but they come merely to kill, they don't care whom, because they know themselves beaten in fair fight.

The material damage was so slight that two days later it was impossible for the passerby to know which building a [illegible] by [illegible] is due to picking on the [illegible], their bag was a heavy one of innocent children.

Docks and Wharves Undamaged.

Docks and wharves may be of some military value, but the cowardly Hun was afraid to risk his skin near enough to distinguish them; he took care to keep out of range of our guns and drop his bombs promiscuously on schools and offices and in the streets, with [illegible] point of damage in the military sense.

What do they think to gain by such efforts? Nothing of military value at the moment—that is clear from the fact that they flew too high to distinguish where their bombs were falling. Do they thing to intimidate the English people? Why their raids are just one more risk added to those which we face in a big city like London, where accidents of all sorts happen every day.

As I heard one man say: "I run a bigger risk every time of being run over than ever I do of being bombed."

Neither is there the feeling of helplessness which Londoners experienced when first the zeppelin raids begun. In those days the zeppelin was considered almost invulnerable, for they came again and yet again without our airmen being able to cope with them. Now, of course, a zeppelin raid is almost a joke, since we can [illegible] one after the other.

[illegible] feel that at least there is a fair chance of our doing more "military damage" to their machines than ever they can do with their promiscuous bomb dropping.

This latest raid has merely steeled our hearts once again to fight the Hun for all we are worth; it is one more account we have to settle with him. It has caused the ordinary civilian to be keyed, even as the soldiers at the front see red.

A heavy total is scored against the Germans for which we shall exact reparation, but full reparation.

We have not forgotten the Lusitania, Capt. Fryatt, Edith Cavell, our hospital ships and the many other dastardly deeds of the "cultured" Hun.

Instead of preserving a balance between the warlike emotions now present in the men at the front and [illegible] at home is nursing all these outrages in their hearts and minds and will demand the fullest reparation for such deeds of cruelty.

Quick, Safe Way to Remove Hairs

(Toilet Talks)

Keep a little delatone powder on your dressing table and when ugly, hairy growths appear, make a paste with a little of the powder and some water, apply and let remain on the hairy surface for [illegible] only [illegible] hair vanished. This [illegible] quite harmless and rarely more than one application is required, but to avoid disappointment care should be used to buy the real delatone.

STEVENSON'S PRAYER NIGHT BEFORE DEATH

Jan. 25: Today has come from Samoa an interesting little pamphlet, printed for private circulation only, and sent me by Lloyd Osbourne. It is "A Letter to Mr. Stevenson's Friends," with notes by Osbourne and others concerning Stevenson's last days, his death and burial. On the title-page are these words from "Will o' the Mill":

"I have been waiting for you these many years. Give me your hand and welcome."

It appears from this touching document that on the night before death gave him his hand. Stevenson composed and read to his family the following prayer:

"We beseech thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the covert of thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet awhile longer with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavors against evil—suffer us awhile longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends, be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow—strong to endure it.

"We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation."

NO DOUBT.

A number of literary men and also a number of others with literary aspirations had assembled at a dinner. Two minor poets became engaged in conversation.

"I saw your spring poem in the Wonder Magazine," said one.

"Did you?" questioned the other, becoming suddenly animated.

"Yes, and I heard rather a neat compliment passed on it by a young woman."

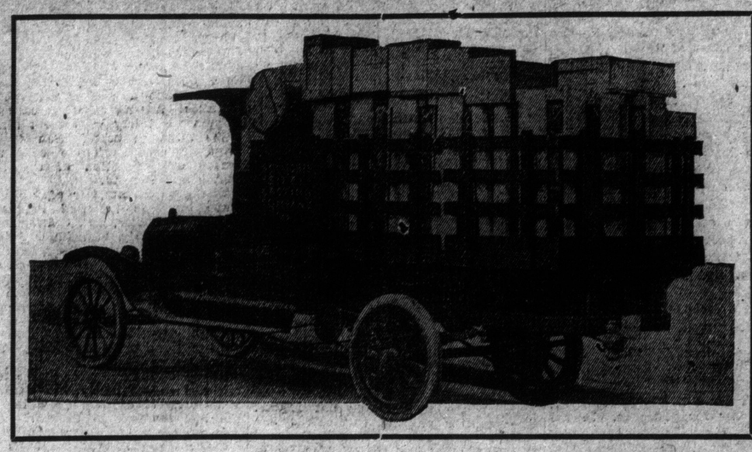
"What did she say?"

"She wanted to know if I had written it."

Tonford

TRUCK AND DELIVERY UNITS

$450 AND A FORD — CHAIN DRIVE



$525 AND A FORD — INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE

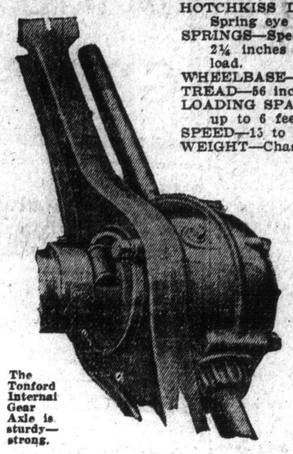
BUILT BY REAL ENGINEERS

TONFORD was designed by the leading engineers in the profession. Many exclusive features are incorporated in Tonford construction that make for better, more economical service and less repair bills. For instance: In the construction of the frame, instead of depending upon the Ford frame to carry part of the load, 93 per cent. is carried on the Tonford unit. The Tonford frame reaches from the radiator clear back to the full length of the unit. No road strains or shocks can reach the Ford chassis—the Tonford unit absorbs them all. Tonford frame is hot rolled and cold pressed channel steel, as used in highest-priced trucks.

INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE

THE INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE unit consists of a complete full-length frame, made of pressed channel steel. All brackets are over-size, and frame is heavily reinforced. The Hotchkiss drive eliminates all Torque tubes and radius rods, reducing the weight. Most high-priced trucks use this drive. The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive axle—the finest in the world—is used.

FRAME—Pressed channel steel; 4 inches deep, 2 inches wide, 189 inches long. All brackets on the frame are over-sized, and frame heavily reinforced.
AXLE—Torbensen Internal Gear Axle. One axle drives load, the other carries it.
BEARINGS—Roller, large heavy duty type; guaranteed for 7,500 lbs. load.
BRAKES—2 x 14-inch internal expanding on rear wheels. Operated by a ⅝-inch one-piece brake rods.
WHEELS—32 inches; 2 x 2-inch seasoned ash spokes.
TIRES—Solid 32 x 3½-inch standard make. Guaranteed 8,000 miles.
GEARS—1-inch face, hardened alloy steel.
HOTCHKISS DRIVE—Two leaves around driving bolt. Spring eye bushed with hardened steel.
SPRINGS—Special steel, semi-elliptic, 46 inches long by 2¼ inches wide, 10 leaves; guaranteed for 3,000 lbs. load.
WHEELBASE—126 inches.
TREAD—56 inches.
LOADING SPACE—9 to 11 feet back of driver's seat and up to 6 feet wide, depending on body.
SPEED—15 to 20 miles per hour on high gear.
WEIGHT—Chassis, including FORD car, 2,100 lbs.

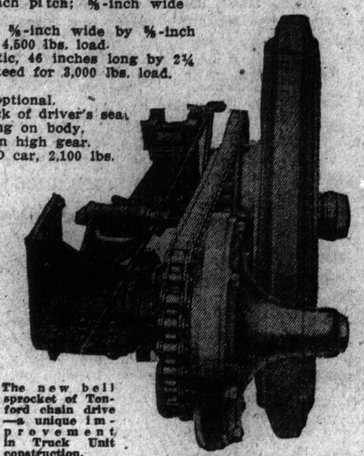


The Tonford Internal Gear Axle is sturdy—strong.

CHAIN DRIVE

The improved Bell sprocket on the chain-drive model is unique in the truck field. This new Bell sprocket is made very shallow to overcome the possibility of breakage, permits the use of 56-inch standard tread rear axle without changing the Ford rear axle in any way, and has the important additional advantage of small diameter, which makes possible the use of smaller sprockets on wheels and gives greater road clearance.

FRAME—Pressed Channel steel; 4 inches deep, 2 inches wide, 189 inches long. All brackets on the frame are over-sized, and frame heavily reinforced.
AXLE—Heat-treated, 2⅛ x 2⅛ inches; guaranteed capacity 1½ tons.
BEARINGS—Roller, large heavy duty type; guaranteed for 7,500 lbs. load.
BRAKES—2½ x 12-inch internal expanding on rear wheels. Operated by ⅝-inch one-piece brake rods.
WHEELS—32 inches; 2 x 2-inch seasoned ash spokes.
TIRES—Solid 32 x 2½-inch standard make. Guaranteed 8,000 miles.
SPROCKETS—Hardened steel, 1-inch pitch; ⅝-inch wide by ⅝-inch diameter roller.
CHAIN—Detachable, 1-inch pitch; ⅝-inch wide by ⅝-inch diameter roller, guaranteed for 4,500 lbs. load.
SPRINGS—Special steel, semi-elliptic, 46 inches long by 2¼ inches wide, 10 leaves; guaranteed for 3,000 lbs. load.
WHEELBASE—127 inches.
TREAD—56 inches and 64 inches, optional.
LOADING SPACE—9 to 11 feet back of driver's seat and up to 6 feet wide, depending on body.
SPEED—15 to 20 miles per hour on high gear.
WEIGHT—Chassis, including FORD car, 2,100 lbs.



The new bell sprocket of Tonford chain drive—a unique improvement in Truck Unit construction.

Live Dealers Will Want the Tonford Agency

The field is open for live dealers in every town to handle the guaranteed Tonford. Thousands in use. Gives complete satisfaction. We keep a complete stock of parts—always on hand. No bothersome delays—no disappointed customers. We know the business thoroughly and will back you up by giving perfect service. 28,000 Tonfords will be built this year. Deliveries guaranteed.

Wire for territory reservation and complete proposition. Do it today. Tonford is the best truckmaker in the field.

REPRESENTATIVES LIMITED

DISTRIBUTORS OF TONFORD

Showrooms and Service Station

188 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 2367

MEALS IN WARTIME.

Dietetic Restrictions Agree with Actual Body Needs.

Commenting upon the two-course dinner of war time, The Medical Record points out that dietetic restrictions necessitated by war shortage appear to agree remarkably well with theoretic requirements based on actual body needs.

Just as in the United States men often eliminate a meal or strive to adjust themselves to two meals daily," says the writer, "so in France is there a movement on foot bred of war necessity to shorten the number of courses, irrespective of the number of daily meals. This idea is by no means new, for many clinicians, in order to safeguard the patient from overeating, order him to go without dessert or soup or both; this is especially noted [illegible]

"Laurel (Journal de Medecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques, May 10) would have two daily repasts of two courses each, but these do not include either soup or dessert, which, to a certain extent, are optional addenda. It should be remembered also that the French normally take but two meals, the coffee and piece of bread in the early morning not being regarded as constituting a meal. Maurel suggests soups before one meal, while dessert may be served after each meal and in two forms, animal and vegetable.

"Thus after one meal cheese and raw fruit; after the other some milk dish and stewed fruit. He would aim to secure 300 grams daily of edible protein. Bread should be limited to 350 grams, wine to half a liter. If meat is not to be had, 100 grams of dried legumes (haricots, peas, beans, lentils).

"The government, he holds, should issue instructions of this sort from time to time. Protein in bread, and [illegible] are associated with [illegible] a carbohydrate calories and these food types are four or five times as cheap as meat and eight or ten times as cheap as poultry and the more expensive fish."

SATURDAY BASEBALL

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Toronto (First Game).

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1
Toronto	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	*	5	10	0

Batteries—Young and Koehler; Thompson and Lalonge. Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

At Toronto (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	12	12	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	2

Batteries—Adams and Reynolds; Forrester, Leake, Blackburne and Kelly. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

At Buffalo (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2
Buffalo	2	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	*	11	13	0

Batteries—Peters, Reulbach and McNeill; Engle and Daly. Umpires—Bedford and Finneran.

At Montreal (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	7	10	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	3

Batteries—Ross and Egan; Hirse and Howley. Umpires—Mullen and O'Brien.

At Montreal (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Montreal	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	*	13	14	1

Batteries—Smallwood and Blackwell; Stryker and Howley. Umpires—O'Brien and Mullen.

At Buffalo:

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	12	17	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1

Batteries—Schultz and McNeil; Tyson, McCabe and Onslow. Umpires—Finneran and Bedford.

At Rochester: Baltimore-Rochester first game called off—wet grounds.

At Rochester (Second Game):

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	5
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	2

Batteries—Pavenham, Newton and Hill; McAvoy and Sandberg. Umpires—Carpenter and McBride.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Brooklyn (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	11	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	11	0

Batteries—Schneider and Clarke; Russell, Cadore and Miller, Wheat. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

At Brooklyn (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	12	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	5

Batteries—Mitchell and Clarke; Marquis, Pfeffer and Wheat. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

At Philadelphia (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	10	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	7	2

Batteries—Ames, Horstman, Doak and Gonzales; Lavender, Rixey and Killifer. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

At Philadelphia (Second Game):

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6	8	2
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Horstman, Watson and Snyder; Bender, Oeschger and Burns. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

At Boston:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	0

Batteries—Hendrix, Demaree and Wilson; Barnes and Tragessor. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

At New York:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6
New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	9	4

Batteries—Grimes and Schmidt; Tillee and Rariden. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Detroit (First Game):

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	8	0

Batteries—Love and Walters; Cunningham, James and Stanage. Umpires—Owens, McCormick and Nallin.

At Detroit (Second Game).

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	2
Detroit	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	*	11	16	2

Batteries—Monroe, Shawkey, Russell and Nunamaker; Mitchell and Stanage. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Owens.

At Cleveland:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	2

Batteries—Noyes and Schang; Klepfer and Billings. Umpires—Moriarity and Connolly.

At St. Louis:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2

Batteries—Harper and Ainsmith; Groff, Hamilton, Rogers and Severoid. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

BRITISH IMPERIALS TIED OLD COUNTRY

In Exciting Game Rivals Each Scored One Goal.

By a Staff Reporter.

Lappin Avenue Grounds, Saturday, July 21. — Conditions that could hardly be called ideal prevailed today when British Imperial were at home to Old Country in the T. & D. League. The effects of a tropically hot sun were somewhat neutralized by a cool southwest wind which blew across the ground. Both clubs have previously met this season. Referee Dobbs lined the players up as follows:

British Imperial.	Old Country.
Wenthorne	Bennet
Chadwick	Dierden
Ure	Hamilton
Valentine	Taylor
Barron	Hallewell
Clark	Burns
Rigby	Jackson
R. Wardell	Allen
Herring	Champ
G. Wardell	Winch
Money	Lobbin

First Half.

Herring kicked off for the Imps, who immediately attacked and Bennet was called upon to save several shots in rapid succession. Offside against G. Wardell spoilt a good opening, whilst Herring missed opening the score by kicking a centre from Money over the bar. A few minutes later Money tested Bennet with a good shot, which the goalie saved in brilliant style. Old Country now became more prominent and Ure relieved a dangerous situation by punting the ball up the field. Money was ever prominent and put in some splendid work for his side. For some time each side strove to gain the lead, and following a spirited attack Champ opened scoring for Old Country. For some time Old Country pressed vigorously, but finally Money got away but was fouled by Taylor. As a result of this these players started a scrap and Hallewell joined in. To add to this a fair lady spectator hit Taylor on the head, and the usual crowd collected on the field. After a five minutes' stoppage the game was resumed and the players allowed to remain on the field, to the evident satisfaction of the good-sized crowd present. Shortly after this half-time was called, with Old Country leading by one goal to nil

Second Half.

When the game was started again the weather was very hot, but the players put up a great game, seemingly enjoying the heat.

The Imperials were early prominent and Valentine put in a great shot, which Bennet cleared cleverly. Lobbin next made a good run on the wing and tested Wenthorne, who saved, the ball going to Champ, who handed over. The game became very fast, the ball traveling rapidly from end to end. Champ again missed a good chance of scoring at close range by kicking wildly over the bar. Jackson and Allen worked well together and frequently bothered the Imps' defence, which was playing a sterling game. Hallewell sent in a fast low shot just wide of the goal. With only five minutes to go Money centred. Bennet met the ball and cleared. Wardell obtained possession and scored. The goal was, however, disallowed for offside, the referee claiming he was offside before he played the ball. The decision was badly taken by players and spectators alike, but the refree was on the spot at the time. The Imperials pressed more strongly than ever, and Herring had the satisfaction of balancing up the scores. Time was then called and a great game resulted in a draw of one goal each.

NOT NEEDED.

Are the soap boxes the Anarchist orators yawp from empty?

Sure. They have no use for what they're made to hold.—Browning's Magazine.

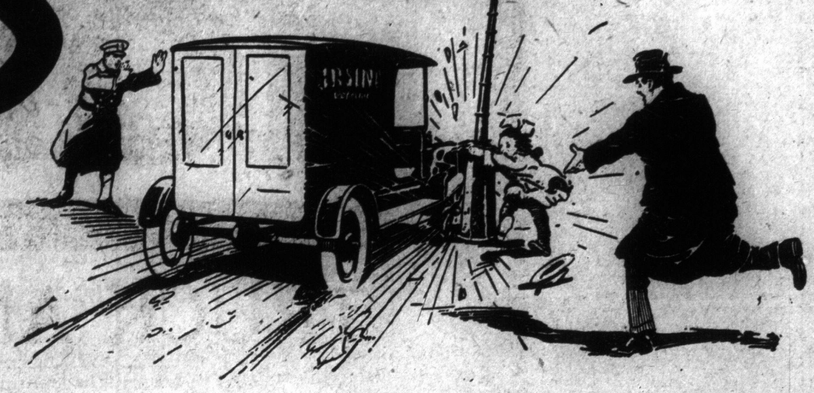
DEALERS!

The Monaron Governor fills the greatest need, is the fastest selling accessory for Ford cars on the market today. The tremendous use of Ford cars as power plants for trucks creates a market right in your own town that does not require any development on your part. No one knows better than yourself that the weakness of the whole converted truck situation lies in over-speeding the Ford engine, and this valuable money-making field of operation is being killed by the constant repair bills and the truck out of commission due to reckless driving.

We want a live dealer in every town in Ontario, or wherever there is a Ford garage, to handle the MONARCH GOVERNOR. Sells on sight. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Big profits for you. Write us today; do not wait to write. Territory being allotted in order of application. Do not overlook this accessory.

REMEMBER — Easy sales, big profits.

STOP IT!



OWNERS!

Stop those repair bills, and control the speed of your truck, absolutely independent of the driver. Install MONARCH GOVERNOR; set it at 15 to 18 miles, or whatever speed you want. Lock the Governor, and your driver cannot change it without your knowledge. The Monarch Governor will save its price several times over in a single year. Keep your truck working day after day — eliminate repair bills — accidents — police court fines — and give yourself a feeling of safety that you cannot otherwise have.

MONARCH
for Ford Cars
GOVERNOR

PREVENTS SPEEDING--KEEPS YOUR FORD CAR or TRUCK OUT OF REPAIR SHOP

SPEEDING the engines in converted Ford trucks is the cause of 75% of repair bills and accidents. The necessity for a governor to regulate the speed of motor trucks is recognized by every manufacturer, dealer and owner. And this necessity is especially apparent in the case of the Ford, for the wonderful flexibility and ease of operation of the Ford car make the temptation to recklessness and extra speed on the part of the driver unusually great. The Monarch Governor has been in use for years on heavy duty trucks. The best-known makers in the country use it as regular equipment.

The principle on which the Monarch Governor operates has been tested by years of the hardest kind of service all over the world.

The Monarch Governor for the Ford is simply the adaptation of this principle to the mechanical needs of the Ford car. It is the only governor completely adapted to Ford construction.

Buy a Monarch Governor for the money it will save you. Loan yourself $35.00 for a short time—you'll say it pays the largest dividend $35.00 ever made for you.

WHAT THE MONARCH GOVERNOR DOES--- and HOW IT DOES IT

The driver is limited to a maximum speed in driving the car. Under that maximum he has absolute control, and may drive as slowly as he pleases.

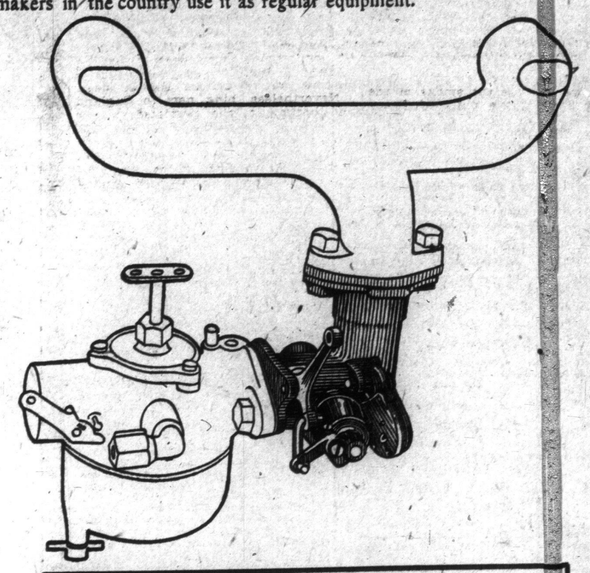
His ability to call upon the reserve power in time of need is not affected. For when extra pulling power is required—as with heavy loads or over bad or hilly roads—the Monarch Governor automatically supplies the additional amount of gas necessary to maintain the engine speed at the maximum originally set. When the necessity for extra effort passes, the supply of gas is again automatically reduced.

Ask the dealer from whom you buy your car—he will tell you that the value of a speed-governing device like the Monarch can hardly be over-estimated.

SEVEN POINTS OF MONARCH SUPERIORITY

1. Has no connection to any moving part of the engine or vehicle.
2. Requires no oiling or attention.
3. The only governor designed solely for internal combustion engines.
4. Has no revolving parts; requires no gears or shafts to drive it.
5. Regulates the speed of the engine accurately—always.
6. Acts instantaneously and automatically with the changing engine load.
7. Padlocks any desired speed; driver-proof.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. We will send the Monarch Governor to any rated firm for ten days' free trial on one Ford truck. If it does not prove absolutely satisfactory, return it at our expense. If it is satisfactory, send us a check for $35.00.



$35.00 COMPLETE READY TO INSTALL

REPRESENTATIVES, LIMITED

Distributors of Monarch Governors

188 King Street West Telephone Adelaide 2367 **TORONTO, ONT.**

ABSENT-MINDED.

An absent-minded scientist, in the employ of the government at Washington, recently met his physician on the street.

"I don't know what's the matter with me, doctor," said the man of science. "I am limping badly today. Do you think it's locomotor ataxia?"

"Scarcely that," replied the physician. "You are walking with one foot on the curb and the other in the gutter."

NO GAMBLE.

Once upon a time they published an order prohibiting gambling in Sing Sing. Two inmates were seen exchanging money and they were hauled to the court.

"What's the charge?" asked the judge.

"Alleged gambling," said the deputy. "I thought all the cards, dice, gambling paraphernalia and such were destroyed."

"They were," answered the deputy, "but these two fellows were bettin' on whether it will rain today or not."

GLASGOW LOTTERY CAUSES A RUMPUS

City Corporation Scheme on Tramways is Under Government Ban.

Glasgow.—The corporation of Glasgow has fallen afoul of the government over a lottery that has been running more than twelve weeks. On every tramcar belonging to the corporation tickets on sale for two cents gave a chance in a lottery, with prizes of $25 each, and helped one or another of the war funds.

The idea caught and the sale of tickets has been enormous, the profits being more than $5000 weekly. The accounts were made up each week and a selected charity benefited. In only one case was the sum refused, and that week the fund was transferred to the Y. M. C. A. and the Church Army.

The "unco guid" suffered many heart-burnings over the wicked sinners of Glasgow, and vainly pulled strings to stop it, but today they appear to be winning in spite of themselves.

The secretary for Scotland finds himself in a quandary. He is in charge of a bill to prohibit the use of automatic gambling machines thruout Scotland. With this Glasgow lottery in full swing, he has begun to feel his position an untenable one. In consequence, he has written to the town clerk of Glasgow to the effect that in his view the scheme amounts to a lottery, and is illegal. The secretary warned him that unless this lottery is abandoned he will have to consider steps to stop it.

The corporation members do not agree, and the tramways manager, harder, who is in charge of the scheme, refuses to take heed and publicly says that he will resist the government ban. The people of Glasgow are backing his action and expending their pennies at a greater rate than ever, with the result that weekly sales break all records.

THE CONUNDRUM.

Two Irishmen were asking each other conundrums one day, and when their supply ran out Pat suggested that they should make some up.

"All right," said Mike. "Here's one. Phwhat is it thot goes around a barn yard in feathers and on two legs and barking like a dog?"

"My, thot's hard. I give it up," answered Pat, after some moments of thinking. "Phwhat's the answer?"

"A chicken."

"My, thot's foine; but how'd the barking of a dog get in there?" inquired Pat.

"Oh, I just put that in to make it harder.

BIG WARNING SIGNAL FILLS TWO PURPOSES

Placed Near Dangerous Curve to Tell Motorists to Exercise Care.

Near a dangerous curve in Loring avenue, at Salem, Mass., a conspicuous warning signal has been erected for the benefit of motorists. It consists of a tall, brightly painted wooden figure, representing an officer with one hand raised and the other holding a red flag. Because of its size and color the sign cannot escape notice, and therefore doubtless has a greater effect than would a more conservative sign. It was installed by a tire company beside one of the latter's billboards, and thus performs the twofold function of calling attention to the curve and so-and-so's products. Somewhat similar advertising schemes have been used elsewhere to good advantage.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Six times daily, once Sunday, seven consecutive insertions, or one week's continuous advertising in Daily and Sunday World, 6 cents a word.

Help Wanted

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

WANTED—Smart girl for office work. Circulation Department, The Toronto World. Telephone Main 5308.

Salesmen.

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

Articles For Sale

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

WATERLOO THRESHING outfit for sale, 18-20 engine, Blizzard and Climax A. boxes. Everything in excellent condition. Jas. Alpine, Downsview P. O., Ont.

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

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

Articles Wanted.

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

Business Opportunities.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—Two chairs, one stand, one looking glass, one sink and boiler. Apply Peter Yemner, 163 Beach road, Hamilton. 671

Bicycles and Motorcycles

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

Bicycles for Sale.

BICYCLES FOR SALE—Cash or credit, boys' and girls', men's and ladies' models always in stock. Lou Bounsall, 804 Queen east.

C. R. STERLING BICYCLE at $35, guaranteed for one year, for boys and girls, $10 down, $1.50 per week.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BICYCLE, men's and ladies' models, at $45; $15 down and $2 per week. This wheel is made of the best English goods throughout. We guarantee it to last ten years. We will enamel and nickel-plate your bicycle cheaper and better than any place in the city. We have expert repair men. Phone Gerrard 3201 for prices. Riverdale Bicycle Works, Lou Bounsall, proprietor, 804 Queen east.

Building Material

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

SECOND-HAND brick, lumber, doors, sash, and all material from houses 129-131-47? Wellington street west. Also a complete stock at our yard, Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Co., Ltd., 20 St. Lawrence street. M. 6706.

Chiropractors.

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

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

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

Cleaning.

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

Disinfectants

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

Dentistry

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

Dancing

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

Foot Specialists.

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

Financial

MINING and Metallurgical Engineer of high standing, at present employed by one of the largest concerns of Canada, and who owns and controls rich silver, gold, lead, copper, antimony and bismuth mines in Mexico, in view of normal conditions which for two years have existed in the parts in which he is interested, together with the high prices of metals, especially of silver, desires to get in touch with one or several substantial people with a view to forming working syndicate, to back him in starting and handling ore shipments. Advertiser had twenty years' experience in Mexico, and is intimately familiar with actual conditions. References of the highest order on request. Box 95, World.

Fuel

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

Hotels

AVONMORE HOTEL, 276 JARVIS STREET—Rooms, single, $1 per day; double, $1.50. Would accommodate permanent gentlemen guests at $4 up. First-class dining-room in connection.

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

House Moving

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

Legal Cards

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

Lumber

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

Properties For Sale

Ten Acres, Market Garden

ON METROPOLITAN Electric Railway at Laverlsy, ploughing done, land suitable for vegetables, a neighbor had five hundred bags of potatoes off five acres last year, and he is selling them at $5 per bag. Reckon this up and you will see how you can pay for your land in one year; price $900. Terms $5 down and $5 monthly will pay interest and principal. Open evenings. Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

80 Acres at Brighton

80 RODS OF THE LAKE Front, good farm buildings, soil is suitable for vegetable growing and fruit raising. Price $6000, $200 down and $50 quarterly. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

Over 5½ Acres and Shack

ABOUT FOUR ACRES under cultivation, balance wooded, with stream of pure spring water, short distance north of Thornhill, and ten minutes walk from Yonge street, fare to city thirteen cents. Price $250, $100 cash, $20 monthly to include interest. Open evenings, Stephens & Co., 136 Victoria street.

5 ACRES AND BARN—Eight miles from city; excellent soil for gardening, well fertilized and underdrained; responsible party can secure this on a cash payment of $1000, balance arranged. Hubbs & Hubbs, Ltd., 134 Victoria street.

Florida Properties for Sale.

NORTHERN FLORIDA Lands, within mile of railway station, seven from sea. Ten dollars per acre, costs seven to clear; ten acre tracts. Co-Operative opportunities. Favorable terms. A. A. McIntosh, Master Chambers, Hamilton, Ont.

Farms Wanted

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

Farms For Sale or To Rent

FOR SALE OR RENT—70 acres, lot 8, in 6th con. of Vaughan; 50 acres, lot 10, in rear 5th concession of Vaughan, 10 miles from Toronto. Apply A. E. Lankin, 417 Clendenan avenue, West Toronto.

Lost or Strayed

LOST—Saturday morning, near High Park, Boston bull pup, half white and half black head, white paws. Answers to Lucky Boy. Large brass collar. Reward, 209 Keele street.

STRAYED—Wednesday, from Scarboro Junction, one large red cow, small horns turned in front. Return to F. Vivian, Scarboro Junction.

WHITE BROOD SOW strayed from lot [illegible] Markham. Please notify L. Hord. Reward.

Loans

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

Live Birds

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

Marriage Licenses

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

Motor Cars and Accessories

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

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

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

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

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

Medical.

TOO OFTEN recommended as a last resort, but proven efficacious treatment for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Disorders. High class institution, celebrated system, medical profession co-operating. Moderate charges. North 2577. 65 Bloor west. 7

Massage

MRS. COLEMAN, graduate masseuse. Telephone North 4729.

SWEDISH MASSAGE, Osteopathy and Facial Treatment. 572 Jarvis street. North 4268.

Paralysis and Rheumatism.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF, positive cure, no drugs or medicine used. Method used harmonizes with nature's physical laws. No bad after effects. The famous Italian wonderful scientific discovery paralysis and rheumatism brings quick relief to the sufferer and successfully treats these diseases in an entirely different manner. First time in Canada. All sufferers, young or old, should take advantage of the opportunity to escape from the tortures and annoyance of swollen joints and lame backs, of rheumatism and paralysis. You can also have the full use of every muscle, cord or nerve free from all pain and again enjoy sound health, peaceful sleep and be vigorous and efficient. Many remarkable cures have already been effected of Toronto people, whose photographs before and after taking treatment, and grateful testimonials can be seen at my office. Sufferers from any form of paralysis or rheumatism do not neglect this opportunity of being restored to health. My system never fails; no drugs or medicine used. My discovery is based on natural science and is of incalculable value to humanity. Call on Prof. Antonio Tacelly, 185 John street. Consultation free. Hours 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., week days only.

Phrenology.

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

Patents

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

Rupture Appliances

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

Typewriters

American Visible Underwoods rented or sold; lowest prices, Dominion Typewriter Co., 88 Victoria St.

COLD STORAGE PLANT FOR SALE

A two-storey brick building, 40 by 60 feet, with 44,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space—complete with freezing plant and motor ready to run. Only operated four months. Situated at Mimico, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Stop off privileges. Will sell for half the cost.

A. C. CALDWELL, Dundas

'WILLIAMS'

Stock List of New Electric Motors for Prompt Delivery.

3-phase, 25 cycle, 550 volts either in stock or ready for immediate shipment.

No.	H.P.	R.P.M.	Delivery
2	2	1400	Aug. 15th
1	3	1400	Stock
1	3	750	Stock
1	5	1400	Stock
2	5	700	Stock
4	10	1400	Stock
4	10	750	Stock
2	20	750	Stock
4	25	750	July 23rd
3	30	750	July 23rd
2	40	750	Aug. 1st
3	40	750	Aug. 15th
5	50	750	Aug. 15th

We also have a number of Portable Electric Tools, Tool Post Grinders, Transformers and a variety of other Electrical apparatus.

Phone Motor Department, Adelaide 20.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited

64 and 66 West Front Street TORONTO

Personal

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

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

DO YOU WANT New York representative? Sales, collections, advertising, investigations, agencies placed, crews appointed, managed. A. L. Martin Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York City.

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

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

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

MARRY IF LONELY—For results try me; best and most successful; hundreds rich wish marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; years of experience; descriptions free. The Successful Club, Box 556, Oakland, Cal. 77

NURSERY GOVERNESS for a child of four. Only one with experience and best of references need apply. Apply Box 94, World.

PRIVATE JACK WELCH, 404233, Machine Gun Section, 3rd Canadian Battalion; reported wounded, believed killed, on May 3rd, 1917. Any further information regarding him would be thankfully received by his sister, May M. Welch, 31 Park Parade, Belfast, Ireland.

REFINED WORKING GENTLEMAN, age 32, wishes acquaintance young widow; object congenial friendship. Box 92, World.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, who is lonely, would like to meet lady, similar circumstances; object congenial companionship. (Replies private). Box 93, World.

RANCHMAN—52, worth $70,000, would marry. E-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

RANCHMAN—52, worth $70,000, would marry. E-Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

WILL PARTY who was given coats and umbrella by mistake from check room, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 10th, please return same and save trouble?

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

WIDOW, WORTH $60,000; daughter, 18, with $30,000, will marry honorable gentlemen. Answer quick. R. R. Box 554, Los Angeles, Cal. 7777

WIDOWER, Box 37, June 24th, call N.H.

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

STEEL ADVANCED.

Heron & Co. report:

Montreal, July 21.—The strong opening of the New York market and the rally which continued moved the local prices up a little. Steel, Scotia, and Smelter were up a point from last night's close with very little trading. The balance of the list were all up a fraction.

Tennyson Smith is staying with his wife at Orillia, taking a much-needed rest.

ERROR WAS MADE IN SUB. DESPATCH

Charles Grasty's Cable on Losses Was Transmitted Incorrectly.

MILLION DIFFERENCE

Figures Should Have Read Six Hundred Thousand Tons.

New York, July 21.—The New York Times this morning publishes the following:

An error in the transmission of Charles H. Grasty's cable despatch to The Times, printed in Thursday morning's paper, in which Mr. Grasty called attention to the seriousness of the submarine situation, made the despatch state the loss of ships by submarine as "1,600,000 tons a month" instead of "600,000 tons a month," as Mr. Grasty wrote it.

The error came to light yesterday thru a private despatch from Mr. Grasty to The Times, sent in reply to enquiries based on the startling figures received as coming from him. In reply to these enquiries he cabled:

"The figures sixteen hundred thousand did not appear in my despatch as filed on Wednesday. The passage should read as follows: 'The loss of ships by submarine has totaled 600,000 ton per month, or from two to three times the total of new constructions.' I have instructed the Western Union to repeat this passage to you as filed."

Shortly after receipt of this message came one from the Western Union cable office in London, where the original despatch was filed, correcting the passage in question to read six hundred thousand instead of sixteen hundred thousand tons. Meantime, of course, the despatch had been printed and circulated, and had aroused widespread discussion.

WAR SUMMARY

BY W. H. STEWART.

Instead of proceeding forward to the winning of a decisive victory, the Russian offensive on the eastern front south of the Dniester came to a sudden halt, and even gave up a little ground early last week.

This suspension of the advance was probably mainly owing to the sudden and premature coming of the floods which inundate the country between that river and the Carpathians for two weeks to a month every year.

After the two recent Russian successes, disorders broke out again in Petrograd as a result of Lenine's efforts among the anarchists. These disturbances caused considerable bloodshed in the capital, they distracted the attention of the government temporarily from the waging of the war, and they caused a recurrence of excitement among the regiments drawn from disaffected districts. These units number perhaps four per cent. of the Russian army.

The consequences was that the enemy has easily won a considerable accession of territory on the Galician front. The Germans had attacked the Russian lines at a point 20 miles south of Brody. They held firm until a regiment in the centre voluntarily gave way, and the other regiments on the right and left had to retire to conform. The enemy asserts that he penetrated three lines of Russian positions, and took a few thousand Russian prisoners.

The Germans also made an assertion that the allies had challenged them to battle by inducing the Russians to attack them, when the Russian people wanted peace. This, of course, is nonsense, except for those socialists and anarchists who have taken German gold.

Disorders Suppressed

The Russian Government soon managed to suppress the disorders of the anarchists, and it has begun to disarm them. Gen. Brusiloff has notified the administration of the German plot, together with the discovery of German agents or traitorous Russians sent to the front to foment trouble. The enemy had evidently organized a great plot thru the Stockholm socialist conference, but Brusiloff has apparently discovered it just in time to take measure for preventing disaster.

In regard to the situation at the Russian front the new system of discipline has been tried and found wanting. It does not demand a proper spirit of subordination among the troops. In consequence some other and severer form of discipline had to be found.

The disturbances at Petrograd resulted in the resignation of Prince Lvoff from the premiership, and the appointment of Kerensky, the war minister, as premier. The cabinet will undergo reorganization.

German Plot Failing

The speech of Von Michaelis in the German Reichstag was a war pronunciation and not a peace one. He distinctly favored the Junkers, he did not hold the same views as the majority of the reichstag. It is probable that he derived most of his assurance from the knowledge of the German plot in Russia, and from the belief that the Petrograd disorders would paralyze the Russian Government, and consequently paralyze the Russian army. The plot, like others of German manufacture, is likely to take the opposite course intended, for the anarchists and other disturbers are surrendering. Lenine, German spy, Russian traitor, has been captured by the authorities, and a more energetic man than ever is going to lead the Russian nation. It is, however, too early yet for an accurate forecast of the situation.

The declaration that submarine warfare will continue against the allied shipping, made by Chancellor Michaelis, calls attention to the changes in the British admiralty. A despatch from London alleged that the U-boats were destroying allied shipping at the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month. This despatch probably had its origin in a design to draw a red herring across the trail of those who were attacking another change in the British Government, but it failed owing to the preposterous estimates of submarine depredations given. Insurance men and other persons acquainted with the problem, estimate that the submarines destroy about half a million tons of shipping a month. The statement of the greater loss, of course, will receive great prominence in the German papers, and give further encouragement to the enemy for holding out.

Changes at Admiralty

The real reasons for the changes at the British admiralty are highly technical. The chief motive is to remedy defects in the organization of the admiralty. These have been glaring since 1904. The old system of conducting the admiralty under one man autocratic rule, is obsolete as the old wooden walls, has several times broken down, as in the Dardanelles, and in the submarine problem. It does not affect the efficiency of the fleet or the handling of the ships, but it rather furnishes a construction problem. Sailors have to use the ships provided for them by experts of construction. Till the present no means existed of securing expert opinion outside of inside office men on the values of various types of warcraft. After providing a ship the government frequently refused funds to develop its proper handling, and to remedy glaring defects in its design.

Experts who studied the naval problem after the war began found that the chief fault lay at the very head of affairs in the admiralty offices. Instead of the old system they found that the admiralty should have a general staff system of control, that is, control and administration by a large body of experts, as the army now has, as the Germans had before the war, a system which has really enabled the enemy to offer such a prolonged resistance. If the navy had a general staff at its head at the beginning of the war, for instance, the experts would have had cotton declared contraband at once. This would have cut off the supplies of the enemy, and have prevented him from carrying on the war after a few months. Owing to the lack of expert advice at the beginning of the war, the British Government permitted enough cotton to get into Germany to last the enemy for several years. Cotton is the basis of modern explosives. Cotton, soaked in glycerine, enters into the head of the modern torpedo and into the deadly mine. It discharges the high explosive shells from the German guns.

Unusual Weapons

One grave defect of the old system was the providing of weapons not usuable. For instance, Lord Fisher developed the submarine from an ineffective to an effective weapon, from a failure to a success, as it happened, for the benefit of the Germans. In 1911 or 1912 the Germans had no submarines, nor had they any until they stole the perfected British plans. Now, the submarine, as a British weapon, is inefficient, because the British grand fleet has driven all German surface craft from the high seas. The submarine, as a German weapon, is more effective, for the British Isles live on the commerce of the world, and the highways of the ocean present a vulnerable target for the submarine. The development of this weapon, and the virtual presentation of it to the enemy were the products of muddled thinking in the admiralty. Under a general staff system the weapons most necessary for the British navy would have received full attention. The submarine, so valuable to Germany, would never have diverted the energies of naval inventors from more profitable weapons. Means would have been found effectively to combat the submarine before the war began.

Another accusation against the old administration is that it provided the big dreadnoughts with inadequate range finding apparatus. As a result, the big ships can only depend on haphazard hitting. This can be seen from the naval action off the Falkland Islands. It lasted eight or ten hours. It is estimated that if twelve shells from big naval guns hit a ship, they will sink her. The British battle-cruisers carried eight guns of 12-inches each, and they fired two broadsides a minute. Thus, they fired 16 heavy shells a minute, or more than ample to sink the Scharnhorst or the Gneisenau. Nevertheless, these enemy ships remained afloat and fighting for many hours. The inference is that only about one out of a hundred or two of the big shells really hit its target. This faulty range-finding is the same defect that led to the escape of the German navy off the Danish coast more than a year ago. If the big dreadnoughts had hit their targets, say, even with a quarter of the shells fired, they would have sunk the entire German fleet. The reason they did not, was that the navy was really starved by the administration at the admiralty since 1904. The gun-laying department was abolished because it clamored for sufficient grants to develop gunnery in the navy, and to remedy this grave defect in the dreadnought armament. Fortunately the German navy was in as bad a predicament as the British navy so far as gun-laying and range-finding are concerned.

The work of the Lloyd George government at the admiralty has been to continue the reorganization begun by Mr. Balfour in the bringing of Sir John Jellicoe in from the grand fleet to the first sea lordship. Since that time many changes have been quietly proceeding. Sir Eric Geddes recently became chief of construction. As construction is the principal problem of the fleet, Sir Eric soon became a sort of chief of staff. Now he becomes first lord of the admiralty. As such he also fills an office analogous to the office of Sir William Robertson. It means that the navy will devote its energies chiefly to improved and proper construction.

FIX PRICE OF WHEAT.

The board of grain supervisors for Canada in session in Toronto yesterday, have ruled that dating from August 1 the maximum price of wheat, basis one northern in store at Fort William shall not exceed $2.40 per bushel. This holds until further notice and applies to the balance of the present crop.

How can we stop wasting precious food?

How can we save on wheat, beef, bacon?

Some Startling Questions

pertinent to your family's food supply next winter must be asked and must be answered. Men and women who realize the seriousness of the food situation and the need for dealing with it BEFORE the days of scarcity are upon us are strongly urged to attend the

MASS MEETING CONVOCATION HALL

(University of Toronto)

convened under the auspices of the Province-wide Convention of Women to discuss the Prevention of Food Waste and the Encouragement of Thrift and Economy on

Monday Evening, July 23, at 8 P.M.

Speakers:

HON. W. J. HANNA, Dominion Food Controller

Sir William H. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario

Mrs. W. Buchanan, Provincial Women's Institutes

Honorary Chairman: Lady Hendrie

In the Chair: Mrs. H. H. Loosemore

How can we feed ourselves and our troops?

How can we win the war if we don't save?

On Parliament Hill

By TOM KING

We are apparently on the verge of a general election. The prime minister's announcement that the extension resolution would not be sent to the senate sounded the death knell of the present parliament. It was greeted with cheers from both sides of the house, and yet it seemed to me that the cheering was perfunctory. The Liberals may have brought on the election, but they are going into the contest badly divided, and handicaped in many parts of the country by the feeling against Quebec. The Conservatives start off in better formation with the great impetus that must come from having "win the war" as a party slogan. Yet you can find Conservative members of parliament who think we ought to have, and even hope against hope that we may have an extension of parliament.

The talk about coalition ebbs and flows with the general current of opinion. The prime minister may, of course, startle the country some morning by complete cabinet reorganization, but he is handicapped in his labors by some of the conscription Liberals, and the hostility of some of his own supporters.

A certain spirit of insurgency is evident among the supporters of the government. The government was compelled to recede from its position no less than three times on last Thursday. First, it surrendered the clause exempting divinity students from conscription. Next it tore up a whole chapter of the new Railway Act, which was before the house as a government measure, and restored the old law respecting expropriation. Finally, it was compelled to yield to pressure from its supporters in connection with that clause of the Railway Act which limits the liability of a railway company for fires caused from passing trains to five thousand dollars.

The changes in the Railway Act were not in themselves important, but the way they were brought about was significant. Government supporters, instead of going to the minister of railways and making representations privately made a determined assault upon the government's position from their seats in the house. Some of the talk on Thursday night was almost menacing. It was not so much what they said as the way it was said, and the noisy demonstrations of applause that followed.

As to the divinity students clause it probably should never have been inserted, but having been inserted upon the motion of the prime minister it became necessary for the government to back down in a rather inglorious manner. The explanation given was that Roman Catholic students of divinity did not need to be exempted by a special clause as they were practically all of them "clergy," and that the divinity students of other churches did not want to be exempted. However, no one was in any doubt as to why the clause, having been put in the bill, was taken out again; nor is it likely that many conscripts will be gained as a result of the manoeuver. The private members supporting the government were strong enough to make the government back water. Much the same thing occurred in connection with the section of the conscription bill, providing in what order conscripts are to be called out for active service. The government probably had the best of the argument from the military viewpoint when it insisted that the young soldiers should go first, but against the rising wave of insurgency it was unable to maintain its position.

Tuesday was the most interesting day in the house this session, and one of the most interesting in many years. It was full of action and sparkled with dramatic surprises. Indeed, when the day was over the chief participants in the drama found themselves in a more or less bewildered condition. First, Sir Robert Borden, according to notice given, moved the adoption of an address to the imperial parliament praying that the B. N. A. Act be so amended as to extend the term of the twelfth parliament of Canada until Oct. 7, 1918. He moved the address in a tempered and well-considered speech, which seemed to present every point in its favor, and to anticipate every possible objection. He pledged himself in effect to give another chance to the volunteer system before enforcing conscription, and to enter a coalition upon almost any term that might be considered fair by the opposition. He gave a good many cogent reasons why the government and the country should not be distracted by a general election. In the middle of a great war we could not stand, he said, upon nice points of constitutional precedent. Yet, rather lamely, I thought, he wound up by saying that the resolution would not be proceeded with unless it was passed by a substantially unanimous vote. This gave to an otherwise impressive address a certain note of insincerity. The prime minister knew as well as everyone within sound of his voice, knew that there was no possible hope or prospect of the resolution being adopted by anything like a unanimous vote; in fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had practically blurted it out in the house twenty-four hours before. The premier's speech was, therefore, open to the charge of being stage play, because, while the strongest possible reasons were given for putting the resolution thru, they were coupled with the explicit declaration that the government would do nothing to put it thru unless some impossible conditions were complied with.

But all this had been anticipated. The first surprise came when Sir Wilfrid Laurier remained seated and Hon. George P. Graham—more conspicuous than usual in a new ice cream suit—rose in an apologetic way to address the house. He came fresh, as everyone knew, from a conference of conscription Liberals, and was supposed to bring from them a message of hope and encouragement to the government. Instead of that he dragged an obvious red herring across the trail by offering an amendment which sidetracked extension and called upon the government to mobilize the resources of the country, and in a general way do what is usually implied by the "conscription of wealth." All sorts of rumors at once became current. Some said Mr. Graham had tricked his trusting brethren the conscription Liberals, but that charge turned out to be without foundation. It was clear to all, however, that the Hon. George was getting back under the banner of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and toward that banner, before the day closed, nearly all of the conscription Liberals seemed to have drifted.

There was even more surprise when the government, instead of sitting tight put up Sir George Foster to argue at great length the conscription of wealth resolution. The herring had been so successfully drawn across the trail that so old a politician as Sir George forgot the goal the government had in view, and started a full cry after a more or less mythical issue.

This gave a chance to Fred Pardee to come into line with Mr. Graham, and for the conscription Liberals to get closer to their old chief. When the Graham resolution came to a vote all of them in the house lined up with the old-fashioned Liberals, excepting Dr. Clark of Red Deer, and Mr. Champagne of Saskatchewan.

The government having only seventeen majority on the Graham amendment it became certain that the extension resolution could not be carried by even a respectable majority. Everyone took it for granted that the prime minister would either withdraw the resolution or send it to the boneyard of forgotten things by moving the adjournment of the debate. It also seemed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier might as well sit tight as all his work had been done for him. Sir Robert, however, did not move, but Sir Wilfrid rose to sound the keynote for the coming campaign. Never was he in better form, and never did he speak with more passion and vigor. He took at one bound the full responsibility of bringing on a wartime election, and justified it by a savage indictment of the Borden government. In rising he said:

Mr. Speaker, the prime minister this afternoon, in introducing this resolution to extend the life of this parliament for another year, made a strong appeal to me; in fact, he virtually laid upon my shoulders the responsibility for the resolution, as he hinted that if it were not to carry by a unanimous or practically unanimous vote, he would not feel warranted in giving it effect. My right hon. friend referred to the attitude which I took last year on a similar motion, and he recalled my words on that occasion when I stated—and in this he is quite agreed with me—that in the position which I occupy on the floor of this house, my responsibility before the people is almost equal, if not equal, to that of a cabinet minister. I can say truly that upon this occasion I feel as strongly as I did then the responsibility that is upon me. I can assure my right hon. friend that I have no intention at all of shrinking that responsibility; indeed, I am prepared to accept the responsibility to the full.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded with great skill to present his case against the government, and then, turning to Sir Robert Borden's argument that an election might divide the people, he said, in effect, that they were already divided; that the prime minister had himself sowed the seeds of discord and disunion, and that the only way to clear the air was by an appeal to the people. Conscription, he said, had been brought in without consulting the electorate. The government had refused to sumbit the question by means of a referendum, and it was monstrous to change the constitution so as to refuse to submit it to them by a general election. The war might last one year, two years, five years; were we to do away with our free institutions? In the course of his speech Sir Wilfrid said:

I agree with my hon. friend that there is today a cleavage among the people in the country. The fact is there, and we cannot ignore it. It is too late to lament, and we must face it as resolute men. In a free country the only way to decide a question, and to cure all the evils that arise, is in an appeal to the people. I know that if we are to have an election, it will be one based largely upon appeals to passion and prejudices. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. It has happened in every election since I have been in public life, in my province and other provinces. We have been accused in one end of the country and in the other, but notwithstanding all this, it does not shake my faith in popular institutions.

But Sir Wilfrid sounded the keynote for the Liberals in the coming campaign by asserting that the government of the day had wasted blood and treasure, and had sacrificed the winning of the war to personal and party ends, the keynote for the government was sounded by Dr. Clark of Red Deer, for years the follower of Sir Wilfrid. He stated the case against his former chief with unmistakable vigor, and with such force and clarity that no other speech was thought necessary. The supporters of the government cheered their new recruit to the echo, and there is no question that he will be the outstanding figure in the coming campaign. Dr. Clark lost no time in renouncing the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He at least of the conscription Liberals stood staunchly by the government. He stated the issue between the two parties in the coming election in part as follows:

What is to be the issue in an election? What is the dividing issue upon which we are to fight? On the great and overwhelming question of today there is only one issue. It is "Win the War." Every one on that side says so—not every one on this side says so. But my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) says so. He has said so in so many words in the speech which he has delivered to the house tonight. Then, there can be no issue before the people on the main questions, the only questions which are engaging the attention, not only of this country, but of the civilized world today. Then, what will be the issue? What is the alternative policy to winning the war? There is only one possible answer. It is "Winning the elections." If we analyse these things down to the bottom, we are compelled, with all charity, to conclude that this election is being forced on at this time by a refusal of extension, with a view, not to helping the war, not to saving the empire, but to exchanging the people who are in office for those who are opposed to them for the purpose of securing the sweets of office. In other words, those who are notoriously going least to win this war are forcing this country into the turmoil of a general election, when the world and all that is best in it are being animated by the spirit of service, of sacrifice, and of unselfishness, and these people are doing so for the most selfish of all reasons—the satisfaction of petty, personal ambitions, when the safety of the world and of civilization is at stake.

Between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier the statesman from Red Deer had no difficulty in making a choice. If, he said, Borden and Laurier alike were determined to win the war there would be no issue, and the only question for the electorate to decide would be which of the two men were better fitted to be premier. That question he then proceeded to answer for the electors in the following words:

But the question will inevitably be asked, if you determine to settle this on the line of personalities: Who are the people most likely to conduct this war to a satisfactory conclusion? And I venture to say that, so far as cleanness of motive is concerned, so far as determination is concerned, so far as working in season and out of season, day and night, with a single eye to victory, for the great principles that are at stake upon the battlefields of Europe today, there is no man in Canada who is fit to stand in the same company as my right hon. friend the leader of the government.

Hon. Frank Oliver closed the debate, and it must be said that he made, under all the circumstances, a strong reply. When he concluded the house divided upon the extension resolution, and the government majority this time rose to twenty.

It was a slender majority in view of the fact that on the second reading of the conscription bill the government had a majority of sixty-three. True, Messrs. Buchanan, Carvell, Douglas, German, Graham, MacNutt, Nesbitt, Pardee, Ross and Truax who voted with the government on the conscription bill voted with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the extension resolution, but apart from this the government apparently made no effort to pile up a good majority. Several staunch Conservative members, who are regular attendants upon the house, went away late Tuesday night unconscious of the fact that a vote was to be taken. Indeed, the prime minister's speech had given them to understand that the resolution would be withdrawn if the debate disclosed a serious and determined opposition.

The report is current, the direct confirmation is lacking, that some of the Conservative members will insist that the prime minister go on with the extension resolution. It has passed the house and it can easily be put thru the senate, and they take it for granted that the British authorities will do the rest.

Monday, Wednesday and a considerable part of Thursday, was taken up with the consideration of the government's bill to amend and consolidate the railway act. One point brought out and vigorously insisted upon by Mr. W. F. Maclean (S. York) was the failure of the law to place direct responsibility for its enforcement either upon the board of railway commissioners or upon the government. Hon. Mr. Cochrane has an open mind on the question, but some of the Liberal members, like Judge McKenzie of Cape Breton, argued against giving one railway board any inquisitorial powers, or against anything like a public prosecutor. They argued that the private citizen should be left to spend and take the trouble of punishing railways when they violated the railway act. The railway commission, Judge McKenzie compared to the Ontario court of appeals. He thought the members of the railway board should sit on the seats of the mighty far aloof from the populace and take no steps to enforce the law beyond giving judgment in cases that might come in due course before time.

The conscription bill got out of committee Thursday and stands for third reading on Tuesday next. On Friday the house dealt with miscellaneous orders on the order paper, after Hon. Wm. Pugsley had read to the house the quite human but possibly indiscreet letter written eight years ago by Sir George Foster to Hon. J. D. Hazen. The letter was of a confidential character from one politician to another and was never intended to be embalmed in the pages of Hansard, but Mr. Hazen came to Ottawa and his once strong government in New Brunswick gradually fell to pieces. Last spring the Conservatives had to move out of their entrenchments at Fredericton and Mr. Pugsley's friends took possession. They found, as new governments usually do, some old letters that possibly should have been long ago destroyed. There is nothing very much in this particular letter, but it points a moral, that a mouldy government should have a house cleaning or a fire before it evacuates the capital.

QUITE PUT OUT AT LATEST DEAL

British Seizure of German Ships Denounced as "Brutal Assault."

Copenhagen, July 21.—British seizure of German ships was denounced as "a brutal assault on defenceless merchantmen" and "a profligate act" by Dr. Kriege, director of the judicial department of the German Foreign Office, in replying to a question in the reichstag. Dr. Kriege added that Germany had urged Holland to demand an apology for this unheard-of violation in Dutch waters, and a precise assurance that it would not recur.

Dr. Kriege said Germany was entitled to and would expect immediate restoration of the captured ships, and compensation for the cargoes of those sunk also for the wounded seamen and their dependents. Holland, he said, had already expressed regret at the occurrence, and declared it would demand the fullest satisfaction. Holland further promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition and, replying to the German representations, said it was prepared to employ the utmost energy to obtain satisfaction of the German demands. The German Government, Dr. Kriege said, was confident Holland would act accordingly.

SAYS ONLY ONE SUNK.

Spanish Government Does Not Agree With Lord Robert Cecil.

Madrid, July 21.—A statment by Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, that twenty belligerent and neutral ships had been submarined in Spanish territorial waters caused the Spanish Government to publish a semi-official note affirming that only one vessel had been submarined in Spanish waters, and that the government had made a vigorous protest to the German Government to prevent a recurrence of such an act.

NO ADVANCE OVER HOLLWEG.

Copenhagen, July 21.—The Danish newspaper Politiken says that the speech of Chancellor Michaelis is no advance over the last utterance of former Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and shows that the Reichstag formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is capable of various interpretations.

Record of Saturday's Markets

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—					
B. & Ohio	...	...	...	...	200
Erie	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	500
do. 1st pf.	38	...	...	...	100
Gt. Nor. pf.	105	105	104¾	104⅞	600
N. Y. C.	89	89½	89	89½	600
St. Paul	70	70⅞	68	68⅝	5,300
Pacific and Southern—					
Atchison	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	700
Can. Pac.	163	164	163	163¼	500
Miss. Pac.	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	2,000
Nor. Pac.	101½	101½	101	101	...
Sou. Pac.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	300
South. Ry.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	500
Union Pac.	136	136⅛	136	136	1,200
Coalers—					
Ches. & O.	60½	61⅞	60⅜	61⅜	1,400
Col. F. & I.	49¾	50	49¼	50	700
Leh. Valley	62⅜	...	...	...	200
Penna.	53¾	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	300
Reading	95⅛	95⅝	95	95¼	3,400
Bonds—					
Anglo-French	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	...
Industrials, Tractions, Etc.—					
Alcohol	156⅝	158⅝	157	158⅛	2,500
Allis. Chal.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	1,200
Am. Can.	49¾	49¼	49	49	900
Am. Ice	11⅝	...	...	...	100
Am. Wool.	53	54⅛	53	54¼	1,800
Anaconda	76⅛	77⅞	76¼	77⅞	5,700
Am. B. S.	122¼	122⅞	122¼	122⅞	1,800
Baldwin	70⅜	71⅛	69⅞	71	4,200
Beth. Steel.	129	132	129	132	400
B. R. T.	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	100
Car Fdry	75⅞	76½	75⅞	76½	900
Chino	53⅞	54⅛	53½	54	500
E. S. B.	126⅛	129¾	126⅜	129	22,800
Cent. Lea.	86⅛	87⅞	86	87⅝	5,800
Corn Prod.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	12,100
Crucible	81¼	83	81¼	83	...
Distillers	25⅛	25½	24⅝	25¼	200
Goodrich	51¼	...	...	...	600
Gt. N. O.	32⅜	33¼	32¼	33⅛	800
Ind. Con.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55	2,700
Kennecott	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	800
Int. Paper	36	36¼	36	36¼	500
Int. Nickel	38¾	...	...	...	400
Lack. Steel	92⅛	93½	92¼	93	3,700
Locc.	71½	72⅜	71½	72¼	2,600
Max. Motor	35¼	35¾	34½	34⅞	1,800
Mex. Pet.	95⅝	96⅞	95⅝	96½	510
Miami	40	...	...	...	600
Marine	29⅞	30⅞	29⅝	30⅜	8,900
do. pref.	86⅜	89⅝	86⅛	89	25,100
Nev. Cons.	21⅞	...	...	...	100
North Amer	62	...	...	...	...
Pr. Steel	72⅛	73⅜	72⅛	73⅜	1,900
Rep. Steel	91⅛	92¼	91⅛	91⅞	14,800
Ray. Cons.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅛	2,400
Rubber	61	62	60⅜	61⅝	1,300
Sloss	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	400
Smelting	103	103⅝	102⅝	103⅛	4,200
Steel Fds.	63	65⅛	63	65⅛	800
Studebaker	54¼	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	4,200
Texas Oil	101	192½	191	192⅝	600
U. S. Steel	122¼	123⅝	122¼	123⅛	89,400
do. pref.	117⅛	118⅛	117¼	118⅛	200
Utah Cop.	104	104	103⅝	104	1,800
Westing.	49⅛	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	1,600
W. O.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½	400

Total sales—333,700.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Supplied by Heron & Co.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Brazil	33¾	34	33¼	33¾	...
C. P. R.	69⅞	69⅞	69½	69½	150
Brompton	47½	47½	47½	47½	25
Cement	61	...	...	...	50
Can. Cot. pr.	78	...	...	...	50
Steam. pf.	75	...	...	...	10
Civic Power.	76	...	...	...	5
Smelters	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	355
Det. U.	109¾	110	109¾	110	50
Dom. Iron	59½	...	...	...	70
Dom. I. pf.	92	...	...	...	10
Ogilvie Mill.	147	148	147	148	35
Quebec Ry.	16½	...	...	...	25
Scotia	95	95½	94	95½	265
Shawinigan	120	...	...	...	7
Steel	54	54¼	53¾	54¼	575
Tor. Rails	75	75	74¼	74¾	81
Mont. Cotton	52	53	52	53	40
C. J. Voting	39	...	...	...	25
Cement pfd.	91	...	...	...	4

NEW YORK COTTON.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	24.82	24.94	24.40	24.40	24.53
March	25.01	25.05	24.60	24.62	24.99
May	25.12	25.12	24.75	27.23	25.10
July	26.00	26.00	25.10	24.90	26.40
Oct.	24.96	25.05	24.53	24.53	24.90
Dec.	24.85	24.93	24.43	24.43	24.80

GOOD RETURNS FROM HARGRAVES' SILVER

Silver Sold at High Price Improves Company's Financial Position.

While actual conditions at the Hargrave property in Cobalt are good, financial returns for the silver shipped by this company are much better, according to information received over the long distance telephone from Manager J. T. Shaw on Saturday. Of their production the company has shipped in the neighborhood of 31,000 ounces and received payment at the rate of 80¼ cents an ounce for this silver. This shipment will mean a little over $24,000 for the company.

High-grade ore is being found all over the property, and Manager Shaw stated that up to the present some two tons of 5,000-ounce silver have been bagged. This high-grade ore is not confined to any one section of the property, but is found all over the workings and in the portions which are being prospected. Assays on the 255-foot level are very good, and on Monday several machines will be started at this point. While the larger portion of the work is being done on the 255-foot level, the other sections of the property are not suffering and a fairly large amount of prospecting is in progress. Showings in places are exceptionally rich, according to a prospector who arrived in the city yesterday. These will be developed later, but the main thing for the present is to take care of the old workings.

The company is not handicapped in any way by a shortage of men, and at the present some 28 hands are employed at different sections of the property. The help, it has been stated, is efficient and willing and no difficulty is expected from this quarter. It is quite likely that with the rise in the price of silver the Hargrave, like all the other silver companies, will push production ahead at a fast rate in an effort to get in at the better levels.

VICE-CHANCELLOR IS HOST.

Copenhagen, July 20.—According to The Berlin National Zeitung, Vice-Chancellor Helfferich acted as host at a conference Emperor William had with leaders of the Reichstag in the garden of the ministry of the interior today.

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

Helsingfors, July 19.—The bill whereby Finland seeks to wrest complete independence from Russia, was adopted by the Diet amid scenes of unexampled enthusiasm and solemnity.

STANDARD STOCKS.

	Ask.	Bid.
Apex	5	4⅝
Dome Extension	16½	16
Dome Lake	19½	...
Dome Mines	...	10.75
Dome Consolidated	6	6
Eldorado	2½	1½
Foley	70	...
Gold Reef	2¼	2
Hollinger Con.	4.65	4.60
Inspiration	7	5
Keora	19¾	19½
Kirkland Lake	...	40
McIntyre	155	154
Moneta	10	7½
Newray Mines	62	60
Pearl Lake	⅛	...
Porcupine Bonanza	9	...
Porcupine Crown	49½	48½
Porcupine Gold	1½	...
Porcupine Imperial	2	2½
Porcupine Tisdale	2	1½
Porcupine Vipond	33	31
Preston	5	4½
Schumacher Gold M.	45	42
Teck-Hughes	58	50
Thompson-Krist	10	8
West Dome Con.	20	19
Silver—		
Adanac	14	12½
Beaver	35	33
Chambers-Ferland	15½	15¼
Cenagas	4.35	4.25
Crown Reserve	30	29
Foster	5	...
Gifford	4½	4⅛
Gould Con.	⅝	...
Great Northern	7¼	7
Hargraves	13½	12¾
Hudson Bay	40	...
Kerr Lake	5.00	4.80
Lorain	15	...
La Rose	50	47
McKin. Dar.	55	54
Nipissing	8.00	7.75
Ophir	9¼	9
Peterson Lake	15	12
Right-of-Way	5½	4⅞
Shamrock	22	...
Silver Leaf	2	1¼
Seneca-Superior	2½	2
Timiskaming	34	33
Trethewey	14¼	14
White Reserve	...	11
Wettlaufer	8	6
York, Ont.	...	1½

Silver—78⅛c.

Total sales—45,000.

STANDARD SALES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Gold—					
Apex	5	...	...	...	500
Dome M.	10.75	...	...	...	25
Keora	19	20	19	20	6,000
Holl. Con.	4.65	...	4.60	...	400
Kirk. L.	40	...	...	...	200
McIntyre	154	155	154	155	600
Newray M.	59	61	59	61	9,200
P. Crown	49	...	...	...	1,000
P. Vipond	32	...	...	...	1,000
Silver—					
Adanac	13½	14	13½	13¾	2,500
Ch.-Ferland	13⅝	15½	13⅝	15½	9,300
Gt. North.	7¼	...	...	...	500
Hargraves	12½	...	...	...	3,250
Kerr Lake	4.92	...	...	...	100
Lorrain	14	...	...	...	200
La Rose	45	...	...	...	75
McKin.-Dar.	54½	...	...	...	1,000
Nipissing	8.00	...	7.90	...	50
Ophir	9¼	...	...	...	2,000
Seneca-Sup.	2	...	...	...	1,000
Timisk.	33	...	33	33½	5,400
Trethewey	13	...	...	...	200

Silver—78½c.

Total sales—45,000.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
July	250	255	250	255	250
Sept.	218	227¼	218	227	218
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...
Corn—					
May	115⅝	116⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115
Sept.	163½	168⅝	163	163½	163⅛
Dec.	117½	117⅞	115⅞	116⅛	117
Oats—					
July	76⅛	78⅝	76⅛	77⅝	76⅛
Sept.	59⅞	59⅝	58½	58⅞	59
Dec.	60⅝	61	59½	60¼	60
Pork—					
July	40.55	40.55	40.55	40.55	40.50
Sept.	40.00	40.20	40.00	40.10	39.77
Lard—					
July	20.40	20.40	20.35	20.40	20.25
Sept.	20.55	20.67	20.57	20.62	20.50
Ribs—					
July	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.57
Sept.	21.70	21.80	21.60	21.72	21.50

PUBLIC WITHDREW FROM N. Y. MARKET

Professionals in on Short Side —Foreign News Interpreted as Bearish.

New York, July 21.—The third successive week of declining prices, with moderate rallies in the later dealings, was attended by a gradual diminution of operations on the stock exchange. Public interest seemed to abate altogether, and professional traders extended their commitments on the short side.

A temporary flurry in call money, which rose to 10 per cent., the maximum rate of the year, the unfavorable turn to events abroad, especially the Russian situation and the German submarine menace, together with the further delay in arriving at a settlement of war prices and taxes, combined to disturb the market.

Technical conditions in their relation to certain speculative issues, notably the motors, also aided the bears. Metals were rendered more vulnerable by strikes and the readiness of producers to sell at marked concessions.

The significant feature of the new financing announced during the week was that it took the form of short term notes, indicating the unwillingness of bankers to offer bonds at this uncertain stage of the investment market.

Crop news was mainly better, but rails failed to make appreciable improvement, tho holding better than industrials. There is much speculation concerning the showing to be made by the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year. The steel and iron markets are waiting on the course of events at Washington, production meanwhile showing a slight halt.

Continuance of gold exports on a fairly large scale to Spain, Japan and South America were noteworthy because of the cessation of the inflow. It is now some three weeks since any gold has come from Canada, but sterling holds at its highest rate of recent months.

RUSSIAN GUNS WORKING.

Petrograd, July 20.—Despatches say that a most intense artillery battle is being waged on the Smorgon-Krevo front. Several hundred German heavy guns are said to be engaged. The Germans sought to advance but were driven back by the Russian fire, a crack Siberian corps bearing the brunt of the fighting. It is said the Russian guns are obtaining the mastery.

HERON & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

4 COLBORNE STREET TORONTO

WILL BUY
PEOPLE'S LOAN
VOLCANIC OIL & GAS
STANDARD RELIANCE
TRUSTS & GUARANTEE
DOMINION PERMANENT
MURRAY MOGRIDGE
STERLING BANK
CHAPMAN BALL BEARING

WILL SELL
CANADIAN MORTGAGE
BLACK LAKE ASBESTOS BONDS
LAMBTON GOLF CLUB
IMPERIAL OIL
STERLING BANK
UNIVERSAL TOOL STEEL CO.
HOME BANK
LOEWS THEATRE PREF'D.

Correspondence Invited.

TORONTO MONTREAL

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

ISBELL, PLANT & CO.

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

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN MINING LIST

Better Demand for Chambers-Ferland Brought About Advance.

Saturday's market in the mining issues was surprisingly active considering the fact that other local exchanges were closed. The volume of business was fair, while the tone of the market showed distinct signs of improving. Newray, Hollinger and Keora were the strong spots in the gold list, while in the silvers Chambers-Ferland was the feature.

Formal application has been made by the Aladdin Co. for the listing of that stock on the local board. The special significance of this is that a market will be provided for the Aladdin stock, and Chambers-Ferland shareholders will be given the opportunity to convert their stock into the Aladdin shares and thereby collect back dividends. As the case has stood, Chambers-Ferland shareholders, in order to get the accumulated dividends on their stock, were compelled to transfer into the Aladdin stock, for which there was no market in Canada, being an English corporation. It is understood that good progress has been made at the Chambers-Ferland property, and with the listing of the Aladdin stock the chief drawback to the Chambers-Ferland will have been removed. In view of this favorable development the stock displayed considerable strength, making an advance to a new high for some time at 15⅛.

Adanac was moderately active and steady in tone at 12½ to 14. Timiskaming sold off a point from the opening at 34 and made a partial recovery to 33¼. Nipissing opened higher at $8, and eased back to $7.90. Otherwise changes in the Cobalt list were unimportant.

Newray was in good demand, making a new high for the movement at 61, two points up from the opening, and a net gain of one point from the high of the preceding day. Hollinger was firm at $4.60 to $4.65, and Keora met some enquiry around 19 to 20. Big Dome continued heavy at $10.75. McIntyre was a trifle easier at 154 to 155.

Vipond held at 32.

FEELING IMPROVES ON LOCAL STOCKS

Some Prices Unduly Depressed and Belief is That a Recovery is in Sight.

The Toronto stock market was closed on Saturday. At Montreal trading was dull, but there was an appreciably better feeling here in regard to the steels, especially Nova Scotia and Dominion Steel. The improvement on Wall street, the more confident war feeling, the good crop outlook and possible financing by the government thru New York has entirely changed the attitude of traders towards the domestic market. It is not believed that any big advances in prices are forthcoming, but on the other hand it is felt that the same speculative shares are unduly depressed, and that a normal recovery is about to take place. The cats and dogs, of which there are a number listed and unlisted, will likely share in the rally, but anybody outside of a floor trader will experience difficulty in having any success in dabbling in them. The incoming week gives fair promise of witnessing a more satisfactory market than for the past month.

We have on file the latest particulars referring to Cobalt and Porcupine Mines. Full information given on request.

Unlisted Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD
FLEMING & MARVIN
Members Standard Stock Exchange
1102 C.P.R. BLDG. MAIN 4028-9

Wright-Martin Maxim Munitions

Send for special letter.

Orders executed on all Exchanges.

KEMERER, MATTHEWS & CO.
108 BAY STREET, TORONTO

J. P. BICKELL & Co.
STANDARD BANK BLDG., TORONTO
GRAIN—COTTON—STOCKS

J. P. CANNON & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members Standard Stock Exchange
56 King Street W., Toronto
Adelaide 3342-3343

Russian Traitors Will Now Be Vigorously Punished

Petrograd, July 20.—All Russians who have criminal relations with Germany are to be sought and vigorously prosecuted by the government. A beginning was made with the arrest of a notorious member of the Maximalists named Zinovieff and Ziteckloff, ringleader of the labor delegates in Petrograd who sought to open direct negotiations with the enemy.

A search has been made of the residence of Nikolai Lenine, Socialist leader of the recent outbreak here. His whereabouts is unknown. The residents participating in the Petrograd disorders are being disbanded. More troops arrived today from the front. The state bank and other banks have been re-opened.

ARREST MAXIMALISTS.

Petrograd, July 21.—Detachments of soldiers and sailors with machine guns have arrested 26 Maximalist (Radical Socialist) delegates to the Baltic fleet on board the Russian destroyer Orphei, which was lying at a British quay.

