
KING of ENGLAND

King George Appeals to Czar For Peace
Paris Abandons Hope of Averting War


THE CZAR

ALL WAR NEWS LAST EDITION

The London Advertiser

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LONDONER TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL KAISER — **WARLIKE SPEECH MADE BY GERMAN LEADER** — **JAPAN AND U.S. BOTH CERTAIN TO AID BRITAIN** — **RUSSIA IS ACCUSED OF TRICKING KAISER**

U.S. WOULD BE A SILENT ALLY OF THE BRITISH

Ottawa Has Worked Itself Into Feverish State With Very Little Cause.

WANTS SUPPLIES FROM US

In Event of War, Motherland Would Look to Canada For Food.

JAPAN IS FRIENDLY, TOO

Absolute Security of Dominion On All Sides Would Be Certain.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—There are those in Ottawa who are in a terrible state of mind at the present time. They see this country besieged by German cruisers the moment war has been declared. They see thousands of untrained Canadians departing for the battlefields of Europe to take up the empire's fight against the highly-developed armies of Europe.

Patriotism and Politics.

While on both sides there is a determination that if the need of assisting Great Britain, in whatever way she desires, should arrive, there will be a response that will be opposed by none, there is an element at the capital that is trying to work up patriotism for the sake of politics.

It is not believed by sober-minded students of the situation, men on both sides, that England would ask Canada for men in the event of war. What she would most require would be wheat and other supplies. Horses would be in great demand, and while if regiments were offered the motherland, out of courtesy, would likely accept them, there is more probability that she would urge that Canada look after the commissariat as much as possible.

A Silent Friend.

In the event of war, it is almost certain that England will have the United States as a silent ally. While the great republic will have no part in the war, it will be watchful of England's and its own interest on this continent. The significance of Japan's declaration for England would make the situation doubly safe. Japan would insure safety for Canada on the Pacific, and the Nipponese and the Yankee would be joined in this scheme of protection.

Ottawa is expected to cool off in a day or two. It is not believed that England has made any inquiry excepting as to the supplies that might be secured for the army and navy.

To Arms! To Arms!! The Mobilization Gun!



Most of Servia is mountainous. When the call to mobilize the troops is made at Belgrade, it is telegraphed to Podgoritza, in the foothills and the signal is fired from the fort there. The signal is taken up in the hills and by bonfires and horsemen is spread among the mountain people in a few hours. Cross shows the mobilization gun at Podgoritza being fired.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KAISER WAS REASON FOR ABSENCE FROM FUNERAL

Emperor's Life Threatened if He Attended Services of Murdered Austrian Archduke

Interesting sidelights of the present European war situation, and the fact that the opportune discovery of a plot to assassinate Kaiser William of Germany was the only thing that prevented his attendance at the funeral of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, whose assassination brought the present crisis to a head, were revealed to The Advertiser by Dr. Thornley Bowman, son of Prof. J. H. Bowman, of this city, who left Berlin only three weeks ago.

Dr. Bowman, who is a graduate of Western University Medical School, took a post graduate course in Europe, and spent some time in Germany on his way home.

Russians Mobilizing.

"While I was in Berlin, the situation was not nearly as acute as it is today," said Dr. Bowman, "but there was a general feeling of unrest. It was known that Russia was mobilizing its troops, but for what purpose no one seemed to know or guess. The whole country was excited over the Russian actions, but the general attitude seemed one of protection rather than aggression.



DR. THORNLEY BOWMAN.

"The people generally expressed the opinion that Germany would take no other action than the protection of its own interests. Any Russian attack on Austria was regarded as a menace to Germany. Germany could not afford to allow Russia to gain any supremacy over Austria, and if any action is taken by Germany it will be for that reason.

Plot Against Kaiser.

"While the story was never published in Berlin, or elsewhere, the fact that the Kaiser did not attend the funeral of Archduke Ferdinand was not due to any illness, as was given out in Berlin, but to the fact that a Servian plot to assassinate the Kaiser at the funeral, was discovered by secret agents. The plot had been perfected, and all was in readiness to strike a paralyzing blow at the German-Austrian alliance when it was revealed. Even the secret agents were unable to find out the extent of the plot, but so alarming did it appear that the emperor remained in his own country, and the story of his supposed illness was given out in explanation of his absence.

"I have no doubt but that the story of the plotted assassination was an authentic one, for it came to me through one of the ministers of the Reichstag. The story seemed to have credence in Berlin, but was never published there owing to the strict censorship to which the German press is subjected.

London Doctor Throws Interesting Sidelights On Present European Situation

THE WAR SITUATION

Ultimatums were sent today by Germany to France and Russia. Russia was ordered by Emperor William to stop mobilization within twelve hours, expiring at noon, while France was given eighteen hours to declare her attitude in certain contingencies.

Italy will probably remain neutral, as she regards the campaign of her allies, Germany and Austria, as an aggressive war, in which case she isc not called on to intervene.

King George made a final effort today to maintain peace by telegraphing to Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

The Bank of England discount rate went up to 10 per cent today, the highest level it has ever had. Continental banks also raised their rates.

France has reported to have ordered general mobilization of her forces, as the prospects of peace are thought hopeless.

Strict censorship in all European countries prevented news of military movements leaking out.

Communication by telephone between France and England is interrupted, the governments being desirous of preventing leakages of information.

Japan will not intervene unless British interests in the Far East are endangered.

The German ambassador was reported to have left St. Petersburg.

KING GEORGE URGES PEACE ON CZAR HIS INTERVENTION HAS REVIVED HOPE

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 1.—King George has sent an urgent message to the Russian Emperor in an effort to avert war. When the news of King George's intervention with the Russian Emperor was conveyed to the German Embassy here, it elicited the remark that it "tended to revive hope."

DID KING'S APPEAL SAVE RUSSIA'S FACE.

London, Aug. 1.—The censor drew a veil over what developments might have been the result of the German ultimatum to Russia and to France, and of King George's intervention with the Emperor of Russia.

The latest message to reach here from Berlin was an official notification that Germany's ultimatum to Russia expired at noon, and the general belief was expressed here that Russia could have given only one answer, unless King George had supplied a formula, which would save the faces of the European powers, principally concerned.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR IN ROUSING SPEECH SAYS EMPEROR IS STILL STRIVING FOR PEACE

Will Take the Field With a Clear Conscience After Having Worked Long For Peace.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The German Imperial Chancellor today addressed a huge procession of demonstrators from the window of his official residence, making a stirring speech, in which he said:

"At this serious hour in order to give expression to your feeling for your fatherland you have come to the house of Bismarck, who with Emperor William the Great and Field Marshal Von Moltke welded the German Empire for us.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF PEACE.

"We wish to go on living in peace in the empire which we have developed in forty-four years of peaceful labor.

"The whole work of Emperor William has been devoted to the maintenance of peace. To the last hour he has worked for peace in Europe, and he is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove vain, and should the sword be forced into our hands we will take the field with a clear conscience, in the knowledge that we did not seek war. We shall then wage war for our existence and for the national honor to the last drop of our blood.

STIRRING CLIMAX.

"In the gravity of this hour I remind you of the words of Prince Frederick to the men of Brandenburg: 'Let your hearts beat for God and your fists on the enemy.'"

Enthusiastic cheers and the singing of the national anthem greeted the close of the Imperial Chancellor's speech.

FOLLY TO RETAIN HOPE OF PEACE, PARIS BELIEVES

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, Aug. 1. — At the French foreign office today officials declared they considered it would now be folly to retain any hope of a peaceful outcome of the international crisis. England's efforts at Berlin yesterday, they said, had failed, and any glimmer of hope which had appeared had been immediately extinguished.

The conditions under which the diplomatic "conversations" continued today made it, in the French official view, appear almost impossible to expect a satisfactory issue, and it was reluctantly admitted that war seemed to be only a question of hours.

AMBASSADOR TO ABANDON PARIS

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 1.—Information reached the French embassy here today that the German ambassador in Paris has intimated that he purposes leaving his post tonight.

Officials at the French embassy said, however, that efforts were still being made in various directions to maintain the peace and that "conversations" had not ceased.

PLAYERS JUMP TEAM AFTER ALTERCATION

Catcher Snyder and Third Baseman Mullin Disappear From City.

Catcher Jack Snyder and Third Baseman Mike Mullin, of the London team, jumped the team last night after an altercation with Manager Reisling over their poor work in the last few games.

Nelson, of the Brantford team, will play third base for London in the second game. A players for the first game had not been selected up to a late hour this afternoon.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO ACT FOR GERMANY AT FRENCH CAPITAL

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Official advices received at the White House today report the German ambassador leaving St. Petersburg. Ambassador Herrick, at Paris, reported that a proposal to place German interests in France in his hands was being discussed there.

No action has been taken by the United States Government on the proposal for Ambassador Herrick to represent Germany in France, but officials except that such duties will devolve upon American diplomats generally in Europe, and will be assumed by them.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 83; lowest, 48.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 70; lowest, 61.



TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, Aug. 1—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Moderate variable winds; fine and warm today and on Sunday.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	70	54	Clear
Calgary	94	52	Clear
Winnipeg	82	54	Cloudy
Port Arthur	82	54	Clear
Parry Sound	80	58	Cloudy
Toronto	79	60	Cloudy
Ottawa	74	54	Cloudy
Montreal	80	64	Cloudy
Quebec	84	52	Cloudy
Father Point	68	52	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

Showers are occurring this morning in the Maritime Provinces, while in other parts of Canada the weather is fine.

Thunderstorms occurred yesterday in some localities in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

MINERS FORCIBLY EMPHASIZE THEIR AVERSION TO WAR

Welshmen Refuse To Work On Holidays To Supply Naval Ships.

OBJECT TO INTERVENTION

Executive Suggests Convention of All Natives To Condemn War.

[Canadian Press.]

Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 1.—The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation today refused to accede to the suggestion of the British admiralty that the miners in the collieries supplying vessels of the navy should work Tuesday and Wednesday, next which had been arranged as miners' holidays. The executive took the ground that it was not necessary for defensive purposes for the miners to work, and they declined to encourage intervention in a European conflict.

The members of the executive suggested that this was an opportune time for the miners of Europe to force upon the governments implicated in the conflict their views condemnatory of war, and urged the calling of a convention of miners of all nations with this object in view.

German Ultimatum to Russia Expires

(Canadian Press.)

Berlin, August 1.—It was officially announced today that the time-limit of the German ultimatum to Russia expired at noon today.

An official communication, published today in the North German Gazette, says the Russian Emperor on July 29 telegraphed to Emperor William urgently requesting him to help in averting the misfortune of a European war, and to try to restrain his ally, Austria-Hungary, from going too far.

HEARD THAT RUSSIA WAS CALLING TROOPS.

Emperor William replied that he would willingly take up the task of mediation, and accordingly diplomatic action was initiated in Vienna. While this was in progress the news that Russia was mobilizing arrived in Berlin and Emperor William telegaphed to the Emperor of Russia that his role as mediator was by this endangered if not made impossible.

DECISION TODAY MADE IN VIENNA.

The communication adds that a decision was to have been taken in Vienna today in regard to the mediation proposals, in which Great Britain had joined Germany, but that meanwhile Russia had ordered the full mobilization of her forces. Upon this Emperor William addressed a last telegram to Emperor Nicholas, emphatically declaring that his own responsibility for the safety of the German Empire had forced him to take defensive measures.

CASH RESERVE DECREASE.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, August 1.—The statement of the actual condition of the clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that the cash reserve in excess of legal requirements decreased $43,599,500, leaving $17,435,750 deficit.

Morning Paper Monday

Monday being Civic Holiday, there will be but one regular edition of The Advertiser—the morning one—and all evening subscribers will be supplied with this paper.

HOPEFUL DISPATCH STOPS DEPARTURE OF GERMANY'S MINISTER FROM FRANCE

Only Most Slender Hope That German Communication Will Have an Effect—May Be Device For Time.

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, Aug. 1.—The German ambassador to France had packed and was ready to leave at one o'clock this afternoon, when a dispatch reached him from Berlin making some sort of suggestion which the French Government took into consideration, and about which it exchanged views with London and St. Petersburg.

ONLY A SLENDER HOPE.

It was stated after the receipt of the German communication that there was only the most slender hope that it would have any result. In some quarters the communication was interpreted as merely a device by Germany to gain time to complete her mobilization, as it was accompanied by a condition which was inacceptable.

TAKES OVER GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Arrangements were made last night by Myron T. Herrick, the United States ambassador, acting under instructions from Washington to take over the affairs of the German embassy, while Alexander H. Thackara, the American consul-general, is to look after the affairs of the German consulate.

EXETER LADY IS KILLED AS LONDON CAR GOES IN DITCH

Mrs. Alexander Dow Victim of Automobile Tragedy, When Driven by Miss Burridge, Overturns On Lake Road, Returning From Grand Bend.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Exeter, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Alexander Dow, wife of one of the best-known horse buyers in Middlesex, was instantly killed about 3:30 o'clock this morning, when a car driven by Miss Edna Burridge, of King street, London, overturned in a ditch on the Lake road, between Deshwood and Exeter. In the car were Mrs. Dow, Miss Burridge, driving, her brother, Roy Burridge, and John Southcott, of Exeter. None of the others were seriously injured.

The party had gone for a drive to Grand Bend and was returning when the car swerved in a rut and went into the ditch.

Mrs. Dow was thrown out clear of the car and instantly killed. Roy Burridge was pinned under the car, but not seriously injured. The others also escaped with bruises.

When Mrs. Dow was reached life had expired.

She was more than sixty years of age, and greatly respected in this district.

Left on Monday.

The Burridges left London last Monday to holiday at Grand Bend. They were on their way back to London this morning when the fatal accident occurred. The first intelligence of the tragedy was conveyed to relatives in this city by an Advertiser reporter.

George E. Burridge, tobacconist, of 99 King street, a brother, knew nothing of the accident when a reporter called there this morning. Later he learned, through a long distance telephone message from Exeter, that neither his brother nor sister were injured.

Late this afternoon he got into communication with his sister, who declared that the accident had been caused when she turned the car to avoid striking a horse and rig.

Would Not Move.

"Edna informed me that the driver of this outfit kept to the centre of the road and refused to turn out for them," said Mr. Burridge. "She was therefore forced to turn to one side. As a result the car ran into the ditch and was overturned.

"She told me that neither Roy nor herself were hurt, but did not say

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CORONER'S JURY BLAMES COMPANY FOR ACCIDENT

Verdict Declares London Electric Responsible For Death of Lineman.

A verdict, holding the London Electric Company responsible for the accident, was returned by the jury at the inquest into the death of John Christie, lineman for the company, who was fatally injured by falling from a pole on Dundas street last Tuesday morning.

From evidence given by the witnesses it appears that Mr. Christie climbed the pole and then remarked that he did not think it in a safe condition. He then shook the pole, thereby causing it to sag to one side. Not knowing how far the pole was going to sag, he immediately slipped his safety belt and made the leap for the new pole, which was standing about six feet away, and which resulted in his fall and subsequent death.

The following verdict was returned by the jury:

The jury finds that John Christie came to his death from injuries caused by falling from a London Electric pole in this city, on the 28th inst. The jury finds that the base of the pole was rotten and unsafe, and that the London Electric Company was responsible for the accident in exposing its employee to the risk of ascending a pole in an unsafe condition, and that there should be a more frequent and thorough inspection of defective poles.

NEW MARCH DEDICATED TO VISITING OLD BOYS

Prof. Pasquale Venuta's Military Piece To Be Played For First Time.

If you attend the concert of the First Hussars Band in Victoria Park Sunday night, be sure and take an anchor along to keep you on the ground as Prof. Pasquale Venuta a member of the band, has written a new military march and two-step which has been dedicated to the Old Boys under the name of "Old Boys' Reunion." Mr. Venuta is the author of the Hydro two-step. The new march will be played for the first time Sunday and is pronounced a very lively ragtime piece of music.

The original manuscript of the music has been given to Dr. H. R. Abbott, president of the Old Boys' Association.

CANADIAN MILITIAMEN EAGER TO AID BRITAIN

Officer Says That More Than 30,000 Volunteers Could Be Secured.

That if Britain finds it necessary to take an active part in the struggle in Europe, and calls for assistance from Canada, she will not call in vain, is evident from the enthusiasm with which men of all classes, especially members of the city's volunteer regiments, talk of the possibilities of going to war against the Empire's enemies.

Officers of the local corps declare there would not be the slightest difficulty in providing as many men as might be asked for, that, in fact, the trouble would be such a rush of applicants that the matter of making a selection would be actually embarrassing.

A member of the headquarters staff declared his conviction that the statement made today that between 29,000 and 30,000 men could be on transports within two weeks of war was declared was by no means exaggerated.

"More than that could be raised if necessary," he said. "We are much better prepared for such an emergency than we were when the Boer war broke out, and, what is much more to the point, the men are very much better trained."

He added humorously: "Perhaps if the German Emperor knew how well the men of the first division have been trained, he would be more eager than he is to prevent any European war."

ST. THOMAS PASTOR CALLED TO LONDON

Rev. Dr. Dougall To Succeed Rev. W. H. Harvey at Askin Street Church.

At the quarterly board meeting of Askin Street Methodist last night, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Dr. Dougald, of the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, to succeed Rev. W. H. Harvey at the end of the pastoral term on June 1 next.

Delegates to the district meeting were elected as follows: Wm. West, J. Heaman, H. Kilbourne, J. Dunkin, and R. R. Smith.

The following were elected members of the finance committee from the quarterly board: D. C. Wilson, R. R. Smith, J. Heaman, and J. H. Vanstone.

BOARD OF HEALTH INSPECTION

Officers Visit Dairies and Abattoirs in London Township.

Dr. Burdon, chairman of the board of health, Veterinary Inspector C. S. Tamlin and J. R. Haslett inspected five dairies and three abattoirs in the fifth concession, London Township, yesterday afternoon. Each place inspected was pronounced to be in good condition, with the exception of one slaughter house, where the owner promised to make several changes which were recommended.

HERE FOR THE OLD BOYS

Son of Secretary Edwin Smith Arrives to Take Part in Reunion.

A new boy came to join the Old Boys at the home of Edwin Smith, 582 Dufferin avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Old Boys, but the official capacity of the new boy has not yet been determined. So far as he can the new boy will make the Old Boys' celebration a success, and he has already raised his voice in behalf of that great event. The new boy is showing a great voice. Mr. Smith is showing many varities of smiles, and his friends are showing their congratulations.

WALL PAPER

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

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ywt

ALL IS SET FOR BIG 1914 REUNION

Old Boys' Program Officially Starts Tomorrow Morning.

COMMITTEE WILL BE BUSY

Reception and Entertainment Men Will March in Body to Welcome Homecomers.

All is set for the biggest Old Boys' reunion in the history of the London Old Boys' Association. By midnight every decoration will be in place and London, both officially, civicly and individually will be prepared to welcome back the home-comers who will be here to visit the old town once more.

The civic reception and the program prepared by the Old Boys' home guard, while it is one of the big features of the reunion, will not be the main one. The home reception will be THE THING. The welcoming back of sons, daughters, grandchildren, uncles, aunts and even fathers and mothers to the old home town and to the old home is what gives the reunion its paramount importance.

Many Here Already.

Many of the home-comers are here already, but they form only the vanguard of those to come. Tomorrow will be the day for the main advance party of the Old Boys to sweep into the city and take full possession of the town. Greetings to long departed friends and relatives, welcomes to sons and daughters of London old boys and girls who never saw their parents' old home town before, and a general feeling of happy goodwill are to be the orders of the day tomorrow. That they will be carried out in London style goes without saying

On the Job.

The Old Boys' reception and entertainment committee of the home-guard will meet at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in the old city hall on Richmond street and march in a body to the G. T. R. depot to meet the special train from Chicago, which is bringing a delegation of 200 Old Boys from the Windy City. Ex-Mayor Sam Stevely is chairman of the committee, and he said today he hoped everyone would turn out to greet the Chicago boys. Members of the committee will meet all trains and escort visiting Old Boys to the city hall, where they will register and receive guest badges, after which they will be given the freedom of the city. The reception committee follows:

Chairman, Samuel Stevely; Lt.-Col. H. R. Abbott, James S. Bell, Edwin Smith, S. Baker, J. W. McCallum, Chief Aitken, J. H. Fowler, H. Tozer, W. E. Robinson, J. R. Minhinnick, Dr. A. J. Wyckoff, Harry Clark, S. F. Glass, M. P., E. J. Carty, Squire Chittick, R. A. Carrothers, W. H. Abbott, J. H. Saunders, Ex-Ald. B. Bennett, Ald. Fred Mitchell, H. C. McBride, W. R. Davidson, C. A. Shepard, George H. Belton, E. S. Hunt, Harry Hummerston, William J. Smith, Mayor C. M. R. Graham, Controller J. P. Moore, Controller W. C. Coles, Controller H. Ashplant, Controller G. E. Rose, J. F. White, E. J. L. Stein, George Haney, J. A. Tancock, J. Donnelly, C. H. Merryfield, J. Gwalchmai, W. A. Wilson, J. Leah, H. Winder, J. C. McDonald, A. M. Hunt, E. R. Dennis, Dr. Teasdall, Thomas Rowe, A. E. Silverwood, W. G. Young, W. W. Gammage, W. T. Strong, J. M. Gunn, Dr. Shaw, F. H. Greenless, L. H. Martyn, Dr. Stevenson, W. Wyatt, P. Pocock, J. H. Chapman, Dr. F. L. Burdon, J. R. Haslett, W. H. Abbott, Col. W. M. Gartshore, Llewellyn Meredith, P. H. Ranahan, Dr. C. Brown, B. C. McCann, R. M. Burns, W. P. Regan, J. Loughlin, W. McPhillips, F. Forristal, Dr. P. J. Mugan, C. J. Fitzgerald, J. F. Sullivan, E. B. Edward, Harry Merritt, R. M. McIlheran, Charles Maker, J. W. McIntosh.