Thompson Typecaster
FOR SALE
With Equipment and Matrices
Apply to
World Composing Room
For Further Particulars

How we save beef, bacon?

we win the if we don't save ?

Built To Please YOU

—and does please you because it offers that rare combination of service, satisfaction and economy. Ask our local dealer to show you the "Sunshine," or write for free, illustrated, descriptive booklet.

McClary's
SUNSHINE FURNACE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

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

Passenger Traffic. Passenger Traffic.

Canadian Government Railways

HELP! We can help you to select
A Summer Tour A Summer Fishing Trip
A Summer Resort A Summer Canoe Route
in New Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces
Send for:—Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton; Abegweit-Prince Edward Island; Storied Halifax; La Baie de Chaleur;

FINLAND DECLARES FOR INDEPENDENCE

Conflict With Russia Is Regarded as Inevitable.

RECONSTRUCT SENATE

All Local Standing Lost and New Body Will Be Named.

Helsingfors, Thursday July 19.—A conflict with Russia is regarded as inevitable because of the action of the Finnish diet in adopting a bill granting independence to Finland. The socialist members of parliament assert, however, that Petrograd has its hands too full with its own troubles to attempt repression.

Before the adoption of the bill a decision was taken on the question whether the measure should be treated as urgent or prepared until the next session. The decision in favor of urgency required a five-sixths majority under article sixty of the constitution which the socialist majority had agreed to respect. The decision involved the immediate voting on the bill, the result giving a two-thirds majority necessary for the alteration of fundamental laws.

The announcement of the vote was received by prolonged cheering, and cries of "Long Live Finland," and "End Russian connection." The Diet thereafter rejected, 104 against 87, a proposal by M. Talas, member of the Young Finnish Party, that the law, as prescribed by the constitution be submitted for Russia's approval or veto.

Break Last Bonds.

A final vote was taken on a resolution of M. Hornberg, member of the Swedish party, the import of which was that the Diet reserve the right to break the last bonds with Russia. The Hornberg resolution was defeated chiefly by the vote of the socialists themselves, who stand for this policy, but object to following the initiative of the non-socialist parties.

After the vote on the bill the senate prepared a statement to be read by Premier Tokoi, announcing its resignation. The motive was that the senate was appointed by the Russian Provision Government as the inheritor of the grand duke of Finland's prerogatives, but as the provisional government's power in Finland was now abolished the senate lost local standing. It would remain in power only until the Diet appointed a new senate.

The president of the Diet refused to accept the statement on the ground that it was out of order. The statement will be made later. The general expectation is that M. Tokoi will be re-appointed by the Diet with a cabinet consisting of representatives of the parties pro-rata as heretofore.

As the Diet dispersed there was a patriotic demonstration in the streets. M. Tokoi expressed his satisfaction at the Diet's coup d'etat, saying, "We may be sure of Finland's independence guaranteed for all time."

GOVERNMENT IN CONTROL.

The women's employment bureau, organized and run by the Toronto Women's Patriotic League since 1914, has been taken over by the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau and is now open for business in the new offices at 15 East King street. Phone Main 6490.

BECOME MUNITION WORKERS.

For the week ending July 21, the women's employment bureau, Bay street, report that 63 women have been placed in local munition plants out of 155 that have applied for such work. Altogether 190 women made new applications for work, of which 130 were referred and 68 placed.

NOTICE TO MILLINERS

Send Us All Your Old Hats

We Will Make Them Saleable

Right now is the time to pack up your old velours, beavers, felts, etc., etc. You can rely upon our styles—they are correct. Don't wait—just put the old hats in a box and send them to us prepaid. They will never sell as they are. They will sell when we return them.

About Those Old Feathers

Many milliners have entirely cleared their old stocks by having them remade. We make them into styles that are in demand. Don't let another day go by without sending us some.

NEW YORK HAT WORKS

Dyers, Bleachers and Remodelers of all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

566 Yonge St., Toronto

In business at this Same Address for 27 Years.

PHONE NORTH 5165.

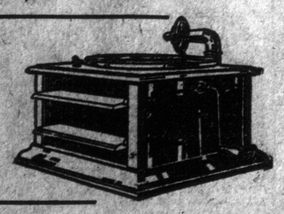
Some Special Values and Easy Terms at Burroughes

UNTIL TUESDAY NIGHT, easier terms, and in most cases lower prices, are arranged for the articles described in this space. No interest or extra charge for credit to any of these prices. Mail orders carefully filled. Freight paid within 100 miles of Toronto on all orders amounting to $10 or over.

Come and Hear the August Columbia Records—An Unusually Strong List

YOU'LL like "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," sung as solos with quartette work interspersed. There's some go to these as rendered by the Broadway Quartette. In the new records are some good patriotic medleys, both instrumental and vocal. Hawaiian music, of course, will be eagerly sought after and we can promise you the new records will delight your ears. Then there are some "Billy Sunday" Hymns sung by Rodeheaver. It will be a pleasure for us to play these over for you.

Columbia Grafonola and 10 Selections $25.25. Pay $4.25 Down Balance $1 Weekly



Burroughes Furnishes Three Rooms for $165. Terms $18 Down Balance $2 Weekly

$1 Down and This Refrigerator

Delivered to You

Size is 39½ inches high; 25 inches wide. This is a well-built, economical refrigerator.

SPECIAL, $10.85.

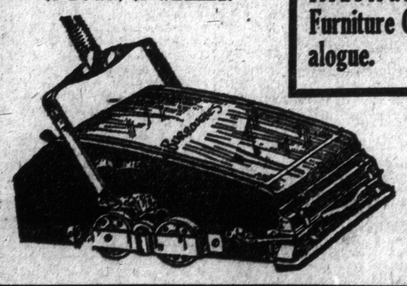
Vacuum Sweepers

Regular $7.50, Special

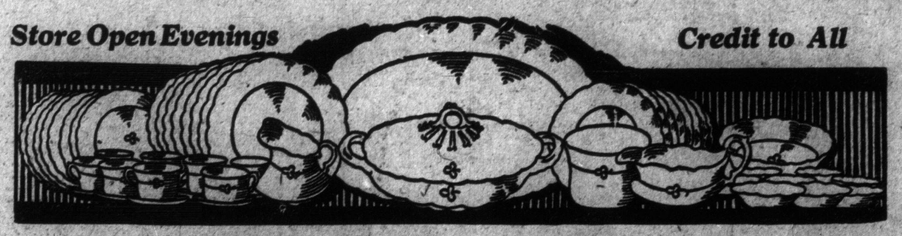
$5.85

A high-grade efficient machine. Has strong suction and will draw the dust right from underneath your rugs.

$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.



Store Open Evenings *Credit to All*



If you live out of Toronto you may enjoy Burroughes' low prices and easy terms. Write for free Illustrated Furniture Catalogue.

Only $6.95 for This 55-Piece Dinner Set

$1 Down Balance $1 Weekly

This Dinner Set contains the pieces exactly as shown in illustration. It is in white and gold with clover-leaf design. One of the best chinaware values we have offered.

Bedroom Suite, $37

Dresser and chiffonier in surface golden oak. Mirrors of bevelled British plate glass. Full size bed in white enamel.

$5 Down $1 Weekly

Come and See the Assortment of Verandah Furniture

A number of Rockers, Armchairs and Settees in Seagrass, Rattan, Wicker and Hardwood. Prices are most reasonable, come and see these.

Why Not Wheel to Business

It's good, pleasant exercise, and you'll soon save the cost of the bicycle in car fares. A small cash payment will secure a lady's or gentleman's bicycle. Balance in weekly sums.

An A-B Gas Range Good $35 Value for $28.50

The illustration does not show many of the superior points about this 4-burner cabinet range. For instance, it is heavier built than the average range. Has a vision oven, also broiling oven.

$4.50 Down $1 Weekly

BURROUGHES

Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts.

ARMY OF WOMEN AT MEN'S WORK

Feminine Section in France Grows Larger Every Day.

MANY CARPENTERING

Six Hundred Employed Making New Huts for Fighters.

British Headquarters in France, July 21.—The feminine section of the British army is growing larger day by day. Khaki-clad young women at first confined to the Red Cross section of the field army, are rapidly pushing into many departments of army activity, displacing men who, in turn, are passed along to work nearer the front line trenches.

Every boat coming from England brings new companies of women workers. At first their work was mostly at the remote bases, but now they may be found working further and further afield, sometimes, indeed, within hearing distance of the guns. In the clerical departments at the chief bases, women have very largely displaced men. As chauffeurs they are being employed by hundreds, not only on ambulances and light supply wagons but also on heavy transport lorries, and with entire success.

Six Hundred Carpenters.

Six hundred young women carpenters are at work building army huts. They have only six weeks of instructions and preparations in England before crossing the channel. Their work here is practically "shop work." The huts are of the new semi-cylindrical Canadian type, which is being turned out by the thousands in knock-down form, every hut exactly alike. The young women wear a neat uniform of regulation khaki, with short skirt and knickers, and a sleeve badge showing an army half completed. Each girl has to know only one small part of the whole process of hut building; each day she repeats the same operation, whether it be with saw, hammer or plane, and then passes on the work to the next operative.

The housing of the women workers has been accomplished without particular difficulty. Some units are in huts, others billeted in hotels. Each unit has its own supervisory officers and chaperons. While at work it is under the command of young women lieutenants who act their part as smartly as any British subaltern with the actual fighting forces.

KERENSKY CRITICIZES RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

Would Have Removed General Polootsteff, Whose Hands Were Tied.

Petrograd, July 21.—The cabinet meeting leading to the announced resignation of Premier Lvoff sat until dawn yesterday and was somewhat stormy. Minister of War Kerensky criticized the minister and military authorities for not rising to recent events, and for not using their powers to suppress mutiny.

M. Kerensky was particularly severe towards Gen. Polovtseff, governor of the Petrograd military district, whom he had proposed to remove from the Petrograd command, but re-considered the decision after the ministers had assumed the responsibility of changing the original orders of Gen. Polovtseff, which they considered were fraught with danger. It was made clear that Gen. Polovtseff's hands were tied.

HON. W. MITCHELL MAY RESIGN, SAYS RUMOR

Quebec, July 21.—According to persistent rumors coming from Sherbrooke the Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer, would shortly resign and run in Richmond for a federal seat.

Mr. R. W. Tobin, present M. P. for that division, would be made a provincial legislative councillor for Wellington. Mr. C. E. Therrian, actual M.L.A. for Sherbrooke, would be appointed sheriff for the district of St. Francis and Mr. Nicole, barrister, Sherbrooke, would run in his present constituency as a Liberal.

NOT NAMED.

A witness in describing an event said:

"The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins."

"What was the name of the other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel.

HE GOT IT.

"You seem able-bodied and healthy; you ought to be strong enough to work," she remarked, scrutinizingly.

"Yes, ma'am, I know. And you seem beautiful enough to be on the stage, but evidently you prefer the simple life."

He got a square meal without any further reference to work.

E. LONDON NURSING SOCIETY.

A exhibition and sale in aid of the funds of the East London Nursing Society was opened by Princess Christian, the president, at 1 Great Stanhope street, Park lane, lent by Lord and Lady Clifton, the other day.

Red Cross Contributions

Brig.-Gen. James Mason, honorary treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, reports that since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions to the fund of the society have been received, amounting to $88,150.99:

Ahmic Lake, Ont., ladies—Proceeds of box social	$72.25
Alberta Prov. Branch C.R.C.S.	28.95
Atkinson, Mrs., 28 Watson avenue, W. Toronto	5.00
Buckingham, Que., Canadian Pat. Fund	251.25
Bruce, Mrs. John, Toronto	156.00
Beavers, the, Frankville, Ont.	15.00
Brantford, Ont., Women's Pat. League	200.00
Campbell, Mrs. Duncan, Judique South, N.S.	2.50
Calvin Tp., Eau Claire, Ont., residents of S.S. No. 2, proceeds of lawn social	40.00
Carlow Pres. Church, Bouiter, Ont.	37.50
Claffey, S., 51st Batt., Ottawa, Ont.	5.00
Creston Valley Red Cross Soc.	26.00
Digby Head Lake, Head Lake, Ont.	10.40
Dixie, Ont., Women's Pat. League	30.00
Dawson, Y.T., Can. Yukon Pat. Fund	303.46
	.50
Dalby, Miss Hannah, Elora, Ont.	42.35
East Harrow Mutual Improvement Soc.	25.00
Fenelon Falls, Ont., Women's Pat. League	105.90
Fergus, Ont., Women's Pat. Society	25.51
Garlock Packing Co., Hamilton, Ont.	10.00
Grainlands, Ltd., Wilkie, Sask.	105.00
Hunter's Point, Q., Community	350.00
Hazelton Branch C.R.C.S.	50.00
Hespeler Ont., Women's Pat. League	5000.00
Hamilton Branch C.R.C.S.	10.00
Hay, Miss H. A., Fulkenburg, Ont.	8.00
I.O.D.E., Elizabeth Simcoe Chap. Waubaushene	6.00
I.O.D.E., Georgian Chap., Meaford, Ont.	13,900.77
Inspection Dept. Imperial Ministry of Munitions, Ottawa	32.00
I.O.D.E., Lady Frances Simpson Chap., Ft. Frances, Ont.	5.00
I.O.D.E., Plum Creek Chap., Souris, Man.	15.00
I.O.D.E., Queen Anne Chap., Waterico, Ont.	87.25
I.O.D.E., Quinte Chap., Belleville, Ont.	4.00
I.O.D.E., Saugeen Chap., Hanover, Ont.	100.00
I.O.D.E., Sir Isaac Brock Chap., Welland, Ont.	150.00
I.O.D.E., Walkerville Chap., Walkerville, Ont.	4.00
I.O.D.E., Walkerville Chap., Walkerton, Ont.	55.00
Idalson, Sask., Women's section of the Grain Growers	20.00
Jones, Miss Gladys W., Gananoque, Ont.	48.50
Jarisberg, Ont., Bear Lake Pat. Soc.	421.50
Kaslo Branch, C.R.C.S.	.87
Latimer, H. B., 57 West Richmond street, City	11.00
Langton Branch W.P.S., Vernon, B.C.	5.00
Lane, Miss I. M., St. Williams, Ont.	1.50
Lyndioch, Ont., Silver Hill School	5.00
MacDonnell, Mrs. and Miss Ruth, Toronto	50.00
Mond Nickel Co., employes, Bruce Mines, Ont.	200.00
Milton Branch C.R.C.S., Milton, Ont.	50.00
MacKay, Miss Amelia, North Gower, Ont.	
Manitoba Prov. Branch, Winnipeg, Man.	10,000.00
Nelson Branch C.R.C.S.	200.00
New Hazelton Branch C.R.C.S.	200.00
Oakley, J., Mail Printing Co., City	1.00
Pickering, Ont., Little Girls' Class, St. Andrew's S.S.	12.55
Palmerston, Ont., Women's Pat. League	150.00
Prince Rupert, B.C., Branch, C.R.C.S.	1000.00
Pomeroy, Rev. W. M., Scudder, Ont.	9.00
Potts, Miss Mary, 316 West 113th street, New York, N.Y.	16.00
Rainy River, Ont., Branch C.R.C.S.	35.00
Routledge, Rev. Robt., Christo, Oriento, Cuba	12.50
Swansea, Ont., Women's Pat. League	10.00
Sloean, B.C., Branch, C.R.C.S.	70.00
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. (G. B.), Belleville, Ont.	4.00
Smith, Mrs. K. J., Eugenia Falls, Ont.	1.50
Smith, Miss Jean, 1037 West 4th avenue, Owen Sound, Ont.	5.00
St. John, N.B., Branch, C.R.C.S.	875.00
Sudbury, Ont., Branch, C.R.C.S.	300.00
Toledo, Ont., Women's Pat. Aux.	140.00
Woodbridge, Ont., Red Cross Aux. and Soldiers' Aid	22.65
Woodville, Ont., Baseball Club	21.22
West Robinson Branch, C.R.C.S., Beeton, Ont.	100.00
Wittenberg M., Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Women's Institute, "Ennonville," Guelph, Ont.	27.00
Women's Institute, Clarksburg and Thornbury, Ont.	10.00
Supplies, advertising	2676.15

WILL DEVELOP POWER BY WATER IN FRANCE

Government to Appoint New Officer Who Will Take Charge of Scheme.

Paris, July 21.—The government is about to introduce a bill creating a new office of under-secretary of state charged with the task of developing and extending the use of France's resources in waterpower. A great store of motive force is imprisoned in French Rivers and streams which never has been adequately exploited, mainly owing to complicated regulations concerning its application by industry.

The loss of this abundant economical energy, however, is more sharply felt since the war, and recently Premier Ribot appointed an extra parliamentary committee to go into the whole question. An elaborate scheme has been prepared by the committee, and this is the object of a bill which M. Ribot has approved. Parliament will be asked to adopt the proposed measure as rapidly as possible.

STEPHENSON—CRAWFORD.

St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church was the scene of a wedding on Wednesday, July 18, when Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crawford, Simpson avenue, was married to Mr. Fred Stephenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stephenson, Ingersoll, by the Rev. Father Egan. The bride was beautifully gowned in beaded satin and an embroidered veil, arranged in a Juliet cap crowned with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaid, Miss Margaret Evans, wore a net dress with Loghorn hat and carried beauty roses. Mr. Arthur Stephenson assisted his brother, Miss Lucille Newman played the wedding music and Miss Melda Evoy sang several times. They received pearl set cameo rings. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch, to the bridesmaid a diamond pendant and to the best man ebony military brushes. The bride's traveling dress was embroidered Copenhagen silk with lisere and georgette crepe hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson after a wedding breakfast at the Carls-Rite left for Montreal. They will reside on Simpson avenue on their return.

SUMMER CABARET AT THE CAFE ROYAL

PURIFIED AIR—ARTIFICIALLY COOLED

CHICAGO IDEALS

Company of Expert Lady Entertainers in High-Class Musical Features

Programmes rendered at Luncheon, 12 to 3 (40c). Evening Dinner, 5.30 to 8.30 (60c). CABARET, 10.00 to 1.00, and Sunday Dinner, 12 noon to 8.30 p.m. (60c).

Best Foods Money Can Buy—All Seasonable Delicacies.

ROYAL TEA ROOM LUNCHEON (MUSIC) 30c

Telephone Main 7340. FRANK BARTON, Prop.

DANCING Very Exclusive Patronage

PAVLOWA ACADEMY

Every Thursday and Saturday Evening

Electrically Cooled

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

THE TORONTO WORLD,
TORONTO, CANADA,

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

No Collectors to Annoy You

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

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

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

Name of firm connected with.....

I have lived here since.....

(If under age, father, mother or guardian should sign this order).

FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER, DEDUCT 10 PER CENT., REMITTING $25.20 ONLY.

SPORTING SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

SPORTING SECTION

PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 22 1917

NEW THORNCLIFFE TRACK OPENS FIRST MEETING

LEAFS AND REBELS STAGE A DOUBLE BILL AT THE ISLAND STADIUM

Full Soccer Program---Amateur Ball Teams Are Busy

VEN BREAK WITH THE REBELS WON FIRST AND LOST SECOND

Thompson Came Thru With 5 to 1 Victory—Leake and Forrester Pounded in Second — Lena Blackburne Stopped the Slaughter.

By a Staff Reporter.

Island Stadium, July 21.—Richmond and Toronto opened the second game of the series this afternoon in weather that was ideal for baseball. The diamond has just dried out enough after yesterday's big storm to keep down the dust. The players all have their eye on the big gap left in the centre-field fence by the score board blowing down, and think it would be a good place to hit one thru.

The Leafs have won nine straight games from the Rebels and are out to continue their good work, tho the Richmond team under the leadership of Otto Knabe have improved considerably. Manager Lajoie is using Thompson and Lalonge in the points, while Richmond will depend on Young pitching and Koehler receiving. The line up:

Toronto—	Richmond—
Truesdale, 2b	Hanford, cf
Jacobson, cf	McGaffin, ss
Whiteman, lf	Clements, lf
Lajoie, 1b	Bankston, rf
Schultz, 3b	Eibel, 1b
Altenberg, rf	Conroy, 3b
Blackburne, ss	Knabe, 2b
Lalonge, c	Koehler, c
Thompson, p	Young, p

Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

First Inning.

Richmond—Hanford flied to Whiteman. McGaffin singled to centre. Clements flied to Altenberg, who made a good catch off his shoe tops. Bankston popped to Blackburne. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Truesdale was called out on strikes. Jacobson grounded to Eibel. Whiteman drew a walk. Lajoie flied to Hanford. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Second Inning.

Richmond—Eibel singled over second. Conroy forced Eibel at second. Truesdale made a sensational pick-up of Knabe's grounder and got Conroy going to second, and Blackburne got the ball to first in time to double Knabe. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Schultz doubled over third and Altenberg sacrificed. Blackburne safe on Eibel's error, Schultz scoring. Lalonge flied to Hanford. Blackburne stole second, and scored on Thompson's single thru short. Thompson going to second on the throw in. Truesdale bounced one over the pitcher's head and beat the throw, Thompson taking third. Truesdale stole second, and took third when McGaffin let the

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 3).

EMPIRE CITY RESULTS

Empire City, N.Y., July 21.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and up, selling, one mile:

1. Lady Rotha, 111 (Basrett), 5 to 2, 6 to 5, 2 to 5.
2. J. J. Lillis, 113 (Kleeger), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5.
3. Pullux, 115 (Schuttinger), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 7 to 5.

Time 1.43 1-5. Traction, Harwood II., Thornhill, Courtship, Julia L., Sir William Johnson, Favor, Margaret L., Madame Herrmann and Nigel also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. St. Leidore, 126 (Rowan), 9 to 10, 1 to 3, out.
2. Whimsy, 115 (Knapp), 4 to 1, 11 to 10, out.
3. Election, 109 (McTaggart), 10 to 1, 6 to 2, out.

Time 1.47 3-5. Dick Williams also ran.

THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds, the East View Stakes, about six furlongs:

1. Cum Sah, 101 (Troxler), 20 to 1, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1.
2. Ultima Thule, 114 (Schuttinger), 9 to 5, 2 to 5 and 1 to 4.
3. Happy Go Lucky, 116 (Robinson), 13 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.

Time 1.10 3-5. Dr. Johnson, *Bantry, *Caddie also ran. *Coupled.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, Empire City, one mile and a furlong:

1. Rickety, 117 (Robinson), 9 to 10, 2 to 5, 1 to 6.
2. Ticket, 119 (Knapp), 4 to 1, 6 to 5, 2 to 5.
3. Ballad, 115 (Lyke), 20 to 1, 6 to 1, 5 to 2.

Time 1.52 1-5. *Westy Hogan, Corn Tassell and Lucius also ran.

*Added starter.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, claiming, about six furlongs:

1. *King Bagget, 104 (Garner), 12 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
2. Othello, 108 (Barrett), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.
3. Maganese, 111 (Troxler), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.11. Marse Henry, Master McGrath, *Broomvale, Mr. Speca, Spring Song, None Such, Polly J., Ambrose, Hops, Sir Richard, Scarpia II. and Imperator also ran. *Coupled.

SIXTH RACE—Four years, 5 furlongs:

1. Adeline Patricia, 119 (Buxton), 7 to 5, 6 to 2, 7 to 5.
2. *Star Spangled, 112 (Burlingham), 7 to 2, 8 to 5, 1 to 5.
3. American, 117 (Connolly), 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 5.

Time, 1.01. *Starry Banner, Currency, The Spinner, Comsora, Herder and Maggie also ran.

*Coupled.

HANS WAGNER IS AFTER LEADERS IN NATIONAL

Batting Well Over Three Hundred Mark---Cobb Drops Two Points in Week---Cruiz Now Tied With Roush.

Chicago, July 21.—Cruiz of St. Louis has batted into a tie with Roush of Cincinnati for National League honors, unofficial averages released today showing them hitting .331. Roush, playing in 78 games, five less than his rival, has driven out 99 hits for 124 bases, while Cruiz has stretched 98 hits for a total of 131 bases. The St. Louis outfielder made twelve doubles, six triples and three home runs, as against eight doubles, six three-base hits and one circuit drive for Roush.

The terrific hitting of six Cincinnati players is keeping the club safely in the first division and in possession of team batting honors. Hal Chase, veteran first base star with Cincinnati, is a point below the .300 class, and Catcher Clarke is hitting .321, but has only played in 36 games.

Hans Wagner, the Pittsburg veteran, is batting .313 for 35 games. Carey of Pittsburg increased his lead in base stealing to 21. Hornsby is in possession of home-run honors with eight. The averages include games of Wednesday.

Leading batters for half of their club's games: Roush, Cincinnati, .331; Cruiz, St. Louis, .331; Hornsby, St. Louis, .323; Fischer, Pittsburg, .321; Griffith, Cincinnati, .317; Rariden, New York, .316; Rawlings, Boston, .313; Neale, Cincinnati, .311; Burns, New York, .299; Groh, Cincinnati, .299.

Tris Speaker regained second place in the American League, the Cleveland star deposing Sisler of St. Louis with an average of .343. Sisler is five points behind. Ty Cobb fell off two points, but is showing the way with .373. Chapman of Cleveland increased his lead in sacrifice hitting and base stealing to 44 and 30, respectively. Pipp of New York still leads in home-run hitting with six. Detroit clung to team batting honors with .264.

Leading batters for half of their club games: Cobb, Detroit, .373; Speaker, Cleveland, .343; Sisler, St. Louis, .338; Rumler, St. Louis, .327; McInnis, Philadelphia, .315; Baker, New York, .314; Chapman, Cleveland, .310; Heilman, Detroit, .293; C. Milan, Washington, .293; Veach, Detroit, .292.

DRAGOONS DRAW WITH RUBBERMEN

Each Club Secures One Goal in T. and D. Game on Saturday.

By a Staff Reporter.

Dunlop Athletic Grounds, July 21.—Dunlop Rubber and Royal Canadian Dragoons met here today in a T. & D. League game. The rubber team was weakened by the absence of McKay, Yates and Edwards, while the R.C.D. were strengthened by the inclusion of Burdette and Harrison, late of Ulster. Dunlops up to date have not lost a league game, but the soldiers have great hopes of breaking this record. A good crowd was present when the teams lined up as follows:

Dunlop Rubber—Coombes, Sharpe, Richardson, E. Coombes, Peden, Cowper, Carter, Lowe, Walker, Yates, Ockenden.

R. C. D.—McAlpin, Burdette, Saunders, Marshall, Brown, Carmichael, Thom, Spiers, Harding, Harrison, Wilson.

Referee—W. S. Murchie.

First Half.

Harding started for Dragoons, and play was at once carried into Dunlop territory. Richardson cleared and transferred play to midfield. Dragoons again

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 5).

ROYAL FLIERS ARE BEATEN BY SCOTCH

Toronto Scottish Score Five Goals in Provincial League Game.

By a Staff Reporter.

Sunderland Grounds, July 21.—Toronto Scottish and Royal Flying Corps met at Sunderland field in a Provincial League game. There was a large crowd present when Referee Milsip lined up the teams as follows:

Toronto Scottish—Galbraith, Campbell, Gilchrist, Acourt, Brownlee, Buchan, Anderson, Bruce, Owens, McFarlane, McDonald.

Royal Flying Corps—Donald, Perkins, Wilde, Gilfillan, Johnson, Bell, Findlay, Ward, Milby, Kenyon, Haigh.

Referee—J. Milsip.

First Half.

Milby kicked off for the "Flyers." Brownlee intercepted and let McDonald away, tricked Bell and centred, Owens just failing to convert, and Donald cleared. Milby made tracks towards Galbraith, but Gilchrist transferred play to the other end with a well judged kick. Nice work was done by Gilfillan, who tricked several opponents and let Findlay away, but his centre was easily cleared by Campbell. The next feature

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 3).

OPENING AT THORNCLIFFE GOOD RACING, BIG CROWD

New Track Draws Big Throng, Via Jitney Route, for First Day's Racing---Mutuel System From Bowie Track.

Thorncliffe Race Track, July 21.—The public were today treated to view one of the most picturesque race tracks in America when Thorncliffe threw open its gates for a seven day meet. The course, situated within a stone's throw of Leaside, presented almost a metropolitan appearance. Altho the plant is only in a semi-state of completion, the accommodations for the public were good. The card consisted of seven exceptionally well filled races, no purse less than $600 and each day a handicap, the latter not filling today was substituted by a spill race taken from the first and fifth events. The heavy rains of yesterday made the track very muddy, but the overhead conditions were ideal and the crowd were well repaid for their trip to the new course.

A noticeable feature of the track is the stretch run, which is a full quarter straight away, giving the public a good view of the ponies coming right at them. Everything is modern, and with the exception of a few slight inconveniences as to traveling there is no reason to complain.

The officials are: Stewards, Jos. A. Murphy, C. Holtby, C. C. Halt, presiding judge and racing secretary, P. P. Conkling; paddock judge, J. Carey; starter, James Milton.

The scratches were:

First race—Gay Lida, Johnny Austin.

Second race — Brookcress, Detour, Grapeshot, Van Horn, Barron de Kalib.

Fourth race—El Sabi, Amazement, Double Bass, Single, Ruth Strickland.

Fifth race—Richard Langdon, Christmas Eve, Consoler, Frank G. Hogan, Lady Ward.

Sixth race—Manioc, Belle of the Kitchen, First Degree, Lady Spiritueile, Lieut. Sawyer, Zinkano.

Seventh race—Bessanta, Christabel.

FIRST RACE—Purse $600, claiming, three years and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Hampton Dame, 104 (Mulehead), $3.10, $2, $2.80.
2. Twin Stream, 105 (Corey), $13.70, $7.60.
3. Ohavarda, 89 (Bell), $4.40.

Time, 1.21. Princess Fay, Dave Campbell, Thorncliffe, Censor, Maid of Fromme, Meissen, Sir Arthur and Ravencourt also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600, for 2-year-olds, maidens, 5 furlongs:

1. Howard Bland, 100 (Johnson), $6.40, $3.30, $2.50.
2. Olga Petrova, 97 (Alexander), $13.80, $5.20.
3. Britain's Ally, 90 (Bell), $2.30.

Time 1.08. Wetona and Katherine Francis also ran.

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4).

CLOSE AT WINDSOR KENILWORTH NEXT ON C.R.A. PROGRAM

Classy Horses Go to Post for the Last Day's Racing.

PRICES ARE GOOD

Big Throng From Detroit Gives Iron Men a Big Play —The Results.

By a Staff Reporter.

Race Track, Windsor, Ont., July 21.—The running of the annual Edenwold Stake, which featured this afternoon's card, brought out the best of the younger division stabled at this course. The dash was at five furlongs, to which a purse of $2000 was added. In addition the Ouellette Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth; the Dominion Handicap, for Canadian-breds, and the club purse at the tail-end of the card rounded up what may be considered one of the best cards offered this week.

The quality of horses that sported silks in the different events was a great improvement over those of earlier in the week. The track, which has improved steadily in the past few days, coupled with the ideal weather conditions, brought out a crowd which taxed the spacious stand to its capacity.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, for maiden three-year-olds, six furlongs:

1. Banyan, 90 (Koppleman), $8.20, $4, $2.80.
2. Dr. Campbell, 111 (Collins), $10.10, $4.
3. Lynette, 107 (Louder), $2.70.

Time 1.15. Rosanne, Duchess of Liswell, Outlaw, Carrie Louise, Frascuelo also ran.

SECOND RACE—Claiming, purse $800; six furlongs:

1. Bert Williams, 106 (Kelsey), $13.00, $7.20, $4.40.
2. Repton, 110 (Rice), $12.80, $7.90.
3. Miss Gayle, 111 (Louder), $4.00.

Time, 1.15 2-5. Philistine, Joe Finn, Conflagration, White Crown, Sea Urchin, Preserver, Little Abe, Jack Wiggins, Annie Edgar also ran.

THIRD RACE—Edenwold Stake, $2000 added and silver plate, for two-year-olds, five furlongs:

1. Viva America, 118 (Kelsay), $4.30, $2.50, $2.50.
2. Jack Hare Jr., 111 (Molesworth), $2.60, $2.50.
3. Fern Handley, 100 (Collins), $4.30.

Time 1.01 2-5. Gipsey Queen, North Sea, Stormbound, Mehaffey, Prince Igor, Lord Herbert also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Ouellette Handicap, purse $1000, for three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Marion Goosby, 111 (Kelsay), $11.10, $3, $2.50.
2. Rancher, 121 (Parrington), $2.40, $2.20.
3. Burglar, 102 (Louder), $2.80.

Time 1.48. Smart Money, Hubbub, King Neptune also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Dominion Handicap,

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4).

HOW CLUBS STAND IN THREE LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	51	32	.614
Providence	52	35	.598
Toronto	50	37	.575
Baltimore	47	39	.547
Rochester	48	44	.494
Buffalo	37	52	.411
Richmond	34	53	.395
Montreal	31	58	.369

—Saturday Scores—

Toronto	5-1	Richmond	1-12
Rochester	3	Baltimore	2

Wet grounds prevented first game.

Newark	7-0	Montreal	1-12
Buffalo	11-1	Providence	1-12

—Sunday Games—

Newark at Montreal.

—Monday Games—

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

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	52	26	.667
Philadelphia	42	35	.545
Cincinnati	50	48	.533
St. Louis	46	40	.535
Chicago	43	45	.489
Brooklyn	38	42	.475
Boston	35	46	.432
Pittsburg	27	56	.325

—Saturday Scores—

St. Louis	7-6	Philadelphia	5-3
Cincinnati	6-9	Brooklyn	2-1
Boston	2	Chicago	1
New York	4	Pittsburg	3

—No Sunday games scheduled—

—Monday Games—

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

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	56	32	.629
Boston	52	33	.616
Cleveland	48	42	.533
Detroit	46	42	.523
New York	43	42	.506
Washington	34	51	.400
St. Louis	25	54	.353
Philadelphia	22	50	.390

—Saturday Scores—

Boston	6	Chicago	5
Detroit	4-11	New York	3-2
Cleveland	2	Philadelphia	1
Washington	5	St. Louis	0

—Sunday Games—

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

—No Monday games scheduled—

TIE IN THE FIFTEENTH.

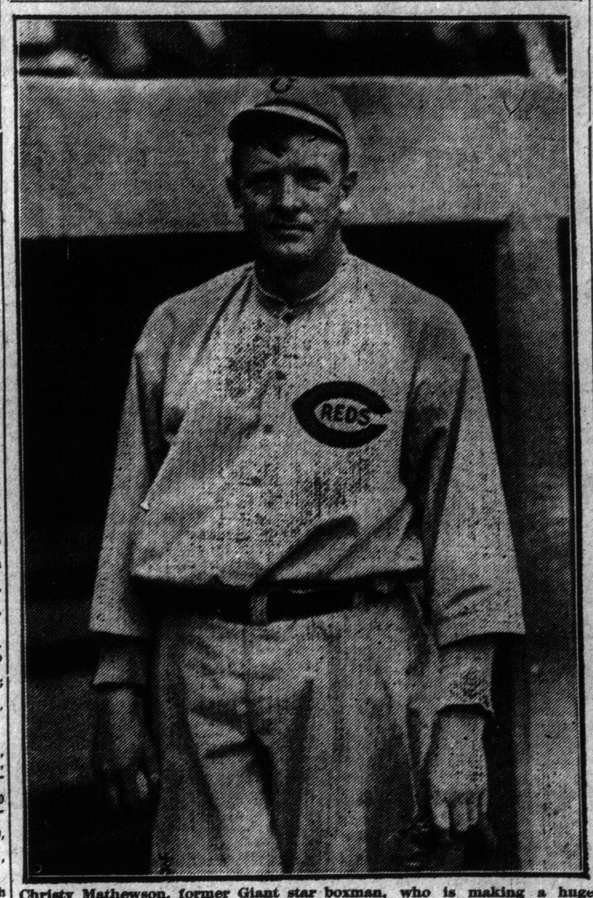
At Chicago: R. H. E.

Boston 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5 9 0
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6 11 7

Batteries—Eyth, Leonard and Thomas; Danforth, Faber and Schalk.

Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

DEVELOPING INTO GREAT MAJOR LEAGUE MANAGER



Christy Mathewson, former Giant star boxman, who is making a huge success as a big league pilot. Matty has his Cincinnati Reds going in great style, and they are up there fighting.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

Toronto Senior League.

Judeans	8	Bellwoods	0

City Amateur League.

St. Mary's	3	Beaches	2

Riverdale Senior League.

Athletics	10	Broadviews	3

Playground League.

Osler	4	Osler Beaver	1

Western City League.

St. Francis	9	Moose	2

ST. MATTHEWS WIN.

St. Matthews—		Canadas—	
H. G. Salisbury	18	F. Goforth	9
J. Kerr	15	R. Paton	14
J. Taylor	19	Dr. Moore	6
H. W. Barber	18	E. H. Anderson	12
Total	70	Total	41

Saturday's Soccer

T. & D. League.

Street Railway	1	Baracas	1
Dunlops	1	Dragoons	1
Wychwood	4	Highlanders	0

Provincial League.

Scottish	5	Flying Corps	0

EDITOR IS PARDONED.

The Hague.—The high court has quashed the conviction, with three months' imprisonment, of M. Schroeder, the editor of The Telegraaf, who was accused of endangering the neutrality of Holland by writing in his paper of "a group of rascals in the centre of Europe."

LAJOIE STILL THE LEADER FOR HIS LEAFS WITH BAT

Adds a Point to His Average During the Week---Joe Schultz Batting in Excellent Style---Averages for the Week.

The Leafs played seven games during the week and the players just about held their own with the club. Manager Lajoie continues to lead the team and added a point in the seven games. George Whiteman fell back a trifle and it is likely due to the shaking-up he got when he took a bad tumble early in the week. We look to see him spurt again this week.

Joe Schultz collected one or more hits in each game and picked up 23 points. He made the biggest gain during the week. Jacobson keeps up the good work and is steadily improving. His lift last week was for two points.

Most of the other regulars dropped a few points. Frank Truesdale turned in a mark of .333 for his first two games.

George Whiteman continues to lead the scorers. He has crossed the plate 66 times. Jacobson is ten runs behind him.

The averages, including Friday's game, are:

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Average.	Last Week
Lajoie	81	303	43	114	.377	.376
Whiteman	84	297	66	100	.336	.341
Truesdale	2	6	2	2	.333	...
Schultz	38	146	17	43	.294	.271
Altenberg	57	230	41	67	.291	.295
Lalonge	26	69	8	19	.275	.269
Warhop	18	62	9	17	.274	.364
Jacobson	85	314	56	82	.261	.259
Blackburne	84	282	21	73	.259	.262
Hearne	26	73	4	18	.247	.242
Thompson	46	114	15	26	.228	.232
Kelly	63	210	16	42	.200	.207
Leake	3	5	0	0	.000	.000
Forrester	2	3	0	0	.000	.000

TWO SOCCER GAMES STAGED SATURDAY AT VARSITY FIELD

Street Railway and Baracas Each Score Goal in First Game.

GOOD CROWD ATTENDS

Wychwood Downs the Highlanders Four Goals to Nil in Second.

By a Staff Reporter.

Varsity Stadium, July 21.—The soccer bill at Varsity Stadium Saturday was a double-header in the T. and D. Senior League, Toronto Street Railway and Baracas being the first game, and Wychwood Lancs. vs. 48th Highlanders the second.

The teams lined up for the first game as follows:

Toronto Street Railway—Cohen, Holland, Lewis, Smillie, Tunstall, Raiphs, Garland, Bell, Oakley, Kemlo, Worthing.

Baracas—Venderberg, Thornton, Hyde, Hunter, Logie, Lindsay, Revington, Dressel, Burton, Payne, Millsip.

Referee—C. Hall.

First Half.

Burton kicked off for Baracas. Both sides started with ten men. Payne got Burton's pass and made a pretty run on Baracas left, putting across a lovely centre. Leads sent it behind for a corner, which was nicely placed by Revington and a scrimmage ensued right on the goal line, Holland at last clearing with a huge kick. Even midfield play was the order for the next few minutes, Baracas being the first to get going again. Revington just missed the post with a hot one. The eleventh man now came on for each team and the railway had a look in.

Oakley and Tunstall worked nicely thru the centre, the latter shooting over when well placed. Not to be denied, the Railway came again, and from a nice centre by Worthington, Tunstall headed past Venderberg for the first goal of the game. T.S.R. 1, Baracas 0.

Stung by this reverse Baracas played up in good style, but poor shooting spoiled some good midfield play. Several good chances were missed in this respect.

Baracas got several corners, but none of them were improved upon. Millsip and Payne are putting in some pretty runs on Baracas side, the latter sending across several lovely centres. They all went astray. A few minutes later, when Baracas were pressing, Cohen tried his hand at the fighting game, for which he got marching orders from the referee. Shortly after this the Railway were granted a penalty, but Oakley shot behind. Half-time was now called, with the score Railway 1, Baracas 0.

Second Half.

Oakley restarted for the railway, Smillie being in the Railway goal in place of Cohen. Dressel made a nice run and shot for Baracas, but Smillie brought off a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1).

Delorimier Results

Delorimier Park, Montreal, July 21.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, for three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

1. Lyndora, 110 (Warren), $17.80, $4.30, $3.20.
2. Little Nephew, 112 (Young), $3.10, $2.70.
3. Alcourt, 115 (Himphy), $5.

Time 1.08. Frisky, Servia, Lewis also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, for three-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

1. Sally O'Day, 110 (Hinphy), $4.80 $2.80, $2.40.
2. Moller, 112 (Taylor), $2.80, $2.40.
3. J. D. Bugg, 120 (O'Brien), $3.20.

Time, 1.03 1-5. Ridgeland, Mack, Old Harry and Quartermaster also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, for 2-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

1. Bulger, 111 (Dodd), $16.30, $8, $4.10.
2. Sir Raymond, 106 (Mitchell), $10.30, $5.60.
3. Miss Fielder, 111 (O'Brien), $2.90.

Time 1.24 2-5. Minstrel Brown Baby, Oakwood Boy and Wand also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

1. Miss Francis, 106 (Hinphy), $5.40, $3.10, $2.40.
2. Thirst, 104 (Fitz), $2.90, $2.80.
3. Onar, 110 (Gagel), $2.70.

Time 1.24 2-5. Red River, Satisfied, Panhachapi and John Louis also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, six and a half furlongs:

1. Last Spark, 115 (Smith), $5.70, $4.10, $2.50.
2. Lady Betty, 102 (Hopkins), $5.30, $2.80.
3. Auster, 113 (Grand), $2.60.

Time 1.24. Sacal, Moon Love, Torment, Ali Amim, Cerf Volant also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

1. Qwoke Sam, 115 (Hinphy), $27.90, $10.10, $7.70.
2. Sun Kist, 115 (Grand), $11.10, $6.00.
3. Jabot, 115 (Young), $3.30.

Time 1.31 1-5. Crankie, San Jon, Gordon Roberts, Tatiana also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

1. Otisco, 101 (Mountain), $16.10, $5.60, $3.70.
2. Electric, 111 (Dodd), $4.10, $3.30.
3. Regular, 111 (Gargan), $4.40.

Time 1.30 2-5. Rey Oakwood, Kismet R., Lady Worthington, Royal Tea, Boiala also ran.

MAITLAND BEACHES LACROSSE GAME TIED

Beaches and Maitlands played on eight-goal draw at Cottingham square on Saturday afternoon and could not break the tie after 20 minutes overtime.

The game was full of injuries, disputes and fights.

LAWRENCE'S BREAD

For all purposes Lawrence bakes a loaf exactly suited. Home-made and Vienna for the table; Bakers' Loaf for toasting; Sandwich Loaf for sandwiches, and Whole Wheat and Dutch Brown for variety. All are 24 ounces and sell for 11 cents. Sold only direct from bakery, delivered daily to your door for 11 cents a loaf.

11 Cents a 24 Ounce Loaf

10 Tickets for a Dollar

You Save Ten Cents on Every Dollar's Worth of Tickets

Telephones: College 321 and College 137

George Lawrence, Baker

TWO SOCCER GAMES AT VARSITY FIELD

(Continued from Page 1).

good save. A few minutes later Revington and Dressler worked down nicely on Baracas right, the latter getting in the final shot and beating Smillie all the way. Railway 1, Baracas 1.

Encouraged by this success Baracas several occasions but as in the first half, pressed hotly and should have scored on their shooting was very wild and chances galore were thrown away.

Railway now had a look in, Bell and Oakley combining nicely down the centre, the latter passing to Garland, who shot yards wide when well placed. Millsip sent in a hot one at the other end for Baracas, but Smillie made a good save. A few minutes later the referee gave Baracas a penalty, but the Railway refused to let it be taken, and after waiting several minutes Referee Hall called the game with the score: Railway 1, Baracas 1.

WYCHWOOD AND HIGHLANDERS.

A good-sized crowd was on hand when the second game got under way at Varsity. Wychwood-Lancs and 48th Highlanders were the contesting teams. Owing to several of their players being away on their recruiting trip to New York the 48th were only able to muster nine men. The teams lined-up as follows:

Wychwood-Lancs.—Stevens, Sullivan, McDonald, George, Turney, Robinson, Thomas, Taylor, Bell, Evans, McDonald.

48th Highlanders—Herdman, Cowan, Turrell, Rosie, Aitken, Gardner, Niven, Russell, Clarke.

Referee—G. E. Mills.

First Half.

Russell kicked off for the 48th and Wychwood pressed immediately. Evans forced a corner in the first minute. McDonald placed this perfectly, but Herdman made a nice save. Wychwood continued to press, Thomas and McDonald putting in two hot drives, but Herdman made two splendid saves and repeated the performance a minute later from Evans. The soldiers now had a look in, and despite the handicap of only having nine men are putting up a creditable game. Rosie at centre half is especially prominent. After a spell of midfield play Baillie tried his luck with a long one, putting in a huge dropping shot which Herdman got under, but the ball curled out of his hands into the net, making it Wychwood 1, 48th 0.

Another spell of interesting midfield play followed. Both sides put in some pretty footwork. Gardner got away on 48th's right and put in a beauty, which Stevens saved finely, and sending the ball well down the field Evans secured and only had Herdman to beat, but the latter ran out, and putting Evans off his shot the ball sailed high over the bar. Wychwood now put on severe pressure, but Herdman was invincible and saved shot after shot in brilliant style. Thomas got away on his right for Wychwood and a goal appeared certain, but Herdman again saved. A few minutes later, however, he had to admit defeat, Evans sending across a centre from the left and Taylor rushing in scored No. 2.

Half-time arrived right after this with the score: Wychwood-Lancs. 2, 48th 0.

Baillie restarted for Wychwood, and Herdman was called upon again in the first minute, having to stop a hot drive from Baillie. Niven got away on the soldiers' left and passed to Russell, who shot hard and true. Stevens picked the ball off the goal line. Highlanders claimed the ball was thru, but the referee was in a good position to see, and said "No." Thomas got away again on the Woods' right and centred accurately to George, who was unmarked about eight yards out, but Herdman blocked and saved his sheet in brilliant style. A few minutes later the Woods came again, and George gave Baillie a nice pass, who scored with a hot drive, giving Herdman no chance to save. Wychwood 3, 48th 0.

Hardly had the game got started again, when Taylor and Thomas worked their way down on the right, the latter putting the Woods four up with a high shot. Wychwood 4, 48th 0.

The final score was—Wychwood 4, 48th Highlanders 0.

ST. MARY'S TAKE GAME FROM BEACHES' NINE

St. Mary's won the initial game of the City Amateur League from the Beaches team on Saturday afternoon at the Don Flats by a close score of 3 to 2.

St. Mary's—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Nicholls, ct.	3	0	1	2	1	0	
Woods, c.	2	0	0	1	1	0	
Grady, ss.	2	1	1	0	1	0	
Beatty, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Burns, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0	0	
Dodds, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1	0	
Hickey, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	
O'Toole, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	0	
A. Graham, p.	2	0	0	1	3	0	
Totals	22	3	5	17	10	0	
Beaches—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Yeates, cf.	2	0	1	2	1	0	
Taylor, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0	1	
Chandler, ss.	2	1	0	2	1	0	
McWhirter, c.	1	0	0	4	1	0	
J. Graham 1b.	2	0	1	8	0	1	
Thompson, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Neale, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	0	
Smith, 2b.	2	0	1	1	1	0	
O'Connell, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Totals	19	2	6	18	5	1	

McWhirter out, coacher's interference.

St. Mary's.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3
Beaches .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Struck out—By Graham 1, by O'Connell 2. Base on balls—Off Graham 4, off O'Connell 1. Stolen bases—Grady 2, Burns, Double plays—Neale to Chandler to Smith, Chandler to Graham, Nicholls to Burns. Sacrifice hits—Hickey, Smith, Clandler, Taylor. Umpire, McGraw.

TIGHTEST IN HISTORY SAYS MILLER HUGGINS

St. Louis, July 21.—"Naturally, I have watched all the teams in the National League very carefully, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the race for this year's pennant is going to be one of the tightest in the history of the game," said Miller Huggins, the shrewd little manager of the Cardinals. "Of course, at this time the Giants appear to be the class of the league, but there are other clubs that will have to be reckoned with before the end of the season. The Phillies are far from being out of it, and my own club, the Chicago Cubs and the Cincinnati Reds must be counted in the running. Christy Mathewson seems to have juggled his players into a winning mood, and it wouldn't surprise me if the Reds caused a lot of trouble between now and October. It will be a blanket finish in the old league this year."

ROYAL FLIERS ARE BEATEN BY SCOTCH

(Continued from Page 1).

was a brilliant shot by Haigh. Galbraith just managed to tip the ball round the post.

The resultant corner kick was cleared. The Flyers kept up the pressure until Bruce and Anderson, by pretty combination, worked their way down the field. Anderson centered at the right, McFarlane neatly heading thru the first goal for Scottish.

Right from the centre kick the Flyers went down in a body, Galbraith stretching himself full length to save a hot shot from Ward. At the other end McDonald missed a great chance to score after Perkins missed his kick. McDonald kicked past. The two "Macks" on the Scottish left were playing nicely together, Perkins having a busy time checking this pair. Brownlee was playing a fine game at centre half, feeding his forwards in great style.

Owens broke away and drew the defence and left McDonald with a nice opening, but the Flyers goalie brought off a marvelous save. At this stage the Scottish were having the best of the play, but could not beat the fine defence of Wilde and Perkins, whose kicking and tackling was almost perfect. Galbraith saved twice in succession from Ward and Milby. Buchan let McDonald away. He outwitted Gilfillan and Perkins and centre, Bruce scoring No. 2.

The flyers took up the attack, but were easily repelled. The Scottish were soon at the other end, where McFarlane forced a corner, which Wilde cleared in great style.

Fine work by Kenyon and Haigh almost brought a goal, only the good work of Galbraith between the Scottish posts prevenring a score.

Half time—Scottish 2, Royal Flying Corps 0.

Second Half.

On resuming, the play was confined to midfield for a few minutes, until Ward neatly tricked Buchan and shot, Galbraith clearing finely. Nice work by Bruce and Owens culminated in Owens shooting into Donald's hands. Perkins forced the play. Campbell returned, Bruce rounded Bell in great style and shot, Donald fisting the ball right to McFarlane's foot, but he shot high over from good position. For some time after this the Flyers pressed, but this only brought out the sterling qualities of the Scottish defence.

Pretty work by Acourt and Bruce who drew the defence and passed to Anderson, who raced right in and shot, Owens heading thru. No. 3 for the Scottish. Kenyon and Haigh made progress for the Flyers, Gilfillan shooting over the bar. The Flyers kept up the pressure, Galbraith saving finely from Milby at the other end after a great effort by Anderson, who shot straight and true. Donald cleared, Owens caught the rebound and scored the fourth goal.

The Flyers worked hard after this to reduce the lead, but could not penetrate the Scottish defence. Owens raced past all opposition and beat Donald for the fifth time. Perkins twisted his ankle and had to retire, but soon returned. The early pace was beginning to tell on the players, consequently the play was not so keen as in the earlier stages of the game. Johnson and Findlay were forcing the game for the Airmen, but their forwards were very erratic in front of the goal.

Game over: Scottish 5, Royal Flying Corps 0.

CLOSE AT WINDSOR KENILWORTH NEXT

(Continued from Page 1).

purse $800, three-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada, one mile:

1. Corn Broom, 114 (Pool), $20.40, $6.70, $7.80.
2. Akeldama, 101 (Koppleman), $4.70, $5.10.
3. Tartarean, 116 (Doyle), $5.10.

Time 1.42 2-5. Lonesand, Silk Bird, Old Top, Prince Philsthorpe, Copper King, Garish Sun, Amphion, Gala Dress, Isabelle H., Kathleen H. also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, purse $800, for 3-year-olds, and up, mile and a furlong:

1. Bac, 111 (Parrington), $4.50, $3.50, $3.60.
2. Sam Slick, 101 (Louder), $7.70, $5.
3. Aprisa, 94 (Rodriquez), $9.40.

Time 1.55 2-5. Reno, Wodan, Cliff Field, Alda, Baby Sister, Pepper Sauce and Gartley also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Club Purse, for 3-year-olds and up, purse $800, one mile:

1. Black Toney, 107 (Shilling), $3.90, $2.90, $2.80.
2. Franklin, 108 (Stearns), $2.70, $3.60.

Tush Tush, 104 (Garner), $7.40.

Time 1.12 1-5. Bradley's Choice, Crumpsall, Candle also ran.

BELLWOODS SHUT OUT BY JUDEAN BALL NINE

Judeans defeated Bellwoods in a Toronto Senior League game at Stanley Park by a score of 8 to 0 on Saturday afternoon.

Judeans—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Freeman, 2b.	4	2	2	1	2	0	
Penmock, c.	2	0	2	7	0	0	
Irwin, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	0	
N. Turofsky, cf.	4	2	2	0	0	0	
Pattison, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0	
Tetley, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	
Kenny, lf.	3	1	2	2	0	0	
Scruton, ss.	3	1	0	1	3	0	
Anderson, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0	
Albright, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	31	8	11	21	7	0	
Bellwoods—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gerry, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	
S. Turofsky, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	0	
Thompson, 1b.	3	0	1	5	0	0	
Yeomans, lf.	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Little, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0	1	
Smith, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Connelly, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Samuels, p.	2	0	0	0	2	2	
McKenzie, c.	1	0	1	3	2	0	
Totals	21	0	2	21	6	5	

Home run—Turofsky. Bases on balls—Off Anderson 4, off Samuels 2. Struck out—By Anderson 6, by Samuels 5. Double plays—Scruton, Freeman and Pattison. Sacrifice hit—Scruton. Left on bases—Judeans 2, Bellwoods 3. Passed balls—Pennock, McKenzie.

ATHLETICS DEFEATED BROADVIEW BALL NINE

Athletics beat Broadviews, 10 to 2, in a Riverdale Senior League game on Saturday afternoon at Queen Alexandra School grounds.

Athletics—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Caswell, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	
Vanwinkle, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0	
Brown, rf.	4	2	0	0	0	0	
Bellegham, 2b.	4	2	2	2	2	0	
Owens, 1b.	2	2	2	6	0	1	
Shannon, 3b.	4	2	2	0	1	1	
Good, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	0	
Gee, c.	3	0	0	5	1	0	
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Newman, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0	
Totals	32	10	11	17	7	2	
Broadviews—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wellings, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	0	
McLaughlin, lf.	2	1	0	1	2	0	
Hodgins, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Cossels, 1b.	3	1	1	6	0	0	
Hanks, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	0	
Percival, ss.	2	0	1	2	2	1	
Thain, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	1	
Bowman, c.	3	0	1	6	0	1	
Dennett, p.	2	0	1	0	5	0	
Totals	25	3	6	18	8	4	

Summary:

						R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0	2	3	4	0	1—10	11	2
Broadviews	2	0	0	0	0	—3	6	4

*McLaughlin out, bunted third strike foul.

Three base hit—Shannon. Two base hits—Bellenghem, Shannon. Stolen bases—Hanks, Good, Caswell, Bellenghem. Struck out—By Russell 1, by Newman 4, by Dennett 5. Base on balls—Off Russell 3, off Dennett 4. Left on bases—Athletics 7, Broadviews 5.

ST. FRANCIS BEAT THE MOOSE QUITE HANDILY

St. Francis won a brilliant game from the Moose in the Western City League game at Willowvale Park on Saturday afternoon by a score of 9 to 3. A triple play, Matthews to Clark to Mann, by the Moose was the feature of the game.

Moose—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Luxton, ss., 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	1	
Peer, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	0	
Irwin, cf., 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	2	
Mann, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	0	
Clarke, 3b., cf.	2	1	0	2	3	1	
Hardman, rf., p.	2	0	0	2	1	0	
Dillon, c.	2	0	0	8	1	0	
Shea, 3b. ss.	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Matthews, p.	2	1	1	1	1	0	
Steed, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	
*Biddell	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	26	3	3	18	7	6	
St. Francis—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Glynn, ss.	4	1	1	2	3	0	
Doyle, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	0	
Gilkinson, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	0	
Sheppard, c.	4	0	0	4	4	0	
Conray, lf.	2	1	1	1	1	0	
Genian, 2b.	3	2	2	2	4	1	
Smith, 3b.	3	2	2	2	2	0	
Crocker, cf.	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Brook, p.	3	0	1	0	1	1	
Totals	26	9	9	21	15	2	

*Batted for Shea.

								R.	H.	E.
Moose	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3		6	3
St. Francis	2	0	0	2	4	0	*—9		9	2

Batteries: Matthews, Hardman, Dillon; Brash, Sheppard.

Three base hits—Glynn, Peer. Two-base hits—Biddell. Sacrifice hits—Shea. Struck out by Matthews 3; By Brash 4. Bases on balls—Off Matthews 3; Brash 3. Double play—German, Glynn, Hardman. Triple play—Matthews to Clarke, to Mann. Stolen bases—Peer, Irvine, Wilkinson, Crocker. Time of game 1 hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Capt. Farrell.

STRONG HOME-BRED TEAM IN THIS TOURNAMENT

New York, July 21.—When the professionals get together at Baltusrol, Siwanoy and Garden City for the international team matches it will be well for the gallery to keep an eye on the homebred aggregation. Take note of the following names that have been selected:

Walter Hagen, M. J. Brady, Jack Dowling, Tom Kerrigan, George McLean, Tom McNamara, Jack Burke, Otto Hackbarth, Herbert Lagerblade, Charles Hoffner, Eddie Loos and Emmet French.

Every one of these players has done things to make him more or less famous during recent years. Hagen, besides winning the national open title a few seasons ago, is present metropolitan and western champion; Brady has come within an ace of national honors on several occasions, and is now the Massachusetts open champion. Much the same can be said of McNamara, while Dowling, Kerrigan, Hoffner, Loos and French are all brilliant performers.

Made from absolutely nothing but malt, hops and pure filtered water, to meet the requirements of the Ontario Temperance Act.

SERVE COLD

Order a Supply for Your Summer Home

Whether at home or on your vacation you will find

Cosgrave's New Light Ale

a palate-pleasing, refreshing, nutritious beverage.

COSGRAVE'S NEW LIGHT ALE—just the thing to take along for a motor-boat trip, auto trip, or picnic or camp, and for the ice-box at home.

On sale at hotels and where soft drinks are sold. Get your supply for home use at any dealers or grocers, or telephone Adelaide 486.

DRAGOONS DRAW WITH RUBBERMEN

(Continued from Page 1).

pressed and Harding put the ball in the net, but offside, nullified the point.

Midfield play ruled for a time till Wilson made play on the left, catered to Harding, the latter booting into the goalkeeper's hands. Coombes put his forwards in possession and Wilkes tested McAlpine with a beauty. The goalkeeper, however, was on the alert and cleared his goal in masterly style. Carter was next prominent with a nice run in the right and centred to Lowe, the latter shooting inches wide. Dunlops pressed again but offside spoilt movement. R. C. D.'s were soon at the other end and Wilson, eluding the defences, landed the leather safely in the net.

From the centre kick Dunlops pressed and Coombes grazed the upright with a fast shot. They returned to the attack and Carter centring accurately, Wilker scored, but unfortunately for his side he was in an offside position. R.C.D. worked nicely down the field but Thompson shot wide. Back came the Rubbermen and Ockenden landed the ball well in front of goal. Lowe shooting weakly into the goalkeeper's hands. A minute later Lowe gave McAlpine a hot handful to negotiate, he having to concede a corner to save his charge. Dunlops at this stage were all over the soldiers, but could not find the net. Dunlops made an appeal for a penalty, when one of the Dragoons apparently handled the ball. The referee did not see the offence and would not allow the point. Wilkes struck the side of the net with a hot shot, with McAlpine out of his goal. Play at this stage was very exciting, Dunlops pressing vigorously and McAlpine providing some marvelous saves. One shot from Wilkes had him beaten, but fortunately for him the ball hit the upright and rebounded into play.

Play ruled in midfield for a time, then Dunlops took up the attack, but could not beat McAlpine. The soldiers now took a spell at pressing, and Thompson hit the side of the net. Wilson forced a corner, but the whistle blew for the interval before the kick was taken, with score R. C. D. 1, Dunlops 0.

Second Half.

On resuming Dragoons pressed and Wilson shot for goal; Coombes, however, was on the alert and cleared nicely. Wilkes made a play for Dunlops on the left and gave McAlpine a fast shot to negotiate. The latter saved in his best style. Dunlops forced a corner, Ockenden putting outside. Low forced McAlpine to concede a corner, which was put outside. At the other end Thompson shot yards wide when nicely placed. Dunlops raised a good chance to even up the score when the ball traveled across the goal mouth, three of their forwards missing the ball. They put the ball in the net a minute later, but the point was nullified for an infringement.

They repeated a little later but again offside nullified the point.

At the other end Dragoons forced a corner which was well cleared by Coombes. They returned to the attack but Harding shot weakly past. At the other end Burdette conceded a corner which was cleared and Harding rushed to the other end, where he essayed a long shot which went yards wide. From a goal kick Dunlops went away on the right and Carter centring, Wilkes evened up the score with an able shot.

Play now become very exciting, Dragoons making desperate attempts to regain the lead, but Richardson repelled all their efforts by some heady playing. At the other end Carter hit the side of the net with a terrific shot. A minute later Lowe missed from close range. When the whistle blew for the finish, Dunlops were pressing. The final could Dunlops 1, R. C. D. 1.

When pouring medicine from a bottle do so from the side opposite the label in order not to blur it.

THORNCLIFFE OPENS WITH GOOD RACING

(Continued from Page 1).

THIRD RACE—Purse $600, for three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Shadrach, 112 (Dunkenson), $15, $7.10, $3.10.
2. Tiltoison, 113 (Corey), $4.70, $4.10.
3. Tackless, 111 (Anderson), $17.30.

Time, 1.11 2-5. Chatterbox, Twenty-Seven, Hawthorn, Baby Cole, Hiker, January, Willcash and Miss Shot also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $600, for three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Poppee, 106 (Johnson), $7.10, $3.90, $3.10.
2. Mex, 112 (Corey), $3.90, $3.
3. Flecha Negra, 108 (Taplin), $3.10.

Time, 1.11. Miss Jean, Capt. Ben, Tempy Duncan, Ha'penny, Beverly James, Lady Bob, Sempsilla, Manfred and Owana also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $700, for 2-year-olds and up, one mile and 50 yards:

1. Sir Oliver, 88 (Jenckson), $7.60, $4.10, $3.40.
2. Inquiets, 109 (Casey), $3.60, $3.60.
3. Treowen, 90 (Anderson), $5.50.

Time 1.52. Politician, Col. Holloway, Phil Mohr and Perpetual also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $700, for three-year-olds and up, claiming, one mile and fifty yards:

1. Amulet, 104 (Berger), $55.50, $21.10, $8.20.
2. Col. McNab, 106 (Casey), $10.40, $4.90.
3. John Douglas, 107 (Taplin), $5.20.

Time 1.53 1-5. Choctaw, Flying Tom, Plantagenet and Samuel R. Meyer also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $600, for three-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

1. Nettie Walcutt, 111 (Wishard), $4.80, $3.50, $2.20.
2. Little Cottage, 109 (Dunkinson), $2.70, $2.
3. Genesis, 106 (Taplin), $2.80.

Time, 1.19. Sir Haste, Capt. Fredericks, Victrola also ran.

PROTCT TYPEWRITER PLATENS.

By using the variable line spacer frequently on a typewriter, or moving the platen slightly from its previous position, the entire surface of the platen is written over, thus preventing its becoming deeply grooved, as occurs when line after line is written, day after day, over the same point on the platen.

BASEBALL
HANLAN'S POINT
DETROIT vs. LEAFS
TUESDAY, JULY 24TH
Reserved Seats at Moodey's. Special Ferry Service.

BALL IS LIBERAL.

Chicago, July 21.—Philip Ball, the former Federal League magnate, who now is the owner of the St. Louis Browns, is ready to spend big money for new players. Ball already has purchased two Pacific Coast League stars, Pitcher Speed Martin and Outfielder Kenneth Williams. Robert Quinn, the business manager and scout, has received authority from Ball to buy up all the best players in the minor league regardless of cost. The Browns' owners say that he does not believe the war will hurt baseball, and that a winning American League team in St. Louis will yield large profits. The success of the Cardinals probably has induced Ball to loosen his purse strings.

RETURNED GRENADIERS' PICNIC.

The Royal Grenadiers' Chapter, I.O. D.E., gave a most delightful picnic at Centre Island for returned Grenadiers and their families on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was anything but favorable, but everyone thoroly enjoyed themselves. There were races for the men, women and children and rides on the round-a-bout. Mr. Watt, Centre Island, very kindly lent his motor launch for use on the lagoon, thus adding greatly to the pleasure of the picnic. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, president of the order, was present at the Island, and in her usual graceful manner welcomed the guests. Before leaving all the soldiers were given cigarettes and cigars.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 21.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $144,045,710 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $107,900,770 from last week.

WILSON'S "The National Smoke"

BACHELOR CIGAR

Ask any Tobacconist. He will tell you he sells more "Bachelors" than any other brand in the shop.

Every "Bachelor" Cigar is stamped as above BACHELOR 5B

Retail trade supplied from Toronto warehouse, 10 Front W

ANDREW WILSON & Co LIMITED TORONTO AND MONTREAL

SMOKE THE NEW **ARABELA** CIGAR

ONLY THE BEST HAVANA FILLER!
ONLY THE BEST SUMATRA WRAPPER.

An exceptional, mild and aromatic cigar, sold at

4 for 25 Cents.

J. W. SCALES, LIMITED
TORONTO

our

Ale

to take
p, and

EBALL
AN'S POINT
T vs. LEAFS
Y, JULY 24TH
at Moodey's. Special
ry Service.

IS LIBERAL.

1.—Philip Ball, the for-
gue magnate, who now
the St. Louis Browns,
d big money for new
already has purchased
t League stars, Pitcher
nd Outfielder Kenneth
rt Quinn, the business
out, has received au-
l to buy up all the best
inor league regardless
owns' owners say that
ieve the war will hurt
t a winning American
St. Louis will yield
e success of the Card-
s induced Ball to loos-
gs.

ENADIERS' PICNIC.

nadiers' Chapter, I.O.
st delightful picnic at
returned Grenadiers
es on Tuesday after-
her was anything but
veryone thoroly en-
. There were races
men and children and
nd-a-bout. Mr. Watt,
very kindly lent his
r use on the lagoon.
atly to the pleasure
rs. A. E. Gooderham,
order, was present at
in her usual graceful
d the guests. Before
soldiers were given
gars.

ANK STATEMENT.

y 21.—The actual con-
g house banks and
for the week shows
144,045,710 reserve in
requirements. This
of $107,900,770 from

A CIGAR
LER!
RAPPER.
tic cigar,

MITED

MENS PASCOE & HERN CLOTHES
TAKE ELEVATOR SAVE $10.

No Clearance Sale Can Equal These Suits

First of all—we do not offer $25.00 "left-over" clearance sale bargains at "reduced" prices of $17.00 to $18.50. We have no suits to "clear out." We offer only fresh, new $25.00 suits at $15.00. Come to our upstairs clothes shop on the second floor, Kent Building—now—just to see the

New Style
Summer Suits
at our Upstairs price
$15
We will fit you perfectly

You men know that expensive ground floor locations cost big money in rents and expenses. But in our UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP these expenses are cut out. We have no ground floor rents and expenses—therefore, we don't tack on $10. We take off $10 and you save $10. With alluring announcements inviting you here and there, it's a good time to plant this thought anew in your mind: In our UPSTAIRS Clothes Shop we hold no "clearance" sales; never have. You can buy your suit here now, get the latest style, and save $10, just as you can in the heart of the season—and you will get the usual high-grade merchandise, guaranteed by the country's finest clothes makers and ourselves—with the same perfect fit and the same courteous attention that have built up this business.

Two-Piece light weight summer suits, in all suitable materials ---our upstairs price $10 . . . . .

-CLAUDE "RILEY"-
PASCOE & HERN
Second Floor Kent Building
Corner Yonge and Richmond Street

MONDAY ENTRIES

AT DELORIMIER.

Delorimier Track, Montreal, July 21.—Official entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, claiming, for 4-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

Mac	115	Purple and G.	110
Marie C	110	Lofty Heywood	112
Joe Milliner	112	Alcourt	115
Panhachapi	110	Donner	112
Santiago White	112	Jojam	112

Also eligible:

Letitia	110	Lumax	110
Skeets	110		

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

Brown Baby	98	Debris	98
Belle C	103	Sis Mallory	110
King Stalwart	117	Conowingo	98
Lycia	100	Minstra	110
Ethel Welles	110	Curious	117

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, 7 furlongs:

Crankie	100	Lady Bowena	100
Louise Paul	105	Luke VanZandt	110
Minda	111	Satisfied	110
Divan	103	Morristown	110
Kazan	110	Gano	113

Also eligible:

John Louis	*105	Deckhand	102

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

Charmingly	103	Some Reach	113
Gordon Roberts	113	Sir Raymond	114
Muy Buena	118	Wand	103
Miss Fielder	112	Prospero Son	115
O 'Tis True	115	Be	120

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

Signorette	103	Ella E.	111
London Girl	113	G. W. Kisker	115
Regards	116	Jim Hutch	105
Omar	115	Delaney	115
Phil T	115	Cliff Stream	122

SIXTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

Otisco	100	Little Alta	110
Sallie O'Day	106	Scallywag	108
Brighouse	119	Mico Girl	110
Inez	*101	Louis Opper	108
Royal Tea	115		

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, for 3-year-olds and up, 6½ furlongs:

Ali Amise	102	Auster	108
Littlest Rebel	112	Fetelus	115
Bermudian	115	Quin	104
Resistable	112	Gen. Pickett	114
B. A. Jones	115		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

AT EMPIRE CITY.

Empire City, July 21.—The entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-old maidens, about six furlongs:

Bar of Phoenix	115	†Scarpia II.	115
†Scorer II.	115	Pastor	115
†Minto II.	115	Loixlip	115
Federal Girl	110	James F. Cum's.	115
Flora Finch	110	Hickory Nut	110
†Teetotal	110	Zouave	115
Icarus	115	Barry Shannon	115
†Gunrock	115	†Sandstone II.	115
Madame Currie	110	†Sandale	110

SECOND RACE—Two-year-olds, selling, 5½ furlongs:

†Miss Cove	108	Billet Doux	106
Paganini	*106	Rita	*97
June Bug	*104	Edith F.	112
Tumble In	*97	Ilma Schorr	*103
Geo. Washington	105		

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and up, the Arrow Stakes, selling, $1500, about six furlongs:

Top o' the Morn	126	Paddy Whack	121
Bringhurst	111	Yankee Notions	106
Quartz	111	Riverdale	104
Zouave	99	Mary Powell	99
J. J. Lillis	*106	Kildee	106
Polly J.	94		

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

†Xylon	113	Wiseman	112
Ormulu	113	Dorcas	105
Bally	102	Daddy's Choice	117
Moratorium	102	James Wingf'd	102
Golden Rod	97	†Corn Tassel	105
George Smith	109	Julia L.	99
Courtly Lass	107		

FIFTH RACE—Four-year-olds and up, mile and a furlong:

Intone	109	Armament	109
Cliff Haven	*107	Plaudito	*99
Past Master	109	Checks	*104

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-old maidens, fillies, five furlongs:

Frances Crawf'd	112	Miss Wright	112
Edith F.	112	Kokohin	112
†La Russe	102	Adoration II.	112
†Ben Lui	112	Fire Fly	112
Superman	112	Rita	112
Killarney	112	Nellie Waters	112
Bow Bells	112	Ruthie M.	112
†Brocatelle	112	Payment	112

†Imported.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather fair; track fast.