LONDON AUSTRIANS ARE AWAITING CALL TO WAR

Hundreds in City Liable To Be Called to Arms Have Had No Word From Consul.

Although scores of Austrian reservists in London have declared their readiness to return home to fight for their homeland, none of them up to last night had received any official communication from the Austrian consul at Ottawa instructing where or when to report. There are several hundred reservists in all in London, and they expect that they will receive some communication today.

In many local instances several members from one family or a number of neighbors are together volunteering for service. On York street in two adjoining homes, three reservists told The Advertiser of their intention to go to the war as soon as they hear from their consul. These are Stephen Kowal, 507 York street, and Teodor Ramiecki, and Anton Dronski, 509 York street.

WEDDING BELLS

KELMAN—JOHNSTON.

At the residence of William McPherson, 172 William street, last night, Alexander Kelman and Miss Jessie Johnston, both of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Gustavus Munro. Mr. and Mrs. Kelman will reside in London.

AVEY—BOWERN.

A quiet, pretty wedding took place at the Egerton Street Baptist parsonage last Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock, when Miss Nellie Bowern and Robert Avey, both of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. W. C. Riddiford. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

HOME BANK EXTENDS

Business in Calgary, Alberta, Warrants Opening of Local Office There.

The Monetary Times of July 25 is authority for the following item of news regarding the extension of the Home Bank of Canada in the West:

"The Home Bank's business in Calgary, having increased considerably during recent years, a branch will be established there shortly. The business has been done from the Winnipeg office of the bank in the past. A local manager has not yet been named for the appointment."

Senator Mason, general manager of the Home Bank, has confirmed the information regarding a branch in Calgary. An office will be opened as soon as a local manager has been selected for the post.

WAR MAY AFFECT MILITARY CAMP

R. C. R. Men Are Ordered to Halifax — Manoeuvres Will Be Changed.

CAMP TO LAST FIVE DAYS

All First Division Units Will Leave For Goderich On August 20.

All militia units in the first division, with the exception of the artillery, will go into camp at Goderich for their annual training in August unless in the meantime the arrangements are called off as a result of the unrest in Europe and the possibility of a call for men from the Dominion.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, at present in camp at the Cove, will join the militia—subject of course to the same contingency. As a matter of fact if rumor is to be believed, in their case this contingency already has arisen, and the regiment is likely to be on its way to take part in the garrisoning of Halifax within a week.

Five-Day Camp.

Regular camp, if it is held at all, will last only for five days, the period from August 20 to 26 being occupied with manoeuvres carried on under actual war conditions. The city regiments have carried out manoeuvres of this kind to some extent in previous years, but this year the feature is to be extended to rural corps also, which is an innovation.

The manoeuvres will commence with a movement of the rural and city regiments towards each other, their bases being Goderich and Hyde Park respectively. Thereafter they will govern their actions entirely according to circumstances which may arise.

Actual War Conditions.

The idea is to make the conditions as nearly as possible like those of active service so that, in case of war, the militia would be able to supply men who have had actual field experience and who, to all intents and purposes, had participated in actual warfare.

DRILL COMPULSORY FOR 7TH MARKSMEN

Rifle Association of Regiment Decides On New Rule For Future Shoots.

At a meeting last night of the Rifle Association of the Seventh Regiment, held in the Armories, a new rule to govern regimental and team shooting competitions was adopted. It will not go into force, however, until next year. The rule makes it compulsory for all contestants to attend six drills prior to the shoot except in the case of tyros, its purpose being to put a stop to the practice of good marksmen joining the regiment just before a shoot and dropping out immediately afterwards.

The annual regimental shoot for this year was fixed to take place on September 1, Labor Day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary president, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Smith; honorary vice-president, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Campbell; president, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Becher; vice-president, Capt. T. J. Murphy; treasurer, Capt. W. J. Taylor; secretary, Capt. E. M. McLean; executive committee, Captains George Watson and F. M. Spry; Lieutenants H. W. Kemp and Chester Butler; Color-Sergt. Frank Campbell, Sergt. M. H. Lee.

The following probably will compose the regiment's team for the O. R. A. and D. R. A. shoots at Toronto and Ottawa respectively:

Captains T. J. Murphy, W. J. Taylor and E. M. McLean; Lieut. Chester Butler; Color-Sergt. F. Campbell; Sergeants Walter Gibling and M. H. Lee; Privates F. N. Allen, W. Taylor, L. Bruner, J. Short and W. Dales.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ACCEPT NEW SCHEDULE

Decide To Adopt Agreement Drafted by General Manager Glaubitz.

The members of the local Electrical Workers' Union met last night in the Moose Hall to consider the terms submitted to them by the public utilities commission for an agreement. The wage schedule drawn up by General Manager H. J. Glaubitz and approved by the commission at its last meeting was conceded to be entirely satisfactory, and no objection was raised to meeting the commission's request for a two-year agreement with it as a basis.

Some small changes in the details of the agreement terms were suggested and will be submitted to the commission. It is not expected that any difficulty will be presented to an early agreement, however, the changes being of a minor nature and really tending only to make the sense of the agreement clearer.

INFORMATION FOR OLD BOYS

All entries close Monday evening in the decorative competition for stores, cottages and residences. Many applications have already been received by Secretary Smith, and indications are that scores of others will come in by Monday night.

The executive officers have donned their official caps. They are white caps with black peaks and purple bands with the gilded lettering "Executive" across the front.

All sorts of prizes were received by Secretary Smith today for the races which are to be run off in Queen's Park on Monday. All those who compete in these contests have a chance to win something beside glory and applause.

Aldermen and members of the executive committee can secure their official caps and badges by applying to Secretary Edwin Smith in the old city hall.

Official programs and official badges can be had at the office of Mr. Smith. Information of all kind pertaining to the Old Boys can be obtained at the old city hall, where registration books are open. A list of the private boarding houses is also available there.

OLD BOYS ARRANGE SPORTS PROGRAM

Complete Arrangements For Athletic and Aquatic Events.

INTERESTING EVENTS

Queen's Park and River Will Be Scene of Some Great Contests.

Secretary A. T. Taylor, of the sports committee of the London Old Boys reunion, got his committee together last night and put its final approval on the sports program for Monday and Tuesday of next week. Features of these events are a half mile race between Jack Tait, of Toronto, and M. Pollick, of London, and a two mile race between J. Dellow, of Toronto, and R. Campbell, of this city. All those who desire to enter for those events must make application to Secretary Taylor at the Y. M. C. A.

The program for the two days follows:

Monday at Queen's Park, 2:30 p.m.

1—One Hundred Yard Dash (open)—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

2—Small Pony Race, quarter-mile—Boys, 12 and under—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

3—One-Half Mile Run (open)—(Jack Tait, Toronto, and M. Pollick, London, will compete in this race.) 1st and 2nd prizes.

4—Musical Chairs (mounted)—At least eight to compete—1st and 2nd prizes.

5—Fifty Yard Dash—Boys 8 and under—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

6—One Hundred Yard Dash (Visiting Old Boys)—40 years old and over—1st and 2nd prizes, donated by Ald. C. Merryfield.

7—Jumping Exhibition before grandstand by hunters owned by W. J. Blackburn, London, and Reason Bros., London.

8—Barrel Race (Old Boys)—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

9—One-Quarter Mile Run (open)—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

10.—Fifty Yard Sunbonnet and Skipping Race—Girls 15 and under—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

11—Tug-of-War (open)—Weight not to be over 900 pounds of five men, best two out of three—Five-minute pull.

12.—Wrestling on Horseback (mounted)—1st prize to be divided among winning team.

FOUR A

13. Two mile run (open)—J. Dellow, Toronto, and R. Campbell, London, will compete in this race—1st and second prizes.

14. Watermelon race, boys 12 and under—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

15. One mile relay race, four men to a team (open)—1st and 2nd prizes to team.

Many Other Features.

Drill competition will start at 3 p.m. on the platform in front of grand stand and open to local societies only—1st prize, value $25.

Entries for all open events must be made to the secretary of sports committee, A. T. Taylor, care of Y. M. C. A., Wellington street, not later than Saturday, August 1, at 10 p.m.

1:30 P.M.

Grand opening of carnival shows in Queen's Park, with fifteen attractions and numerous free acts, including Miss Elma Meier, champion lady high diver; Mlle. Morak in the death defying "auto-swing," at 4 p.m.

Free rides for the children on the favorite elephant Gyp.

Tuesday Afternoon, 1:30 p.m.

Ladies' Afternoon—2:00 p.m.—Spring-Bank Park.

Sports program—2:30 p.m.—1—International baseball match—Old Boys vs. Home Guard.

2—50 yard race for girls under 15—first, second and third prizes.

3—50-yard race for boys under 10—first, second and third prizes.

4—50-yard dash for American single ladies only—first, second and third prizes.

5—International basebal match, ladies—Visitors vs. Londoners.

6—25-yard married ladies' egg and spoon race—first, second and third prizes.

7—50-yards chum race—first, second and third prizes.

8—Tug-of-war, ladies—Americans vs. Canadians, best two out of three, pull two minutes.

9—Tug-of-war, Old Boys—Americans vs. Canadians, best two out of three, pull five minutes.

10—Girls' Highland fling; first, second and third prizes.

11—Boys' Highland fling; first, second and third prizes.

12—Girls' Irish jig; first, second and third prize.

13—Boys' Irish jig; first, second and third prizes.

14—Baby show, under 12 months. Prizes—Boys, first and second; girls, first and second.

Tuesday Evening, 7:15.

Grand booster automobile parade. Every auto decorated and in line at 7 p.m. sharp. Parade will congregate at Victoria Park and move via Richmond street and Central avenue gates, south on Richmond to Carling street, west on Carling to Ridout street, south on Ridout to York street, each on York to Richmond street, north on Richmond to Dundas street, and east on Dundas to Rectory street, south on Rectory to King street, and east on King to King street entrance of Queen's Park. Mr. Arthur H. Keene, marshal.

7:30 p.m.—Carnival Midway Shows.

11 p.m.—Miss Elma Meier, lady high diver, and Mlle. Morak, in the death-defying "Swing of Death."

FENIAN RAID VETERAN BACK FROM KANSAS

R. W. Gibbs, Father of Chesley Avenue School Principal, Home for Long Stay.

Ever hear of Minneapolis, aKnsas?

This is a question that R. W. Gibbs, a London Old Boy, has to ask a dozen times a day whenever he starts in to tell where he is from. When he buys a railroad ticket back to Minneapolis, Kansas, the ticket seller invariably tries to send him back to Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is only after the ticket agent consults his route books that he is able to find Minneapolis, Kansas. But Minneapolis, Kansas, is some fine town, says Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. Gibbs came to London three weeks ago to register for the Old Boys. He was the first guest to register. He wears a Fenian Raid medal, and was a gunner in E. Field Battery, London, stationed at Sarnia in the Fenian skirmish in 1866.

E. E. Gibbs, principal of Chesley Avenue school is a son of Mr. Gibbs. Minneapolis, Kansas, is a great town, but Mr. Gibbs likes London so well that he is going to stay here with Mrs. Gibbs until after the great Western Fair.

"GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY"

Old Boys in Pulpits of London Churches and Special Services Expected To Attract Big Congregations.

Many London Old Boys will occupy pulpits in city churches tomorrow, and in other cases the pastors will deliver special "reunion" sermons in conformity with the suggestion made by the Old Boys' executive for a "Go To Church" Sunday.

Two London Old Boys will preach in Centennial Methodist Church, Rev. George H. McAllister, of Exeter, occupying the pulpit in the evening, and Rev. J. W. Pring, of Wyoming, in the morning.

Mr. McAllister formerly was pastor of the church, and is an ex-president of the London Conference. Mr. Pring was a member of Dundas Centre Church before entering the ministry.

The pulpit of Egerton Street Baptist Church will be occupied in the morning by Rev. Harry Ambrose, of Michigan, a London Old Boy, and Mrs. Ambrose, who is a well-known singer, will render a solo during the service.

Rev. J. R. Sasken, of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, who formerly was a member of the staff of the Collegiate Institute here, will preach in First Presbyterian Church, which he attended when he lived in the city.

Rev. S. Anderson will preach special sermons for Old Boys at both services in the Memorial Methodist Church tomorrow. The choir will render special music.

Rev. Dr. C. R. Flanders, pastor of the First Methodist Church, has returned from his vacation, and will preach twice Sunday in connection with the observance of "Go-To-Church" Sunday. "The Church of God" and "The Ideal City" will be his themes.

Rev. W. G. Howson, one of the London Old Boys, will preach morning and evening in Askin Street Methodist Church. The church is beautifully decorated in honor of the Old Boys.

Chalmers Church will have its former pastor, the Rev. Walter Moffat, now of Millbank, preach on Sunday, both morning and evening. His many friends will be pleased to welcome him as an Old Boy to the city.

The special preacher in Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow morning will be the Rev. Stewart Woodburne, a London Old Boy, who has served eight years in the mission field of India, and is at present on furlough. His subject for the occasion will be "Fatherhood and Sonship." In the evening the pastor, Rev. James H. Boyd, will conduct the service, and extends a welcome to the Old Boy visitors. At the close the monthly communion service and reception of new members will be held.

At the special Old Boys' service in Talbot Street Baptist Church tomorrow Rev. A. J. Vining, a former pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

PLENTY OF MUSIC FOR OLD BOYS TOMORROW

Three Band Concerts Will Be Feature of First Day of Reunion Program.

Tomorrow, the opening day of the 1914 London Old Boys' reunion, will find the visitors provided with plenty of music. Three band concerts will be given during the afternoon and evening. The first will be at 3 p.m. in Victoria Park, when the Salvation Army will play. Simultaneously, at 8 o'clock in the evening, concerts will be put on by the First Hussars' Band in Victoria Park, and by the Seventh Regiment Band in Queen's Park. The full programs for the various concerts follow:

Salvation Army Band.

March, "Army, Brave and True;" selection, "Songs of Ireland;" selection, "Hosanna;" selection, "Heart's Closed Door;" selection, "Songs of Scotland."

The concert will be interspersed with vocal duets and solos. Addresses will be given by Major and Mrs. Millar, of Toronto, and Adjutant and Mrs. Merritt, of Winnipeg. Several London officers will also speak.

Controller Ashplant will preside.

Seventh Band, Queen's Park.

"O Canada" and "The Maple Leaf;" march, "O City of the Lord," arranged by J. Arch. Hume; overture, "Masaniello," Auben; song, "Nazareth," Gounod; selection, "La Guan Via," Valverde; valse, "The Druids' Prayer," Dawson; hymn, "O God, Our Help In Ages Past," 3 verses—two first and last—the people singing; church parade, "Hark the Merry Christ Church Bells," arranged J. D. Markey; grand fantasia, "True Pictures of the North and South," Ther. Bendix; introduction act III., "Lohengrin," Wagner; miserere, "Il Trovatore," Verdi; patrol, "Canadian," arranged by A. Slatter; "The British Grenadiers" and "God Save the King."

First Hussars' Band, Victoria Park.

March, "Swedish Coronation," Svensden; overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; rhapsodie, "Slavonic," Friedmann; cornet solo, "The Rosary," Nevin, Mr. H. Ward; novelette, "Eleanor," Jessie L. Deppin; march, "Old Boys' Reunion" (just published), Pasquale Venuta; overture, "Tannhouser," Wagner; paraphrase, "Melodie in F," Rubenstein; descriptive, "The Ride of the Valkyrie," Wagner; "God Save the King."

The First Hussars will be under the leadership of Bandmaster Roselle Pococke, while the Seventh will be conducted by Bandmaster A. W. Slatter.

BARN AND CROPS LOST IN BLAZE AT BELMONT

Victor Kline Loses Heavily for Third Time—Separator Also Destroyed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Belmont, August 1.—While threshing was in progress on the farm of Victor Kline here, a fire occurred which destroyed his fine barn.

The blaze apparently started from a spark, as without any other known cause the straw stack suddenly broke into flame. In a few moments the barn was a roaring furnace, but a determined effort was made to save the separator. It was dragged to the doors, but there upset, and was consumed together with the wheat and straw crops lately housed. Many implements were also lost.

The wind blew the flames away from the residence, thus helping to confine the disaster to the barn.

The separator was the property of Alva Jones.

The damage has not been estimated, but will be very heavy, the barn only having been built five years. This is the third barn Mr. Kline has had burned in seven years.

WILL NOT CLOSE HOTEL

GODERICH, July 31.—The hotels in Goderich will not close up after August 1. Mr. F. Davis, who has been running the Hotel Bedford, has sold out his furnishings to Mr. John Bedford, who owns the property.

Mr. Davis is leaving for the West, where he has large farming interests. Mr. Ed Swatz will take over the British Exchange from Reynolds Bros., who have purchased the King Edward, of Guelph.

CAME FROM INGERSOLL.

Mrs. Mary Bodwell Smith, a native of and for many years a resident of [illegible] died early today at the home of Mrs. Hannah Cody, 18 East Cordyon [illegible], Pa. Funeral services were held tonight at Bradford, after which the remains were shipped to Ingersoll for interment.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

Store Closes Today, Saturday, at Six, and Will Remain Closed Until Tuesday Morning at 8:30 ---Monday Being Civic Holiday.

As it is our custom to close the store at 6 o'clock on Saturdays and days preceding holidays as well as other week days, we ask you to do your holiday shopping today before that hour.

FLAGS AND BUNTINGS For Old Boys' Decorations —West Side, Main Entrance



TRUNKS, CLUB BAGS AND SUIT-CASES. All New Stock. In Basement.

Old Boys Are Invited To Make Free Use of the Conveniences of This Store.

All street cars pass our doors and stop at either Richmond or Dundas street entrance. A convenient place to meet your friends down town. A free check room for parcels or luggage on the main floor, and inquiry office where you may get any information you desire re street addresses, car service, trains, etc.

A Resting Place.

Seats will be found on main floor balcony, also in rest room on second floor, where you may rest or await your appointments with your friends.

In the Restaurant, Fourth Floor.

Here you may lunch at any hour during the day. Appetizing dishes prepared to your order on shortest notice.

Breakfast served from 8:30 to 10:30. Course dinners from 11:30 to 2 p. m., also dinner a la carte.

Manicure Parlors, Second Floor.

Men's and women's manicure parlors finished with every modern equipment and expert manicurists—treatments 50c. Ladies' hairdressing and shampooing, electric face and scalp massage treatments 50c or course of six treatments for $2.50

The new modern upright shampoo board used here.

Visitors Are Welcome Here.

At such a time as this, the coming back of thousands to whom the name London means home, and recalls many sweet recollections of their early days, we are more than anxious that all shall enjoy the freedom of this store and feel the warmth of our hospitality. We invite all citizens to bring their visitors and show them through your store, which was constructed for your convenience and comfort, and theirs.

We will receive you as our guests, not customers, and will be pleased to show the new fall woolens, many of which are already in. But you will not be importuned to make a purchase. A pleasant morning may be spent with your friends at this store.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

WINGHAM BOY GETS DUCKING IN DAM

Spiders Causing Trouble in Trees—Webs Being Burned.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINGHAM, July 31.—The residents were alarmed last night when a rumor was started that a boy had been drowned in the river. What did occur was that he was near the dam and fell in. He was rescued by some other boys who were swimming, and was none the worse for his ducking, only badly scared.

Many residents of the town have left to attend the Old Boys' reunion in Stratford.

Some more streets are to be repaired this summer, which will make work for many men who are out of work while the factory machinery is being overhauled.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Vanstone was held privately from the residence of her son Richard, and was largely attended. The floral tributes were numerous. She leaves a highly-respected family.

Threshing has commenced here, and farmers state that wheat is turning out a good quality.

Caterpillars are now causing trouble in trees and green stuff, spreading their webs through them. These are being burned off with torches.

HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS.
$12.00 TO WINNIPEG, AUGUST 11 AND 18.

The Grand Trunk Railway System will run Harvest Help Excursions via Chicago and Duluth on August 11 and 18, from all stations in Ontario, Kingston, Renfrew and west at low rate of $12 to Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg to destination. First excursion on August 11 applies to all points in Manitoba. Second excursion, on August 18, to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and all points in Manitoba. RETURNING—half cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $18 from Winnipeg to destination in Eastern Canada.

The route via Chicago is an attractive one, many large cities and towns being passed en route, which breaks the monotony of the journey. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, and traverses some of the best farming country in Manitoba and the most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

Full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont. 29ob

NO IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF WAR ON WHOLESALES

Local Wholesalers and Manufacturers Not Pessimistic Over Outlook.

DEPEND ON ANTWERP

Closing of the Belgium Port Would Seriously Affect Glass Imports.

Local manufacturers and wholesalers will not be immediately affected by the war's upheaval in Europe, according to several interviews given out today. It was stated at the Hobbs Manufacturing Company today that as long as the port of Antwerp was kept open, they would no be affected very seriously by the war and rumors of war.

T. A. McMahen, of the McMahen-Granger Company, who is now in Manchester, preparatory to visiting on the continent, is expected to inform the local offices in a few days of trade conditions. The local firm has all its fall stuff in, and will not begin to receive spring stuff until September.