AT THORNCLIFFE

Thorncliffe Park, Toronto, July 21. The entries for Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Three years and up, 1 mile:

Victrola	91	Astrologer	103
Ella Jennings	98	King Hamburg	97
Sarwood	100		

SECOND RACE—Two-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Howard Bland	115	Caamano	112
K. Francis	100	My Gracie	106
Beth	112	Kenova Girl	105

THIRD RACE—Three years and up, claiming, 6 furlongs:

Gay Life	93	Dandy Fay	102
Detention	102	*Tixieledi	90
Hampton Dame	109	Hecla's Flame	110
Britannia	96	Thorncliffe	106
Meissen	100	D. Campbell	105
Maid of Frome	102		

FOURTH RACE—Three years and up, claiming, six furlongs:

Zinkand	113	Gordon	116
Amazement	113	*Blue Rock	108
J. C. Cantrill	113	Hiker	113
Altamaha	113	*Hawthorn	108
M. Campbell	113	*Private Petal	108
Yanker	106	J. Douglas	113
Robt. Mantell	113	*Barette	106
*Galesminthe	104	*Shrapnel	108

FIFTH RACE—Claiming, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Beverly James	113	Ratsican	111
Capt. Ben	113	Kimberly	104
F. G. Hogan	113	Coppertown	108
Patsy MacCk	116	Tinkle Bell	113
R. Strickland	111	McAdams	*108
Tankard	113	Double Bass	*108
Tactless	111	E. Thompson	102
Highway	103	Will Cash	113
Grey Foot	113	Curlicue	*113

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, claiming, one mile and 70 yards:

L. Spirituelle	97	Sir Oliver	101
Minstrel	*99	Canto	99
Brown Prince	103	Shaban	*91
Amulet	101	Early Morn	107
Capt. Fred'cks	103	Sempsilla	99
Eddie T.	114	Boxer	105

SEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, claiming, one mile and 50 yards:

Monocacy	114	Frosty Face	108
Plantagenet	108	R. Langdon	108
Manioc	108	Star Bird	112
Billie Baker	108	Inquieta	106
B. of Kitchen	*105	Phil Mohr	*103
Choctaw	114	Treowen	*90
Consoler	106	Col. McNab	106
Col. Holloway	108		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Track slow.

DUNLOP TIRES

Trustworthy Tire Service

No matter where you motor to in Canada, there is a man handling DUNLOP TIRES who will gladly attend to your tire wants.

You do not have to buy anything to get his attention. Men who sell DUNLOP TIRES have an obliging way about them—they know it pays.

Utilize Dunlop Service in every town you pass through. You will find it is as good as DUNLOP TIRES—"Traction," "Special," "Plain."

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited
Head Office and Factories: TORONTO.
Branches: Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.
Makers of High-Grade Tires for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Bicycles, Motorcycles and Carriages; and High-Grade Rubber Belting, Packing, Fire Hose and General Hose, Dredge Sleeves, Military Equipment, Mats, Tiling, Heels and Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Cements, and General Rubber Specialties.
A.92

"SPECIAL" DUNLOP "TRACTION"
PHONES: Main 6354-5-6
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited
Toronto Uptown Branch, 210 Victoria Street (Near Shuter St.)

Boxers Will Do Bit With Bouts

New York, July 21.—Altho legalized boxing has but a very short time to live before it breathes its last, it's going to do something for the war funds. Billy Gibson, one of the foremost promoters of the city, and in fact the country, and at present managing the lightweight champion, Benny Leonard, has a scheme in mind to put on a show that will net many thousands of dollars for the big charity.

After Benny's fight with Johnny Kilbane, Gibson will go about working out plans for the event. He will endeavor to secure some big baseball field for the staging of the greatest boxing carnival New York ever held. He will probably allow his own chacpion to meet the best lightweight available, and Johnny Kilbane, win or lose in his fight with Leonard, will probably be willing to box the best featherweight to be had. Then to make it a triple championship meeting, Pete Herman will likely be asked to box Kid Williams.

That's Gibson's scheme, and if it is possible to secure the Polo Grounds for the carnival that's the place that "Gib" will secure.

The fighters themselves are anxious to do something, and what they will ask for their services will likely be nothing more than actual expenses. It's a big idea, and one which shows that the boxer and his set, are not unkindly disposed to the whole world just because they have been sinned against themselves by some people who knew little of what they were doing.

NATIONAL A. C. BOUTS.

Providence, R.I., July 21.—Jack Doherty, the manager of the National A. C., has completed arrangements for several important matches. On July 25 Lew Cardwell of Newark, and Willie Jackson, of New York, will face each other. Harold Farese and Young Britt are billed to box for the New England featherweight championship on Aug. 1.

EASY VICTORY FOR OSLER'S GOOD TEAM

Osler Beaver Defeated Four to One in the Playground League.

Osler defeated Osler Beavers by a score of 4 to 1 in the opening game at Perth Square Saturday afternoon. The game opened in a pitchers' battle up to the sixth inning, with Osler Beavers playing the aggressive part. Bell walked the first man up, who scored when Gordon drove the ball thru the gate for three bases. In the second Gordon fumbled Hughes' grounder, the latter scoring later on Calhoun's clean single for Osler's first run. Osler scored again when Hughes poled a three-bagger and scored on Glynn's hit for two bases. In the seventh Osler added two more runs on Smith's three-bagger, Wetheridge's single and the same by Bell. This ended the scoring. Ryan twirled a beautiful game. Bell was as good as usual, striking out 10 and walking three. Foley, in right field, pulled off two very sensational catches, which brought applause from the crowd. Score:

Osler—	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
McFarland, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0		
L. Michie, c.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0		
H. Michie, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	0		
Hughes, 1b.	3	2	2	7	0	0		
Glynn, c.	3	0	1	8	2	1		
Calhoun, r.f.	3	0	2	1	0	0		
Smith, l.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0		
Wetheridge, s.s.	3	1	1	0	0	0		
Bell, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0		
Totals	28	4	9	21	7	1		

Osler Beavers—	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Jackson, l.f.	2	1	0	2	1	0		
Gordon, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	2		
Ryan, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0		
Donkin, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0	0		
J. Foley, r.f.	2	0	0	4	0	0		
Halsey, s.s.	3	0	0	1	2	0		
F. Bowes, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0		
Long, c.f.	2	0	1	1	1	0		
Sands, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	0		
Totals	24	1	5	21	7	2		

Osler	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—	4
Osler Beavers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Sacrifice hit—L. Michie. Stolen bases—Hughes 2, Wetheridge 2. Two-base hits—Long, Glynn. Three-base hits—Gordon, Hughes, Smith. Bases on balls—Off Bell 2, off Ryan 1. Struck out—By Bell 10, by Ryan 3. Left on bases—Osler 5, Osler Beavers 6. Attendance—500. Umpire—E. R. Buscombe.

The annoyance of a chair rocking on a bare floor, especially a child's rocking chair, may be overcome by tacking sections of garden hose along the curved rockers. If properly done this also adds to the comfort of the chair.

THORNCLIFFE PARK
RACE MEET (Running)
7 OR MORE RACES (RUNNING) EACH DAY, RAIN OR SHINE
Opened Yesterday and Pleased Thousands of People
RACES ALL THIS WEEK
FIRST RACE 2.30 P.M.
Admission--Ladies $1.00; Gentlemen $1.50
The Association Pays the War Tax
Take Yonge Street Cars to Woodlawn Avenue, then by automobiles (fare 25 cents each way), Yonge to Merton Street on new paved road, then east on Merton direct to Track.
In order to relieve congestion, private automobile owners are requested to take Avenue Road to St. Clair, St. Clair to Yonge, Yonge to Merton, then east on Merton direct to Track.

MORE HORSES FOR THORNCLIFFE PARK

Many New Arrivals From East and West for This Week's Racing.

The best horses from the east and west will try conclusions at Thorncliffe Park before the meeting which opened Saturday comes to an end. The majority of the best performers at Windsor and a number of the nags of class that have been running at Montreal are expected to arrive the early part of the week. With a little fine weather the track which is rather heavy for the inaugural should prove to be one of the best in the country. There is no discounting the fact that it is one of the prettiest, with its wide turns and long home stretch. For beauty of surroundings it is unsurpassed by any other in the country. This week should see some splendid sport. Seven races will be seen daily, starting each day at 2.30.

The transportation problem has been pretty well mastered despite the difficulties encountered in this respect owing to the refusal of the railway commission to permit of special trains being used for race track traffic.

COBB AND THE TIGERS ARE HERE ON TUESDAY

Ty Cobb, "Donnie" Bush, Oscar Vitt, Veach and all the players who have kept the Detroit Tigers in the forefront of the American League for years will figure in Tuesday's big exhibition game at the Island. Manager Jennings has promised to bring along his regular team, and Cobb, the "daddy of 'em all," will play the entire game. The contest will be called at 3.15. The reserved seat plan is at Mooney's.

A GOOD PROVIDER.

"How do you like married life?"

"Fine! Jus' fine!" replied the bride.

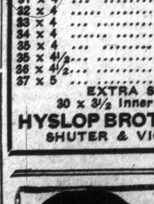
"And is your husband a good provider?"

"He suttinly am, ma'am," declared the bride. "He suttinly am. Dis week he got me fo' new places to wash at!"

HAS HAD ENOUGH FLYNN TO RETIRE

New York, July 21.—Jim Flynn, the Pueblo heavyweight, who is probably the oldest boxer in the boxing profession at the present time, has just notified a friend here that the end of this year he will retire from the game for good. Jimmy is thirty-eight years old and has fought in the squared circle for seventeen years. Flynn has been under the management of Jack Curley for twelve years, which is certainly a long time to be tied up with a manager.

When grinding stale bread crumbs or crackers in the food chopper, use a paper bag on the end of the grinder and snap a rubber band around it. This will prevent getting the crumbs on the floor.



EXCEPTIONAL TIRE VALUES
Standard Makes. All New Stock.
WHY PAY MORE?

	Plain	Non-skid
30 x 3½	$14.25	$16.25
32 x 3½	17.25	18.65
31 x 4	22.50	25.90
32 x 4	23.85	27.45
33 x 4	24.20	29.00
34 x 4	26.10	30.00
35 x 4	26.90	31.00
36 x 4½	34.20	39.35
36 x 4½	35.00	40.25
37 x 5	41.00	47.00

EXTRA SPECIAL
30 x 3½ Inner Tube, $3.75.
HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
SHUTER & VICTORIA STS.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

Artillery Horses Wanted
Age 6 to 9 years; height 15.2 to 16 hands; weight, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds and 1,500 pounds, and stand 16.1 hands.
COLOURS:
Any except light grey, white or light buckskin. All horses must be sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes and broken to harness or saddle.
Inspection points as arranged by the Committee:
Toronto, Burns' Repository, every Monday.
Union Stock Yards, every Tuesday.
McGregor's, Hayden St., every Wednesday.
London, July 25th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to James McCartney.
Brampton, July 19th, and alternate Thursdays. Apply to E. J. Jones.
Peterborough, July 20th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to L. Green.
St. Mary's, July 27th, and alternate Fridays. Apply to H. M. Robinson, Toronto.
Committee: E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Robert Graham, Toronto; E. J. Jones, Brampton; C. Baird, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture; H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. G. A. Carruthers, Montreal; H. M. Robinson, 333 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Secretary.

DR. SOPER
DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS
In the following Diseases:

Piles	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy
Asthma	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Skin Diseases
Diabetes	Kidney Affections

AND
Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

NERVE-SKIN-BLOOD DISEASES
CONSULTATION FREE
BLOOD TEST FREE
OFFICE HOURS 2—6
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
Ontario Medical Institute
263 Yonge St., Toronto

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

BAD LEG
GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT and PILLS are a certain cure for Bad Legs, Ulcers, Wounds, Bunions, Piles, Carbuncles, Insect Bites, Sores of every description. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
Of all stores and Chemists, and stocked by all Wholesale Houses throughout Canada.

IT'S HERE!

SAXON "SIX" SEDAN

THE demand for a closed body for all-year driving has brought into effect Saxon "Six" Sedan. No expense has been spared to make this not only a serviceable closed car, but one that possesses all the refinements and improvements sought for in a car of this class.

The body is of metal, of the touring sedan type. The windows are designed to drop into the body for pleasant-weather driving and are easily raised into place for stormy or severe days.

The upholstering is over-stuffed with a grey all-wool Bedford whipcord covering. The front seats are of a divided Pullman type. There is a pitch to these seats which increases the riding comfort and makes for easier handling of the car. The back seat is of ample width and breadth to allow three people to ride in perfect comfort.

Five wire wheels offered as standard equipment. No refinement has been overlooked which would lend comfort or distinction to the car. Saxon "Six" Sedan is a finished product in every sense of the word.

Come in and see the new Saxon Model Sedan

Saxon "Six" Sedan, $1760, f.o.b. Windsor.

Saxon Motor Sales Co.
LIMITED
557 Yonge (Corner Wellesley).
Phone North 5594.
Less to buy—Less to own—Less to operate

PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN.

Mrs. Will Irwin said at a Washington Square tea:

"The most immodest fashions would disappear if men would resolutely oppose them.

"I know a woman whose dressmaker sent home the other day a skirt that was, really, too short altogether. The woman put it on. It was becoming enough, dear knows, but it made her feel ashamed. She entered the library and her husband looked up from his work with a dark frown.

"'I wonder,' she said, with an embarrassed laugh, 'if these ultra-short skirts will ever go out?'

"'They'll never go out with me,' he answered in decided tones."

DICKIE'S DEDUCTION.

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. She was surprised to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity."

The young author was asked how he got that idea.

"Please, miss," was the reply, "it says in the textbook the population of London is very dense."

EVEN BREAK WITH THE REBELS WON FIRST AND LOST SECOND

(Continued from Page 1).

ball get away from him, Thompson scoring. Jacobson walked. Truesdale was caught at the plate on a double steal. Three runs. Four hits. Two errors.

Third Inning.

Richmond—Koehler grounded to short. Young out, Thompson to Lajoie. Lalonge threw out Hanford. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Whiteman hit a clean one over second. Lajoie filed to Hanford. Schultz fouled to Eibel. Altenberg filed to Clements. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Richmond—McGaffin walked. Clements doubled to left, McGaffin scoring. Bankston filed to Whiteman. Eibel out to Jacobson. Conroy out, Schultz to Lajoie. One run. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Blackburne popped to Eibel. Lalonge out to McGaffin. Thompson out to Hanford. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Richmond—Knabe out to Jacobson. Koehler out, Schultz to Lajoie. Young singled to centre. Hanford was hit. McGaffin walked, filling the bases. Clements out to Altenberg. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Truesdale walked and was out stealing. Jacobson singled over second. Whiteman duplicated, Jacobson being held at second. Lajoie filed to Clements. Schultz was walked, filling the bases. Altenberg filed to left. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Richmond—Bankston filed to Jacobson. Eibel singled to left. Conroy fouled to Lalonge. Knabe popped to Blackburne. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto — Blackburne grounded to Conroy. Lalonge got a safe one thru short. Thompson doubled to centre, Lalonge going to third. Truesdale popped to McGaffin. Jacobson struck out. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Richmond—Koehler got a hit on a bad grounder to Truesdale. Young popped to Truesdale. Hanford forced Koehler at second. Hanford out stealing. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Whiteman filed to Clements. Lajoie hit over Knabe's head for a single, and scored on Schultz's three-base swat to the damaged scoreboard. Schultz scored on Altenberg's fly to centre. Blackburne walked and was out stealing Two runs. Two hits. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Richmond—McGaffin out, Thompson to Lajoie. Clements beat out a slow one to Truesdale. Bankston popped to Blackburne. Eibel singled to left, Clements being held at second. Clements stole third when Schultz dropped the throw. Conroy grounded to Schultz. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Lalonge walked. Thompson sacrificed. Truesdale grounded to Knabe. Jacobson walked and stole second, Lalonge being held at third. Whiteman popped to McGaffin. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Richmond — Knabe out to Blackburne. Koehler singled to centre. Distel, batting for Young, popped to Lajoie. Hanford walked. McGaffin popped to Blackburne. No runs. One hit. No errors.

First Game.

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Jacobson, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Whiteman, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	0
Schultz, 3b.	3	2	2	0	4	0
Altenberg, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Blackburne, ss.	3	1	0	5	3	0
Lelonge, c.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Thompson, p.	3	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	28	5	10	27	12	0

Richmond—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hanford, cf.	3	0	0	5	0	0
McGaffin, ss.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Clements, lf.	4	0	2	4	0	0
Bankston, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Eibel, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0	1
Conroy, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Koehler, c.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Young, p.	3	0	1	1	2	0
Distell, x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	9	24	8	1

xBatted for Young in 9th.

Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Toronto	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	—5

Three base hit—Schultz. Two base hits—Clements, Schultz, Thompson. Sacrifice hit—Altenberg. Double play—Truesdale to Blackburne to Lajoie. Hit by pitcher—By Thompson (Hanford). Stolen bases—McGaffin, Clements. Struck out—By Young 2, Bases on balls—Off Thompson 2, off Young 3. Left on bases—Richmond 9, Toronto 11. Time of game, 1.45. Attendance 6000. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

SECOND GAME.

After their good win of the first half of the double bill, Lajoie's Leafs went out after the balance of the program. In their attempt to do this the Leafs used Leake pitching and Kelly catching, while Richmond depended on Adams and Reynolds. The crowd was about 7500.

The line-up:

Richmond.	Toronto.
Hanford, cf.	Truesdale, 2b.
McGaffin, ss.	Jacobson, cf.
Clements, lf.	Whiteman, lf.
Bankston, rf.	Lajoie, 1b.
Eibel 1b.	Schultz, 3b.
Conroy, 3b	Altenberg, rf.
McConnell, 2b	Blackburne, ss.
Reynolds, c.	Kelly, c.
Adams, p.	Leake, p.

Umpires—Freeman and Hart.

First Inning.

Richmond—Hanford fanned. McGaffin was hit and stole second. McGaffin was caught off second. Clements fanned. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto — Truesdale filed to right. Jacobson hit into the bleachers, well over to centre, for a home run. Whiteman struck out. Lajoie struck out. One run. One hit. No errors.

Second Inning.

Richmond—Bankston out to Whiteman. Leake took Eibel's grounder. Jacobson looked after Conroy's high one. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Schultz grounded to McGaffin. Altenberg fanned. Blackburne filed to Bankston. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Third Inning.

Richmond—McConnell got a hit on a slow one to Schultz. Reynolds out to Jacobson. Adams popped to Schultz. McConnell stole second and went to third on Kelly's bad throw. Hanford walked on an attempted double steal. McConnell was caught at the plate. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Toronto—Kelly fanned. Leake filed to Hanford. Truesdale singled to centre and was out stealing. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Richmond—McGaffin got a base on his smash to centre. Clements singled to right, sending McGaffin to third and taking second on the throw. Bankston out to Leake. Eibel doubled over Whiteman's head, scoring McGaffin and Clements. Conroy walked. McConnell walked, filling the bases. Reynolds' fly was dropped by Altenberg and Eibel scored. Adams struck out. Hanford singled to centre, scoring Conroy and McConnell. Forrester now pitching for Toronto. McGaffin up for the second time this inning, walked again, filling the bases. Clements was walked, forcing in Reynolds. Bankston walked, forcing in Hanford. Blackburne now pitching for Toronto; Warhop playing short. Eibel singled over second, scoring McGaffin and Jacobson's good throw caught Bankston at third. Umpire rules that Clements scored on the play on Bankston at third, making it nine runs, five hits, no errors.

Toronto — Jacobson singled over third and was caught trying to stretch it into a double. Whiteman grounded to McGaffin. Lajoie, singled to left. Schultz singled to left. Altenberg was thrown out by Adams. No runs. Three hits. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Richmond—Conroy out to Altenberg. McConnell out, Truesdale to Lajoie. Reynolds out, Warhop to Lajoie. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Blackburne out to Adams. Kelly singled to right. Warhop popped to McConnell. Truesdale forced Kelly at second. No Runs. One hit. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Richmond—Adams grounded to Warhop, Whiteman made a great catch of Hanford's long fly, McGaffin beat out a hit to Warhop and stole second and scored on Clement's single to centre. Bankston grounded to Truesdale. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—Jacobson fouled to Conroy, Whiteman singled to centre, Lajoie beat out a hit to McGaffin, Schultz walked, filling the bases. Altenberg forced Whiteman at the plate. Blackburne out to Reynolds. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Richmond—Eibel fanned, Conroy singled to right. McConnell out, Blackburne to Lajoie. Reynolds singled to left, scoring Conroy. Adams doubled to Truesdale. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—Kelly walked. Warhop sacrificed, Truesdale walked, Jacobson forced Truesdale at second. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Richmond—Hanford walked. McGaffin sacrificed. Clements popped to Blackburne, and Hanford was doubled off second. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Toronto—Lajoie popped to McGaffin. Schultz out to Hanford. Altenberg walked. Blackburne singled to left. Kelly out to Eibel. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Richmond—Bankston doubled to left. Eibel sacrificed. Conroy singled to centre, Bankston scoring. McConnell flied to Whiteman. Reynolds forced Conroy at second. One run. Two hits. No errors.

Toronto—Warhop grounded to McGaffin. Truesdale singled to left. Jacobson hit over Clements' head for two bases. Whiteman grounded to Conroy. Lajoie flied to Clements. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Second Game.

Toronto—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Truesdale, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4	0
Jacobson, cf.	4	1	3	2	1	0
Whiteman, lf.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	5	0	2	10	0	0
Schultz, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Altenberg, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Blackburne, ss., p.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Kelly, c.	3	0	1	5	1	1
Leake, p.	1	0	0	0	3	0
Forrester, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warhop, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	35	1	11	27	16	2

Richmond—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hanford, cf.	2	1	1	2	0	0
McGaffin, ss.	3	2	2	3	3	0
Clements, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bankston, rf.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Eibel, 1b.	4	1	1	6	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	4	2	2	2	0	0
McConnell, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Reynolds, c.	3	2	2	7	0	0
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	12	12	27	6	0

Richmond	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	—12
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Jacobson. Sacrifice hit—Adams, Double play—Blackburne to Truesdale. Struck out—By Leake 3, by Adams 2, by Blackburne 1. Bases on balls—Off Leake 1, off Forrester 3, off Blackburne 1, off Adams 4. Stolen bases—McGaffin, McConnell. Left on bases—Richmond 6, Toronto 8. Attendance—3000. Umpires—Hart and Freeman.

From Now On We Will Handle Maxwell Cars and Trucks

We have taken on the Maxwell line because we believe it to be the greatest value offered to the motor buying public to-day---we expect to make the Maxwell, as it deserves to be, the most popular motor car in this community

We can conscientiously recommend the Maxwell to our friends.

In the first place, the Maxwell, beyond all controversy, has proved its mechanical efficiency, its economy, its durability.

In the second place, the producing company is one of the giants of the industry.

The company's growth has been among the wonders of the marvelous motor car business.

And yet, Maxwell success has been built upon an idea as old as commerce itself.

—the doing of only one thing, but the doing of that one thing to the uttermost best.

The Maxwell builders have had only one chassis model, designed according to sound, time-tried principles.

And the entire energies of the great Maxwell organization has been concentrated on bringing that one model to perfection.

So, having taken on the Maxwell line, we say without hesitation we have made a fortunate stroke of business.

—fortunate for us—fortunate for you.

Service Equipment Adequate and Efficient

We expect to maintain an up-to-date, service organization.

—large enough and fully equipped to meet ALL the needs of ALL our patrons.

That is one of the chief advantages to you in purchasing a car as popular as the Maxwell.

—a car, the production of which is fourth in the motor vehicle industry.

Why The Maxwell Is Peerless In Its Class

The Maxwell is mechanically right.

—has the world champion engine; an efficient, simple clutch, running in oil; a powerful, trouble-proof transmission; mighty axles, and a mechanical equipment highly developed throughout.

It is the most economical automobile ever made.

—goes further on a gallon of gasoline than any other 5-passenger car built.

It is the practical man's car—the car for YOU.

Let The Maxwell Prove its Worth To You

We have the Maxwell at our salesrooms, The United Auto Sales Co., 740-742 Yonge Street.

Come there and see it.

Ride in it.

Investigate it.

If you do, you'll buy.

We KNOW that.

Roadster $915; Touring Car $925; Cabriolet $1070; Town Car $1550; Sedan $1550; completely equipped, including electric starter and lights. All prices f.o.b. Windsor.

Truck Chassis $1235; Stake-Gate and Box Body each $1355; Express and Panel Bodies complete $1450. All prices f.o.b. Windsor.

Canadian Plant at Windsor Now in Course of Construction

United Auto Sales Co.

740-742 Yonge St., Toronto

TELEPHONE NORTH 6061

DR. N. H. HORNSTINE For Ten Years In The Department of Public Health and Charities States That Tests Made With Nuxated Iron

On Stubborn Cases Where Other Tonics Had Failed Absolutely Convinced Him of Its Remarkable and Unusual Power—Says That When He Took It Personally the Rapidity With Which His Energy and Endurance Increased Was Most Surprising

WHO HE IS

Dr. Hornstine was graduated from the Medico - Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Later he was physician on the hospital staff of this college for three years. He was also connected with the Hospital Staff of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, for one year. He was a Physician on the Philadelphia Board of Health for ten years and Police Surgeon in the City of Philadelphia for seven years. He is also a writer of plays and has written and produced more than 30 plays and dramas.

SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS

Doctor, what do you recommend to renew the supply of iron in the blood of people in a weak, nervous, run-down state?

Philadelphia, Pa.—Probably no remedy has ever met with such phenomenal success as has Nuxated Iron—over three million people annually take it in this country alone, to say nothing of the vast number who are using it in France, England, South America and other countries. It has been highly endorsed and used by former United States Senators and Members of Congress; physicians who have been connected with well-known hospitals have prescribed and recommended it; Monseigneur Nanini, a prominent Catholic Clergyman, recommends it to all members of the Catholic Church. Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of Chicago, says it ought to be used in every hospital, and prescribed by every physician; Former First Assistant Post Master General of the United States, C. P. Granfield, strongly endorses and recommends it to the tens of thousands of civil service employees who know his name and signature. Sarah Bernhardt—"The Divine Sarah"—the world's most noted actress, has ordered a large quantity sent to the French soldiers to help give them strength, power and endurance.

Former United States Senator Wm. E. Mason says the results he obtained from its use in his own case were so beneficial that he feels it should be made known to every nervous, run-down man, woman and child. The famous "Cyclone" Davis, Member of the 64th United States Congress, says the effect of Nuxated Iron on him was almost magical, that after taking it nothing seemed to tire him out, no matter how strenuous it might be. Former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, the silver-tongued orator of Minnesota, says he unhesitatingly recommends Nuxated Iron to all who feel the need of renewed energy and the regularity of bodily functions, and that henceforth he shall not be without it. Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago and former Morse Surgeon Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, says Nuxated Iron has proven through his own tests of it to excel any preparation he has ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders. Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon, St. Elisabeth's Hospital, New York, says he has never before recommended any remedy to the public, but that in the case of Nuxated Iron he would feel he were remiss in his duty not to mention it. Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says that in his recent talks to physicians on the grave and serious consequences of iron deficiency in the blood of American women, he has strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their weak, run-down, nervous, haggard-looking patients.

Ty Cobb, the greatest baseball batter of all time, took it to help give him renewed energy and great staying power. No matter what anybody says, you could not at this day get such prominent men to endorse a remedy that has no value—doctors, lawyers, politicians, athletes—a great array, all have used and now recommend Nuxated Iron.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and [illegible] remedy. No, long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty, and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man, in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 90 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth."

If 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 a day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Nuxated Iron is sold by druggists everywhere. Unlike inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated. It does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength [illegible] They also agree to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by B. Tamblyn, Ltd., and all good druggists.

Read Below What Dr. Hornstine Says:

During my ten years' connection with the Department of Public Health and Charities as District Physician, and with the Department of Public Safety as Police Surgeon, also a member of important hospital staffs, I was often asked by both physicians and laymen: "Doctor, what do you recommend to renew the supply of iron in the blood of people in a weak, nervous, run-down state?" While knowing that iron deficiency was the cause of this debilitated condition, and that iron must be supplied before renewed strength could be obtained, I nevertheless always hesitated about giving an opinion. This was simply because of my lack of confidence in the ordinary forms of metallic iron salts, with which there has been so much dissatisfaction. After carefully examining the formula of Nuxated Iron, I realized that here at last was organic iron—the only kind, I could conscientiously recommend, prepared in such a way with other ingredients as to be easily assimilated and calculated to act as a quick revitalizer of the blood and a true strength builder. ITS ADMINISTRATION IN A NUMBER OF STUBBORN CASES WHERE OTHER TONICS HAD UTTERLY FAILED, ONLY SERVED TO CONVINCE ME ABSOLUTELY OF THE REMARKABLE AND UNUSUAL POWER OF NUXATED IRON. WHEN I PERSONALLY TOOK IT, I FOUND THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH MY ENERGY AND ENDURANCE INCREASED MOST SURPRISING. The fact that this preparation of iron does not injure the teeth, nor upset the stomach, makes it especially desirable. In my opinion, the widespread use of Nuxated Iron is bound to make a nation of stronger men, lovelier women and healthier children.

Dr. Nathaniel Hornstine

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which has been used by Dr. N. H. Hornstine with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength [illegible] They also agree to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by B. Tamblyn, Ltd., and all good druggists.

HIGHLANDERS LEAVE NEW YORK FOR WEST

New York, July 21.—With a luncheon here today, given by the Canadian Club, at which Lord Northcliffe, head of the British commission in this country, was the chief speaker, the Canadian Highlanders, Gordon and MacLean pipers, who have been the picturesque feature of British recruiting week, were sped on their way to Chicago, where they will take part in a similar demonstration. Lord Northcliffe said that in reply to a "very famous American" whom he had recently heard assert that England would not have gone to Belgium's defence if she had been as distant from it as the United States, he had mentioned the one word, "Canada," whose action in sending "of her own free will 400,000 men to fight the good fight for freedom and civilization" will never be forgotten.

An incident of the luncheon was the ridding of the room where it was held of two German waiters, at the insistence of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, in charge of British recruiting at Chicago. The management of the hotel complied with his demand for the removal of the two Germans.

To bake apples a little differently peel and halve them and lay them in a deep dish. Sprinkle generously with sugar, a tiny piece of butter for each apple, and the usual spices. Add a little water and bake in a slow oven, turning the apples from time to time. They are delicious.

Columbia Grafonola Records Note the Name

Martial Strains

That will kindle the souls of the young and the old. That's why there will be a great demand for the August Columbia Records ---on sale today.

Don't Forget. Buy Yours at

BURROUGHES

Corner Queen and Bathurst

THE WOMEN'S SECTION FEATURING ARTICLES OF SCHOOL AND HOME

The Toronto Sunday World

EDUCATION SUBJECTS FASHIONS, EDITORIALS, OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WOMEN'S SECTION—EIGHT PAGES | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 22 1917 | —PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALASKA IN SUMMER TIME IS ALASKA AT ITS BEST

Women of the Yukon at Work Helping the Allies Win the War

WHY MANUFACTURE STARCH WHEN FOOD CROP IS NEEDED?

WHY MANUFACTURE STARCH JUST NOW?

If Canada Has a Bumper Crop World Will Need it All.

CONSERVE THE FOOD

People Could Use Potatoes For a Much Better Purpose.

By WATHEENA

We are getting a little weary of the words "economy" and "thrift." But the necessity still exists. The practice of these should not slacken any more than should that of recruiting. However the word "conservation," even tho a bit more "high-falutin" fits the conditions just as well and may be a bit more warning than either thrift or economy. It is perhaps a little like the grass sign. "Keep off the grass" has somehaw a way of riling some people. They don't like to be told not to do a thing. But I often pass an open grass plot that has instead this sign: "Please." It is for the same purpose as the other. When I pass it I always feel as tho someone has taken off his hat to me and made a gracious bow. So I immediately straighten up and feel a warming thrill while inwardly responding "certainly—anything else I can do I shall be only too delighted!" It's just that human nature somehow likes to be asked to "do" things instead of told "not to" do them. "Conservation" is the positive way of naming "economy" and "thrift."

But Canadians are slackening down in recruiting and—dare I say it? they are slackening down in this thrift and economy business. Reminds one considerably of that scripture remark, "Ye did run well, who did hinder you?" House-keepers and Canadian women generally can scarcely blame the politicians at Ottawa for hindering them—whatever they may have done in other matters.

"Going Some" in U. S.

And, "across the line" at the same time women are "going some," to use the boy's expression. We don't want them not only to catch up but pass us. Already they're suggesting "Let's not be so stiff!" We never thought of that. They mean "starch"—that they could get along without a lot of their starch and turn it into bread instead. It's this way: lots of starch is made of potatoes. Potatoes make good flour. I had a friend whose most delicious sponge cake was made of potato flour. I remember last year up in the Niagara

Concluded on Page 7.

WHEN YOU BUY VEGETABLES

Now that the markets are so well supplied with fresh vegetables a few directions as to their choice may not come amiss, particularly to the woman who has not been accustomed to go shopping for the family food. The food supply committee of New York has given a list of just such directions in a small booklet issued under the title of "Hints to Housewives." Among them are the following:

In buying vegetables, select them yourself and see that they are fresh. This is all important.

You will find you will get more potatoes if you buy them by weight and not by measure. Never buy sprouting potatoes.

In buying cabbage, be sure you get a hard, heavy head, with crisp, white leaves and with the stalk cut close to the head.

In buying beets choose those with dirty roots and fresh, green leaves. This shows that they have not been scaked to freshen them.

In buying a summer squash, choose one light yellow in color. The shell should be tender enough to be broken with the finger nail.

In buying winter squash, choose one that has no soft spots. Choose a medium size one; the larger ones are very seedy.

In buying cauliflower, choose a firm, white head with fresh green leaves.

In buying onions, be sure they are firm and hard.

In buying celery, choose a bunch with crisp white leaves. Use the outside pieces for soup and the inside pieces for the table.

In buying summer carrots, see that the leaves are green and fresh. In buying winter carrots, choose the smaller ones.

In buying string beans, break a pod; it should be brittle; strings should be delicate and bean very small.

In buying lima beans, buy green, juicy pods; the small veined beans.

In buying corn, see that the silk is brown. Tear open the husk and see that the ear is well filled with well developed kernels. Try a kernel with your nail; sweet milky juice should flow.

In buying peas, see that the pods are green and brittle and that the peas are green. Young peas are small.

In buying spinach, choose that with leaves fresh and dirty. It clean, they have wilted and been soaked to revive them.

In buying tomatoes, choose those that are firm, smooth and evenly red, with no decayed, bruised or green spots.

SANG. "GOD SAVE THE KING" UP IN THE FROZEN NORTH

Mrs. George Black, Wife of Commissioner of Dawson, Gives Striking Account of the Yukon and the Night Word Came That War Was Declared, Before United Empire Circle in London.

BY ANNE MERRILL.

At the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club, in Piccadilly, recently, a very interesting lecture was given on the Yukon by Mrs. George Black, wife of Commissioner Captain Black of Dawson, who is over here in command of the Yukon Infantry Company.

The president of the circle, Mrs. Frances Parker (the late Lord Kitchener's sister), at the close of the lecture, in thanking Mrs. Black for her valuable paper, said that at least one story she had told should go down to history—the one about the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, which appears in the following report of the lecture.

Mrs. Black accompanied her talk by beautiful lantern slides made from photographs taken by herself chiefly, and these served to open up an attractive vista to the English people in the audience, the majority of whom had not previously heard of the Yukon, nor the trail of '98.

"It is not my intention to give you statistical knowledge that may be found in any text-book," said Mrs. Black, in beginning her subject, "for who among you cares that the Yukon River from its source to the Bering Sea winds in and out for over 2500 miles, or that the summit of the White Pass climbs up into the heavens above for a distance of nearly 3000 feet, or that the Yukon Territory claims over 200,000 square miles of land, or that the total gold output for the district since the first mad rush for treasure is over thirty millions sterling?

"It will be far easier for me to take you from Skagway to Dawson as we went in in 1898, to tell you of our everyday life there, and as a finale give you a free-hand sketch of the patriotic work that has been done by the men and women of a country that breeds only the best and is so willing to give of her best."

No story of the Yukon would be complete, the speaker said, that did not contain a mention of Service, "worthy poet of a wonderful theme," and she quoted:

"They have cradled you in custom,
They have primed you with their preaching,
They have soaked you in convention thru and thru,
They have put you in a showcase,
You're a credit to their teaching,
But can't you hear the wild?—
It's calling you.

"Let us probe the silent places,
Let us seek what luck betide us,
Let us journey to a lonely land I know.
There's a whisper on the north wind,
There's a star agleam to guide us,
And the wild is calling, calling—
Let us go."

Walked Into Yukon.

Mrs. Black had the unique experience—I mean for a woman—of walking into the Yukon over the trail of '98, and she told her story, very simply—but it was very impressive—in the following way:

"From Skagway, in the early days, one either walked over the White Pass to Lake Lindeman, or went to Dyea, about five miles around the bend in the canal from Skagway, and from there over the far-famed Chilkoot Pass to Lindeman or Bennett, a distance of about forty-two miles. Our party chose the latter trip. Half the way we seemingly walked straight up into the clouds, the second half was a fearfully steep descent.

"We left Dyea at noon one fine June day, staying overnight at the Grand Pacific hotel at Sheep Camp—" (a rough wooden building, far from "Grand," of which we showed a picture), "and as the only lady of the party, I was given the one private room that this so-called hotel boasted. The room was a tiny cabin-like affair, roughly boarded up about halfway to the ceiling. The room was most palatially furnished with a bunk-in-bunk of unfinished lumber, an empty soap-box for a chair, and two empty boxes—one on top of each other—for a washstand. The bunk was filled in with a hay or straw-filled mattress covered with two pairs of very dark grey blankets, while one pillow with a pillow-case that might have done duty for many moons and felt the pressure of numberless heads, completed the outfit.

"Before retiring I lighted a tiny end of candle and made a minute search for bed-fellows, finding none. However, I took off the pillow case, gave it a good shake, put it on again wrong side out, doffed boots, skirt and blouse and jumped into bed, falling asleep almost instantly. I knew nothing until 4 o'clock the next morning. After a breakfast consisting of 'sour dough' pancakes, stewed prunes, bread, butter and coffee, we were ready to renew our journey."

And here the lady of the Yukon asked privilege to digress long enough to say that recently on reading the London papers, she had seen a statement very gravely made that the country could not have bread without yeast.

Sour Dough Bread.

"It would have been amusing if it had not been so serious," she remarked, and went on to tell how, in the early days in the Yukon, "nobody had any yeast, but mixed a medium thick batter of flour, plain water—sometimes a little rice water—with a bit of sugar, put it in an empty lard pail, covered it, hung it over the stove, and in the morning had 'sour dough' with which to leaven our batch of bread, pancakes or doughnuts.

"And I defy any of your chefs—either in London or Paris," she said smiling, "to make sweeter, finer or better bread than we made from sour dough leaven in the early days."

And from that use of sour dough—Mrs. Black explained—the original miners and prospectors received the name of "Sourdoughs"—pioneers; while the later influx were called "Checkakos"; Chinook for "newcomer."

"The gold-seekers went into the country carrying their packs weighing one hunired pounds, occasionally an extraordinarily skookum (very strong)

Concluded on Page 6.

Lady Juliet Duff, daughter of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, widow of the late Sir Robert George Vivian Duff, second baronet, who was in the Household Cavalry and was killed in action in 1914. Lady Duff has taken much interest in the various forms of war work, and is at present helping her mother at King George's Hospital.

ALASKA AT ITS BEST IN THE SUMMER TIME

Humming Birds and Icebergs, Blue Sea and Sky, Snow Streaked Green Mountains, Butterflies and Red Roses—What Could Be Better?

Juneau, Alaska—Alaska today is in something like the same condition that Nevada was in half a century ago—something, but not wholly like it. Nevada did not have women's compensation, an eight-hour law, or many other things that Alaska is, or is about to be, blessed with, but it did have a lot of liars. People who lived east of the Mississippi used to say that nobody who had been to Nevada knew how to tell the truth, and probably people who have not been to Alaska will soon be saying the same thing about people who have. Those who have may be divided into two classes—the realists and the romancers, and they nearly all tell lies.

The realists are the ones who come here and take offense at the wetness of Alaska's rain, especially if they have leaky raincoats, and go away again, full of disappointment, declaring before all the world that Alaska is the worst place on earth.

The romaners may again be divided. The worst are the ones who have good waterproofs and have had no great occasion to use them, but have had their heads stuffed with romantic nonsence about dance halls, big strikes and terrible Swedes, outlaws, wolves, bears, husky dogs, mukluks, and many other things the mention of which starts people's eyes a-popping. The other kind of romancer is the one who has lived a long time in the territory and has had adventures and enjoyed them, and who really loves Alaska.

Very often, too, people who have been realists while they have lived here become romancers as soon as they get away, and grow so enthusiastic about Alaska that they come back—and turn into realists again. You meet them on the boats coming north from Seattle, and they do a lot to make the trip enjoyable if the weather is bad. They have shot the Five Finger rapids in leaky canoes. They have wrestled with Kodiak bears and beaten them. They are indeed most remarkable men, and they are not bashful. They convey to you the impression that peole are not so hardy nowadays as theyused to be—at the beginning of this century; and they conclude that there is no place in the world like Alaska for those who are strenuous enough to stand it. Plainly, while they are there, you are in the presence of heroes. You feel like a contemptible worm beside them, and you realize as never before how weak and soft you are. When the journey is over you slink away from them for fear they should tell their big strong friends about you and get you mixed up in some frightful Alaskan brawl—such as occurs in the movies, or in the mind of Rex Beach.

Tame and Civilized.

After a few weeks of trepidation you begin to wonder why everything is so tame and civilized, and then perhaps you drop into the Arctic Lunch, and when the waiter brings you your "ham and," you look him in the eyes and discover that he is no less a person than the hero who so thrilled you on your voyage northwards. With his whitish apron and diswater-soaked hands he looks no more terrible than yourself; and he leans over the counter for a confidential chat, telling you that this ain't no country for a white man, no sir, he should say not, and that as soon as he's got the fare made he's going below again, that he doesn't see why anybody ever come up here at all, and that the fact is you can't believe half of what people tell you about Alaska.

There is not much romance about a winter in the north. It is too dreary and too monotonously cold, especially if a man is living by himself as I did once from September till May. A pine-covered mountain rose up behind my cabin, while a wide frozen river lay in front, the ice sometimes snapping and shuddering as the water rose or fell, and sometimes deadly still; and when darkness closed down in the afternoon there was little to do but keep the fire blazing and try to forget the north and the solitude. The few books I had were a blessing and never seemed more inspired than then, but even they failed to satisfy human needs, and hours slipped away in silent meditation while the fire blazed and the ice on the river outside creaked and broke. Sometimes a shrieking wind drowned every other noise, and sometimes there was no wind at all, and even the river was still, while all day and all night the snow fell softly with a gentle rustling sound, slighter even than a whisper or a breath. Then at night the owls floated hither and thither thru the forest, hooting, hooting, as tho in trouble, and the coyotes barked joylessly, wanting something, they knew not what, and above all was the long-drawn howl of the wolf, a heart-rending sound for a lonely man to hear, for it seemed like a threat, warning him that all living creatures were his enemies. But as that wild howl rose again and again it often seemed to grow more companionable. It seemed as tho even the wolf itself were wandering thru the wintry darkness, looking for companions and finding none, its cry of distress was like a word of sympathy coming out of the night.

Strange Companions.

Owls and coyotes and wolves—strange companions for a man! There was not much of pleasure or romance in them till summer had come round again and the experience of listening to them had become a mere memory, tucked away with a store of queer memories of other kinds.

Summer here in the north may be the loveliest, freshest thing in the world, or it may be one of the most irritating. Along the coast there is an amazing tenderness and sweetness about an Alaskan summer, but in the interior, in spite of the long days and the glowing nights and the exuberant vegetation, the great huckleberries and blueberries—twice the size of the southern ones, the dazzling crimson of the fireweed and the emerald greenness of the grass—in spite of these things there is often not much enjoyment for the white man unless he wears gloves on his hands and gauze over his head.

Strangers are queer people. They are surprised at nearly everything. They come to us in the midst of our

Concluded on Page 4.

Straight Talks on Citizenship For Canadian Women

BY WATHEENA.

Number Three.

There is no "new woman." But there is a new time. In the old time women were given little opportunity for self-expression. But every form of life demands self-expression. It is a necessary adjunct to life"—in fact it is a part of life. Try to keep a live plant underground and see what will happen. It will spring up here or there. If pushed back or covered over it will spring up in a new place. So the women of the old time when suppressed from self-expression found new outlets for themselves. Rosa Bonheur found it with her brush. George Elliott, Jane Austen, Elizabeth Browning and a host of others found it with their pens. Have you never wondered why there was such a host of women writers? The life within them was so full of thoughts and desires and great God-given ideas that they must have some form of self-expression—creation.

Outlet for Self-Expression.

Denied the same form of expression as the male-human they had to find new outlets for themselves. Forced in upon themselves in so many cases their originality or versatality—that God-given gift of self-expression, had to find an outlet only in personal adornment. Little wonder that hats and dresses and fancy work and fol-de-rols in house-furnishings and personal adornment became so varied, extensive and elaborate. Little wonder, too, if many women become vain and frivolous and shallow so that now many men (and women who have had for some time the larger opportunities) rise up and say we need education to become intelligent voting citizens. Where rests the blame for this?

Patriotism Broke Fetters.

After all, it is not the vote that has called us back to our true selves, given us the full liberty to use all the powers of which we are capable, it is the times that has done it—this wonderful new age that has been created thru fire and blood.

When the call "to arms" sounded—that very moment that announced our nation's peril, our country's need; in that moment woman herself burst the fetters—every true patriotic British woman and her sisters of the allied nations. She announced her full citizenship by her magnificent courage, self-sacrifice and practical efficiency; in her willingness to enter into new fields of labor, to meet any demands of the hour, however new or untried, and to bend her energies to do so to make a success of these—her ability to suffer she had long ago proven—but now it is coupled with an ability to do, and to do capably, both these things which women might naturally be expected to do in such a time, and also those others of which previously only menfolk had been thought capable. Out of the very necessities of the hour she attained her rightful heritage, entered into full citizenship.

When our legislature passed the bill that gave us a right to vote it was but a natural and rightful recognition of the full citizenship that the hour had demanded of he woman and she had accepted the demands.

Women Are Ready.

Do women need education to vote? Does she? Did she need educating to do the great and wonderful things she has done since the war started, many of which were all untried in the past? It is a mistake to think that women who have not been in the public eye need educating to vote. They may never have been on a public platform, made a speech in public—probably largely because the opportunities for so doing had never come their way or the necessity; and most of all, because they were engaged in more important things. But that is no reason for thinking they have not the ability to vote intelligently. Not always do the most clever men, the men who make the best speeches, those who have been most in the limelight, vote the most intelligently. And why expect more of women? Women in these war times have been quick to see and know what was best for our country and empire. But in these times our problems have been real live ones, concerned with the vital interests of the people. If Canadian women have risen to the new demands of the hour and shall rise to the further demands, and perhaps even greater, of the coming months we can surely trust them with a lesser duty of their citizenship. But at the present hour the mass of Canadian women have larger and more important demands and duties to take up their time and thought.

The best way to get ready for the duty of the hour to come is to do our best with the duty of today. And perhaps there was never a time in the history of the world when women were intrusted with more far-reaching duties than at present—duties with which the weal or woe of the world are bound up.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

The Farmlet,
Up-North-and-Beyond.

My Dear Toronto-Onters: Such a guileless, raggedy little boy came to my verandah yesterday when I was ticking my typewriter. His eyes were of an "out-of-the-skies-as-I-came-thru" blueness, and his little legs were bare and thistle-scarred. He carried an old tin pail, and he gravely made his request: "May I have a few strawberries from your berry patch? I am very fond of strawberries."

"Who are you, young man?" I replied.

He grew rather red in the face, and said: "I'm just a 'home boy.'"

Now, my heart always aches for these poor orphan kiddies who are "hired out" to the farmers; and I admit that I had rather a lump in my throat as I led him to my precious berry patch; and when the pail was full of the big rosy fruit, we filled his big straw hat.

He stood bare-headed, with the sunshine glinting on his fair curly hair, and said politely: "Thank you, ma'am; I am very fond of strawberries; thank you very much," and he trudged away.

This morning my next-door neighbor came to the fence as I picked flowers in the garden. "Forgive me for interfering," she said; "but I'd advise you not to let these home boys on your place. One of them sold me a pail of berries yesterday, and when the transaction was concluded I happened to ask him where he had picked them. He told me quite calmly that he got them from your patch."

Poor lamb! Not a "natural-born" deceiver, but just up against the world at the age of seven or eight, and already aware that the blueness of guileless eyes is an asset in making one's way in a world where farmers are not over-generous with pocket money, and women can be counted upon to be motherly-sympathetic!

I'd love to have the training of that laddie! I know that I would make an ideal orphan-asylum superintendent. What I lacked in experience I would make up in enthusiasm!

Have you ever read "Daddy Long-legs" and "Dear Enemy," by Jean Webster? They are tales of a hundred poor motherless, fatherless kiddies who had never learned how to play, whose blue gingham days were a round of "chores," and unappetizing meals in a horrible, bare dining room, the only decoration of which was a framed text: "The Lord Will Provide." No doubt the poor infants blamed the Lord for their cold porridge, much as some of us blame Him for the war and its attendant miseries!

Jean Webster's books have done much to better conditions for the children-who-don't-belong. Doesn't it seem strange and sad that, last year, she died in giving life to her own baby?

* * *

Isn't it wonderful to see the jolly faces of the crippled returned soldiers? I saw a letter yesterday which the Artist Girl received from a doctor at a big Canadian hospital in England. He told of a birthday party in one of the wards. There was a big birthday cake, and after tea the boys had a concert. They sang solos and choruses, and one of them recited ridiculous nursery rhymes in imitation of a child, and finally, with the graphaphone grinding out a turkey trot, two chaps—with a leg apiece—danced—danced enthusiastically until they and the whole ward were convulsed with laughter.

Aren't they great—our Canadian boys? What are we as individuals going to do to show that we honor them when they all come home—these cripples of ours? Cripples?" Perish the word! Or let us change its meaning and apply it to slackers. Let us show the boys in khaki that we think that the only actual cripples of the world are its cowards!

* * *

I read a poem the other day that annoyed me excessively. It was called "The Waiting Woman." Here are six lines of the idiotic piffle:

"She would barter her love for your own, my lad—
"Ride past'
"But your love is good and her love is bad—
Ride fast!
"She offers the fruit of the bitter tree,
"Her kiss is the promise of misery!"

I think that Herbert Kaufman (sounds like a Hun, doesn't it?) might better have adjured the young man to hate, despise and overcome his own weakness instead of putting into his foolish noddle the oldest bromids of them all: "The womasn tempted me and I did eat!"

There is altogether too much of that

Concluded on Page 4.

LEIPSIC TO LOSE BOOK TRADE

French Publishers Act To Wrest Control From German City, Where One Jobbing House Alone Keeps 30,000,000 Volumes.

FRENCH book publishers are organizing to enter "the war after the war" with a formidable attack upon Leipsic, the German city whose tremendous preponderance in the world of books amounts well-nigh to a monopoly. Recently a "book congress" met in Paris, consisting of authors, publishers, printers, engravers, jobbers and others interested in making and selling French books, and discussed ways and means of overcoming the Leipsic dragon. The extraordinary position of Leipsic in the book world and the methods contemplated by the ambitious Frenchmen for dethroning their rival are told by M. Louis Hachette of the famous publishing house that bears his name, in a recent issue of La Revue des Deux Mondes.

The figures adduced by him to show the kind of battle upon which the French crusaders have embarked are such as to astonish all who have not followed the rise of Leipsic as the world's greatest book mart. He spoke of one huge book jobbing firm established there employing 500 employes, and keeping in stock no less than 30,000,000 volumes, of the unsurpassed organization of the system centring in the German city. According to M. Hachette, no less than 12,394 booksellers obtain wares thru the great clearing house of Leipsic, "sitting like a spider in the middle of its web."

M. Hachette denies that there is any necessity for French booksellers to bow any longer to Leipsic. Despite popular belief to the contrary, he says, only 10 per cent. of the output of French books is marketed thru the German city, and there is no reason why in future France should not entirely emancipate herself from the yoke. He writes:

To many of us Frenchmen in the world of books the colossal image of Leipsic, the formidable citadel of German editions, had become during the past few years a veritable obsession. Nevertheless, if one looks carefully at the state of affairs, one must ask whether this hegemony so proudly arrogated to herself by the haughty merchant city should be kept, or, if she indeed possesses it, whether it can be wrested from her. Is Leipsic indeed the capital of books?

She certainly is and will be for Germany and all lands where the German language is spoken. Leipsic's power extends beyond the frontiers of the empire, to Scandinavia, to Russia—where more than one and a half million people speak German—to German Switzerland.

This privilege Leipsic owes above all else to her geographical position. Railways, railways, still more railways, converge there and radiate from there. Since she dethroned Frankfort, former capital city of the German book, all the countries of Northern Europe have been compelled to turn to her jobbers, commissioned by the publishers of Germany to group together all that is printed across the Rhine and all the French and English books that enter the German Empire.

Across the ocean, moreover, Leipsic has the advantage of possessing a strong clientele of Germans of North America, children of the two million Germans who left home after 1870—who, according to the census of 1910, totaled nine millions—as well as Germans of the Argentine and of Brazil, veritable German colonies, fashioning themselves on the model of Berlin.

M. Hachette explains in detail how Leipsic won her dominating position in the book world before the war. In France, he points out, practically all the great publishing houses are domiciled in Paris. But in Germany many famous publishing houses, some of which enjoy worldwide renown and receive orders from all over the world, are scattered thruout the empire—at Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, Tulingen, Gotha, etc. Were each retail book dealer to write direct to each one of these publishing houses for books ordered thru him by his customers, he would impose a most voluminous correspondence upon his employes and occasion all sorts of confusion and delays.

Here is where Leipsic comes in. To obviate inconvenience, the German publishers have established a great clearing house there, the "Booksellers' House," which daily receives orders from all over the country. In addition, each German publishing house of any prominence has an agency at Leipsic, which keeps a stock on hand of the books published by the house, so the orders pouring in to the "Booksellers' House" are turned over to these agencies and filled with the minimum of delay. There are also commission merchants representing smaller firms. In this way Leipsic can supply practically any book published in the world, and booksellers need not bother their heads about trying to find out where a book is published or what the charges will be from the point of publication to the place where the prospective customer resides. All they have to do is fill out a regular blank form and "let Leipsic do the rest."

Another advantage is that Leipsic enjoys special privileges in the way of reduced freight charges so that books ordered from there reach those ordering them with a minimum of extra cost. Therefore, what with the "Booksellers' House," the Leipsic agencies of book publishing firms domiciled elsewhere in Germany, the jobbers representing a number of such publishers, the many firms with headquarters at the great book centre,

Concluded on Page 5

MIDSUMMER FANTASIES ARE BOTH PRETTY AND PRACTICAL

Dainty Costumes Fashioned for Formal Evening Wear and Informal Daytime Occasions Exploit Many Vagaries.

The erratic summer with the sudden changes of temperature has been responsible for the vagaries of fashion, proving the old proverb that extremes do meet. Fur is no longer packed away in cedar chests during the summer months. The July sun sees many stoles and broad cape-collars of ermine or fox worn with pretty lingerie frocks of embroidered batiste, organdie, net or lace. White furs, indeed, are a priceless possession of the summer girl's outfit.

It has been a long time since fashions have assumed such a delightful femininity. Frills, ruffles, sashes and touches of dainty hand embroidery are very much in evidence on the summer frocks of soft muslin, swiss, voile, dimity, crepe and handkerchief linen. Skirts trimmed with flounces or bands of corded shirrings and bodices with gracefully draped berthas are charming features of many a midsummer frock.

The Prevailing "Silhouette."

There is no change in the silhouette, straight or slightly flaring lines predominate. The popularity of the chemise frock and the "barrel" skirt were short lived. Most of the new frocks have normal waist-lines. Sashes of wide ribbon are arranged to give high or low effects as fancy dictates. Sometimes the long ends are tied in dashing butterfly bows at the back or are knotted demurely at one side with long tasselled ends. Narrow girdles of velvet or faille ribbon with picoted edges are wound twice about the waist and tied in a simple bow or knot in front or at the back.

The majority of afternoon frocks are of white dotted swiss, net, organdie or French batiste elaborately trimmed with filet or Valenciennes lace. The ribbon sashes supply the only note of contrasting color.

Smart women have adopted the simple evening gown of swiss organdie with dainty trimmings of sheer lace and finest needlework. There is something exquisitely lovely about these frocks that will surely appeal to the woman with refined tastes.

Evening and Dance Frocks.

Of course, there are more elaborate evening gowns for the matrons fashioned of chiffons, satins and laces. An unusually handsome model has a foundation of black satin with an artistic over-drapery of black Chantilly lace. The foundation terminates in a pointed train and the bodice is of brocaded satin in wonderful tones of peacock blue and green.

Another charming dance frock is a combination of black Chantilly lace and white chiffon. The skirt has a tunic of the chiffon edged with the lace. The only trimming introduced on the white bodice is black ribbon velvet which outlines the V-shaped decolletage and forms the girdle.

Since everybody is knitting these days, it is not surprising to find that fashion's latest offering is a knitted sport suit. It consists of a sweater-blouse and skirt knitted of white wool with a border of shaded red roses and green foliage. The skirt and coat are edged with a three-inch band of plain red. The sailor collar is red, edged with a white band of the same width. The sleeves are just below elbow length and a red cord knotted twice about the waist-line confines the fulness of the sweater-coat.

Worsted embroidery is also a favored trimming for one-piece frocks and smocks. A very good-looking garden smock of white crepon has a border in a conventional flower design embroidered with different tones of soft red and green. A hat of white Chinese straw, faced with red crepe Georgette and embroidered to match is designed to wear with this smart smock.

The serviceable gingham frock is a general favorite for morning wear. The excellent "tubbing" qualities of this material recommends it, as frequent launderings will not rob it of its freshness or color. An attractive frock is of blue and white checked gingham with white pique collar and cuffs. The bodice crosses in surplice fashion over a wide girdle of blue taffeta. A lingerie chemisette completes the bodice. The skirt is gathered and trimmed with bias folds of the gingham applied to simulate tucks.

Foulard is such a modish material this summer that it is being used for bathing suits. It cannot be harmed by water and is most effective in the polka dotted designs. A stunning beach suit is of plain blue foulard combined with a polka dotted design in blue and white. The bodice is of plain blue with a plastron front of the dotted material, while the skirt is of the dotted foulard with a wide band of plain blue thru the centre. A scarf to match this suit, of plain blue with white polka dotted ends is wound about the head in turban fashion.

Each summer brings its crop of fruit-trimmed hats, but this year they are more fascinating than ever. Large picture hats and small, scoop-like bonnets are adorned with clusters of luscious-looking cherries, grapes or plums. Tiny apples, peaches, oranges, lemons and pomegranates trim other fascinating bits of headgear.

The textile industries have suffered severely on account of war-time conditions. Linens cannot be had for "love nor money." Cotton and silk materials are being substituted for the once-popular linen, and lingerie blouses are now being made of voile, batiste, organdie and net. The Russian or surplice type retains its popularity, some of which reach nearly to the knees. Wide belts of the material or narrow girdles of cording or silk, ribbon velvet or beaded banding define the waist lines. Such models are made of plain or figured fabrics, in crepe de chine, chiffon crepe, Georgette and washable satin as well as cotton weaves.

Among the novelties of the midsummer season is straw trimming. It is used for bandings, as braid was formerly applied, and straw buttons are quite "the thing."

Checked materials are popular with the outdoor enthusiasts and prove decidedly serviceable.

THE SAVING QUESTION.

Counsel: Mr. Jenkins, will you have the goodness to answer me, directly and categorically, a few plain questions?" Witness: "Certainly, sir! "Well, Mr. Jenkins, is that a female living with you who is known in the neighborhood as Mrs. Jenkins?" "There is." "Is she under your protection?" "Yes." "Do you support her?" "I do." "Have you ever been married to her?" "I have not." Here there was a sensation among the jury. "That is all, Mr. Jenkins." Opposing counsel: "Stop one moment, Mr. Jenkins! Is the female in question your mother?" "She is!"

Pinhole in Water Pipe Proves Costly

Information recently circulated by the water department of a small municipality where meters are used shows the importance of discovering and mending leaks that may occur in a piping system. Under a pressure of 40 lbs. it is estimated that in 24 hours 170 gallons of water will pass thru a hole a shade larger than the period at the end of this sentence. An orifice slightly bigger than the head of a pin will permit 3600 gallons to escape in a similar length of time. Thus, ever so slight a hole may cause the wastage of a great volume of water if it fails to receive immediate attention. It is easy to test a plumbing system and ascertain its condition. This may be done by closing all cocks and then reading the meter. If, after a half hour or more, the meter reads the same as originally, the pipes are free from leaks.

ETIQUETTE.

Prehistoric Pauline: "I heard your elopement was very formal."

Antediluvian Annette: "Oh, yes; quite so. He insisted on dragging me off by the hair, and I chewed off one of his ears."—Cartoons Magazine.

The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that the railroads are giving a great deal of attention to physical valuation and she doesn't suppose there's any business where it's more important to have the employes in good health.—Cartoons Magazine.

Bodily illness is more easy to bear than mental.—"Nicholas Nickleby."

WAR GIVES TITLES TO MANY WOMEN

Peeresses Are Being Created by the Killing of Male Heirs.

London.—There are twenty women in England who form the nucleus of a class that promises to grow larger as the war progresses and the sons of noble families are killed. Where there is no male heir to a peer's title in some cases it passes to a daughter. There are many notable names among these women who have inherited titles. In many instances the member of the feminine sex has brought more recognition to the inherited title than any of the male predecessors.

At one time peeresses in their own right were summoned to appear in parliament by their proxies and from time immemorial they have held the right of trial by their peers. If they marry commoners they retain their rank, and they write their signature as peers, using the name of the title only and not the Christian name.

Among the score of women who hold English titles several who have been successful in writing. The Countess of Cromartie is well known in this line and the Viscountess Wolseley has contributed several works on gardening which have proved of tremendous value now that the country is turning serious efforts toward avoiding food shortage.

Women who hold titles in their own right are: Baroness Amherst, Baroness Beaumont, Baroness Berkeley, Baroness Berners, Baroness Burton, Baroness Clifton, Countess of Cromartie, Baroness Darcy de Knayth, Baroness de Ros, Baroness Dorchester, Baroness Fauconberg, Duchess of Fife, Baroness Furnivall, Baroness Gray, Baroness Harries, Baroness Kinloss, Baroness Macdonald, Countess Roberts, Baroness Strathcona, Viscountess Wolseley.

Many of the summer's smartest outing costumes are simply tailored and fashioned of English tweed.

HOLIDAY TIME DEMANDS PRACTICAL TOP-COATS

Whether Motoring, Travelling by Train or Boat, the Fashionable Wardrobe Requires One or More Serviceable Wraps.

Of making modish coats there is no end and coats need keep pace with the smart frock models. In these days of outdoor life there are countless occasions for coat wearing, and the fashionable summer wardrobe calls not for one coat but for many.

Two motor coats are practically a necessity for the woman who motors. One must be of lightweight wool, not too light in weight, however, for comfort on cool days or nights, and the second must be calculated to shield the wearer from dust yet supply the minimum of warmth on torrid days. The wool velours and similar velvety surfaced woollens which were universally worn last summer are still in evidence, but are exceedingly unpractical for hard wear, as they not only look hot but catch the dust distressingly.

In the gay colors they are attractive for general sports wear, and in neutral or dark tints they are lovely, but there's no denying that for general motoring or traveling a harder surfaced material is the sensible choice. Cheviot, gunmitare, homespun, tweed and covert are all liked, but many women prefer a fine twilled stuff, serge, gabardine, Poiret twill or something of the kind, which is light enough in weight not to be burdensome even on a hot day.

By wearing a waistcoat or a Shetland sweater beneath it, such a coat is warm enough for even the cool days of summer, and will come as near doing the work of two coats as anything one can buy. The black and white block checks in such light, smooth surfaced woollens are admirable summer motor coatings and with a gay lining to match an equally gay motor hat or veil, such a coat looks uncommonly well.

The plain beiges and gray tones are very good looking in these fine twill woollen coats also, and in the dark colorings which of course show the dust too much to be ideal for hard service, dark blue and dark prune or raisin are favorites.

One of the best looking motor costumes on the verandah of a country inn that is a mecca for motorists on a recent holiday was a smoothly cut and tailored coat of fine twill in a deep purple with a dash of gray in it, a little close-fitting hat of cerise almost enlinged under a veil of smoky gray, held to the hat by little bunches of purple and cerise silk flowers, gray gloves, gray bag, gray shoes.

Another clever costume included a cape coat of green twill plaided off in lines of black, a small green hat trimmed in black patent leather, and green veil bound narrowly in black satin, black patent leather pumps and bag.

For dust coats, tussor, satin and various other silks are made up, but, when all is said and done, the most practical material in the world for a dust coat is alpaca, and nowadays the reproach that clung about alpaca has melted away. The material has been so improved, is so much finer, suppler, silkier than the old-time material of the same name that it is hardly recognizable, and the French designers have made stunning models in it. Luckily, it retains its old virtues while taking on new beauty, and is as cool and as dust-proof as a material could well be.

In the beige and biscuit colorings and in the grays, severely tailored, the mohair or alpaca coat of the best sort is eminently desirable for motor touring or train journeys.

Ponjee of various kinds is much employed by the designers of summer motor coats, but shows soil and rumples very readily and never looks fresh at the end of a journey. It cleans well, and salesfolk insist that the ponjee coat can be put in the tub.

EVERY WOMAN MUST VOTE FOR WOMEN ON THE BOARD

If She Wishes To Be In Style She Must Prepare To Send Strong Representatives To Manage School Affairs.

BY E. D. DUNLOP.

Some women have a great time, don't they? They are scarcely ever in their homes. They run around to meetings most of the year. They fly over the country to address delightful audiences. They are entertained by Mrs. So-and-So of high degree. They sip afternoon tea. And if they keep up these performances long enough they finally get their pictures in the paper. By this time all energy is expended and they go south to recuperate.

This was the seeming routine of some of the members of the Ontario Equal Franchise League. What a "whale of a time" they had! The modest, stay-at-home, complacent husband-protected woman said. "How some women love to have their pictures in the paper! Why do women want to be so precocious? How some of them love to be in the public eye!"

Oh, wake up, undeveloped, hemmed-in woman! To be in the public eye is not the pleasantest position in the world. Public life is like the ministry and the teaching profession—looks easy, but it is not. No, no! To be great is to suffer. To live in advance of the majority is to wear one's soul away beating against blank walls of ignorance. The woman who have stepped boldly into the limelight are women of strong courage and great faith. They are willing to bear unjust criticism and bodily fatigue, if their services will at all tend to the amelioration of the wrongs of the helpless, especially our helpless children.

One woman, who devoted herself unsparingly to winning the vote in one of our western provinces, often says:

"There is nothing in the world I would like better than to hide myself in my peaceful home and work in my garden, but I'm driven out. When I think of that direst of all scourges, the white slave traffic, and the hundreds of girls who are missing from Canada every year, when I think of the child labor laws, and the widowed mothers who are driven daily from their children to earn the family livelihood, I am beside myself with fury. How can any woman rest at home while sin runs rampant? Where is her conscience?"

Brainless or Selfish?

Oh, yes, ye self-satisfied slackers who don't want to vote, the criticized actors in the limelight would like to revel in the sanctity of a quiet home, just as much as you do. It was not with any degree of delight that they read the following headline which appeared recently in one of our dailies: "Toronto Women Give Up Voting Rights to Husbands on Bylaws." Are these slackers who call themselves women brainless or selfish, that they refuse to bestir themselves to do intelligently the thing which the world has needed so long? They must be one or the other. If brainless, we pass them by. If selfish, we trust that the idea launched by the Rev. Dr. Pidgeon from Bloor Street Presbyterian Church will materialize. Dr. Pidgeon said that Canada should have not only conscription of wealth and conscription of men, but also conscription of intellect.

When it comes to voting on money bylaws, who is it knows more about the spending problem, the husband or the wife? Which understands the real meaning of finance? Take the working man's wife and the genteel poor. Who is it that spends the money that keeps the home going, and presents to the outside world the appearance of money beyond the reality. The city, the county, the province, are calling out for such financiers. In speaking of the large addition of women votes to those which decide the fate of money bylaws, the daily said:

"Officials at the city hall think this will result in greater economy, for they think that women will be even more careful than men in endorsing civic expenditures on capital account."

A Real Board

Now, we are back to the school board. We want a real board of education next year. We want persons on it who know how to spend money economically. We do not want men who endorse the payment of large salaries to inefficient heads, and who

Concluded on Page 7.

ADAPTABLE SILKS RULE IN LATE SUMMER FROCKS

Between-Season Styles Are Attractive to a Degree, But Conservative, Too, and May Prove Useful in Early Fall.

Manufacturers are busy with autumn models and interest in summer clothes is at low ebb, but the bargains that are offered in muslins and other hot weather wear tempt women to buying, even in July, and there are still hosts of attractive models offered for choice.

Summer silks have been particularly in demand and, since some of the light weight silks are adapted to all seasons wear, canny manufacturers are bringing out late summer season models in such silks, useful not only for any warm weather that may be lurking in August and September, but available for cooler days as well and even for certain cold weather purposes. The crepes are materials of this class, and exceedingly good looking brand new models in crepe meteor and crepe de chine appear—frocks that, while pleasantly cool, will be a comfort long after muslins are packed away.

These models are conservative in point of line, for who knows what the early autumn may bring forth; but nowadays it is fairly safe to assume that the silhouette will not change radically over night and that a new season will but develop ideas launched in the old season.

Having but just rid ourselves of widely flaring skirts and gone back to straight and more or less narrow skirt lines, the chances are that we shall go the straight and narrow way for another season and, tho there may be radical experiments, the conservative woman will be likely to feel comfortable in such a frock as was put forth in the spring. There may be another French effort to compress the waist line; but women have so stoutly resisted such moves and have so loyally clung to their comfortable big waisted frocks that one begins to have hopes of an increasingly large mixture of common sense in the making of modes.

The "Little Frocks."

Much trouble has been caused by ill advised preaching of radical dress economies and business would suffer unnecessarily as a result of radical curtailing of dress expenditure on the part of folk perfectly able to spend freely, but there certainly will be, as there has been in recent months, an increased demand for practical clothes for busy women, and a shrinkage in the demand for clothes adapted only to social extravagance and frivolity.

The "little frocks," so-called, the general utility frocks, the informal evening frocks, the smoothly tailored suit—these are the things in which women are likely to take interest, and the designers are taking cognizance of these probabilities. Serges, satins, crepes, made up into one piece models, are the first showing, and even more than the usual early autumn flood of such frocks is promised. Quantities of the simple yet extraordinarily dainty models in light toned chiffon and Georgette are being made up also and will do duty for informal evening wear and house wear all winter as well as for late summer wear.

These little frocks need frequent pressing, but so do sheer muslins, and many women now consider them dispensable in the summer wardrobe, where they answer the purpose of a sheer lingerie frock without the latter's limitation of a short season.

Autumn Forecasts.

But, after all, this is July for the public, tho the makers of modes are living in autumn, and women are still interested in summer clothes, muslins, linens, summer silks, with emphasis on the summer silks.

Never have we had more delightful or more practical things of this kind. The revival of foulard and the modishness of the lightweight crepes and tub silk and pongees and satins, have given the designers excellent opportunities, and the opportunities have not been overlooked.

Taffetas are not having the summer success they have known in other seasons, a fact due to the collapse of the fashionable skirt and the liking for straight lines and folds, to which taffeta does not readily lend itself, even in its suppliest weaves. Quantities of lovely taffetas are in the shops, but this silk is being used for evening wear more than for the popular little daytime frock.

Really delightful things are happening to foulard, now that it has so successfully come back, and, in spite of its distinctly practical character, it manages to take on very modish airs. One sees serviceable and chic little frocks of it worn on the street, frocks of pronounced simplicity, self-trimmed, but smart of line and given daintiness by immaculate cuffs and collars of organdy or muslin—cuffs and collars fine and exquisite in their demureness.

In the ever-popular dark blue and white and black and white, this sort of foulard frock is tremendously popular, but pretty also in neutral shades, such as gray and white, biscuit or beige and white.

The Vogue of Foulard.

For afternoon wear foulard is often combined with chiffon or Georgette crepe, and, tho this silk is really at its best in the ultra-simple, utility frocks described above, very attractive models are shown in the combination effects. Dark-blue foulard dotted in white and plain dark-blue Georgette were cleverly combined in one model, the foulard being used in wide bretelles and sleeve bands on a bodice of the Georgette, and draped in overskirt fashion over a straight, full skirt of Georgette.

Foulard is introduced into wraps, too, in combination with serge or gabardine, and occasionally one runs across a little foulard and serge frock with long cape or coat en suite.

A good-looking long cape coat and frock of this type were in dark blue and beige by way of relief from the ubiquitous dark blue and white, and the cape had its lower section, from the hips down, in beige gabardine, joined in Vandyked points to an upper part of dark blue foulard. Spaced at wide intervals with a coin dot of beige and hugely collared in the beige gabardine.

Combinations of material are the order of the day, even in coats that have no accompanying frocks, or at least such coats do appear among collections in the smart shops, and some of the models have considerable merit, combining the virtues of coolness and serviceableness. The upper part is of silk for coolness and dust shedding, the lower part of cloth for service, since it is the lower part of a motor coat that is crushed and wrinkled, tho the upper part takes the dust.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT

Distribution of 1,000,000 Three-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your Harlene Hair-Drill Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant and abundant hair.

Why not decide today to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

The Gift Parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the Hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food and Dressing in one.
2. A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Don't continue to suffer from

1. Scalp Irritation.
2. Complete or Partial Baldness.
3. Thin or Failing Hair.
4. Splitting Hairs.
5. Over-greasiness.
6. Scurf or Dandruff.
7. Unruly, Wiry Hair.

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself without cost. The Gifts referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" from your Drug Stores at 35c, 85c and $1.50 per bottle.

"Cremex" Shampoo Powders 5c each or 35c per box of seven shampoos.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent post free on receipt of price direct from Frank L. Benedict and Co., 45 St. Alexander street, Montreal, Que. (Agents for Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.) Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to Frank L. Benedict & Co., 45 St. Alexandre St., Montreal, Quebec (Agents for Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.).

Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-Fold Hair-growing Outfit, as described above. I enclose 3c in stamps for postage.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Other Necessities Are High—

—But

Kellogg's

TOASTED

CORN FLAKES

are within the reach of all.

Made from white corn and by our secret process converted into appetizing and highly nutritious food.

Made in Canada by an entirely Canadian company.

Get the original in the red, white and green package, and refuse all substitutes.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited.
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent Per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-In-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c, and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000, of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the outgoing product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage Bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold-storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some Companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. This 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted, the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon, or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin," it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interest directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, July 17th, 1917.

The Sunday World FLORICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Address all communications to
The Floriculture Editor, care of Toronto Sunday World.

MY VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The Importance of Using Chemical Manures.

July is a very active month in the vegetable garden. Weeds are to be kept under. And with so much wet of late growth has been very abundant. One of the important factors in the vegetable garden is the thinning of crops, such as beets, carrots, turnips, for winter use. Some amateur gardeners fail at their importance and seem to think that one good thinning is essential. But this is a mistake, subjecting the crop to harsh treatment. I strongly advocate to all gardeners that at least three thinnings must be exercised to gauge the exact distance, and allowing for development. The operation of thinning should take place in the early morning or the cool of evening, preferably when the ground is in a moist condition. Always aim to pull out the young seedlings straight up from the ground. A slanting position only weakens those intended for harvesting. Beet thinnings are very useful, and when cooked serve as a table delicacy. Turnips require very careful thinning. A practical suggestion is to slightly earth up or draw a little soil around the remaining crop; it strengthens them after they have been thinned and to avoid the sun from taking any effect on the foliage. Turnips and beets do not like to be disturbed when the sun is upon the crop. The rains during June and the early part of this month have had a remarkable influence on the onion crop, with Dutch sets they have made a great deal of long grass instead of the bulb. It will be found necessary to bend over the grass foliage at the neck of the onion, which is generally about two inches above the ground.

This practice causes the sap to stop flowing upward and its course can be directed to the bulb to swell the crop. A few good onions might be selected to run to seed, and a stake should be put in the ground to give the seed spike support. Parsley and radish can also be saved for seed purposes next year. A great saving in the seed bill. Potatoes are looking very promising everywhere. Attention must be paid to the final earthing up. This is an important item, as it retains moisture to the growing tubers, as well as saving the tubers from exposure, and from becoming green. If the bug or Colorado beetle ravage among the crop resort to one of formulae that was recommended in The Toronto Sunday World of the 8th of this month, July. The question of salads should stand prominent during the growing summer months. Lettuce can still be put in for succession, also radish. The French breakfast is a variety that matures very quickly. A shady position should be found for this crop; in between the rows of cauliflowers or cabbage will suit it admirably. The more cool or shady the position the crisper will be the product.

Spinach, the prickly variety, should not be overlooked. It will be found very useful in the fall when the summer varieties are over, and more important still is that while the spinach season lasts it will save using cabbage for the table. This later vegetable will keep for the winter months, while the former will be finished as soon as frost sets in. Weeds must be kept down by the free use of the hoe. Weeds breed insect pests, especially green fly, and soon take possession of the soil. Cleanliness and neatness count in a garden, just as does the rotation of vegetable garden crops. If any ground is available it should be filled up with Danish ballhead cabbage, a good winter-keeping variety; it does not take up so much room like the large drumhead sorts. There is a great disadvantage of setting out winter keeping varieties of cabbage; if too early they will develop quickly and lose their firmness and split, while if deferred to June or even the beginning of July good, strong, healthy plants will grow into nice solid heads.

Along now in the vegetable garden a little room can be found for some turnips in the place of early radish or even between rows of spinach and even cabbage. The purple top stone is an excellent fall variety, a good solid garden turnip, if sown now in a half-shaded position. The crop will be ready for lifting just before frost sets in. Such weather as we have been experiencing of late, with the ground being in a moist growing condition, there is not much necessity in going to the expense of using chemical fertilizers. It does not do to hasten the growth of any crop while it is doing well and subjecting itself to the natural element of the atmosphere. On poor soil deficient in humus it may be of advantage to give early and second successional peas an application of some general garden purpose manure to swell the peas in the pod, early spinach, the crop will be benefited by an application of nitrate of soda, or a dressing of pulverized sheep manure, cultivating it well into the roots of the plant. Some crops improve greatly by mulching than by chemical compounds. Peas and French beans will revel and bear well thru a long spell of any weather with the aid of mulching.

The term "mulching" to the amateur gardener means to place three or four inches of well decomposed manure around the roots of the plant and between the rows, it will be noticed now fresh surface root action and renewed growth will soon take place after this operation. If more beets are required, ground can be found between rows. Some immature quick-growing variety should be immediately got in, as Crimson Ball or Summer Favorite. A sowing now will not produce large beets, but by the end of September they will have grown to a size for pickling and preserving use. Allow the early sown beets to be pulled for the summer months for the table and salads.

DIFFICULTIES

Editor Floriculture: Kindly let me know the cause of Crown Imperial not blooming (have had it five years). Also what causes the Boston Sword Fern to look dry and turn brown at the end of fronds. And the cause of little black flies around the soil of my plants—have been troubled the last two winters.

Thanking you in advance, Mrs. M. M. L.

I appreciate your column very much.

Ans.—I am afraid your Crown Imperial has deteriorated and lost its flowering period. Has it been lifted lately to ascertain its root action?

Your Boston fern has got very dry right in the ball of the soil. Give it a good soaking of water and keep it out of the hot sunrays.

The little black flies around the soil of your plants can be remedied by dusting the surface over with a little slug shot, which can be purchased from any local seed store.

Raggs' Weekly Letter

Continued From Page 1.

bromidic attitude to be seen for these enlightened days of justice and fair-play. Mothers still pray that their children be "delivered from evil" instead of educating them in the fact that in so far as they desire to be strong just in so far may they draw upon the source of strength.

I had a talk the other day with a man who held forth at length on subjects which he hadn't begun to grasp. Like the "philosopher," he unconsciously divided sounds into "noise and conversation." The soft lapping of the water and the songs of birds were mere noises, and as such unworthy of contemplation. But he was more than fond of the music of his own voice.

As he held forth on the subject of the French-Canadian attitude toward conscription (a subject that generally makes me boil), I just wondered if he were really over age, as he said; and I felt sure that he would not have enlisted himself at any stage of the game! He knew all about the dangers of democracy in Russia and "of how little use" the "Yankees" will be to the allies!

As he ambled away in his ramshackle clickitty-clack motor (it needed cleaning very badly), I spoke thus to the artist girl: "That man and his motor are kindred souls—have you ever noticed that the poorest machinery makes the most noise?"

* * *

The other morning at the foolish hour of 5, I "woke from dreams of" my uninvited guests in the boat house and looked out of my window to catch a glimpse, for once in a way, of a very young day. It was a still gray morning, and the morning notes of the birds had a sleepy subdued sound. Not a breeze stirred the branches of the trees outside my window, and the lake was like a mirror. All was peace and stillness.

Into the picture there trickled a discordant note of color. My three fat females—the babe and the skinny man, all apparelled as for Yonge street—emerged from the boat house. Up the pathway from the lake they stole noiselessly, suitcases and all. I chuckled with fiendish joy as I contemplated their exit from my life! They disappeared, stealthily, around the side of the house, toward the barn, where their motor had reposed for six long days. I haven't seen them since—and with all my heart I hope that I shall never see them again in this world or the next!

Evidently the old couple who own the property did "know something about it"—for this early morning flitting followed upon my indignant letter to them.

By-the-way, if you have friends whose favorite sport is camping on other people's property, you might mention to them that

"Let me live in a house by the side
of the road,
"And be a friend to man"

is no longer my favorite quotation—also that I have purchased a gun!

* * *

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that, by the time this letter goes to press, the National Guard of New York State will cease to be a state organization, becoming instead an integral part of the United States army.

It will probably be sent overseas as a unit, for final training, after only a few weeks' work in the south.

The New York division is up to strength (28,500 men) for the first time in its history. It comprises as fine a body of men as will be recruited or drafted in the United States.

The recent two months' recruiting was done at the expense of the state, also the expenses of the physical examinations—which have been very rigid, were met without government aid. Within the past two weeks between three and four thousand men have been dealt with by the army dentists—poor boys! The tests for officers have been so rigid that many members of the guard have been replaced by more fitting men.

When the government sent this guard to Mexico they were very severely criticized for the low standard of efficiency in both officers and men—the powers that be have decreed that no such situation shall arise a second time! It is hard on officers whose hearts are wrapped up in the New York National Guard—but in war time the individual must suffer disappointment for the safety of the navy.

Yours,
Raggs.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 107

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the Quarter ending July 31st, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this city and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of August, 1917, to shareholders of record of the 21st of July, 1917.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, June 25th, 1917.

A PLAYLET IN TWO ACTS.

Dramatis Personae: Sandy McSiller, a retired stonecutter; Rembrandt O'Hara, an artist of the modern school; Geordie McQueen, a journeyman carpenter.

ACT I.

Scene I.: Corner of a pasture field in York Township. Time, high noon. Rembrandt O'Hara is painting a sketch with his back to a gate against which Sandy McSiller is leaning.

McSiller: Man, it's a braw day.

O'Hara: It is! It is a glorious day. (Paints busily.)

McSiller: Whaur is the red coo wi' the blue and yella spots?

O'Hara: Pardon me! What did you say?

McSiller: Whaur is the red coo wi' the blue an' yella spots?

O'Hara; Oh—eh—why—Do you see any red cow with blue and yellow spots?

McSiller: No in the field—that's why I'm askin'.

O'Hara: That's funny. I see one over there under the trees that is deliciously spotty. How does it look to you; all one color?

McSiller: Just an ordinary broon coo, neither red nor blue that I can see.

O'Hara: Not all the same brown tho—look at the sunlight on its back.

McSiller: Well, noo that ye mention it, it's mixed a bittie, nae doot.

O'Hara: Mixed a bittie! Mixed a bittie! That's just the thing that "bones" us all (puts more paint on his palette). Look at it again, especially at the bitties. They are a little yellow, are they not?

McSiller: No exactly yella; jist a bittie lichter than the rest o't. Mebbe when yer picter's feenished, it'll be aricht. I'm no a connesser, ye ken an' abody has their ain ideas aboot thae things.

O'Hara: That's the right attitude. It's a good thing to have an open mind. After all, you may not see it as I see it.

McSiller: A guid thing nae doot, but it has its dangers. If I was in the paintin' bizness I'd like tae be certain that when I lookit at blue, I saw blue. It wad be awkward if I wis tae see a black coo, an' paint it green an' white.

O'Hara: But how would you know it was a black cow if you saw it green and white?

McSiller: That's jist the pint. I wadna ken, but ither fowk micht. They micht say: "There's no sic a thing as a green an' white coo—the man is crazy."

O'Hara: That would be terrible.

McSiller: It wad indeed. (Puffs at his pipe.)

O'Hara (brightly): Well, don't let us worry about it. You won't be painting any black cows will you?

McSiller: No likely, but the logic o' the thing is serious. You say I may no see that broon coo the wey you see it; that means that somebody doesna see it richt.

O'Hara: Not necessarily. You may see it right as you see it; I may see it right as I see it; then we both see it right.

McSiller: Ye're jokin' now.

O'Hara: Not at all. I am quite serious. Life would be intolerable if we all looked at everything thru the same spectacles. You say that's just an ordinary brown cow, but I say it's a delicious, bewildering, spotty cow when the sun shines on it thru the trees. (Packs up his paint box.)

McSiller: Ye're no feenished, are ye?

O'Hara: Yes; it's just a sketch, you know.

McSiller: I canna mak head or tail o't.

O'Hara: That is distressing. There is quite a lot of heads and tails in it. But one can hardly expect to read Greek without learning the alphabet.

McSiller: What has Greek got tae dae wi' it?

O'Hara: Oh, nothing—just an—analogy.

McSiller: Ye mean the picture is Greek tae me like?

O'Hara: Well, since you insist on it, yes.

McSiller: Hoo should it be Greek? The rale thing's no. I can see the sky an' the kye an' the trees aricht, but when I look at your picter I just see a lot o' dabs. An I'm no color blind, I passed an examination for the railway aince.

O'Hara: That must have been a severe test.

McSiller: It certainly was; a matter o' life an' deith ye ken. Noo, I dinna want tae discourage ye, but if ye look at a broon coo, an' see a red coo wi' blue an' yella spots there maun be something wrang wi' ye're eyesicht. In fac, I think ye should see an oculist.

O'Hara (moving off): An oculist! If I stay here any longer I'll have to see an alienist. (Curtain.)

* * *

ACT II.

Scene I.: Back lane at the rear of the north lots of McSpheil's Boulevard. Sandy McSiller sitting on a garden barrow; Georgie McQueen leaning against a fence. Time, 7 p.m.

McQueen: That's a bonnie pink floor thae early tatties has.

McSiller: "Hae," ye mean, "Thae early tatties hae."

McQueen: Has or hae, or have or ouything ye like. A body wad think ye were a college professor the wey ye cairry on.

McSiller: Theres naething like sayin' jist the richt thing, Geordie. It is a bonnie bit floorie an' I' suppose it is pink.

McQueen: Ye suppose it's pink?

McSiller: Oh, ay, it's pinkish in spots nae doot, but I may no see it as pink as you see it.

McQueen: Nae spots aboot it. That floor's pink. Absolutely pink. Yer eyesicht maun be failin' if ye see spots on it.

McSiller: No necessarily, no. Look at it again. Is it jist a' pink, no whitey a bittie here an' there?

McQueen: Oh, well, tae be exact it micht hae a white streak or twa.

McSiller: That's jist the trouble thats what bones us a'. Look at it again, especially the white streak. Are they no jist a wee yella mebbe?

McQueen: Hoots man, Sandy, what's wrang wi' ye? Are ye goin' off yer chump? Wha cares if it's no exactly pink? Is this some ither quotin' dodge, or what ist?

McSiller: It's nae dodge, just hoo a man sees is a serious matter. You micht look at a coo an' say: "That's a fine broon coo." I micht say: "It's no a broon coo; it's a red coo."

McQueen: Ye're surely goin' silly. What wad you say it's a red coo for of it's a broon coo?

McSiller: But I micht see it a red coo.

McQueen: Hoo could you see it was a red coo if it's a broon coo?

McSiller: It micht be a red coo.

McQueen: Havna ye just agreed that it was a broon coo, but that you micht see it a red coo?

McSiller: Naething o' the kind. I said that ye micht say it was a broon coo, but that wudna prove it was a broon coo. It micht be a red coo.

McQueen: Oh, I see. You wad be richt an' I wad be wrong.

McSiller: No necessarily. If it lookit like a broon coo to you, that's what it would be frae your way of seein, an' you wadna be tellin' a lee when you said it was a broon coo.

McQueen: My way o' seein', eh? You want to mak oot that I cudna tell the difference atween a broon coo an' a red coo?

McSiller: But you cudna tak your pick, ye see. We're only speakin' aboot ae coo. No matter whether it was red or broon, it cud only be ae color tae you at aince, d'ye see?

McQueen: Dinna be silly. If it was a coon broo—I mean if it was a coob roon—I mean—I mean—.

McSiller: Oh, dry up, McQueen. Ye're gettin' tongue-tackit. Go hame to yer bed afore ye drive me mad! (Curtain).

Geological Study Near Tornoto

By LILLIAN WALLACE.

Of many prophecies made concerning the present great war, the most interesting and startling is that of the monk, Frstre Johannes, who lived about 1600 A.D. This prophecy was discovered on an old parchment in the convent of the Holy Ghost, at Wismar, in Germany, and is said to be kept at the present time under glass in the town hall of that city.

Translations of the text of the parchment vary somewhat, according to individual translators, but the prophecy is none the less remarkable for slight discrepancies which occur on this account. One of the best translations reads as follows:

"The real Antichrist will be one of the monarchs of his time, a Lutheran Protestant. He will invoke God and give himself out as His messenger or apostle.

"This prince of lies will swear by the Bible. He will represent himself as the arm of the Most High, sent to chastise corrupt peoples.

"He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies, who will take for their device the words 'God is with us,' will resemble the infernal regions.

"For a long time he will act by craft and strategy. His spies will overrun the earth and he will be master of the secrets of the mighty.

"He will have learned men in his pay, who will maintain and undertake to prove his celestial mission.

"A war will afford him an opportunity of throwing off the mask. It will not be in the first instance a war against a French monarch, but it will be one of such a nature that, after two weeks, all will realize its universal character.

"Not only all Christians, but all Mussulmans and even more distant peoples, will be involved. Armies from the four quarters of the earth will take part.

"For by the third week the angels will have opened the minds of men, who will perceive that the man is Antichrist, and all will become his slaves if they do not overthrow this conqueror.

"Antichrist will be recognized by various tokens—in special he will massacre the priests, the monks, the women, the children and the aged. He will show no mercy, but will pass, torch in hand, like the barbarians, but invoking Christ.

"His words of imposture will resemble those of Christians, but his vows of all the human race. He will have an eagle in his arms. There will also be an eagle in the arms of his confederate, but the latter will be a Christian and will die from the malediction of Pope Benedict, who will be elected at the beginning of the reign of Antichrist.

"In order to conquer Antichrist it will be necessary to kill more men than Rome has ever contained. It will need the energies of all the kingdoms, because the Cock, the Leopard and the White Eagle will not be able to make an end of the Black Eagle without the aid of the prayers and the vows of all the human race.

"Never will humanity have been faced with such peril, because the triumph of the Antichrist would be that of the demon who will have taken possession of his personality.

"For it has been said that twenty centuries after the incarnation of the Word the beast will menace the world with as many evils as the divine incarnation has brought it graces.

"Toward the two thousand Antichrist will be made manifest. His army will surpass in number anything that can be imagined. There will be Christians among his cohorts and there will be Mohammedans among the defenders of the lamb, as well as some heathen soldiers.

"For the first time the Lamb will be red for blood will flow in the domains of the four elements at once.

"The Black Eagle will hurl itself upon the cock, which will lose many feathers. It will soon be exhausted, but for the Leopard and its claws.

"The Black Eagle will find itself forced to let go the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, whereupon the Cock will have to pursue the Black Eagle into the land of the Antichrist to aid the White Eagle.

"The battle fought up to that time will be as nothing compared to that which will take place in the Lutheran country.

"When the beast finds himself lost he will become furious.

"Men will be able to cross the rivers over the bodies of the dead.

"Antichrist will sue for peace many times, but the seven angels, who march before the three animals of the Lamb will have proclaimed that victory will not be given except on the condition that Antichrist shall be crushed like straw on the threshing floor.

"The three animals will not be permitted to cease fighting as long as the Antichrist has soldiers.

"It will be made manifest that the combat which will be fought out in that part of the country in which Antichrist forges his arms, is no human conflict. The animal defenders of the Lamb will exterminate the last army of Antichrist.

"Antichrist will lose his crown and die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none will have any longer any fortifications, army or ships of war.

"The White Eagle, by order of Michael, will drive the Crescent out of Europe, where there will be no longer any but Christians. He will establish himself in Constantinople."

In the light of events transpiring in this age a modern interpretation of the foregoing prophecy is not difficult to give. The kaiser, who is a Lutheran Protesant, is undoubtedly referred to by the term Antichrist. Tho not actually minus an arm he has one arm so badly withered that, to all intents and purposes, it is useless. That he believes himself a messenger of God and all the atrocities committed were done by his armies in the name of the Most High all are aware. The German system of espionage has been almost incredibly widespread in high and low places alike and the black eagle is the emblem of this nation.

The emblem of Austria, the ally of Germany, is likewise an eagle and in fulfillment of the prophecy the emperor is already dead and died under the rule of Pope Benedict.

The White Eagle represents Russia, whose aim for years has been to acquire Constantinople and with it an outlet to the Mediterranean. The Cock is the emblem of France, which country has already nearly one-third of her man power exterminated and many more crippled on the field of battle. The Crescent is the symbol of Turkey which, if the prophecy comes true, will have, at the end of the war, no place in Europe, and the Leopard stands for England and her colonies, who have given such material help in the great struggle.

It is true that Mohammedans and heathens are fighting on the side of the allies, for the men from India have done nobly. Also Christians are found in the lines of the foe, whose army certainly surpasses any ever imagined by the wildest flight of fancy in the sixteenth century. Already armies from the four quarters of the earth are engaged in the gigantic struggle, and it is a question if more men than Rome ever contained have not met death on the field of battle. It is hard to say just to what extent the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled, but if it is the world will see a conflict so much greater than that at present waging as to make all battles fought in this war so far appear insignificant in comparison.

ALASKA IS BEST IN THE SUMMER

Continued From Page 1.

broiling summer weather expecting to find a land of ice and snow instead of flowers and hot sunshine. They think we are all wicked and drunken, or else very brave and noble, and are surprised to find how commonplace we are. But something would be lacking from our lives without them, for they keep us amused and give us a chance to show off. There is that much value in them. And we do love to hear them getting hysterical about the beauty of our country. Without the gasping tourists we might hardly realize how beautiful was the land we lived in. When a little fairylike iceberg comes drifting down the channel past our town we think of how many boxes of salmon or halibut it will provide with ice, and perhaps some businesslike fisherman goes out and hooks on to it; but the poor city people who come up from the States to look at us think that the iceberg is most beautiful and most wonderful, and that the sweating fisherman is the embodiment of romance. In this way the zest of living is kept up for us, and monotonous things become enchanted.

But to return to Alaska. Summer in the interior is dry and warm and luxuriant, very beautiful, but spoiled often by insects. Summer on the coast is less dry and warm, but far more comfortable.

Summer at Taku! Taku is a deserted Indian village near Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and not far from it is the great Taku glacier flowing right down into the sea and there breaking up into numberless little icebergs that drift far and wide up and down the coast and out among the islands; and when a summer morning breaks loose over Taku there comes a combination of tenderness, homely beauty and the ruggedness of mountains, of cold and heat, and of color and dreariness that would be hard to match in any other place on earth. The village itself is all cluttered up with wild flowers and grasses growing shoulder high or more, glistening and shining with dewdrops, but above them stand out the curiously shaped roofs of the old houses and the old burial monuments of an earlier generation of Indians. Down near the shore not a breath of wind is blowing. The little baby waves are very quiet as they come fluttering up over the stones. Most wonderfully placid is the sea on these summer mornings, and a thin mist covers it so that it seems to have no horizon but just to end in cloud. Thru the cloud, supported by nothing visible, floats a pale grey iceberg or two, and above the cloud lie range after range of black mountains, cut away from the world and ready to drift into an empty sky. It is on them that the sunlight plays first. The pallor of the night sky turns to blue, the white snow and the dark rock of the mountains change to a glowing red, and by and by the mists on the water slip away into nothingness and the blue sea stretches out to the foot of the now green-footed mountain ranges on either side, and away into the endless distance in front—for there in front lies the channel to the south, long and straight, with mountains and islands sheltering it as far as the eye can reach. Near at hand the blue water is dotted with the shining blue and white of the icebergs, looking small and innocent here, not like the great bergs of the Atlantic, but still the fisherman's enemy rather than his friend. And even while gazing at them, and while one's eyes are busy with the enchanted distance, the mountains, the ice and the icy water, there suddenly comes a disturbing buzz and swoop quite close at hand, and a humming bird, an actual humming bird from the sunny south, comes hovering over the wild roses and the honeysuckles of the village and making the air thrill with its passionate little wings. Twirling round and round in the air it goes, its red breast flashing in the sunlight, and round about it the air is alive with butterflies and the hum of insects. Humming birds and icebergs, blue sea and sky, snow streaked green mountains in the distance, the strange, half-heathen shapes of the old neglected village in the foreground and butterflies and red roses and honeysuckle on every side, what could be better than this? This is Alaska at its best. This is the world at its loveliest.

To Clean Kitchen Stoves

An ordinary dish mop is useful for cleaning off the top of the coal range in the kitchen, according to one housekeeper. "I buy one, and they cost but a few cents. Put a screw into the top of the handle to hang it up by and use it to wipe off the top of the stove," she says. "It is very satisfactory, more so than paper, as the dust clings to it and can be shaken off over the fire or coal hod. It is a great convenience, I find, to have this always at hand, ready for use."

MAKE A GOOD CHUM OF YOUR DAUGHTER

Try This Summer to Live With the Children, Not for Them.

By CONSTANCE LEA.

The summer holidays are here, and there is many a busy mother who dreads them just a little. She would not whisper it to a soul; she would not perhaps acknowledge it even to herself, but deep down in her heart she knows that when school opens next September, she will breathe a great sigh of relief. Oh, the noise and racket that the children make when they are at home all day! The everlasting running in and out, and in and out, with muddy or sandy boots! The banging of doors; the untidy back yard with toys everywhere; the front porch littered with doll's garments in various stages of construction, and worst of all—the inevitable "neighbor's children"—(sometimes desirable and sometimes not) that seem to be continually about the premises. What wonder if the mother—her hands already filled to overflowing with work—groans at the prospect of the coming holidays.

And yet—did she but know it, these two months of the year are the most precious of all. They are so rich in opportunity. For more than eight weeks she has her children all to herself. No other hands save hers need touch the plastic clay of the little minds intrusted to her care.

We do not disparage the excellence of our board of education, or speak lightly of the work of the capable, efficient school teachers; but during the months of July and August the mother has her "innings." It lies with her whether or not the memory of their summer holidays will be to her children, something hallowed and bright, when they have passed from her care into the great world outside.

After all, there is nothing so necessary, or of so much value to a child as the constant companionship of its mother (if she be a good mother; and all mothers are good, or at least want to be, God gave them that with the Mother Love).

"Run away dear and play, I'm busy now," is a command all too often given. It may be inconvenient sometimes, to give half an hour of your undivided attention to some matter your boy or girl has brought to you (no matter tho apparently trivial to you, of grave consequence to them), but the confidence of your child is of vastly more importance than the garment you are cutting out, or the dessert you are preparing for dinner.

All their lives you have lived for your children. Try this summer to live with them instead. Look at things from their point of view. Forget that you are a "grown-up." Find out what books your boy most enjoys and read a few of his favorites. Perhaps it won't be the style of literature that most appeals to you, but you will be able to talk intelligently with him about the authors he likes, and a bond of understanding and sympathy will be formed between you.

Make a chum of that daughter of yours. Get so interested in the things that interest her that she will prefer you to the most adored girl friend she ever knew.

This does not necessarily mean that your housework is to suffer. Take the children into your confidence. Tell them that you want to have a good time this summer too, and let them know "it's up to them." Then often of a bright sunny morning you will say, 'Let's take our lunch to the lake," or perhaps "to the woods." Then there will be a grand scurrying. Everybody will help to get the work done. Even the tiniest tot can do something. If you are "camping out at home," you can explain to your big boy that it is quite correct camp etiquette for the men to wipe the dishes! Don't always take your sewing with you, or a favorite book. Do what the children do. Let them see that their mother is a "sport."

It is for such a little while that we have them—these dear youngsters—that rough, noisy boy of yours, with his stockings continually out at the knee, and his pants always in need of patches. Why, it seems only yesterday that he lay in your arms a soft, fragrant bundle of flannel and sweetness that you cuddled against your breast. Yes, and tomorrow he will be a grown man, with the down on his upper lip. How much of a hold will you have on him then, think you?

It depends a great deal on how you spend his summer holidays.

THEFIGHTING SCOTCHMEN TERROR OF THE HUN FORCES

"Ye Would Think the Silly Bodies Would See They're No a Match for Us, But, Mon, They're Dour to Shift."

Glasgow, Scotland.—Mr. Neil Munro, the well known author, who is now at the front in France, has written a letter giving much information about the gallantry of the Scotch troops. He says:

It must be obvious even to the people at home, as of course it has been to the enemy, that very much of the hardest battling in the past four or five weeks on the British front has been entrusted to Scottish troops. Again, they have by their endurance and achievement added to the martial lustre of their names. Well may the Boche peculiarly detest them. He has had of late samples of every variety of army tartan and every bonnet badge in Scotland more or less all the time in front of him, and there are a great many more to come. For gallant deeds from the 9th of April onward there will go to the north of Tweed a shoal of battle honors. They have been well won; happier still it is to find that their cost in death and wounds has been considerably lower than in earlier battles which were much less devastating to the enemy.

The army of Scotland—for it is really, in a sense, an individual and concrete part of the imperial force—obviously satisfies every demand of the higher commands for a weapon that can be handled with assurance. This trust is something inherently dogged and durable in the soldier of the north, now extends to the territorials and new army corps as emphatically as to any of the old first line battalions, with whom granite endurance, dash and fire have been traditional since the earliest times when they marched with England.

The Scotsman has found this confidence in his powers sometimes dimmish what he regarded as his fair share of the occasion for rest; but he has found consolation in the stimulating belief that he is by virtue of his race regarded peculiarly and officially as "d'elite."

He steps back at intervals from the fighting line with no illusions such as some flaring headlines would foster at home—indeed, a little irritable at any suggestion that he is fighting a Boche of diluted spirit—50 under proof, so to speak—on the stubborn line east of Arras. For the last month he has found the numerical strength, the physique, the resourcefulness and the morale of the enemy confronting him quite worthy of his respect.

"Ye would think the silly bodies would see they're no' a match for us; but, mon, they're dour to shift," said a bombing sergeant from Tayport. "Naebody need tell me they're run oot o' fat in Germany; wherever these chaps were afore they came here, they were well wintered."

This wholly admirable disinclination to belittle the Boche and what remains of kick in him, I find everywhere after a week spent exclusively among Scots troops who have sampled all varieties of Germans in many battles on all parts of the line since the war began. It is a delightful instance of the race, of their caution and fortsight; it stiffens them for hours of stress and will give them more to plume themselves in the hour of victory.

Glorious sunshine, warmth and moonbright nights following upon the cold, bleak April weather have added a thousand per cent. to the sense of relaxation with which the Scots alternately come out of the tension of the fighting line for a "rest" that, still with strenuous daily duties, is, as they declare, the best they have had since they came to war.

These lines are written from a part of France where, passing from village to village, camp to camp, regiment to regiment in recent days, I almost felt myself at home, so far at least as the human aspect was concerned. It has been to the tune of "Johnny Cope" I have waked each morning in a different billet; each night the pipes have played retreat and filled the suave French landscape with the hum or stridor of old airs of Skye and Morven, strange rite familiar now to northern France. A few old peasantry, men and women, toil unremittingly in the widespread, exquisitely-tilled fields, but otherwise the country is temporarily Scottish. There are "nane but Hielan' bonnets here," as the old song goes; more tartan is to be seen than all Scotland saw in forty years before the war—the tartan uncovered again, for the khaki apron is meanwhile in abeyance and is dispensed with even in attack.

"We go ower the bags the way God made us," a Gordon sergeant tells me; it is not exactly what he means to imply, for not all Scots in combat strip, half-way down to the buff, as some of them did on the Somme; he means that the old uncovered kilt has a sanction grandly historical if not even divine.

It is the accents of Argyle, Aberdeen, Lochaber, Sutherland, Edinburgh, Clydesdale, Carrick and the borderland one hears upon the roads and thruout the villages; everywhere is "Jock" in every variety and breed of him—dark, red and fair, lank or stocky, and broadbacked, with a tunic weather stained, tho the buttons shine like gold and a wonderfully endured kilt that looks as if it came quite recently from the Q.M. stores, tho it may have been thru two years' battles.

Day after day goes "Jock" to school again for a curriculum of arts, crafts and refined accomplishments that will help him the more quickly to beat the Boche, and so tonic is the air of sunshine and the atmosphere of peace immediately around that he displays a briskness, unweariedness and intelligence amazing even to the officers who knew before how good a man he was.

"Hey, Jock! Are ye glad ye 'listed." lilt the duty pipes each day, to the tune of "Blithe, blithe and merry was she." These lads give the merriest of answers to these questions, and it might seem that they little realize the menace beyond the pearly horizon. They might be carefree, inexperienced, ardent, with all their trials of courage and endurance still to come. It is not so. They fought in Flanders, at Loos, at Neuve Chapelle, at Festubert, and thru the wintry terrors of the Somme. They have faced death and seen it in all the ugliest of its aspects. A month ago they were sweeping behind the barrage of the Scarpe, and it is only some days since they left the line of Hindenburg.

They have, in truth, just come from a battle that rages still, and day and night, lest they should too much forget among the flowers, they hear to the east the ceaseless drumming of the guns.

NEW MACHINE GUNS

Capable of Continuous Firing at Great Speed.

Announcement has been made of the development of an American machine gun capable of continuous firing. Ammunition is carried to its feed block by an endless belt kept filled by an automatic reloading mechanism. Supply hoppers contain from 2,500 to 10,000 cartridges and are replenished or replaced without interfering with operation. Most machine guns fire about 500 shots a minute and are supplied with ammunition by belts holding approximately 250 cartridges. Thus they are able to fire uninterruptedly for only 30 seconds, while the new instrument spits thousands of missiles without pausing, and thereby does the work of two ordinary pieces.

SHRED PACKING PAPER.

A machine has been brought out recently which shreds various kinds of paper that are fed into it, making it into soft material which can be used for packing in place of excelsior, and the like. By utilizing their waste paper in this way, many firms are reducing the cost of preparing fragile goods for shipment.

HOME-MADE SOAP MADE IN KITCHEN

How the Girl Who Keeps House Saves Good Things.

WHITE BARS ON HAND

Every Scrap of Fat Is Put Away in This Home.

The girl who keeps house was busy putting her tiny sky parlor apartment in order, preparatory to starting off for a day's work. The guest who had been spending the week-end with her watched, as she moved swiftly about her varied tasks.

"What are you going to do with those odds and ends of soap; do you save them?" she asked, as she watched her hostess gather up several small fragments.

"Of course I do," was the reply. "You don't think for a moment, do you, that a thrifty housekeeper would waste anything that was good? Come into the kitchen and I will show you what I am going to do with these bits."

In the dainty little blue and white kitchen the hostess took down a glass preserve jar from the shelf; it was almost full of similar fragments of soap. She turned these into a small enamel saucepan, added those she has just brought in, about three-quarters of a cup of hot water from the tap and put the pan over the fire, turning the gas rather low. When it was all melted, she poured it back into the glass jar, put the cover on and set it neatly back on a corner of the linoleum-covered set tubs, beside the sink.

"Now I have a new jar of good, soft soap for dish washing and other uses," she remarked.

The caller, who had watched the whole proceeding quietly, remarked that she was going home to do likewise; never would she be so wasteful as to throw away the tag ends of perfectly good soap again; no, indeed.

"This, however, is not the only soap activity that I engage in," continued the hostess, opening a cupboard door. "Just look at those bars of white soap in here; I made them all, every one of them myself. Hard work? No, not at all. An old friend of my mother told me how, up in the country last summer. In the first place, I save every scrap of fat that comes into this apartment and try it out that is, put it into a frying pan over a low fire to melt it, then I turn the grease into a pail and cover it up. If you turn the fire low, there is no odor; that comes from letting the fat get hot enough to smoke or burn. I keep two of the little three-pound lard pails on hand and save grease until both are filled. And, as I said, I am careful to keep them covered so that the dust will not get in.

"When both my pails are full, I make my soap. First, I turn the grease into a big enamel kettle, add a lot of hot water to it and stand it over a medium hot fire until the grease is all melted. I stir it vigorously for a few minutes and then set it aside to cool. When it is cold, it is also clarified; that is, the good, clean grease has risen to the top and cooled into a flat cake, while any waste matter or dirt falls to the bottom. It is easy enough to skim it off the top. Wash out the kettle then and put the clean grease back into it. One beauty of this piece of work is that you can do it at odd minutes; you are not obliged to do it all at once. Melt this clean grease again. While it is melting, pour a can of lye into a pail with a quart of cold water and stir it with a stick until it is dissolved; then let it cool. When the grease is thoroly melted, take the kettle off the fire and pour the dissolved lye into it slowly. You must be sure to stir it all the time, too, and add a little ammonia, about two tablespoons of it. This is the hardest part of the soap making, for you must stir it pretty steadily for half an hour or so, at any rate until the soap begins to stiffen and set. Then you may let it alone until it is perfectly hard. It is better to perform this last part of the work in a broad, shallow pan; your dishpan will do, if you like. Then you may cut it the more easily into cakes of the size you like best to use.

"I am going to make some more soap some day, soon; if you like, I should be glad to have you come and watch, if you think that you would like an object lesson before making any yourself. Housekeeping is such fun, isn't it?"

LEIPSIC TO LOSE BOOK TRADE

Continued From Page 1.

and the special low freight rates and other facilities, it is but natural that Leipsic should have risen before the war to unique importance in the book world.

M. Hachette emphatically denies that there is anything in Leipsic's position to deter French booksellers from endeavoring to overthrow the German octopus, and he points to the great progress made during recent years in the direct exportation of French books from France as an encouraging omen for the future. France's best customer has been Belgium. Other friends of French books were Switzerland, Canada, Italy, the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. Of Great Britain, too, he has hopes, since that country has been a steady customer and should greatly increase her purchases he thinks, as a result of the war.

He by no means advocates servile imitation of German methods in attracting the book trade; these methods may be all very well for Germany, he says, but France is capable of finding something better adapted to her peculiar nature. On this subject he writes:

Let us end once for all the legend that the French book trade is indirectly in the hands of German jobbers. In France, owing to the concentration of the book trade in Paris, book exports are usually made direct. Every publisher has his clients and correspondents all over the world, and deals with them independent of middlemen. This method has its advantages, but also its defects, since, tho some great French firms can afford to keep representatives in foreign countries and send agents on distant journeys, there are others, some of the highest class, publishing works of great value, which, nevertheless, are totally unable to defray, unaided, the expenses entailed by having representatives beyond the frontiers of France and across the ocean.

It is to remedy this state of affairs that we must work when we oppose to the German organization of the book trade, which is adapted to the German character, an organization which shall reflect our personality and suit our temperament. What better time could be chosen for this than the hour when the German book trade, bottled up by the war, finds its activities paralyzed nearly everywhere? God be thanked, we have not let this hour pass; at this very moment the fight is on, the good work is under way.

The battle against the Germans, continues M. Hachette, has taken form already in the formation of a "Society for Studying the Exportation of French Books," consisting of a number of Parisian publishers who are issuing catalogs and are arranging to send agents abroad in co-operation with each other for the establishment of foreign agencies. Besides, these publishers are forming a central organization in Paris for the furtherance of their mutual interests. Active advertising campaigns will also be conducted in foreign parts in order to keep those interested in French books in touch with new works. Thus it is hoped that something like the co-operative system by which Leipsic has attained its importance in the book world will eventually be won by Paris.

But this is not enough, adds M. Hachette, for the defeat of Leipsic. French publishers must study how to use better paper and better inks, how to introduce better bookmaking tools, how to arouse in printers, engravers, and others employed in the making of books a greater pride in their work, greater zeal in its execution. Nowadays, he laments, the employes of French publishing houses think too much of getting a raise in salary and not enough of improving their work; they have not the love of their craft that made their forerunners of the middle ages such consummate artists. They must remedy these shortcomings, he insists, to compete with Germany, where bookmaking is more highly developed and labor cheaper.

The French Government, likewise, must come to the aid of the French book trade by imposing duties on French books printed abroad—another blow at Leipsic. It is unjust, declares the French publisher, that he and his colleagues should be forced to pay duties on paper and many other things used in the making of their books while foreign publishers of books in French should be allowed to introduce their wares free of duty into France. Profiting by this, he says, Germany before the war flooded France with all sorts of works in French, such as Baedeker's guide books, novels for young people, and cheap editions of the adventures of Nick Carter and Buffalo Bill.

MRS. BANKS GOING OUT.

Mrs. Banks was just getting ready to go out while her patient husband waited in the doorway, watching her complete her toilet. By the extraordinary contortions of her neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse, and by the tense lines about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins.

"Umph — goof — snuff — wuff — sh—ffspog?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," he agreed. "It looks all right."

"Ouff — wun — so — gs—ph—mf—ugh—ight?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She grasped and emptied the pins into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James!" she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain English?"

THE ADVENTURES OF A LITTLE CANADIAN BOY

BY CAROL COLE.

ADVENTURE NO IV.

Eric Makes the Acquaintance of Reddy Squirrel.

It is very much the same with the little creatures of the wood as it is with human beings. When anything of interest happens the news is handed around from one to another, until nearly every bird and beast in the forest knows about it. Now, this is just what took place in the little wood. When old Willy Weasel was routed out of the owl's nest by Eric the Elf, it was not many hours before all the wood folk knew about it. Reddy Squirrel told his friend Chipmunk; Chipmunk told Marmot Woodchuck, and so it went. Mother Woodchuck, who had six baby Woodchucks at home, was so delighted when she heard of Weasel's fright that she gave a leap in the air, and as Woodchucks have clumsy, heavy bodies that are not meant for jumping, she went tumbling over and over down the steep bank. But it did not hurt Mrs. Marmot one bit, for she has a tough skin, and it used to burrow around in the dirt.

Then, too, Reddy Squirrel was particularly pleased. For that very morning had not Weasel given him a mad chase up and down the trees out on the rocks, and at last had, as Old Weasel thought, cornered him in a huge oak tree. But Reddy Squirrel was not so easily beaten. Out on the topmost bough he went, and Weasel settled himself as far out on a branch as he dared go, to wait for Reddy to come down. Already, in his mind, he was tasting the nice juicy morsel the squirrel would make. But Reddy, seeing that he had small chance of getting out of the tree as he had gone up, knew another way.

Now, all squirrels, strange as it may seem, are capable of a crude sort of flying. Of course, there is the real Flying Squirrel which is formed a little differently from the ordinary one. He can leap from a tree top and sail to the ground as easily as a bird. But the ordinary squirrel, like our friend Reddy, can also fly when necessary—and this is exactly what Reddy did. He took one look at the ugly watering jaws of Willy Weasel, and leaped boldly into the air. His huge tail flattened out, his legs spread with the breeze, until he looked like a parachute. He kept up a tremulous motion with his feet and tail, like a swimming poodle-dog, and landed unhurt on the ground fully thirty feet below. Off he went like a streak to his retreat.

Old Weasel had closed his beady eyes for a moment, when he thought he had Reddy safe in the tree, and when he opened them again there wasn't a sign of the squirrel to be seen. He could hardly believe his eyes, and waited around for hours, until hungry and cross he started out for the Owl's nest. Now we all know what happened there, and you may well understand the rejoicing among the wood-folk when Reddy told them of the way the little Elf had frightened Weasel away.

Now, Reddy Squirrel, who is a very inquisitive little creature, and is always poking his sharp little nose into other people's affairs, wanted very much to see this little Elf, who had done them such a good turn. So he went around to get his cousin Chipmunk to go with him. But Chipmunk would not be coaxed. He liked too well to stay near his hole. If you have ever chased a chipmunk you will understand this. He is never more than one jump from home. He is a very playful little creature, too, just like a young boy, and often you may come upon two or three of them chasing each other round and round—first one leading then another. Surely they must be playing tag. This is what they were doing when Reddy found them, and as they would not stop their game, Reddy went off by himself to have a look at this wonderful Elf.

It did not take Reddy long with his swift little feet to reach the Owl's nest—and he did not enter by the front door either. He jumped from the top of a neighboring tree, and came down the old oak in which the Elf lived. Very informal was this visit of Reddy's. In fact, the first thing he did was to look in the window. Now he could not have told you just what kind of a creature he had expected to find. But surely anything that could overcome that dreaded enemy Weasel must be a very imposing personage. So, when his sharp little eyes made out the tiny form of Eric stretched on the bed of feathers, it struck him as so ridiculous that he could not restrain a snicker. Then he frisked around to the door and giggled some more. He peeked down from the roof and laughed till his sides ached; finally he struck an attitude in the doorway and fairly squealed in mirth and ridicule.

He became so noisy that the Elf awakened with a start, and jumped to his feet. He took off his tiny button of a cap and advanced to meet his visitor. But what had come over Reddy Squirrel? His mirth had vanished as suddenly as it came. He had needed just one good look at the Elf to recognize the features of the little boy Eric Oldson, who had treated him so cruelly some weeks ago. Yes, there was no mistaking, it was surely the same little boy who had caught him in a trap, and shut him up in a box. Reddy had worked all one night, frantically gnawing a corner of the box until he managed to squeeze out, and ran home nearly starved to death. Now, as Reddy thought of all this, he felt very hard toward the little Elf. He had intended making friends with the Elf, and had even thought of bringing him some nuts as a thank you for ridding the woods of Willy Weasel. And then he saw how pitifully thin and tiny Eric had become, and how he trembled as he stood on his little feet. His heart softened and he thought only of the kindness Eric had rendered them, and he decided to hold no grudge against him. At Eric's invitation he came into the Owl's nest. So, you see, the wood-folks often have more sense than some human-beings.

Iron in Comfort—if you have only one available socket, this is perhaps difficult, but just get a—

Screws easily into the socket

An outlet for the Iron

Gives two outlets from one socket

An outlet for the Fan

The Churches and Social Needs

By J. S. WORDSWORTH, Director Bureau of Social Research of the Three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Changed social conditions in Canada demand changes in church organization and methods. A quarter of a century ago the population of Canada was largely homogeneous, agricultural and rural. Today the population of Canada is heterogeneous, increasingly industrial and urban.

Under modern conditions even the country demands co-operative effort. The farmers are realizing this and have organized extensive financial and social co-operative enterprises. The educationalists are beginning to realise it and to establish consolidated schools. The churches lag behind. They are still attempting to cover the field with denominational agencies. The result is overlapping and inefficiency.

Especially is this true of Western Canada, where the population is composed of such diverse elements. Even interdenominational co-operation as now attempted does not meet the case. We think of a town in Northern Manitoba with a population of some 500, consisting mainly of Canadians, Old Country English, Half-Breeds, Icelanders, Ruthenians and Poles. What provision is there for the religious needs of its district? A Church of England student, fresh from the old land, comes from the next town every Sunday morning to conduct a service in the schoolhouse for a little group of a dozen people. A Roman Catholic priest visits the district about once a month to conduct mass and baptize the children. A Lutheran minister pays a visit to the Icelanders about once every six months. There is an arrangement—regarded by the people as temporary and unsatisfactory—by which the Presbyterians have withdrawn their student. The Methodist supply is an inexperienced and untrained young Englishman. There is little moral or religious leadership. Unless there is a change, that community—so far as the church is concerned—will lapse into paganism. In this particular case, a more experienced man has recently been sent in, but what can he do in the face of such divisions?

If organized effort is needed in the country, how much more in the city? In every line of activity, it is the key to success. How business men continue to support such unbusiness-like methods of church and social work as prevail remains a mystery.

In the religious and charitable work of the down-town districts of our larger cities, we find chaos and inefficiency. Owing to the shifting of population the old church buildings are now in the heart of a semi-business district which, however, is more densely populated than ever before. The difficulty is that the present residents are "boarders," "labor people," "Old Country immigrants," and "foreigners."

Under such circumstances many of the churches sell their buildings to advantage and follow their members to the better residential districts. Others maintain a struggling existence—each with its faithful little band attempting to support a poorly-paid minister, who is breaking his heart trying to do the impossible.

In the meantime the problems are steadily growing and becoming more menacing. Moral and political corruption are eating their way into the very heart of our civic life. Yet the church stands helpless. Social injustice goes unchecked; yet the church offers no leadership. Is it any wonder that many follow false lights?

United organized effort would work wonders. It would prevent duplication and waste. It would increase efficiency and multiply results. But its moral effect would be of still greater importance. Not only would the church present a united front to the forces of evil but it would be dominated by a new ideal. The very union would be the domination of a new idea! No longer would it be "the community for the church," but, rather, "the church for the community."

The various denominations may have been admirably fitted to meet the needs of the countries which gave them birth or the needs of an earlier day in this country. We submit that they do not adequately meet the needs of Canada today. The Church Union Movement is, at bottom, a reaching out toward an organization that will save Canada.

"THE BRISTLES CAN'T COME OUT"

BOECKH'S RUBBER SET BRUSHES

THERE is nothing tries your patience more when painting than a brush that sheds its bristles. Such a brush wastes your time and does poor work. But there's a remedy! Paint or varnish with Boeckh's Rubber Set Brushes with the

Bristles Embedded in Hard Rubber

There are a hundred good points about BOECKH'S BRUSHES, but if you remember "The Bristles Can't Come Out" you will always buy right.

There's a brush for Every Purpose bearing this mark.

For sale by all good Dealers Everywhere.

THE BOECKH BROS. COMPANY TORONTO, CANADA Ltd.

Established 1856—Over 60 years making brushes. 60

The Most Refreshing Summertime Beverages

Ask your Grocer or Dealer

KEEP a supply of O'Keefe's Beverages in the house. Every time you open a bottle there is pleasure in store for some one—yourself when you are hot and thirsty, the children, father and his friends.

O'Keefe's

GINGER O.K. ALES

Insist on O'Keefe's and you will get the purest and most healthful beverages without paying extravagant prices.

O. K. BRANDS

Special Pale Dry Ginger Ale — Belfast Ginger Ale — Cola
Sarsaparilla — Lemon Sour — Cream Soda
Lemonade — Orangeade — Special Soda

YORK SPRINGS WATER
York Springs Belfast Ginger Ale
York Springs Dry Ginger Ale
Polar Distilled Water

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST—
They Carry a Full Line of O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES
On Sale at All Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Stands, or Phone Main 4203

O'KEEFE'S TORONTO 880

Forest Life Conserved Up in Algonquin Park

Ontario's Provincial Reserve, Where One Gets Back to Nature, Is Free Roaming Grounds For All Wild Animals.

BY DOROTHY PERKINS
Written in Algonquin Park

Fancy a playground of a million acres! Supervised, too, with rules and regulations which must be carried out. A playground where creatures of the wild, bears, deer, beaver, mink, in fact any native furred or feathered creature is given a free passport to travel where it will.

Several decades ago this large tract of land was given by the government to the people of Ontario as a great national playground. Given also to conserve the life of the inhabitants of the wild. Time passed and now these creatures know that man is a friend, not a foe.

A couple of seasons had elapsed since last visiting Algonquin Park, until a few days ago I again heard "the call" and decided to re-visit a favorite haunt, but at a different season, this time spring. Friends stood aghast, held up their hands in horror, evidently thinking I was a fit subject for the home for "feeble minded," when I approached them on the idea of joining me. Eventually a kindred spirit was located and a few mornings ago we "hit the trail" for the park.

Arriving at our destination—Cache Lake—after a night of traveling, ones first impulse was to seek out the "salle-a-manger" and appease our already ravenous appetites. Our next was to observe the material improvements which had taken place around "The Inn."

It was often a temptation to linger near the great roaring fireplace but each day we wandered off to "hit the trail" in true woodsman fashion. Our first tramp was to Cranberry Lake. True, the trail was somewhat damp and soggy in spots. Occasionally one caught glimpses of snow still clinging tenaciously to life, but near-by not far distant. Laughing we plodded on. Dead leaves rustled in the breezes. Here and there sturdy little trilliums bravely pushed their shiny green heads above the dancing, swirling old brown leaves. Nature was wielding her magic wand; new life was in evidence everywhere.

While resting on an old fallen tree, we were startled by a sound in the nearby thicket. Gazing in the direction from which the sound appeared to come, we saw standing alert, poising as only creatures of the wild can poise, a young deer. Its tawny sleek coat gleamed in the sunshine. Its glorious soft brown eyes set in a well-formed head—hornless for as yet this year's growth was invisible—gazed at us in fearless amazement. Instantly, but as silently and as motionless as possible—for our one desire was to look like part of the natural scenery—we focussed our kodaks. The click of the closing shutter reached the keen ears of the deer. Presto! Our friend discovering we were not wood nymphs, darted, leaping over rocks, fallen trees and stumps was soon lost to view in the depths of the forest.

Other Deer There

Fresh hoof prints along the trail bore open testimony of other deer having recently trod the path we were following. We continued on our journey in silence, hoping to catch a glimpse of more creatures such as we had just seen. There is an old woodsy superstition that the person who finds a pair of deer horns, will bear a charmed life for the balance of the year. One of the guides had just found a perfect pair—previous to our arrival—shed from a deer six summers old. The number of spikes on the horn told the tale. What a blessing 'tis only forest creatures who have to bear open testimony to their age!

Saucy partridges pomped up their crested heads, spread out their grayish brown tails and strutted off in the most defiant manner. This act was highly exasperating. Even they, knew the protection of the law. Law or no law one's mouth could not be prevented from watering. Here's hoping those self same defiant partridges will chance to wander outside the park's limits, so that later on in the season our revenge may be gratified.

It's a short tramp to Cranberry Lake, only a mile and a quarter, but a long mile and a quarter to portage. What a glorious sight greeted us as we reached the azure blue waters of the lake. The nearby island looked like a magnificent emerald! The sun bursting from behind a downy cloud shone over the dancing waters, creating myriads of diamonds.

Whisper it softly among the followers of Isaak Walton that this lake abounds with speckled trout. In a nearby stream the elusive brook trout, coquets with the alluring fly, cast upon the swiftly flowing waters by ardent anglers. Sometimes it is not mere man who gains the coveted prize. Forest eyes are also bent on the tasty little trout. Crouching, eyes alert, on the edge of the stream is bruin. Suddenly a paw darts swiftly out and bruin has seized, for his own delectation, a too venturesome trout. There are several bears about. One sees huge old stumps torn and gnawed in bruin's efforts to secure grubs, for at this season berries are an unknown quantity.

We noticed several trees had been stripped of the bark by porcupines. Ground hogs had not sought secluded spots, but burrowed their holes close to the trail. A fox in the distance ran across the path while the tappings of the pileated woodpeckers, warbling of orioles and chatterings of squirrels were some of the creatures we saw and heard on the return journey.

At Sky-Mount.

Algonquin Park is 2000 feet above the sea level. Hearing of a still higher altitude we started off by canoe one sunny day for "Sky-Mount." The very name implies the nature of the spot. What mattered it we lost our way in getting there? Even maps are confusing in the country of many lakes and islands. "Seek and ye shall find" would be a good slogan in the wilds. After circumnavigating several islands at last the correct channel was located and the fire-ranger's elusive white notice sighted at the foot of the "Sky-Mount" trail. Beaching, we began the upward climb. Overhead the leafless trees formed unfinished cathedral-like arches. In some places the lacy branches of the silver birch, against the blue canopy above resembled steel-point etchings, while the sun sifting thru the trees formed great golden patches on the trail.

During the winter, trees had been uprooted and fallen, across the path. Great branches had been snapped off by King Wind and lay about in hopeless confusion. No need to complain of torn clothing and scratched hands for was not this typical of the woods? What a sight when finally we reached the rocky summit and gazed down on Cache Lake, two hundred and fifty feet below! The many channel wound in and out the islands like ribbon streamers in a fairy Maypole dance.

For natural wild beauty, to the writer's idea of thinking, no foreign scenery can compare with the view from Sky Mount," a view always beautiful in early spring when new life is so tender, or in autumnal days, when a mysterious mist hangs o'er the blazing metamorphising colors on the distant hills. The reflections of the color symphonies in the deep still waters should win many to the creed of nature worship could they but see, for seeing is believing.

There is only one part of this great playground that is private and that only for two months of the year—July and August. This particular spot is called "Miss Case's Point," which in midsummer is used for a very exclusive girls' camp. It is here that a select few from across the border are brought each year and taught all manner of woodsy accomplishments, such as diving, swimming, fishing, pitching a tent, etc., etc. Only girls in their teens are eligible for this unique outing, unique inasmuch as no male, no matter what his credentials or family tree, can hope to gain access. Even if a member of the sterner sex lingers near the spot to snapshot a fair water nymph he is requested in icy tones to move on. What a blissful existence if one but were still in the teens!

As July and all fear of Miss Case and her charges was many weeks off we decided one day to picnic on the sacred territory and explore to our heart's content. After satisfying ourselves as to the natural beauty of the location, our "guide companion," being a man, gathered wood, built, or rather improvised, a rock fireplace and soon the water was boiling and bacon and eggs sizzling and browning to a turn. Eats over we three gathered around the glowing embers and spun yarns of previous holidays spent in other wilds. This holiday proved different for we three were alone in our enjoyment to come and go how and when we chose.

One always likes to leave the best to the last, and so on our last afternoon we paddled up the Madawaska River, a gem of a meandering stream flanked on each side with glorious dense woods. Tall, slender silver birch were mirrored in the pinkish waters, for it was gloaming time, and nature had taken on that mellow pink-golden tone. Nothing broke the stillness save the dip of the paddle and the creatures of the wild. The cry of a distant loon, the song of a swallow calling for its mate, a mink scurrying to shelter and the crackling of dry brush as a young fawn leaped to the river's edge to drink of the quiet, still waters all wafted across to our listening ears in wondrous musical cadence. Drifting on down stream we passed close to a blush-gray crane standing on the proverbial one foot meditating. As we passed, the long-beaked head slowly turned as the pitying we poor humans who can enjoy so little, so very little, of the happiness and freedom that creatures of the wild enjoy.

It was with reluctant steps we boarded the train for home, leaving behind the furred and feathered creatures' haunts, the beaver and his wonderfully constructed castle, and each of us secretly hoped that before long we would be back enjoying life in this great open-air playground.

A Quiet Evening at Home

ALL DAYS ALIKE ON BATTLEFIELD

Canadian Private Writing From France on His Impressions.

TOMMY ALWAYS SMILES

Even When He Sinks Knee-Deep in Mud, Grin, Stays.

FROM ANNE MERRILL.

London.—I shall quote pretty fully a letter just received, written by a Canadian private from the trenches, because it seems to me to give an unusually intimate picture of the little things of every day, and of the newly-over soldier's first impressions:

The writer is a journalist (in real life, I was going to say), and so scribbling comes naturally to him. He writes:

"It is Sunday again in this land of France, but Sunday and Monday are alike to Saturday and the rest of the days. Work and war go on just the same, so that if Sunday comes and you are not reminded of the fact until Monday the misfortune is yours, and the consequences—well, shoulder them on David Lloyd George.

"I'll never forget my first Sunday in the line. It had almost concluded before I was told it was with us at all. And when finally I was aware of the day, I looked at my clothes, my filthy hands I wiped across a grimy face in an unconscious effort to clean it—all because of the fact that it was Sunday. Then I recalled the day's routine, which had included work with a pick and shovel; meal times that had found your humble servant ravenously devouring everything (but the steam) from a mess-can that could not honestly be classed as clean.

"Sunday here is never marked by any sign significant to churchgoers. Bells do not peal their languorous solemnity, nor their message of rest. A Sabbath calls for no truce, and so the exchange of shot and shell and life goes on just the same, and with it all Tommy continues his task over the ruts and incongruities—smiling most of the time.

"Yes, Tommy smiles; smiles when he sinks knee-deep in this mud of France—and swears; smiles under a pack that in his civilian days he thought would break his back; yes, and smiles under circumstances that would seem to call for the greatest seriousness. For, you see, this is the spirit of our fighting forces in France. It is the evidence of that British morale that is so safely and surely driving Fritz back from where he came; driving him back, a beaten foe.

An Impressive Smile.

"I have always been impressed with this smile, impressed with it ever since the first day I arrived at the base, when the chaplain in his final words to us said, 'Smile, boys; that's the style.' He then told us that was the spirit of the boys in France, and I've found that his words were true.

"I cannot speak much of the operations here, but allied preparation, and that 'smile' must be proving to Fritz today how utterly futile must be his furious efforts in the tremendous finale that is to be staged soon. You know what has been done during the past month, for the press has told you the most of it. You know, too, what to expect in the near future and you can bet that what Haig prophesies will not be far wrong. What I have seen of his recent reports have been worth reading, and the optimism portrayed has been such as to favorably impress and give cheer to us all.

"Spring seems to be here again now, for we have evidence of it in the gentle breezes and in the mud; mud here, mud there and everywhere. You have no idea what this French mud is, but when I tell you that it's worse than the Manitoba variety, you'll understand. We boys have more than an idea. We know.

"I saw Sir Douglas Haig the other day—I mean I saw him when he made an inspection of our battalion. I was favored by being in the front line and thus saw him closely and heard him talk. More than anyone else he reminded me of the late Sir William White whom I had the pleasure of interviewing twice while in E——. He seemed to have the same modesty of manner—I had expected differently—the same kind of a smile and if I remember Sir William rightly, this big war leader of ours is of a similar stature to the late C.P.R. vice-president.

"I saw young Marskell today. He did not know me, for he said I had changed much since the good old Journal days. The lad was looking well, and from what he said, was enjoying many things good. Curly Shea, he told me, was stationed just a mile or so from here, as also was Fraser Gerrie. Both are well and if I get the chance, I surely intend to visit them. France is a great meeting place for old friends and the exchange of experiences and the talk of old times follows naturally. And the stories told! What a book they surely would make. So be humorous, some happy, some gruesome, but all strange, and all interesting. Yes, it's a great war."

The letter closes with: "Please send me a home paper as often as you can."

WELL, WAS SHE?

"Am I the first girl you ever loved?" sighed the maid.

"You certainly are not!" proclaimed the youth.

This was hardly what she had been brought up to expect, so she became really interested.

"I am not?" she repeated.

"You are not. You are merely the best of the bunch. Are you satisfied with that?"

With Fingers! Corns Lift Off

Doesn't hurt a bit to lift any corn or callus right off. Try it!

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn or callus and instantly all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you lift it off 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. It is almost magical.

Ladies! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn or callus ache twice.

LOYAL BRITISHERS UP IN THE YUKON

Continued From Page 1.

man carried one hundred and twenty pounds—tho I judge that the average pack weighed between sixty and seventy pounds. It was a continuous queue of bending, laboring, struggling humanity night and day for the first four months of the gold rush. When men had to rest they simply stepped one side into snow dugouts, while the line moved ever on, up the mountain sides and then down.

Durin our first hour out from Sheep Camp the second morning we went over the ground of an avalanche that had swept away a score and more lives at Easter-tide, and in some melting snow I saw a bit of blue ribbon. Bending down I tugged at it until I finally pulled a baby bootee from the ice—mute reminder that some venturesome soul had perhaps left wife and child at home while he sought the golden fleece, only to lose his life while on the journey that was so full of perils and pitfalls to those who did not know, and to many who never could learn."

Buck Up, Be a Man.

She told further how just before reaching the summit she slipped between a nasty crevice in the rocks and cut her boot, and thru her boot the shin bone. It hurt very much she admitted, and, woman-like, sat down to weep, much to the distress of her brother who tried to comfort her by saying, "For God's sake, Polly, buck up and be a man!" In a moment or two she did "buck up" and walked on to a broker's tent a few hundreds yards farther on, and at the tip-top of the summit; and being faint and cold, asked for a fire.

The occupant of the tent informed Mrs. Black that wood was 25 cents a pound; but this merely had the effect of bringing to the surface the reckless proclivities of her brother who fell into the breach, saying: "All right, I'll be a sport, make her a five dollar fire." "The fire was fine, while it lasted," remarked Mrs. Black, "and was well worth the money."

She ran quickly over their trip from Skagway to Dawson, a now familiar journey to thousands of western Canadians, and paused to insert a story of her trip to England. She had been using all her influence to persuade the general in command of Canadian transport to be allowed to come over on the troop ship with her husband and son. The general looked at her sternly, she said, and asked: "Would you want to be the only woman on board ship with 1,500 or 2,000 men?" To which she smilingly replied: "But, general, I walked into the Yukon with between 20,000 and 40,000 men." his reply to which was: "Well, you're incorrigible." But she got her way.

Of the season-round of life in the Yukon, the mining, the hunting, the fishing, and the variegated social life, Mrs. Black rambled on very entertainingly, growing serious when speaking of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, asserting that no story of the Yukon was worthy the name that did not include a mention, and more than a mention of what she described as "the most widely-known and most sincerely admired semi-military body of men that the Anglo-Saxon world has ever known."

When War Was Declared.

"The night war was declared," continued Mrs. Black, "our little moving-picture house was crowded to the doors. Pat commissioner and I were entertaining a box party. My husband was called from the box by the editor of our local newspaper, who handed him a cable from Sir Robert Borden, stating that England had declared war against Germany. The message was handed to me to read, the commissioner then going with it to the stage and, after a perceptible pause, read the cable to the audience.

"In silence men and women looked at each other aghast, trying to realize the significance of the words. In the centre of the house about twenty scarlet-coated Royal Northwest Mounted Policemen occupied the seats. Two of the men were former members of your crack regiment, the Coldstream Guards—the Greenaway brothers—well over six feet in height, both with fine voices. They looked at each other, whispered to other members of the force with them, rose to their feet and commenced singing 'God Save the King.' The effect was electrical. With one move the audience was on its feet; and never in the world, I dare say, was the national anthem sung with greater fervor or more depth of feeling than that night in the tiny northern mining village just on the edge of the Arctic.

"And after all," continued Mrs. Black, feelingly, "tho nine thousand miles of mountains, land and sea separated us from London, the seat of the empire, yet your king was our king, your empire our empire, and we realized as never before that we were not English, nor Irish, nor Scotch, nor Welsh, nor Australian, nor yet Canadian, but we were all British, bound together by the Anglo-Saxon ties of blood."

What Women Are Doing.

The speaker then told of what the women of her country had done, beginning with the first week of the war, when Mrs. Albert Gooderham of Toronto had cabled to her as head of the Daughters of the Empire, asking if the Dawson chapters would contribute towards a hospital ship fund. Dawson's response was instantaneous. Within twenty-four hours they had cabled £13,000, £2,500 of which was the gift of Lieut.-Col. Boyle.

In the meantime, Colonel Boyle—or "Joe" Boyle as he was better known, according to Mrs. Black—offered to the Government of Canada the equipment of fifty men from the Yukon to be known as the motor machine gun battery, this munificent offer being accepted, the only difficulty being to confine the number to fifty.

"In October," continued the narrator, "with the ice sluggishly pouring into the Yukon from the smaller streams, fifty of our finest men left Dawson, with a banner proudly carried at their head, 'Dawson to Berlin.' The Boyle Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery has kept its own men, its own name and its own identity, and has been in France now over one year. The men have represented their patron and the Yukon Territory nobly. Two of the officers have received Military Crosses, twelve of the men Military Medals, while I have been told that more medals have been recommended. Only three of the men have made the supreme sacrifice, and when commenting on the extraordinarily light casualty list to one of the medalled men—himself a typical Yukoner in the prime of life and a former Yukon councillor—I asked, 'How on earth did you get off so lightly?' to which he replied with characteristic miner-like brevity, 'We dig in like hell.'"

In October 1916, Commissioner Black obtained leave of absence from the government of the Yukon for "duration," and with three hundred men left Dawson for a Canadian training centre, coming to England later. They are expecting orders for France at any moment.

"In the mean time, from week to week, and from month to month," said Mrs. Black in concluding her excellent address, "more men have left and are leaving the Yukon, from McPherson to Dawson, from Dawson to Whitehorse, with packs on their backs, often walking two, four or six hundred miles, to serve king and country. Not at the call of drum or bugle, not with the thrilling sight of magnificent battalions marching past—no, only in response to that insistent small voice within which reminds one ever, 'Your King and country need you.'

"Yukon, with a population of even less than five thousand, has given five hundred of her best men, many of whom are sleeping the last sleep in the farthest confines of Empire. Yukon, with a population of less than five thousand men, women and children, has contributed in money to the various patriotic funds, twenty-two dollars per capita.

"Yukon has given her commissioner, four members of her legislative body (for Yukon council), a Church of England clergyman, members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a druggist, a barrister, clerks, miners and prospectors—men, in fact, of every walk and calling in life, and with that record before her, Yukon is yet doing more every day.

"Can you wonder," was the closing query, "that we are proud of our northern home?" and the cheers of appreciation were ample proof that none of that distinguished audience present in the Lyceum Club doubted its justification.

REASONABLE KICK.

But, my dear, said his wife, after he had complained about the food the new cook had brought in, you know during these terrible times it is absolutely necessary that we make great sacrifices.

Oh, of course, but what I object to is that cook's making hers in the form of a burnt offering.—Indianapolis Star.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 565, Windsor, Ont.

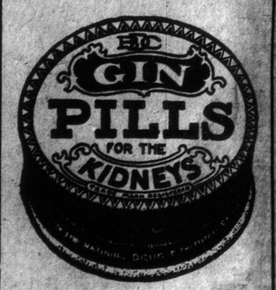
A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Remember The Name

Remember The Box

Sold by Dealers Everywhere



Do You Suffer From——?

Kidney and bladder diseases are treacherous enemies, which should be treated and checked immediately. Gin Pills have cured these troubles in their various stages for so many years, and with such acknowledged success, you cannot afford not to try them.

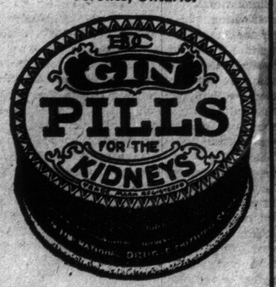
Do you suffer from aches and pains in the back? Are you a prey to Rheumatism? Are your ankles and wrists swollen, or your muscles sore? Are you the victim of constant headaches, neuralgia? These are nature's warnings that the Kidneys and Bladder are not working properly. Take Gin Pills at once to regulate and heal these parts and you will save a lot of suffering.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

FREE SAMPLE A free sample of Gin Pills will be sent to you upon request. Or you can buy from your dealer at 50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, with our positive guarantee of your money back if not satisfied.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Toronto, Ontario.



Enlist Your Kitchen in the War!

"The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches"
Mr. Lloyd George has said it!

What does he mean?

He means *you* must know and practice real thrift—make every dollar you spend on food serve your family and your country. Banish those things which are wasteful and substitute real foods.

Lovers of tea and coffee must realize that these beverages are in no sense of the word food, but merely pleasant, slightly stimulating drinks, which, by the way, are soaring in price!

Thrift Suggests Serving Cocoa

It is a scientific fact that a cup of Cowan's Perfection Brand Cocoa contains more actual food value than a cup of beef extract, bouillon, or chicken soup.

Economies like Cowan's Cocoa render the diet more delightful, while saving money. And the saving effected in household expenses will enable you to help win the war another way—by Purchasing War Certificates!

For $21.50 you can buy at your nearest bank or Post office a War Savings Certificate for which in 3 years' time the Government will refund $25.00.

Remember every food economy you practice helps to defend the brave boys at the front.

Cowan's Perfection Brand Cocoa can be purchased from all good dealers throughout Canada. Economy also suggests your choice of Cowan's Maple, Buds, Queen's Dessert, or Milk Chocolate Bars as the ever welcome confections.

Ask for Cowan's ACTIVE SERVICE Chocolate; just what our soldiers in the trenches appreciate. Specially manufactured to meet their needs.

COWAN'S COCOA
"Perfection Brand"
MADE IN CANADA

91

A CITY WOMAN IN THE COUNTRY

The open season for rubber boots seems very protracted this year. We generally begin to spare them some time in May and they are the most uncongenial things for summer wear, having a feeling as of linseed poultice to the feet. Feet are a sore subject with me just now. On the inglorious thirteenth I went to Toronto for the day in a pair of pumps which pumped so hard they raised a blister and I could not even enjoy the smell of Eaton's or raking over bargains which generally seems the essence of dissipation to a simple corn fed farmer's wife. I did not enjoy Simpson's shoes or Eaton's damaged china table, two of my favorite hunting grounds. I always buy damaged china now, it gets that way so soon anyway and it does not hurt your feelings so much if you have bought it at half price. I did pluck up the spirit to buy a coverless vegetable dish (I hate em with covers anyway, they are so reminiscent), and a few odd soup plates that looked as if they would do for porridge and developing films and young dogs and cats and chickens.

* * *

I had a sniff over the shoes, but could not enthuse. Usually I love to rummage among the scows and rafts and dreadnoughts for a nifty pair of samples and then take them in one hand and some good money in the other and stalk the elusive sales ladies around the counters until I corner one and say "A sales slip or your life." I stole a shoe horn from Simpson's years ago and carry it for use in emergencies, so that I do not have to approach the timid creatures unless I really mean business.

* * *

After the shoes there was still some time to put in until twelve o'clock struck the strike, so I wandered around and bought a dozen spools of thread. They gave me thirteen and the bag burst on the moving staircase and I'll never say it is a lucky number again after chasing all over the shop in "those pumps" and only recovering eleven at that. Then I took a chance on a thirty-six middy waist. I am an imperfect thirty-eight, but thought I might make it, but when I got it home I found that it was a middy with "a past" and smelled of "cheap kiss" and other things. Then I tried on some hats and the cash tube sucked up my perfectly good veil and swallowed it and then I got wrong change and then I swore.

Then I hobbled to Bay street with that set-teeth tight-shoes look about the mouth and leaned against a post for forty minutes yearning for a Bloor car and feeling like Joan of Arc at the stake while the flames were creeping up her ankles.

* * *

If I had known that The Grange was going to develop into a public park I would never have married and left its neighborhood; if you have a dining-room overlooking the park you can hardly eat for the comedies taking place within. One night last week a happy couple alternately kissed each other and scratched mosquito bites viciously nearly all the time we had dinner, and when they left the rest of the meal was completely demoralized by an old gentleman who occupied their bench and manicured his toe nails. We feel sure that the ghosts of the first owners are pained at some of the performances therein. We have an old photograph of the Grange in its youth and beauty with a most fascinating collection of first families grouped on the lawn. There is a lovely lady in flowing habit and veil on a white horse with a perfect groom to hold it. Another groom holds a prancing steed which must surely belong to her gallant lover and her hated rival leans gracefully from an open window, while on the grass a game of croquet, as stately as a minuet, is being played by more lovely ladies and beautiful men with enormous whiskers and tiny waists.