If Belgium is involved in the war, and Antwerp is closed as a port of entry, the world will be affected generally, in the opinion of members of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company. Belgium has the largest manufacturers of glass in all varieties, and stopping its port will deprive all countries of this useful and necessary commodity.

The D. H. Howden Company, John Marshall & Co., and Robinson, Little & Co. were of the opinion that it was too soon to form an opinion as to how the war would affect them. All firms are greatly interested in the war news, however, and all hope strife may be averted.

ESCAPED IN FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR EXETER



ROY BURRIDGE, of London, whose car overturned in a ditch near Dashwood, killing Mrs. Alexander Dow, of Exeter.

OUTLINING CITY HALL WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Hydro Department Starts Old Boys' Decorations—"Made in London" Exhibit.

Employees of the hydro-electric department started work today to outline the city hall offices in the Spencer block with 40,000 electric lights. The job will be finished by Monday, and probably lit for the first time Monday night. General Manager Glaubitz and the public utility commissioners are taking considerable interest in the work. The hydro windows have been decorated with electric locomotives and electric apparatus.

All around the city hall, space has been reserved on the sidewalk and in the street for made-in-London exhibits, and today manufacturers started to get their exhibits in shape for the opening of the Old Boys reunion on Monday. The recent exhibit of London scenes, shown by enlarged photographs, will be on display in the ground floor office windows.

IN THE POLICE COURT

No Celebration.

Timothy Grace will have to miss the Old Boys' celebrations. He appeared before Magistrate Judd today, who remanded him to the jail for a week, for being drunk last night.

"Why, I wanted to be out this week, there's a lot going on around town," your worship said Grace.

"I am afraid there would be too much going on with you out in the middle of it all. You had better stay in for the week," said the magistrate.

One Month for Theft.

Alexander Hummell was given one month in jail, for the theft of four Mattresses some time ago, valued at $20, from Nathan Rosenburg.

Hummell stole the mattresses, sold them, and then went to Toronto, where he was arrested on a warrant and brought back by a detective.

Robinson Baldwin, charged with non-support by his wife, had his case adjourned for a week.

Too Much Help.

Harry Angles and Harry Redmond, arrested last night, Angles for being drunk and disorderly, and Redmond for disorderly conduct, appeared in court. Angles said he was being helped home by Redmond. Both of them became involved in an argument with a policeman, and landed in the police station instead. Angles was fined $5 and costs, and Redmond was set back $2.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

REV. WALTER MOFFAT, OF MILLBANK, former pastor, will preach at Chalmers Church morning and evening. b

GROCERY STORE TO LET. APPLY 167 Wellington, corner Grey. 99c

ROOM AND BOARD FOR OLD BOYS Week at 500 Pall Mall street. 99c

FRACTURES JAW IN FALLING FROM POLE

Linemen, Working On the Old Boys' Decorations, Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

William Armstrong, an employee of the company that is doing the decorating for the Old Boys celebration had a narrow escape from death this morning when he fell from a pole on Dundas street, between Burwell and Colborne streets.

Armstrong had ascended the pole and was engaged in putting up strings of electric lights. He had neglected to make his safety belt secure and in some manner it became lose and he was precipitated to the ground, some fifteen feet below. Fellow workmen picked him up and carried him into the offices of Dr. H. Homer Black, 469 King street.

Upon Dr. Black's examination it was found that Armstrong was suffering from a fractured jaw bone, a number of cuts about the face and that several of his front teeth had been knocked out. Stitches were taken in the more serious cuts about the face and he was ordered to Victoria Hospital, where he could be kept under observation in case anything further developed.

EXETER LADY KILLED

Continued from Page 1.)

when they would return to the city."

Miss Burridge has been the victim of tragedy for some time. It is only a few months ago that her fiance, Jack Graham, a traveller for Silverwoods, Limited, of this city, was burned to death in the Woodbine Hotel fire in Toronto. Since then her mother died. Her father was one of those killed in the city hall disaster in this city.

WILL SHOW OLD BOYS WHAT DISTRICT CAN DO

Fruit and Vegetable Growers To Demonstrate Produce On Tuesday.

The Western Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Association will show Old Boys on Tuesday morning that vegetables grown near the home town are the best in the world.

A display will be made on the market square from 8:30 until 9:30 in the morning. At 9:30 the selling of the prize winners will commence.

The exhibition is expected to draw big crowds of both shoppers and those interested in horticulture. The vegetables and fruit displayed will be that grown for every-day sale, and will be a fair representation of the produce offered for sale every day on the market.

Judges will look over each load of produce in the exhibition.

Following is a list of the prizes donated:

Best load of vegetables—$5.
Second best load of vegetables—$3.
Best load of vegetables and fruit—$5.
Best load of general produce—$5.
Best load of fruit—$5.
Best decorated wagon—$5.
Best-looking farmer's wife — Gold bracelet.
Best basket of butter—Silver medal.
Best table fowls—Silver medal.
Best-looking baby belonging to farmer—Gold medal.
Second best baby—Silver medal.

The judges will be J. Harry Fowler, Chief John Aitken, J. H. Saunders, E. B. Hamilton and others.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

FUNERAL OF MRS FALKNER.

The funeral of Mrs. R. J. Falkner was held Wednesday afternoon from her home at Ontario street and Lorne avenue. Services were conducted by Bishop R. C. Evans, of the Latter Day Saints' Church, Toronto, assisted by Elder Seaton of this city. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Lockard, Henley, Hardy, Lott, Parker and Constable. The floral offerings were from: Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard and family, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dixon, spray; Edward Adams & Co., wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Tuffin, spray; Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker, spray; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, cross; Mrs. McFee, spray; Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Dark, spray; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pearson, spray; Mrs. William Falkner, spray; Mrs. Harrison and daughters, spray; Fred Bridge, spray; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Chancey Smith, spray; Mrs. Hunt and family, spray; Harry Bell, spray; Scandrett Bros., wreath. Interment took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Burnard.

The funeral of Mrs. Phyllis Burnard, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Martin, of 583 Oxford street, took place from her father's residence on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. J. E. Hawkings, of Maitland Street Baptist Church, conducted the services. Mrs. Burnard was a member of Maitland Street Baptist Church, in which she was an active worker. The pallbearers were: J. Edwards, William Edwards, C. Edwards, J. Doidge, S. Burnard and F. Lang.

The floral offerings were very many. Interment took place in Woodland Cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Oliver.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Bodkin Oliver, who died Thursday morning at her home on lot 3, concession 2, North Dorchester, was held this afternoon from her home. Mrs. Oliver died in her 90th year. She had lived in North Dorchester for over forty years. She is survived by a large family of children. Interment took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, this city.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Martin wish to sincerely thank their many friends and especially Court Eclipse of C.O.F., and the R. R. Car Men for their kindness and courtesy in the recent bereavement of their daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Burnard.

CARD OF THANKS—David Robson, of London Township, wishes to thank the many friends who helped so willingly in replacing the barn that was recently destroyed by fire.

LITTLE SWITZERLAND MAKING PREPARATIONS

[Canadian Press.]

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—The Swiss Federal Parliament has been summoned to meet on Monday to consider measures to safeguard the independence of Switzerland, and to appoint a commander-in-chief of the army of 75,000 men called to the colors by a mobilization order.

The House will also deal with a measure for the issue of five-franc notes.

Dispatches On Impending Conflict of Powers

INTERVIEW IN PARIS GIVES A FILIP TO HOPE

German Ambassador Has a Half-Hour Talk to Premier Viviani.

TO RETURN IN AFTERNOON

Nothing Definitely Known of German Activities Across the Border.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Aug. 1.—Baron Von Schoen, German ambassador to France, called at the foreign office just before noon today, and Premier Viviani, who was then attending a cabinet council at the Palace of the Elysee, left his colleagues and had half an hour's conference with the German diplomat. It was afterward announced that the ambassador was to return to the French foreign office again in the afternoon.

This conversation gave rise to an impression that all hope of peace must not be considered immediately gone, but it was admitted that the situation was very gloomy.

SCREEN AT FRONTIER.

Nothing was known among the general public as to what was going on behind the screen which fell along the German frontier at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Everyone supposed that German mobilization was in progress, and that the French Government was taking the proper measures to meet the situation.

Foreign observers, long resident in France, were deeply impressed with the calm resolution of all classes of the French people, who, although they did not want war, owing to their vivid realization of what it means, appear convinced that it is a question of the national existence.

MARRYING IN HASTE

Many weddings were performed yesterday and today, having been hastened owing to the prospect of the bridegrooms having to leave for the frontier. The churches were full of worshippers, among them many women.

There has been in Paris no scene of martial fervor as in 1870. The troops have departed without being perceived, instead of marching through the streets with flags flying and bands playing amid the cheers of the populace.

GERMAN STEAMER LEAVES MONTREAL

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Aug. 1.—The German steamer Willehad, carrying 200 Austrian reservists, sailed this morning for Europe. She had not, it is said, received orders to go to Boston instead of trying to make a European port, but it is believed the captain knew that he would have to make for an American port before he sailed.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IS HURRYING BACK

[Canadian Press.]

Banff, Alberta, Aug. 1.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, with entire suite, left here at eleven o'clock this morning for Ottawa in the Governor-General's special train. Various reasons are ascribed for the departure of the Governor-General, but the one that is given most credence is to the effect that he had been recalled to England by his nephew King George. It is pointed out that if the duke were merely needed at Ottawa it would hardly be necessary to take the entire party back, cutting short their holiday.

W. R. Baker, secretary of the C. P. R., who is accompanying the party, is reported to have said that the duke was returning to England at once.

It is known that the duke has been following the international situation with a great deal of anxiety during the last few days. He has been constantly in touch with Ottawa and has also received a large number of cablegrams.

Another announcement is to the effect that the duke will go to Ottawa to confer with the Government as to the advisability of calling a special session of Parliament to consider ways and means of assisting the mother country.

It is stated that information which came to the duke last evening was of the most foreboding character, and further dispatches which arrived this morning did not serve to dissipate the seriousness of the situation.

The decision to return east was reached late last night, and until well toward morning the party was busily engaged in packing personal effects and getting ready for the journey.

GERMANY ORDERS TROOPS TO PREPARE

[Canadian Press.]

London, August 1. — The Central News says the British Foreign Office this evening received an unofficial message to the effect that Germany mobilization has been ordered.

No Instructions Re Foreign Mail

Officials at the local postoffice today declared that they had received no instructions from Ottawa as to handling mail intended for foreign countries, and that all mail addressed to countries abroad was being received and forwarded as usual.

A number of inquiries are being made as to foreign delivery, and assurance is given that mail deposited here would reach its destination until more open hostilities between European nations commenced.

THIRTY MILLIONS WILL OFFER UP PEACE PRAYER

[Canadian Press.]

New York, August 1.—Thirty million members of the world's Sunday School Association, scattered throughout the world, have been called upon to pray tomorrow for peace. The call for the peace prayer was issued by Sir Robert Laidlaw, president of the association, according to announcement made here today.

Austria's Three Big Chiefs



Francis Salvator.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GERMAN ATTITUDE STANDS IN WAY OF PEACE SETTLEMENT

King George Appeals to the Czar After Talk With Asquith.

FRANCE MUST INTERVENE

Authorities Say That Under Treaty With Russia She Is Bound.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—King George, in a final effort to prevent the outbreak of a general European war, in which millions of men would meet in armed conflict, today at the eleventh hour sent a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and his message was understood to contain an ultimate appeal for the preservation of peace. His majesty's action was taken after an audience with Premier Asquith at 2 o'clock this morning, when the war clouds were at their blackest.

At the same time, from Rome came the news published in the Messagero that Italy had decided to remain neutral unless attacked. While this information was not confirmed, it was said in official circles to have "caused no surprise." At the Italian embassy in London the belief was expressed that, should Italy remain neutral, with the possibility left open of her turning against her allies, Germany and Austria-Hungary, the latter nation would be reluctant to embark on a general European war.

Germany's Attitude.

On the other hand, the fact stood out that Germany had taken a very firm attitude, and had asked Russia to suspend the mobilization of her forces within a time limit of twelve hours, expiring at noon today. She had also asked France to define, within eighteen hours, the attitude she would assume in case of a war by Germany and Austria against Russia. It was pointed out in authoritative circles that France's attitude could only be that, under the terms of her treaty with Russia, she would be compelled to intervene.

German circles today showed considerable uneasiness all over the world. The German forces in China were being concentrated at Tsing Tau, the German consul-general left his post at Capetown, and German merchant ships were ordered to seek neutral ports.

Japan on the Alert.

In regard to the Far East, the Japanese ambassador in London said today that as long as the warships belonging to the nations composing the Triple Alliance remained at Tsing Tau, Japan would take no action against them, but should they attack British interests, or should Tsing Tau be attacked, a situation would arise which would be dealt with by Japan in the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

At the German embassy reference was made to Germany's mention of France's neutrality in her note to the French Government, and it was said that this seemed to imply that France herself would not be attacked by Germany.

Telephonic communication between London and Paris was interrupted today, the respective governments having taken over the service in order to prevent the leakage of news. Communication between Paris and Brussels was similarly interrupted.

Heavy Demand for Gold.

In regard to the financial situation, the Bank of England, which was again called on to supply an unprecedented amount of gold, raised its rate today to 10 per cent, which is higher than it had been since the Indian Mutiny in 1857, the next highest point being 9 per cent, in 1873.

Besides the crowds in front of the bank entrance seeking to exchange notes for gold, there was a continual stream of cabs and drays leaving the bank, carrying gold to London and provincial banks and large business firms, who feared that the bank act would be suspended soon, and that they would be unable to secure any more gold. Otherwise the British capital showed no signs of excitement.

The Bank of England printers, who work on the premises, are engaged night and day in turning out new notes, as the bank has arranged to issue bills to the maximum extent its machinery and its charter permit, with a view to conserving its gold reserve.

FRANCE WILL RESPECT GERMAN NEUTRALITY

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 1.—Antony Klobukowski, French minister to Belgium, today called on M. Davignon, Belgian minister for foreign affairs, and informed him that the French Government would respect the neutrality of Belgium in the event of war, in conformity with its previous declarations. Should Belgian neutrality be violated by another power, France, he said, would then take the necessary measures.

AMBASSADORS MES[illegible] MUDDLED

One Reported To Germany That Austria Had Refused Negotiations.

London, Aug. 1. — The Westminster Gazette today publishes the text of an interesting telegram from the German Imperial Chancellor to the German ambassador at Vienna, sent after the receipt of a message from St. Petersburg, saying Austria-Hungary had declined Russia's request to enter into direct negotiations. The message dated July 30, says:

"The report of Count Von Pourtales, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, does not harmonize with the account your excellency has given of the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Apparently there is a misunderstanding which I beg you to clear up.

"We cannot expect Austria-Hungary to negotiate with Servia, with whom she is in a state of war. The refusal, however, to exchange views with St. Petersburg would be a grave mistake.

A Strong Reminder.

We are indeed ready to fulfill our duty as an ally. We must, however, refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration owing to Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice. Your excellency will express this to Count Von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister with all emphasis and great seriousness.

(Signed)
"VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG".

Admits Misunderstanding.

In reply to this communication, Count Von Berchtold told the German ambassador that there was, in fact, a misunderstanding, and that the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed already to begin negotiations with Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister.

A statement from the German foreign office to the correspondent concludes:

Mobilization Ended It.

"These negotiations, as well as the intermediary action of the German Government, were put an end to by the mobilization of all arms in Russia on sea and land."

The declaration of the foreign office was admittedly given according to the correspondent "in the hope yet of preventing a world war, and as an alternative of justifying Germany's position to England, whose friendship she still desires."

WALL STREET NEARLY AS BUSY AS NORMAL

Brokers, Excited, Crowd In Offices—Financial Men Meet.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, August 1. — With the stock and commodity markets still closed, the financial district marked time today, while word was awaited of the decision of the European powers for peace or war. To all outward appearances, Wall street was almost as busily engaged as under normal conditions. The streets were crowded, and everywhere there was an air of excitement. Stock exchange brokers and an army of employees came to their offices in larger numbers than is usual for a Saturday in mid-summer, although they knew to a certainty the stock exchange would not be opened today.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., representatives of some of the largest financial institutions in New York and Philadelphia met today. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and no information was obtainable as to what took place beyond the fact that the present troubled situation was discussed with a view to taking whatever precautionary steps might suggest themselves.

Frown on Outside Deals.

A meeting of the newly-formed association of partners of stock exchange firms was held, and a statement was made urging all exchange members not to engage in outside dealings in securities.

"In closing the exchange," it was said, "it was the intention that trading should not be transferred elsewhere, and it is therefore incumbent upon our firms, in loyalty to the welfare of our clients as well as the exchange, to carry out this intention in good faith, restricting transactions in both listed and unlisted securities as much as possible."

Although the time of the reopening of the exchange rests entirely in the hands of the board of governors, it was everywhere assumed that trading would not be resumed for some time. It was felt that it would be unwise to reopen the market until the London board, at least, should take up business again. Otherwise New York would again be placed in the position of bearing the financial burdens of the world, perhaps to its own severe cost.

When the exchange was closed yesterday it was felt that the exportation of gold might automatically be curtailed, since foreign holders of American securities could no longer sell them here and draw gold in payment. Nevertheless, further engagements of gold were announced today. London took $600,000 and Canada $3,850,000. Large amounts of coin were withdrawn from the clearing house vaults by banks which contemplate making shipments next week. Another $10,000,000 of gold was on the way from the Philadelphia mint to the sub-treasury here.

Canada's requisition upon the gold supply here during the present movement had been made only within the last three days. Large amounts of stock, especially Canadian Pacific, were sold here for Canadian account during the recent wave of liquidation, piling up heavy credit for the Dominion. Bankers said that Canada, in drawing down her balance here, was merely actuated by the same influences which prompted London and Paris to make such heavy calls.

The foreign exchange business was again at a standstill. At the close of the week such fantastic rates were quoted as $7.00 for London cables and $6.50 for demand.

There was a meeting of the leading foreign exchange interests to consider methods of safeguarding the situation and to reduce it to a sane basis. A committee was appointed to outline a plan and will report on Monday.

War Bulletins

Sydney, Aug. 1.—The warlike conditions in Europe have caused the suspension of the practice cruise of the Australian fleet. Severalo f the vessels have returned to Sydney.

The Australian miners in the Broken Hill district are preparing to respond to a call to arms from their home government.

Salisbury, Rhodesia, Aug. 1.—It is reported that steps have been taken to protect the Victoria Falls bridge, owing to the contiguity of the German post opposite Kazungula, in Barotzeland, 45 miles distant.

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 1.—The leave of all officers and men attached to the warships of the Australian squadron was stopped today, and the Government authorities made preparations for defence.

The wheat market was demoralized, holders awaiting further developments. At Brisbane, sheepskin and tallow sales have been postponed indefinitely. Prices on the stock market today were the lowest of the week.

London, Aug. 1.—The British telegraph authorities are exercising a censorship over incoming press dispatches from the continent.

Brussels, Aug. 1.—The daily newspaper Etoile announces that the Government has bought the entire wheat suply in Antwerp, after announcement to holders that the cereal would be seized if they failed to agree to the Government's terms.

Moscow, Aug. 1.—The municipal council has voted a million roubles (about $500,000) for the Red Cross service of Russia and friendly powers.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—German reserves throughout China are proceeding with all haste to Tsing Tau, the fortified port in the German territory of Kiao Chau.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line's service between American ports and the West Indies and Panama has been suspended. Seven vessels are affected by the order, which was issued today. The steamer Allemania, which sailed from here yesterday, has been recalled by wireless.

London, Aug. 1.—The Westminster Gazette says the Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday sent a communication to St. Petersburg, declaring that Austria-Hungary had no intention of annexing Servia, extinguishing the sovereignty of Servia, or re-annexing the Sanjak of Novipazar.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Aug. 1.—Dispatches from Rome say that Italy formally notified the German ambassador there this evening that she will remain neutral.

DENIES BOMBARDING OF SERVIA'S CAPITAL

Austrian Statement Says Only Combatant Troops Were Fired On.

[Canadian Press.]

Vienna, Aug. 1.—It was semi-officially announced this morning that nothing of importance occurred at the seat of war during yesterday. The statement denies that Austrian artillery bombarded the town of Belgrade, declares that such bombardment would be contrary to the usages of international law. Fire was only opened on combatant troops, it says, who used private houses at firing positions.

The mayor of Vienna, at the request of the Government, has issued an ordinance forbidding shopkeepers to hold their provisions for speculative purposes.

WATER MAIN BREAKS 42 FT. UNDERGROUND

The Waterworks Employees Locate Reason of Leak Near G. T. R. Bridge.

Employees of the waterworks department today completed the most remarkable job that has come to their attention in many years. A few days ago a leak in the ten-inch main on the south bank of the river just above the G. T. R. bridge was reported. Water oozing out from the embankment gave the employees their first clue as to where the leak in the main might be. The leak was probed and at some distance removed from where the water leaked out the broken main was found. It was covered by 42 feet of earth. The pipe had settled and snapped off.

Long Distance Old Boy Here

Comes From Marsapatsam, India, and Is Visiting His Mother.

Rev. A. S. Woodburne is so far the record long-distance Old Boy. He registered this afternoon. Mr. Woodburne is from Marsapatsam, India. He left the Orient in April, and came to Canada by way of Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

Mr. Woodburne is staying at his mother's residence, 1038 Dundas street. Tomorrow he preaches to Old Boys in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Woodburne has been some time in Canada, but arrived in London only yesterday. There were no signs of the threatened war in Europe a month ago, Mr. Woodburne said this morning. He is of the opinion that France will make a decidedly better showing if she becomes involved in the conflict than is generally thought.

Mr. Woodburne has been doing missionary work in the interior of India, and has not seen London in eight years. He will spend a month or two in London.

TELEGRAPH CUT OFF

Private Telegraph Service Is Suddenly Suspended.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—The usual flood of telegrams from the continent to London was suddenly stopped this afternoon, and only a few isolated messages were delivered, which were either belated or lacking in importance. Telephonic communication also ceased.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eastwood, of Walkerville, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Eastwood, of 290 Waterloo street, as over Sunday visitors.

Miss Maud Fowler, of 283 Queen's avenue, is expected home from her holidays on Monday.

Mrs. A. E. Osborne and daughter Lena, of 78 Albion street are visiting in Toronto.

Miss Rhoda McAlpine, of Byron avenue, has just returned home, having spent five weeks visiting friends in Chicago, Milwaukee, New London and Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Royden Harwood, of Cleveland, both former Londoners, and children, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wallace and son Fred, of Ottawa, are visiting with the Missess Wallace, 27 Oxford street.

Dr. and Mrs. Bell, of 423 Dufferin avenue, have returned home after a two weeks' outing at Put-in-Bay, Euclid Beach and Detroit.

Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Ambrose and little daughter Daisy, of the First Baptist Church, Croswell, Michigan, are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Gore road, London Junction.

Misses Kathleen and Elizabeth Carney, of Kelowna, B. C., are spending the week-end with Mr. Thomas Carney, of Fullarton street.

Miss Dorothy Hawthorne and Miss Bessie Gibson have returned home after spending a very enjoyable holiday with the latter's parents, Sunbeam Cottage, Grand Bend.

Mrs. Tom Ward and daughter, Miss Wilma left last evening for their home in Tolucca, after visiting for some time with Mrs. Ward's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, at 140 Oxford street, also at Sunbeam Cottage, Grand Bend.

Mrs. A. G. Morris, of Clinton, is spending the Old Boys' week in London, the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Greensides, Queen's avenue east.

Miss Jean Morris is spending the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. R. Greensides, Queen's avenue east.

Miss Vera James, Simcoe street, is visiting at Baltimore, Maryland.

LOCAL NEWS

—F. D. Finn, city editor of the Ottawa Citizen, and his wife, are visiting Mr. A. P. O'Rourke, 545 Talbot street.

STILL NO TRACE.—There is still no trace of the parents of the infant male child found on July 14 near the Ridout street bridge. The detectives scout the idea of murder.

—Evangelist Belcher will speak Sunday night at the York Street Mission Hall. Subject: "Jonah and the Whale." Mr. George H. Andrews, of the Forest City Male Quartette, will sing.

ODDFELLOWS GOING TO TORONTO.—Canton London, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, made arrangements last night to send a large delegation to the forthcoming convention at Toronto. Twenty-five or more will attend.

JULY WEATHER STATISTICS.—Local weather statistics for the month of July show that there was 1.9 inches of rainfall; the highest temperature was 91.5 degrees on July 26, and the lowest temperature was 45 degrees on July 30.

MR. TURNER RECOVERING.—Samuel Turner, fisheries inspector, 347 Ridout street, is recovering from a paralytic stroke, which he suffered last Sunday. He has been in bed since then, but is much improved.

ASKIN STREET BRANCH. — A branch of the Askin Street Methodist Sunday school has been organized at Manor Park under the superintendency of Mr. Lumb. A service each Thursday evening will also be held.

POCKET LIGHTENED OF $92.—John Wishart, of Montreal, who arrived in London this morning had his pockets lightened of $92 while buying a ticket for Watford at the Grand Trunk ticket office today at noon. There was a crowd around the wicket at the time. Wishart upon noticing his loss immediately informed railway officials at the station, and the city police and detectives were notified. Up to press time the culprit had not been located.

ONLY ONE MEETING NEXT WEEK.—The board of control will hold only one meeting next week, on Tuesday morning. Other meetings have been cancelled on account of the reunion program.

AUTO BURNED.—An automobile owned by J. C. Beemer, of the Overland Motor Car Company, on Carling street, was partially burned this morning on Oxford street, near the barracks. The engine backfired, setting afire a grease stop. The wiring and hood were destroyed.

LOOKING FOR CRICKETERS.—A cricket match between visiting Old Boys has been arranged for next Friday on the Asylum grounds, and all Old Boy cricketers are asked to send their names to Secretary Joseph Sanders of the Children's Aid Society so teams can be selected.

MAYOR GRAHAM TO SPEAK.—Mayor Graham leaves next week for Sherbrooke, Quebec, to attend the annual meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. On Thursday he will read a paper before the convention on "The City Manager in Municipal Government."

FORMAL OPENING MONDAY.—The new Thames Park baseball diamond just completed by the public utilities commission, near the Ridout street bridge, will be formally opened on Monday afternoon by teams from the Y. M. C. A. General Manager H. J. Glaubitz will probably pitch the first ball over the plate.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS CHEERFUL.—London reports to Bradstreet's continue to be of a cheerful nature owing to the influence of good crops in the surrounding territory. The public in tributary centres are reported to be buying more freely and there is a more cheerful feeling in all lines of trade.

PRINTERS' DANCE AND BANQUET.—On next Tuesday evening the London Typographical Union will give a reception, banquet and dance to the visiting printers, in the Masonic Temple, Queen's avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. Any of the following committee will be pleased to give visiting printers a ticket and program for the event: H. McPherson, chairman; C. L. Graves, secretary-treasurer; F. Chambers, Ald. Ed Stein, R. Cheswick, A. C. Flowers, J. Drennan and F. Wanless.

POLICE WARNING.—Local police and detectives have issued the usual warning to citizens to be careful of their valuables during the forthcoming reunion festivities. While the police are not expecting any unusual activity of pickpockets, porch climbers and other artists of allied vocations, yet they would like to caution householders against leaving jewels and other valuables exposed in their homes while they are out, and also would warn individuals against mingling in crowds with big rolls of bank notes and loose money in their pockets.

BAND OF LOVE PICNIC.—The annual picnic given by the Salvation Army to its children who are members of the Band of Love was held yesterday afternoon at Springbank Park. Fifty-four children attended the outing and were taken to the park in a special car. The children were chaperoned by members of the Salvation Army. During the afternoon games were played and races were run. Adjutant George Smith and Mrs. Hartt supervised the arrangements for the picnic.

MONTH STARTS WELL.—Building Inspector Piper has started the month of August off with 10 permits totaling $9,135. Permits issued today went to J. Sickling, for a one-story dwelling on Josephine street, to cost $1,200; to W. S. Radforth, for a two-story dwelling on Wortley road, to cost $3,500; to Sidney Little, for a brick garage on Wellington street, to cost $2,000; and to G. A. Reavely, for a brick dwelling on Dolton street, to cost $1,600.

TO STOP WINDOW BREAKING.—Walter C. Dodd, garbage superintendent, declared today that drastic steps would be taken tomorrow to stop the breaking of windows in the incinerator plant near Victoria Hospital. In the last two Sundays over 57 windows lights in the building were broken by rowdies who threw stones from the river bank. Mayor Graham and other city officials are interested in prosecuting these offenders. A watchman will probably be employed hereafter around the building.

MEGIDDO DEACONESSES HERE.—Several deaconesses, connected with what is known as the Megiddo Mission, have come to spend a few weeks in London. Their main object is to arouse in the homes a deeper interest along the line of Bible study. These home missionaries are spending the time and energy in making personal calls, hoping through their efforts to be the means of causing a few to realize the necessity of living more earnest Chrisian lives in their homes. Rev. L. T. Nichols, the founder and organizer of the Megiddo Mission, has been an evangelistic worker in England and America for over forty years. Being conversant with the Hebrew and Greek Rev. Nichols, by its aid, proves that the Bible is a grand, harmonious chain from Genesis to Revelations.

TO ECLIPSE ALL RECORDS.—The Western Fair, promises this year to eclipse all previous exhibitions. Entries are already pouring in to the general offices. The interest in the live stock department is increasing every year, and the indications are that the entry of live stock this year will be the largest in its history. Unusual interest is being manifested in the dairy department, and there will be a large entry of cheese and butter. The cold storage system installed lately affords splendid facilities for caring for the exhibits. Butter making competition will be carried on twice daily during the exhibition. In addition to the cash increase in the prize list, there is offered twenty-two silver cups, divided among the different classes.

PRESENTATION TO W. J. BRUCE.—W. J. Bruce, who has been connected with the circulation department of The London Advertiser for the past years, severed his connection with the paper today, and the members of the circulation department took advantage of the occasion to express their appreciation of the comradeship and helpful co-operation they had always received from him. They presented Mr. Bruce with a gold watch fob suitably engraved. The Advertiser loses one of its most trusted and loyal employes, and wishes Mr. Bruce every success in his new field of endeavor.

LETTERS TO EUROPE SAFE FROM SEIZUR

Must Be Forwarded With All Speed By Any Nation.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—Letters addressed to European nations at war or that may become involved in war are certain to reach their destination eventually, although considerable time may be lost in transmission. The London Naval Conference of 1908-1909 obligates belligerent nations to respect first class mail and to forward it with all possible dispatch, even when taken from a confiscated ship. The parcel post and other classes of mail are not protected.

London Advertiser

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

CANADA AND WAR.

THE militia of Canada may be called on active service "anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada, FOR THE DEFENSE THEREOF at any time, when it appears advisable to do so by reason of emergency." But the scare mongers at Ottawa would plunge into the European storm before Sir Edward Grey had thought of doing so. They would rush 20,000 men in transport to the seat of war "within the next two weeks." It is an heroic spectacle for the country to behold even now. The "war council" has been having secret meetings; colonels are volunteering to head their regiments, and to a certain extent, the country is being worked into a frenzy that is not good for it, financially, patriotically, or commercially

At the time of writing, war had not been declared. Each day's pause brings hope to the British statesmen, anxious to preserve European amity, and while there are ominous indications, there is an underlying impression in diplomatic circles that each great power is loath to open hostilities, after having measured the appealing consequences either of victory or defeat. "The great illusion" is hard to get away from. War in these times means years of continued depression, the toppling of thrones, and the scourge of battle and disease.

But deep in human nature there is a war lust. Arouse it and all those whom the fever reaches will be in it. Can Canada honestly work up such a sentiment over this war, unless the motherland becomes directly concerned? It is doubtful whether Great Britain would want the help of our people as soldiers in any event. Her armies would need to be fed and looked after, and her people at home would be confronted with empty granaries, if her workers were enlisted. We are an agricultural nation and our best duty would be to act as a commissariat to the motherland; while, if Britain called upon us for troops, it would be another matter. In a conflict with trained Europeans it is doubtful if her participation would make necessary the placing of men in the field. Her great strength would lie in her tremendous navy, and she would have ample use for it, if she became the foe of Germany. Until the time comes for being alarmed, it does not indicate patriotism on Canada's part to become excited. And it is dastardly to reach for political capital by a stage play at Ottawa.

A HUNGER STRIKE BROKEN.

AS a protest against her arrest and imprisonment Becky Edelson, the youthful leader of the anarchist band, which has been harrowing the nerves of the Rockefellers, a week ago, went on a hungerstrike in a New York jail. Today Becky is taking her three square meals and—and this is the great point—is still in jail. Becky has been unable to starve a path to liberty a la Pankhurst. The reason for it is Katherine B. Davis, woman commissioner of correction for Greater New York. Miss Davis does not disclose her methods in detail, but that it is highly effective is shown in the taming of Becky, who, reports say, is a hurricane in skirts, as full of fight as a wild cat. It seems odd that the British Government has not tried the plan of tackling the militants through a member of their own sex. A man is obliged to keep in mind the deference due a woman, but a member of her own sex would not be handicapped in that way. Amongst other things, Miss Davis says she pays no attention to the hunger strikers for a day or two, beyond assigning them work, and she is especially careful that they got no publicity. "Martyrs" of this type thrive on publicity. If a few days of this fails to break the strike, Miss Davis introduces a method of forcible feeding that is harmless, and only painful, when the prisoner makes it so.

Of course, it doesn't follow that the English militants would fall as easily as Miss Edelson. The Pankhursts, high spirited and absolutely careless of their own confort or convenience, are bonny fighters, even if their methods are hateful. However, it might be worth while for Mr. McKenna to investigate Miss Davis's way of handling a hunger strike. To foil the militants at this point would be half the battle.

CANADA ON THE SEA.

REPORTS from Ottawa indicate that the cruiser Rainbow, which the Government had proposed sending northward will be retained for patrol service on the Pacific coast, and that the Niobe will be refitted and manned for the same duty on the Atlantic. This is the "tin-pot" navy, which the Tories professed to despise. It may be admitted that under the retrograde policy of the Government it does not show up to any advantage. The ships were practically dismantled, and nearly all of the crews dismissed. Had Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues remained true to the naval policy they advocated in connection with the Liberals, the navy would by this time have made a respectable appearance. Since that time, both parties have expressed a readiness to spend far more money than was first called for by the naval act. Had it not been for the recession of the Conservative leaders, the Canadian navy would today have consisted of much more than the two cruisers purchased by the Liberals. More than that, there would have been a well-trained body of seamen fitted for service. The Canadian navy would have been something of which we might have been proud. The return under the stress of possible war to the discarded ships is the best testimony to the wisdom of the policy on which both Canadian parties united in 1909, but to which only the Liberals have remained true.

As to the contribution policy adopted by Sir Robert, we will now be told the Liberals ought to have agreed to it. But what better would we have been? We would still have been without a navy for our shore defence. Nor would the British navy have been any stronger than it is today, for the simple reason that the Imperial Government has been carrying on naval construction just as fast as the British shipbuilders could attend to their orders. Our contribution would have served to relieve the British tax-payer to the extent of thirty-five millions. But so far as our own defenses are concerned it would not have helped us in the slightest.

If today we present rather a humiliating spectacle in naval matters, the fault lies with the recreant Tories who, to please their Nationalist allies, surrendered their Canadian policy and consented to a nominal offer of a money contribution to the British admiralty. It was really only a nominal offer, for the Nationalist leaders controlling the Government told their supporters that it was only for its "moral effect" that there was no date fixed for the payment, and that it would probably never be paid. According to their own account, the offer was a vague and uncertain one at best. But even if it had been sincere, and even if it had been carried out, and the money sent to England, we would have been in no better condition today. We would still have required the Canadian navy which we have not got, but which the Government showns by its actions it considers necessary.

WAR AND FINANCE.

THE possibility of a war, involving all the great powers, has raised a financial situation unique in modern times. That Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy are prepared from a military standpoint is unquestioned, but financially, are they in a position to declare war? In the great conflict with which the world is threatened, each of the powers would have to depend upon itself to raise the sinews of war. When Russia and Japan fell out, they were enabled to finance their campaigns by securing loans at London, Paris and Berlin. Turkey in her recent campaign was able to secure funds at Berlin, but not one of the great powers could have a financial "backer" in the present situation. How Austria and Servia are financing their operations is not known. Under ordinary conditions Austria could look to Germany for aid, and Servia to Russia, but with their own safety in the balance, the first class powers are likely to let the two belligerent nations shift for themselves financially. If Great Britain, Germany, Russia and France are drawn into the conflict, it is estimated that the daily expenditure will total from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Commenting on these points the New York Post declares that they explain the extraordinary conditions of the markets of the world. Since Austria's ultimatum a week ago, British consols and French 3 per cents dropped five per cent, the bourses of Europe have suspended business, Europe has been unloading American securities, in order to secure cash quickly, sterling rates of exchange have been raised to a point unknown in a generation, and gold in unprecedented quantities has been withdrawn from New York. It all means that the financial communities will take no chances so long as doubt remains as to a general war. The Kaiser or the Czar could, by promising there would be no warlike step taken, relieve the strain. Meantime, the financial markets of the world will remain in a state of demoralization the most complete in the history of modern times.

Pray for peace.

Europe is dicing with death.

It is quite evident the Slav is no slave.

The Hague peace palace is evidently a house of cards.

With the home grown tomato about due, amateur gardeners are watchfully waiting.

The rich idler who makes a vocation of vacation, misses the spice of the toiler's annual outing.

Is it a great big game of poker? Will someone's "bluff" be called and the cards laid on the table?

England's militants have agreed to subside during the excitement. War has its virtues after all.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the New York society leader, introduced a novelty by having afternoon tea highly spiced. Did the gossip match it?

An Austrian who wishes to return to his country to fight has had his wages garnisheed by his boarding house mistress. Some time it's hard being a hero.

CAN'T PLAY IT, THAT'S ALL.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The marine barracks at Washington was visited on one occasion by a party of young girls from a Delaware town, friends of one of the officers of the barracks. The party exhibited much interest in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" queried one of the young women.

"Taps is played every night on the bugle," answered the officer addressed. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look overspread the questioner's pretty face. Then she asked:

"What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"

...and the Worst Is Yet to Come



THE YOUTH OF THE RACE.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

There is no old age for the race. This is everywhere acknowledged. Indeed, the far past seems to be the old age of the race and the present hour its youth, its newness, its top o' the morning.

"YOU'RE THE ONLY WOMAN I EVER LOVED."

[Exchange.]

Oh, what a happy woman
Was dear old Mother Eve!
For when Adam sang this old, old song,
At least, she could believe.

ENOUGH SAID.

[Birmingham Gezette.]

An Irish priest preaching to his congregation inquired of them:

"What is it that makes ye bate your wives?—Whisky. And what is it that makes ye shoot at your landlords?—Whisky."

Then, screaming with excitement, he cried: "And what is it that makes ye miss them?—Whisky?"

"Oh, boys," he concluded, "what more can I say to convince you of the evils of drink?"

THE KING'S RING.

[Theodore Tilton.]

Once in Persia reigned a king
Who upon his signet ring
Graved a maxim true and wise
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel at a glance
Fit for every change and chance.
Solemn words; and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away."

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand,
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearls to match with these;
But he counted not his gain—
Treasures of the mine and main,
"What is Wealth?" the king would say;
"Even this shall pass away."

In the revels of his court
At the zenith of the sport,
When the palms of all his guests
Burned with clapping at his jests,
He, amid his figs and wine,
Cried: "O loving friends of mine!
Pleasures come, but not to stay,
Even this shall pass away."

Fighting on a furious field
Once a javelin pierced his shield
Soldiers with loud lament,
Bore him bleeding to his tent,
Groaning with his tortured side,
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried;
"But with patience day by day,
Even this shall pass away."

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue, carved in stone,
Then the king, disguised, unknown,
Gazing at his sculptured name,
Asked himself: "What is fame?
Fame lasts only for a day,
Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sere and old,
Waiting at the gates of gold,
Spake he with his dying breath:
"Life is done, but, what is death?"
Then, in answer to the king,
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Showing by a heavenly ray:
"Even this shall pass away."

POOR BILLY.

[From the London Mirror.]

Billy, in one of his nice new sashes,
Fell in the fire and was burnt to ashes;
Now, although the room grows chilly,
I haven't the heart to poke poor Billy.

WAIL OF ANYWOMAN.

[Judge.]

Prithee, Strephon, close your eyes!
Or precede me up the stair;
Do not dare to look around!
I'm a sight, I'm well aware!

Entering a limousine.
Or a high-step trolley car,
Painfully I realize
In the ballet I could star!

Loud I cry for woman's rights—
Vow she's but a slave, oppressed;
But no serfdom of this earth
Beats the way in which I'm dressed!

Shackled by this narrow skirt.
Glance not at me! Well, I know,
When it comes to climbing stairs,
It must be a holy show!

THE HAPPY HOTTENTOT.

Now that the weather is so hot
I would I were a Hottentot.
For he has not foregone sense;
Behold him in his simple dress,
Arrayed in native nothingness,
He stands no stuff and nonsense.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.

[Hamilton Herald.]

This year being the centenary of the publication of Waverly, it would be fitting, in making selections of books for vacation reading, to choose some of the Waverly novels. And after all, there's more vitality in one of the works of Sir Walter than in almost any score of the stories that are poured from the press nowadays.

DURING NIGHT WATCHES.

[Anonymous.]

'Twas one of many, sad and lonely nights
Since one bright face I may not see,
My heart was ill, my soul oppressed,
No joy on Earth, how could it be?

Methought I heard an Angel speak
In accents sweet and clear.
Take heart, be brave,
The night is dark, but I am near.

Perchance 'twas only an echo,
And now it seemed to say
My Soul in loving nearness walks,
Cheer up, 'twill soon be day.

There's but one voice in all the earth,
My soul could thus enthrall.
One generous Heart can be my Cross,
My Light, My Life, My All.

It may be that in Heaven only,
That voice again I'll hear,
If thus ordained, God give me strength
And lead me right, and Thou be near.

TRY THIS.

[New York World.]

Is there anything finer than a stroll amongst the morning glories in the freshness of the dawn, by your side a beautiful woman whom you love.—Exchange.

Try a stroll at dusk amongst the hollyhocks with the same lady.

A QUICK APPLICATION.

It was the morning of the Sabbath. As Sandy was making his way homeward after attending kirk, the minister happened to overtake him.

"Eh," said Sandy, "that was a powerful discourse on "Thrift" ye preached this morning.

The minister smiled benighly.

"I'm glad ye were able to profit by it," was his grateful reply.

"Profit!" exclaimed Sandy. "Why, mon, I would ha' put ma sixpence into the plate wi'out a thought but for yer providential words. They saved me fourpence there and then."

THE DANCING DAMOZEL.

[Calgary News.]