Do you people in Toronto eat ice cream cones as you drive along? We do. Especially the children, and we love to see them trying to wrap their tongues round the succulent cone before the contents run up their sleeves. I take along some paper napkins and a couple of oilcloth bibs, and when the dirty work is over I swab out the car with one and hang the other out in the rear to dry. I enjoy these simple parties in a car. In a buggy things are too congested and you are liable to get the overflow in your hair. There seems more room to lick in a motor, even in a small one, and I think that ours is quite large enough for a while. We have a neighbor who purchased a seven-passenger car last year and threatened to fill it, but the high cost, etc., has caused him to weaken and trade it in for a four-passenger, which fits his family to perfection.

It is good to live in the country where you can simplify your trouble. We eliminated a dining-room rug and a kitchen linoleum last week, and the hens are ever so pleased, for we cut up the latter and now every little Biddy has an oilcloth floor all her own to her bungalow, and the chicken settlement has quite a picturesque effect with a tent of crimson rug over the tenement where the incubator foundlings live an independent life.

Our garden has about given up the struggle. Most of the flowers have gone down for the third time, leaving but a few bubbles to mark the place, and the roses bathed in mud instead of dew look positively suicidal. The only cheerful things about the place are the shaded coral cherries looking so happy in the downpour that we hate them. They are sour ones and unripe at that, but the children adore them. They pick handfuls, crawl under the veranda where their fat mother cannot reach them and eat the same, then our nightly thunderstorm is accompanied by wails of anguish from the nursery, and we would dearly love to spank our little angels.

I believe a little spanking now and then is relished by the best of mothers and children. I do not swallow all this deep stuff about the shame of both spanked against and spanking which the magazines are always handing out. They would try to make you believe that when you hammer a child of two and a bit you make him a murderer at 35, unless he is of a sensitive nature, in which case, of course, he never gets over the shock and grows up a nervous wreck to reproach you all your days. I mind the days I had many spankings and am neither wrecked or wrecking, and I have never met anyone else who was not walloped when their mother was in a bad temper.

GERMAN FOOD PROBLEM IS CAUSE OF ANXIETY

Complaints Lodged From All Parts of the Country and Potatoes Are Scarce.

Amsterdam.—The food problem is providing serious anxiety for the German authorities. The distribution seems to be worse than ever and criticism is general in the press.

Complaints come from all parts of the country as to the very bad quality of the bread. Bread provided in Essen for the workers at Krupp arsenal is described by a local newspaper as a "wet, pasty mass." The Essen workers, it declares, "must put up with a scandalous sort of raw bread which sticks to the knife, is uneconomical and is indigestible. It is not necessary to emphasize what that means at a time of potato scarcity, and when bread, given as a substitute for other foodstuffs is lacking."

From all over the country come reports of a greatly decreased potato ration, and in many places potatoes have ceased to be supplied. Supplies of this vegetable, indeed, are admitted to be practically exhausted.

Meanwhile the Agrarians are growling and are predicting all sorts of things.

WHY MANUFACTURE STARCH JUST NOW?

Continued From Page 1.

district seeing barrels and boxes of the small potatoes (considered too small for using as a vegetable) being shipped away to the starch factories, they told me. Flour can be made of small potatoes as well as the large.

Even if Canada does have a bumper crop of wheat this year the hungry world will need it all and if war continues it will be more hungry next season. Potato flour will conserve our wheat. If it were "the fashion" to wear cuffs, collars, blouses, dresses, children's clothing without starching, we would want to be "in it." Fortunately the popular voile requires no starch—or little. Even starch made from the by-products of corn, if done without, would conserve materials for certain foodstuffs. Germany—shrewd in conservation (hence, somewhat, her war-preparedness) used perhaps more potato-flour than any other part of the world. Then, of course, th estarch factories have been utilizing man-power, and shipping space that is needed for transporting necessary things. We can't afford to use any good grain for its manufacture or anything that will make good food—just to "stiffen us."

FEMINISMS :-: By Annette Bradshaw

That painful moment when you realize that you must be content with the diet the doctor prescribed for your wife.

What the April Showers Will Do For Your Beauty

By LUCREZIA BORI

The Famous Spanish Prima Donna.

LUCREZIA BORI

"APRIL showers bring May flowers" with its promise of beauty is often quoted to bring consolation when rainy days keep us shut up within the house. The spring showers hold another promise of beauty if we will but interpret it. The patter of the raindrops should lure you out of doors unless it is too windy and too chilly for comfort.

Walking in the rain is an excellent tonic for the complexion, for persons who are not susceptible to cold. Our sisters of England have found that there is beauty in every drop of rain, and find keen enjoyment in tramping about the awakening country during a warm spring shower.

American women seem to dislike showery days, and seldom think of going out without the protection of an umbrella. The very next time there is a gentle rainfall put on warm clothing, a thick, woolen suit—or shirtwaist and skirt, with a heavy topcoat—a soft felt hat that cannot be harmed by a wetting, and high, waterproof walking shoes that will protect the ankles from dampness, and take a walk. Clad in such fashion, a chill is almost an impossibility.

But to derive benefit it is essential that the exercise should be rapid. Just ten minutes' brisk walking in a steady downpour will make the blood circulate with vigor, and make your face glow with a healthy color. It is absolutely necessary to keep moving rapidly as long as you are out of doors, and the length of time you walk in the rain must be regulated by individual strength, as well as by inclination. If walking has never appealed to you as an exercise, you will probably tire of it in fifteen minutes, but if you enjoy long tramps, an hour will not be too long to walk in the rain.

Bottle Rain Water.

Care should be taken, however, not to become overtired, else you are in danger of contracting a cold. Constant motion of the muscles is the only thing that will effectually prevent cold. Do not even think of riding home in a motor or a trolley. As soon as you reach home remove your damp clothing and rub-down briskly.

Everyone knows that hard water is trying to the skin, and, therefore, injurious to some complexions. The woman who values her complexion will never use anything but rainwater for bathing her face. When you see a shower coming, set many flat vessels out to catch as much water as possible. That which comes down the water spout from the roof is never clean enough to use on the skin.

The water should be bottled to keep it free from dust. Always boil a quantity of rain water to be used when compounding toilet preparations. Many formulas call for rainwater. It is an important ingredient in the following excellent cream for sunburn:

White petroleum	2½ ounces
Paraffin wax	¼ ounce
Lanolin	1 ounce
Boiled rainwater	1½ ounces
Oil of rose	3 drops
Witch hazel	½ dram

An old-fashioned skin lotion that our grandmothers used also contained rainwater. The formula for this softening and white-bleaching lotion is printed below:

Spermaceti	12 grains
White soap (powdered)	45 grains
White wax (pulverized)	45 grains
Sweet almond oil....	45 grains
Jordan almonds	2 ounces
Cologne water	2 ounces
Distilled rainwater ..	2 ounces
Attar of roses.....	3 drops
Essence of jasmine....	½ dram

Blanch the almonds and beat them into a smooth paste, adding some water gradually to form a thick cream. Melt the wax, spermaceti and almond oil together, and to this add the soap, previously rubbed down, with a half-ounce of water. To this add, in small quantities, the remainder of the water, assiduously stirring, then the strained almond cream, and finally the cologne water and the scents dotis.

A little of this lotion may be rubbed into the skin several times during the day.

For Oily Hair.

When the hair is oily and damp rub it with the following tonic and it will become light and fluffy:

P'w'd bicarbonate soda.	¼ ounce
Borate of soda, powdered	¼ ounce
Eau de cologne.....	2 ounces
Distilled rainwater	16 ounces

Mix and agitate until the solution is complete.

I wish that girls who have not tested the beauty-giving power of raindrops would give them a fair test.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Toronto, Ont.

A Constant Reader, Toronto, Ont.: Q.—My daughter, 17 years of age, has rickets. Her feet are soft. What can be done for her?

A.—Codliver oil may be taken without any alcohol in it. Phosphorous in some form under a doctor's direction, orange juice, or pituitary extract should also be tried. These things should not be taken, except under a doctor's observation.

H. G., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—1. What do you advise to reduce a fat neck?

2. What will make the eyebrows and eyelashes grow darker?

3. I feel awkward in the presence of others.

A.—1. Exercise the neck by stretching the head backward and to each side. At all times hold the chin well up. These exercises should be carried forth patiently and persistently.

2. Apply each night to the eyelashes and eyebrows white vaseline.

3. Try, my good friend, to forget yourself entirely in the presence of others. Look on the sunny side of life and laugh at your own foibles and weaknesses, instead of bothering with what others think. Join in the laughter and fun of the young and care-free. Go around socially, take an interest in dances, serious books, plays and music. Be upright and then indifferent to both the plaudits and the criticisms of others.

C. T., Toronto, Ont.: Q.—1. What will help my growth?

2. I have dark circles under my eyes.

A.—1. Stretching exercises, swinging from a trapeze, swinging from parallel bars and swimming will help to increase the height.

2. I make no apology when I tell you that grease and dirt are widespread causes of dark circles under the eyes. What seems often a skin invasion is removed with a little soap, water or spirits of chloroform. If the dark circles are really in the skin, a few good, long nights of sleep and a purgative may rid you of them.

G. D. Mc., Hamilton, Ont.: Q.—1. Do you consider curd and whey beneficial for a person suffering from rheumatism and neuralgia?

2. Would two teaspoonfuls of epsom salts with a little cream of tartar taken every other morning be good for a person with rheumatism?

A.—1. Curd and whey are beneficial rations to be eaten. Your statement "for a person suffering from rheumatism" is hardly dependable. "Rheumatism" is a carelessly used name given to the symptoms of many different diseases. It is generally used only to mean pain. If you will describe your symptoms closely and precisely and forget this vague term I will try very gladly to help you. But you will agree with me that the term "rheumatism" is useless. I could tell you twenty odd ailments, which are falsely called "rheumatism." To relieve the neuralgic pain alcohol should be injected into the fifth nerve. This must be done by a competent physician.

2. Since you do not describe your symptoms it is impossible to tell what treatment is needed.

Flush, Toronto, Ont.: Q.—I am troubled with frequent flushing of the face. What will help me to stop this?

A.—Emotions, gland substances which flow into the blood, excess of cold or heat, self-consciousness all cause the capillaries under the skin to expand and usher the blood to the surface of the face, causing the flush or blush. Self-control and the avoidance of extreme cold or heat and control of the emotions are ways of overcoming this.

TO THE WIFE OF ONE WHO DRINKS

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy." Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, F 548, Station E, New York, N.Y. Show this to others.

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

J. M. W.: Thanks for the grateful letter which certainly made me very happy. Sometime, if you wish, I would be glad to have your address—then I may be able to tell you why I advised you as I did. May you all be very happy.

And I don't think you are nearly so old as you try to make me believe, for a human being with such an unselfish heart never really grows old. God bless you. ANNIE LAURIE.

WORRIED VIOLET: Your own good common sense will answer your inquiry far better than I can do it, my friend, for down in your heart you know very well that you are not being fair to your husband, nor to the man whom you think you love.

When you took your marriage vows you were old enough to know what it meant to take someone as a life partner, for better, for worse. If you were doing your best to make life happy I am quite sure you would be able to succeed. At any rate, you would have the consciousness that you were doing your best, which would make you far happier than this uncomfortable feeling of not playing fair is sure to do.

I am sorry that I could not answer you in the particular issue you requested, but your letter did not reach me until after the date you asked for publication, and there were many other letters to be answered. I hope that you will see this and that you will wake up and see that you are not playing fair with yourself, your husband nor the friend of whom you speak. This, above all, to thine own self be true, you know. ANNIE LAURIE.

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE:

I am a young girl 19 years of age. I have been going with two boys, both soldiers. One boy is an officer and the other is a private. The officer is really more attentive than the private, and yet I think I like the private best. The private thinks I prefer the officer because he is an officer, which is very untrue, and he is very jealous.

Dear Annie Laurie, could you tell me what I had better do? The officer wanted to become engaged before he goes overseas, but I won't consent until you advise me what to do.

VIXEN.

VIXEN: Don't allow yourself to become engaged to any man unless you really intend to marry him, and you can't intend to marry a man unless he is the only man in the world for you, can you?

I don't think you are in love at all, my dear girl, for if you were you would not want to accept attentions from more than one man. You would want him all the time and you would not have room in your heart for anyone else. ANNIE LAURIE.

HILDRED G. AND MARY W.: I am sorry I cannot use your parody on the popular Tipperary. There is not room enough to use poems here, but maybe if you send it to the editor he will try to use it in some other part of the paper. Copy it neatly and mail it to him. ANNIE LAURIE.

The public health service reports that there has been an unusual prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis and calls attention to the special danger which might result from an epidemic of this malady at this time, since the disease frequently gains entrance to and spreads in troop encampments.

Pétrole Hahn

The World Renowned French Hair Tonic

THE efficiency of PETROLE HAHN as a beautifier for the hair is due to the natural petroleum contained. It imparts to the hair that well-cared-for appearance which adds fascination to the whole personality and leaves the scalp immediately clean.

Satisfactorily used the world over. We suggest that you try it. At all good dealers.

Canadian Agents
Palmers Limited
Montreal

"OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' COLUMN"

By 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.

Signed .....

.....

My Dear Helpers:

I would very much like to know the name of the good little Helper who called to see me three weeks ago and left a bunch of pretty pink blossoms. I enjoyed them very much, but wondered if they were meant for the soldier boys, and as there was no letter left here for me, I have been trying to guess ever since who brought them. Will this Helper please send me a little note? I am so sorry I was out that afternoon as I am always pleased to meet the boys and girls of our club.

LETTERS FROM OUR MEMBERS.

Vona Rea is one of our many Helpers who are away in the country. Here is Vona's letter; it is written on pretty paper with a flag in the corner.

July 10th.

Dear Aunt June:

I received the little brooch and think is is lovely. I am sorry I didn't write long ago. I am away on my holidays and having a fine time. I haven't planted any seeds yet, but I have a little garden of flowers in our back yard. I heard there was a little pig we had to draw.

Well, I will close now.

From Vona Rea.

Ruby Kidd writes to say her seeds were planted in a nice sunny spot and are all up well and "growing lovely."

I am very glad, Ruby. You will soon be able to pick flowers for the hospitals.

Those who have not a home garden, and so have no opportunity of growing flowers, may be able to gather some of the many beautiful wild flowers to cheer some lonely person. A bouquet of wild flowers well arranged will often bring far more pleasure than one of home grown or garden blossoms. How many names of wild flowers do you know? There are about two hundred different varieties of wild flowers growing in Ontario, in the fields and woods. I wonder how many boys and girls know the names of twenty of these? Here is work for the "Bright Eyes" members. I am giving you a picture of one kind of flower this week which you may color. It is called the Canada, or field lily, and grows in clusters in damp fields or near the water side, so I think we ought to be able to find a number of these pretty flowers after all the rain of the past month.

As you will see by the picture, it is shaped like a bell, and has long petals which turn back all the way round. The coloring is orange yellow with little spots of green here and there on the inside.

Now, who will make the prettiest painting of this flower?

A STORY FOR YOU.

Do you remember that I promised you a story this week? There was a white man once who went to live among the Indians, and he used to sit by their camp fires and listen to the fairy stories which were told to the children, some of them very, very old. One day he started to write all the stories down in a book, for little white boys and girls to read, and this is one of them. It is called: "He of the Little Shell."

Once upon a time all the people of a certain country had died except two tiny children, a baby boy and a little girl. When their parents died these two children were fast asleep. The little girl was the first to awaken, but when she saw no one around but her little brother, who was smiling in his sleep, she went back to sleep again. At the end of ten days the little brother moved without opening his eyes. At the end of ten days more he turned over, but still he did not awaken, and pleasant indeed must have been his dreams, for his little sister never once looked at him but that there was not quite a little heaven of smiles and flashing lights, which beamed above his head and filled the house with strange splendor. The girl soon grew to be a woman, but the boy grew very slowly. He was well advanced in years before he could stand alone, but when he was able to walk his sister made him a little bow and arrow, and hung around his neck a small shell, saying: "You shall be called Dais-Imid, or 'He of the Little Shell.'"

So the little boy was very proud of his new bow and arrows, and every day he would go out shooting. The first bird he killed was a tom-tit. His sister was highly pleased when he took this to her. She carefully prepared and stuffed it, and put it away for him.

Next day he killed a red squirrel. His sister preserved this too. The third day he killed a partridge and this they had for their evening meal. After this he got very brave and would go further into the forest, and his skill increased so that he killed the deer, bear and even moose.

At last, altho he was so tiny, he became a great hunter, and every day he brought home all that he shot for his sister, but whenever he entered the house a light beamed above his head, which made the whole place look beautiful. He was now a man in years, but still not bigger than a baby.

One day in the winter he came to a small lake, and there upon the ice he saw a man of giant height killing beavers. So big was the man that Dais-Imid felt like a tiny insect beside him. When the man had killed a number of beavers he put them upon a hand sled and started for home, but the little dwarf ran behind and taking the tiny shell, which was magic, he cut off the tail of one of the beavers and ran home. The giant was very much surprised upon reaching his own house to find one of the beavers shorn of its tail.

Next day Dais-Imed went to the same lake and there was the giant at work again, and when he started for home the little dwarf ran behind and succeeded in securing another beaver tail.

"I wonder," said the giant when he reached home, "what dog it is that is cheating me of my beaver tails. Could I meet him I would pierce him with my javelin." He forgot that he had taken those very beavers out of a beaver dam which belonged to the little shell man and his sister.

Next day he was again followed by the little man, but this time the giant was so nimble in his movements that he had nearly arrived home before Dais-Imid overtook him, but he just managed to chop another beaver tail before the door closed.

Now the giant began to get very angry. What vexed him most was that he could not get a sight of his enemy. He would have needed sharp eyes indeed to see the little dwarf, for he had the gift of making himself invisible whenever he chose.

The giant gave vent to his feelings by many loud grumbling words, looking sharply around to discover any tracks, but Dais-Imid was far too clever and trod too lightly to be thus betrayed.

The next day the giant resolved to disappoint his mysterious follower by going very early to the beaver dam, so when the little dwarf came to the lake he saw that the giant had already been, and following quickly over his tracks he tried to catch up with the sled.

Here, I think, we shall have to leave the little dwarf for this week. Next week I shall tell you how he found and teased the big giant.

If you like the story I shall have many more to tell you later.

Please send news of your work and of the gardens.

Yours lovingly,
Aunt June.

MUST VOTE FOR WOMEN ON BOARD

Continued From Page 2.

drivel away endless small sums on worthless sundries, while women teachers are struggling to make ends meet, and the school equipment is discouragingly inadequate. We need some broad-minded, experienced financiers—both men and women.

Women Trustees Indispensable.

Surely, we need the men. But every man knows that he has never been able to handle his home without his wife. When a man becomes a widower, he either lets the home go to pieces or finds another mate. When a woman becomes a widow, she may go out working all day, but she inseparably clings to the home and the children.

Women are indispensable where children are concerned. Therefore, it is the duty of every enfranchised woman to wake up and use her vote to place on the board of education some of the home financiers of the nation. It is likewise the duty of the brave women who are already in the limelight to press forward, forgetful of criticism and fatigue, to serve their city by offering themselves as candidates.

Do you know what one of our ablest women said the other day, when approached on the subject?

"Do you think I am capable?" The question coming from such a person was ridiculous, but it shows that at least this woman was aware of the responsibility resting on the shoulders of a school trustee. How many of our men stop to ask the same question? Get in, then get higher! Never mind the children! That is the size of many a so-called ambitious man.

Wronged humanity is crying for the vote of the intelligent woman—a human vote, not a party vote. Conscription of intellect would produce able minds to cope with mighty issues. Conscription of the intelligent vote would make big things possible. If the ignorant vote could be curtailed in both sexes, then perhaps our indifferent, selfish, tho intelligent women could be persuaded to assert themselves in the proper class. An intellectual man is no admirer of the four-walled female. Neglecting to do one's part outside the shelter of the home is no longer fashionable.

Every woman who wishes to be in style must prepare to vote for strong women on the board of education.

GO TO THE HEAD OF CLASS.

Schoolma'am (in grammar recitation)—"I don't have no fun at the seaso mwy f yof yof yolfaw okgomf seaside." How would you correct this, Johnny?

Johnny—Get a sweetheart.

Two Washboards

For the Price of One

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used — giving double service for the price of one. Made of

INDURATED FIBREWARE

(which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process.) It cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED

HULL, CANADA

INFANTS-DELIGHT

TOILET SOAP

AFTER YOUR SWIM

the luxury of a wash with INFANTS-DELIGHT is most enjoyable. Take along a supply when you leave for your summer vacation. The pure, white tablet appeals to particular people. It lathers freely, cleanses thoroughly, and its perfume is delightfully fragrant and refreshing.

Sold everywhere in dainty cartons. 99-C

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TORONTO DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD
Is Authenticated by the
A B C
Audit Bureau of Circulation

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
Founded 1880

A week-end newspaper published every week in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited; H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

World Building, Toronto. No. 40 West Richmond Street
Hamilton Branch Office: 40 South McNab Street

For sale by all Newsdealers, Newsboys and on all Railway trains—complete in five or more sections. Printed in one to four colors. When you buy The Toronto Sunday World you should receive the following sections, viz—Illustrated Section, Magazine Section, Department Section, Comic Section and News Sporting Sections. Readers are requested to advise the publishers if the copy purchased is incomplete or mutilated.

By mail to subscribers in Canada and Great Britain at $2.50 per year. To addresses in the United States, $3.00 per year.

Caution—When mailing complete single copies of The Sunday World, affix four cents postage, otherwise the recipient will be required to pay double the shortage.

THE WORLD WINDOW

Rallying to France the Centre of Liberty.

One of the things that all our cavillers and disputants about the war in Canada, our pacifists, pseudo and conscientious, and the whole brood of social reformers appear to forget is France. Say what we will, France is the centre of the great struggle between liberty and militarism. Belgium has been overrun and prostrated, but it was to attack France that Germany trod Belgium underfoot. What British liberty gained from the struggle in France in the 18th century our literature sufficiently indicates, but the man on the street who does not concern himself with literature and knows less of France than of Napoleon, who was not a Frenchman, is apt to forget to think of France as a patron and guardian of liberty, social, political, religious. France has fought for liberty until she is in extremity. She can hold out till September, but must have assistance by that time. Britain is doing her utmost, and fortunately the United States will have some help ready before many months. Already the United States advance force has taken over four miles, it is said, of the French front, and in due course this will be extended, as the British lines have been extended during the last three years. The old saying that a man's foes are they of his own household is particularly applicable to democracy. If France is lost Europe is lost to democracy. If Europe be lost America has a bitter fight before it to reestablish the freedom of the world. It is to be wondered what seeds of autocracy still linger in the ranks of labour and of democracy in general that spring up into obstruction and would prevent in Canada the necessary aid being sent to France, and to our own soldiers fighting in France and for France. Autocracy is simply organized selfishness set in high places. There should be no holding back anywhere in the crusade for the liberty of France.

* * * * *

Autocratic Forces Are Beaten in Russia.

Russia has altogether justified those who had faith in the character and ideals of the Russian people. It is becoming abundantly evident that the plain simple common people can be depended upon to do the right thing when they are taken all together—en masse, as Walt Whitman says. The direst prophecies had been made as to the results of the revolution, and it was confidently predicted that there were not enough brains or leadership in the Russian democracy to save it from powerless anarchy. Not only has this been proven false, but the brains and the leadership have evinced the highest qualities, and the people have had the discrimination to recognize and follow them. The small minority in every nation, usually very clamorous and aggressive, which insists that all leadership is an interference with liberty, has striven in Russia as usual to weaken the corporate strength of the nation, but happily unsuccessfully. Anarchy of this kind, is merely individual autocracy and the fight against autocracy just now is a world-wide struggle for popular rights. Whoever is on the wrong side of that struggle, with whatever motive, is an active ally of the autocratic forces and Germany is their banner bearer. It should not require an expert to determine that the war in Europe is still at a critical stage. The great Russian advance in Galicia has been of the most important service to the Allied cause, the Germans having had to withdraw troops from the French, the British and the Italian fronts to meet General Korniloff's offensive. Over 35,000 prisoners and heavy captures of guns and munitions testify to the Russian success. The French have been making stout resistance against the German efforts at the Chemin des Dames, and another British advance is expected.

* * * * *

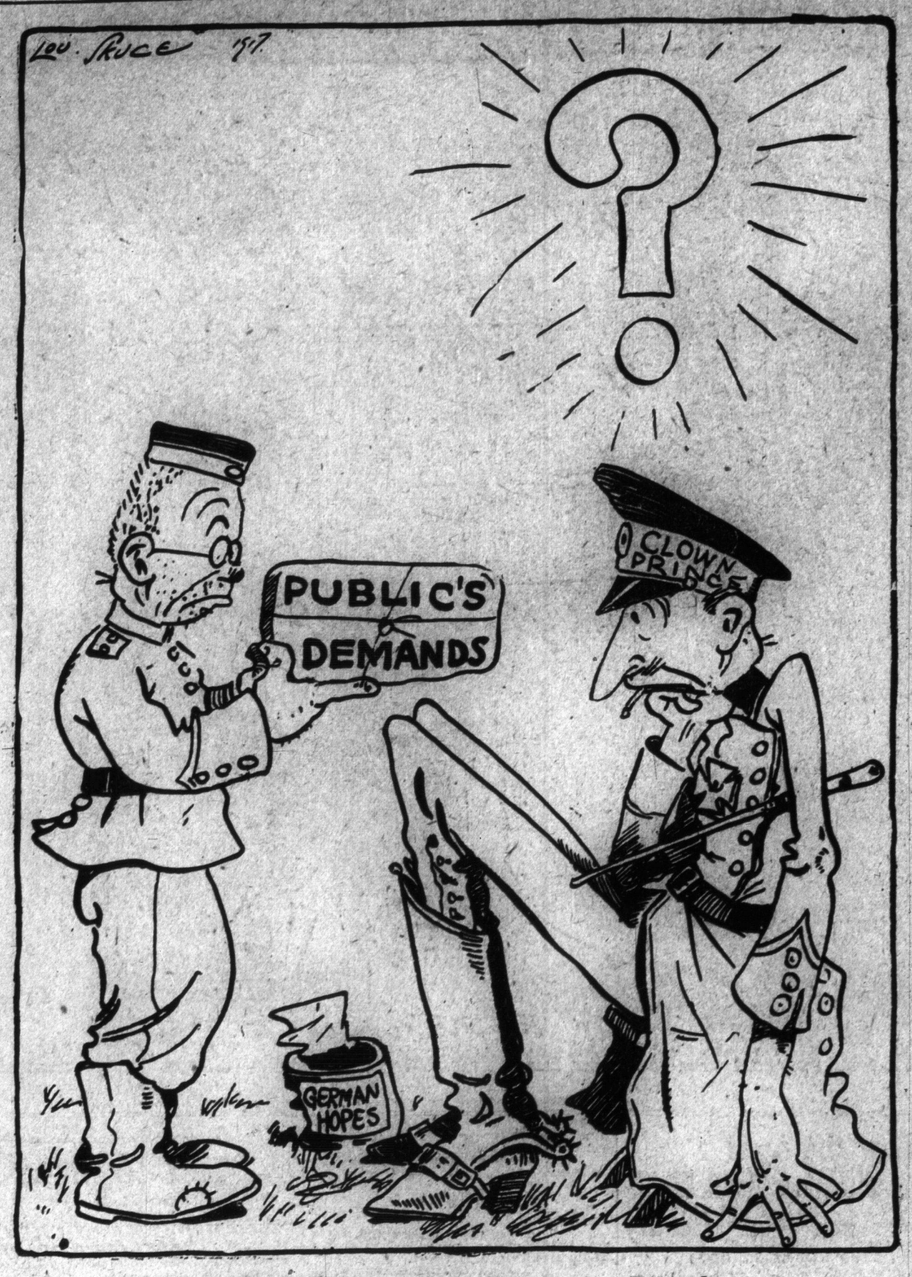
Germany Still For World Power or Downfall.

With the Russian successes and the stiffened resistance of the French, which has been encouraged by the advent of the United States troops, the German cause has touched a lower ebb than ever. In a war of attrition such as Joffre initiated it has always been a question of who could hold out the longest. The Germans have proved themselves resourceful and tenacious, but they are not less exhausted than France, while the British Empire, still largely unorganized, and in Canada obstructing mobilization and the speedy ending of the war; and the United States only beginning to collect her forces, constitute a great reserve against which Germany has nothing to place, altho she has attempted to induce various nations in America and Asia to help her. The result of the military pressure on the German lines is a domestic crisis in which the peace party has been defeated and the party of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the junkers, the big munition, steel and ship monopolists, has retained its ascendency, being aware that power is the price of its existence. The fate of the Tsar and of King Constantine, and of the Emperor of China, has no doubt had its meaning for the Kaiser, and the military party has not yet abandoned its slogan of "World Power or Downfall!" That any one should be blind to the designs of the German war party is incredible, and the silly peace propagandists in Canada and elsewhere who imagine that Germany's present proposals for peace have any other aim than a respite and leisure to recuperate have only themselves to thank when the Kaiser reckons them among his allies. The recent changes in the German Government are not meant to encourage peace, but to strengthen the war forces. The Kaiser knows that for him it must be victory or revolution.

* * * * *

Big Problem Raised By Race Riots in Illinois.

It is well to remember that no nation is perfect and that all have their problems. In the British Empire we have had, and still have, problems of the profoundest character to solve. In the United States, which has just taken up the gage in the battle for world liberty, there is a race problem which is typical of similar problems everywhere. It is not only racial, but economic. Wherever there are races of different calibre, and wherever the superior race fails to live up to its highest possibilities, but is willing and content to devote itself to the task of the labourer, it must sooner or later find itself in competition with those who have no other faculty than labour, and who are willing to labour for less than the more intelligent man is able or willing to do. In the United States the white man places himself in competition with black labour, that is to say, he labours. The black man can labour for so much less a wage that his inefficiency is overborne by his cheapness. He lives in conditions to which the white man cannot submit. The white man's present solution is to drive the negro or whoever it may be from possible competition. The white man's alternative is to find occupations in which he will not be competed with, or else adopt another than the present competitive system. If we are to compete for existence with the hordes of Asia and Africa it must be on a higher level of industrial intelligence which they cannot reach, or else we must seek out a system of co-operation by which we shall all live and let live. Failing this the race riots of East St. Louis are but a shadow of what is to come.



A Little Gift Coming From the People

HERE AND THERE RAMBLINGS

By PETER QUINCE.

Germany's Crisis And the Chancellor's Stepping Out.

Judging from telegraphed reports to the daily press, Germany has gone thru the throes of a political crisis. Few people on this side of the water are in a position to know just what the result of this crisis will be as far as the future conduct of the war is concerned. We know that the chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg has resigned, and it appears evident that he did so because he found that the crown prince and the "Junker" or militarist party were too strong for him. Without doubt there is in Germany a large, and to some extent, influential party who are avowedly in favor of finishing the war at the earliest possible moment. They are willing that Germany should end the struggle now, even if she has to give up all pretensions to holding any of the territory of the allies which her armies hold. We have heard many stories of peace riots, and not a little is heard of determined demands on the part of socialist and other of the more liberal sections of Germany's political parties for a sincere move towards peace. Many of these stories were at no time to be relied upon—but in their sum total there must have been at least a kernel of truth. It can easily be imagined that the German masses are beginning to be sick and tired of this war, even tho it is far from likely that they are well informed upon actual conditions at the front.

* * *

The extreme militarist section of the people, those who have been more or less in control of German affairs since the war began, are, no doubt, still insistent upon its being carried to what they appear to fondly hope will be a successful conclusion—or, at least, such a conclusion as will allow Germany to get out of it with some unshattered remnants of national dignity. These professional soldier-politicians are, under Germany's present system of government—naturally far more powerful than the socialists or any members of the reichstag. They have accepted the crown prince as their figurehead, and as far as the war is concerned, their political ideas are more or less directly opposed to those of more modern-thinking Germans who are looking towards the institution of important reforms in the country's politcal machinery. The leaders of this party are, no doubt, well aware of the war conditions which Germany is now facing. They are soldiers, and they know the position of their own armies, and they know as much as an enemy can know of the determined and resisting powers of the allied nations, whose armies hem them in on every side. The German people know only what these leaders allow them to know, and it may easily be that the Junkers are against a peace at this time because the true condition of affairs would then come out, and the popular horror and indignation be such as to demand a sacrifice of perhaps the entire German Government, including, not improabIy, the Hohenzollern family. What they can hope for by keeping in the war it is hard to see, unless they were looking for the withdrawal of Russia from among their enemies, and the exhaustion of France to a point where she, too, was compelled to drop out of the fight. Under those conditions Germany might hope for comparatively favorable peace terms that might enable the present government to save its face with the nation.

* * *

But the more liberal policy announced by the chancellor did not appear to suit either the crown prince or the party of which he is supposed to be at the head. According to the despatches the heir to the throne was a very busy man at Berlin during the crisis that has just ended. He certainly got the lion's share of the limelight as far as the foreign despatches were concerned, and the resultant resignation of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg would seem to point to a complete victory for the party he represented. Bethmann-Hollweg has retired, and it is not unreasonable to expect that many of the political reforms he felt called upon to offer the nation will get no further forward until Junker domination in German affairs is in its own turn swept away. The outside world would very much like to know if, in this crisis, the emperor and his heir had been the figures at the head of rivalling factions—the older and wiser man realizing the need for compromise, with the demands of his subjects, and the other insistent upon carrying on the old autocratic order of things. Such would appear to have been the case, and in triumphing over the ideas of his father, the crown prince will be regarded by many as having done only what Wilhelm did in the days preceding his accession to the German throne. The present emperor's father was dying from an incurable malady when the crown came to him, and Wilhelm lost no time in asserting what authority he could long before he had the right that could only be given by his father's death. For many months we have been told that the kaiser has been suffering from wretched health. Those who are supposed to know, say his nerves are gone, and that he cannot live many months. Such rumors are not unnatural at this time. They may be well-founded, and the activity of the crown prince at this time, and his apparent ascendency in importance may be due to the failing health of his father. There seems to be but little else to explain it. If that, indeed, be the case, the political affairs of Germany will be in a highly interesting state for many months to come.

* * *

Germany's Crisis May Foreshadow the War's End.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," says an ancient proverb, and it would seem to apply very fitly to the militarist party in Germany. The German people have at last learned to distrust militarism—so much so that the reichstag, in an endeavor to get away from an autocratic militarist form of government, has demanded that the government henceforth be managed by a cabinet of ministers responsible to a popularly elected parliament, instead of to the kaiser. In the face of this demand the militarist party has secured the dismissal of a chancellor who was disposed to compromise with the people, and has set up in his place a reactionary, whose business it will be to force the will of the autocrats upon the nation. Something like this has been seen in the history of all democracies. Nations have always been indisposed to rebel against their regularly constituted authorities. Invariably they have been content to advance gradually towards freedom, and have been thankful for small concessions in that direction. It was only when reaction and repression attempted to exert its power that the people rose in rebellion and swept away the old order of things. In this fact is the hope of the German democracy. The mad militarists have applied the stinging lash of repression, and if there be any real desire for freedom from the form of government that has obsessed the soul of the German people, we shall see it break forth in answer to this repression.

* * *

Those who are in a position to know say that this result of the German crisis will have a tremendous effect upon the future conduct of the war. Just how true that may be the future alone can tell. This is neither the time nor the place for prophecy, but it is altogether likely the active return of Russia into the war will be a much more important factor. Russia's sudden assumption of democratic government, and the fact that there now seems an excellent chance that the Russian democracy is soundly founded, and on its way to triumphant vindication of its early claims may be counted upon to have a still greater effect upon German attempts to throw off the yoke of absolutism. The course of the war is one thing, and that of German politics another—but it may safely be said that the end of German rule by pretended Divine Right is much more clearly discernable than it was before the story of the recent crisis in German political affairs came across the Atlantic cables.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

-:- -:- By Albert Ernest Stafford -:- -:-

"CAN MAN BY SEARCHING find out God" is a question as old as the religious faculty, and there are answers for every generation. It was said long ago that man makes God in his own image and it is certain that the God of one age is a different being from the God of the next. Other times, other manners. This fact does not become apparent to most readers and thinkers till they have begun to know God in their own experience, and it comes as a shock to most men and women to find that the God of which they conceive is altogether different from that of their neighbours, or of the churches they attend. It is usually preconceptions of God, racial, national or individual, that prevent us arriving at some true knowledge of God, and the wise man hesitates to make statements which he knows, however true they may be regarding his own experience, must almost certainly have the effect of creating a false impression in the minds of others. "Be still, and know that I am God," is an ancient oracle of the profoundest wisdom, but few understand or heed it. Few even venture to attempt the analysis of their own consciousness and the identification of that "I" which must be realized in the typical and universal expression of the final experience, "I and my Father are one." In the tremendous book in which Mr. H. G. Wells sets forth his idea of God we have the rediscovery for his age and time of what is for ever present and for ever new for each generation of humanity. Even each period of each man's life affords him new glimpses, if he be observant, of that which the race in the mass attains by slow degrees. World events, social cataclysms, intellectual exploration expeditions, necessitate new views of God. The world war has compelled for many men a restatement of their idea of God, and Mr. Wells in his new book aims brilliantly and reverently at the greatest common measure of these new estimates.

* * *

SUCH A TREMENDOUS BOOK as "God the Invisible King" is bound to make a cultural impression on the public. Everybody may not read it, but it will inevitably get into the hands of the thinkers, and the preachers and the conversationalists, and its seed will be sown far and wide. The pronouncements of a popular novelist do not excite such hostility as would those of a propagandist, a proselytizer or a missionary of some new faith. There isn't really anything new in Mr. Wells' idea, but he gets away from ancient formulas, he ignores the stereotyped conventions, and he places the fundamental conceptions of all religions in plain and simple language before the reader — any reader, who wishes to know all that any plain honest man can know of God or that which God shows us as Himself when we are willing. The student knows that Mr. Wells has set down a true record, for what he says agrees perfectly with what every other seeker after God has recorded of his experiences at the same stage. The genuinely devout man who knows that names are but signs and symbols will hail with delight a statement which will confirm his own discovery of the "Great Companion." It is true that there are many expressions and assertions in this book that will offend the "unco guid," but there is no class that more needs to be offended—shocked, even, into a sense of reality. Mr. Wells says, for example, that "such elaborations as 'begotten of the Father before all worlds' are no better than intellectual shark's teeth and oyster shells." Those who stick at this will lose much. For the ordinary man who is willing to confess the truth that is in him, it is indisputable.

* * *

GOD AS A FINITE BEING IS the prime conception of Mr. Wells' revelation. It will be just as much of a revelation to many people as "The Secret Doctrine" has been to some of us. His intention has been to clarify the idea of God for the ordinary man or woman, and I think he succeeds. I am satisfied myself that his hostility to the idea of a Trinity is the result of a misunderstanding, and Mr. Wells' own Trinity is obvious enough. His finite God, whatever he may say, is certainly the Logos, and the personal manifestation of that God in a man's heart is the third aspect of his Trimurti. He confesses to "Complete Agnosticism" in the matter of God the Creator, and secondly, entire faith in the matter of God the Redeemer. "That, so to speak," he adds, "is the key of his book." He uses the word God "for the God in our hearts only, and he uses the term the Veiled Being for the ultimate mysteries of the Universe . . . ." He suggests that many will wish to use the term "Christ-God" where he has written "God." A better understanding of the functions of Christ might result from such a custom, were it adopted. Of the Veiled Being, who is the Cosmic God, he says there is no reason to believe that he is either benevolent or malignant towards men. "For the purpose of human relationship it is impossible to deny that God presents himself as finite, as struggling and taking a part against evil." Summing up, Mr. Wells declares, "Whether we are mortal or immortal, whether the God in our hearts is the Son of or a rebel against the Universe, the reality of religion, the fact of salvation is still our self-identification with God, irrespective of consequences, and the achievement of his kingdom, in our hearts and in the world."

* * *

MR. WELLS RECOGNIZES THE rise and growth of a new religion in the world, taking shape without the direction of a founder, pointing to no origin. "It is the Truth, its believers declare; it has always been here; it has always been visible to those who had eyes to see. It is perhaps plainer than it was and to more people—that is all." It has been defined as "Christianity without Theology," but Mr. Wells believes it has "a very fine and subtle theology, flatly opposed to any belief that could, except by great stretching of charity and the imagination, be called Christianity." Whereby Mr. Wells means, I have no doubt, what Lawrence Oliphant called Churchianity. Through the three early centuries, he points out, Christianity had never defined its God, and these were the centuries of greatest achievements, of noblest martyrdoms. Christianity in those days knew itself, but it was very different from some of the later developments. The present renascence of the religious idea as Mr. Wells conceives it, "a thing active and sufficient in many minds, has still scarcely come to self-consciousness." It is with this renascent religion that Mr. Wells declares his sympathies and convictions lie. He asserts he is neither atheist nor Buddhist nor Mohammedan nor Christian. And once more he emphasizes the view that this new religion worships a finite God, "neither all-wise, nor all-powerful, nor omnipresent; neither the maker of heaven or earth," and that he is neither the God of the Jews nor of the Mohammedans. Personally, I think Mr. Wells' idea embodies the best in all these conceptions, anthropomorphized as they undoubtedly are. Mr. Wells, in his conception, is nearer the Ishwara of the Bhagavad Gita, than any other ideal. "For the True God," he says, "is a generous God, not a jealous God; the very antithesis of that bickering monopolist who will 'have none other Gods but Me,' and when a human heart cries out—to what name it matters not—for a larger spirit and a stronger help than the visible things of life can give, straightway the nameless Helper is with it and the God of Man answers to the call." This is the Christ of all the Mystics; the Ishwara of the Gita; the Warrior of "Light on the Path," Angus Oge of the Keltic occultists, the "Eternal Goodness" of Whittier; the "Light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world," of St. John.

* * *

"AT PRESENT," SAYS MR. Wells, "if anyone who has left the Christian Communion declares himself a believer in God, priest and parson swell with self-complacency. There is no reason why they should do so. That many of us have gone from them and found God is no concern of theirs. It is not that we who went out into the wilderness which we thought to be a desert, away from their creeds and dogmas, have turned back and are returning. It is that we have gone on still further, and are beyond that desolation." We cannot altogether repudiate the ladder that helped us to climb, and it must be admitted that Christianity, false as many of its modern suggestions may be, has helped to bring the world a long road on its way. No more can we repudiate any of the other religions which has contributed its quota to the general stock of sentiment and doctrine, of devotion and reverence in the world. Whether we are conscious of it or not we partake of the established good, and all who have labored to establish it are our benefactors. "God comes we know not whence into the conflict of life. He works in men and through men. He is a spirit, a single spirit and a single person; He has begun and He will never end. He is the immortal part and leader of mankind . . . . He is by our poor scales of measurement, boundless love, boundless courage, boundless generosity. He is thought and a steadfast will. He is our friend and brother and the light of the world." All this is in the first thirty pages or so of "God the Invisible King" (Macmillan and Co., Ltd., Toronto, $1.25) to which I must return next week.

THIS SECTION HAS SPECIAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL INTEREST

The Toronto Sunday World

TOURING NEWS AND LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THEATRE WORLD

FEATURE SECTION—FOURTEEN PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 22 1917 — —PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Brantford Occupies Place In Canada's Early History

Sappers Win Fame as Fighters

A Visit to the Riverdale Zoo Is Full of Interest

RIVERDALE PARK ZOO GROWS IN POPULARITY

Twenty-Five Thousand People Visit This Interesting Spot Every Sunday and Spend a Few Hours Watching the Animals and Enjoying the Beautiful Surroundings.

BY T. R.

Twenty-five thousand people visited Riverdale Park every Sunday during the summer months that the weather is at all favorable for an outing. Think of it. Twenty-five thousand citizens, men, women and children, pass thru the gates at the end of the Winchester street car line and spend the whole or part of the day strolling around under the trees or watching the actions of the splendid collection of animals housed in the commodious cages. Without a doubt Riverdale Park is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the favorite park in the city, with the possible exception of High Park.

To one who has not visited Riverdale Park during the past few years a trip over the grounds is a revelation. The improvements to the grounds themselves are wonderful. Whatever the Zoo at Riverdale Park was years ago, in its infancy, today it is the finest collection of animals in Canada, and one of the finest in America. Animals are bred at Riverdale for some of the largest zoos in Europe. It boasts the largest white bear in captivity. When the present plans are completed there will not be a finer collection of caged animals on the American continent, or a better laid-out and appointed zoo of its size anywhere in the world.

Animals Satisfied.

"Are the animals satisfied with their surroundings?" That was the first question put to Fred Goode, superintendent at Riverdale.

"In many ways they are in much better surroundings than if they were free in their native wilds," was the reply. "It is well to remember that out in the open it is always the survival of the fittest. When a bull-moose is unable to maintain his position at the head of the herd he is killed by his successor. When the female animals are not able to keep up with the herd they are killed off by the others, or by their natural enemies. Only the strongest survive for long in the struggle for existance. But here it is different. We study the needs of the animals. They are perfectly safe from their natural enemies. They receive their food regularly, and as far as we can see are perfectly content with their lot. It is a mistake to think that they suffer thru being held in captivity."

A stroll thru the grounds with Mr. Goode proved exceedingly interesting.

"Here is Nansen," said the superintendent, pointing to the big white polar bear. "Come here, Nansen," and the huge animal ambled over to the bars of the cage. "Now stand up and beg." Slowly, like any pet dog, the big bear raised himself on his hind legs and opened his great mouth. Nansen is the largest polar bear in captivity. He is in splendid condition.

In a nearby cage a couple of porcupines were knawing the bark from some hemlock boughs. A tree in the cage had been stripped of its bark also.

"Bill Taft" and "Carrie Nation" are two fine silver-tip grizzly bears from Yellowstone Park. They were born the year Mr. Taft was elected president of the United States. Hence the name of the male specimen.

Russian Bear.

In the adjoining cage, "Flossie," a powerful Russian bear walks around as if she hadn't an evil thought in her head. Yet, she it was who killed her keeper some time ago. The latter was too trustful, and "Flossie" took the opportunity, when his back was turned, to attack him. As a rule, "Flossie" is as gentle as a lamb.

"Patsy, Bridget and Mike," are as pretty a trio of monkeys as ever played with one another in a trapeze. They were comfortably seated on a window-ledge when Mr. Goode called to them to come down and get acquainted, and they only responded to the invitation with a wink and a grin.

The bears, also, stay out of doors all winter. They spend part of the time in the inner portion of their cages, but come out regularly for food and fresh air. It is only the black bear that hibernates, and he only goes into retirement for a month or so. During that time he sucks his paws appearing to enjoy the process thoroly. The polar bear, of course, is in his element when the thermometer registers 20 below zero.

"It is great fun," said Mr. Goode, "to see him take a loaf of bread when it is thrown at him and plunge into the icy water with it. Down he goes, to eat it under water."

Cat Family Likes Meat.

All the cat family, such as the bears, the lions, tigers, hyenas and the like, enjoy meat. They are fed with the scraps, particularly those with large bones in them. A porterhouse steak isn't half as toothsome to a grizzly as a big meaty bone that he can gnaw and lick to his heart's content. A number of white rats are bred at the zoo, and these are fed to the larger animals, dead, of course. Nothing is ever fed to the animals while alive.

The zebra, India's sacred animal, feeds on crushed oats and hay, as does also the yak. The Canadian beavers love willow boughs, birch and corn.

The lions are fed at 7.30 in the morning, and receive nothing else all day. The bears and other members of the cat family—in fact, practically all the other animals—are fed at 5 a.m., and again at 4.30 p.m. This time is fixed so that visitors may see the feeding. The members of the cat family receive nothing at all on Sunday.

"The war is having a disastrous effect on the zoological collections all over the world," said Mr. Goode, after the tour of inspection. "The big collections at Vienna, Paris, Buda Pest, Berlin and Hamburg are rapidly being depleted. The big animals are being used either as food or as draught animals. Those which are not suited for either purpose are being killed to conserve the food supply. It is remarkable, however, what success we have had here in Toronto during the past few years. No additions have been made in the way of animals purchased, but the number of animals is steadily increasing. Every care is taken to keep them in good health. In time we will have a collection of which the city may be proud and which will be known all over the world."

BIG LINE FENCE THRU MOUNTAINS

Hardest Piece of Fence-Making Is Now Under Way.

EXPLORE THE PASSES

Surveyors Are at Work Under Direction of Government.

By AUBREY FULLERTON.

The biggest and hardest piece of fence-making now under way in Canada is that along the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, where a survey party is spending the summer at work in the mountains. It began in the latter part of June at Howse Pass, the old Hudson's Bay route thru the Rockies before the days of railroads, and from there is working north to Yellowhead Pass. All the passes in that stretch of mountains, covering a distance of about 150 miles, will be explored, and the location of the boundary between the two provinces carefully marked. If the season proves favorable, it is expected that the explorations and delimitations will be completed as far as Yellowhead by the time snow flies again and the interprovincial fence built that much further into the northern wilds.

The work is being done under the authority and direction of the Dominion Government, with the co-operation of the two provincial governments, and its cost is being borne equally by the respective departments of public works. R. W. Cautley of Edmonton is working for the Alberta and Ottawa Government, and A. O. Wheeler, director of the Canadian Alpine Club, is representing British Columbia. This season will be the fifth that the fence-makers have been in the field, and enough still remains to run up to 1919. The survey has been completed to the vicinity of Banff, covering a good half of the entire project, and when the point is reached where the boundary strikes the meridian line, then straightening out for the rest of the way to the top, the big contract will be done. In its general character and incidental features it is of much the same kind as the long Alaska-Yukon boundary survey in which Canada and the United States were engaged for a number of years.

Make Final Survey.

The Cautley party was at work thru the summer of 1916 in the country south of Banff, where a final survey was made in the Kananaskis, Palliser, White, Man., and Assiniboia Passes. The work here consisted of cutting sky-lines thru the woods and marking the boundary with concrete monuments at certain intervals and at all important intersections. These monuments represented a weight of 2700 pounds each, and the materials for making them were in many cases carried thru the woods and up mountain-sides to heights of 2500 feet or more. Axe-men cut 10-foot sky-lines as straight as prairie road allowances, and left in this way, together with the monuments, a permanent indication of where the inter-provincial boundary really is. The party was in the field from June to October.

While this part of the fence-making was in progress, another survey was being made by the Wheeler party along the mountain ridges in between the passes. It was, of course, impossible to do monumenting in country of this kind, and the mountain surveys were, therefore, confined to triangulation and photo-topographical work. A remarkable series of mountain-top photographs was secured by Mr. Wheeler, which will form part of the records to be kept by the three governments concerned. The work in the hill country, despite its difficulties, was as carefully done as that in the passes, and the story of how it was carried out, with the stirring adventures it involved, will make good reading when the official blue book is published.

Maps Alpine Districts.

A similar division of the work has been made this year. Mr. Wheeler, who has already helped materially in making Canadian mountain geography

Concluded on Page 2.

The French are employing naval guns on the Oise front and the above picture shows one of these "big fellows" in a shelter. In another photo are seen Mr. William Goat and his companions in a production campaign. King George chats with one of his hero naval commanders, Admiral Sir David Beatty, on the admiral's flag ship, as shown in the third photograph.

THE DARING SAPPERS FIGHT JUST AS WELL AS THEY BUILD

Taught How To Prepare Zig-Zag Trench Line, Construct Subterranean Passages, Repair Bridges and Roads Under Fire, and Develop "Strong Point," Which Become the "Sappers' Pride."

BY GILBERT SELDES.

This is an article about "those d——d sappers." Their official name is "Royal Engineers." They claim to date from William the Conqueror, and to be very dignified, but whenever a job has to be done at the front, and no one else can handle it, the word is always, "Leave it to those d——d sappers." And always the sappers do the job.

Next time you see a war-film, pay particular attention to the machinery, the transport columns, the wagons, trench tools, barbed wire, telephones, water tanks, huts, signalling—everything connected with physics, and manual training, and electricity and chemistry.

Perhaps you will see a mine exploded. There may be a raid, and you may see a trench blown in, or perhaps a group of men converting a captured trench, so that it faces toward the Rhine instead of toward Paris. Stop to think of the men who are doing this work. They are the sappers.

Dull job, you think? Not in the same class with the work done by the men who make midnight attacks, bayonet in hand, or who fight for their lives ten thousand feet above the ground.

Perhaps you are right. But Captain Timmy Wright probably did not think so. He won the Victoria Cross for connecting up the lead which demolished a bridge at Mons, and for getting a pontoon bridge in shape for the Fifth Cavalry Brigade at Vailly. He did both these things under fire, and so had the V.C. before the war was four months old.

Lance-Corp. C. A. Jarvis, Royal Engineers, is another sapper who justifiably thinks his work is not dull. In the great retreat Jarvis was at Jemappes when the Germans tried to cross the canal under cover of their heaviest fire. For an hour and a half Lance-Corp. Jarvis worked in the open, exposed to a hurricane of machine gun and snipers' bullets, until he had fired every charge and demolished the only bridge the Germans could have used. That was not specifically inglorious.

Engineering School at Chatham.

I got permission recently to visit the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, the centre from which all British military engineering radiates. Here, in the barrack square, once stood the engineers who went out with Wellington and worked at Waterloo. Here, too, Lord Kitchener took his course in military engineering in 1871.

The first five weeks of the engineer's training are devoted to soldiering. The sapper is usually near the front; he goes over the top with the first or second wave of an attack; he is always in close touch with a raid. As a result, he must be able to do soldier's work, not merely in self-defence, but as part of the offensive. He is, therefore, trained in handling the rifle, in the proper use of the bayonet, in throwing bombs, and in preparation for gas attacks. He learns the essentials of drill and of discipline. He learns the elementary tricks of trench warfare.

Time after time since the war stiffened into the zig-zag lines of France and Flanders, this knowledge on the part of the sapper has been the decisive factor in a minor engagement. When a detachment has been shot to pieces and reserves have been held up by barrage, the sappers have come in and held the bit of trench until help came.

Sapper's Varied Task.

The main portion of the sapper's four months' training is in field work. For the past two years this has meant trench work, and it will continue to include trench work for some time to come. Strategists are pretty well convinced that the greatest allied success must be won by pushing the Germans back from one system of trenches to another at a cost which eventually the Germans will not be able to pay. As the Germans take up new positions the engineers advance with the infantry and help to construct a series of trenches to face them or reconstruct what is left of the old German trenches.

The sapper designs a trench for two purposes, fighting and living. The trouble is that he never knows where the living leaves off and the fighting begins. He may build a dug-out 35 feet deep for the company commander's office and that dug-out may be smashed to bits in a bombing raid the next night. Or he may build a front line trench, with fire step and concealed gas tanks and all the paraphernalia of defence and that section of trench may remain unscathed for three months. He has to build for safety and he tries to build for comfort. He knows, and everyone who has been there knows, that at best the trench is a rotten, dirty, inhuman place; he knows that it is a bitter necessity just now and he tries to make it livable. The result is so intricate that any soldier may get lost in his own trenches and needs signs at every corner to tell him where they are. Those famous posts, "Piccadilly," "Hyde Park Corner," "Leicester Square," are not merely the signs of British playfulness. They are absolutely essential. If these names were not used others would be essential.

Theory of Modern Trench Systems.

The perfect trench system of the present time is based on three lines: the firing, or front line trench, the communication trench and the base line. Leap into the front line trench and walk down. You are about five feet down. You are walking on fairly dry boards (called duck boards) on which your feet get a good purchase with the help of wire netting. As you walk you brush the sides of the trench and you notice the solidity of the walls. No trench is perfect without "revetting," or wall support. The walls are held firm by a variety of materials, plain boards, expanded metal, ordinary wire, boughs of trees, matting, anything which hold loam and sand against the effects of rain.

Ten feet from your starting point you turn to the right; a moment later you turn sharp to the left and are in a continuation of the trench you started on. You have rounded a traverse, where the earth juts into the trench like an arrowhead. If the Germans were coming down one side of the traverse you could drop behind, on the other side, and pick them off when they came near enough. The traverse is also an ideal place for bombing, because if an enemy bomb falls on your side of the traverse you have time to slip round the corner and wait for it to explode.

Continue your walk, twisting and turning as the trench line dictates. There are not many dugouts in the front line, but here and there you see underground lines jutting out toward the enemy trenches. These "saps" are very deep and frequently they are covered over so that you walk in a tunnel. Fifty or a hundred feet out in No Man's Land they come to an end, and there you will find a listening post, an observation post or even an advanced firing line. As you return you will see the places where the Royal Engineers have worked out their drainage system, carrying off all the water of the wet earth into No Man's Land.

Dug-Outs Three Levels Underground.

As you pass to the base-line the work of the Royal Engineers becomes more and more important. Here you have dugouts, one, two and three levels underground, with twisting tunnels, double exits, concealed doorways, traps, and tricks. Here you have bombing pits and machine gun emplacements, snipers' posts and hidden trench mortars. Here you may have a light railway, adapted to hand-power only, and used for bringing up food and munitions. And here you are certain to have a "strong point."

The "strong point" is the concentrated development of the trench system, the sapper's pride. By definition a strong point is a section of trench which can be held against an enemy's attack without reference to the fate of any other section of the same trench system. It is really a young fortress. But the definition doesn't begin to tell what a strong point may be. I cannot describe it in too much detail, because it is just as well that the Germans should find out these little things for themselves.

The sapper's work does not end when he has constructed a trench system. He still has on hand the arduous and delicate business of mining and sapping. He has to start from

Concluded on Page 2.

Brantford Enjoys Unique Position in Canada's Life

Home of the Telephone, Tomb of the Greatest of Red Men, With Her Many Factories and Splendid Public Buildings, This Progressive City Is Making a Great Name.

BY CHAS. E. COMPTON.

From an outbuilding to a small house out in the country, Alexander Graham Bell stretched his first telephone wire, nearly half a century ago, and in the intervening years that instrument, which spans distance (of Canadian origin) is to be found in every civilized country in the world today. Alexander's father was at one time a teacher in elocution and educated his son upon the mechanism of speech. Young Alec was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was educated at the royal school at Edinburgh University, and at the University College, London. His father moved to Canada in 1870 and made his home on Tutela Heights, near Brantford. Alexander also took up residence with his parents there.

The Bell Homestead, where Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, lived with his parents near Brantford. It was from this house that the first telephone is said to have stretched to a building nearby.

The father had offered a prize to his sons for the construction of a speaking machine. All boys like prizes and Alec set to work to win it. At first he made a machine that could only articulate a few sounds. The next year he was called to Boston to make a few experiments, but he spent much of his time in the summer at his home until 1878.

It was during his summer holidays in the summers of 1874-5 that he accomplished much in the invention of the telephone. Success met his efforts sufficiently to enable him to secure a patent on March 7, 1876.

In the year of 1876 he made many improvements in Boston and returned to Canada, believing that he had conquered space. A prominent writer states that Prof. Bell made his first experiment by transmitting the voices of three persons simultaneously. This was done by means of a triple mouthpiece made for one of his membrane telephones. A second line was stretched from his father's house to the office of the Dominion Telegraph Company in Brantford. It is said that stove pipe wire was laid along the fence to make connection with the telegraph line.

Like every other invention, the telephone was not at first the perfect instrument that it is today. Following came the construction of a line between Brantford and Paris when the telegraph line was utilized. Having engaged some vocalists to sing into the triple mouthpiece, Bell drove to Paris to listen. He says that at first he only heard "bubbling and crackling sounds," but mixed with the storm of noises later he heard the sounds of the singers.

To obviate the imperfection the inventor substituted the low resistance electro-magnets for ones of a higher resistance, which had the desired effect of making the vocal sounds more audible and later he could distinguish familiar voices. His years of experiment and toil were rewarded by success, and this was the first time that words spoken in one place were successfully transmitted to another place, many miles away. Altho Prof. Bell had made many experiments in Boston, as he successfully completed his telephone at or near Brantford, that city has claimed the title of the "Telephone City."

A Great Indian.

The the Red Man is passing and his descendants are gradually being assimilated with the Canadian people, yet he has filled such a distinct place in Canadian history that his name can never be forgotten. Upon our cities, towns and villages, our forests and streams, our customs, our habits and our features, his stamp has been set, and while time is removing some, there are others that will be effaceable so long as Canada is Canada.

At the present time, in our bright and splendid Canadian schools, white children are learning to pronounce

Concluded on Page 10.

CITY OF BRUSSELS CENTRE OF STRIFE

Has Had a Stormy History for Many Centuries.

COMMERCIAL CENTRE

Advantages of Location Made it Thriving Place From the Start.

At the point where the old Roman road from Tournai to Cologne crossed the little river of Senne, a tributary of the Scheldt, in what was, in Roman days, northwestern Gaul, there early sprang up a village, says The Christian Science Monitor, and altho it is not certain, it seems likely that it was called Brocksele, the village on the marsh or brook.

It was an inevitable place for a settlement. All the traffic of the countryside would follow the Roman highway, and what better place to end a day's journey, or from which to fare forth on one, than the village by the ford in the Valley of the Senne? So Brocksele grew steadily in size and importance. The old chroniclers of the eighth century make special mention of it; while in the tenth century it had come so much into favor that the Emperor Otto is said to have endowed there the Church of St. Gudule.

Changed Name to Brussels.

Thereafter, Brussels, for so perhaps, the town may now be called, figured ever more prominently in the affairs of the times hereabouts. It became a place of trade and a place of guilds, and a place much favored with those special charters which were matters of such high concern to the cities of the Middle Ages. In fact, it was one of the chief cities in the Duchy of Brabant, and the Dukes of Brabant, who had their capital at Louvain, looked with steadily increasing favor on the city on the Senne. Thus Duke John II. granted the citizens a special charter in 1312; whilst the famous charter drawn up in 1354, known in history as La Joyeuse Entree, and sworn to by the Duke Wenceslaus and his Duchess Jeanne on the occasion of their state entry into Brussels, became the model for other provinces and the bulwark of the liberties of the Netherlands.

Duke Wenceslaus did much for Brussels. In 1357 he ordered a new wall to be constructed round it, embracing a much larger area than the old one, and some years after it was completed, the capital of Brabant was transferred from Louvain to Brussels.

In 1420 the citizens demanded and obtained a further charter granting them additional privileges, and so uncertain were the times that it was some years after Brussels had been raised to the position of a capital city that the Dukes of Brabant could so far trust themselves among their turbulent subjects as to live there. It was their custom about this time to live in the stronghold of Vilvorde, which lay midway between Brussels and Louvain, and from there endeavor to maintain order in both cities. Later on, however, they built for themselves at Brussels a great castle, on the Caudenberg Hill, which is practically the site of the Place Royale and the king's palace today. The castle became famous in later years, as the palace of the Netherlands, and it was here that Charles V. signed his abdication in 1555.

CARELESSNESS IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Detectives Called to Make Investigations That Are Unnecessary.

NEED OF FORETHOUGHT

Public Can Save Needless Expense by Exercising Common Sense.

BY GEORGE HUGHES.

Not every investigation conducted by the Toronto detective department is necessary, and for this, in many instances, the carelessness of the average person is to blame. Very often complaints are received at detective headquarters stating that money, papers or certain articles of intrinsic or pecuniary worth have been stolen, when all the time they have merely been carelessly mislaid.

A case in point occurred a few days ago. A woman sent in a hurry call to the head office, stating that her chatelaine containing a considerable sum of money, her keys and certain articles of feminine utility had been stolen from a nail behind the back door of her home. She explained that it was a common practice of hers to leave the chatelaine there, and that on the morning of the alleged theft she had gone out for a few minutes, and one her return found her property missing.

She discovered that an expressman called and left a package she was expecting, and in her alarm, instantly jumped to the conclusion that he was the thief. With the man, neighbors had informed her, had been a boy, whom she described in detail for the edification and guidance of the police in their search. In answer to her request two men were sent out to try and locate the expressman and boy and take them into custody for examination. The search lasted a whole day, but without success. That night, while the detectives were still conducting the hunt, the men in charge of the office for the night received a telephone message from the complainant saying that she had found her belongings intact in a drawer in another part of the house. Not a word of apology did she utter for giving the police so much trouble and focussing suspicion upon two innocent persons.

Had the expressman and boy been located—what then? The ignominy of arrest, their consequent appearance in the police court on a charge of theft, undesirable notoriety, loss of public esteem, and probably dismissal from their employment.

All for a little want of thought.

Easily First!

In design, finish and comfort this W.G. & R. underwear is easily first.

The patented "Closed Crotch" always stays closed, yet has a big, generous seat opening.

Plenty of fullness in the back.

Free and easy fitting. The Reinforced Webbing insertion in the back gives the garment lots of elasticity and will not break away at the seams.

Taped arm holes and neck. Small, neat, strong stitching. Perfectly worked buttonholes.

Made in nainsook, madras, silkeen and silk—all good wearing and good washing cloths.

TRADE W.G.R. MARK

Underwear

Also have your gent's furnisher show you W.G. & R. fine shirts, collars and pyjamas.

181

Men Who Made Lacrosse The Greatest of the Sports

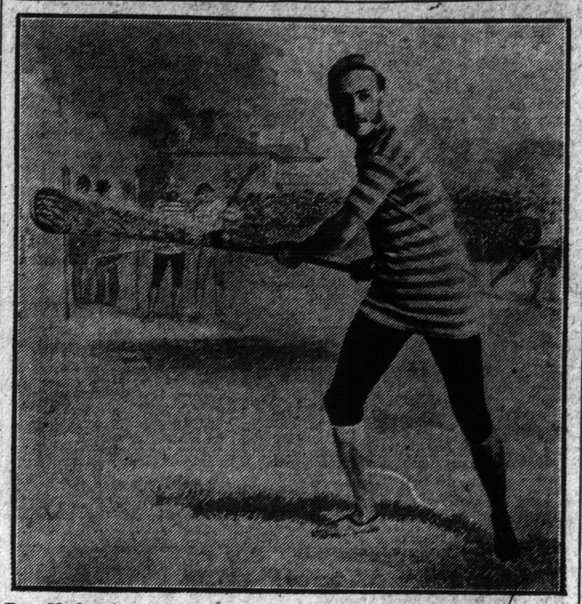
Some of the Crack Players, and the Reputations They Gained When the Game Was in Its Prime Fifty Years Ago.

BY H. J. P. GOOD.

As one who followed the fortunes of the Toronto Lacrosse Club for upwards of forty years of its existence and an ex-director, I read your article of the club in this, the fiftieth year, since it came into being with a great deal of interest. It was pleasant to note that you gave due credit to the staunchest friends the club had in all its long existence, namely W. J. Suckling, whose nickname of "Cocky," by which he was known in the old lacrosse days very aptly denoted his pertinacious devotion and untiring activity, and also to that stalwart of stalwarts, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Hughes, K.C.B. At the same time there are other notabilities, who, when the club was a power in the land, were at the forefront, who, it seems to me, Shamrocks ever received, and "Tip," having bet $80 at five to one or ten to one, I forget which, that the Torontos would win in three straight games, made four or eight hundred dollars.

Many a Good Story.

Many a good story of the olden times when a challenge system was in vogue and professionalism was both unheard of and unthought of and a game was played by the best young men in the land could be told, but I must get to my muttons, as an ancient French proverb says. The men I have in my mind, as I should almost say the families, for the game ran in families then, many of the players being brothers, as I have in my mind the Masseys, George and John, the former the founder and first president of the club; the Hugheses, J. L. and Sam;



Ross Mackenzie, greatest of all lacrosse goal-keepers. This picture was taken on the old Jarvis street grounds, and in those days many of the players wore whiskers. The house in the background is on the southwest corner of the field on Wellesley street.

August Records

"WE'LL be There—On the Land, on the Sea, in the Air" is a ringing defiance flung to a foe—sure to *strike fire* in the soul of Canadians! Bugle-calls, drum and the splendid baritone of Arthur Fields make this record truly great. Also like it in patriotic strength are these other

Great Patriotic Songs

A2272 10-inch 85c. — WE'LL BE THERE—ON THE LAND, ON THE SEA, IN THE AIR. Arthur Fields, baritone. / WHAT KIND OF AN AMERICAN ARE YOU? Arthur Fields, baritone.

A2271 10-inch 85c. — THE MAN BEHIND THE HAMMER AND THE PLOW. James Hall, baritone. / STRIKE UP THE BAND (HERE COMES A SAILOR). James Hall, baritone.

A2273 10-inch 85c. — FOR YOUR COUNTRY AND MY COUNTRY. Peerless Quartette. / JOAN OF ARC. Henry Burr, tenor.

A2283 10-inch 85c. — HE LEI NO KAIULANI. (Edwards.) Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Guitar duet. / EVERYBODY HULA. (Cunha.) Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Guitar duet.

Added to these is an unparalleled list of the biggest popular hits—*twenty-six* such hits as "Till the Clouds Roll By," from "Oh! Boy!", catchy and tuneful, sung by Anna Wheaton, star of "Oh! Boy!" and James Harrod, operatic tenor; and "Oh, Johnny!" the hit of "Follow Me," rendered by Elizabeth Brice, Keith vaudeville star; also *twelve* great dances, including two long awaited innovations, *ten-inch dance records at 85c*, just as brilliant and perfect in rhythm as the famous 12-inch Columbia dance records!

Then there are song gems by Lucy Gates, Vernon Stiles, and two well-loved classics by Charles Harrison; two hymns by Rodeheaver; whistling, Scotch dialect and talking novelties; and bell, saxophone, cornet and Hawaiian guitar instrumental recordings completing a list that is undoubtedly the greatest in popular appeal ever offered. Every record a HIT—and you can prove it today at any Columbia dealer

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

Columbia

GRAFONOLAS *and* DOUBLE-DISC Records

57

Toronto Dealers in Columbia Grafonolas and Records

Adams Furniture Co., City Hall Square.
F. C. Burroughes Co., Queen and Bathurst.
The Cecilian Co., 420 Yonge St.
Thos. Claxton, Limited, 251 Yonge street.
Dundas Record Depot, 841 Dundas St.
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge street.
Gerhard Heintzman, 43 Queen Street west.
The Home Furniture Carpet Co., Ltd., 345 Queen St. East.
Mulholland-Newcombe, Ltd., 313 Yonge St.
Newcombe Piano Co., 359 Yonge Street.
Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Limited, 220 Yonge St.
Stanley Piano Warerooms, 241 Yonge street.

DARING SAPPERS FIGHT AND BUILD

Continued From Page 2.

a point in his own lines which cannot be spotted by German aviators and to run a shaft deep into the ground. Then he must begin to creep forward, foot by foot, shovelling and scraping his way, working in silence, working night and day, working and listening all the time for the sap which the Germans may be building under him. He has to go on until he has placed his explosive at the fringe of the German trench and if, at the last moment, his careful ear catches the faintest sound of a German sapper working beneath him, he has to retreat, dig round and under, and place his explosive charge still lower down, under the German counter-mine.

When he has placed a mine and wired it, he stands ready for the explosion. In the communique of the next morning you may read that "at X—— we blew a mine and occupied the crater." To the sapper that means much. He has laid the mine, wired it for blowing, and as soon as it went up in the air he has seized pick and shovel and followed the infantry across No Man's Land. He has hidden with the infantry and with the machine gunners along the near lip of the crater and has helped bomb out the Germans who had also rushed across to occupy the huge hole near their trenches. Then he has swarmed over the crater-lip, reared small emplacements, made imitation trenches and begun the long tedious work of connecting the crater, by tunnels, with his advanced trenches.

In the German retreat which preceded the battle of Arras the Royal Engineers had work more to their liking. They went on with the advance, and as they came to town after devastated town the Royal Engineers examined the ground, spotted the concealed wires, tested innocent dressers, and pianos for explosives, shot up jugs of wine left suspiciously behind. With the next wave the sappers came, rebuilding bridges, laying out camps, restoring houses, making the sad land at least habitable.

Their work in this retreat was a curious reversal of what they had done 30 months before when they held up the German advance from Mons to the Marne. There the Royal Engineers had to stay in the rear of the retreating British Expeditionary Force, waiting until their last man had passed and then beginning the work of holding up the Germans. They placed explosives and demolition charges under bridges, along trestles, in tunnels, at every point where the Germans could be held.

BIG LINE FENCE THRU MOUNTAINS

Continued From Page 2.

known to the people of his own, and other countries, is adding still further to a store of knowledge accumulated by years of hill-climbing. Since he took up the inter-provincial boundary survey he has mapped a number of alpine districts that were before practically unknown and unnamed. They form a part of the main chain of the Rockies in the neighborhood of Mount Assiniboine, thru the Crow's Nest Pass, and into the Vermilion Pass region. By the time the boundary survey reaches Mount Robson in the Yellowhead country, the backbone of the Rocky Mountains will be pretty well delineated, and Mr. Wheeler will have earned a debt of gratitude from all lovers of the Canadian hills.

It is regarded as a matter of considerable importance to know just where the dividing line between the two provinces should be put. Particularly in the passes, any one of which may presently become of commercial value, it is desirable to have the boundary definitely marked, and the surveys of the mountain sections are filling in the intervals.

The boundary is fixed, in a general way, as following the watershed of the Rocky Mountains, but existing maps of the border country are said to show errors of from two to three miles at many points, sometimes to the disadvantage of Alberta, and sometimes to that of British Columbia. When the survey is completed, there will be no doubt as to where the dividing line should be, and it is for just that purpose that the fence is now being built.

The actual work of boundary survery is a combination of mathematics and physical exercise. To locate the line, which is the scientific side, and having located it, to mark it, is the double task. The calculations are made by the heliotrope method, and the latitude, longitude, and altitude of all permanent points along the line are ascertained by a careful system of triangular cone. The surveys, of course, must be absolutely exact, and all the observations are carefully checked. An elaborate system of notes and maps is maintained during the season. On the physical side there are a thousand and one incidentals, such as fording rivers, crossing swamps, climbing mountains, and packing supplies into the wilderness, to say nothing of making and breaking camp every now and then. It is the hardest fence-making in Canada.

at such a time and such an occasion should receive passing notice for the ability, fidelity and splendid self-sacrificing sportsmanship they displayed.