The dancing Damozel went out
To a dinner dance at even,
For muscle and endurance she
Would grace a college leven.
Her face was like the Graces Three
And her hair like the Sisters Seven.

Her robe, a single breadth of silk,
No trimming did adorn,
But a flaring sash of Cubist type
Was very neatly worn;
She had two rows of milk-white teeth,
Like very young green corn.

She danced the tango and the maxixe,
I heard her ringing laugh,
Pausing a moment now and then
Some cooling drink to quaff.
She hesitated, one stepped, then
Demanded half-and-half.

"This is the dance for me!" she cried,
Her step was much admired,
She kept it up till I am sure
She made her partners tired,
And then the music stopped—why, then,
More music she required.

Unless the music played right on
She flew into a pet.
Ah, well, they all behave like that
In any dancing set!
I came away at half-past four—
I think she's dancing yet!

From Western Ontario Papers

LAND SUCKERS.

[Windsor Record.]

Fishermen who bought Gamey's mining stock realize that there are some land suckers who bite also.

EUROPE'S WAY.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

Whenever Europe cannot think of anything pleasant to do it calls out the reserves and masses them on the frontiers.

THE DOVE PREPARES.

[Brantford Courier.]

At last advices the dove of peace was buckling the family Bible over its heart and an edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica down the opposite section. Nothing like bulky volumes to stop stray bullets.

THE CURSE OF WAR.

[Guelph Mercury.]

Will war make better times? No, it will not. When millions are wanted for the barbarous practice of destruction and slaughter, legitimate enterprise and development must stand aside.

TAKE-IT-BACK DAY.

[Guelph Herald.]

An innovation in the shape of a "Take-it-back Day" has been introduced by the little town of Carmen, Oklahoma. We'd like to see the faces on the men as they take back the umbrellas they borrowed, and the ladies, as they take back any nasty remarks made against members of their own sex.

India and the Empire

The rejection of the Indian council bill will create a very unfortunate impression in our country, and will greatly weaken, if not paralyze, the constitutional party in India.

Bhupendra Nath Basu (Bengal.)
M. A. Jinnah (Bombay.)
Jajpat Rai (Punjab.)
N. M. Samarth (Bombay.)
B. N. Sarma (Madras.)
S. Sinha (United Provinces and Behar.)

So say the delegates of the Indian national congress, who were present in the House of Lords last week on the occasion of the debate on the second reading of the council of India bill.

What the Bill Does.

"The proposed measure embodies three important principles, namely, (1) statutory provision for including in the council at least two Indian members (2) selection by the secretary of state of those Indian members from a list to be chosen by the non-official members of the different legislative councils of India; and (3) increasing the powers in certain matters of the secretary of state.

"It may be said that (1) and (2) represent the minimum amount of concession made to Indian public opinion which insists on one-third of the members of the council being Indians, and elected by only the elected members of the Indian legislative councils. If even the minimum concession provided in the bill is not accepted by the House of Lords, we consider that reference of the bill to a select committee will be useless.

"As regards (3) increasing the power of the secretary of state, we see no objection to this point being considered by a select committee."

The bill was rejected on Tuesday in the lords by a majority of 58.

Indians and Lord Curzon.

Lajpat Rai, in another letter, puts the issue even more forcibly.

He says that "the Indians present in the House of Lords, when the second reading of the India council bill was moved by the Marquis of Crewe, were not at all surprised at the line adopted by Lord Curzon about that measure. They expected nothing better from him. The opposition of Lord Curzon and his party to the bill is extremely unfortunate. We Indians are sorry for it, because the rejection of the bill is likely to reduce the confidence of the educated classes in India in the desire of Britain to be just to them and their political aspirations. Lord Curzon's viceregal policy gave birth to the party of physical force in Indian Nationalism, and his present action in moving the rejection of this bill and opposing even the qualified election of the Indian members of the council, provided for in the bill, will most assuredly strengthen that party.

Weakening the Constitutional Agitation

"We are sorry, not because we consider the measure to be of such supreme importance to India as to justify our building up very high hopes on it, but because the refusal of such a small concession to Indian public opinion as was made in this bill will immensely weaken the cause of constitutional agitation in India.

"The British Government in India have committed blunders in the past by ignoring the advice of the constitutional Nationalists and by deferring hope, and I fear they are about to commit another blunder of a similar nature. It is time the British statesmen were to realize that events in India are marching rapidly, and unless they regulate their future administration of the country in the light of this rapid march, the task of administering India is bound to grow, not only more difficulty, but also risky.

The Task More Risky.

"The constitutional party in India recognizse these risks; no one, not even the all-knowing civilian, is in a better position to know the under-currents of political and social and religious life in India than they; no one is more opposed to sudden upheavals in India than they; and this because they believe that the best interests of their country may suffer thereby; but even they are powerless to stem the tide of indignation which is born of hopelessness and futile agitation for recognition of their political rights.

Nationalists' Difficult Position.

"Lord Curzon and his bureaucrats played with a nation's sentiments. They branded them as liars and cowards. The younger generation lost their temper, and, in spite of the best efforts of the Indian leaders to the contrary, resorted to measures of retaliation, which no one deplores more than the Indian public man. Ever since then the Indian constitutional agitation has been at a discount. Distrusted by their own younger countrymen, distrusted and often looked upon with suspicion and contempt by the rulers, the Indian constitutional nationalist has occupied quite an unenviable position. It is no exaggeration to say that he is often between the devil and the deep sea. The rejection of this bill will add to his difficulties, and possibly also to the difficulties of the Government. However much he may deplore it, he feels helpless to do anything effective to change the situation."

"We are strongly in favor of a thorough reform of the India office," says the Times. "The pressing necessity for such a reform has been constantly urged by the Times. The true remedy is, not to accept Mr. Montagu's specious plea for more expeditious methods of handling the enormous masses of trivial detail which now pass through the India office, but to cut down the dense undergrowth of unnecessary business and superfluous correspondence between India and England. We wish to see the India office restored to the true purposes for which it was established."

A Microcosm of Indian Opinion.

"The Indian council originally," says the Nation, "was a high council of the Indian civil service in London. It will become by Lord Crewe's charter something still more valuable, a microcosm of Indian opinion. The one significant clause of the bill, to our mind, is that which requires that of the seven or ten members, two shall be Indians, and the further provision that these two Indians shall be chosen from a panel nominated by the elected Indian members of the Indian councils. We should have preferred direct election, and we should have thought that three members would more nearly have represented all the phases of Indian opinion than two.

"But the concession as it stands is large, and both in its contribution to the efficient government of India, and in its reflex effect upon Indian sentiment, it ought to have the happiest results. There are already two Indian members of the council. But henceforth they and their successors will sit on it as of right, and because they will have been nominated by their fellow-countrymen they will speak with an authority which no mere nominee of the minister himself could have attained. We might as well shut out doors to Indians altogether as open them only to those who come to flatter, to smooth, and to minimize the real demands of their race."

Some Objections.

"There were, however, in Lord Curzon's criticisms some points which deserve careful attention," adds the Nation. "We do not like the clause about secret business.' A minister should have no secrets from the council. The provision, moreover, by which the council will meet only at the minister's pleasure is clearly liable to abuse. Such points as these may well be considered by Lord Courtney's motion. The bill is on the whole a good and progressive bill. It will make for better councils in London, and for greater confidence in India. We can think of no moment at which its rejection by the Lords would be fraught with graver consequences for India."

PERIL OF THE CANOE.

[Providence Journal.]

Probably any attempt to abolish the canoe in accordance with the suggestion of a Sunday Journal correspondent, would arouse much opposition. The canoe is too popular to be eliminated without a protest. Nevertheless, the number of persons who should avoid canoeing is very large; the lengthening list of drownings indicates that the easily capsized craft may be as dangerous as an automobile operated by an inexperienced or reckless driver.

Twenty-five years ago boats that would not capsize, even when rocked, were common on rivers and ponds. They were less graceful than canoes, but they had the advantage of stability, in fact, they were nearly fool-proof. Persons who cannot swim and who are not adepts in the delicate art of keeping a canoe right side up, should stick to the old-fashioned rowboat. It is better for them to stay on land, when safe boats are not available, than to take the chances of drowning. The exercise of a little common sense will prevent scores of fatalities every summer.

The simplest solution of the canoe problem is in providing rugged rowboats for amateurs and in requiring applicants for canoes to give proof of proficiency as paddlers.

TOUGH? NO, CALAMITY.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"Pretty tough about poor, old Spender, wasn't it?" asked the Grouch.

"What happened to him?" asked the Boob.

"He got so far behind in his room rent that he had to marry his landlady," replied the Grouch.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

[Exchange.]

She (impatiently)—This is the fourth time you have asked me to marry you How often do you wish me to refuse you."

"Well, I think about three times quite sufficient."

THE WAR AND SHIPPING.

[The Wall Street Journal.]

War between Austria and Servia, alone, steamship men say, would bring about an exodus of the subjects of both countries, and there are many Austrians of armsbearing capacity in this country. This volume of passenger business would be greatly added to, of course, should other nations become involved.

A war involving some of the European maritime powers, as, for instance, Germany and France, might result in a cancelation of many of the passenger and freight services of lines belonging to those countries, for fear of reprisals at sea, such as were resorted to in the war of 1870-71, and, to an extent, in the later Russo-Japanese war. Supplies to those countries, shipping men say, would be sent under neutral flags. Should all of the maritime powers of Europe become involved in war, it is likely that those countries, in order to protect their merchant shipping, will place it under neutral flags, probably Norwegian or Dutch.

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Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know it is needless to have a bad stomach.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Stop being miserable — life is too short — you're not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without fear of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement, it is handy to give instant relief.

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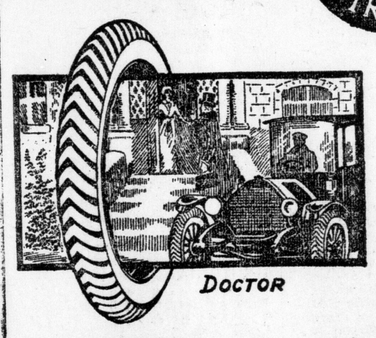
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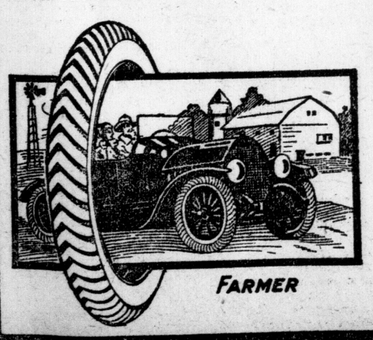

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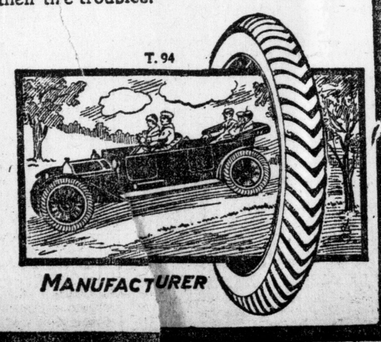
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FARMER



MANUFACTURER

DAILY PAGE FOR ADVERTISER WOMAN READERS

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

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

TO WHITEN HANDS.

Dear Miss Grey.—This is the first time I have come to you for advice, but have watched with interest each morning the questions in your valuable column.

Will you kindly answer for me, if possible, the following questions:

1. What can I do to whiten and soften my hands?

2. I am five-foot four inches tall and weigh 138½ lbs. Do you think I am well proportioned?

3. I play tennis every evening and walk about two miles a day. Do you think I take enough exercise?

4. My neck is inclined to be thick and quite yellow. What can I do for same? "HAZEL EYES."

Ans.—1. Dip the hands for five minutes each day in a little buttermilk; then rinse well and rub with the juice of a lemon. In a couple of weeks you should see a favorable change.

2. You are a little too heavy for your height, I think.

3. Yes, I think so. If you are desirous of loosing flesh it would be necessary, perhaps, to double this two miles of walking, each day.

4. Try the buttermilk and lemon treatment for your neck; wash the skin freely in the milk (before bedtime is best); let the milk dry in before applying the lemon juice.

Parents Object.

Dear Miss Grey.—I am in love with a man who is 27. I am 18. My parents are much opposed because he has no trade and is out of work at the present time. Is there a chance that business will get better later on? Am I right or wrong in going with him?

READER.

Ans.—If the man has no visible means of making a living for you and no prospects, I certainly agree with your parents in their objection. If the man will not work you should see for yourself that if you were to marry him it would be only an added burden on your family, and your own life would be far from happy. If he is merely unfortunate and unable to obtain work that is a different matter. Under the circumstances, I should advise that you defer the marriage, for the present at least. In the meantime let him find some honest work and overcome the objection of your parents. You are too anyawy?etaio ntaoin taoin aoin aio young to think seriously of marriage, anyway.

About Marie Tempest.

Dear Miss Grey.—Can you tell me in what play did Marie Tempest first appear as a star; where did she study singing? In America or Europe; also is she married?

Thanking you in advance,

BILLIE BURKE.

Ans.—Fourteen years ago Marie Tempest scored her greatest triumph when she played in the title role of "English Nell," and a year later as Becky Sharp in the dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." Eleven years ago she played in "The Marriage of Kitty," and it was in that play that she gained her greatest American popularity.

Marie Tempest married when she was 32 years old Cosmo Charles Gordon-Lenox, only child of the late Alexander Gordon Lenox, a younger son of the Duke of Richmond.

In England Marie Tempest has received many honors — a bronze medal for light singing and a silver medal for Italian singing and a gold medal for declamatory English singing.

She received her musical training first in a Belgium convent, then in the London Academy of Music, London, England.

Flossie and Ella.

Dear Miss Grey.—Could you publish the rhyme which tells your fate and character for whatever day of the week you were born on?

Hoping to see this in print,

ELLA and FLOSSIE.

Ans.—I think this is what you mean:—

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is loving and giving,
Thursday's child works hard for its living;
Friday's child is full of woe,
Saturday's child has far to go;
But the child that's born on the Sabbath day,
Is blithe and bonny, and good and gay.

Dyeing a Rug.

Dear Miss Grey.—I have a good Wilton velvet rug in my living-room which I am going to have dyed, but am undecided about the color. I thought an old blue would be pretty, but was afraid that was only used in dining-rooms. Would appreciate your opinion.

If old blue is not permissible what color would you suggest? I do not care very much for green.

The rug will take any color, as it is now the very palest shades of old rose and apple green, a very small pattern.

Thanking you in advance for your reply, MRS. R. S.

Ans.—You may use the old blue with perfect safety, as it is not a color exclusively for a dining-room. The rug would take a deep old rose beautifully, and you might like that.

OUR FOLKS' CORNER

"Honest to goodness," sometimes we think we would like to go over to England ourselves and take a crack at some of those members of Parliament, House of Lords, etc., who love so to lord it over the women! It is bad enough to be living under laws made by the men of the feudal period, or times even more remote, and that smack of the ages when a man's wife was his chattel, not even so much valued as his sheep or dog. But one scarcely expects the Englishman of today to deliberately see about law-making that, to say the least, is for the absolute disadvantage of the British woman the world over. Yet it would seem that this is what Mr. Harcourt, the anti-suffrage colonial secretary, is endeavoring to do in his new naturalization bill.

LAWS AND WOMEN.

Included among the provisions of the bill is one withdrawing the rights of nationality and the protection which the British law affords its subjects, from all women who marry any but a British subject, and also from all married women whose husbands may at any time after marriage, for any reason, choose to change their nationality and come under an allen system of law.

As we understand it, too, the property of the wife will cease to be protected by British law. In fact, in order to obtain possession of his wife's property, it will be open to any man, after marriage, to adopt the nationality of some country where the property of married women is not protected. The wife would have no legal redress at all. There are many settlements of British subjects in Turkey, China, Japan, and other eastern countries. If an Englishman, say in Constantinople, chooses, for certain personal purposes, to become a Turkish citizen, he will, if this bill becomes law, be able to seclude his British wife in a harem and marry another wife, or he will be able to divorce her by the simple process of saying three times: "I divorce thee."

• • •

In a recent issue of Votes for Women, an English publication, the subject is discussed at length. "Could anything in this world stir more deeply the passionate resentment of the women who have suffered and sacrificed as much, if not more, than men in laying the foundations of the Empire, and building up its farthest boundaries in the King's dominions overseas?

PROTECTION WITHHELD.

"No act, however dishonorable, no crime, however revolting, no circumstance, no condition, can ever debar a British-born man from citizenship. If it were ever to be suggested that a man would be deprived of his nationality by reason of his marriage with a foreigner he would laugh at the monstrosity of the proposition. Only by his own will and deed can he renounce that status, and even by his own will and deed he can revert to it. We claim precisely that position for the women of the British Dominions.

• • •

"Laws have to be made not to restrain the average human being from wrongdoing, but to restrain the most evil, the most cruel, and the most callous from working iniquity. The theory of the law is that it is not made to protect the strong, the happy, and the befriended, but to protect the weak, the miserable and the friendless. A woman has precisely the same need of the protection of her country's laws as a man. Such protection it is proposed to withhold by act of Parliament from every woman within our world-wide Empire, who, influenced by a personal passion or affection, is led to contract the bond of marriage with a foreigner, or with a man, who after the marriage elects, it may be for personal or commercial reasons, to abrogate his nationality. Even as a widow she rests under the ban of exclusion."

• • •

Somehow, the more one thinks upon the subject, the more one's indignation grows, and we cannot help but question what is becoming of British "fair play," about which this and past generations have ever loved to sing.

THE NOMAD.

THE BAG OF TRICKS

There's been a lot of fun made about the contents of a woman's bag—the powder-puff, fountain pen, vanity box, bunch of keys, purse, button hook and all the rest of the hundred and one articles it is said to contain; but a bright girl made the biggest kind of a hit with hers, on a recent rainy afternoon on the hotel veranda. She had a bunch of the pictures of our Summer Pastime in her bag and she produced them just at the right moment when all were more or less peevish from ennui. "These rebus pictures livened things up, I can tell you," said one of the party, "and the dinner bell rang before we knew it." How many men would have the sense to utilize their pockets in such a way and remember to produce the puzzle pictures at such a psychological moment?

Advertiser Patterns



9968.—A neat becoming dress, for morning and afternoon wear. Ladies' house or home dress, with long or shorter sleeves, and with skirt in raised or normal waistline.

Percale of a simple pattern in blue and white with trimming of white pique is here shown. The model is also good for seersucker, gingham, chambrey, lawn, batiste, dimity, linen, linene, or tub silk. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 1⅛ yards at the lower edge.

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

ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Town .....

Province .....

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

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

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

GLIMPSES OF EARLY FALL HATS



Tomorrow's Meals

BREAKFAST.

COOKED HOMINY CREAM
CRISP BACON
GEMS MARMALADE COFFEE

DINNER.

COLD SLICED BEEF
ESCALLOPED POTATOES
NEW CORN
SLICED CUCUMBERS
LEMON PIE

SUPPER.

STUFFED EGGS
BROWN BREAD AND BUTTER
STEWED BLACK CHERRIES
NUT BREAD TEA

Nut Bread.—Four cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, three-quarters cup granulated sugar, one cup chopped walnuts, one cup chopped dates, two eggs, beaten lightly, one and one-half cups sweet milk. Mix flour and baking powder sifted in a bowl large enough for all the mixture. Add sugar, nuts, dates and salt, then add eggs and milk. Stir well and put in pan. Let it raise for twenty minutes. Bake three-quarters of an hour in moderate oven. It will make two loaves.

Cannelon of Beef.—One pound of uncooked beef, chopped very fine or put through a meat grinder; then mix into the meat the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and butter, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful each of lemon juice, a few dashes of pepper. Roll into a loaf and wrap in buttered white paper. Place in a baking pan and cook in a moderate oven about thirty minutes. Serve with mushroom catsup.

German Salad Dressing.—Beat the yolks of three eggs, then add half a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, two tablespoonfuls or less of sugar, according to the taste; one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-fourth cupful each of butter and vinegar; cook all together over boiling water until it thickens, stirring constantly.

REVIVED BY WATER FROM LAWN VESSEL OF HUMANE SOCIETY

Poor Stray Farm Dog Receives Fresh Strength to Continue Journey.

A very sad-looking old dog trotted painfully along Queen's avenue the other day. His shaggy coat was dust-covered and his breath came in heavy, quick gasps. To the pedestrians he paid no heed, as he ambled along, but as each wheeled vehicle rattled past him his wise eyes lightened up for a second in hopefulness, then dropped again to the pavement as he continued his course.

It seemed evident that he was a farmer's dog that had, in some way got separated from his master's market wagon. And now, after vainly seeking down town for the familiar form, and the red-wheeled wagon which he had so often followed to market, he had bravely turned his face homeward, guided by that unerring instinct which his kind possess.

Water by the Way.

But presently his steady footfalls wavered. He was so thirsty, hot, and tired. Oh, for a drink of the cool, rippling brook that flows through the pasture field of his master's farm. Just then, wonder of wonders, the dog espied in the grateful shelter of a leafy shrub, a small oblong vessel, filled almost to the brim with pure, sparkling water. "London Humane Society" was the inscription on the side of the brick-colored basin, and means of course that the L. H. S. had paid for its construction while the man upon whose lawn it stood, had promised to keep it filled from day to day so that just such poor strays as this old farm dog might quench their thirst.

And so the poor wanderer lapped to his heart's content and reposed there in the shade for ten minutes or more. Then after another long, cool draft, he shook his rough coat, gathered himself together, and off he trotted once again, much more briskly than before, with his face turned towards the open country.

Handkerchiefs in solid colors, or in colors with quarter-inch hems of white, are worn with tailored suits and the colors are any shades from shell pink to dark brown.

CANADIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

STORY OF A POLICE COURT—BY MARJORY McMURCHY.

It was Monday morning. Eight women prisoners sat before the magistrate in a Canadian police court. There were also in the room a police matron, two police women, a court officer, a police officer, the crown attorney, a Salvation Army officer, two deaconesses employed by different churches, a social worker from a rescue home, and a few spectators. On two occasions lawyers came into the room and went out when they had finished their business.

What happened to the women prisoners proceeded with the rapidity of a moving picture show. One's heart beat faster with the difficulty there was even to follow what was happening; besides, the scene was—tragic is not too strong a word. Eight women prisoners; what social problems do they represent?

No. 1, when she was called, stood up beside the policeman, shivering. Her face quivered. She made a convulsive effort and regained her composure. There was one difference between No. 1 and the other women prisoners. She was clean, spotlessly clean and neat—IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SHE HAD BEEN KEPT IN A JAIL THE CONDITION OF WHICH DRIVE WOMEN PRISONERS ALMOST INSANE.

But No. 1 was clean. How did she happen to be in a police court? She was feeble-minded. We have almost nowhere to put feeble-minded persons where they will be safe, and where the community will be safe from them. But No. 1 had been in an institution, not specially designed for feeble-minded persons, more or less of a makeshift. She had been let out on parole with two other inmates for a holiday; and No. 1 had run away. She had been arrested because she had ran away. With incredible celerity, No. 1 was reconsigned to a matron from the institution, who tucked her under her arm—with such a gesture of finality—and marched her away. Perhaps you cannot see her. But she is there all the same. Social Problem: the Care of the Feeble-minded.

No. 2 is a foreign woman, said to be a Russian, cannot understand a word of English, arrested for theft. During the rapid progress of the consignment of No. 1 an Interpreter and a doctor had been called for. They came in, stood in front of the foreign woman as she sat on the bench, and appeared to converse with her in one or two sentences. One gathered an impression that they did not understand her either. Perhaps they did. She was called before the court and remanded instantly for a week. When she understood what had happened to her—for they made her understand somehow—she laid her head down on the back of the bench and wept, uttering strange terrible cries—it sounded like an animal. Yes, she was dark and dirty and low-browed. But if she was washed and given a chance, she might be different. One of the social workers said by way of explanation, "Mary doesn't want to go back to jail." No one seemed to think there was anything more that might be said. They called her "Mary," but that was all they knew about her, that her name was Mary. No one seemed to want particularly to know anything more. Social problem: The foreign immigrant woman.

Each one of the other six women prisoners was in the police court for drunkenness. No. 3 was vouched for by the Salvation Army officer as a splendid worker; her only fault was drinking. The officer had a place for her, would take charge of her, would look after her. No. 3 was told to wait and go with the Salvation Army officer. With a look like an ownerless dog who has found a friend, No. 3 looked at the Salvation Army officer, and sat down to wait for her. No. 3 has often been up for drunkenness before, often and often. We keep up police courts and pay their huge expense largely on account of people like No. 3, so that they may get drunk again, poor things, and come up for sentence every little while.

No. 4, up for drunkenness, said she would go to a nearby town, and was let off. But the magistrate said that someone would have to see her to the train, as it was well known that she couldn't pass a saloon. One of the police women was designated to take her. Meanwhile the crown attorney had made a well-known joke about the nearby town. The magistrate's joke had been about No. 4's inability to pass a saloon. What was the point of the joke, good and honorable Mr. Magistrate? There is a gulf fixed between this woman and you. She is uneducated, poor, ignorant, friendless. She suffers from a disease, the disease of not being able to keep from drinking. Social problem: the drunkard.

Of the other four drunkards, one was an old white-haired woman, whose husband has paid her fine seven times; one had just been let out from a three months' sentence for drunkenness before she was rearrested, and was remanded; one had got out of jail on Friday, had been arrested for drunkenness again on Saturday, and was let go; the other was fined five dollars and costs or thirty days. She paid her fine and went out of the room not unjubilantly. Who can blame her? In each of these cases, drunkenness has become a disease; and they come to that tragic court room and go away in unalterable wretchedness year after year. Is this all we can do for them? If nothing else can make us act, think of the cost that might be saved if we could devise some better way—some reasonable treatment of this disease.

There were two remands from previous courts. Having money and friends, these cases came in and went out—oh, rather as if they hadn't been in the room at all—quite a different way of taking it. Well, as long as the police court is not a hospital clinic for the examination of cases—as it surely ought to be, perhaps it is just as well that as many cases as possible are treated as if really they never had been there. One is aware that this is putting the description of an atmosphere too strongly.

It is a difficult matter, after all, to describe an atmosphere.

They were two respectable, neat-looking girls, one of them quite attractive in a quiet way, nicely dressed, frightened, and yet bearing themselves rather well. They were accused of shoplifting, and it was a first offence. They had been out on bail before, and their employer came and was willing to renew their bail, two hundred dollars. He was a respectable-looking, somewhat rough-looking man, with a kind face. Oddly enough, after this case had been called, the magistrate disposed of two other cases, keeping the employer standing before him beside the two girls for something like ten minutes. One cannot suppose that he disapproved of the employer giving bail, but it seemed odd. Evidence was given by a woman employee from a store that she had seen these two girls taking articles from the jewelry counter. What they had taken was two small crosses, and the crosses were there in court, little things made of agate, or something of that kind, not gold. The crown attorney leaned back and said, "Crosses, you know, are connected with some people's ideas of religion." The girls were committed for trial. Social problem: the first offender.

The other people on remand were a husband and wife. They had a lawyer. They had been arrested for keeping a disorderly house. Their lawyer had not expected to go on with the case, but they were not able to renew the bail which had been given the last time. They could give their own bail, but the magistrate would not accept that. The husband said his cart and wagon were waiting for him outside. Finally the woman's own bail of two hundred dollars was accepted for herself. As she went out the magistrate said to her, "You had better hurry and find someone to give bail for your husband." She went quickly, and she walked as if she had intelligence, so differently from the other women who had come for sentence in that court. When the magistrate spoke to her, she looked at him, and went on again, with a spurt like a yacht. Just at the door she remembered something. Like a flash she turned. Like a flash she held up one finger to a woman who was one of the spectators. The woman hurried, ran after her, as if she had been pulled by a wire rope. Sinister figure! Yet she was the only one of that sorry company who looked as if she had intelligence enough to fight.

MARJORY MacMURCHY.



Harold MacGrath's New Story

Parrot & Co.

Copyright, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

"He said almost the same thing. Would he say that if he were a liar?"

"I haven't accused him of being that. Indeed, he struck me as a truthful young man. But he confessed to me that ten years ago he robbed his employer of eight thousand dollars. By the way, what is the name of the firm your father founded?"

"The Andes Construction Company. Do you think we could find him something to do there?" eagerly. "He builds bridges."

"I shouldn't advise that. But we have gone astray. You ought not to see him again."

"I have made up my mind not to."

"Then pardon me for all this pother. I know what is in your heart, Elsa. You want to help the poor fellow back to what he was; but he'll have to do that by himself."

"It is a hateful world!" Elsa appealed to the wife.

"It is, Elsa, dear. But James is right."

"You'll get your balance," said the guardian, "when you reach home. When's the wedding?"

"I'm not sure that I'm going to be married," Elsa twirled the sunshade again. "I really wish I had stayed at home. I seem all topsy-turvy. I could have screamed when I saw the man standing on the ledge above the boat that night. No, I do not believe I shall marry. Fancy marrying a man and knowing that his ghost was at the same time wandering about the earth!" She rose and the sunshade described a half-circle as she spoke. "Oh, bother it all! Dinner at eight, in the big dining-room."

"Yes. But the introductions will be made on the cafe-veranda. These people out here have gone mad over cock-tails. And look your best, Elsa. I want them to see a real American girl tonight. I'll have some roses sent up to you."

Elsa had not the heart to tell him that all interest in his dinner had suddeny gone from her mind; that even the confusion of the colonel no longer appealed to her bitter malice. She knew that she was going to be bored and miserable. Well, she had promised. She would put on her best gown; she would talk and laugh and jest, because she had done these things many times when her heart was not in the play of it.

When she was gone, the consul-general's wife said, "Poor girl!"

Her husband looked across the room interestedly. "Why do you say that?"

"I am a woman."

"That phrase is the City of Refuge. All women fly to it when confronted by something they do not understand."

"Oh, but I do understand. And that's the pity of it."

CHAPTER XIV.

According to the Rules.

Elsa sought the hotel rickshaw-stand, selected a sturdy coolie, and asked to be run to the botanical gardens and back. She wanted to be alone, wanted breathing-space, wanted the breeze to cool her hot cheeks. For she was angry at the world, angry at the gentle consul-general—above all, angry at herself. To have laid herself open to the charge of indiscretion! To have received a lecture, however kindly intended, from the man she loved and respected next to her father! To know that persons were exchanging nods and whispers behind her back!

It was a detestable world. It was folly to be honest, to be kind, to be infolly to be honest, to be kind, to be individual, to have likes and dislikes, unless these might be regulated by outsiders. Why should she care what people said? She did not care. What made her furious was the absolute stupidity of their deductions. She had not been indiscreet; she had been merely kindly and human; and if they wanted to twist and misconstrue her actions, let them do so.

She hated the word "people." It seemed to signify all the useless, inefficient persons in the world, massed together after the manner of sheep and cattle, stupidest of beasts, always wanting something and never knowing what; not an individual among them! And they expected her to conform with their ways! Was it necessary for her to tell these meddlers why she had sought the companionship of a self-admitted malefactor? Oh, that could not be! If evil were to be found in such a man, then there was no good anywhere. What was one misstep? Was it not written that all of us should make one or more? And surely this man had expiated his. Ten years in this wilderness, ten long lonely years. How many men would have stood up against the temptations of this exile? Few, if any, among the men she knew. And they criticized her because she was sorry for the man. Must she say to them: "Dear people, I spoke to this man and engaged his companionship because I was sorry for him; because he looked exactly like the man I promised to marry!" It was ridiculous. She laughed. The dear people!

Once or twice she saw inwardly the will-o'-the-wisp lights of her soul. But resolutely she smothered the sparks and bolstered up the pitiful lie.

The coolie stopped suddenly.

"Go on," she said.

But the coolie smiled and wiped his shaven poll. Elsa gazed at the hotel veranda in bewilderment. Slowly she got out of the rickshaw and paid the fare. She had not the slightest recollection of having seen the gardens. More than this, it was a quarter to seven. She had been gone exactly an hour.

"Perhaps, after all," she thought, "I am hopeless. They may be right; I ought to have a guardian. I am not always accountable for what I do."

She dressed leisurely and with calculation. She was determined to convince everyone that she was a beautiful woman, above suspicion, above reproach. The spirit within her was not, however, in direct accord with this determination. Malice stirred into life again, and she wanted to hurt someone, hurt deeply. It was only the tame in spirit who, when injured, submitted without murmur or protest. And Elsa, only dimly aware of it, was mortally hurt.

"Elsa," said Martha, "that frown will stay there some day, and never go away."

Elsa rubbed it out with her finger. "Martha, do you recall that tiger in the cage at Jaipur? How they teased him until he lost his temper and came smashing against the bars? Well, I sympathize with that brute. He would have been peaceful enough had they let him be. Has Mr. Warrington called today?"

"No."

"Well, if he calls tomorrow, say that I am indisposed."

Martha evinced her satisfaction visibly. The frown returned between Elsa's eyes and remained until she went downstairs to join the consul-general and his wife. She found some very agreeable men and women, and some of her natural gaiety returned. At a far table on the veranda she saw Craig and Mallow in earnest conversation.

She nodded pleasantly to the colonel as the head boy came to announce that dinner was served. Anglo-Indian society had so many tenets and ramifications that the situation was not exactly new to the old soldier. True, none had confronted him identical to this. But he had not disciplined men all these years without acquiring abundant self-control. The little veins in his nose turned purple, as Elsa prophesied they would, but there was no other indication of how distasteful the moment was to him. He would surely warn the consul-general, who doubtless was innocent enough.

They sat down. The colonel blinked. "Fine passage we had coming down."

"Was it?" returned Elsa innocently.

The colonel reached for an olive and bit into it savagely. He was no fool. She had him at the end of a blind-alley, and there he must wait until she was ready to let him go. She could harry him or pretend to ignore him, as suited her fancy. He was caught. Women, all women, possessed at least one attribute of the cat. It was digging in the claw, hanging by it, and boredly looking about the world to see what was going on. At that moment the colonel recognized the sting of the claw.

Elsa turned to her right and engaged the French consul discursively: the vandalism in the gardens at Versailles, the glut of vehicles in the Bois at Paris, the disappearing of the old landmarks, the old Hotel de Sevigne, now the most interesting musee in France. Indeed, Elsa gradually became the centre of interest; she drew them intentionally. She brought a touch of home to the Frenchman, to the German, to the Italian, to the Spaniard; and the British official, in whose hands the civil business of the Straits Settlements rested, was charmed to learn that Elsa had spent various week-ends at the home of his sister in Surrey.

And when she admitted that she was the daughter of General Chetwood, the man to whom the Indian Government had cause to be grateful, upon more than one occasion, for the solidity of his structures, the colonel realized definitely the seriousness of his crucifixion. He sat stiffer and stiffer in his chair, and the veins in his nose grew deeper and deeper in hue. He saw clearly that he would never understand American women. He had committed an outrageous blunder. He, instead of dominating, had been dominated by three fault-finding old women; and without being aware of the fact, had looked at things from their point of view. A most inconceivable blunder. He would not allow that he was being swayed less by the admission of his inconceivable blunder. He would not allow that he was being swayed less by the admission of his unpardonable rudeness on board than by the immediate knowledge that Elsa was known to the British official's sister, a titled lady who stood exceedingly high at court.

"Miss Chetwood," he said, lowering his voice for her ears only.

Elsa turned, but with the expression that signified that her attention was engaged elsewhere.

"Yes?"

"I am an old man. I am sixty-two, and most of these sixty-two I have lived roughly; but I am not too old to realize that I have made a fool of myself."

Interest began to fill Elsa's eyes.

"It has been said," he went on, keeping the key, "that I am a man of courage, but I find that I need a good deal of that just now. I have been rude to you and without warrant, and I offer you my humble apologies." He fumbled with his cravat as if it had suddenly tightened. "Will you accept?"

"Instantly." Elsa understood the quality of courage that had stirred the colonel.

"Thanks."

But ruthlessly: "I should, however, like your point of view in regard to what you consider my conduct."

(To Be Continued.)

About Women

Another woman convert to flying is Princess Ludwig of Lowenstein-Wertheim, a daughter of the late Lord Mexborough, who is taking lessons at Hendon with a view to gaining a flying certificate. In spite of the undoubted fascination flying exercises over many women, most of them prefer to travel as passengers, and there are very few women pilots in any country. Mrs. Hewlett, who was one of the pioneers in Great Britain, flies occasionally at Brooklands for her own pleasure, not professionally, and devotes the greater part of her time to building aeroplanes. Mrs. Stocks, another woman pilot well known to the public, is making good progress towards recovery, after her bad accident, and hopes soon to fly again at Hendon. Nerve and coolness are necessary in those who want to become aviators, and while women are not lacking in these qualities, there is little scope for women pilots when they have gained the necessary certificate. Ladies' Day at Hendon is an interesting event, because on that occasion every pilot is accompanied by a lady passenger.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE AND LONG TUNIC



OLD SONGS AND POEMS

The words of this very sweet old song are sent by Reader of Your Column:

When There's Love at Home.

There is beauty all around,
When there's love at home.
There is joy in every sound
When there's love at home.
Peace and plenty here abide,
Smiling sweet on every side.
Time doth softly, sweetly glide
When there's love at home.
Love at home, love at home. Time doth softly, sweetly glide
When there's love at home.

In the cottage there is joy
When there's love at home.
Hate and envy ne'er annoy
When there's love at home.
Roses blossom 'neath our feet;
All the earth's a garden sweet,
Making life a bliss complete
When there's love at home.
Love at home, love at home, making life a bliss complete,
When there's love at home.

Kindly heaven smiles above,
When there's love at home.
All the earth is filled with love,
When there's love at home.
Sweeter sings the brooklet by;
Brighter beams the azure sky;
Oh there's One who smiles on High
When there's love at home.
Love at home, love at home. Oh there's One who smiles on High,
When there's love at home.

CLIP THIS OUT

A man's style in any art should be like his dress—it should attract as little attention as possible.—Samuel Butler.

Happiness grows at our own firesides and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.—Douglas Jerrold.

The Horoscope

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.

This is not an important day, so far as the sway of the stars is concerned. The influence is favorable, however, rather than adverse, for Uranus is mildly benefic in aspect.

Under this sway conditions are held to be stimulating for brain work. Abstract philosophy, scientific research and difficult inventions should be affected favorably.

The good aspects of Uranus, which are believed to increase enterprise and further business projects, should operate for the betterment of financial conditions. A London astrologer prophesies that the scope of large corporations will be restricted, however, and that the new policy will be to encourage more compact organization.

Owing to the power of Uranus, the seers declare that an unusual activity of unseen force is apparent. They predict the recognition of many occult phenomena within the coming year or two.

Farmers are warned that they may suffer losses from bad weather this month. The failure of crops, owing to storms, is presaged.

Unrest among employees of railways is foretold. Changes in certain important departments are indicated. Conditions for employees will not be improved while this year lasts.

Peril for a member of the royal family of Great Britain is prognosticated. A plot in which women are concerned may cause loss of life, the seers announce.

Trouble for the Postmaster-General again is foretold. The Government will have many problems to solve, if the stars are read aright. Warning is given to the editors of magazines, especially to those making special appeal to women. The stars indicate danger from indifference and extraordinary economy on the part of the public.

Typhoid fever and other diseases will probably be prevalent in the fall. The planets indicate "enteric maladies."

Persons whose birthdate it is will lose heavily if they speculate. They should be particularly cautious in making investments the coming year.

Children born on this day may be fonder of play than of work. They will make better employees than independent businessmen or women. There is an omen of unhappiness in marriage. These subjects of Leo have the Sun as their principal ruler.

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RATCLIFFE—CLERKE.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Clerke, of Thedford, Ont., announce the marriage of their daughter, Victoria Havergal, to John Gordon Ratcliffe, of Calgary, Alta., on Tuesday, July 28th. The ceremony was solemnized in the Central Methodist Church, Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe will reside at 2409 Fourteenth street, west, Calgary.

Smart simplicity has become the keynote of street costumes, so sun umbrellas of gay silk, that are almost as slender as canes when wrapped, carry out the idea which small hats, tailleurs, and buttoned boots convey.

Kingsmills

Final Clean Up

Silks 49c

Regular 75c to $1.50 Yd.

TAKE your pick from a very large range of the choicest silks we've ever offered.

Pin Stripe Messalines
Black Shantungs
Forty-Inch Brocades
Thirty-Inch Brocades
Natural Raw Silks
White and Black Raw Silks

Every color and black in this lot of 75c., $1.00 and some $1.50 yard values. Take your pick Tuesday at 49c. yard.

Mail orders filled, but no samples, as the quantity is limited.

Kingsmills

Main & Collyer

Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes, fancy, 15c lb., 2 lbs. for 25c
Tomatoes, field, per lb. 7c
Cauliflowers, each, ...10c and 15c
Green Peas in pod, with mint, lb., 10c, 3 lbs. for 25c
New Potatoes, with mint, peck .. 35c
Vegetable Marrows, each .... 5c and 8c
Cucumbers, each 5c
Celery, White Plume, head 5c
Green or Wax Beans, lb. 6c
New Cabbage, large 7c, small 4c
Lettuce, Onions, Carrots, Beets, Watercress, Radishes, Parsley, Mint, bunch 4c, 3 for 10c
Pickling Beets, peck 40c
Table Beets, peck 15c
Onions, large, peck 40c
Carrots, peck 20c

Orders received from 7 a.m. to noon delivered same afternoon; noon to 6 p.m., following morning.

Minimum charge 25c. Mail orders solicited.

Telephone 2831. P. O. Box 275.

Prepare for the Old Boys

With plenty of Beds and Bedding. Every Bed, Spring and Mattress in stock reduced 25 per cent for quick clearance.

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263-265 Dundas Street — Near Wellington.

Real Home-made Cakes

Once tried, you'll always buy them. Any kind. Any flavor.

Victoria Home Bake Shop

MRS. BAXTER. MISS WILLETS.
570 Richmond Street. Phone 4778.
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Tread-Easy Foot Powder

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

W. R. LUTZ

North End Druggist. ywt

Wightman and Von Schilroth

440 Park Avenue,

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

ywt

The Family Washing

is robbed of its terrors for the housewife. We call and get it, wash it carefully and thoroughly, and send it home just when you want it, all for

A Very Small Sum.

You can see in a minute that it won't pay you to do your own washing when we'll do it at our rate.

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New Flowered Crepes, 15c

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

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

LOSING TO OTTAWA IS GETTING CLOSE TO WHAT GENERAL SHERMAN REMARKED ABOUT WAR

And There Isn't One Bit of Consolation in Recalling What London Did in Ottawa Last Trip.

LOCAL'S EARLY INNING EFFORTS UPSET BY MULLIN'S BAD HEAVE

Senators Overcame London's Three-Run Margin in Fifth, When Reisling's Infield Wobbled Badly—Steiger and Gero Both Landed on Frequently.