Having been away from the city which I still call home for some years, unfortunately I have no notes or wherewithal to guide me, and must therefore depend upon memory for what I wish to say. That memory, treacherous at times, carries me back to the time. I think it was in 1872, when a famous match was played between the Torontos and the Old Ontarios on Blake's cricket grounds, College and McCaul streets, for the city medal, which was then a prime bone of contention, and after the match James L. Hughes, a grand player at point, made a speech from the little stand at the north end of the field, likened some of the men who had been prominent in a preceding controversy t ocertain long-eared animals. That match the Torontos won in the old style—three games out of five—and the present Gen. Sir William D. Otter was referee and the late James Michie and Major William Arthurs umpires.

I might mention in passing that I think you were in error in saying that the last match played on that ground was in 1871, as I have said to the best of my knowledge and belief this match was played a year later; I have also a vivid memory of other matches, justly entitled to the terms celebrated at the time, were played, such for instance the contest at Montreal between the Torontos and the Shamrocks, when the teams played for 65 minutes without scoring a goal, and when the Torontos did score the ball was lost in a snow bank behind the flags, spirited away and the game was disputed; when on another occasion, following a disputed goal, "Bob" Mitchell carried the ball on his stick between the flags and said, "Can you say that it"—meaning the ball—"didn't go thru that time?" and again when the Torontos won in three straight games in five and a quarter minutes, also at Montreal, from the Shamrocks, who had previously been favorites at slight odds on and after facing each time, "Tip" Arthurs, the Adonis of the team, and a champion sprinter, and Sam Hughes were about the only two who handled the ball. It was the worst Waterloo the good old Bosses, "Royal Bill," Herbert and Drew; the Sucklings, H. E., W. J., "Bony," George and "Ike"; the Mackenzies, Ross and Archie; the Irvings, Joe, George and Jack; the Logans, W. and J., Johnny Henderson, Johnny Drynan, the prince of stick handlers; the aforementioned "Tip" Arthurs, Cheesey Robinson, who for 30 or 40 years never missed an annual meeting or match; the Mitchells, Bob and Tom, the latter known as the old war horse; the Garvins, Jimmy, Fred and John, the last of whom was on the staff of The Toronto World, and is now the famous war authority of The London, England, Observer; the Martins, Pluck and Knotty, and Sam of another family; the Orrs, C. P. and George; "Tibby" Seagram, "Watty" Bonnell, Billy Hubbell, the Schofields, Percy and Henry; "Jockey" Aird, now Sir John Aird, John Ewart, E. T. Malone, Lyman Dwight, Fred Dixon, Ross Vickhardt and Malcolm McEachren, E. J. Smith, Jim and Bob Pearson and a host of others, whose names were almost household words when the club was in its prime, and lacrosse was truly in flower and played a towering part in all forms of athletics and it might be said in military matters, for the best men in the Queen's Own Rifles at the time were all enthusiasts and took a prominent part in the march across Lake Superior at the time of the second Riel rebellion and at Cut Knife Creek.

And one of the monarchs of the period was that man of big bodily frame and larger heart, Ross Mackenzie. Well do I call to mind the year that he went over to England. During his absence the Torontos failed to win a match, but on his return there was a different tale to tell. Ross Mackenzie's position was at point, and it is very much to be doubted if a better man ever filled the position, and there was Joe Irving, a rattling good field player and a champion sprinter; his brother George, altho a staunch adherent of Torontos and a good player, was probably more booked to association football.

John Irving was also another staunch member of the club, whose well-known battle cry was "Chimo." Another winning sprinter of the T.L.C. was Fred Dixon, also a good lacrosse player, as well as Pete Knowles, while of the other noted athletes that the club produced were H. M. Pellatt, now Sir Henry, Canadian and American champion at a mile; George Orton, one of the world's greatest distance runners; George Gibb, champion miler, and Jim Pearson, also champion miler, who antedated the last three.

Sam Hughes was another champion at 1760 yards. In the ancient days the club used to have runs in the early morning, when the greater part of the world was asleep, and medals were awarded for the best in a series of of the athletes was Jim Pearson, the races. One of the most indefatigables of the athletes was Jim Pearson, the well-known lawyer of today, who not content with trying out the boys, would climb the fence before the gate was opened and get his work in. Geo. R. Gray, the well-renowned shot putter, also represented the T.L.C. on several occasions.

Among the names that should be added to those mentioned by Pop are Messrs. George Boyd, Peter Knowles, Fiem Hayes, J. Melrose Macdonald, for 30 years secretary-treasurer, and Bill Oakley, for 25 years ground man and superintendent.

The problem of the day is, shall we eat our food now or can it and eat it later?

An automobile concern has offered to accept Liberty bonds in payment for cars bought, a premium of $2 per $100 being allowed to the purchaser.

NOBLEMEN CIGARS

"Made for those who want the best."

NOW SOLD IN THREE SIZES:

Superiores— 2 for 25c.
Invincibles—
Coronas—

S. DAVIS & SONS LIMITED, MONTREAL.
Makers of good cigars for over 70 years.

367

Winners of Gold Medals: Paris 1863, Philadelphia 1876, etc.

SEIZE PAPERS TO GET PROOF AGAINST GERMANY

Plans of Huns Discovered to Foment Uprisings in India and Ireland.

Proof that the German military authorities were plotting to foment uprisings in Ireland and India came into the hands of the United States Government when agents of the department of justice raided the office of Wolf von Igel, formerly German naval attache to the German Embassy and also concerned with Capt. Karl Boy-Ed in various propaganda activities. Papers seized during the raid were said at the time to contain names and evidence of wide-spread plots against the neutrality laws of the United States. It is believed that this evidence forms the basis of the San Francisco indictments just returned.

Thru the information obtained by the department of justice, government officials arrested last March in New York Chandra Hanador Chakraberty and H. L. Gupta, Hindu students in Columbia University, and Dr. Ernest Sekunna, a German chemist, on charges of having engaged in a plot to set on foot a military enterprise against Great Britain, thereby violating the neutrality laws of the United States. Chakraberty, Gupta and Dr. Sekunna were charged with having used money furnished by the German military authorities in Berlin and sending a Chinaman named H. Chin to China with instructions to purchase arms and ammunition and ship them to revolutionists in India.

The papers seized in Von Igel's office disclosed the names of numerous persons in the United States and the Philippine Islands who were engaged in the conspiracy. They also showed that in 1915, when in Japan, Capt. von Papen paid large sums of money to Gupta and that Chakraberty had received money in Berlin. Gupta, Chakraberty and Sekunna are now out on bail awaiting trial.

RAILWAY PLANTS TREES FOR SNOW SCREENS

Tree-Planting Machine Successfully Used to Expedite the Work.

As an experiment, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railway has planted trees along its right of way to serve as snow screens. On the south side of the tracks, at the sheltered points, there are four rows and, on the north side eight rows, 8 feet apart. The four rows farthest to the north are willows and the other rows on that side, in their order, are box elder, green ash, poplar, and another hardy variety. The tracts devoted to these living snow fences were plowed and twice harrowed, and then allowed to stand a year before the trees were set out. A tree-planting machine which, it is said, is able to plant as many as 20,000 trees a day, is used to expedite the work.

KINKS IN NEGATIVES.

Photographic defects, spots, stains, etc., are often due to inadequate washing. In the common method of washing negatives or prints under the tap, in a dish, the water is not changed quickly enough. If the negatives are placed film downward and supported at the edges, the washing is quicker and more thoro. Films as well as glass negatives are in the same class in the matter of washing. Films should not stick together, and the sharp edges must not be permitted to cause scratches.

HARD TO SATISFY.

I've tried all kinds of war-time foods, but none of them seems to fit my case.

What is it you are troubled with?

An appetite.—London Answers.

TAILOR GOT THE BAD LUCK.

I got this suit on Friday the 13th. Did it bring you bad luck?

Oh no. I broke the hoodoo by not paying for the suit.—Boston Transcript.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUISC
A. S. VOGT, Mus. Doc., Musical Director
Unrivalled Facilities for Professional and Non-Professional Students in All Departments of Musical Instruction
SPECIAL SUMMER TERM
Several of the Leading Masters of the Institution will be available.
Send for Year Book, Local Centre Syllabus, and Women's Residence Pamphlet
CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION
SPECIAL CALENDAR. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal.
Public Reading, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature.

PAUL MORENZO
TENOR
Vocal Instruction, Coaching, Repertoire, French, English and Italian
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
Cor. Bloor and Sherbourne Sts. Telephone Main 7614

ALBERT DOWNING
PREMIER TORONTO TENOR
Now Booking for Season 1917-18
Circular, Press Opinions, Terms Mailed on Request.
Long Distance Telephone College 3153
Vocal Pupils Accepted
Address: Studio, Dovercourt College of Music, Cor. Dovercourt and Bloor, Toronto.

GEO. E. BOYCE
VIRTUOSO-TEACHER
Foremost Exponent of Famous Hambourg Method in Canada

FRANK S. WELSMAN
PIANIST
Studio for Lessons, Toronto Conservatory of Music. Residence 12 Walmer Road.

ARTHUR BLIGHT
TORONTO'S POPULAR BARITONE
Vocal Director Ontario Ladies' College—Soloist Bloor St. Presbyterian Church.
Studio: Nordheimer's, 220 Bloor St.
Phone Main 460

MAESTRO J. CARBONI
Head of the Vocal Department
VOICE PRODUCTION
French and Italian Repertory, Opera, Opera Comique, Oratorio, Concert.
HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY
N. 2341. Sherbourne and Wellesley.

ERNEST SEITZ
Teacher of Piano
Toronto Conservatory of Music

PAUL WELLS
CONCERT PIANIST and TEACHER
—Toronto Conservatory of Music—

The Higher Art of Piano Playing
W. O. FORSYTH
trains pupils for concert artists or successful teachers. Methods absolutely original.
STUDIO: 220 YONGE ST., Nordheimer's.

ZUSMAN CAPLAN
Teacher of Violin
CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
PRIVATE STUDIO—184 Palmerston Ave.
Phone, College 1343.

ARTHUR ELY
VIOLINIST
Canadian Academy of Music.

PROF. W. J. HARRIS
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN and THEORY
Pupils taught at their homes if desired
Studio: Mason & Risch, Limited, 230 Yonge St. Residence: 47 Montrose Ave.

GEORGE C. PHELPS
(Organist St. Thomas' Church)
SINGING MASTER
Classes resumed Sept. 16th. For appointments or information telephone (or call) his residence, 131 Walmer Road (Hill. 4063).

RUDOLF LARSEN
Scandinavian Violin Virtuoso and Teacher of Violin Playing.
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

H. ETHEL SHEPHERD
VOICE SPECIALIST
Toronto Conservatory of Music
Interviews by Appointment Only

MME.
Leonora James-Kennedy
SOPRANO
Oratorio, Recital and Concert Programs
Studio for Teaching 37 LAKEVIEW AVE. Coll. 3928.

THE TORONTO CHOIR
CONDUCTOR, H. E. J. VERNON,
Mus. Bac.; F.C.G.O., A.T.C.M. Residence 137 Dunn Ave. Phone Park 2179.
Secretary, T. M. Hoose, Phones: Business, Adel. 3939; Residence, Park 6322

MARLEY R.
SHERRIS
Concert Baritone, Teacher of Singing
Studio: TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Phone Bel. 1137.

"It's when a man is in trouble that he realizes the value of a wife." "Sure! He can put all his property in her name."

MUSIC

Mons. Francis de Bourguignon, the eminent Belgian pianist, engaged by the Canadian Academy of Music, is at present in New York, where he has had a pleasant re-union with several of his artistic compatriots, including Ysaye and Neru, and others whom he had not seen since the war started. He received a letter from Madam Melba a few day ago, stating that she was coming to America in October, and expressing the hope that he would play at some of her concerts. Naturally, he is delighted with the prospect of again meeting Melba, who, by her warm-hearted hospitality, and generous artistic interest, made his Australian trip so successful. Bourguignon will return to Toronto at the beginning of September to resume his work at the academy.

• • •

A coast paper says: "Great interest is being shown in the recital which Boris Hambourg and party will give in the ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver on August 9."

• • •

Atherton Furlong is spending the summer in Maine, and will return to town early in September to open his new studios.

• • •

Austin Conradi, the distinguished pianist, who recently joined the Hambourg Conservatory staff, gave the first of his series of pianoforte recitals at Chautauqua last Monday with conspicous success. Ernest Hutcheson expresses much satisfaction at the decision of the young virtuoso to settle in Toronto, as there is a large number of advanced students from Canada studying the Hutcheson method, of which Conradi is an authoritative exponent, having been a pupil of the great teacher for thirteen years.

• • •

Madame Grace Smith is spending part of her summer holidays in munition work, after a busy musical season, in which her activities have aided many patriotic causes. One of the most interesting features of the work of her advanced class was the private performance of Bach's concerto in D minor, written for three clayiers, and composed for his two eldest sons—Friedemann and Philip Emanuel, as part of their studies. This work is considered one of the greatest masterpieces of his creative genius, and Madame Grace Smith hopes to present it to a Toronto public in the near future. Another royal tribute has recently been added to those already received by Madame Grace Smith, in the form of a letter from T.R.H. the Duke and late Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught, which says: "Their Royal Highnesses will always remember what pleasure it gave them to hear you play at Ottawa. It is not often during their stay in Canada that they have heard such artistic and musical playing, and they wish me to tell you how much they appreciated it."

• • •

George E. Boyce is back from his holidays, and is at present conducting his summer term, which started this week with forty students.

• • •

Mark Hambourg has given no less than a hundred and twenty-five concerts in Great Britain since January 1st. A large proportion of these were given for patriotic purposes, to which the famous pianist is always glad to lend a hand. Mrs. Hambourg is now a full-fledged nurse and is working at the London Hospital.

• • •

News of the death of Frank Williams, the clever Toronto violinist, has just come from California, where he has spent the greater part of the past four years. Mr. Williams had been studying the violin in Vienna and when on the eve of stepping out into the professional world as a great concert artist, he contracted a severe cold from which he never recovered. Physisians said he must have complete rest and freedom from nervous strain, and he and his mother returned to Toronto and shortly afterwards went to California, hoping that the climate there would be conducive to a complete restoration to health. Their hopes were not realized, however, and he gradually grew worse until the end came. Mr. Williams was well known in Toronto, and his family has the sympathy of a large circle of his friends.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Hambourg have just spent a musical week at Mrs. Wolcott's beautiful home at Hillcrest, Genesee Valley, N.Y., where the house party included many eminent musicians. Another enjoyable week was spent with Mon. and Mme. Thibaud at Monmouth Beach, N.J. The distinguished violinist is an old colleague and friend of the Hambourgs.

RESCUED ENEMIES AT RISK OF LIVES

French Crew Acts Heroically After Athos is Torpedoed by Submarine.

PRISONERS ARE SAVED

Ship's Engineer Chooses Death to Prevent Liner Blowing to Pieces.

Paris, July 21.—It is not enough to say this or that liner has gone to the bottom disemboweled by a German torpedo and that the conduct of the passengers and crew was admirable, writes Hugues le Roux in The Matin.

Proceeding, he tells the story of how the Athos went to its doom, with the tricolored ensign waving from its gaff peak:

It happened on Feb. 17. Launched by an unseen enemy, the torpedo penetrated the boilers. The commander judged that he had before him ten minutes in which to save what could be saved.

A torpedoed steamer does not merely sink; sometimes it blows up. It hurls men, smashed to atoms, flying in the air like stones from a sling.

On board the Athos was an engineer officer, who resolved: "I will prevent that at least."

The liner was leaking frightfully. By narrow iron ladders, slippery with oil, with one hand already mangled, the man went down to the engine room, from which he knew he would never come up. He closed the collision bulkhead. He adjusted the machinery. He strangled the explosion. Now he sleeps at the bottom of the sea. This was his choice. His name was Donzel.

Salute!

At Hongkong the Athos had embarked a thousand coolies.

Those Asiatics were rounded up by a French captain and a dozen foremen interpreters. These noble fellows did not say to themselves:

"There are four hundred millions of Chinese still left in China. Let us look out for our lives first. They are the most precious."

Until the last moment they made sure of the safety of those foreign workmen who had entrusted themselves to France. They, too, were confined in their ship.

Salute Captain Silvestre and his crew of heroes.

The Athos was bringing three German prisoners to France.

At the moment when the German torpedo penetrated the side of the French vessel this sergeant thought:

"These Germans are men. I will not forget them in their cells because their compatriots are infamous."

He went down into the hold. He had time to open two cabins. He freed two Germans, who were able to climb to the deck and dive into the sea.

They were picked up. He, the French petty officer, sank while opening the door of the third cabin to save his third enemy.

UNVEILED MONUMENT FOR JUTLAND'S DEAD

Wreaths Placed on Graves of British and German Sailors in Norway.

Christiania, July 21.—The unveiling of a monument erected at the cemetery at Fredrikstad (at the head of the fjord leading to Christiania) over the graves of British heroes who fell in the battle of Jutland on May 31, June 1, 1916, and who were washed up on the coast of Norway, took place with military honors recently in the presence of a large assemblage.

Lord Algernon Percy had erected on the grave of his son, Sub-Lieut. Algernon M. Percy, R. N. R., a special memorial stone. Lady Algernon Percy laid a wreath on the graves of German sailors close by, with a card upon which she had written: "In memory of a British sailor who would have been the first to lay a wreath here."

HOW WOMEN FISH.

Zim in Cartoons Magazine.

It doesn't serve to mellow a man's disposition to take a woman or two into the boat when he goes bass fishing. For women always want to fish, yet never could they or would they stick those horrid, nasty, wriggling angleworms on the hook. So, between baiting their hooks and removing the perch and pumpkin seeds and straining your spine to keep the boat from turning turtle and the lines from getting snarled up, you have a most enjoyable day's outing, do you not? Yes, you do not! I'll run the risk of answering that question for you. And then, when you finally hook a five-pound bass weighing at least three pounds and eight ounces by his own standard scales, and play him for twenty minutes against their earnest entreaties not to bring that big, ugly thing into the boat or else they'd jump out!—you camly ease up on the line and give him slack, also his freedom, do you not? Yes, you do not! And when the day is spent, they tell you what a gorgeous time they have had and make you promise to fetch them again, and you promise, of course, do you not? You do like—Heaven!

THE ALLIED TRIO

Georges Vigneti, Boris Hambourg and Austin Conradi.

FRENCH COMPOSER KILLED IN BATTLE

Works of Alberic Magnard, One of Earliest Victims of War, to Be Heard in America.

Once or twice a year Alberic Magnard's name appeared upon the concert programs of Paris. A symphony or sonata revealed the composer, but the man remained ignored. Magnard never sought the applause of the multitude. He stands out from his contemporaries as one of another age. Today the praise of the public can never reach him. Alberic Magnard was one of the early victims of the war! His masterly compositions are yet unknown and unrecognized, but his music will be heard in America, and his genius acclaimed.

Magnard, it is true, made an effort to remain obscure. He lived in the country quite apart from any musical influence. He wished to isolate himself completely. After he completed a work, he published it himself. A complete list of Magnard's compositions will show that he is the publisher of more than one-half, and he alone has edited his most important works. An inquiry at a prominent music publisher's in New York City brought forth a single work—"Promenades"—five pieces for the piano.

Yet the name Magnard is very well known in Paris. Francis Magnard, editor of The Figaro, exercised a powerful influence on French thought. But his son, Alberic, the composer of the musical dramas, "Guercoeur" and "Berenice," is known only to a limited circle. In the little village of Baron, 12 kilometers from Senlis, Magnard met his death in September, 1914. The composer had lived at Baron for ten years and wrote his greatest works there. Magnard had been a reserve officer in the infantry and, altho past the age for military service when the war started, he made every effort to regain his former position. At the first sound of war Magnard arranged for the departure of his wife and children to a safer place. Separation from his family, to whom he was devotedly attached, and the horror of his beloved France being invaded by the Germans, almost maddened him.

He set to work at once to create an heroic work and he chose the poem of Alfred de Musset's—"Le Rhin Allemand." The literature of 1870 was sought and Victor Hugo's "L'Annee Terrible" gave him fresh enthusiasm. Tales of horror reached him—the frightful events in Belgium, the haunting fear of the German rush to Paris! There were contradictory rumors and much uncertainty, but on Sept. 2 the Germans were approaching Senlis. On Sept. 3, Magnard met his death. How, no one can positively say.

Magnard was a genius, essentially French, both by tradition and sentiment. He was always sincere in his devotion to music and he developed the taste at an early age. The son of a well known journalist and a person or rare intellectual attainments, Magnard sought Theodor Dubois, Massenet and Vincent d'Indy for a complete musical education. He was a great admirer of Rameau. His early works consisted of a suite for orchestra, a symphony, a quintet and a drama called "Yolande." He did not come before the public of Paris until the spring of 1899, when he gave a concert of his own compositions. The program consisted of three numbers—an overture, two symphonies and a funeral march, composed in memory of his father. Pierre Lalo, writing of this event, says: "What makes this new music so delightful is that it is of our race and country. There is nothing Teutonic about it. Naturally M. Magnard is familiar with Beethoven and one could not conceive of a symphony being composed without a knowledge of that musician, but his art does not suggest Beethoven—it is always the accent of our classic master, Jean Philippe Rameau."

His Political Concept.

Magnard never waited to hear his work publicly acclaimed, nor did he make any effort to have his compositions revealed thru the large musical associations and concerts. Les Concerts Lamoureux gave his Third Symphony five years after it had been written.

Magnard's most important work, "Guercoeur," written in 1900, is exquisite in poetical conception and no work of our time is more notable. The first act takes place in the heavens, not a Christian Paradise, but a metaphysical Champs-Elysees. The divinities, Goodness, Beauty and Suffering, are ruled by the supreme goddess, Truth.

"Berenice," a tragedy in music, composed ten years later, was produced at the Opera Comique, in December, 1911. In "Berenice" there is no chorus, no scenic display—only two personages, Berenice and Titus. The dialogs and monologs determine the entire action. "Berenice" is a musical drama truly classic in sentiment, in the style of Gluck.

"Le Chant Funebre," dedicated to the memory of his father; a "Hymn to Venus" and a "Hymn to Justice" are all written for orchestra. Magnard has written some delightful chamber music. A sonata for violin and piano, dedicated to Ysaye, and a sonata for violoncello and piano are especially lovely. There is a trio for piano, violin and violoncello, a quartet for strings and a quintet for piano and wind instruments. These works have been published only by the author. Magnard wrote four symphonies. The Fourth Symphony was his last work. In no other composition did he give a greater power or more ardent beauty. "Since Beethoven one can count on the fingers of one hand the symphonies of such value," says a critic. M. Camille Chevillard gave this admirable work in December, 1915.

Edmond Rosland, Maurice Barres and Edouard Ganche express enthusiastic admiration for Magnard's genius in a leaflet, "A Heroic Defense," published shortly after his death.

J. Guy Ropartz, well known French composer, is keenly interested in introducing Magnard's works to the American public.

Vincent d'Indy advances the following view concerning the future of French music: "It is impossible to say what change of direction there will be in French music. Before it was Wagnerian, later it felt the Russian influence. Possibly, it will break away and draw inspiration from French sources." Will Magnard be the prophet of a new era in French music?—Musical America.

MME. GRACE SMITH

The Popular Pianiste.

SENSIBLE MAN.

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?"

"No; he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bills."

"Pa, what is a has-been?"

"A pacifist, my son."

IN HADES.

New Arrival: "Any good fishing around here?"

Dotty Devil: "Best in the universe. All you catch are already cooked."—Cartoons Magazine.

At a recent meeting of the Womans' Conservative Club, held in Oddfellows' Temple, College street, Miss Vivian Harron made a decided hit with her clever recitations, and was heartily applauded. Miss Harron is a young reader of exceptional ability, possessing a strong, flexible voice, and being entirely free from affectation in her work.

Miss Haron has received her entire training form Miss Mildred Walker, the popular entertainer.

The CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Limited
12 SPADINA ROAD COLLEGE 1343
A school offering exceptional opportunities to earnest students of study under famous artist teachers, with many free classes of unique musical value.
Write to the manager for Year Book, and state what branch you are particularly interested in.
President, LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM
Musical Director, PETER C. KENNEDY
Manager, ALFRED BRUCE

THE HAMBOURG RUSSIAN CONSERVATORY
BORIS HAMBOURG, Musical Director
SUMMER TERM
in all branches of Music
Special Rates
For Particulars apply to the Secretary
Sherbourne and Wellesley N. 2341

LUCAS TELLS HIS EARLY EXPERIENCES

Noted Composer and Conductor Recalls His Musical Activities in Toronto and Montreal.

The early experiences of Clarence Lucas chronicled in his "Half Century in Music," have considerable local color, and are especially interesting to musicians who were colleagues of his when he was associated with the Toronto College of Music. Mr. Lucas says:

In 1883 or '84 I organized an orchestra with the help of certain of my schoolmates. We called it an orchestra because we knew no better name for our ill-balanced and thoroly incompetent band of boys, who made up in hopeful enthusiasm for what they lacked in experience. The notice over the door of Dante's Hell did not appeal to us at all:

"Lasciate orgni speranza, voi, ch' entrate." Hope, in fact, was more than plentiful. It was all that some of us had. To have abandoned hope would have meant the extinction of our orchestra. It certainly would have discouraged the boy who undertook to play the double bass on the strength of the fact that his father was a piano tuner. We called ourselves the Beethoven orchestra because we could find no greater name. Mendelssohn might do as the title for mere choirs, but we were unanimous on the name Beethoven for our higher flights in the symphonic firmament. There have been, and there are several Mendelssohn choirs in Canada and the United States, but the Beethoven orchestra of Montreal, which I founded, has long since passed away. It lives but in these reminiscences. No one, so far as I know, has credited me with improving the musical conditions of Montreal. Phaeton was immortalized by Ovid for having failed gloriously when he attempted to drive the car of the sun across the heavens. Even King Charles of England has a posthumous and canine reputation as a spaniel. But the Beethoven orchestra is defunct in fact and in fame. I spent the day before the first rehearsal in reading Berlioz on conducting. I picked up a few useful hints, such as the employing of a down beat to signify the first of the measure. But the real test of my efficiency came when I stood up before the assembled players and found responsibility thrust upon me. That first experience of mine has often come up in imagination when I made my way thru the orchestra to the conductor's seat in a crowded theatre, and I was glad that my baptism of fire occurred when I was young. My Beethoven orchestra, abominable as it was, gave me experience and confidence. How many times have I seen young singers in all the terrors of stage fright look to me across the footlights for the reassuring nod and the decided beat on which their destiny hung! Singers should get experience in country churches before they attempt to sing with an orchestra in a theatre. I need not advise young teachers to learn their trade from their pupils, for it is a common practice.

Conducting the Beethoven orchestra did not completely fill my life. There was a void in time as well as in mind which could be filled only by composing. So I composed an opera. I thought an opera was a good thing to begin on. Songs, hymns and piano pieces suffered from the defect of being too insignificant. If Shakspere could succeed in spite of "small Latin and less Greek," why should I be hindered by small harmony and less counterpoint? I knew nothing about the theatre, unfortunately, as my parents were religiously opposed to it. My mother usually called it "that sink of iniquity," and I had to get my theatrical experience by stealth. I got an engagement as a super in a melodrama with gypsies and robbers in it—a heavy thinking part, a romance without words. But the hours were long and my reasons for being out so late did not appear to satisfy my father. And I thought my mother was quite too unnecessarily inquisitive about the brown stains on my arms and ankles and the chemical sunburn on my face during my week of stage life. The amount of words I required to hide, conceal, shroud, mask, disguise, veil, secrete, suppress, cover, screen, all rumors and suspicions of my wicked week of silence on the stage, was far greater than I dare use as a writer. I was not so much afraid of bringing my father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave as I was of being brought in sorrow to my bed with a very sore hide. Meanwhile my opera was progressing. My week in a melodrama had given me the necessary dramatic instinct. I got on very well with the librettist for several weeks. Then we quarreled. He wanted Kehama, king of the witches, to enter by means of a trap door in the stage. I thought that device too common and I insisted that Kehama should drop on the stage suddenly from somewhere up above, like the deus ex machina. That was the parting of our ways. Twenty-two years later we met again. I was stepping down from my conductor's seat in the Chicago Grand Opera House, on Wednesday night, Oct. 31, 1906, after a performance of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" with Greig's music, when some one touched me on the shoulder, and a voice behind me said, "Is that you, Clarence?" It was the librettist of my early opera, Sibthorpe Wells.

My second opera was called "Arabia," but it brought me no nearer the Mecca of performance. I forgot the name of the next one. The story was from Monk Lewis and bristling with dramatic horror, which I firmly believe was faithfully echoed in the music. This tragic opera and an oratorio, "The Fall of Man," on words selected from Milton, were written during my student days in Paris. They both proved to be lost paradises, however. In 1889 I was teaching musical theory at the college of music in Toronto, and I met the Canadian cartoonist, J. Bengough, who persuaded me to take the short step from the sublime to the ridiculous. We concocted a comic opera. Its name was "Puff & Co." I remember that I got some very fine paper and wrote my score carefully in my best hand-writing. But there was another hand-writing, on the wall and unobserved, to the effect that "Puff & Co." was tried in the balance and found wanting. It never got performed.

VIRGINIA COYNE, L.T.C.M.
CONCERT PIANIST & TEACHER
Studio at 28 Hepbourne Street and Westminster College

KATHERINE J. BORLAND
Canada's Scottish Elocutionist and Entertainer
Phone Jct. 2296
Studio: 382 Pacific Ave., Toronto.

MILDRED WALKER
TEACHER OF SINGING AND ELOCUTION
Studio: Dominion Bank Bldg, College and Spadina.
Phones: Coll. 1930—Residence, Coll. 4901

E. LOIS WILSON
- SPECIALIST IN -
Harmony, Counterpoint, Form and History of Music.
Students prepared for all schools of music examinations. Studio: 61 College St. Residence: 179 Havelock St., Toronto.
PHONE JUNCTION 3342.

RAGTIME PIANO PLAYING
Taught in 10 to 20 Lessons
Money Back if We Fail
THE MARKS-WINN SCHOOL OF POPULAR MUSIC
449 Spadina Avenue, Corner College St
Phone—Coll. 6[illegible]

BROADUS FARMER
VIOLINIST-TEACHER
Hambourg Conservatory

NATIONAL CHORUS
Conductor: DR. ALBERT HAM
561 Jarvis Street - Toronto

W. F. PICKARD
Teacher of Pianoforte and Organ Playing
Studio: Canadian Academy of Music
Residence: 146 Rusholme Road
Phones Coll. 1343 and Parkdale 3296

FRANK E. BLACHFORD
VIOLINIST
Studio—Toronto Conservatory of Music

LUIGI VON KUNITS
Violin Virtuoso and Orchestral Conductor
Studio: Canadian Academy of Music, 12 Spadina Road.
Phones: Coll. 1343 and Hill. 3600.

Marie C. Strong
DISTINGUISHED SINGING TEACHER
Beautiful Tone—Distinct Enunciation.
Monthly Recitals in Large and Handsome Studios; French and Italian Taught by Native Teachers.
Studio: 562 Sherbourne St.—Tel. N. 1490

OTTO MORANDO
CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Phones North 2064, Coll. 1343. 7tf

ERNEST JOHNSON, L.R.A.M.
VIOLINIST
Studio: HAMBOURG CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

"Does better all things a tube is meant to do"

A tube is meant to hold air—well—as long as possible; to resist air leakage.

The fulfilment of this purpose lies in the word "laminated." Lamination is a quality-giving process that marks the line between the best tubes and substitutes.

For we take the best rubber and roll it out tissue-thin for inspection eliminating all sand holes and air bubbles. Then we build up, layer on layer, an extra thick, extra good tube. To finish with we vulcanize in the valve patch, instead of sticking it on.

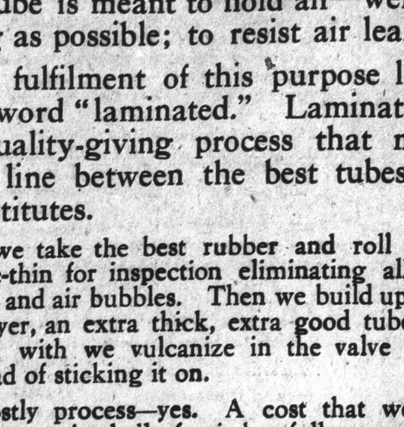
A costly process—yes. A cost that we pay. But we pay it gladly for it but follows our fixed policy to put the name Goodyear only on quality products.

When tubes are suggested, for your tires' sake, say "Goodyears."

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

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

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA
TUBES



BRANTFORD ENJOYS UNIQUE POSITION

Continued From Page 1.

many of the same words that the squaw taught her papoose in her smokey wigwam, for we would hate to think that she never taught it at all. The inarticulate jargon of the Indian, having much to do with the names of many Canadian places, might be considered in the light of one of the chief characteristics of this country.

Joseph Brant was one of the greatest of the Indian race, and in the city of Brantford there is a monument erected to his memory. It was erected in 1886 by the Brant Memorial Association. Jos. Brant was the American chief of the Mohawk tribe, and was known by the name Thayendanegea. In 1742 he was born on the banks of the Ohio River. As a boy he attracted the attention of Sir William Johnston, who sent him to be educated by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, at Lebanon, Conn., in Moore's Indian Charity School, from which Dartmouth College has its origin. In the French and Indian wars, about 1763, he took the side of the English, and also fought with the Iroquois against Pontiac. Afterwards he settled in Cabajoharie or the Upper Mohawk Valley, which is now Montgomery County, New York. Said to be a devout churchman, he devoted himself to missionary work, also translating the Anglican prayer book and St. Mark's gospel to the Indian tongue. When Guy Johnston succeeded his uncle, Sir William Johnston, as superintendent of Indian affairs, Brant became his secretary. He remained loyal at the outbreak of the war of independence, organized and led the Mohawks and other Indians allied to the British, against the settlements on the New York frontier.

Consequently, the Mohawks had to leave the country, and with Brant they came to Canada and founded a village on the banks of the Grand River. But previous to coming to Canada he aided the United States commissioners in securing treaties of peace with the Miamis and other western tribes. After settling in Canada he again took up missionary work and in 1780 he visited England, where he raised funds to assist the building of the first Anglican Church in Upper Canada.

Ontario's Oldest Church.

Another historian is the authority for the statement that the government, having promised to build a church, General Haldimand instructed Dr. Feyster to let the contract to John H. Smith, a United Empire Loyalist, in 1874, and the following year he and his sons commenced the erection of the edifice which became known as the old Mohawk Church. Brant gave the land, and it is probable that he was instrumental in the forming of a sufficient body of men to press the need upon the government, and it is also likely that he used the money be secured in England to assist in the building of the church, and the government made up any deficiencies. The church is, however, said to be the oldest church in Ontario. The timber was floated down the river from Paris, where it had been cut and sawed. One pew was reserved for the Brants, and there were pews set apart for the white worshippers.

While there does not seem to be any record of the first white settlers, it is supposed that the Smiths were about the first to arrive at the Indian village. John and William, both being United Empire Loyalists, each received 120 acres of land. Before 1826 there were not many whites living at Brant's Ford. As he crossed the river where the Lorne bridge now stands his name descended upon the spot. Later Robt. Biggar, having spanned the river with a bridge, wished to call the village Biggars-town; and Capt. Lewis, who owned a mill and built a bridge, thought Lewistown would be appropriate. Another man, James Wilkes, held out for Birmingham. In 1826 a public meeting was held and it was decided to call the village Brantford. Four years after the original site, which belonged to a part of the farm of Chief Hill, was surrendered to the government. The same year the first building—a two-storey frame school—was built where is now the marketplace.

Optimistic citizens were instrumental in having a canal built in 1840, and the Grand River Navigation Co. came into existence, with the result that the village became the centre of a large distributing area, and navigation promoted commerce. In a splendid article of much historical value Mr. T. G. Marquis records Brantford, with a population of 2,000 souls, being incorporated in 1847. The town council was elected, and at a meeting held in Bradley's Inn Wm. Muirhead was chosen mayor.

The little town grew rapidly, and in 1851-2 elaborate county buildings were erected. The opening of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway in 1854 gave an impetus to the town. The line was opened on Jan. 13, and some 1,200 people gathered at the station to see the train pass.

Forty Years Old.

On May 31 Brantford as a city celebrated its 40th birthday, for on May 31, 1877, it was incorporated as a city. The population was 10,000 people, but some 20,000 came to the city for the celebration. "The Telephone City" may also share the title of the "Industrial City," for its 57 factories find employment for about 6,000 workmen, whose annual wage is approximately $3,000,000. From bricks to binder twine these factories turn out millions of dollars' worth of finished products, which find markets all over the world.

Situated only 60 miles from the generation plant of the greatest power system in the world—the Hydro-Electric—it is quite obvious that these industries secure cheap power and unlimited quantities. The two chief newspapers are The Herald, founded in 1840, and The Expositor, established 12 years later. Both are well edited journals and are progressive.

The city's water supply is taken from collecting galleries or wells some two miles from the city. It is then pumped into the mains by steam and electric power, the pumps being in duplicate. The distribution system covers 57 miles, and supplies 6,448 services and 313 hydrants. The ordinary pressure is 85 pounds, but under fire conditions it can be increased to 125 pounds. When charged by meter rates the consumer pays 20.8 cents per 1,000 gallons. Under the flat rate system owners pay $4 per dwelling and $5 with bathroom. The consumption is 500,000 gallons, and the total cost of the plant was $630,744; the annual maintenance, $26,613; interest, $21,349; revenue from consumers, $57,532, and from public uses, $21,355.

Having attained the size of nearly 30,000 population, with up-to-date public utilities and with progressive men at the head of affairs, Brantford, beautiful Brantford, the home of the telephone, the tomb of the greatest of the Red Men, with her beautiful public buildings and her many factories, enjoys a unique position in the life of this young but great Canadian nation.

(The Story of the City of Kingston Will Appear Next Week.)

WRIGLEY'S
THE FLAVOUR LASTS

"An Opening"

Open the sealed end with your finger nail

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOUR

Push on the other end to make the sticks project

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOUR LASTS

Pull out one—push the others back in

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT

Unwrap the double cover and see how surpassingly full-flavoured and delicious it is!

THREE KINDS — Made in Canada

The Flavour Lasts—

Chew it after every meal!

U. S. IN THE WAR; JAPAN NOT A FOE

Creation of Large Army and Navy Regarded as Best Guarantee of Peace.

VIEW PLEASES BRITAIN

Three of Her Dominions on Pacific Have Problems Similar to U. S.

By Julson C. Welliner

London.—It is surprising to observe how widespread is the belief in England that the United States, by getting into the present war, has saved itself from a future war with Japan.

Probably the great majority of Americans never have taken very seriously the theory that ultimately there would have to be a clash with Japan for control of the Pacific; but in Europe that notion has long been giving concern to students of international relations. It has been one of the embarrassments constantly confronting the British Government in connection with its treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. The British dominions touching on the Pacific are no more fond of Japan and the Japanese than are the people of the American Pacific slope. The alliance with Japan never has been popular in Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

Whatever else may result from the present war, it will have given the United States a great navy and a great army before it shall have ended, and these establishments will constitute the safeguard of America against any possibility of Japanese aggression. Perhaps Japan never entertained any such designs. On the other hand, European politicians figure that Japan never would have the temerity to pick a quarrel with an America thoroly prepared and able to exert its full power on short notice.

War Has Enriched Japan

Japan is, except the United States, the only belligerent that has actually profited by the war thus far. For the others it has been a time of sacrifice and prodigious losses in men and treasure. Japan has taken the second long step toward establishing herself superior to European interference in the east. The first step was taken when she defeated Russia; the second, when she drove the Germans from Kiao Chau Bay. The new Russia is accounted very certain not to attempt rivalry with Japan on the Pacific, at least for generations.

The republican leaders in Russia are determined to devote their energies after peace returns to the development of their own country and its establishment on a basis of peace and security as a distinctly European factor. They are far more interested in internal reforms than in external aggrandizement. They have shown indeed more concern to enlist the industrial and even the political assistance of Japan in this task than to atagonize the Nipponese Empire. Relations between Russia and Japan never were so good as now.

Every month that the European war continues increases the probability that Japan will be able to enjoy all the privilege she desires of leading and directing the modernization of China. Great Britain after the war will be more concerned than ever before in the systematic and effective development of her colonies. Her great and profitable trade with China will of course be a matter of moment, but the opportunity in China now that republicanism is again in the ascendant there, will be so great that there will be room for all comers.

Japan Depends on Imports.

The powerful and independent countries of the future are going to be those capable of producing their own raw materials for industry and their own food. Japan by reason of its small cultivable area and its lack of many important industrial materials will necessarily be dependent on the good will of other countries and particularly of America, which in so many directions will be best endowed with surpluses. Indeed, it is increasingly evident since the United States began to demonstrate its sincerity and vigor in attacking the porblem of war, that hereafter America will be cultivated as it never has been in the past by countries desiring the benefit of its good will.

A state of something like pessimism regarding the future of Europe cannot be overlooked by one who talks nowadays with leaders of public thought. Recently a distinguished Russian made an observation that was widely quoted to the effect that "this war would last of course with intervals, for 300 years." When he was asked what would be the end he replied, "The end of Europe."

That it will be to a considerable extent the end of European hegemony over the rest of the world begins to be realized. No matter what the result of the present war, there will be festering sores left, certain to make difficulties in the European situation hereafter.

Balkans Ever a Problem.

For example, an Italian scholar and statesman now in London observed to The Sun correspondent that it was not humanly possible to solve the problem of the Balkans. He, of course, believed it absolutely necessary that Italy should be given control of both shores of the Adriatic and the power and authority gradually to work out the solution of the Albanian problem along Italian lines. Atho a good deal of an Italian imperialist, even he was not prepared to assume in behalf of his country, the responsibility also for the horrible tangle of Macedonia. When it came to Macedonia he threw up his hands. He scouted the idea that this war is a war for the integrity of small nations and protested that that was a species of buncombe that has about served its purpose.

"England," he said, "is not fighting this war because it loves Belgium, but because it has for centuries past realized that its life depends on keeping a dangerous enemy away from Antwerp. In precisely the same way Italy needs to control the Adriatic in order to prevent a powerful enemy settling there and menacing the security of our peninsula. Most of the little countries whose integrity is involved in this war are largely artificial creations.

Soon we should be hearing that the Germans on the western front are preparing to retire to a previously prepared position.

A federal grand jury in Chicago reports there is no justification for high food prices. Nevertheless the only way to avoid paying them seems to be to go without food.

She (romantically)—"The man I marry must be willing to go thru fire for me." He—"Then I'm your man. The boss has fired me for telephoning you so often."

The United States has arranged to buy the privately owned Tanana Valley Railroad in Alaska and will make it part of the government's line.

POULTRY FLOCKS SMALLER.

Reports recently gathered concerning 5,298 flocks of poultry on farms and in small towns in all parts of the country show that the average number of hens per flock this year is 107, as compared with 146 in 1914. This information, which was obtained by an incubator manufacturer in the middle west, indicates that shortage of supply has been an important factor in producing present high prices for poultry and eggs. It appears that a very considerable number of poultry raisers have sacrificed many of their hens for the sake of immediate profits—a policy the effects of which are now being felt by the entire country.

ECZEMA Has Stayed Cured For 15 YEARS

THE Ketchesons are well known as pioneer settlers of Hastings County, and none of them probably has a wider acquaintance than Mr. W. D. Ketcheson, who was formerly Division Court Bailiff of the Trenton Court, and is now living at 278 Front street, Belleville, Ont.

Over fifteen years ago Mr. Ketcheson was cured of an extremely severe case of eczema and piles by Dr. Chase's Ointment, and he writes now to say that the cure proved a permanent one.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28th, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

In this year of 1917 Mr. Ketcheson again confirms his cure, and expresses his wishes that others may benefit by his experience. Refuse to accept substitutes.

Dr Chase's Ointment

First Aid Tips For Motorists Will Save Time and Money

The Motorist Who Can Make Easy Temporary Repairs Often Can Bring His Car Home Under its Own Power—Ignorance Is Far From Bliss When Stalled Miles From Nowhere.

"The parts of a motor vehicle which suffer most frequently in accidents are in the front of the car, the front wheels, steering gear and the axles," says Wallace B. Blood in Motor Age. "It is a simple matter to equip the tool box with a few first aid devices which, providing the accident is a conventional one, will permit the owner to get his car home on its own power and after he gets it home repair other damage in his own garage.

"The writer once saw a home-made front wheel crutch, constructed from a caster on an abandoned shop truck, a bar of cold rolled tseel, a ball thrust bearing and a nut, with the use of which a car could be driven home under its own power with but one good front wheel. The crutch is illustrated in Figure. I. Altho it was impossible to make measurements, it is a guess that the arm of the caster was about two inches in diameter. Into the top of this a hole was drilled about one-sixty-fourth inch larger in diameter than the hole thru the front axle yoke, and into the arm about three inches.

A bar of cold rolled steel with a diameter which would make it a loose fit thru the holes in the yoke arms, was cut off a length to allow it to bottom in the hole in the caster arm. The upper end was threaded far enough down so that a nut, when screwed to the bottom of the threads would seat against the yoke arm and still permit the bar to project to the bottom of the hole in the caster arm. An ordinary ball thrust bearing with an inside diameter corresponding to that of the steel bar and an outside diameter approximating that of the caster arm was used between the caster arm and the axle.

"In case the front wheel was rendered useless in an accident, the builder of the device would remove the king pin and the hub with its steering arm firmly to the axle with strong wire in such a manner that the steering action would be maintained.

Jack Is Useful.

"The homeward trip required slow and careful driving, and, of course, the device would not be practical over soft or sandy roads because of the small diameter of the caster wheel. Nevertheless, with hard roads between himself and home a car owner could save himself an expensive tow if he had such an equipment in his tool box.

"The leverage available in a motor car jack can be put to a number of uses in case parts are sprung out of line by an accident. Suppose the car goes into a ditch or rams a wall so that the front wheels are sprung out. In most every design there is a provision for adjusting the front wheels by a take-up in the steering gear cross rod. If the wheels are thrown out three or four inches, however, bringing them back into position with the use of this adjustment will throw the steering adjustment out and the car will not turn far enough to the right, this, providing that the car is a left-hand control.

"The difference can be righted by blocking the right wheel from the front centre of the rim to the frame, applying a jack between the spring and the steering arm as shown in the illustration, and bending the arm with the jack sufficiently to afford the proper adjustment. The steering arm is a forging, and will stand what slight bending is needed without danger of breakage. This is merely an example of what can be done with a jack. Bent brake rods can be very easily brought back into place with a jack.

"A damaged radiator is an unsightly looking object and the general impression is that it is such a delicate affair that repairs should be performed only by the factory. With a vertical tube radiator where radiation is gained thru a series of metal plates one above the other, the car owner can easily iron out the damage done, provided that the tubes themselves have not been broken out or punctured. The radiating plates are easy to bend and may be lined up with a screw driver pried between them, as shown in Figure 3.

"We know of another ingenious owner who had a car which was only too frequently afflicted with spring breakage. It seemed impossible for him to procure springs which would stand up under his car and still be light enough to afford some measure of comfort. He made the best of it by carrying in his tool box two pieces of broken leaves from springs that had previously let go and two pairs of spring clips. When another spring would break, and in his car it had the peculiar faculty of going thru every leaf in a single place, he would place the two broken leaves on either side of the fracture, put one spring clip, or sometimes two, over the broken leaves and on each side of the break, clamp the clips up tightly and proceed home—to buy another spring. Figure 4 illustrates the method by which this repair was made. Motorists who chase around farm yards after blocks of wood and fence wire with which to lash together broken springs would do well to find a place in their tool boxes for this simple equipment.

"In most motoring communities, particularly in large cities where street traffic is heavy, there are always to be found scarred up cars, old and new, which have been rammed in the rear or have defaced into obstructions which have defaced the metal back with unsightly dents.

If the owner prides himself on the appearance of his car and still does not think he can afford to take it to a body maker or garage to have the dents pounded out, he can do the job himself, and it is a simple thing to do.

"First of all the upholstery and springs must be torn down to give access to the metal of the body. If the binding strip is carefully removed and the upholstery tacks pulled out with an upholsterer's claw, or even a screw driver, there is no need of damaging anything to require replacement. With the upholstery and springs dropped down out of the way the dent may be ironed out with a block of wood and a hammer. If the dent is in a rounded part of the metal the wood block should be filed to accord with the curve of the body, so that the smallest dents may be hammered out evenly.

Another Use for Broken Leaves.

"Going back to the broken spring leaves and spring clips which were described for use in repairing broken springs, the same articles might well be utilized in supporting a broken frame at which the break occurs is narrow enough so that the clips may be slipped over it.

"This is a repair which will only permit an owner to get home if he breaks the frame on a country road, and is not a permanent replacement. The body bolts would have to be loosened, a broken leaf placed on the top of the frame and another on the bottom, the clips placed over them, plates put over the ends of the clips and the nuts tightened. If this repair is ever used, very careful driving should be done, as the body is raised up from the frame by the clips and is likely to crack somewhere or the doors be badly sprung if the car is driven roughly.

If a Tire Blows Out.

"The old question of getting home if a tire blows out and you have no spare has been given any number of solutions, such as winding the rim with rope, etc. Here is another one. We will suppose that the blowout left a hole thru the casing about four inches long, a wound that could not successfully be closed up with inner or outer boots or a combination of the two.

"Go to the nearest farm house and beg or buy a towel, one which is firmly knit and free from holes. Wrap the towel around the tube at the place where, when the tube is inserted, it will come directly over the blowout. Then inflate the tire enough so that the tube presses firmly against the casing and wrap the blowout portion of the tire tightly with wire or rope. The towel is a new fabric lining and the wire or rope keeps the tube from bushing out thru the opening in the casing. Such a repair will take you many miles if it is carefully made, and the tire may be run on a full pressure of air.

Bent Fenders.

"Bent fenders may be pounded out as easily as the body metal, provided that the bends are not so sharp that reshaping will crack the metal. The fenders should be removed and held against a metal surface. The dents can be ironed out with the round head of a machinist's hammer.

"Suppose your car has become badly mussed up in the body and fenders and you have pounded out the bruises in the manner described above. The finish of the metal has naturally suffered. A repainting of the entire car is unnecessary, however. If your car is painted black the bad places may be touched up with black, glossy fender enamel. It will dry overnight. In fact, an owner may paint his whole car with this enamel and do a very good and inexpensive job with a single coat.

"Greatest care should be exerted in keeping dust from the paint. If the motorist does the job in his own garage he should first sweep it out very carefully, allow the dust in the air to settle overnight, then wet the floor, walls, and ceiling with a hose and proceed with the painting job before the dust has had a chance to dry out and fly around again. Quick drying fender enamel will set in twelve hours, and after that dust will not affect it."

Much More Space Needed For National Motor Show

Canada's only National Automobile Show is that held annually in conjunction with the Canadian National Exhibition. In many ways it ranks with the great national shows of New York and Chicago—for instance in point of attendance. It takes precedence over them in that at it, for the first time in the new automobile year, the array of new season models are displayed under one roof. But its success, great as it is, is but a shadow of what it might be were the accommodation of the Transportation Building commensurate with the demand for space, the importance of the industry, or the public's interest in it. Needless to say, all available space in the Transportation Building has long since been applied for and reserved, and many are disconsolate applicants for space, for whom there is not standing room for exhibition purposes. Now from every viewpoint this is all wrong. The Transportation Building would serve satisfactorily to accommodate tire and automobile accessory exhibits or even truck exhibits, but to endeavor to crowd all kinds and makes of cars, trucks and accessories into it; in other words, to make it the home of our only annual nation motor show, is like unto trying to "put on" a three-ringed circus in a hen coop. The time is over-ripe for the construction of an Automotive Palace in Exhibition City, where a national motor show, compatible with the dignity, size and fame of the C.N.E., can be held.

England Buys Many U.S. Trucks

England, Argentine, Uruguay and Cuba were large buyers of cars and motor trucks in the United States in May. England bought 1056 motor trucks, Argentine bought 404 pleasure cars, Uruguay 351, and Cuba 153, while France imported 255 cars. Shipment to foreign countries reached a total of $6,288,024 in May, as compared with $5,447,996 in April. The German submarine activities decreased shipments of pleasure cars.

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE MOTORIST INVOLVED

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the polysyllabic thunderer and primeval lexicographer, once remarked, so Boswell tells us, that if a highwayman approached him on the street and attempted to take away his watch, he would resist with all his power, but that if the same man stopped him and threatened to take away the watch by due process of law, thru appeal to the courts, he would hand over the timepiece without further parley. Contempt of court, to the learned doctor, evidently was a term of literal significance. One of the most famous advocates that the American bar has ever produced, once remarked that he would rather undertake a prediction as to any other future event than to try to prognosticate the action of a petit jury, no matter what might be the evidence in case of trial.

Obviously both these commentators desired to call attention to the uncertainties of the law. To most of us there would appear to be more uncertainty than law. There may be a thread of consistency running thru the verdicts and decisions which our courts hand down from time to time, but to the layman, the consonance of logic appears to be the same that rendered memorable the famous debate between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Few are the intrepid souls who would willingly involve themselves in this maelstrom of doubt and uncertainty. "Come to an agreement with thine enemy, lest he have the law of thee," is a wonderfully useful piece of advice. Especially significant for the owners and users of motor vehicles is the suggestion as to conduct themselves that they may never fall foul of the judicial machinery with which society endeavors to protect itself.

Motor car law is a comparatively new branch of the science of jurisprudence and yet such is the commendable energy of the gentlemen of the legal profession that there are great volumes of statutes and cases and decisions which already have become precedents. A motorist delving into one of these volumes might be tempted to turn the key in his garage door and trust to shanks' mare for the rest of his life. However, things are not quite as bad as that, but certainly the best advice to give any motor car owner is to avoid the law if it is possible. But if the process of the courts is to be faced the motorist, whether as plaintiff or defendent, should secure, marshal and co-ordinate all available evidence, and a reputable lawyer—preferably one who has specialized on motor cases—retained.

ARE HORSES SOON TO DISAPPEAR?

Food Conservation May Spell Exit for Dobbin—Velie Prices to Advance.

Some time ago King George issued a proclamation regarding food economy, in which horse owners were charged not to feed their horses grain. Inasmuch as a horse cannot be successfully fed on hay, it simply means the discontinuance of horse use in Britain.

It is entirely possible such a proclamation will be issued in this country within a short time, as America will be required to feed the world and conservation of all forms of food is vitally necessary.

The universal use of the tractor and the trucks is doing much to bring about a great saving in grain, and hesitant buyers of automobiles will do their part if they do not delay longer in ordering the car of their choice.

All this is distinctly apart from the fact that the increased cost of materials will cause an advance in motor cars later, in fact, even to date 62 manufacturers have increased prices, including the cheapest as well as the highest-priced cars on the market.

"The Velie Motors Corporation is doing a large part in the work of conservation and loyal support. Outside of substantial aid in Red Cross and military endeavor they are working incessantly in the building of Velie Motor Cars, motor trucks and tractors at lowest possible prices. There will be no advance in Velie prices until the present stock of material is exhausted," says Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, of the Canadian Auto Sales Co., Limited, Velie distributors.

Uncle Sam is to make bodies for motor trucks for war use. An appropriation has been asked for the erection of additions to the present motor repair plant at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the quartermaster's depot.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

A Word of Warning

As long as the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company's present supply of materials lasts, Paige buyers will enjoy the advantage of the present Paige price.

It is estimated that this supply of materials will last approximately 60 or 90 days, and when the supply is exhausted it will, obviously, again be necessary to readjust the prices of all models of the Paige line.

Then, as now, the Paige prices will be fixed in proportion to the cost of materials. They are never raised arbitrarily. That is a point on price we wish to emphasize.

But when the last word on price is said you will continue to select the Paige because of its mechanical excellence, its beauty, its supreme quality.

Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2275 f.o.b. Toronto
Fairfield "Six-46" seven-passenger	$1980 f.o.b. Toronto
Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger	$1725 f.o.b. Toronto
Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger	$2450 f.o.b. Toronto
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger	$1725 f.o.b. Toronto
Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3275 f.o.b. Toronto
Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875 f.o.b. Toronto
Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger	$3875 f.o.b. Toronto

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

The Automobile and Supply Co.
Limited
100 UNIVERSITY AVE. Phone Adel. 746

CHANDLER SIX

Chandler Records Are Owners' Records

Not to our knowledge has a professional motor car driver ever made a record with a Chandler Six.

But all the thousands of owners of Chandler Sixes, every day, are making the kind of records that count. Records of satisfactory service.

The Chandler Company has never built a racing car. Chandler owners do not want racing cars.

The 55 to 60 miles per hour speed that every Chandler car will do is speed much greater than you would ever ask for.

The Chandler Company has never built a special mountain-climbing car with short wheel base and low gear ratio.

The ease with which every Chandler climbs steep grades on high gear is satisfying to the Chandler owner.

The Chandler Company has never supplied any Chandler dealer anywhere with a special gear ratio for demonstrating purposes.

What any Chandler Six does, your Chandler Six will do.

The manufacturer of one six can make just as big claims as the manufacturer of any other six. But

THE CHANDLER IS A FACT-CAR, NOT A CLAIM-CAR, AND THESE ARE FACTS, NOT CLAIMS

There is no other six more flexible in control, more responsive to your every demand, than the Chandler.

There is no other which will pull hard grades on high with greater ease.

There is no other so economical in operation.

There is no other which embodies in its design and construction so many features characteristic of high-grade, high-priced motor cars.

There is no other of more beautiful body lines or greater riding comfort.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES—ALL FISHER BUILT

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $2225. Four-Passenger Roadster, $2225. Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan, $3225
Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe, $3125. Limousine, $4125.
All prices f.o.b. Toronto

CHOOSE THE FACT-CAR FOR YOUR CAR

FUDGE MOTOR SALES

117 Bay Street, Toronto

TELEPHONE MAIN 4394 OPEN EVENINGS TELEPHONE BEACH 171

Retail Sales and Distributors for Ontario. Open Territory for Dealers on Application.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Motorcyles and Bicycles

BY A. N. B.

A RIDE IN THE COUNTRY.

By Gus.

It was 5 a.m. The alarm was ringing furiously, while I was trying to struggle out of bed to shut it off. I had planned a nice ride up north, and wanting to return the same day I was anxious to make an early start.

Five minutes later I was around at the shed for the old bus. Of course, I had to go over everything again to see I hadn't forgotten anything. I had spent the previous evening overhauling. Everything had to be right. I not only filled my tank with gas, but also had a half gallon can onto the carrier. Thinking I would need it before the populace would be stirring. Finally after a last inspection I made a start for North Toronto.

It was rather early in the summer, and was just dawn when I started out. So you see I thought the weather was O.K.; at least it looked all right then, but the streets were clear of traffic and policemen, so I let the gas lever gradually hover over as far as it would go, only to have to throw out the clutch and jam the brake in a hurry, for a milkman whose horse was doing the rounds, while he broke down the "Keep off the Grass" signs.

Soon I left the pave and hit the pot holes on Yonge street, north of the C.P.R. tracks, here I was held to a snail's pace until I hit York Mills. Once again a clear road and nooody in sight, so out she goes again until I came within about two miles of Aurora, here the road started to get a trifle wet, and I came into a small patch of rain, but when Aurora limits were reached I found the roads had been freshly oiled the day before. The oil and water didn't like the looks of me, I know, because every little while they tried to turn me around, and head me back to Toronto.

The further I went the worse it got. Any one who rides a belt drive knows wet weather or muddy roads. I was coming to a little incline, and I thought I had better rush it, so I opened her up for the rush, and half way up, instead of the belt slip as I had anticipated, she gripped like iron, and having a nice road bed of water-soaked clay, with a few fairly deep wagon ruts, the front wheel caught and I went one way and the machine another.

I got up and went over to the old bus, straightening it up. She was all there, but my spare half-gallon of gas. Leaving the machine, I went back a little and found my can half full, laying against a big stone by the roadside.

Finally I hit the toll road between Holland Landing and Bradford, this was in fine shape, so I made a little time here. Just after you pass thru Bradford there is a hill to climb. I was almost up, racing like mad, when I heard the toot, toot of an auto which was following me, and of course, I had to look around. I hit another wagon track, and once again I was headed for Toronto.

The balance of the journey to Allandale was better, altho I was off walking part of the road that couldn't be ridden. One farmer said the rain the evening previous had been the hardest he had seen for some time. I believed him, and I still do.

Before I got to Allandale, I met another motorcyclist on a twin Indian, bound for Toronto, so after a debate I turned around and rode back with him. By this time I was a past master of mud-riding, and I had it on my friend in many ways, and I had a much lighter machine. Only once coming down was there any real excitement, that was when my friend was in the lead, and a bunch of sheep crossed in front of him. It seems one strayed across, and they all had to follow; so sooner than hit the sheep he took to the ditch. But the ditch was soft and had some water in it so he didn't mind.

We tried to buy some pies from some small boys in Aurora, but when the boys asked their mother, they were promptly cuffed and made stay in the yard.

We landed in Toronto about 3.30, afternoon, with some daisies and buttercups hiding the clay mud, broken foot-rests, bent handles and mudguards received during a pleasant ride in the country.

GETTING DECALCOMANIES FOR OLD MACHINES.

Riders of old model machines frequently inquire about getting transfers or decalcomanies for their tanks when they wish to refinish their mounts or renew the transfer on the tank. Application for these transfers should be made to the motorcycle manufacturer or his local representative, as they are reasonably sure to have them in stock, or can supply one which is well adapted to that particular model.

Before the outbreak of the present European war, a number of firms obtained their decalcomanies from Austria, Germany and Belgium, but in course of time, the supplies from these sources were cut off. This probably will account for any difficulty in getting a transfer similar to that on his old-model machine.

A SPARE OIL TANK AND A FULL TANK OF OIL.

The use of a small oil can is a very important part of the success of any motorcycle rider. This is overlooked by too many riders. They wonder why the seat is always squeaking, or why the control wires break sometimes when a rider has been using a machine for a year in all kinds of weather, and they never even as much as threaten the small parts with an oil can. The front forks get full of crickets, and while riding along the rider says to himself, "Well, I'll oil those forks when I get to the shop."

Abusing the Engine.

But when the shop is reached the crickets all leave when he stops and he is too busy telling the bunch around the shop how he made some bad hill in high but doesn't say anything about punishing his engine by retarding the spark, spinning the clutch or just barely scratching over the top of the hill by opening up wide and slamming the clutch in and then pulling it out just before killing the engine at the top of the hill. What's the use of carrying around three speeds if you are going to jim-up your engine, making a hill on high just to say you made it?

Look Over the Machine.

A rider should go over his engine each hundred miles, or once a day, and properly oil each small working part with good quality oil, putting a few drops on the control cable so it will lubricate the wire control. The numerous small oil holes are for oil. It is better to pay the price of good oil than to pay a $25 repair bill. It's better to spend 30 cents occasionally and boil your chains in tallow and graphite than to spend $7.50 for a new set of chains.

Take Care of Three Speed.

Don't overlook the fact that your three-speed gear box should be filled with oil every 1000 miles. Don't let your chains stay loose enough to beat the guards to pieces. Throw your motor in the creek occasionally to wash off some of the dirt and dust. Don't wait for the Lord to do these things for you, for, according to the scriptures, the Lord helps those who help themselves.—By R. W. Parrish in Motorcycling and Bicycling.

E. A. Hall Locates on Agnes St.

The Hall Carburetor Co., with E. A. Hall, carburetor expert in charge, has secured the premises at 11 Agnes street, and is now carrying on an expert motor car service and repair business. Mr. E. A. Hall states that he guarantees to locate and correct any motor fault, or mal-adjustments.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Motorcycle Column:

How about another motorcycle race-meet here in Toronto? We have a good track at the Exhibition grounds, and with motorcycles so popular and numerous, surely this sport should not lack interest.

Who is the amateur champion of Canada? Who, the professional? There was a good list of entries for the Patriotic Meet, but there were few competitors in the races. Why not have a proper meet? What do other riders say?

A Rider.

Toronto, July 14, 1917.

We understand that there will be another Patriotic Meet in the near future.

Geo. Hedley won the amateur championship at the last official C. M. A. meet in Winnipeg. Wilf. Morrison, who has defeated Hedley in a number of Ontario events, was unable to attend the official meet at Winnipeg. Joe. Barribeau is professional champion of Canada. Ed.

Unequal Running.

I have a 1914 Yale which is not performing well, even after a recent overhaul. If I take off the sparkplug terminal from the front cylinder, I find the rear one runs regularly, but if I remove the rear terminal, the front cylinder seems to drag and not run as fast as the rear one. There is little power in the motor at present.

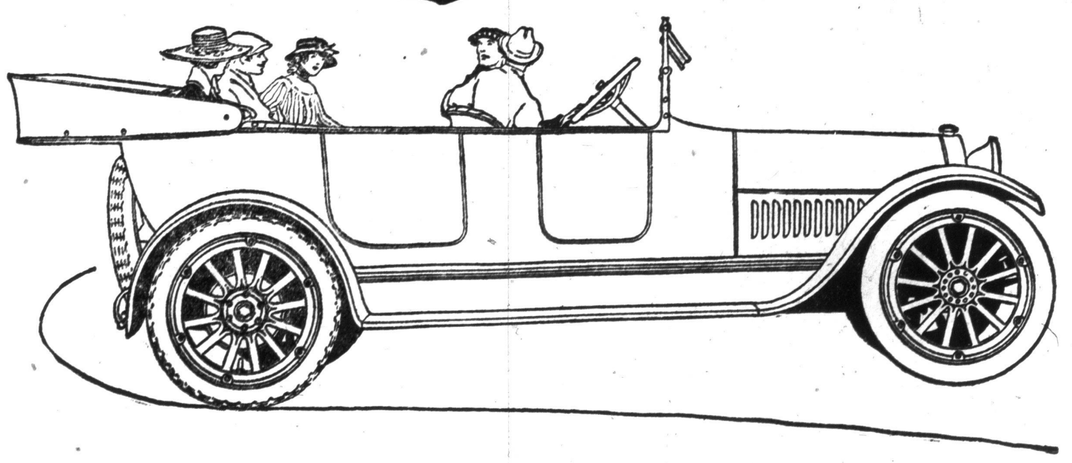
Try exchanging the front sparkplug for the rear one, and proceed as before by running with one terminal removed. If the cylinders under this condition do not run at about the same speed, look at the cams in the magneto contact-breaker box and see if the one for the front cylinder is worn. If this is so, have the magneto refitted with this cam and looked over generally.

Put in New Pistons.

On my motor, I find that better running is had on grades than when running at speed on the level. It also seems to have no compression when starting, but gets strong when warmed up. I had the pistons lightened last season to get more speed, but otherwise the motor is stock.

In all probability, the drilled pistons are the cause of the unique performance of your motor. The drilling has caused loss of compression, the gases escaping past the rings and then going into the crankcase. You will probably find that you crankcase is inclined to stay hot. Replace with stock pistons or undrilled pistons that fit properly.

Studebaker



The Studebaker Car

A Safe Investment

STUDEBAKER cars are built in Studebaker factories at Walkerville, Ontario. They are built with full knowledge of Canadian roads and conditions throughout the Dominion. The men who build them are skillful, trained mechanics.

Their work is carefully supervised by the most expert engineers in the automobile industry.

The materials used are tested and proved in the great Studebaker laboratories.

Many materials have been developed by Studebaker solely for Studebaker purposes.

No car at any price uses higher grade steels than Studebaker.

Studebaker uses drop forgings instead of castings at every possible point—this insures lightness and great strength.

The Studebaker motor has been developed by four years' experience with the same basic design in the hands of thousands and thousands of owners in every part of the world.

It is an evolution, not an experiment.

It is the most clean cut, accessible motor you ever saw.

Its valves are noiseless and do not require frequent lubrication. It is probably the most powerful motor ever used in a car of such light weight as the Studebaker car.

Its power is free flowing and flexible. Its response to the throttle is instant.

It is very economical in its consumption of gasoline.

The Studebaker electric system is simple, accessible, never failing. It is the best electric system that the highly organized skill of Studebaker and Wagner engineers working in close harmony could devise.

All wiring is easy to get at—all wires are protected from grease and damp by flexible steel conduits.

No matter what the climate the Studebaker starter never fails.

It exerts a cranking torque equal to two hundred pounds. It always starts the motor.

Studebaker cars are big and roomy. The front seats are individual and form-fitting, adjustable forward and back to all leg lengths, the one next the driver is reversible—its occupant may face the tonneau if desired.

The tonneau seat is 48 inches wide—the ideal width for a five passenger car.

There are two auxiliary seats, arm chairs in fact, stored under the tonneau seat, enabling you to carry extra passengers in comfort if desired.

These chairs are standard in both FOUR and SIX cylinder touring models.

All Studebaker upholstery is of genuine, high-grade, hand buffed leather. Studebaker doors are wide opening—easy to enter or leave.

These are only a few of the qualities that make the Studebaker car the great value car of Canada today.

No other car at anywhere near the Studebaker price offers them all.

You owe it to yourself to let us prove in an actual demonstration the quality and value of the Studebaker car.

We are at your service at any time.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

"Built in Studebaker Factories at Walkerville, Ont."

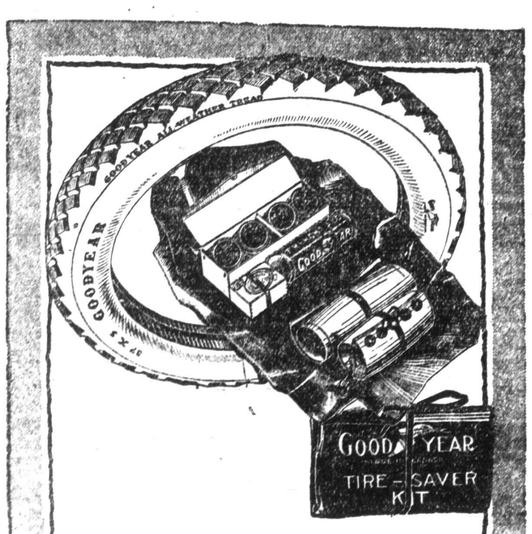
Four-Cylinder Models	
FOUR Roadster	$1375
FOUR Touring Car	1375
FOUR Landau Roadster	1635
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1675

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

McMULLEN & LEE, Limited
YONGE AND GRENVILLE STREETS
PHONE NORTH 8000

Six-Cylinder Models	
SIX Roadster	$1685
SIX Touring Car	1685
SIX Landau Roadster	1900
SIX Touring Sedan	2245
SIX Coupe	2310
SIX Limousine	3480

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

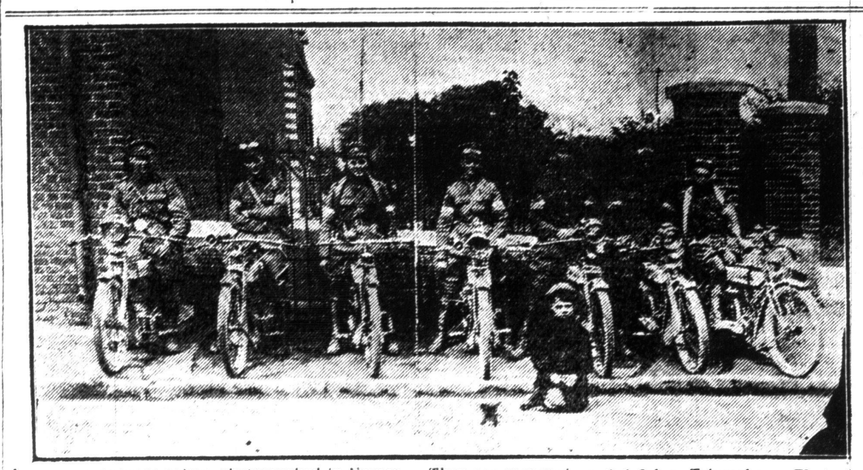


You can drive your car with an easy mind by keeping a Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit in your tool-box. It provides the emergency remedy for anything that may happen to a tire on the road.

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road—Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

TIRE-SAVER ACCESSORIES



A group of dispatch riders, photographed in France. They are mounted on 3 1-2 h.p. Triumphs. Photo forwarded by Pte. James Davidson.

GIRLS IN MARMON SET NEW RECORD

a better position to assist his neighbors.

Miss Ruby Archambeau of Portland, Ore., has just completed a trip of more than 14,000 miles in her Marmon 34. Accompanied by Miss Grace Buckingham of Milford, Conn., Miss Archambeau drove across the continent, this from New York to Miami, Florida, then west to Los Angeles and north again to her home, spending eleven months on the trip.

The ease of handling and simplicity of operation of the Marmon 34, were demonstrated strikingly on this trip, as Miss Archambeau and her chum traveled most of the way alone, and only some girls who were college acquaintances traveled with them during the trip. No man assisted in the driving at any time, and Miss Archambeau had little difficulty in caring for her Marmon during her long journey. The car is said to be the longest ever taken by a woman alone. An illustration of the extraordinary performance of the Marmon touring car that Miss Archambeau drove was that in the journey from New York to Miami, Florida, the only trouble encountered was on flat tires. Miss Archambeau and Miss Buckingham changed this tire in a very few minutes without any assistance.