[BY BERT PERRY.]

The Ottawa Senators took another chunk off London's lead in the Canadian League race, getting the better of the Tecumps in the second game of the series yesterday. This beating was a little more painful than its predecessor, as the Reisling outfit looked like winners for a brief spell. Up to the fifth inning, the locals breezed along with a pretty clear margin on the Shagmen, but some dire things happened after that and along about the end of the ninth, the score stood 6 to 3 in Ottawa's favor.

Mullin's Bad Peg Was Costly.

Mike Mullin, one of Nick Carter's most ardent admirers, who third-bases for the local gents, was largely responsible for what happened to London in that fifth inning. Mike started getting himself into trouble in the fourth frame, when he booted Powers' grounder, but that was a fine piece of work compared to his fifth-inning effort. The Senators were three runs behind, and had only carved Heinie Steiger's left-handed pitching for two hits, when George Nill opened the fifth with a single to centre. Gero popped a foul into Snyder's mitt, in an attempted sacrifice, and the outlook was rosy for the homesters, until Mitchell singled to left, Nill stopping at second. "Lefty" Rogers poked a grounder at Whitcraft, that wandered through the London shortstop's legs and out into left field. Nill scoring, and Mitchell taking third and Rogers second. This is where "Nick Carter" Mullin stepped into the beans. Smykal drove one down the third base line that Mullin stopped neatly. Mitchell started for plate on the hit, and he was yards away when Mullin threw low to Snyder, and hit Mitchell on the dome. The ball rolled to the London bench, Mitchell and Rogers scoring, while Smykal took second. Powers brought Smykal home with a double to left, after Shaughnessy fouled out. Powers was caught at the plate, trying to score on Lage's infield hit.

Gero Improved as He Went Along.

That was practically all there was to it. "Hank" Gero, the famous cheek-biter, was pounded pretty hard by the Londoners in the last five stanzas, but he kept the hits well scattered, and was tight in the pinches. He was backed up by some smart fielding, the Senators playing like big leaguers after obtaining the lead. The Reisling outfit started off like winners when they notched a brace of counters in the opening spasm, and added another in the second. In the first frame, it looked as if the former Brantford heaver would not retire the side without the aid of the police reserves. With one down, Whitcraft singled and Bierbauer doubled. Lamy scored them both, with a single to right. Reidy beat out an infield hit, and Mullin filled the bases, when Lage's throw to Dolan hit him in the back. Lamy might have scored on this play had he kept running, but he stopped at third. Snyder bunted on an attempted squeeze play, but Lamy started late, and Gero's throw beat him to the plate. Snyder was forced at second, on Dunn's grounder to Smykal.

Another Run for London.

In the second inning, Linneborn singled, with one down, and stole second. Whitcraft followed with a single to left, and Linneborn scored, Whitcraft being caught trying to steal second. The sixth was the only other inning in which the locals looked like scoring. Reidy and Mullin got hits in this session, with only one out, but Dolan gathered in Snyder's foul, and Joe Dunn again failed to deliver, his effort being a little tap in front of the plate. Dunn is establishing a new record for hitless wonders in the Canadian League. He his not obtained a hit for several games, and Osborne, London's second catcher, was sent in to bat for him in the ninth.

Senators' Final Scores.

The Senators took advantage of a charity and scored a run in the sixth. Steiger walked Gero, with two men out, and Mitchell and Rogers followed with singles, Gero counting on Rogers' drive. In the seventh, the hitting of Powers and Dolan brought in another. Powers singled, and took second on an infield out, and Dolan brought him in with a rap to centre, Dolan taking second on the throw. Steiger walked Nill, whose hitting in this series has been a feature, and Gero flied out to Bierbauer.

Heinie Not Altogether to Blame.

Steiger pitched great ball until the fifth inning, and had his support not failed him in the critical moments, that three-run lead London put under nim at the start might have served throughout. Nill made the first hit off him in the fourth, but a fast double play nipped any chance for a run. In the fourth, Rogers fanned on three pitched balls, and Smykal followed suit, but Shag was hit on the uniform, and Powers got a life on Mullin's error. Lage filled the bases by glancing one off Bierbauer's shins, Linneborn getting the ball on the bound, but being unable to make a play. Dolan ended it, however, by flying out to Lamy.

Umpire Evans Removed.

Umpire Evans was replaced by "Buck" Freeman. The former's poor work on Thursday got him in bad with both teams, and complaint was made to President Fitzgerald, who made the change. Freeman was originally billed for the series, together with Bedford, and Evans was sent along at the last moment.

Lets Win Two, Today

OTTAWA.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Mitchell, ss	5	1	3	3	1	0
Rogers, lf	5	1	1	3	1	0
Smykal, 2b	5	1	0	2	6	0
Shaughnessy, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Powers, cf	3	1	2	4	0	0
Lage, c	5	0	2	4	2	1
ODolan, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Nill, 3b	3	1	2	0	1	0
Gero, p	3	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	6	12	27	13	1
LONDON.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lineborn, 2b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Whitcraft, ss	5	1	2	3	3	1
Bierbauer, 1b	3	1	2	9	2	0
Lamy, cf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Reidy, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Mullin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2
Snyder, c	4	0	0	8	2	0
Dunn, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Steiger, p	4	0	1	0	1	0
1Osborne	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	12	27	12	3

1Batted for Dunn in ninth.

By innings—	R.	H.	E.
Ottawa	0 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0	6	12 1
London	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	12 3

Summary: Stolen bases—Mitchell, Linneborn. Sacrifice hit—Powers. Two-base hits—Bierbauer, Powers. First on balls—Off Steiger 2. Struck out—By Gero 3, by Steiger 4. Left on bases—Ottawa 8, London 7. Double plays—Steiger to Whitcraft to Bierbauer, Bierbauer to Whitcraft. First on errors—Ottawa 2, London 1. Hit by pitcher—By Steiger 2 (Powers, Shaughnessy). Time of game—1:50. Umpires—Freeman and Bedford.

BRANTS GO 10 INNINGS TO DEFEAT BEAVERS

Toronto Tied Score in Ninth, But Could Not Win.

BOBBY AULD IS BEATEN

Barret Scored Winning Run When Fried Hit Triple in the Tenth.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRANTFORD, July 31.—In a sensational ten-inning affair her today the Red Sox defeated the Beavers four to three. It was a real pitchers' battle between Auld and Chase and both pitchers were hit hard at times. Chase, although a southpaw, was returned the winner because he was steadiest and did not allow a base on balls. On the other hand Auld walked three and it was his transportation to Barrett in the ninth which did the damage. With two out Fried drove a liner between Hunt and Sullivan, scoring Barrett from first and tying the score.

President McCaffrey, Jeo Kelly, and Peaches Gaham watched the contest. In the tenth Chase hit to right centre and after he was sacrificed Roth and Dudley singled, filling the bases. Cosma singled to left scoring the winning run. The Beavers gained the lead in the eighth when Sullivan, the new outfielder hit the ball into the river, the longest home run on local grounds this year. The Beavers got their other two runs in the seventh. With one out, Isaacs, Shultz and Harkins singled, filling the bases. Auld and Hunt both produced fielders' choices on which the counters came in. A walk to Long was responsible for Brantford's first run and Long's single and Cosma's triple in the sixth gave the Sox a two-run lead. When the score was tied in the ninth, half the people were out of the ball park. Thus far this year Brantford and Toronto are even on the series

The features of today's game were two sparkling one-handed catches by Dudley and Trout.

In the absence of any umpire, Graham and Lacroix officiated, and were satisfactory.

TORONTO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Hunt, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Ort, 2b..	4	0	2	1	0
Trout, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Killilea, s	4	0	0	3	3
Isaacs, 3	4	1	2	0	2
Schultz, 1	4	1	2	12	0
Harkins, c	4	0	2	3	1
Auld, p..	4	0	0	0	4
1Burril	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	38	3	10	27	10

BRANTFORD.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Long, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
Roth, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
Dudley, cf	5	0	2	2	0
Cosma, 2	4	0	2	2	2
Barret, r	2	1	0	1	0
Deneau, 1	4	0	0	11	0
Fried, ss.	4	0	1	4	0
Lamond,c	4	0	0	8	3
Chase, p.	4	1	2	0	2
Totals.	33	4	9	30	10

1Ran for Trout in tenth.

By innings—	R.	H.	E.
Brantford	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4	9	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3	10	0

Summary—Errors—Cosma. Sacrifice hits—Roth 2. Runs—Sullivan, Isaacs, Schultz, Long 2, Barrett, Chase. Two-base hits—Schultz, Ort, Harkins, Long, Chase. Three-base hits—Fried, Cosma. Home run—Sullivan. Stolen base—Isaacs. Struck out—By Chase 5, by Auld 3. Bases on balls—Off Auld 3. Hit by pitcher—Ort, by Chase. Left on bases—Brantford 7, Toronto 7. Umpires—Graham and Lacroix.

JACK JOHNSON ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT

CHICAGO, July 31.—Jack Johnson, negro heavyweight champion pugilist, convicted of having violated the Mann White Slave Act, must appear in the Federal Court here next Friday, or his appeal bond of $15,000 will be ordered forfeited. Johnson left for France soon after his conviction.

PROGREDS BEAT OAKS

STRATHROY, July 31.—The Progreds defeated the White Oaks baseball team this evening by a score of 18 to 8. The batting of both teams was more than the average. A feature of the game was a home run by Copper Newton. Batteries—Progreds—Campbell, Davis and Newton; White Oaks—O'Rourke, Collings and McCoy. Umpires—Collins and McCandless.

PRESTON WON ROUND FROM OWEN SOUND

Saunders Won the Final Game, 1 to 0, But Lost Round, 6 to 1.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OWEN SOUND, July 31.—Preston won the round in the Intermediate W.F.A. finals here tonight, although defeated by Owen Sound by score of 1 to 0.

In the recent game at Preston they won 6 to 0.

Tilson scored Owen Sound's only goal in the first half. The teams were as follows:

Preston—Dwain, goal; Bowman and Woolrich, backs; Sullivan, Kinder and Franklin, halves; Usher, Burden, Tyler, Senior and A. N. Other, forwards.

Owen Sound—Campbell, goal; Atkinson and J. Campbell, backs; Tilson, Parsons and Seabrook, halves; McDonald, Chaney, Simpkins, Gilchrist and J. McDonald, forwards.

Mr. Anderson, of Brussels, refereed.

TOM L. HAYGARTH SAYS:

"If you're in need of good clothes, now is the time to get them. They're very low in price—very high in quality.

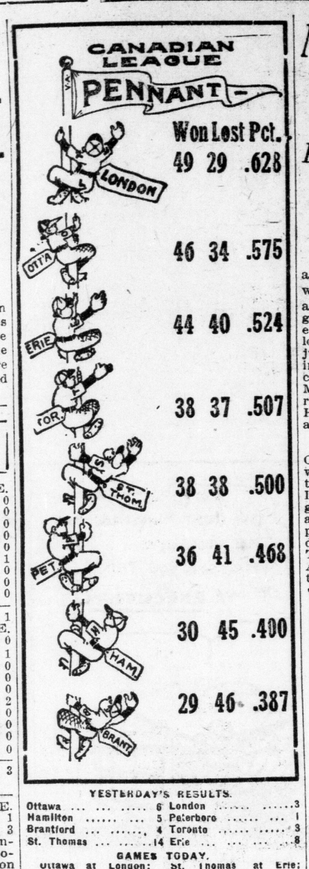
"I am closing out all suits at prices that will make them a "quick get-away" in the hands of economical buyers.

"Semi-ready Tailoring at ridiculous prices. Only another day. Suits from $10 up.

"Shirts at 75c.

"Linen collars at 5c each.

THE SEMI-READY STORE, 182 DUNDAS STREET.



	Won	Lost	Pct.
	49	29	.628
	46	34	.575
	44	40	.524
	38	37	.507
	38	38	.500
	36	41	.468
	30	45	.400
	29	46	.387

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Ottawa	6	London	3
Hamilton	5	Peterboro	1
Brantford	4	Toronto	3
St. Thomas	14	Erie	8

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

Brantford at Erie; Hamilton at Ottawa. Only two games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	33	.641	Chicago	47	48	.495
Boston	54	41	.568	St. Louis	43	48	.473
Washington	52	42	.553	New York	41	52	.441
Detroit	49	47	.510	Cleveland	30	66	.313

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Philadelphia	5	St. Louis	7
Washington	3	Detroit	1
New York	7	Cleveland	2
Boston	5	Chicago	1

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

Cleveland at Detroit; New York at Washington; Boston at Philadelphia. Only three games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	52	35	.598	Cincinnati	44	48	.478
Chicago	52	41	.559	Philadelphia	41	49	.456
St. Louis	51	44	.537	Pittsburg	33	49	.437
Boston	44	35	.557	Brooklyn	37	49	.430

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Cincinnati	4	New York	3
Brooklyn	9	Pittsburg	3
Philadelphia	6	Chicago	1
Boston	2	St. Louis	0

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	57	38	.600	Toronto	47	47	.500
Rochester	58	40	.591	Newark	44	46	.489
Providence	52	41	.559	Montreal	37	58	.389
Buffalo	53	43	.552	Jersey City	39	65	.316

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Montreal	10	Newark	3
Providence	7	Buffalo	3
Toronto	4	Jersey City	2
Baltimore	7	Rochester	1

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

Newark at Montreal. Only one game scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	54	40	.574	Buffalo	43	35	.489
Baltimore	49	40	.551	Kansas City	43	52	.453
Brooklyn	46	40	.535	Pittsburg	39	49	.443
Indianapolis	48	41	.539	St. Louis	39	55	.415

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Baltimore	9	Kansas City	7
Buffalo	5	St. Louis	2
Pittsburg	2	Chicago	1
Indianapolis	4	Brooklyn	0

GAMES TODAY.

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

GAMES SUNDAY.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	58	45	.563	Indianapolis	54	52	.509
Louisville	57	49	.538	Kansas City	53	53	.500
Cleveland	56	49	.533	Minneapol s.	50	54	.481
Columbus	52	51	.505	St. Paul	38	65	.369

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Indianapolis	6	St. Paul	5
Kansas City	3	Cleveland	6
Minneapolis	5	Louisville	2
Milwaukee	8	Columbus	7

HAMS COME TO LIFE AND BEAT THE PETES

Hammer Belting Hard in Last Three Innings.

PETES GOT FOUR HITS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

PETERBORO, July 31. — Showing much better form, the Hams grabbed the second game from Peterboro today, beating the homesters 5 to 1. They hammered Belting hard in the last three innings, while the Petes could do nothing with Dougherty in spite of his willingness. Four hits was the sum total of the locals' swatting efforts. Score:

HAMILTON	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Cnghm, 2	5	1	1	3	0
Corns, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Pendry, 3	4	2	2	0	0
Ivers, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0
White, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
McGray, s	2	0	0	0	5
Bidwin, r	4	1	1	1	4
Fisher, c.	4	1	3	0	4
Dghty, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Totals.	36	5	11	27	11

PETERBORO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Blount, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Welsh, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Bonn, 1b	4	0	2	11	1
Rooney, r	4	0	0	1	0
Byrne, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
Fox, ss..	4	0	1	2	3
Miller, c	4	0	0	5	3
Belting, p	2	0	0	0	5
1Kelly ..	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	27	1	4	27	13

1Batted for Belting in ninth.

By innings—	R.
Peterboro	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Hamilton	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3—5

Summary—Errors—White, McGroarty, Dolan, Fox, Millen. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Fisher. Struck out—By Dougherty 6, Belting 4. Bases on balls—Off Dougherty 7, Belting 3. Sacrifice hits—McGroarty, Dougherty, Welsh, King. Stolen bases—Dolan, Penery, Ivers. Double play—King to Fox to Dolan. Left on bases—Hamilton 9, Peterboro 8. Time—1:50. Umpire—Miller.

New Hockey Club Is Launched With Eight Local Men at Head

First Step Toward Big Season in Hockey Here Next Winter Taken at Meeting Held Last Evening.

An important step in preparation for a big hockey season in London next winter was taken last evening when a number of local fans and players gathered at the Tecumseh House and elected an executive committee of eight local hockey enthusiasts to act in conjunction with the Western University in placing three teams on the ice. The committee elected is composed of Messrs. George S. Gibbons, Ken. Murray, W. Haddon, Ray Lawson, George Henry, D. F. Aitchison, W. H. Rhodes and B. Perry.

Capt. Stevens Present.

The meeting was presided over by Capt. Harry Stevens, of the university, who stated that it was Western's intention to place a team in the Senior Intercollegiate Hockey Association together with Toronto Varsity, Queens and McGill. The university would also put a team in the Northern League to defend the cup won by it last season. Teams will also be entered in the O. H. A. intermediate and junior series. The team entered in the Intercollegiate Association would also be entered in the O. H. A. intermediate series, as there would be only a few games played in the former series and they would in no way conflict with the O. H. A.

Will Supply Free Liniment.

The university has already received a letter from a local drug firm, asking for the privilege of handling the reserved seat sale of tickets for the club this winter, in return for which they would supply the tickets and also liniment and other training necessities free of charge. The offer will in all probability be accepted.

The outlook for good, fast hockey in London has never been brighter, and the committee appointed last evening will get busy right away and make plans for the coming season. Several good players have been uncovered here, and there appears to be plenty of material for the teams planned.

It is the intention of the committee to have one player of each team appointed to act for the players on the representative body of the London and University clubs.

ARTHUR IRWIN, NEW YORK SCOUT, WILL ATTEND LOCAL GAMES HERE

Arthur Irwin, the famous New York American League Club scout, and one of the best known men in baseball, will be present at Tecumseh Park this afternoon, when the London and Ottawa teams play a double-header. Mr. Irwin arrived in the city this morning, and he will view his first Canadian League games this season this afternoon. He is looking over some of the promising players in the Canadian League, and has come to London to get a peek at Bobby Heck, Jack Snyder, Mitchell, the Ottawa shortstop, and a few other good players on the local club. Manager Reisling and Scout Irwin are friends of long standing.

DETROIT TIGERS WILL PLAY EXHIBITION HERE AUG. 11

Final Arrangements For Visi t of Noted American League Club Have Been Made—All the Tiger Stars Will Be In Lineup.

The Detroit Tigers will play an exhibition game in London on Tuesday, Aug. 11, against the local Canadian League leaders. The final arrangements for this game were completed this morning, when President Stevely of the London Club received a letter from President Navin of the Tigers to the effect that the Jennings men would be here.

Detroit Will Use Regular Team.

According to Mr. Navin's letter, all the Tiger stars will be used in the lineup on that day. "It has always been the policy of the Detroit Club to use all the players who represent it in the American League games at that time in exhibition games," writes Mr. Navin, "and we will guarantee to use our regular lineup in your city." Ty Cobb, the noted Detroit star, who is out of the game just now, will be back in the lineup about that time, and there is no doubt that he will play here. Sam Crawford, Marty Kavanaugh, Donie Bush, Bobby Veach, and other Detroit players will also be here, together with the inimitable Hughie Jennings, who is well acquainted in this city.

This will be the first appearance of a big league club in this city, and London fans should make it an auspicious one by turning out in large numbers. The London Club is going to considerable expense in order to give Londoners a chance to see the big leaguers in action.

Bobby Heck May Pitch.

Bobby Heck will likely be chosen to pitch against the Detroit team. London fans are curious to see what the local southpaw could do against a real ball club, and Manager Reisling will likely select him to do the twirling, with Snyder behind the bat. It is likely a couple of St. Thomas players will be used in the game, as the Saints and London are scheduled to play on that day in St. Thomas, but the Saints' management has kindly consented to postpone the game. A good team will be picked for the occasion, and a good game will be played.

MACKMEN PLAY IN BRANTFORD AUG. 11

Canadian Circuit To Be Invaded by World's Champs.

WILL MAKE IT A GALA DAY

Strong Team Will Be Picked From Erie and Brantford Clubs to Oppose Them.

The Canadian League circuit will be invaded by some of the big league clubs in a couple of weeks, and already Brantford and Hamilton are making big plans to welcome the world's champion Athletics, who are booked for exhibition games in both cities. The Athletics will play in Brantford on August 11, during Old Home week in that city. The game is proving a big attraction, and the present outlook is that the Brantford ball park will be crowded to its capacity on that date. All the famous world series stars will take part in the contest, and Home Run Baker is expected to put two or three balls over the dyke during the fracas.

Will Face All-Star Team.

It is likely that an all-star team will be chosen to meet the Mackmen, and already President Nelson, of the Red Sox, is selecting the players. The Erie club is booked to play in the Telephone City on that date, and it is probable that some of the Yanks will participate in the game. The rest of the Canadian League teams will be busy on that date, so it is unlikely that any players outside of the Brantford and Erie clubs will be used. However, a fine representative team can be picked from these two teams. One line-up that has been picked is as follows:

Catchers—Lamond or Cooper.
Pitchers—Dorbeck, Brown or Taylor.
First base—Gygli.
Second base—Cosma or Patton.
Shortstop—Fried.
Third base—Scott or Nelson.
Left field—Long or Colligan.
Centre field—Dudley or Dawson.
Right field—Harris.

A good strong team can be picked from this bunch. Bobby Heck, or Jack Snyder, of the London club, may be able to participate also, so that the world's champions will have no walk away. The game will be witnessed by a number of Canadian League fans from all over the circuit, who will be in Brantford on that date. A number are going down from this city, and several hundred will go from Hamilton

SKIP SPEARIN'S RINK WON ELMWOOD EVENT

Skip Charles Spearin's rink won the weekly tournament of the Elmwood Bowling Club last evening. Sixteen rinks took part in the tourney and Skip Spearin's rink ran up a plus score of 33 points. The other members of the rink were Messrs. Aitken, W. H. Weston, and J. Duncan.