U.S. Standardizing Army Trucks

Corneluis T. Myers, Detroit consulting engineer, while in Washington last week, was appointed chairman of the chassis builders' committee for standardization of the class "A" army motor truck. Mr. Myers is laying down a design to be submitted to a conference to U. S. army officers and the motor truck builders this week. It is hoped that practically every unit in the motor truck will be standardized so a wide range of interchangeability among trucks of different makes will be affected. Mr. Myers reports the entire motor truck and parts industry is co-operating in the present urgent situation.

SAXON ECONOMY RUN HELD JULY 18

Saxon dealers in every part of the country held their third annual economy test Wednesday, July 18, when a 300-mile run was staged with accurate attention paid to fuel and oil consumption as well as wear and tear on the cars.

It is estimated that around 1000 dealers, each driving a Saxon Six, entered in the contest, and every dealer must furnish a complete table of expense, including gasoline consumption, oil consumption, tire expense, if any; also a statement from the observer, an outside party, which note other features of the particular car's performance. These records have been compiled, and an estimate of depreciation allowed so that the average record made is an accurate estimate of Saxon operation costs.

The Saxon Motor Car Corp. has continually supported the statement that Saxon is the most economical of light cars, and has in other years arranged tests which have demonstrated its contention. Only last year 206 dealers averaged 23½ miles to the gallon in a 300-mile non-stop run. This year a contest was not non-stop, however, but was run in 50-mile stages, with a rest between each stage. The idea of the contest does not approximate actual running conditions, as much as a run where stops are permitted.

The light weight of Saxon, which has been responsible for its economy of upkeep and tire cost will figure in the run. The estimates on tire wear and depreciation are designed to furnish additional data on this point. Full returns will be ready for publication in the next issue of The Sunday World. Watch for them.

42 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline

FRANKLIN AIR COOLED CAR AGAIN SHOWS ITS ECONOMY

On one gallon of Premier Gasoline, purchased at the Imperial Oil Company's Court Street Station, and poured into a special glass tank, a Franklin stock Touring Car covered 42 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Mr. W. B. Hastings, official observer of the Ontario Motor League, and Mr. W. M. Gladish, editor of Motor Magazine, made the trip, and certified before a Notary as to the authenticity of the results.

The car started at the King Edward Hotel at 10.00 a.m., Friday, July 13th, traveling east and out the Kingston Road twelve miles, then back and forth on the same road, until the gasoline was nearly gone, when it headed for the starting point. The last drop of gasoline was used when the car was still several blocks from the hotel.

The idea of this test was to show the economy and efficiency of the Franklin Car. Of course it is not possible to get such mileage on ordinary touring, but some local Franklin Owners are averaging 28 or 29 miles to the gallon for thousands of miles. The gasoline mileage of a car is an accurate gauge of the other expenses of operation.

WILSON MOTOR SALES
COMPANY
157 SHERBOURNE STREET

FRANKLIN DOES 42 MILES ON A GALLON

Superstition plays no adverse pranks on Franklin economy demonstrations. On Friday, July 13, a new series Franklin touring car, with Mr. Wilson, of the Wilson Motor Sales at the wheel, beside him W. B. Hastings, editor Canadian Motorist, and observer for the Ontario Motor League, and in the tonneau Wm. Gladish, editor of Motor Magazine, made exactly 42 miles on one imperial gallon of gasoline, a record any Franklin owner should be able to equal or surpass if he is content to coast with his engine shut off on technics, in other words, take advantage of the economy of coasting. The test run was absolutely bona-fide. The regular feed pipe was disconnected, and a special one leading from the beaker on the windshield attached to the carburetor in its place. Premier gasoline was purchased from a service station in the regular way. At the King Edward Hotel the motor was "run dry," a gallon of the purchased gasoline measured off in a gallon measure bearing the government seal, and poured into the special reservoir already mentioned. Then the motor was started, and the run made out the Kingston road, and then back and forth so that every hill coasted down was also climbed. It was at the intersection of Sherbourne and King streets that the motor gave its last gasp, and the speedometer registered forty-two miles. This record bettered the last annual demonstration of Franklin economy only by a fraction of a mile.

PEERLESS MAKES SPLENDID RECORD

Fetherman, Driving Peerless "8," Breaks Record in Uniontown Event.

L. P. Fetterman, driving a Peerless Eight (Special), not only won distinction when he broke the professional track record in the 112½-mile Invitation Dealers' race on the Uniontown Speedway, July 4, with a time of 1.13.40, but he appears to have shattered all records in dealers' racing events in the five contests which he has entered on that track during the spring and summer.

The total mileage of the five Uniontown contests, in which Fetterman has driven the Peerless Eight, amounted to 414½ miles. The first was 50 miles, the next three were 112½ miles each, and the fifth was the Australian pursuit race of 27 miles. The whole 414½ miles of terrific driving were made without a single stop for mechanical assistance; without a cylinder missing, and without the powerful motor ever becoming over-heated. Furthermore, the last race of 112½ miles was run on seven gallons of gasoline, an average of approximately 16 miles to the gallon—a remarkable record for a heavy car.

In telling of his Uniontown Speedway experiences at the Peerless factory the other day, Fetterman said:

"During all of my racing career I have never heard of any performance in a series of dealers' events, which will equal that of the Peerless Eight. I firmly believe that the car can run all day at an average of 90 miles an hour without any mechanical difficulty." He then referred to the statements made in the foregoing paragraph.

A feature of the car, for which Fetterman attributes a great deal of his success, is its unusual balance in construction, which enabled him to operate it without extraordinary strain on the mechanical parts. As an example of the perfect balance, he said that he had noticed in driving around the Uniontown track he always found himself on the spot where he had made the turns on previous trips around the oval.

"Perfect balance in the construction of heavy racing cars is a feature of construction which all racing men look for and pray for," said Fetterman. "That a special stock car would embody this feature to the extent that the Peerless Eight does, is certainly remarkable."

The total cash winnings for the Peerless Eight at Uniontown on July 4 were $1450. The dealers' race brought Fetterman $750, the track title gave him $500 more, and he won $200 in the Australian Pursuit Race.

MOTOR NOTES

Boy Scouts have found another way to be useful, and 11 troops of Boy Scouts of Aurora, Ill., recently went out and cleared all the stones from a long stretch of road. Travelers commended the boys for tehir work. Should other Boy Scouts all over the country take up the same line of work, clearing away stones and filling up chuck holes, motorists all over America would find more and more reason to aid in the support of their organization, and would do so warmly.

George C. Diehl, of the A.A.A. good roads board, has started an agitation for a parallel road system between Buffalo and New York. He declares that traffic in New York State has increased so tremendously that a single road will no longer suffice. He points to the relief which is needed from the inconveniences of detours when roads are under repair. The parallel road system would obviate that, according to him.

George W. Dunham, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, has returned from Washington, where he presided over the most successful annual convention the engineers ever have held. Mr. Dunham reported that in view of the present war situation, the summer meeting of the S.A.E. attracted attention from the highest authorities in Washington. Secretary Baker delivered one of the chief addresses. Next to guns and shells the most important work in the present war will be done by apparatus driven by internal combustion engines, according to Mr. Dunham.

SMITH TELLS WHY PRICES ARE LOW

Efficiency Methods in Paige Manufacture Keeps Quality Up and Prices Down.

"For the past two and a half years all materials going into the manufacture of motor cars have steadily gone up in price—in some instances as high as five hundred per cent.," says W. S. Smith, of the Automobile and Supply Company. "There is hardly one item that is not doubled and the motor car makers should be congratulated on the comparatively slight increase in price which they have actually put on the retail price of automobiles.

"This comparatively small increase in the retail price has been occasioned by economy in manufacturing and the lowering of the actual cost of manufacturing by efficiency in factory methods and greater production per man-power. If it had not been for the greater efficiency worked out in the automobile factories, this great good to the public could not have been accomplished. Some of the greatest minds in the manufacturing world are in the automobile industry and practically none of manufacturers turn a deaf ear to scientific methods of economical production.

These scientific methods have been an especially important factor in reducing the cost of production whereby both manufacturer and retail buyer profit alike. Factory managers and production experts have given special attention to this phase of the business and, where the production warrants it, by standardizing parts, routing the factory, training the men and adopting labor-saving devices have speeded up production and cut down costs to a degree that has largely off-set the advance in the cost of labor and materials.

"The employment and the perfection of the mechanical conveyor, such as is used in the Paige factory and can be found in some other plants, illustrates this feature perhaps better than anything else. The mechanical conveyor is used for the assembling of the various units and parts of an automobile. The car grows from a rear axle or an embryonic chassis to a completed automobile as it automatically travels along from one group of workmen to another. It has been one of the principal manufacturing reasons why it has been possible to keep the Paige quality up and the price down.

"I cannot recall a line of manufactured articles of any kind outside of the automobile industry whose rets price has not been advanced, relatively speaking, more than double the advance the motor car manufacturers have put on their product."

MOTOR CARS KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM

"Have you noticed," asked Mr. John Tainsh, general sales manager of the Mitchell Motors Co., of Racine, Wis., "that you no longer hear very much about the boys leaving the farm?"

A few years ago every farmer with a son grown to manhood was at his wits end to keep the boy on the farm. Young men could not be induced to remain in the country, and farm papers were constantly deploring the "lure of the city."

"That the automobile has been responsible for the change, there is not the slightest doubt. Many farmers in all sections of the country who own Mitchells, have admitted so to me.

"But while the country boy has a fondness for automobiles, he is in no sense a 'joy-rider.' He is merely putting his automobile to the use common to ninety per cent. of the machines sold, and using it in a practical, sensible way.

"Every day of the year, the farmer finds good use for his car in his farm work. Should a trip to town be necessary during the day, his automobile will not only transport him to the city and allow him to return to his work in but little time, but he does so without interfering with work on which horses are used. And every one knows that no farmer keeps a surplus of horses these days.

"Were I to enumerate the many uses a farmer finds for an automobile, it might surprise the city man. In marketing his produce, placing him in a better position to assist his neighbors with their work, affording his family increased social advantages, permitting the family to come to the city to shop more frequently, and in many other ways, the farmer finds an automobile indispensable.

"And the benefits a farmer derives from an automobile directly reach his city neighbors in many ways.

"There has also been a marked increase in the purchase of better class cars by farmers recently, and they are considered shrewd buyers. That the Mitchell numbers among its satisfied owners so many farmers is due to its strength and economy of operation probably more than to any other features, for they are two qualities farmers have come to appreciate and demand."

Model Eighty-Five Four
$1250
Roadster $1230
Light Four Touring $975
Light Four Roadster $950
f. o. b. point of shipment

Power and then *more Power*

Overland Model Eighty-Five Four is the world's most powerful low-priced car.

It is fundamentally the same car that year after year for many years has enabled Overland to lead by a wide margin, all cars of such comfortable size.

Power—Comfort—Economy!

This triarchy that has ruled the Automobile world for years—and rules today—is this unconquered Overland.

Power! Comfort!! Economy!!!

These advantages in true balance, as combined in the Overland Model Eighty-Five Four give unmatched satisfaction to the man who owns this overwhelmingly successful car.

A far better, far more beautiful car this season than ever before!

Get yours today.

All prices are subject to change without notice

THE OVERLAND SALES CO., Limited
Telephone Adel. 661 94-100 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

THE greatest mileage value that you can buy in Canada. The handsomest tire made

Buy a FISK Red Top Tire
(The Tire de Luxe)

Dealers who do not sell these famous tires will be supplied with complete information on receipt of request.

Distributors for Ontario
THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO.
LIMITED
Toronto

When You Buy Your New Car

BE SURE to ask your dealer for a Prest-O-Lite Service Card, entitling you to regular expert battery inspection and service, including hydrometer tests and distilled water, as often as you want it.

No matter what car you buy—no matter what make of battery you use—the great Canadian nation-wide system of Prest-O-Lite Service Stations and Direct Factory Branches is always at your disposal for **free** inspection and advice.

Occasional inspection by an expert is necessary, whether your battery seems to need it or not. The Prest-O-Lite battery experts can save your money by detecting little battery troubles and remedying them before they grow into big, expensive ones.

Repairs and recharging at moderate prices, and a Service Battery for you to use while yours is left for repair or recharging.

It will pay you to insist that your dealer furnish you with a Prest-O-Lite Service Card when you buy your new car.

THE PREST-O-LITE CO., Inc.

Prest-O-Lite STORAGE BATTERY
Service Station

678 Yonge St., Toronto

McLAUGHLIN ECLIPSES HALF-MILE RECORD

Mr. Beverly Robson of Guelph, who broke the Canadian half-mile record on July 1, when he drove his McLaughlin D-6-68 the half-mile in 39¼ seconds, thus lowering the half-mile track record by 3 seconds. This was a tribute to Mr. Robson's ability as a driver, as well as the efficiency of the McLaughlin D-6-68 valve-in-head motor.

MOTOR NOTES

Vexatious detours are to be found all along the route from Buffalo to New York now, and tourists are advised to make the trip down the west bank of the Hudson River from Albany. The detours from Albany to New York on the east side are four in number, and in two instances poorly marked, leading tourists on wild goose chases. Lost motorists oftentimes clog the roads and censure the authorities who mark the detour at the start, and then allow the tourists to find their way the best way possible, generally chance, since the inhabitants do not seem to know just how to direct inquirers back to the right road.

With the announcement that United States Brig.-Gen. George W. Squier was in Detroit to consult with the automobile makers regarding co-operation in the manufacture of airplanes, and a cutting down of the automobile output to conserve the supply of steel, many hesitating motorists sought "that new car" they had hesitated about buying. The report of a possible curtailment of automobile outputs did much for the retail business, and is likely to do more, as many driving cars today decided that it was best to buy the new car now.

Milwaukee automobile dealers, who called off their usual spring show, held a summer salon instead. Reports received Tuesday are that it was a successful event. The spring show idea was abandoned because of the cool and uncertain weather at that time. Decorations for the summer salon were patriotic, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

There are 140,000 automobile drivers awaiting licenses in New York, and the police have extended the time for registration as drivers for a month thru a plea which came from Albany. The new Cromwell-Kelly law is going to work out, but it takes time to examine every driver, and there was a crush of applicants at every office of the secretary of state. Many applications were mailed. One of the most important questions has to bear on the drinking proclivities of the drivers. Regular chauffeurs with their certificates do not need the new registration.

Gasoline prices vary in a few miles along the route of touring travel in New York State from 23 cents per gallon to 28 cents, and the tourist who has just paid 28 cents may find gasoline farther along at 23 cents. Wayside stations, with no particular expense for location, are oftentimes, as a matter of course much cheaper, but whether the full measure is obtained is a question. The tourist who figures carefully the volume of his tank, and watches the dial while it is being filled, may obtain some accurate knowledge of whether the gasoline dealer is or is not cheating.

UNDERTAKERS LAUD COLE EIGHT SEDAN

Its Adaptability, Coupled With Flexibility, Quietness and Ease of Control, the Reasons.

With the invasion of the funeral car field by automobiles during the last few years have come unusual developments in the designs of cars to fit those requirements. Among the companies which have built up a large service of this kind is the Cole Motor Car Co., of Indianapolis. Its latest product, the four-door Toursedan, is especially adaptable for funeral service, and many believe that it will mark a new era in the construction of funeral motor vehicles.

The Cole officials were awakened to the big demand for their product, in the funeral car field, by a letter which was received some time ago from one of the largest undertaking establishments in Detroit, the heart of the automobile industry. The letter, from Henry Geist & Son, read, in part as follows:

"The Cole Eight Toursedans we are using in our funeral car work are decidedly satisfactory—beyond our expectations. They are proving to be a great asset to our business, not only because of their general appearance, but on account of the ease and comfort afforded passengers, and also because of the ease of operation while in funeral procession. The usual stalling of the motor and changing of gears is almost eliminated by the Cole Eight. So much are we pleased with the Cole Toursedans now in our service that we will be in the market for more Cole Eights Sept 1."

The adaptability of the new Cole Eight four-door Hoursedan is especially noticeable because it affords the largest possible seating capacity in the tonneau. In addition to the spacious back seat, which has abundant room for three persons, three folding auxiliary seats have been installed, thereby giving the rear compartment a seating capacity for six. There is room also for one passenger in the front compartment, beside the driver.

Added attraction is given to the new model because of the glass partition between the front and rear compartments. It gives that exclusive privacy to the rear compartment which is highly desirable under such circumstances.

In case so much room is not desired, the four-door Toursedan may be had without the glass partition and with the front seat divided. With this type of construction, obviously, only two auxiliary seats are installed.

McLAUGHLIN

McLAUGHLIN *again wins Reliability Test*

THE GRAND PRIZE OF THE OTTAWA-PRESCOTT HIGHWAY RELIABILITY TOUR GOES TO DR. R. E. VALIN AND HIS McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-45

Sixty-five motorists driving cars of all makes started on June 28th in the Reliability Tour from Ottawa to Alexandra Bay via Prescott and Gouvenor, N. Y.

The McLaughlin D-Six-45, driven by Dr. R. E. Valin, emerged with a perfect score of 1000 points from the gruelling tests to which all were subjected. So keen was the competition for highest honors that Referee Edenburn had to devise special tests in which the McLaughlin proved its superiority.

McLaughlin supremacy in points of Power, Easy Control, Efficiency and Economy has again been established by this Tour.

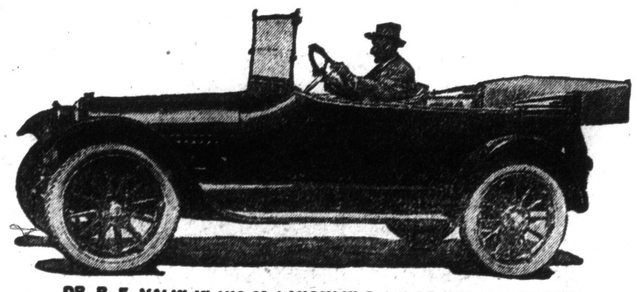
The results of the tour reflect credit on Dr. Valin as well as on Canada's Standard Car.

The Reliability Tour was not a road race nor a speed test. No professional chauffeurs took part. Owners drove their own cars and the tests brought out the best both in car and driver.

Canadians who want the joys of motoring, without the annoyance of mechanical trouble, will heed the lesson brought out by this tour and make their new car a McLaughlin.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE SHOWING MODELS AND PRICES

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO



DR. R. E. VALIN IN HIS McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-45, WINNER OF THE OTTAWA-PRESCOTT HIGHWAY RELIABILITY TOUR

Canada's Standard Car

K & S. TIRES

MADE IN CANADA

Guaranteed :

7000 Miles on Ford Cars
6000 Miles on Heavy Cars

K & S. Tires will give you more mileage than you pay for with the maximum comfort and minimum trouble

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

K & S. Canadian Tires

Limited

Montreal — *HEAD OFFICE:* TORONTO — Hamilton

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

STUDEBAKERS HAVE BIG SAFETY FACTOR

Grady Tells of Exhaustive Tests Made to Insure Strength.

"Most any car makes a good appearance when it is new," says J. E. Grady, sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation, Walkerville, Ontario, "and to the uninitiated it might seem capable of giving a long and faithful service. But it is in the test of actual performance that an automobile proves up.

"Studebaker engineers always provide for the unforseen emergency. The designing and metallographic divisions working together make every one of the thousands of parts which go into a Studebaker car several times stronger than will ever be necessary to meet the demands of average service.

"Our engineers measure strains and stresses to the very ounce. They know exactly how many pounds of pressure are carried by each bearing. They know how much bending strain is placed on the chassis frame at sixty miles an hour on a rough road with seven passengers. They know to the fractional part of an ounce the turning or twisting strain that is put on a rear axle shaft by a sixty horsepower six-cylinder motor on a 15 per cent. grade at from 2 to 60 miles per hour.

"Studebaker metallurgists specify the kind of steel which at the lowest possible weight will meet all the strains and stresses of actual service. The great steel mills are asked to furnish the kind of steel that will meet Studebaker requirements. They are asked to manufacture this steel with a certain amount of alloy to give it the necessary quality demanded.

"But the Studebaker engineering department is not satisfied with the raw material which it receives from the steel mills. It develops the grain of steel by its own various heat-treating and forging processes.

"In the metallographic division a piece of steel is cut off and burnished, and then photographed from one hundred to one thousand times larger than actual size. The satin-smooth structure of the steel is made to stand out like the grain in a piece of cake, the strength and character of the steel being known to the expert by the character of the grain.

"Next comes the division which studies steel by chemical analysis. Here chemists dissolve pieces of steel in acid solvents and determine exactly the proportions of their different alloys. The quantities of nickel, chromium, vanadium and carbon are all determined with the exactness of science.

"There are two things which determine the properties of steel. First, the alloys which enter into its makeup; and second, the heat-treating or tempering process thru which it must pass to fit it for its finished work. These forgings and heat-treating processes are developed in the metallographic and in the chemical analysis divisions of the engineering laboratories, but the work itself is actually done according to laboratory specifications in the Studebaker factory under the hands of expert steel workers.

"In the physical test division the actual strength of steel is tested. Giant machines are used to break and pull apart pieces of steel, and the force necessary to bend or break the steel is measured to a pound. Finally, it is not enough that every piece of material should be tested and tested again and again. After it is placed in the car, the finished car is tested by actual road service in the experimental car test division.

"Not only do the Studebaker experimental laboratories test and check raw material and finished parts, but they also do most exhaustive and complete research work.

Fairbanks-Morse Automobile Accessories

For Every Automobile —for Every Truck

Quick service
Reasonable prices
Carefully tested goods
Complete stocks

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
84 ST. ANTOINE STREET
MONTREAL

"Automobile Tramps" Supplant "Bos" Who Once "Hit The Ties"

"Bumming" Rides in Motor Cars Much More Popular Than Riding the Bumpers of a Freight Car — General Motor, Touring, Aviation, Road, War, Convention and Trade News From Detroit.

Special To Toronto Sunday World.

Detroit, July 21.—Automobile tramps have appeared on the highways this year in greater numbers than ever, and the motorist with an extra seat has been besieged again and again for a ride. These "bummers" appear on the country roads, in the cities and towns, and at cross roads in particular. All seemingly have a determined destination, and on stopping the motorist ask for his route. Should this not coincide with his plans the tramp will wave the tourist on oftentimes with scorn, and wait for another.

In New York State a number of the modern gentlemen of the road were met on a recent trip. One had left Taunton, Mass., to join a wild west show in the middle west, and had not secured a job, so started for home by the automobile route. He had worked his way to East Cheltenham, New York, a point on a detour not far from Hudson. He was on the route to Pittsfield, and refused to journey to Poughkeepsie or New York. In his talk he said that traveling by automobile was an easy way to get home, as the motorists were always obliging where they had accommodations in the way of an empty seat. He had also found them obliging in the way of money, and had lived well enroute. He asked for and received money from many who could not accommodate him with a ride, and said that traveling by modern means was far better than the brake beam route with which he was familiar.

Another gentleman of the road who travels far and fast is the United States soldier boy or the United States navy man, bound for his home from some of the many encampments all along the well travelled touring routes. Everyone nowadays likes the soldier, and especially the state trooper or regular who has been at the border. One of these, a man of the Second Regiment, was picked up by the writer in New York State and taken from Fonda to Albany. He was one of four brothers, all in the army, and hailing from Troy, and was on guard at one of the barge canal bridges. A friend with him had agreed to take his trick for a couple of days, and he was homeward bound when he asked for a ride and got it with pleasure. His talk of army life more than repaid carrying him, and on leaving he gave his name and regiment, and promised to write frequently from the front.

Some of the tramps on the road are passed by for no one would want them in the car. Most, however, take care of their appearance, and knowing that a certain harbinger of success, is looking neat, they take care of their clothes and keep face and hands washed, and boots looking neat. Such men have little difficulty in securing a ride.

There is, however, a certain element of danger in picking up the road gentry, as all may not be of the real sort of man one would like to encounter. In this respect there is the reports from California of real danger in carrying these roadside harbingers, as there have been reported in that country assaults, and even killings by the passenger who has then run away with the car. Nothing of that sort has appeared as yet in the east, but it may come some day. The tourist is not always safe in taking anyone along, and would do well to look carefully and judge quickly of the nature of the man before stopping to pick him up. At a glance many may be judged, and then again, one's judgment may be off by a number of degrees.

The fact remains the that tramping on nerve, and "bumming" a ride by automobile has come to be a custom, and the rough experience of travelling brake beam or blind baggage is giving way to more comfortable travelling in soft-seated automobiles.

Reckless, dare-devil—don't care for any other driver—illegal -seifishness, and altogether dangerous automobile driving is not confined alone to the motorists of the roads of Wayne County, Michigan. Tearing thru the country are thousands who know little of the rules of the roal, little about driving an automobile either in the country or the city, and who care to know little. These self-centred individuals are making life miserable for tourists by the manner in which they fly round curves at breakneck speed, swinging wide on the turns and without the sounding of a horn or signalling their coming. These drivers tear round sharp corners, start passing the car in front without a signal, stop dead without warning, and do countless other acts which not only endanger their own cars, and even their lives, but put both the cars and lives of tourists either in front or behind them into jeopardy.

Back in the earlier days of motoring there was a quality known as road courtesy, and when a driver met with trouble which brought him to a stop at the roadside there were those to stop and offer assistance, and there would give assistance readily. Today a driver may be stopped for hours by the roadside without a single car stopping to offer relief. On a long stretch of roadway along the Rudson River a car stood by the roadside some time ago with a disconsolate driver standing by its side. It turned out that he had been there for hours with car after car passing without even signalling. The writer slowed down and stopped to learn of the trouble, and found that the gentleman had changed a tire, but that his pump would not work. He did no care to risk a drive on a flat tire to the nearest garage, which happened to be about six miles. The loan of a pump placed him in commission again in a few minutes, and his thanks were voluble, and his excrations of motorists of the day and their courtesy was voluminous. He, like the writer, was one of the old time school, and berated the careless, devil-may-care drivers of the present day, who forget that they may at some time or other be in a like position and under such circumstances appreciative of a little courteous treatment.

Wayne County, Detroit, concrete roads thruout the country are receiving more and more the commendation of the tourists. Especially is this the case in the districts in which touring thrives this year as never before. Frequent stretches of these roads are found, and a sight of them brings a sigh of relief to the tourists, for they know that on such roads there is no jar, and only solid comfort in touring. Macadam roads have seen their day. Modern automobile travel plays havoc with such highways. Frequent holes are worn in them and in depressions there will be found groups of holes into which the motor car plunges, to what seems to be destruction.

In New York State and thruout New Jersey the Wayne County concrete road is increasisg constantly in mileage. Little work to keep up the highway is needed, and consequently little expense. Macadam roads, on the other hand, are reported to require a yearly expenditure of about $1000 per mile. Complete rebuilding of these macadam highways is being done at frequent intervals thruout the central route thru New York State.

Col. Goethals, who is to have charge of the rebuilding of the New Jersey roads, is said to favor strongly Wayne County concrete construction. An inspection by the colonel of the roads of Wayne County recently, and an inspection of the macadam roads of New Jersey, with another trip over roads built in the Wayne County style in New Jersey, is said to have convinced the great engineer that there was but the one style of road which would last, which would not be dangerous in wet weather thru skidding propensities, and which would last the maximum with the minimum of expense for upkeep.

Frequent rebuilding of roads in New York State is making touring anything but pleasure due to detours which oftentimes require many miles of dangerous travel over ordinary country roads. These detours have oftentimes been marked so poorly that tourists are frequently lost for many miles. The narrow routes followed in detouring with frequent curves causes accidents without number.

Col. Kniskeern, of Chicago, who received the bids for motor trucks for the United States army, turned them over to Mayor Drake, who has charge of purchases, and that officer says the awards have not been formally made, but that recommendations regarding the purchases have been sent to higher officials. They will make awards for from 18,000 to 20,000 trucks within a few days. Differences that arose with regard to specifications have been adjusted, and the authorities will depend upon the makers to go as far as they can with regard to standardizing their output. The awards will be made so as to allow the makers to handle the business easily.

Monday a group of 50 to 75 good road enthusiasts from Detroit hit the trail for Mackinaw City, on the second annual tour of the East Michigan Pike. The boosters were accompanied by the Ford Motor Company band. The tour this year is expected to be even a greater success than last year. C. C. Starkweather, president, and G. Edward Biell, secretary, of the East Michigan Pike Association, and Capt. William S. Gilbreath, manager of the Detroit Automobile Club, have been hard at work completing details of the tour. Favorable reports have been received from many of the cities and towns on the route. The good roads men from the Thumb district will leave Port Huron Monday and meet the Detroiters in Saginaw.

Preparations are being made at Miami and Palm Beach, according to Joe Nelson, who spends every winter at Palm Beach, to care for a record-breaking number of motorists, who will tour south next winter. New hotels are being planned and owners of homes are preparing to assist in caring for the overflow, realizing the value of the tourist traffic for the future, when Florida shall have made ample preparations to care for the crowds. The addition of many excellent roads criss-crossing the state, and traveling its length on both coasts, will make Florida even more attractive than last year.

Popularity of camping is shown by the number of cars seen on the roads outfitted with tenting and cooking outfits. Many of the cars seen along New York State roads within the last week, so equipped were from far western states. Within a mile machines fully prepared for roughing it, were seen with California, Arizona, and Missouri number plates on the back, and with the occupants sunburned from their lengthy journey.

How Many Cars Will World Buy?

Were the entire world to enter into motoring so enthusiastically as is the case with the United States, there would be in use now 56,000,000 automobiles, according to figures of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which show a total of 4,216,943 cars now in use, 3,500,000 of the number in the United States, Canada had 118,056 in 1916, and Mexico and Central America 5744. Europe uses 437,553. The report shows that in the United States there is an automobile for every 30 people. The foreign trade department of the N.A.C.C. estimates a market for 3,000,000 motor cars in countries outside the United States and more than half of this number in Europe after the close of the war.

Sunday World Garage Directory

DAY GARAGE AND MACHINE SHOP
45 ST. VINCENT STREET
(Off St. Albans St., Half-block West of Yonge)
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Special attention given to Russell and Silent Knight Cars.

WOOD STREET GARAGE
Expert in General Automobile Repairs
Special Carburetor Adjustments
YONGE and WOOD STS., N.E. Cor. Phone N. 1789

Auto Tire Steam Vulcanizing Co.
384 SPADINA AVENUE
VULCANIZING on All Makes of Tires. GASOLINE, OILS, FREE AIR.
COLLEGE 5118 Tires and Accessories in Stock.

AUTO TIRE EXCHANGE, Inc.
Formerly Double Tread Tire Exchange.
IF YOU WANT ANY KIND, MAKE, SIZE, STYLE OR FORM IN
TIRES AND TUBES
WE BUY THEM OR SELL THEM—SEE US FIRST
OUR FREE TIRE SERVICE NO CHARGE NO TIPS
LARGEST TIRE EXCHANGE IN THE WORLD
601 YONGE ST. BRANCHES EVERYWHERE OPEN EVENINGS PHONE N. 254

THE VULCANIZING HOUSE
We Collect and Deliver Tire Repairs—A Phone Message Will Bring a Truck to Your Door.
GOODRICH CORD Tires repaired and retreaded by a man who has passed the Standard of Efficiency in the Goodrich Factory, Akron.
Phone North 650
Imperial Rubber & Vulcanizing Co., 569 Yonge St

AUTOS AND TAXIS
MAIN 123
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE—CADILLAC CARS ONLY—OUR MOTTO "SERVICE." STEPHENS' AUTO LIVERY.
19 AGNES STREET

TIRES, TUBES & CUSTOMERS
Given Proper Treatment at Our Hospital
IDEAL VULCANIZING & TIRE CO.
209 VICTORIA ST. M. 4958

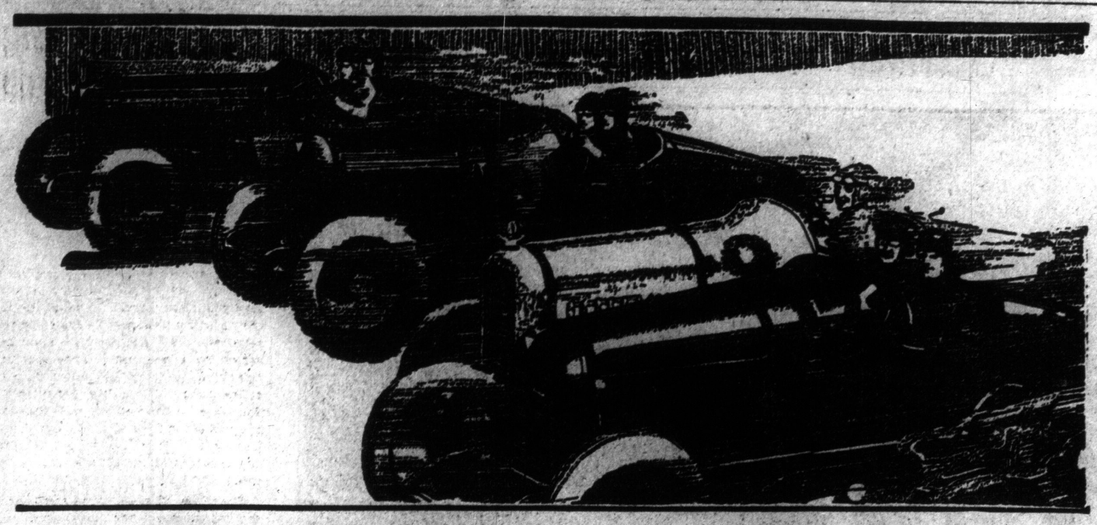
DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
146-150 BAY STREET
Distributors for HUDSON-SUPERSIX—PEERLESS "EIGHT" Automobiles—Peerless and Auto Car Trucks.

BREAKEY'S USED CAR MARKET
BARGAINS IN RELIABLE USED CARS.
Now Located in
CENTURY GARAGE, 44-46 CARLTON. PHONE NORTH 1120.

AUTO TIRES 36 x 4½, Non-Skid, $20.00
ALL SIZES AT CUT-RATE PRICES
RIVERDALE GARAGE AND RUBBER CO.
SERRARD AND HAMILTON STREETS 277 COLLEGE STREET

Tourists and Visitors When in Toronto
THE HOME FOR YOUR CAR IS AT . . . . . FALLON'S GARAGE & LIVERY
IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION . . . 248-252 VICTORIA ST.,
West Side, Just South of Wilton Avenue. Open Day and Night
FREE AIR—CARS WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED.
PHONE MAIN 3011

CARBURETOR SERVICE STATION
AT YOUR DISPOSAL
RAYFIELD CARBURETORS A SPECIALTY
E. A. HALL, The Specialist, in Personal Charge
HALL CARBURETOR CO., 11 AGNES ST. Main 880



Hudson Wins at Omaha, Tacoma and Uniontown

150 Mile Race at Tacoma
First---Third---Fourth

Eleven cars started. Three Hudson Super-Six Specials were entered and all finished. Patterson first—Roades third—Malcolm fourth.

Patterson led at 50 miles, 100 miles and finished a minute and twenty-three seconds ahead of the second car.

Roads and Malcolm each drove Hudson Super-Six Specials which were stock cars they had converted into racers. They are professional drivers who enter and drive their cars independent of factory assistance.

Two Races at Omaha
First in One--Second in Other

Ralph Mulford, in a Hudson Super-Six Special, averaged 101.26 miles an hour in the 150-mile Championship event.

There was a field of 14 starters.

Mulford made one tire change.

In the 50-mile race he finished second, 42 seconds behind a Hoskins Special.

Two tire changes in this event cost him first place.

Billy Taylor in a Hudson Super-Six Special finished fifth in both the 50- and 150-mile races.

At Uniontown
First in One---Second in Three

The principal event at the Uniontown (Pa.) meet was run in three heats.

Ira Vail drove the Hudson Super-Six Special. He finished first in the 29-mile heat—second in the 10-mile and second in the 50-mile heats.

A tire change cost him the 50-mile heat by one second.

A dealer's rebuilt Super-Six demonstrator driven by a local Hudson dealer finished 15 seconds behind the winner in the non-professional event. Another rebuilt Hudson finished fourth.

Super-Six Specials Defeat Rival Racers in Every July 4th Championship Event---More Proof of Endurance

Championship Speedway Races again reveal the mighty endurance of the Hudson Super-Six.

In the three July 4th events, Hudson endurance defeated the fastest cars known to racing.

In a field of 28 starters at Cincinnati, Memorial Day, the four Hudson specials finished first in the Free-for-all; Second, Seventh and Ninth in the 250-Mile event.

At Chicago, Ralph Mulford on June 16th established the American Speedway records for 150 miles and for 200 miles at an average of 104 miles per hour.

Made Stock Car Records Last Year

Last year Super-Six stock cars and stock chassis made new and important records for endurance, power and speed. Those were non-competitive tests. They were made against the best times of other cars.

They included the fastest stock chassis mile—the 100-mile stock car record—the one-hour stock car record and the 24-hour stock chassis record. These were officially timed by the American Automobile Association.

Then in addition to these, a seven-passenger Hudson Super-Six Phaeton broke every transcontinental automobile record. It did it both ways in the only double, twice-across-America run ever attempted against time.

All Hudson records are the result of Hudson endurance.

Cars may be built lighter and have more power, weight considered, just as most of the racers are, but none have proved an equal degree of endurance.

That is why Hudsons win.

It is why so many professional race drivers have adopted Hudsons in their speedway races.

In the three July 4th races you will note some of the Hudsons were rebuilt stock cars. They were made suitable for racing because their owners had confidence in them to win prizes.

The cars were entered independent of any factory influence.

Race drivers know that endurance wins. They know they can rely on the Hudson Super-Six to endure.

You Too Can Rely on Hudson Endurance

In converting Hudson Super-Six stock cars into racers these men made no change in the principle that accounts for Hudson endurance. They merely made such changes as can be made to any Hudson Super-Six. They did not have to do anything to increase the endurance quality of the cars. That quality is built into every Hudson Super-Six.

You, of course, are not interested in owning a racing car, but when racing reveals a quality so important as that of endurance, as it does with the Hudson Super-Six, then you are interested in its performance.

The speedway shows, in a few miles, weaknesses that it might require thousands of miles of ordinary service to reveal. You are not interested so much in what the performance will be in a car you buy in its first few thousand miles.

You want to know what you can depend upon after the car has seen thousands of miles of service. Look at these records and you will see what you may expect of the Hudson Super-Six.

The speedway test of 150 miles is more trying than thousands of miles you will drive with your car.

You want to know what the car you buy now is likely to cost in maintenance. You want to know how much time it will be in the repair shop after a half season's use. Do not these proofs persuade you to buy a Hudson Super-Six? They should. 37,000 have already bought and they have added to these records their own experience with the Hudson Super-Six.

There are eight body types on the Hudson Super-Six. The Phaeton 7-passenger car sells at $2275 at Toronto.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited

146-150 Bay Street, Toronto . - Telephone Adel. 2715

HUDSON PRICES TO GO UP BEFORE LONG

And Shortage of Cars Is Immanent, Says Alex. Thompson.

"There are grave aspects for the motor car industry, especially the building of passenger automobiles, in the action of the United States Government in taking control of the steel supplies," said Mr. Alex. Thompson, of the Dominion Automobile Co., Hudson Super-Six distributors.

"Not only fear of manipulation, but an actual shortage of iron impelled the government. And officials have warned manufacturers who use great quantities of steel in their product, that they may not be able to get unlimited supplies of the material.

"The Hudson Motor Car Company has a large supply of raw material on hand, enough possibly for another month or six weeks of operation. At the end of that time it will have to take its chances as will every other motor manufacturer.

"Of course the government will not wholly cut off materials from the automobile companies. They will have to manufacture trucks and automobiles for the army. They are a necessary part of war equipment. But should the shortage become so acute that the United States required all metal available for her own and her allies' war needs, then the general motor market would be deprived. It is not wholly absurd to surmise that the automobile you buy now or within the next few weeks may be your last until the end of the war. Others may not be obtainable.

"More than ever you will want an enduring car—one that has proved it can stand the service of years. More urgent than ever is the need for those who are thinking of buying cars to buy them now, because a little later they may not be able to obtain the car they want, or any car in fact.

"Another manner in which war may interfere with delivery of cars before long is thru the commandeering of freight and express cars to haul huge quantities of supplies. At present there is even a greater shortage of freight cars than ever before. Troops and their effects and goods, fuel and supplies for the military service will take precedence for movement over any articles of internal trade.

"Many people realize these conditions, and the sale of cars now is more active than at any other time of the year.

"Thus far the Hudson has not been forced to advance the price of Super-Sixes, even tho the material market has caused a great many other manufacturers to increase their prices from 20 to 25 per cent. That is because the factory is still using material for which it made contract last year.

"But when the present raw stock is exhausted, and we also have to go into the market and buy new materials we will be forced to increase the Super-Six price. So far as price is concerned now is the time to buy.

"Just consider these few comparative figures on raw material for automobiles in 1916 and 1917. You can see at a glance the advantage of buying a car the price of which is based on last year's material costs. Fram steel has advanced 290 per cent. over last year; sheet metal, 297 per cent.; aluminum castings 179 per cent., cast iron 325 per cent., leather increase is 40 per cent., rubber and cotton from which tires are made have gone up 75 per cent. and 150 per cent. respectively.

"It is remarkable, in view of these material price advances, that manufacturers who are forced to buy now, can continue to produce their cars at only a 25 per cent. price advance. The Hudson is able to remain at its old price only because it has materials bought a year ago."

Capt. Britton, of the U. D. war department will attend a meeting of truck engineers and parts makers to be held at Columbus, Ohio, to discuss truck standardization for army wagons. This meeting was decided upon at Washington at a meeting held at the bureau of standards. Sectional and divisional committees of the standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers are to convene in advance of the general meeting, at which the standard designs and also details, will complete assembly are to be taken up.

CARBIDE
All sizes in stock. Quality and prompt attention guaranteed.
CANADA CARBIDE CO., LIMITED
T. D. WARDLAW, Agent.
23 Scott Street, Toronto—Tel. M. 897

STROMBERG - CARLSON
INTER-COMM-PHONES
None Better—None So Good.
Get our proposition before you buy.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS, Ltd.
2 Robins Bldg.
Victoria & Richmond Sts. Main 4630

KIDDIES ENJOYING O. M. L. OUTING

Altho the Eleventh Annual Orphans' Outing of the Ontario Motor League was held on the first day of the street car strike, when motor cars were in great demand; nevertheless, more motorists turned out to give the little tots the most enjoyable day in their year than ever before. The illustration shows a small fraction of the "line-up" for the favors and prizes that were distributed to all at the conclusion of the outing at Scarboro Beach, and a car with its very full complement of kiddies.

FRANKLIN FIRST IN ECONOMY RUN

In the recent two-day economy run from Los Angeles to Camp Curry, Yosemite, a distance of 370 miles, a Franklin Brougham driven by Ralph Hamlin, who won the Los Angeles-Phoenix desert race in 1912, finished first, ahead of thirteen other competitors. This is the first time an enclosed car aver competed in an economy run in California.

The contest was staged by the Los Angeles dealers and was limited to participants from that group. The automobile entrants were classified in accordance with their cost, there being three classes, those selling under $1000, those between $100 and $2000, and those above $2,000. The method of scoring was so arranged that a heavy car would have as much chance as a light-weight car. The winner was determined by a figure secured by multiplying the weight of car with occupants, expressed in a fraction of a ton, by the mileage, and then dividing by the gasoline consumption figure. In other words, the results were computed in ton-miles per gallon.

The Franklin scored 27.6 points, the Monroe second, with 35.8, while the Gray-Dort came third, with a score of 35.4. Mr. Hamlin's Franklyn Brougham used only 17 gallons of gasoline, and averaged nearly 22 miles to the gallon, which is exceptional when it is considered that the course extended from sea level to a height of 6300 feet elevation at the Mariposa Big Trees. The cars entered, and their scores, other than the above, included the Saxon, 32.9; Sixteen-Valve White, 32.8; Chevrolet, 32.5; Winton, 30.8; Pullman, 30.6; Chalmers, 30.6; Standard, 29.8; Marmon, 28.3; Liberty, 24.8; Detroiter, (disqualified); Woods Dual Power, (disqualified).

Canadian Auto Sales Handles Dominion Truck Unit

The Dominion truck unit, a Canadian-built unit of quality for transforming a Ford into a truck heretofore described in these columns, is being handled by the Canadian Auto Sales Co., Limited, Bay and Temperance streets, the Velie Blitwel Six.

CHANDLER CREEPS UP PORTLAND HILL

At Less Than Four M.P.H. Climbs Famous Demonstration Hill on High.

By putting one of the new Chandlers over the upper Washington street grade in Portland, Ore., at a slower high-gear pace than R. R. Coster could manage to maintain with another new Chandler, Mr. Rawlings a day or two ago won a big box containing several tiers of first class "smokes."

Like many other automobile men about Portland, as well as a considerable number of laymen, Mr. Rawlings and Mr. Coster have been marveling at the alarming performances of the new Chandler models, states the Portland Oregonian. And one night recently each of them claimed that he could drive his demonstrator uphill on high gear at a slower gait than the other, and their excited argument on this point finally resulted in a wager.

With A. H. Knaus, manager of the Portland branch of the Gerlinger Motor Car Company, Chandler distributer, and Ralph Knight, another Chandler salesman, as judges, Mr. Rawlings and Mr. Coster turned their respective Chandlers loose at 23rd and Washington streets.

At the top of the Washington street grade, Mr. Knaus and Mr. Knight stood holding the tape. Under the conditions of the wager the last one to reach the tape after a climb on high gear was to win the cigars.

When the pull was finished the Coster car was some 16 feet ahead of Mr. Rawlings, and the latter was therefore declared winner. He succeeded, however, only after keeping his car choked down to the negligible speed of less than four miles an hour, and the average of both cars for the full climb is said to have been about midway between three and four miles an hour, which is a remarkable showing for uphill high-gear work.

After settling the wager the two Chandler salesmen from a standing start at the foot of the same hill tried their cars out for speed and had their speedometers above the 45-mile-an-hour mark as they reached the top again.

Recently Mr. Knaus issued the following invitation to the general pubic:

"High-Gear Party.—You are most cordially invited. Demonstration 10 till 12 a.m., 2 till 4 p.m., every day. the Chandler motor—balanced like a gyroscope; Greenway drive; start five, finish 20 Portland hills on high."

As a result of numerous "high-gear parties" and Mr. Knaus' success in sending a Chandler over the Imperial Heights grade on high gear with a load of five people, every next fellow in Portland has been talking about the sensational new Chandler. The following letter just received from Mr. Knaus shows plainly how much they think of the Chandler around Portland:

Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Fudge,
Fudge Motor Sales,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter requesting photographs of the "Slow Race," as described in The Oregonian. They are mailed to your attention, under separate cover.

Incidentally, in passing, let us state that Washington Hill is known in Portland as "Demonstrating Hill." The majority of our competitors find difficulty in getting up this hill after striking it at 20 or 25 miles at the bottom. We are really proud of our performance in the "Slow Race," as it is an actual fact that a greater speed than four miles an hour in high gear was not made. Perhaps you know yourselves the bull dog tenacity of the Chandler motor. Again we say, we are quite proud of it.

Very truly your,
Gerlinger Motor Car Co.

LOXIT IS THIEF-PROOF CAR LOCK

Absolutely Eliminates Possibility of Theft, Says George J. Beattie, Distributor.

For many years manufacturers and car owners have recognized the need for a lock that would prevent theft.

An insecure lock is worse than no lock at all, since it gives the car owner a false sense of security and encourages him to accept chances that he would not accept if he knew the hazard.

Police records show that it is so easy for a clever mechanic to steal a car that the practice has increased at an alarming rate.

The great and increasing number of cars stolen (over 200 in Toronto) since the first of the year has caused an awakening. There is a growing demand on the part of owners for a car that can't be stolen; for a lock that can't be picked or broken.

Invention follows necessity.

"Loxit is the answer," says George J. Beattie, 8-10 Elm street, Loxit distributor.

"Loxit locks a car to stay locked until the owner sees fit to release the combination. It locks as effectively as if he were to remove the engine.

"Loxit locks the ignition and the hood at the same time—one operation. Merely to cut the ignition and permit the hood to remain free provides no protection against the thief familiar with automobile construction. And so Loxit locks the hood and thereby renders the vitals of a car absolutely inaccessible.

"Loxit is simple in construction; so simple that there is nothing about it to get out of order. But it successfully defies the cleverest thief that ever attempted to make way with a car. Loxit occupies a convenient but inconspicuous place on the instrument board. A small dial is all that is visible. It is operated by combination—much like the lock on an office safe—and every Loxit has a different combination.

"Loxit absolutely elimnates the possibility of theft. This is not mere theory, but actual, demonstrated fact. It renders the ignition system, any ignition system with which your car may be equipped, dead to anybody who has no business to run the car."

Allen Classic

Allen Quality Maintained

ALLEN merit and Allen ability to surpass the field of cars selling at around $1000 are jealously guarded assets to Allen makers.

The quality of Allen cars is maintained and continually bettered by a policy of intelligent watchfullness, eternal vigilance and aggressive improvement.

For instance to accomplish a minor refinement on one unit of the car this company recently spent $50,000—an investment that could have been avoided because it was made not through necessity but choice.

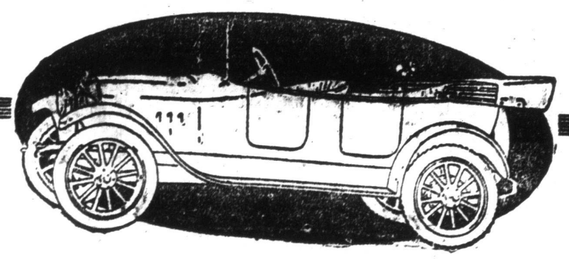
That little incident typifies Allen policies.

Let us demonstrate this remarkable car—it's a demonstration that every person owes himself if he is thoughtful in his expenditures.

See the Allen. Ride in the Allen. Phone or call to-day.

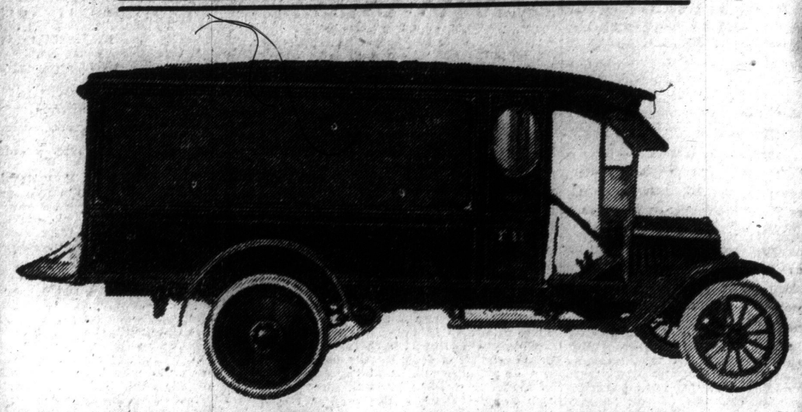
5 Passenger Touring or 4 Passenger Roadster $1235
Delivery made same day as order received.

R. C. TODD & CO., Distributors
Show Rooms: 740-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO. Phone North 6061
SAWYER MASSEY "6" CYLINDER TRUCKS
Garage and Service Station, Rear 254-6-8 Sherbourne St.
Phone Main 3128
DISTRIBUTORS FOR STROMBERG CARBURETORS



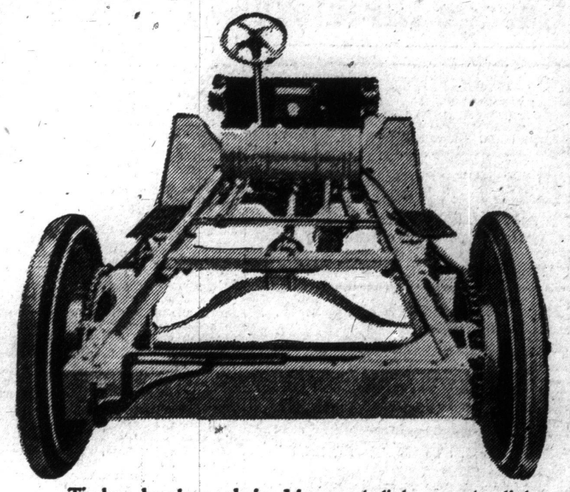
THE DOMINION

ONE-TON TRUCK UNIT HAS MANY VALUABLE ADVANTAGES



$895

Complete, Dominion One-Ton Truck Unit and New Ford, Equipped With Indestructible Steel Wheels and Tires. Add $25.00.



A truck at the smallest investment of any one-ton truck in the market. A truck of low upkeep and operating cost. A truck easy on the motor, pneumatic tires in front to absorb road shock and vibration, and solid rear tires of great wearing qualities, and free from tire troubles. With a 7 to 1 gear reduction the Ford power plant is capable of handling capacity loads on steep grades and over soft roads as easily as any one-ton truck made.

Delivery can be effected within six hours of placing of order, and an assortment of suitable bodies have been secured to select from if desired.

Timken bearings, chain drive, each link a master link, permitting the removal of any desired, together with an **emergency spring** for overload, are decided advantages of the Dominion. The four fish plates supporting the rear corners, and the frame running through to the front axle are a guarantee of better design and construction. The mounting board is also reinforced by steel supports. The indestructible steel wheels with solid tires carry 90% of the entire load, the Ford portion being no more loaded than if an ordinary pleasure model. Engineers pronounce the Dominion the superior truck in its class—satisfied users say it is indispensable and the most economical and serviceable truck on the market. It's a sturdy, reliable, built-to-a-standard truck that will make a valuable asset to your delivery department.

We will deliver your load and demonstrate the efficiency of this truck at any time by appointment

Canadian Auto Sales Co., Limited
145 Bay St. (Corner Temperance St.)
TELEPHONE MAIN 694

MOTORING BRIEFS

W. Owen Thomas, of Thomas and Thomas, consulting automotive engineers, of Detroit, declare he is firmer than ever in his conviction that in the long run the automotive products of this country, including motor trucks, motor cars, airplanes, boats and tractors, are going to win the war. This opinion, Mr. Thomas says, is shared by all members of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Coker F. Clarkson, general manager of the S.A.E., and Herbert Chase, assistant secretary, have moved their offices from New York to Washington, and expect this arrangement to be a permanent one. Only routine matters will be conducted from the Gotham headquarters, while Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Chase will devote themselves to matters connected with government work.

As it was such a serious occasion, the makers withheld souvenirs and favors at the recent Society of Automotive Engineers' meeting at Washington, and so assisted in the general plan of economy. As a rule these gatherings of the society result in a deluge of handy souvenirs, which are always much sought.

L. E. Wexford of Seattle, has advised Capt. William S. Gilbreath, manager of the Detroit Automobile Club, that yeoman work has been done by enthusiasts connected with the automobile club, of Seattle, and other organizations in clearing passes of snow in the American northwest. More than 200 men, including bankers, lawyers, merchants and others, participated.

FEDERAL TIRES

Buying Federal Tires is an investment—"Extra Service" is the dividend.

"Extra Service" means greater mileage—More than that it means greater freedom from rim cuts, blowouts and other common tire troubles.

Much of this "Extra Service" is directly due to Federal Double-Cabled-Base Construction—the big strength and safety feature that alone makes Federals a dividend paying investment.

DISTRIBUTED BY
THE ONTARIO RUBBER CO.
44 YONGE ST., TORONTO. Main 455
The Federal Rubber Co.
of Illinois
Factories: Cudahy, Wis.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS

ALEXANDRA

THE Candler Theatre's greatest dramatic success, "The House of Glass," from the pen of Max Marcin, is to be Edward Robins' attraction at the Alexandra for the coming week. When New York reviewed this play the concensus of opinion was, "Better than 'Within the Law' or 'On Trial.'" The New York run for this play lasted one solid year to enormous business and was only withdrawn to make room for the greatest Metropolitan production of last season. The theme of "The House of Glass" is vitally interesting to all young and middle-aged people. "Be courageous enough to tell your prospective wife or husband your entire past; it may hurt at the time, but it will save many heartaches in the future." The gripping manner in which this theory is worked out, the intensity of the different situations grips the auditor and hold him spell-bound during the entire action of the play.

* * * * *

LOEW'S

EVERY one of the eight acts which will comprise a composite all-star vaudeville bill at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden the coming week, will be stellar attractions. Tom Edwards, America's foremost ventriloquist, assisted by Alice Melville and Co., and Grace Hanson, the dainty comedienne, of musical comedy fame, will share the headline honors. Tom Edwards comes back this year with an act which has been received with pronounced success. Grace Hanson, the syncopated songstress, has a budget of original songs. Other entrancing numbers on the bill embrace the Sylphono's xylophonists; Evans and Moore, offering a sparkling series of songs, steps and stories; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Paine, presenting "The Drudge"; Powder and Capman, in melodies and classic dances, and Louise and Lawrence in their own original "Revue of Revues." The special feature photoplay production is a love story entitled, "High Finance," featuring George Walsh, and Doris Pawn, the "Girl From the Prairies."

* * * * *

HIPPODROME

GOD'S LAW AND MAN'S," a Metro five-part wonder play, starring Viola Dana, comes to the Hippodrome as the headline attraction of an all-star bill this week. The scientific system of cooling the theatre ensures an atmosphere that is always delightfully pleasant. The Herbert Sisters, the well-known Toronto girls, who have made such a pronounced success in vaudeville, will offer their series of society dances and bright song numbers. The Roma Troupe offer a bright variety sketch that includes new song and dance numbers, acrobatic feats and bright comedy lines. Kitty Flynn, "The Musical Comedy Girl," has a distinctly pleasing personality and possesses an excellent voice. Holden and Graham, in smart songs, dances and bright, witty dialogue, will prove an attraction. Vardon and Perry, in a pleasing song and dance revue; Apdale's Zoological Circus, a treat for the children and an education to their elders, and feature film comedies, complete the bill.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO BE A FILM HERO

Violet Mersereau Seeks Youth With Ideal Face for Movie Play.

There is a movie job waiting for some fortunate young man. A position which carries with it a ticket to New York and a chance to play in Violet Mersereau's next production.

Any young man who has the ideal movie face sought by Miss Mersereau is eligible for the vacancy.

This is the way it happened. Violet Mersereau arrived in Chicago recently. During a taxi ride somewhere in Chicago the little Universal star saw a man who fits exactly her requirements for her next picture.

Just Fleeting Glimpse.

"I just had a fleeting glimpse of him," said Miss Mersereau, "but he is exactly the type I want, but never could find in New York. I am not familiar with Chicago, so I cannot say just where I saw him, nor can I recall the color of his eyes, and a hat covered the hair."

Miss Mersereau says he has the ideal movie face, classic, in fact.

"I could only think of some Greek god when I saw him." Miss Mersereau said. "I decided to speak to him, but he vanished.

"I must find him. I willingly would pay his salary and transportation to New York if there was no other way to get him."

Laemmle on His Trail.

Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal Film Company, is determined that Miss Mersereau shall have the man with the ideal movie face. This is the plan of capture:

Miss Mersereau will be in The Herald booth at the movie show at the Coliseum every afternoon from 3 to 5 and from 9 to 10.30 p.m. Every young man who believes he can fit the description is asked to come to The Herald booth and leave his photograph. Or he may register and leave his description.

On the last night of the exposition, if Miss Mersereau has not succeeded in finding her hero, she will choose from the pictures and descriptions the man who looks the most like the missing screen hero.

Here's Your Chance.

Here is your chance, young man of Chicago. Step into The Herald booth. Let the winsome and fluffy-haired Violet have a look at you. Your name and address will be taken, and on the last night of Miss Mersereau's stay at the exposition some young man will be chosen for a part in the next Mersereau-Universal picture.

GOLDWYN PICTURES RELEASED IN SEPT.

First Is "Polly of the Circus," in Which Mae Marsh Is Featured.

Many interesting announcements have been made to the theatre-going public about the wonderful new Goldwyn attractions that are being made for release in September. Commencing with the first release, which is "Polly of the Circus," featuring pretty Mae Marsh, which is followed by "Baby Mine," starring Madge Kennedy, this will be Miss Kennedy's first picture. This story, as well as "Polly of the Circus," was written by Margaret Mayo.

Goldwyn attractions will appear every two weeks at the Regent Theatre, Toronto, as well as other theatres to be announced later.

SEE HIGHLANDERS ON TOUR.

Strand Theatre Will Show 48th Arriving in New York.

The Strand's summer policy of presenting three completely separate bills each week had caught on with the general public beyond all doubt. One feature in particular that is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday next will arouse intense interest and enthusiasm in Toronto. The feature is the motion pictures of our own gallant 48th Highlanders on their recruiting tour in the United States.

LOEW'S MANAGER ON A HOLIDAY.

Jules Bernstein off on Fishing Trip to Muskoka.

In the absence of Jules Bernstein, resident manager of Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden, who is taking a holiday, Lawrence Beatus, who is no stranger to Toronto theatre-goers, will be in charge. Mr. Beatus, who arrived in Toronto yesterday, is manager of Loew's Columbia Theatre, Washington.

Charles Frohman, Inc., announce the early production of two new plays, "Elevation," Henri Bernstein's sensational success from the Comedie Francaise in Paris, and "The Three Bears," Edward Childs Carpenter's newest work.

MADISON BLOOR at BATHURST

Toronto's Finest Uptown Theatre.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
The Brilliant and Versatile
FANNIE WARD
IN
The Sensational Lasky Photo-Drama
"HER STRANGE WEDDING"
A Picturization of the Famous Story by George Middleton
A STRAND COMEDY
AND A GAUMONT TOUR OF THE WORLD

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The Popular Screen Favorite
HOUSE PETERS
IN
The Thrilling Pallas Production
"THE HEIR OF THE AGES"
A Gripping Photo-Drama of Brotherly Love
MUTUAL NEWS WEEKLY
AND A VITAGRAPH COMEDY

Evenings, 7.15, 8.45 Prices, 10c, 15c Boxes, 25c
Matinee Saturday 2.15

Harry P. Young, with the Robins Players.

TOM EDWARDS GOT INTO FUNNY MIX

Splendid Ventriloquist, Coming to Loew's, Has Escapade.

PEOPLE FOLLOWED HIM

Nearly Caused a Riot by Little Prank He Played.

Tom Edwards, "The King of Ventriloquists," who shares the leading honors on an all-star vaudeville program this week at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden, has figured in many funny escapades. Recently in New York Mr. Edwards was taken into custody for having a supposed child concealed in a handbag which he carried. Several passers-by heard the muffled yells of an infant of tender years proceeding from the suitcase as he passed Hammerstein's Theatre and in a very little while he was followed by an evergrowing crowd of excited women, some of whom called a policeman.

During the scuffle which followed the ventriloquist clung to his bag and the cries of the baby continued to proceed. In the melee his overcoat was torn to pieces and the he welcomed the arrival of the police, who demanded to know the cause of the trouble. As the officer tried to understand the explanations the infant wails were again renewed, apparently from the bag which was still in possession of the much-disheveled ventriloquist.

No description can do justice to the situation and the expressions on the faces of those present when they opened the suitcase in the 48th street police station, to discover nothing more terrible than the poor little baby doll which Mr. Edwards uses in his stage performance. The worthy police inspector grew angered and informed Mr. Edwards that he would have to appear at the Jefferson avenue night court on the charge of causing a crowd to assemble and conduct calculated to create a riot.

When Judge Corrigan heard the evidence he adjudged Mr. Edwards not guilty but imposed a fine of $1, without costs, for his street prank.

Louise of Louise and Lawrence at Loew's this week.

A MOST GRIPPING DETECTIVE PLAY

Robins Players Present "The House of Glass" This Week.

A STORY OF INTEREST

Series of Events Portrayed That Hold Audience in Anticipation.

Is your past safe from the prying eyes of the police? That is one of the questions that are asked in "The House of Glass," the play which Edward H. Robins and the Robins Players will present for the thirteenth week of their summer engagement at the Alexandra, commencing next Monday night. The production to be given by this company of "The House of Glass" will be the first presentation on any stage in Canada of this wonderful play, which enjoyed a run for one solid year to capacity business in New York.

The story concerns a young stenographer who meets Jas. Burke, a crooked chauffeur. The day they are to be married Burke presents her with a diamond necklace, which is part of his share from a robbery. While she is admiring the necklace the police break into the room and arrest them both. At the trial Burke is convicted and sent to prison for a long term, and Margarette, as an accomplice, also receives a long sentence. But by good behavior she is released on parole. Fearing that the police record will be given to whoever might engage her, she goes west. There she secures employment with one of the railroads. While acting as secretary she meets the man who eventually becomes her husband. Later he receives an offer to manage one of the eastern roads. She tries to have him refuse the offer, but he accepts it. Thru a series of circumstances her husband becomes aware of her past; also, she again meets Burke. Then the police threaten to send her back to prison and make her finish her broken term. It is one of the most gripping detective plays ever produced.

George Walsh in "High Finance," the film feature at Loew's this week.

MAXINE ELLIOT IS STUDYING SCREEN

Famous Beauty Describes the Silent Drama as "Narrative Sculpture."

IS THE HIGHEST FORM

Highest Type of Motion Picture Is in Reality Moving Sculpture.

Maxine Elliott, international beauty and star in Goldwyn Pictures, in a recent interview defines motion picture drama as a mixture of sculpture and narrative art. Miss Elliott has completed her second Goldwyn picture and both of these plays, her first appearance upon the screen, are scheduled to be released in the fall.

"I have given no little study to the science of the silent drama since I have become a part of it," says Miss Elliott, "and I have arrived at the conclusion that the definition which best fits cinematography is that it is narrative-sculpture, which I am aware is somewhat of a paradox.

"I agree with Vachell Lindsay that artistically the screen drama may be regarded as moving sculpture and thematically I believe Clayton Hamilton is correct in his assertion that, excepting writing, the motion picture drama is the only medium of genuine narration. Why then should it not be considered as narrative-sculpture?

"Robert Louis Stevenson would undoubtedly have been the greatest of all scenario writers. He was possessed of the mental wanderlust, a faculty for gathering his characters from the ends of the earth and making his plot action cover vast distance, that would have been the despair of the stage and the joy of the motion picture director. Many of Stevenson's works are classics of narrative style, 'Treasure Island' foremost among them. Stevenson required elbow room and breathing space for his characters and he found the stage of his time too confined. It is in his elasticity of scenic plot that the motion picture drama offers its greatest inducement to the rising writer. His audience does not have to visualize anything that happens 'off stage'. It is shown them.

"The better type of motion picture is the highest form of moving sculpture, because there is pictured actually the human form with its muscular flexes. The so-called spectacle plays are nothing less than animated pictures with definite sculptural values. The quality of 'roundness' in photography which has been carried to a tangible stage in the Goldwyn studios has contributed still further to this impression by offering a measure of bas-relief, something that heretofore has been only indifferently perfected.

"It is for the very reason that motion picture drama supplies the two elements of sculpture and narration, that cannot possibly be approximated by any other art, that the screen play will endure as a distinctive science and art. I believe the hyphenated term narrative-sculpture, precisely covers the case.

Illustrative of the desire of the motion picture pictorial to keep faith with the government is the fact that the Hearst-Pathe News is now showing pictures of the embarking of the great expedition of United States troops to France. The cameraman was on the job, but the editors of the weekly kept the negatives locked up in a safe until the Washington officials gave permission to show them.

STRONG ORGANIZATION DISTRIBUTES COMEDIES

Famous Alice Howell Pictures to Be Handled by State Right Features.

A strong organization has just been formed in Canada for the distribution of the famous Alice Howell comedies in the Dominion. This company is to be known as the State Right Features, with offices at 106 West Richmond street, Toronto. Branch offices are to be opened thruout Canada from coast to coast.

So insistent has been the demand for moving picture comedies of the higher grade that it was decided to make a series of ten or twelve big comedies, featuring Miss Alice Howell, whose reputation as a female comedian has been constantly growing, owing to her extremely capable and clever work in the past few years.

Miss Howell has aptly been termed by her admirers as the "Female Charlie Chaplin," and the forthcoming comedy releases of this female film star will doubtless prove to be one of the most popular funmaking series that has ever been shown to the Canadian public.

A little sugar added to the salted water used for basting roast beef will give it a rich, brown color.

13th WEEK ALEXANDRA JULY 23rd

THE SEAL OF CLEAN PLAYS

ROBINS THE PLAYERS AND A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY INCLUDING MISS VIRGINIA FOX BROOKS

EDWARD H ROBINS

CLEVERLY PRODUCED

ANOTHER FIRST RELEASE
THE BIGGEST PLAY IN YEARS
BETTER THAN "WITHIN THE LAW" OR "ON TRIAL"

THE HOUSE OF GLASS

A PLAY FULL OF THRILLS, SUSPENSE AND EMOTION
By MAX MARLIN.
ONE SOLID YEAR CANDLER THEATRE, N.Y.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY—ALL SEATS 25c.
CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 2.15 AND 8.15.

HIPPODROME SHEA'S

Matinees, 10c, 15c Continuous Performance Evenings, 15c, 25c.

WEEK, MONDAY, JULY 23

"Would You Buy a Strange Woman as Your Wife?"

The Five-Part Metro Wonderplay With

VIOLA DANA

And a Strong Supporting Cast in the Wonderful Heart Interest Story

"GOD'S LAW AND MAN'S"

Feature Picture Shown at 1.55, 4.15 and 8.15 p.m.

Scientifically Cooled by Pure Frozen Air

The Herbert Sisters — In Songs and Dances
Kitty Flynn — Musical Comedy Girl
The Roma Troupe — Rapid-Fire Machine Gun Athletics
Holden and Graham — "A Vaudeville Novelty"
Vardon and Perry — Musical Song and Dance Revue
Apdale's Zoological Circus — "Everything"

NEWEST AND BEST FEATURE FILM COMEDIES

ROLLICKING FUN WITH GEO. WALSH

In "High Finance," at Loew's He Has a Splendid Role.

Featured on the screen at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden the coming week will be "High Finance," a rollicking picture, with George Walsh, acknowledged to be one of the leading stars in film comedy-drama in the title roll. The piece is one which gives Mr. Walsh a rare opportunity to display his prowess and fun-making ability.

Mr. Walsh plays the roll of Preston Platt, a young spendthrift who, because he is threatened with being disinherited, hires out as a valet with a noted scientist about to go west to explore a deserted mine. On the trip he meets Patricia West (Doris Pawn) a young girl, who, to assert woman's rights, secures a position as private secretary to the wife of the scientist.

Preston falls in love with Patricia. To show his father he has some business ability he "salts" the abandoned copper mine, starts a run on the stock, which he sells to his father for $100,000. When his father discovers that he has been "buncoed" Preston departs to make Patricia his bride, having netted a nice fortune from the mine deal. After some time the father relents and welcomes his financier son to live beneath the parental roof.

JOHN J. McGRAW WILL MAKE HIS BOW SHORTLY

Manager of New York Giants' Baseball Plays in "One Touch of Nature."

No man in sports is known better today than John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants' Baseball Team. McGraw will shortly make his bow as a film actor, and there is little question but what his popularity in this new field will grow as rapidly, and stand as steadfast, as it did in baseball.

McGraw is one of the cast in "One Touch of Nature," an Edison photoplay released thru Kleine-Edison-Selig-Essanay, July 30. "One Touch of Nature," was written by Peter B. Kyne and published in The Saturday Evening Post.

John Drew Bennett, a godson of John Drew the famous actor, is the star, and Viola Cain has the feminine lead. Both Mr. Drew and Miss Cain have scored distinct successes on the speaking stage, both are widely known, and their popularity, together with McGraw's undoubted strength as a drawing card, should put "One Touch of Nature" over in good shape.

There is a very interesting romance interwoven in the story that has much to do with the national game—baseball.

The customer: "Your little dog takes a great interest in what you're doing.
The Barber: "'Tain't exactly that, sir. It's only in case I snips off a bit of a customer's ear!"

Viola Dana, the Metro star, appearing in the thrilling five-part photoplay, "God's Law and Man's," at the Hippodrome this week.

HOW THE BELGIANS FEEL.

They Do Not Differentiate Between German People and Government.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly the main currents of public opinion in occupied Belgium, but, as far as I am able to judge from conversations which I have had with people belonging to different classes and different political parties, the distinction between the German people and the German Government is never made over there. The Belgians feel that they have been betrayed not by one man, not even by one caste, but by a whole people. All the ties, which were so strong between the two countries, have been severed, not so much by the military invasion as by the subsequent attitude of all those in whom they had put their trust. When the chancellor, on the day after the violation of Belgian neutrality, admitted the wrong done, not a word of protest was uttered on the thronged benches of the reichstag. When Cardinal Mercier and the Belgian bishops addressed a collective letter to the German clergy about the atrocities, asking that an impartial inquiry be made in Belgium under neutral control, their appeal was ignored. The same silence met the protest addressed by the chief of the Belgian free-masonry to the various German lodges. The betrayal of the Social Democrats has been, perhaps, the worst because the least expected. We cannot forget that, after hypocritical protestations of friendship, the German Socialists failed us in the hour of our trial and that, thruout the struggle, the kaiser has found among them his most skilful propagandists and his most docile supporters. This must not be forgotten today when we witness the German peace intrigues aimed at separating democratic Russia from the block of the allies.

I had an opportunity lately to question on the subject a deportee who had escaped from a German prison camp. "I have done with the German comrades," he declared. "I have seen them at work in Belgium. Many of those who seized us in our homes and dragged us to the slave-trains were workers like ourselves. You ought to have seen the pleasure they took in their revolting task, the way they pushed and kicked us unnecessarily and bullied our wives and children. They were worse than their officers, and, at the end of the day, they sang 'Gloria' as if they had won a great victory. There will, perhaps, still be an 'Internationale' after the war, but it must be the 'Internationale' of the allies. We will not associate with the Bosches, whatever they may choose to call themselves, for many generations to come." This personal element must be taken into account.

Director Robert Ensminger has begun work on a series of industrial pictures for Balboa. His picture stories of the fishing industry promise to be especially interesting.

"LOVE THAT LIVES" AT HIS MAJESTY'S

Pauline Frederick, Given a Vehicle, Which Allows Splendid Scope.

Pauline Frederick, one of the screen's greatest emotional actresses, would grace any role that she was given to perform, but in, "The Love That Lives" she has been accorded a vehicle which allows her to display the full splendid scope of her remarkable talent. It can be truthfully said that in this production, which was directed by Robert G. Vignola, Miss Frederick has attained to heights of artistr ynever before reached even in her brilliant career.

This picture will be showing at His Majesty's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week.

It would seem on first thought that the role of a scrubwoman held few, if any, possibilities, yet Pauline Frederick has imparted to such a role all the charm and pathos and infinite understanding of which she alone is capable, and Molly, the office drudge, as portrayed by Miss Frederick, becomes a character that is lovable, understandable and charming.

Daughter of a scrubwoman, Molly has a wee baby daughter of her own who she resolves shall not follow the steps of her mother and herself and it is to save this baby girl and her little son that Molly fights with all the strength she knows.

The tragedy of this battle of Molly's has been depicted in all its sordid, dismal truthfulness, yet lightened by flashes of Miss Frederick's inimitable humor and many attractive glimpses of her two babies, before the one is taken from her by a terrible accident and the other grows up in ignorance of her very existence.

In addition to this remarkable story there will be shown the eleventh episode of "The Great Secret," as well as a comedy that will set all laughing.

In a gripping story dealing with the adventures of a vigorous American father and son in a European principality, Jack Pickford and Louise Huff, supported by Theodore Roberts, will be seen at His Majesty's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the Lasky production, "What Money Can't Buy," a photodramatic version by Beulah Marie Dix of George Broadhurst's famous drama.

The story of "What Money Can't Buy" has to do with the adventures of Dick Hale; his father, a wealthy financier; Princess Irania of Martizia, and the unscrupulous financier who has her father, the king, in his power.

Two rollicking comedies will round out this attractive bill.

"LORELEI OF THE SEA."

Tyrone Power has the part of a man of mystery and silent sorrow in "Lorelei of the Sea," which is being made on the rugged Santa Barbara Islands.

JACK PICKFORD and LOUISE HUFF SUPPORTED BY THEODORE ROBERTS IN "WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY" LASKY-PARAMOUNT

Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly" at the Regent this week.

DEVISES STEEL CURTAIN AS NEW TORPEDO SHIELD

Flexible Barrier Against Undersea-Boat Attack Proposed to Government.

To render merchantmen and transports immune to submarine attacks by means of floating steel curtains towed alongside, is an interesting proposal that has been submitted to the government for consideration, and which is described in an article accompanied by a full-page illustration and diagram in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine. One of the flexible barriers would consist of a series of airtight cylinders, each supporting a large 8-in. steel plate fastened to it longitudinally like a keel. The latter would extend to a depth slightly below that at which a submarine missile travels. . . . The barriers would be towed on either side of a vessel, or fleet, at a distance of 200 or 300 feet. For this purpose seagoing tugs, or stanch yachts of slight draft, could be employed. It is estimated that in good weather a powerful tug could tow a 600-ft. barrier at a rate of about 15 miles an hour. A fleet could protect itself by sailing in two staggered rows, each vessel towing a screen which would shield the ship following it. The curtains guarding the leading steamers, of course, would be handled by tugs. Under present conditions the plan would only be employed in the submarine zones, but, if necessity dictated, ships could be convoyed all the way from port of departure to destination.

WEAR OLD DRESSES, URGES MRS. COWLES

Women Will Help Government in its Plan to Save in War Times.

Los Angeles.—"Let 'good style' and 'good form' become synonymous with 'good common sense.' Let us resolutely wear our dresses as long as they are decent, regardless of 'style.'"

This was Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles' response to Uncle Sam's call to women to abandon "styles" during the war.

As president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the defence council women's committee, Mrs. Cowles gave hearty endorsement and assured active cooperation to the appeal.

"The appeal of our government presents another opportunity in patriotic service in which all women may join," Mrs. Cowles declared.

"The general federation of women's clubs, thru its home economics department, urges simplified dressing. Standardized dress was discussed at the Chicago biennial convention, out of which has been evolved a very attractive, adaptable costume known as the 'biennial dress.'"

Mrs. Cowles declared Mrs. J. K. Gawler of North Yakima, Wash., has charge of the biennial dress campaign and would be glad to co-operate with the women of America.

ANGRY RACCOONS ATTACK LITTLE GIRLS AT PLAY

Two Large Animals, Hungry, Bite Children Who Disturbed Nest While Playing.

Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.—Several little girls were playing near the old Croton aqueduct, where is passes thru the Edwin Gould estate, when two big raccoons ran out of the woods and attacked them. All the children escaped, excepting Rosie Grande, 8 years old.

Rosie ran in the wrong direction and was cornered by the raccoons in a bend of the fence and attacked. She kicked at them and they bit her feet and legs. As she held to the fence one raccoon started to climb up alongside her and she released her hold and started to run. But she tripped and fell, and before she could rise both raccoons were upon her.

The other children had run out of the Gould grounds and had found Policeman Edward Fay. He ran back to the old aqueduct and found Rosie Grande the helpless victim of the angered raccoons. Upon his appearance they attacked him. Thus attracting them away from the girl the policeman shot and killed both animals.

Rosie was carried to her home, several blocks away, where Dr. Denniston was called. He found more than thirty wounds on the child's legs, arms, face and body and he expressed the fear she would die.

The raccoons were exceptionally large ones, a male and a female. While hunger may have led to the attack, the police believe that the children in their play probably disturbed the raccoons' home, where they had their young. A search will be made of the woods tomorrow in the hope of ridding it of all such animals.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE IN FOURTH PATHE FEATURE

Photo Dramatization by Philip Bartholomae of Carolyn Wells' Widely-Read Murder Mystery.

Success with a capital "S" is expected for Pathe's forthcoming series of features starring Mrs. Vernon Castle, "the best-known, best-dressed woman in the world," who is proving one of the two most popular stars on the screen.

While work is progressing speedily under the direction of George Fitzmaurice on Mrs. Castle's third Pathe feature, with handsome Antonio Moreno in the leading man's part and John Sainpolis and J. H. Gilmour supporting, Frank Crane is "location hunting" for the fourth.

The first two Pathe Castle features have been completed, and when shown privately to officials of the company, they were greeted enthusiastically. The third picture on which Mrs. Castle is now at work at her special Fort Lee Studio, is a photo dramatization by Philip Bartholomae of Carolyn Wells' best known and most widely-read book. It is a murder mystery story of thrills and fast action.

Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly" at the Regent all this week.

VIOLA DANA STARS IN SPLENDID ROLE

"God's Law and Man's" at the Hippodrome This Week.

WHOLE CAST SUPERB

Robert Walker Plays Opposite and Is Great Success.

"God's Law and Man's," the Metro-Columbia screen version of Paul Trent's novel "A Wife by Purchase," with Viola Dana as star, which will be seen at the Hippodrome Theatre this week is interpreted by a superb cast.

Heading the list is Robert Walker, who again plays opposite the star, as he did in "The Mortal Sin," "The Light of Happiness," and "The Gates of Eden." Mr. Walker has worked with the Edison and Kalem companies, notably in "The Cossack Whip," "Children of Eve," and "The Girl of the Music Halls," and before that was seen in "The Balkan Princess," "The Pink Lady," and other stage successes.

Augustus Phillips, who has been in Miss Dana's support in most of her Metro wonderplays, and before that was a member of her company at the Edison, has an important part in "God's Law and Man's." Mr. Phillips was formerly a well known leading man in stock companies in San Francisco, New York and Brooklyn, and also in road productions.

The part of the native Hindoo lawyer, Kunda Ram, is played by Henry Hallam, whose screen success has been as great as those which he enjoyed in light opera. Born in London, Mr. Hallam made his first appearance in America in the all-star cast of "Erminie," continuing in productions at the Casino Theatre, New York, for five years. With his wife, Josephine Stanton, he toured the world in light opera.

Frank Currier and George A. Wright, both well known Metro players, are members of the cast of "God's Law and Man's," and a new-comer is Marie Adell, who studied for the concert stage before entering upon a screen career. She was educated at the Wadleigh High School, New York City.

ANOTHER FINE BILL COMES TO MADISON

Another bill that will emphatically deserve the encomium, "one of the best," will be presented this week at the Madison Theatre; in fact, so good are the features for each half of the week that those who can appreciate the best in photoplays will be content with nothing short of two visits to the Madsion during the week.

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the feature will be the very startling and unusual Lasky photo-drama, "Her Strange Wedding," a picturization of the famous novel by George Middleton, with Fannie Ward, the gifted and versatile, in the part of the heroine. The story is one of a wealthy young society girl, who is affianced to a doctor. But the latter's unworthy brother, who has committed a theft in the east, appears on the scene and steals the girl's affections. He marries her, and is then caught in another theft. He then tries to murder the doctor, but is himself stricken, and the girl and the doctor are united.

Fire and flood both play their part in "The Heir of the Ages," the powerful Pallas photo-drama, which, with House Peters in the title role, is to headline the bill for the latter half of the week. For beauty of production and for histrionic opportunity this photoplay surpasses any vehicle in which the popular screen star has hitherto been seen.

MERELY LAZY.

The town clerk, sitting at his desk at the city hall, was asked by a lady if she might use the telephone. Upon leaving she put a threepenny bit on the desk.

"There is no charge, madam," said the clerk.

"Oh, but you must take it," said the lady.

"I'd rather not," said the clerk, very seriously. "You see, if I accept this money it becomes the property of the city. I must then make a report of it to the audito; he must report it to the treasirer, who will take the money. Then there will be other lengthy reports about it; and in all the acceptance of this three-penny bit will entail about two pounds worth of work. Do me a favor and take it back."

"You are very kind," said the lady.

"Not at all," said the clerk. "I'm only lazy."

ARTIST AND POET.

The prize of fifty dollars offered by Harry B. Smith for the best verse for the "Baby Vampire" song in "Love o' Mike," has been awarded to Mr. Jas. Montgomery Flagg, the well-known artist. Of several hundred verses offered, Mr. Flagg's was decided to be the best, and it will be added to the verses sung in the musical play at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Florence Labadie in "The Woman in White," at the Strand Friday and Saturday.

Open 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK AT HIS MAJESTY'S
ADMISSION 10 CENTS
FIRST RUN PICTURES ONLY — YONGE ST. OPP. TEMPERANCE — FIRST RUN PICTURES ONLY
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
Pauline Frederick
The Foremost Emotional Screen Star, in
"The Love That Lives"
A Photoplay which will cause a big sensation.
Also
Chapter Eleven of "The Great Secret"
and a new Comedy

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
JACK PICKFORD and LOUISE HUFF
IN
"What Money Can't Buy"
ALSO
TWO NEW FEATURE COMEDIES

WINTER GARDEN
EVERY EVENING 7.30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
15c. AND 25c.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

LOEW'S
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE FEATURE PHOTO PRODUCTIONS

YONGE ST. THEATRE
CONTINUOUS
12 NOON, TILL 11 P.M.
MATINEES, 10c. 15c.
EVENINGS, 10c. 15c. 25c.

ENTIRE WEEK OF JULY 23rd — PHONE MAIN 3600---401

ALL STAR WEEK
TOM EDWARDS
Assisted By
ALICE MELVILLE
America's premier ventriloquist presents the most novel ventriloquial classic in vaudeville.

LOVE ACROSS THE CONTINENT
SEE
GEORGE WALSH
IN HIS LATEST SUCCESS
"HIGH FINANCE"
Human bones are broken by the hero's ruthless defence; animal bones cause a trip across the continent, and the kind of bones generally known as "filthy lucre" is one of the goals.
LOVE IN DISGUISE IS THE THEME.

ALL STAR WEEK
DAINTY
GRACE HANSON
The International Favorite
Introducing an artistic repertoire of melodies of the moment.

First Quality Vaudeville
Mr. & Mrs. Sydney Paine in "THE DRUDGE"
A Comedy Domestic Drama
Big Feature Films

The Sylphonos
A Rare Musical Treat
Evans & Newton
Offering a sparkling series of songs, steps and stories.
Powder & Capman
Introducing brilliant variety of melodies, nonsense and classy dances.
Louise & Lawrence
In a Classy Pianologue

WINTER GARDEN PERFORMANCE SAME AS LOEW'S THEATRE

MME. PETROVA IN FASCINATING PLAY

Especially Good News for Patrons of the Strand Theatre.

PATHOS AND TRAGEDY

In Such a Production This Great Actress Appears at Best.

Great good news for patrons of the Strand Theatre will be the tidings that the most adored screen favorite will be seen,—and in one of the greatest vehicles in which she has ever appeared—on Monday and Tuesday next. On those two days, the feature—of a strength sufficient to pack the theatre from floor to ceiling—will be the superb and sumptuous Metro production, "The Waiting Soul," with Mme. Petrova in the lead. It is in plays dealing with the great problems of life—life's pathos and tragedy and semi-tragedy—that Petrova is ever at her best. It is such a photoplay that can only be depicted with the most shadings of dramatic power by an actress of Petrova's superb emotional capacity—her art that conceals itself. The photoplay imparts a moral which he who runs may read—the moral that it is only on perfect confidence that perfect love can be based.

A speedy, startling and sensational story is that told in "The Social Leper," the fine World production which, with Carlyle Blackwell and June Elvidge, as co-stars, forms the feature at the Strand Theatre for Wednesday and Thursday. Starting with a scene in the clairvoyance establishment, "The Social Leper" races thru some of the most sensationally, enthralling events shown on the screen in a very long while. There is not a dull moment in the photoplay, not an instant when there is not something important doing—"and at high speed." Both Carlyle Blackwell and June Elvidge have parts that suit them literally "down to the ground."

Everybody has heard of "The Woman in White," the most famous novel ever produced by the pen of Wilkie Collins, himself a novelist whose works are known and loved wherever the English language is spoken. It is the screen version of this famous work which will be presented at the Strand Theatre on Friday and Saturday next, and which should, without fail, draw capacity houses. It is a picture with a double appeal. In the first place its dramatic incidents are so cogent and its plot so compelling, that it inevitably, and unerringly, appeals to every one who can appreciate a dramatically enthralling photo-drama.

Fanny Ward in "Her Strange Wedding" at the Madison Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

JUVENILE FASHIONS.

The new juvenile fashions include fascinating lingerie frocks of sheerest materials trimmed with lace and hand-embroidery garden-party frocks of flowered organdie, Swiss and French batiste; smart coats of pique, linen, pongee and tussor ornamented with soutache braiding, embroidery or smocking, cunning little bonnet-shaped hats of shirred taffeta, straw, organdie or mull trimmed with flowers, fruit, ribbon or velvet; rompers of linen, chambray or gingham with contrasting collars and cuffs—even in such serious times as these.

"A SELF-MADE WIDOW."

Alice Brady is a supernaturally wise little country girl in "A Self-Made Widow," her next play for World Pictures, due late in July. A city chap lures her to New York, where she fools him, and then starts out by herself, posing as the widow of a rich young fellow she has never seen. Two or three years later, when the young fellow comes back and finds this clever and pretty girl "blowing" his fortune and wearing mourning for him, what do you suppose he does? Three guesses, and—right, the first time.

"YOUTH."

The heroine of "Youth," in which Carlyle Blackwell and June Elvidge are the foremost players, is a girl doctor in a contractor's camp, where a big government dam is being built. She falls in love with the contractor's son, an ecstatic young rummy from New York, who begins by humiliating her and ends by begging her to forgive him and be his wife. Incidentally, in this World-Picture Brady-Made, the doctor-ess cures her fiancee of his million-dollar thirst.

NO GOOD.

Mary had a sweetheart who was not altogether acceptable to her parents, and she got many quiet hints as to giving him his dismissal. These hints, however, went altogether unheeded, and at length her father took the bull by the horns and spoke out quite plainly on the subject.

"Look here, Mary. I don't like that young fellow coming here so much. Next time he pays a visit just give him the cold shoulder."

Mary smiled, showed her teeth prettily, laid her hand coaxingly on her father's arm, and said:

"But, papa, what good would that do? He is a vegetarian."

Beautiful Mme. Petrova in "The Waiting Soul," at the Strand Monday and Tuesday.

CONTRACT TIME AGAIN FOR CHARLIE CHAPLIN

King of Film Comedians to Make Eight Pictures Yearly for Meagre Wage.

Once again contract time for Charlie Chaplin has come around. The latest figure is said to be one million dollars a year, with seventy-five thousand dollars bonus for signing the salary roll of the First National Exhibitors' Circuit—the name does sound something like the old home bank, doesn't it? For this meagre wage the redoubtable Charlie is to make eight pictures a year.

This, of course, is the biggest salary ever paid an actor. It is probably the very largest salary ever paid any individual. But, shucks! what's a million or so to motion picture producers?

HOW THE DEPOSED CZAR SPENDS TIME IN RUSSIA

Guarded Constantly, Nicholas is Bored With Present Position —Time Hangs Heavy.

The former czar of all the Russias is not a man of resource, says The London Mail, and he is feeling horribly bored with nothing to do but to water his flowers and talk to the wife of his bosom on the telephone—in the presence of a guard. He is allowed to see his children, but only under supervision. One of this girls also became so unhappy at his plight—it is the Grand Duchess Marie, who dotes on him—that she had a nervous breakdown.

The other girls, with the czarevitch, try to keep up their spirits with tennis and lessons and music. Tatiana, the second girl, has quite a lovely voice and is as musical as her brother. Had her lines been cast in other places she might have made her fortune as a prima donna. As it is singing means good fun to her.

Those who have come in contact with the czarevitch feel very sorry for the poor little chap for the change in his life. He was patriotic above all things, and it was a passion with him to stay with his father at headquarters. Altho he had been rather a terror as boys go before the war, his keenness to serve made him behave well, and the officers of the chief staff, instead of finding him a nuisance, say that he was as willing to do his bit as any common or garden scout boy.

He was found one day tearing up the photographs of all his German relatives. When he came to that of the Grand Duke of Hesse he sent for his youngest sister, who is his chief pal. "Look here, Nastia," he said, "can I tear up mother's brother?" "Of course," said Nastia, "as he's a German!" Together the two children tore the photograph to bits and stamped them under foot, cheering wildly as they did so.

LAUGHS ARE MANY IN REGENT FILMS

Douglas Fairbanks in a Sure Fine Hit, Entitled, "Wild and Woolly."

A HILARIOUS COMEDY

Splendid Burlesque of Western Life Which Becomes Melodrama.

"Wild and Woolly" Douglas Fairbank's latest picture which will be the attraction at the Regent all this week, is an immensely clever burlesque on the western melodrama until it reaches its climax when it becomes a western melodrama itself. Of laughs there are an innumerable amount. The original business so well planned and so well executed is, it must be confessed, the piece de resistance of the picture. Mr. Fairbanks, in his role of Jeff, is a son of wealth who has an idea of the western plains gleaned from the dime novel and the musical comedy and the motion picture. He rigs up his room with all sorts of weirdly comical contraptions. The knocker on his door is a pictol, there is a tent in one corner of the room, a dummy horse, and he periodically vaults into the saddle, lets out a wild whoop (we suppose and starts to lassoo the furniture and the butler.

When the scene shifts to the real west, where the inhabitants of a certain town, having heard of his pre-generation ideas, have allowed them selves to drift back to the crudities of the eighties, the best burlesque is introduced. Various characters long identified with the serious western melodrama—the bad man, the nonchalent gentleman, who stands on the corner shooting at sundry marks, the cowboys, the sheriff, all of them—are burlesqued to an uproarious degree. In between these characteristic scenes are interpolated such subtleties as "You done right by our Nell." "We may take our whisky straight, but we're squar' with our women," "There's a train leaving here at eight tonight and unless you're on it I'm gunnin' for you," "Say, Pard—"and kindred lines so aptly used that practically every one registers.

Then there comes the real melodrama, allowing Mr. Fairbanks to do some athletic stunts, not the least of which are hanging by a beam and pushing a hole thru the ceiling with his feet, swooping down upon a band of drunken redskins and rescuing the heroine from their midst, whisking her to the back of his horse and galloping on and lassoing the real villain, to say nothing of vaulting great distances on his saddle. "Wild and Woolly" is in truth an idea vehicle for Mr. Fairbanks. It ought to make even such a serious portrayer of western melodramatic roles as William S. Hart rock in his seat with laughter. One is easily able to understand why Mr. Fairbanks picked "Wild and Woolly" to star in, even tho submitted anopymously. It is, however, extremely difficult to draw any line between the work of Horace B. Carpenter, author of the story, and that of Anita Loos, who did the scenario. So it must be hats off to both of them and another bearing of the head to Director John Emerson.

Of course, Mr. Fairbanks reigns supreme in the role of Jeff. He receives fine support from first to last. His new leading lady, Eileen Percy, formerly in "The Century Girl,' is as pretty as could be desired, and she capably shares several dare-devil feats with the star.

The story follows: Jeff Hillington (Douglas Fairbanks), the young man with ancient ideas of the west, is sent to an Arizona town by his father (Walter Bytell) on business. The townsfolk, in order to appease him, arrange a regular wild west show for his reception and give him the time of his life. He glories in what he believes to be the real west. And it does turn out to be more real than the townsfolk expected. Steve (Sam de Grasse)) and Pedro (Charles Stevens), who have the principal roles in the mock holdup, turn their part of the act into the real thing and kidnap Neil (Eileen Percy) as well. The villagers caught unaware, are helpless until Jeff, with his theoretical tactics put into practice, defeats the villains and wins the day in the cause of virtue.

In addition to this big feature attraction the Canadian Topical Review, depicting happenings of local interest, the Universal Weekly, showing the latest happenings all over the world, a beautiful scenic and Joseph Quintello, the celebrated harpist who will be heard in solos, complete another bill maintaining the high standard which has been set by the Regent Theatre management.

WHY THEY BURIED HIM

"It is a rule, to which most good lawyers adhere," observed a well-known attorney, "never to tell more than one knows. There was an incident in a western town where a lawyer carried the rule to the extreme.

"Counsel for one side objected to a person whose name was on the court's register for some purpose or other on the ground that he was dead. The counsel on the other side declined to accept the assurance and demanded conclusive testimony on the point.

"Whereupon counsel for the other side arose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the man in question.

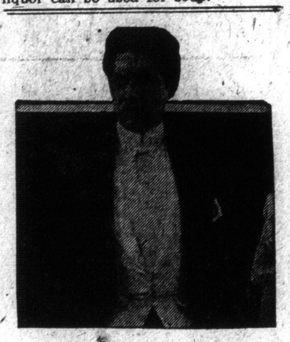
"'Well,' was the reply, 'I don't know. It's very difficult to prove.'

"'As I suspected. You don't know whether he's dead or not.'

"'No. But I know this—they buried him about a month ago on suspicion!'"

After boiling salt beef leave two or three carrots in the liquor until cold. The carrots will absorb the salt and the liquor can be used for soup.

A scene from "God's Law and Man's," five-part Metro feature, starring Viola Dana, at the Hippodrome this week.



Carlyle Blackwell in "The Society Leper," at the Strand Wednesday and Thursday.

VALUABLE EGRETS BURNED TO ASHES

Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Merchantable Feathers Destroyed Last Week.

BADGE OF CRUELTY

The Conservative Commission Takes Drastic Step to Prevent Further Practice.

Albany. — Ten thousand dollars' worth of merchantable egret feathers have been burned into ashes by the conservation commission. It took place last week. From the west coast of Africa, from South America and Central America, and from the deep, gloomy swamps of the southern states, the plumes had found their way to New York, where for a brief period they were to adorn the filmy headgear of milady of Broadway.

The $10,000 worth of slender strands could be carried under one arm as lightly and easily as milady would have borne them aloft above the commoner hats of the street. In milady's head would linger never a thought of thousands of egret fledglings starving upon their nests of twigs. By cruel and devious ways the feathers had progressed from the bridal homes of the snowy egrets, until they arrived at last in the market place. They were destined to add the last proud decoration of the "white badge of cruelty" to the passing show.

But the officials of the conservation commission thought otherwise. Accordingly Marshall McLean, counsel to the commission, applied kerosene to a pile of shavings and paper. Commissioner Pratt struck the match, and Llewellyn Legge, chief of the division of fish and game, held the box which contained a year's seizures in the campaign of the commission to put down this illegal traffic.

For more than a year agents of the conservation commission have waged constant warfare upon the traffickers in egret feathers. The work began when information reached Commissioner Pratt that large quantities of plumes were being sold in New York in violation of a law against their sale, passed thru the efforts of William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Commissioner Pratt instructed Chief Legge to go after the plume hunters and drive them from their cover. He did this in full knowledge of the fact that obtaining egret feathers not only threatens the extinction of those beautiful birds, but is actually one of the most cruel and inhumane practices of all those directed against innocent wild life.

"The White Badge of Cruelty."

The testimony of a witness produced by the National Association of Audubon Societies before the legislature at the time of the passage of the law, himself an ex-plume hunter, told the terrible story in all of its brutal details.

"The birds gather in large colonies to rear their young. They have the plumes only during the mating and nesting season, and it is the custom in Venezuela to shoot the birds while the young are in the nests. The natives of the country, who do virtually all of the hunting for feathers, are not provident in their nature, and their practices are of the most cruel and brutal nature.

"I have seen them frequently pull the plumes from wounded birds, leaving the crippled birds to die of starvation, unable to respond to the cries of their young in the nests above, which were calling for food. I have known these people to tie and prop up wounded egrets on the marsh, where they would attract the attention of other birds flying by.

"These decoys they keep in this position until they die of their wounds or from the attacks of insects. I have seen the terrible red ants of that country actually eating out the eyes of these wounded, helpless birds that were tied up by the plume hunters.

"The plume birds have been nearly exterminated in the United States and Mexico, and the same condition of affairs will soon exist in tropical America. This extermination will come about because of the fact that the young are left to starve in the nest when the old birds are killed."

The name of the egret feathers among humane societies and lovers of wild life as "The White Badge of Cruelty" is thus abundantly earned.

Sale of Feathers Stopped Here.

Section 219 of the conservation law simply prohibits the sale or possession for sale of egret plumes. To have them is alone no misdemeanor. Accordingly the wearer may flaunt them openly on Fifth avenue, with no other than moral reprobation. By the same token they may be kept at home or even in a shop, singly or in any quantity. Before a case could be made out by the operatives of the conservation commission it had to be established legally beyond all question doubt that they were actually sold or held for sale.

By what intricate methods of straight detective work Chief Legge has ferreted out his cases, made his seizures and collects dthousands of dollars in fines in a single year he has refused to tell, for the drive is still on. It is known, however, that he has in his department what amounts practically to an egret bureau, in which information regarding this illegal trade has gradually accumulated until now hardly a week goes by without its arrests ,seizures and fines.

In a single year the sale of egret feathers in the millinery shops of New York City has been practically stopped. The first cases were dramatic. Evidence was obtained in large and exclusive millinery establishments that feathers had been sold. Raids followed immediately upon the heels of the sales and large quantities of feathers were taken. The word quickly got about, however, and sales in the shops, even to trusted customers, ceased.

Deep Sea Sailors Distributors.

It was then found that the feathers were being peddled by "street merchants," some acting for the shops themselves, while others were free lances. They stored the feathers in apartment and private houses that ordinarily are free from search. When search warrants were employed to round out the proof in getting cases the feathers were found hidden even in beds and under carpets. The close parallel of the illicit feather trade to that of the traffic in dope has been repeatedly noted by the agents of the commission. One of the most successful "street merchants" was a Jewish rabbi, who accumulated many shekels before he was stopped.

The business of the "merchants" was carried on largely in popular restaurants of the white light district. For those who stood in and had proper introduction, admission at stage entrances gave access to many customers. One particularly thriving merchant was a deep sea sailor, whose voyages from South American ports to New York were marked by many trips to theatre back doors. Under his bulging and dirty sweater were laid row upon row of the snow white strands.

"Wouldn't you like to have her singing beside you in the wilderness?"

"Well, I'm in favor of the wilderness, but I wouldn't care to be there."

STRAND
WEEK JULY 23rd.

MON. TUES.
A WIFES TRAGIC SECRET
AND HOW SHE REVEALED IT TO
HER HUSBAND IS THE BIG THEME OF
"THE WAITING SOUL"
WITH
MME. PETROVA

WED. THURS.
A THROBBING INTENSE AND
MARVELOUSLY GRIPPING DRAMA
"THE SOCIAL LEPER"
STARRING
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
AND
JUNE ELVIDGE

FRI. SAT.
HOW A DIABOLICAL SCHEME IS
FRUSTRATED AND LOVE'S TRIUMPH
IS ASSURED. REVEALED IN
WILKIE COLLINS NOVEL
"THE WOMAN IN WHITE"
STARRING
THE BEAUTIFUL
FLORENCE
LABADIE

MINIMIZE THE FIRE PERIL BY USING

EDDY'S

CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING

"SILENT 500'S"

The Matches With "No Afterglow."

EDDY

is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING" on the box.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED

HULL, CANADA

SAYS ALCOHOLIC BREATH OF HUBBY KILLED DOGS

New York.—The details of the snatching from this life of four brindle Boston bulls in the prime of their puppyhood were recited when Mrs. Esther Kipner reviewed her married life in the court of domestic relations. She made it clear that the quality of mercy needs in some instances, to be strained, lest it fall like a gentle half barrel of distilled liquor upon the unaccustomed thirst of an infant bulldog.

After explaining that Mr. Herman Kipner, her husband, does not return to his home until every other place is closed; that he has given her to have and to hold $9 since they were married in 1908, and that he regards work as a viper to be strangled with indifference, Mrs. Kipner described the demise of the four puppies.

"Only last week," she said, "our bulldog, Ida, had a family that would have been worth $200 if it had grown. My husband went to a veterinarian and the doctor told him if they wouldn't take milk out of a saucer to put some milk in his own mouth, put a nipple in his mouth and feed them that way, just like dog fanciers do. At first he didn't even want to do it."

"Well," said the court, "and what has that to do with the case"?

"Because when he did do it, I tell you, the dogs died of alcoholism. I want him to stop drinkin', that's what I mean."

HE'D BE TOO POLITE.

"What dirty hands you have, Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."

A NEW COOK-BOOK IS BOON TO COOKS

Appearance of Purity Flour Cook-Book Comes at Very Opportune Time.

The cook's best friend is the Purity Flour Cook Book, which makes its appearance at the moment when the question of food and its conservation is occupying the thought of the brainiest men and women of the day, and when anything that can help to the solution of culinary problems is a benefactor of the public.

Generally speaking a cook book is no new discovery, but a volume which contains within its pages recipes that cover foods and drink of endless variety for the home or restaurant, all tested by up-to-the-minute experts, and directions for which are told in brief simple language, is something rare enough to be a novelty. Often times the cook book which is meant to be of service in the kitchen is laid away on the topmost shelf, because its information is clothed in such a plenitude of words that the meaning is lost. One glance at the Purity Flour Cook Book gives it an assured place at the right hand of the woman whose realm is the up-to-date kitchen.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., in issuing this attractive cook book have departed from the usual path by not confining their publication to foods made from their own special product, but have added recipes for many varieties of food. Two years were spent on the preparation of the Purity Flour Cook Book, which was edited under the expert supervision of Miss E. Warner, specialist in dietetics and domestic science at the now famous MacDonald College, the name of which is in itself guarantee for the work that comes from the pen of a member of its staff.

Food palatably prepared is food conserved, waste in many cases being the result of bad cooking. The recipes of the Purity Flour Cook Book represent foods evolved with regard to the mixture of ingredients that will give best results from the point of nutrition and digestion, as well as foods acceptable to the palate. These are the things for which modern dietetics stand, and there is nothing in Canada more authoritative than the college from one of whose staff the book emanated.

The Purity Flour Cook Book is published in clear, readable type, and on fine quarto paper, the cover being in an aesthetic design in grey and gold. It may be commended because of the fact that it contains more recipes than are often found in a cook book costing from $1.50 to $2.00; and will be mailed post paid to any address by application to the Toronto office of the Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd., by mentioning The Toronto World and enclosing the nominal price of 20 cents.

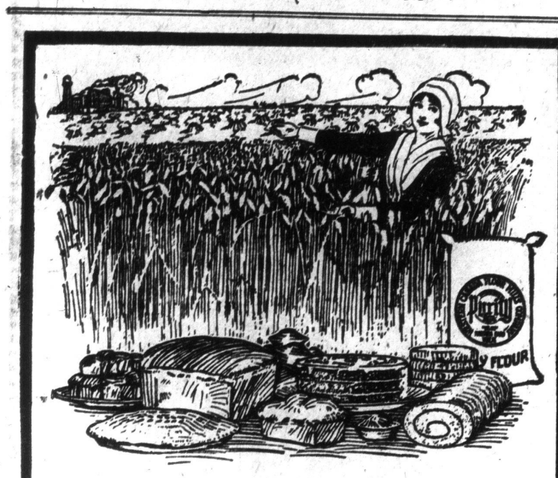
WHAT THE DICKIE BIRDS SAY.

Sometimes a bird tells you things,
If it be unpleasant gossip beware of that bird.

She is a decidedly bad bird, as Trollope says, and not at all fit to take the place of a domestic hen in a decent farmyard.

Sometimes the bird tells things that are weirdly untrue.

That's the kind of carrion bird that the kaiser and the crown prince use for a carrier pigeon.



IT IS NECESSARY

THE GREATLY DECREASED PURCHASING POWER OF OUR INCOMES DEMANDS THAT WE CONCENTRATE OUR FOOD PURCHASES UPON SUBSTANCES OF HIGH FOOD VALUE.

PURITY FLOUR

with its stored up wealth of nutriment, the perfectly milled product of the sturdy wheat of Canada's famous wheat lands, furnishes the thrifty housewife with the logical solution of her problems in meeting the expensive living of these days.

With her delicious, even-textured bread; tasty, light, white cakes and crisp, flaky pastry she satisfies the appetites of her family, while economically furnishing them with the nutriment necessary to their health and strength.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Handsomely bound in grey and gold the PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK offers 180 pages of the latest tried information upon the preparation of all manner of nutritious dishes—from delicious and strength-giving soups to dainty, tasty desserts. A work from the pen of Miss E. Warner, Specialist on food preparation and Domestic Science Expert, and carries the approval of the famous Macdonald College, its text is in the easily understood and non-technical language of the home kitchen.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of 20 cents.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO—WINNIPEG

232

LARGEST KITCHEN IN WHOLE WORLD

Hotel Commodore Will Serve Ten Thousand Meals a Day.

The fry cook, the fish cook, the roast cook, the sauce cook and the pastry cook and other chief cooks, will each have separate quarters, with a great section of range and personal staff of assistants in the gigantic Commodore Hotel, now being built at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, adjoining the Grand Central terminal, New York. John McE. Bowman, president of the Biltmore, Manhattan and Ansonia Hotels, is president of the company which will own and operate the hostelry; it will be managed by George W. Sweeney, vice-president.

Plans for the kitchens, which, it is said, will be the largest in the world, have just been completed by Warren & Wetmore, architects of the hostlery. In the kitchens, 10,000 meals a day will have to be prepared. The kitchens will form a long chain of rooms, floored with marble, walled with white tiles and divided into working compartments, with counters of glass and white Carrara marble. The kitchen, Mr. Bowman holds, is the soul of a hotel. Leony C. Derouet, who has become widely known since he cooked the great dinner some years ago for Bradley Martin, will preside over the Commodore's kitchens.

4000 to Work in Hotel.

Of the 10,000 meals to be prepared each day, 4000 will be fore employes.

A battery of brass pneumatic tubes will bring down the orders from the various floors, and electric elevators will shoot back the dishes. In addition to the preparation of meals for those who will stay at the Commodore, elaborate dishes for public and regimental dinners, wedding parties, balls and receptions will be prepared in the banquet kitchen, which will be 145 by 34 feet wide.

The meals for employes will be served in a cafeteria. The main kitchen will be 200 by 64 feet. More than a hundred cooks will be employed there under the direction of the head chef, the under chef and the night chef. An elaborte ventilating system will eliminate all excess moisture and odors.

Dishwashers to be Noiseless.

There will be a dozen or more economical dishwashing machines, operated by electricity. They will be noiseless. These machines will have a capacity of from 500 to 800 dishes an hour. There will be three mammoth ovens for the baking of bread, rolls and pastry. The baking department will be presided over by the head chef, head baker and seven assistant bakers. In this great bakery 10,000 rolls a day will be baked and over 600 loaves of French bread, brown bread, English muffins, popovers, etc.

The kitchen equipment will be of the latest type. There will be enormous soup cooling devices, steam serving tables, automatic egg boilers, electric silver and knife cleaning machines, puree and vegetable preparing machines, vegetable steamers and boilers and innumerable other utensils.

Fifteen Butchers in Kitchen.

Above the main kitchen will be the preparatory kitchen, divided into departments. For instance, in the preparatory kitchen there will be the butcher's department, under the supervision of the head chef and head butcher, who will have fourteen assistants, divided into three small department—first, five butchers for meat; second, six butchers for chicken, game, etc., and third, three butchers for fish.

PAPER SUBSTITUTES FOR WOOD AND TIN

Hard Paper Used for Containers and Other Articles, in Place of Wood.

Many containers and other articles, formerly made exclusively of wood, tinplate, vulcanized rubber and metal or fibrous materials, can now be made of paper at lower cost and equally serviceable by means of special machinery which winds paper with an adhesive on one side, into tubes or barrels in an infinite variety of sizes and shapes. The times being especially opportune for such substitutes, hard-paper products may soon replace wood for shipping packages, large and small; also for machine accessories such as split pulleys, harvester rolls, tool and other handles, and many purposes in the electrical industry.

Paper containers may also replace tin for canning fruit and vegetables, thus solving an urgent war-time problem. The one-quart size with a thin interior coating of some milk preparation is said to make an ideal can for preserved fruits. Moisture-proof shipping barrels of hard paper are much cheaper as well as much lighter than those of wood, a half-hogshead in wood costing $1.25, while the paper cask can be furnished for 80 cents. The shipping advantages of paper containers are obvious. Oils, paints and the like can be shipped in them as well as in galvanized or steel drums. Even the steering wheels of a familiar automobile, it is said, are soon to be made of hard paper.

GREAT SHIPWAYS NEARING COMPLETION

Eastern Shipbuilding Company Erecting Special Set of Ways.

To facilitate the construction of one of our big battle cruisers, an eastern shipbuilding company is erecting a special set of ways at a cost of about $500,000. The fact is particularly interesting because the structure will be 990 feet long, which will give it the distinction of being, so far as is known as large as any in the world. It will be provided with electric cranes of great power and other equipment of the most modern type. The foundations, keel-supporting crib, launching ways, and blocks are to be of concrete.

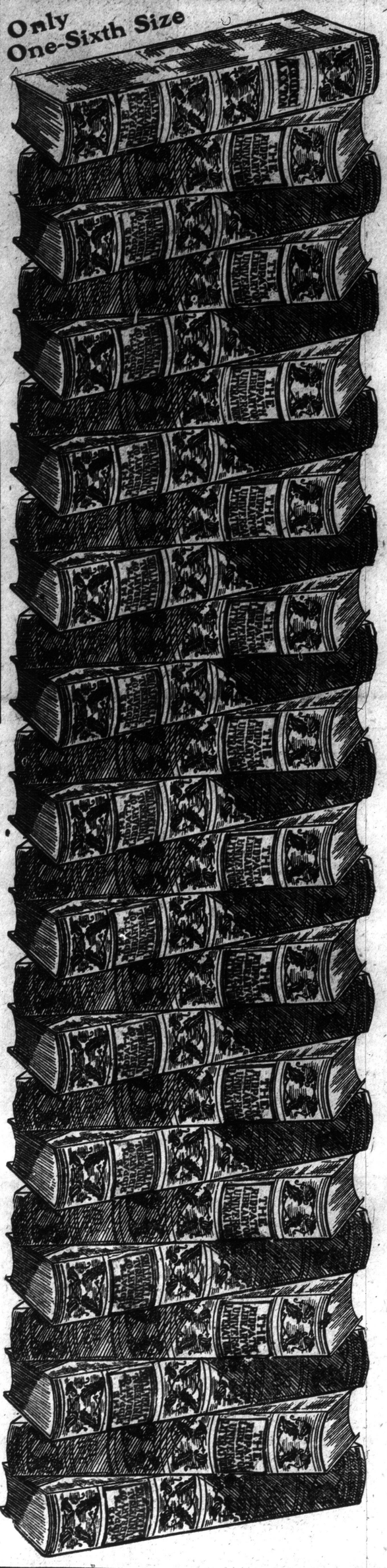
EARNING HIS KEEP.

"Why don't you get rid of that dog, son? He's useless and has no spirit."

"He's a big help to me in the junk business, dad. Comes home nearly every day with a kettle tied to his tail." Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER

Only One-Sixth Size



The Ridpath Library of Universal Literature

In Twenty-Five Volumes, at Almost One Third the Price Formerly Charged.

GIVES the biography and bibliography of all the prominent authors of all lands and all ages, showing their trials, their successes, their ambitions and their accomplishments, with critical estimates of their place in literature, by prominent critics. This latter feature alone makes the work invaluable in aiding us to form our own conclusions of an author's standing.

PRESENTS the masterpieces of extracts from each author in an entertaining and instructive manner, so that the possessor of the Library has at all times at hand a literary reference work; in short, a bird's-eye view of the literature of the world.

CONTAINS a remarkable portrait gallery of world-famous authors and illustrations of famous masterpieces of literature and famous artists, copies of rare portraits and paintings, comprising a real portrait gallery in photogravure, engraving and Japan vellum.

SAVES TIME to the busy man, the student, the teacher or professional man to whom a thorough knowledge of the world's literature is indispensable, but who cannot take a special college course, and who could not wade through the thousands upon thousands of books already published to attain that knowledge, even though the means were at hand to purchase them.

Never Before Sold for Less Than $77.00.

NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED BY

The Toronto World

ON VIEW AT

40 WEST RICHMOND ST., TORONTO, and
40 SOUTH McNAB ST., HAMILTON

ORDER BLANK

Tear Out--Mail Today

THE TORONTO WORLD,
TORONTO, CANADA.

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

SPECIAL—If not convenient to call, we will deliver a set to any address in Ontario and allow 48 hours for inspection; if not satisfied return at our expense—the deposit of $1.00 will be refunded on return of books in original package.

No Collectors to Annoy You

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

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

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

Name of firm connected with.....

I have lived here since.....

(If under age, father, mother or guardian should sign this order).

FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER, DEDUCT 10 PER CENT., REMITTING $25.20 ONLY.

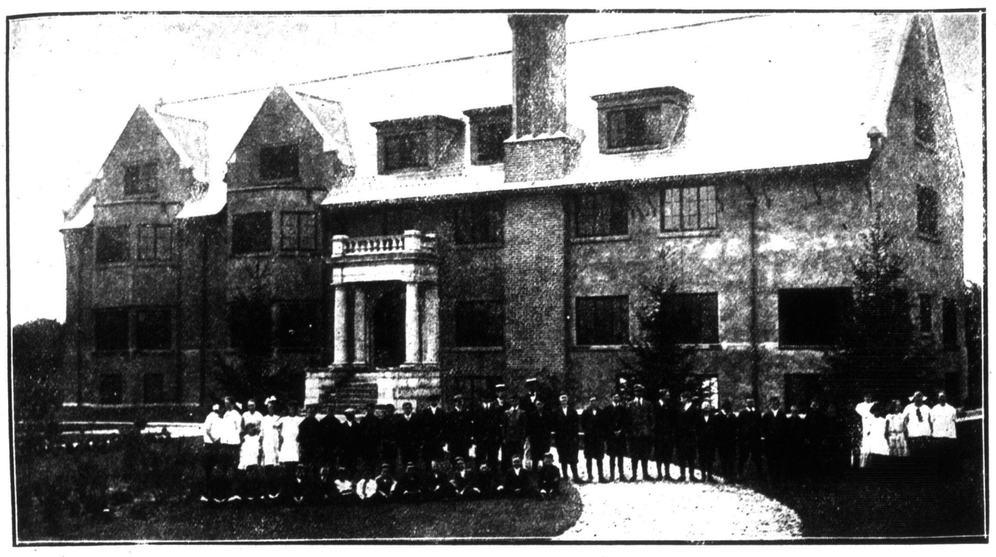
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

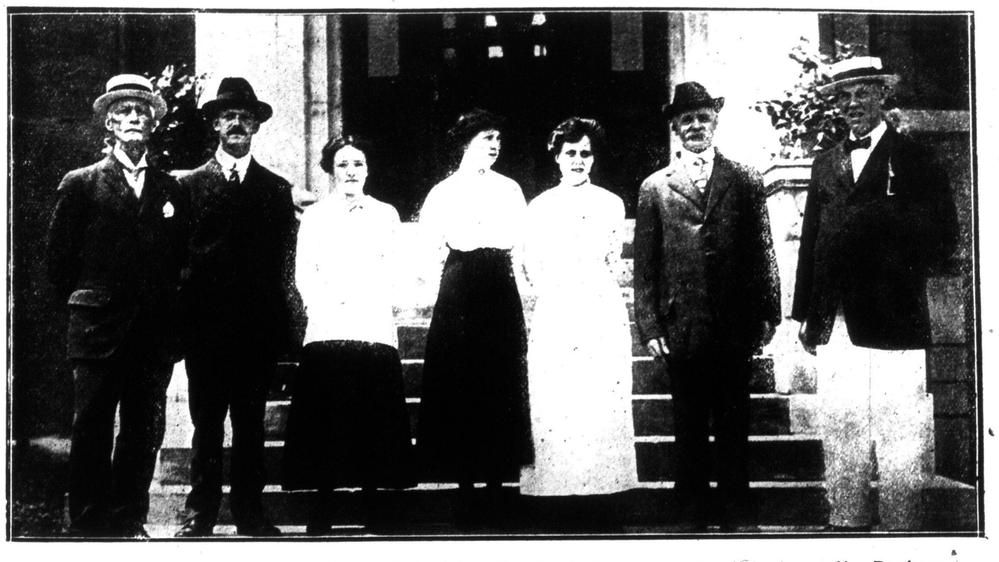
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

FOUR PAGES — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JULY 22 1917 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

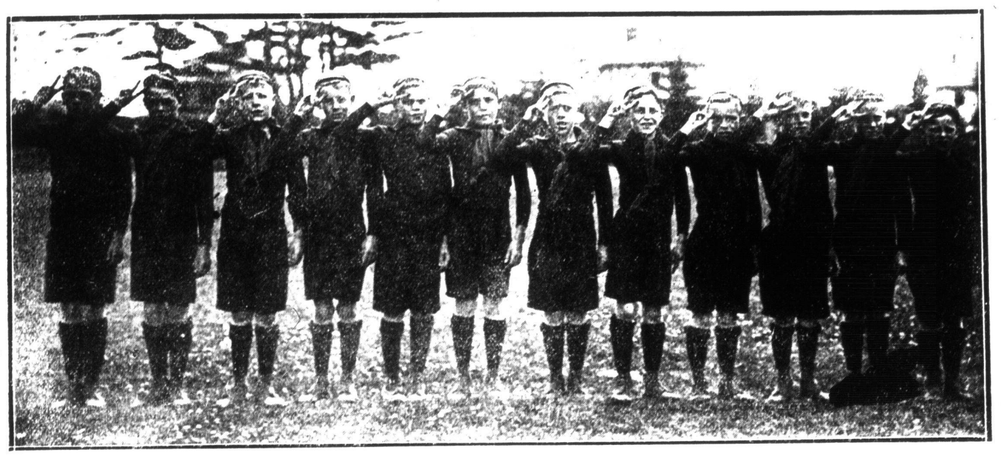
TRAINING ORPHAN CHILDREN TO BECOME USEFUL CITIZENS OF CANADA



The Independent Order of Foresters maintain the above orphan home at Oakville, Ont., where they care for children from one to sixteen years of age.



The staff in charge of the home. From left to right: Mr. J. C. Morgan, Supt. of Orphans; Mr. Daubney, Miss Matilda Lane, Miss Isabella Dann, Mrs. West, Mr. J. Brain, Mr. W. West.



The Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs' Patrol, come to the salute as the photographer takes their picture.

The older boys are given a useful training on the land by a competent instructor.

Happy shouts and much noise of plunging and splashing fill the air as child after child join their comrades in cool waters.

Berry-picking is essentially the girls' occupation, and the results of their labors are preserved and find much favor on the dining-hall table.

The melon patch is carefully guarded by the "Hustlers' Gang" from all pests, human and otherwise.

The immense orchard of the Orphanage is a happy hunting ground for the children.

VIEWS OF WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIERS CONVALESCING IN ENGLAND

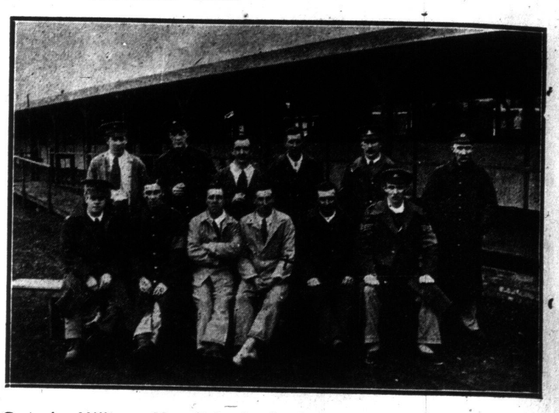
Canadian Hospital at Orpington, England, showing one of the wards. Photo from Pte. Jack Smith.

Pte. L. C. Gifford and chums in an English hospital.

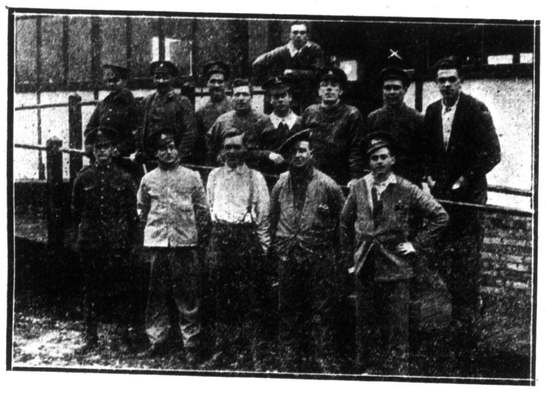
Grange Hospital at Southport, England. Sent by Pte. Frank Oakden.

Officers who look after the wounded on their way to "Blighty" attached to the 7th Can. Cavalry Field Ambulance.

Wounded members of the 170th Battalion in an English convalescent home. At the right of the cut is Pte. G. Gladman.



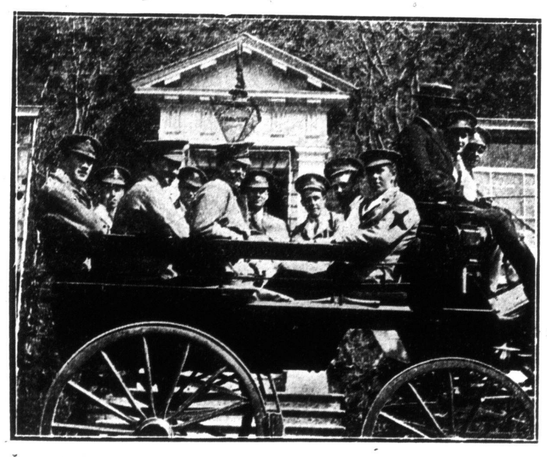
Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, England. Cross-marked is Pte. C. Harding, who sent the picture.



Patients at the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, England. Forwarded by Pte. Bernard Beamish.

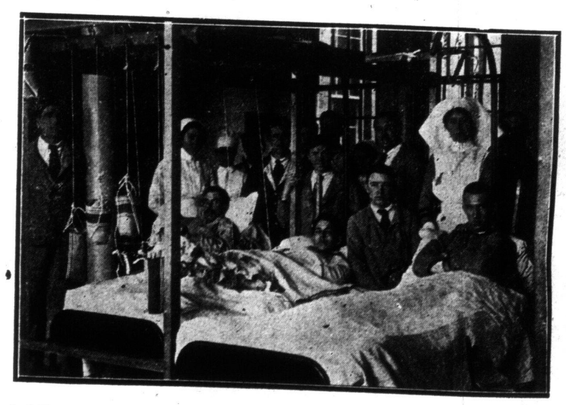
Nursing sisters in France. Several among the m are from Canada.

Canadians at Summerdown Convalescent Camp, Eastbourne, England. From Pte. A. J. Jeffries.

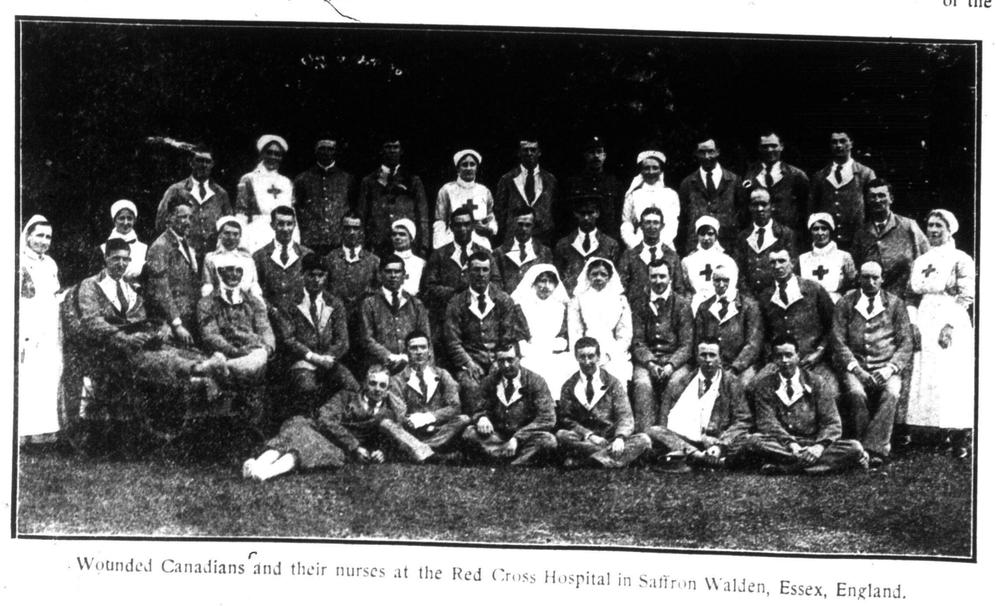


Taking the wounded soldiers out for a drive at Red Cross Hospital, Essex, England.

Soldiers and nurses at V. A. D. Hospital, Tunbridge, Kent. Marked is Trooper J. A. Menary of the C. M. R.

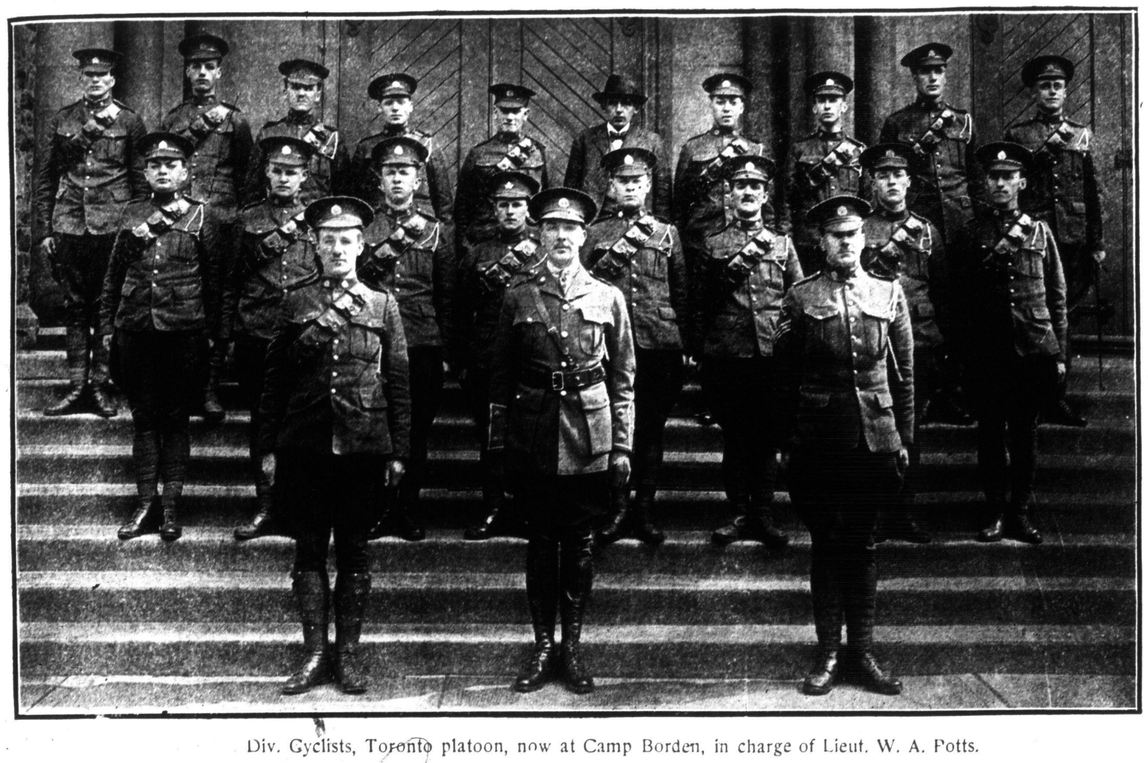


Soldiers and nurses in the Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital, Whitechurch, Wales. From Pte. Gordon Zeihe.



Wounded Canadians and their nurses at the Red Cross Hospital in Saffron Walden, Essex, England.

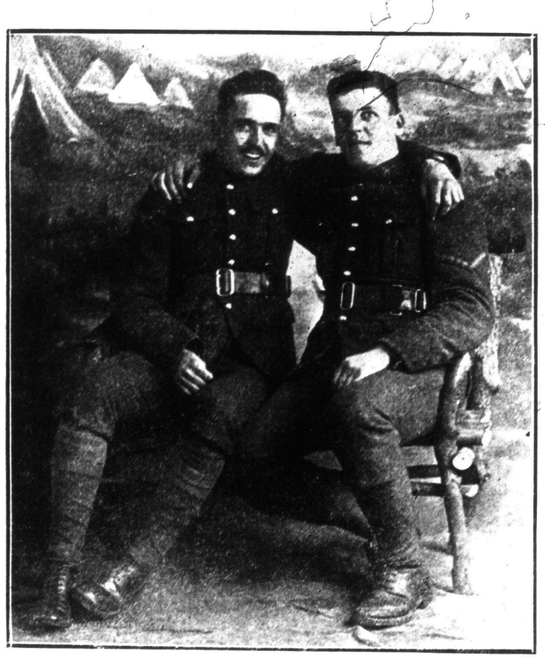
A group of Canadian soldiers at the Duchess of Connaught Hospital. Picture from Pte. W. B. Wilson.



Div. Gyclists, Toronto platoon, now at Camp Borden, in charge of Lieut. W. A. Potts.

An all-American group of the 109th Regt. In the centre is Lieut.-Col. Pote, Lieut. Fleming and Lieut. Pearce.

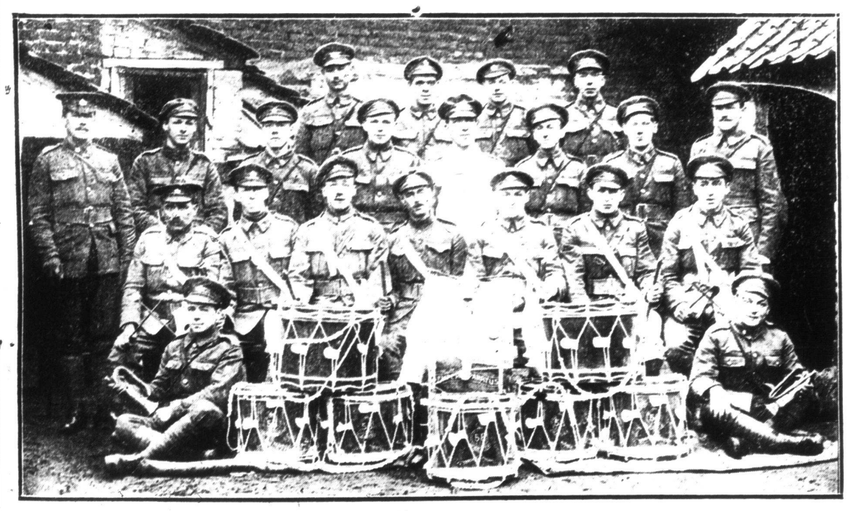
... erbian orphans in France are busily engaged in cultivating the French soil. This photograph was sent to Mr. A. G. Osmanly of Toronto by his nephew.



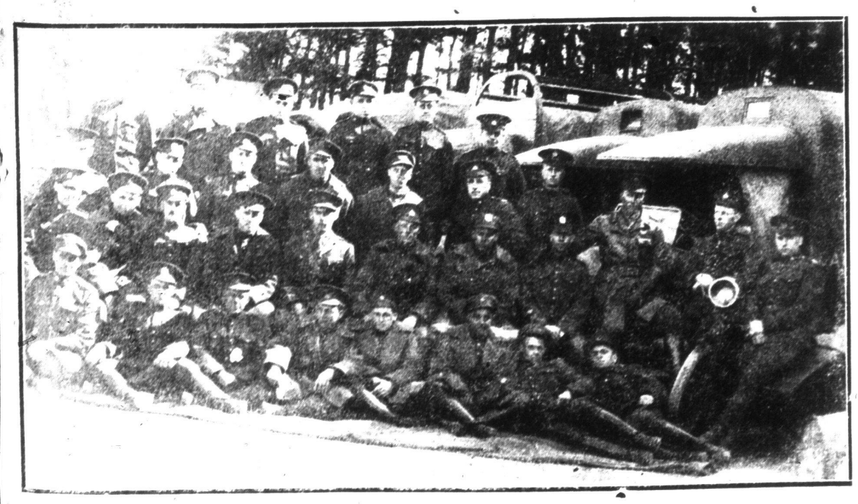
Corp. A. W. Barber and Corp. W. Morton, with 124th Battalion, overseas.

Capt. W. W. Forsyth, on active service in France, and a French official interpreter.

Everybody lends a hand in the Kitchener district. Two girls hay-making.



Men of the 58th Battalion, now overseas. Photograph from Sergt.-Drummer Pooley.

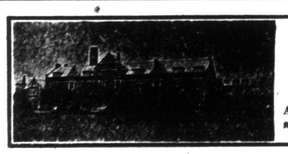


A few members of the C.A.S.C. at Crowborough Camp, England. Forwarded by Pte. Sellicks.

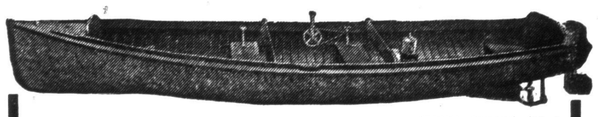
GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00 postpaid. Write **Tremain Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.** On sale in Toronto at Bond Bros.' Drug Stores, 452 Yonge Street and Cor. Madison and Dupont.

A NEW WAR-W-HOOP GAME
NEWEST GAME OUT
A Barrel of Fun in Every One
Mailed for 25 cents. Get them at
JAPANESE NOVELTY STORE
24 Yonge Arcade, Toronto



St. Andrew's College
TORONTO
A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOLS
Careful Oversight — Thorough Instruction
Large Playing Fields — Excellent Situation
Autumn Term Commences Sept. 12, 1917
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., HEADMASTER
Calendar sent on application



DEAN'S "MISSKOKA" LAUNCH

THE demand for a power boat that would combine speed with comfort, and at the same time be a craft women and children could handle with ease, led to the designing of a very moderately priced launch, for six to eight passengers. It is vibrationless and all seams are brass jointed. Write at once for **NEW CATALOGUE** describing this boat and our full line of other Craft, Motors and Accessories; also sample of brass joint construction, mailed FREE. **Write Dept. W. WALTER DEAN CANOE & BOAT CO.**
Foot of York Street, TORONTO
Phone Adelaide 1614. Open Saturday Afternoons and Evenings until 9 o'clock

FOR THE PICNIC—Every one knows how discontented you feel after having a good time romping through the woods, then have to sit down and eat your lunch feeling dirty. But why have this feeling when you can carry a tin of Cleanall No-Water Soap in your picnic basket and have a real refreshing wash without water? Injures nothing but dirt, and leaves the skin cool and soft. Sold at all druggists, groceries, garages, hardwares, 1-pound tin, 25c.
Cleanall Soap Manufacturing Co.
16 Sheppard Street, Toronto

WINCARNIS offers you the quickest, the surest, and the safest way to the new health you need when you are

Weak, Anaemic, Nervous, Run-down

WINCARNIS offers you new health! Think what this means to you. Instead of that out-of-sorts, nervous, run-down feeling, you can revel in the enjoyment of new and buoyant health. You feel well—eat well—work well—sleep well—and rise in the morning refreshed and vigorous, and feel your whole body pulsating with new life.

That is the new health Wincarnis offers you. Because Wincarnis is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-maker and a Nerve Food—all in one. This four-fold power, acting upon the system at one time, enables Wincarnis to give new strength, new rich blood, new nerve force, and new vitality. And because Wincarnis does this, it is recommended by over 10,000 Doctors.

If you are weak, Wincarnis will give you new strength. If you are Anæmic, Wincarnis will give you new rich red blood. If you are nervous, Wincarnis will give you new nerve force. If you are run-down, Wincarnis will give you new vitality.

Knowing that, surely you will not continue to suffer needlessly. Remember, you begin to get well from the first day you commence to take Wincarnis. And each succeeding day you derive more strength, more rich blood, more nerve force, and more vitality, until soon your whole system becomes surcharged with a feeling of new life.

Then you can stop taking Wincarnis.

But you can still enjoy the new health Wincarnis has given you.

Wincarnis is not a luxury, but a positive necessity to all who are Weak, Anæmic, Nervous, Run-downs—to all enfeebled by old age—to martyrs to Indigestion—to all Invalids—and to all who are depressed and "out-of-sorts."

Don't suffer needlessly. Take advantage of the new health Wincarnis offers you. But be sure you get Wincarnis—don't trust substitutes.

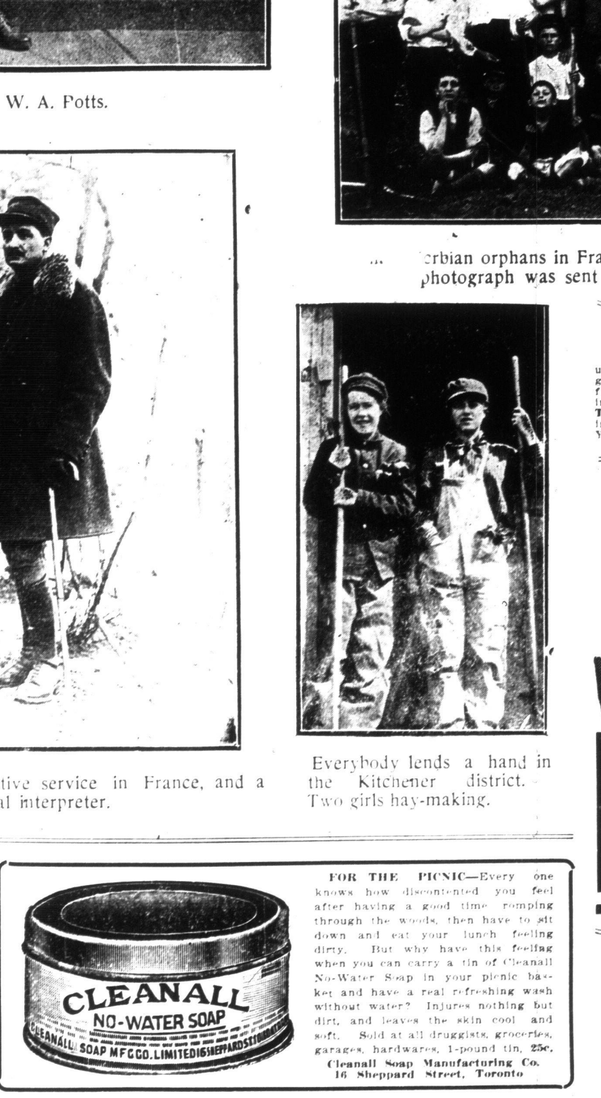
WINCARNIS
The Famous English Tonic

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

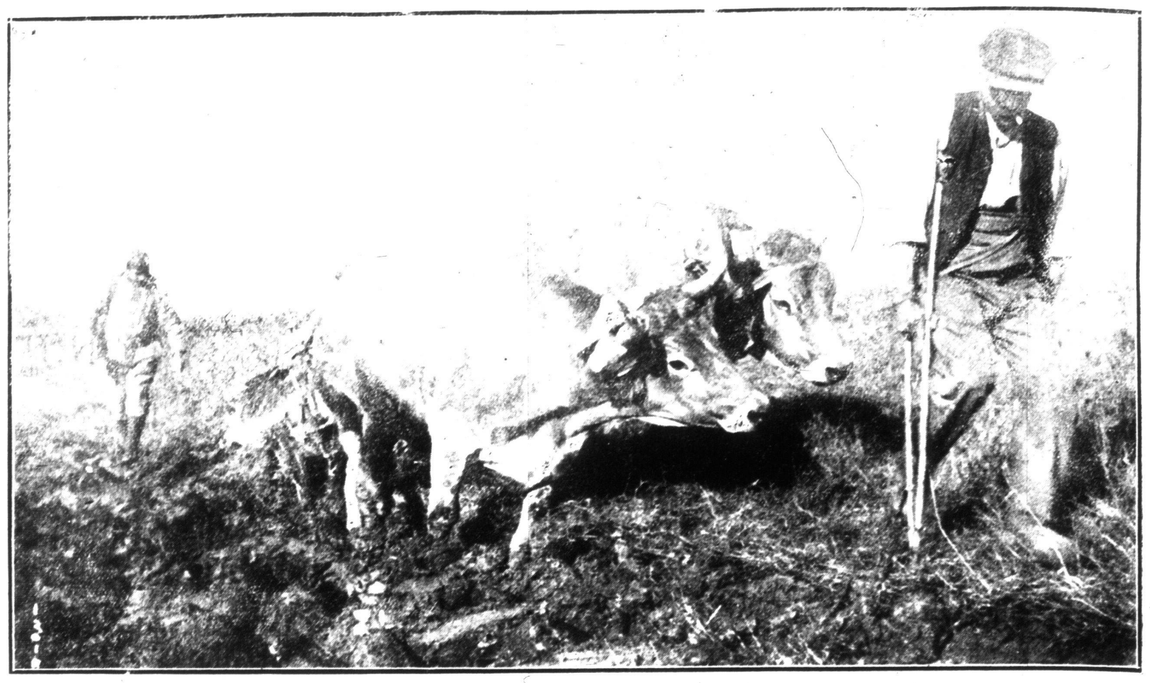
GET IT AT YOUR DRUGGIST'S

Pints $1.00. Quarts $1.65.

FRANK S. BALL, *Resident Director*, 67 PORTLAND ST., TORONTO 22



Volunteer workers at Lady Donnor's Hospital Supply Depot, Manchester, England, making large trench shoes for the arriving British wounded.



An ex-soldier who, having been discharged from the army, still helps his country by assisting on the land. He is shown leading a bullock team attached to a plow, which is attended by a soldier on leave.

Sergt. Dalton, Sergt. Middleton, Sergt. Taylor, all of the 3rd Canadian Reserve, West Sandling, England.

Sergt. Jos. Crudden, 134th Battalion, and Sergt. Wm. Crudden of the same battalion, photographed in England at their parents' home.

A photograph sent amonymously with this inscription: "Your son might be among them. Pick him out." Can you?

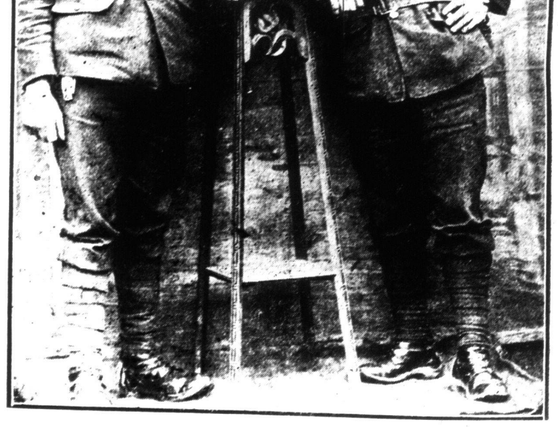
Pte. Frank Willson, 3rd Canadian Pioneers, in France.

Lance-Corp. Russell Wiles, Mechanical Transport, B. E. F., in France.

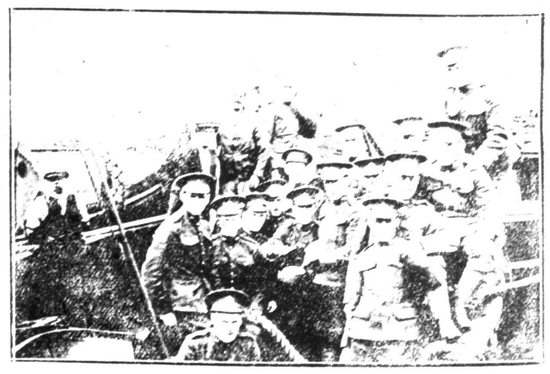
Boxing section, 8th Battalion, in France. Sent by Pte. E. L. Maxwell.

L. Phelps.

Laundry staff, night shift, 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.



Pte. Ellidge and Corporal Ivy of the 2nd C.M.R.



5th Platoon of the 123rd Battalion, on Board a war ship.