THE BEST THERE IS—
ARAB
CIGARS AT ALL STORES.

Berlin Tourney Draw

BERLIN, July 31.—Eighty rinks will participate in the Twin City bowling, which opens here on Monday. Following is the draw made here tonight:

At Berlin—First Round—At 1:30 Sharp.

J. Kerr, Wellesley, vs. Dr. Burnet, Galt.

H. Boehmer, Berlin, vs. L. Waugh, Preston.

A. J. Beattie, Hespeler, vs. E. K. Reiner, Wellesley.

Geo. Orme, Dunnville, vs. D. Forsythe, Berlin.

F. Debus, New Hamburg, vs. J. R. Inksater, Paris.

P. McGrath, Preston, vs. A. Gardiner, Brantford Dufferins.

J. E. Boehmer, Listowel, vs. C. H. Boomer, Toronto Granites.

J. Cook, Berlin, vs. A. D. Strong, Galt.

At Berlin—First Round—At 3:30.

C. H. McConnachie, Grimsby, vs. G Rebelski, New Hamburg.

E. Wettlaufer, Berlin, vs. Geo. Chapman, Guelph.

S. J. Murphy, Toronto Granites, vs. W. D. Lee, Waterloo.

J. B. Hoover, Guelph, vs. A. Brohman, Ayr.

H. A. Hagen, Berlin, vs. J. A. Gillett, Aylmer.

C. O. Knowles, Toronto Granites, vs. E. F. Seagram, Waterloo.

J. Q. Reid, Ayr, vs. C. H. Roos, Waterloo.

W. C. Burns, Berlin, vs. J. A. K. Taylor, Galt.

At Waterloo—Preliminary Round—At 1:30 Sharp.

Harry Reid, Orangeville, vs. W. H. Leeson, Berlin.

A. Chambers, Aylmer, vs. F. G. Hughes, Waterloo.

J. A. Lockie, Buffalo, vs. J. Easton, Guelph.

J. Scully, Berlin, vs. Dr. Wilson, Plattsville.

A. E. Cash, Stratford, vs. A. S. Ramsay, Grand Valley.

A. Reid, Waterloo, vs. J. Armstrong, Ayr.

S. M. Lay, Walkerton, vs. J. M. Purcell, Guelph.

J. Harris, Preston, vs. R. M. Black, St. Kitts.

T. Tauburn, Brampton, vs. C. V. Jeffers, Orangeville.

J. Darwin, Hespeler, vs. A. M. Eccleston, St. Kitts.

A. E. Rudell, Berlin, vs. A. Henderson, Galt.

F. W. Ritchie, Orangeville, vs. Dr. Woolner, Ayr.

Geo. Bray, Listowel, vs. R. Mahoney, Guelph.

N. Booker, Aylmer, vs. E. L. Hetherington, Galt.

James Birse, Brampton, vs. W. Brewster, Hespeler.

J. Scale, Mount Forest, vs. D. Bentley, Guelph.

At Waterloo—First Round—At 3:30.

H. O. Hawke, Galt, vs. Dr. Burritt, Mitchell.

M. Schiedel, Berlin, vs. H. Casey, Hespeler.

R. E. Haire, Paris, vs. Geo. Fischer, Waterloo.

J. W. Jones, Conestogo, vs. E. Henry, Arthur.

O. Morris, Brantford Dufferins, vs. S. Law, Galt.

C. H. Koehler, Waterloo, vs. A. Bersch, Wellesley.

W. D. Weiley, Brantford Pastimes, vs. F. L. Smith, Berlin.

J. B. Brush, Erin, vs. F. S. Chapple, Galt.

PITTSBURG WON IN TENTH.

Chicago	010 000 000 0—1	7	0
Pittsburg	000 000 010 1—2	9	0

Batteries—Watson and Wilson; Barger, Leclair and Berry.

BEHAN, OF ERIE, HAD A BIRTHDAY

Shortstop Pete Behan, of the Erie Club, who was spiked in London last Saturday, is back in the game again, and yesterday he led all the hitters in the Canadian League, with four safeties in five times up, for an average of .800. There were a bunch of hitters who hit .500 or over in yesterday's games. Every club in the league had at least two.

The following is the list of heavy sluggers:

	A.B.	H.	T.B.	P.C.
Behan, Erie	5	4	4	.800
Fisher, Hamilton	4	3	3	.750
Kopp, St. Thomas	4	3	3	.750
Kustus, St. Thomas	4	3	6	.750
Powers, Ottawa	3	2	3	.666
Nill, Ottawa	3	2	2	.666
Long, Brantford	3	2	3	.666
Mitchell, Ottawa	5	3	3	.600
Hadley, St. Thomas	5	3	3	.600
Bierbauer, London	4	2	3	.500
Lamy, London	4	2	2	.500
Reidy, London	4	2	2	.500
Ort, Toronto	4	2	3	.500
Isaacs, Toronto	4	2	2	.500
Schultz, Toronto	4	2	3	.500
Harkins, Toronto	4	2	3	.500
Cosma, Brantford	4	2	4	.500
Chase, Brantford	4	2	2	.500
Pendry, Hamilton	4	2	2	.500
Dolan, Peterboro	4	2	2	.500
Cooper, Erie	4	2	3	.500
Nevitt, St. Thomas	4	2	2	.500

BIRDIE CREE TOPS COBB AND BAKER

New York Player Is Leading American League in Batting—Erwin, Brooklyn, Is Leading National League.

Chicago, Ills., Aug. 1.—Birdie Cree has celebrated his return to the major league by leading the batters of the American League with an average of 345. Next to the New York man are Cobb (Detroit), 342; Baker (Philadelphia), 341; Jackson (Cleveland), 339; Collins (Philadelphia), 327; and Crawford (Detroit), 323.

Erwin, of Brooklyn, sets the pace in the National League with 348. Then come Grant (New York) 342, and Becker (Philadelphia) 340.

Steve Evans (Brooklyn) leads the hitters of the Federal League with 371. McConnell (Buffalo) leads the batters in the International League. His average is 364. Next are Kritchell (Toronto) 352, Mays (Providence) 333, Schultz (Rochester) 323, Walsh (Rochester) 315, Jamieson (Buffalo) 315, McIntyre (Providence) 314, Whitman (Montreal) 314, Platte (Providence) 312, Onslow (Providence) 308.

Providence with 267 and Toronto with 246, lead in club batting. Gilhooley (Buffalo) has most stolen bases with 28 to his credit. Bader (Buffalo), with nine wins and three defeats, Hughes (Rochester), with 14 and 5, and Ruth (Baltimore), with 14 and 6, lead the pitchers.

LEAFS WON ANOTHER GAME FROM SKEETERS

Canucks Scored Two Runs in Fourth Without a Hit.

ROYALS BEAT INDIANS

Orioles Had No Difficulty in Trimming the Grays.

TORONTO, July 31.—Toronto won another game from Jersey City today with a 5 to 4 score. The locals looked to have the game clinched until the ninth, when three errors and W. Reynolds' double tied the score for the Skeeters. However, in the last half, a walk, two singles and a sacrifice won the game for the locals. The Leafs scored two runs in the fourth without a hit. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Wright, lf	3	2	1	2	1
Farrel, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Bues, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Lehr, 2b..	4	1	1	1	5
Pfyl, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
Barry, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Murphy, s	3	0	0	1	2
WReyds, c	4	0	2	4	0
Willms, p	1	0	0	0	1
1Luque, p	1	0	0	0	0
CReyds, p	0	0	0	0	0
2Hulswitt.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	4	7	25	10

TORONTO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Wilson,	4	0	0	1	0
Fitz, 2b.	3	2	1	4	6
Pick, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Fisher, s	4	0	3	4	3
Priest, lb	4	0	1	7	1
O'Hara,	1	2	0	0	5
Kroy, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Kelly, c	4	1	0	3	3
Prill, p.	3	0	2	0	0
Totals.	31	5	9	27	14

1Batted for Willms in seventh.
2Batted for C. Reynolds in ninth.
*One out when winning run scored.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4	7	2
Toronto	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—5	9	3

Errors—Fisher, Priest, Bues, Lehr, Wilson.

Summary—Two-base hits—Wright, W. Reynolds. Sacrific hits—Wilson, Frill. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick 2, Fisher 2, Frill, Williams. Double play—Fitzpatr

ANVIL WON FREE-FOR-ALL TROT UNDER NEW SCORING SYSTEM

The New Arrangement Was T oo Much for Dudie Archdale, and She Never Got Near the Other Contenders 2:07 Pace Goes t o Fay Richmond.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31. — A new system of handicapping was tried today for the first time, in the free-for-all trot, the last event of the week of the Grand Circuit racing at the State Fair Grounds. Beginning at the first turn, chalked lines were laid down the track as far as the quarter-mile post. In the scoring for each heat, the four starters were given positions off the pole according to their last year's records, and each horse had to keep in its own lane until the chalk marks ended.

This arrangement forced Dudie Archdale, on the outside, to travel about fifty yards further than Robert Milroi, on the pole, and Anvil about thirty yards further, to complete the mile. Bon Zolock was in second position.

With this big advantage, Robert Milroi and Bon Zolock took a bid lead in each heat. Anvil won the race, taking first and third heats after a long chase. In the second heat Geer's horse broke badly at the start, and Robert Milroi led all the way by a dozen lengths. The handicap was too great for Dudie Archdale, and she never got near the other contenders.

The 2:07 pace furnished a great contest, Fay Richmond winning after seven hard-fought heats. John D. took the first two rounds with ease, was fifth in the third and distanced in the fourth. Then Fay Richmond won a couple, and Marietta, whom Murphy had not been extending, captured the fifth. These two were alone in the sixth and seventh. Murphy took the sixth, but Fay Richmond had the staying qualities in the final, and took first place in a hard drive at the finish.

The 2:22 pace was easy for R. H. Breat. Winning the 2:11 trot was a mere formality for Marta Bellini.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Summary:

2:22 Pace, Purse $1,050, 3 in 5.

R. H. Breat, b. g., by Wapanee (Grady)	1	1	1			
Tuah Worth, blk. m. (Geers)	2	2	2			
Sidney Dillon Jun., b. h. (Osborne)	3	3	3			
Maintime, blk. s. (Murphy)	5	4	4			
Beth Clark, blk. m. (Valentine)	4	dr				

Time—2:10¼, 2:12¾, 2:10½.

2:07 Pace, Purse $1,050, 3 in 5.

Fay Richmond, gr. g. by New Richmond (Lane)	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy)	6	6	3	2	1	1	2
Baron Alcyone, b. g. (Valentine)	5	3	2	3	4	ro	

Commission Curtails Kentucky Race Dates

Latonia, However, Does Not Suffer in the Revision.

The Kentucky State Racing commission has revised the fall racing schedule arranged by the four track owners at Latonia last June. The Latonia dates, October 19 to November 7, 18 days' racing, were allowed to stand. One day was taken from the Lexington request, and two days each from Douglas Park and Churchill Downs. This will leave an intermission of four days between the Lexington and Douglas Park meeting, and the same period of idleness between the Douglas Park and the Churchill Downs meeting. The revised schedule follows: Lexington, September 10 to September 19, 9 days; Douglas Park, September 25 to October 3, 8 days; Churchill Downs, October 9 to October 17, 8 days; Latonia, October 19 to November 7, 18 days.

The commission which held its meeting at Lexington, also lifted the ban on several jockeys, including Roscoe Goose and Charles Borel.

Alcy E., b. m. (Whitney)	4	5	4	4	3	ro
John D., b. g. (Britenfield)	1	1	5	dis		
Exall, ch. g. (McGrath)	2	4	6	dis		
Little Bernice, b. m. (Frost)	dis					

Time—2:07¼, 2:04¼, 2:07½, 2:05¼, 2:05½, 2:08½, 2:14.

2:11 Trot, Purse $1,050, 3 in 5.

Marta Bellini, br. m., by Bellini (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Echomore, b. s. (Williams)	2	2	3
King Brook, blk. g. (McCarthy)	3	3	2

Time—2:10¼, 2:11½, 2:11¾.

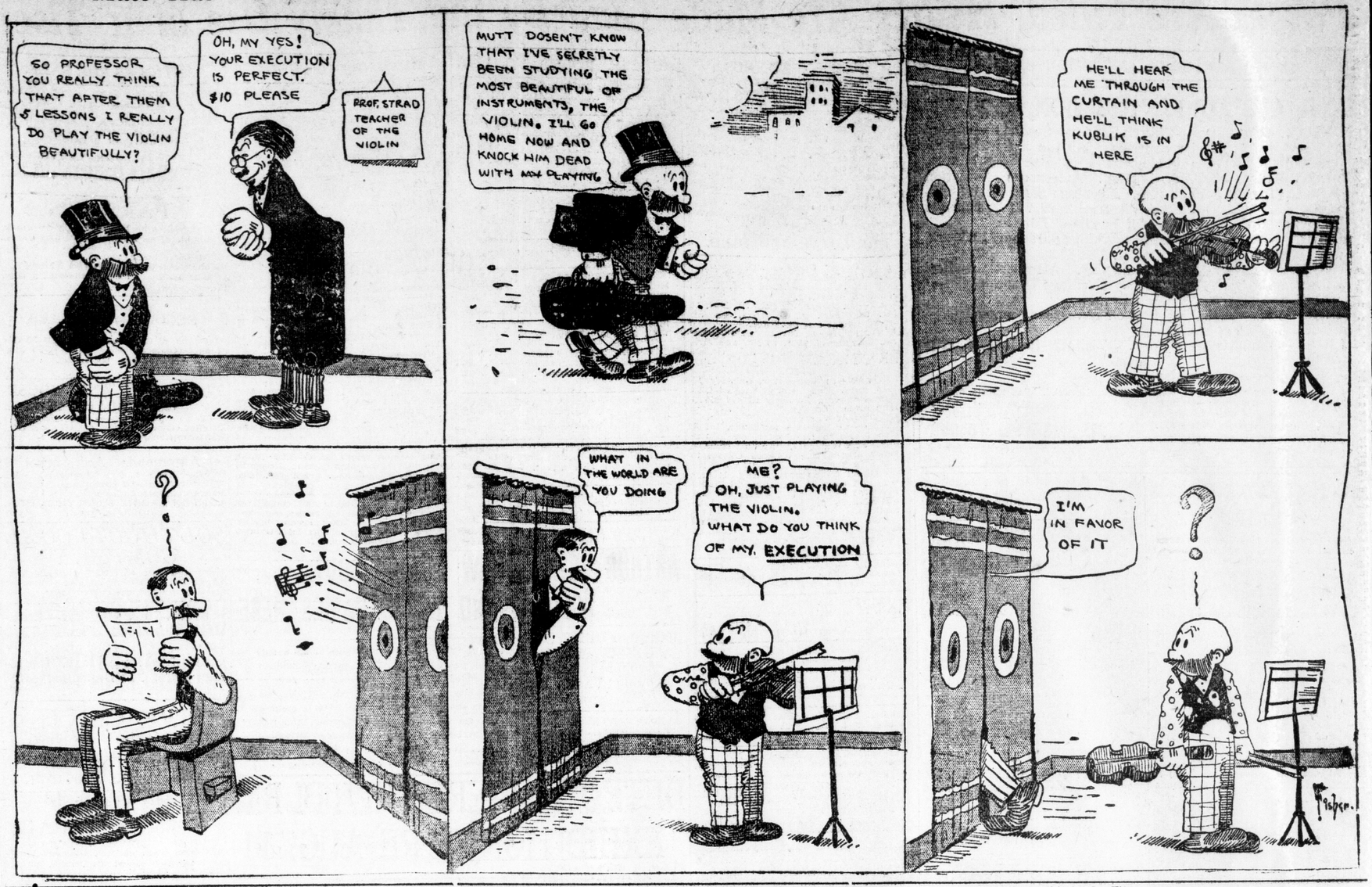
Conner Handicap, Free-for-All Trot, Purse $1,400, 2 in 3.

Anvil, b. s., by St. Valient Vincent (Geers)	1	4	1
Robert Milroi, b. g. (Snow)	2	1	3
Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison)	3	2	2
Dudie Archdale, blk. m. (Jones)	4	3	4

Time—2:08½, 2:11, 2:09½.

Mutt Has No Ear For Music

By "Buc" Fisher



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With the Trotters and Pacers

The Detroit Blue Ribbon grand circuit meet is over, but they will be back in the City of the Straits again in September unless the Hartford, Conn., officials succeed in having the former meet called off on account of the two dates being in the same week.

On to Grand Rapids, where the next grand circuit meeting will be held.

The Furniture City entry list is one of the largest they have received there in years.

Daisy-at-Law is now credited with a 2:12¼ mark.

Nat Ray recently landed a six-heat victory with the Toronto trotter Dan G. The time was 2:20¼.

Billy Snow has Grand Marshall, 2:07¾, in rare form.

The Hamilton, Ont., pacing mare, Doris Hal, 2:17¼, by Star Hal, 2:02¼, sire of Darkey Hal, 2:02¼, looks like the right kind, and will, no doubt, yet take a fast record.

Frank Bogash Jun. is now the fastest pacer bred in Canada.

H. F. Pierce, of Stanstead, Que., has sold the trotting stallion Del Coronado, 2:09, to the Russians.

The free-legged and consistent pacing mare, Berlin Belle, owned by Jack Davey, of Berlin, now sports a record of 2:14¾. The Belle has been in the game a long time, and was never better than right now.

GRIFF'S MEN WIN AGAIN AT DETROIT

Tigers Were Unable To Hit Ayers — Shanks Had Ten Put-Outs in Field—Red Sox, Athletics and Yanks Win.

DETROIT, July 31.—Detroit was unable to hit Ayres effectively today, and Washington won the third game of the series, 3 to 1. A feature of the game was the work of Shanks, who had ten putouts in centre field. Score:

WASHINGTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.		DETROIT.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Moeller, r	5	1	1	2	0		Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Foster, 3b	5	1	2	1	0		Mority, 3	4	0	0	2	1
Mitchell, 1	4	0	2	1	0		High, cf..	3	0	1	3	0
Gandil, 1	3	0	2	5	0		Crawfd, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, cf	3	0	1	10	0		Veach, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	1		Kvngh, 2	3	0	0	3	3
McBrde, s	4	0	0	1	2		Burns, 1b	4	1	1	7	1
Willms, c	4	0	0	6	0		Stanage, c	3	0	0	5	3
Ayres, p.	3	1	1	0	0		Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
							Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	1
							1Heilman	1	0	1	0	0
							2Pubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	35	3	10	27	3		Totals.	32	1	6	27	12

1Batted for Dauss in seventh.
2Batted for Stanage in ninth.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0

Summary—Errors—Kavanaugh, Burns. Stolen bases—Mitchell, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Mitchell, Kavanaugh. Three-baggers—Ayres, Smith. Two-bagger—Gandil. Hits—Off Dauss 9 in 7, Cavet 1 in 2. First on balls—Off Ayres 2, Dauss 2. Struck out—By Ayres 4, Dauss 2, Cavet 2. Left on bases—Washington 9, Detroit 7. Time—1:39. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

RED SOX BEAT WHITE SOX

Leonard Allowed Cal's Men But Four Scattered Hits.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Boston made it three straight from Chicago today, winning 5 to 1. Leonard allowed the White Sox but four scattered hits. The locals made their runs by bunching hits with Chicago's errors. Score:

By innings—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

COLLINS' TRIPLE WON

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—After one run had been scored and one was out in the tenth inning this afternoon, Collins tripled to right centre, scoring Plank and Walsh. This insured Philadelphia another victory, as St. Louis in its half could score but one run. The final result was 9 to 7. Clarence Walker and Franklin Baker each made a home run with one man on.

By innings—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	9	11	2
St. Louis	7	14	1

YANKEES WON ANOTHER

From the Naps Making it Five Straights.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—New York made it five straight from Cleveland by winning today's game, 7 to 2. The visitors scored three runs in the first inning, enough to win on Daley's force hit, Cook's single, Jackson's error, Cree's triple and an infield out. Score:

NEW YORK.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.		CLEVELAND.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Boone, 2b	5	1	1	4	2		Graney, l	4	0	0	1	0
Daley, lf.	5	1	2	2	0		Turner, 3	4	0	2	1	6
Cook, rf.	5	2	4	4	0		Jackson, cf	4	0	3	1	0
Cree, cf..	4	1	1	1	0		Chpmn, s	4	0	0	6	3
Mullin, 1b	4	0	1	5	0		Kirke, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Pknpgh, s	4	0	0	1	2		Pezold,	3	1	1	0	0
Nnakr, c	3	1	1	8	1		Johnsn,	1	4	1	1	2
Maisel,	3	3	3	1	2		Egan, c.	4	0	0	1	0
Cldwll, p	4	0	0	1	2		Coumbe,p	4	0	0	2	1
Totals.	37	7	12	27	9		Totals.	33	2	8	27	29

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	12	0
Cleveland	2	8	3

Summary—Errors—Graney, Jackson, Egan. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cook. Two-baggers — Maisel, Daley, Johnson. Three-bagger—Cree. First on balls — Off Caldwell 6, Coumbe 2. Struck out—By Caldwell 6, Coumbe 1. Left on bases—New York 5, Cleveland 10. Double-play—Boone to Peckinpaugh to Mullin. Time—2:10. Umpires—Evans and Egan.

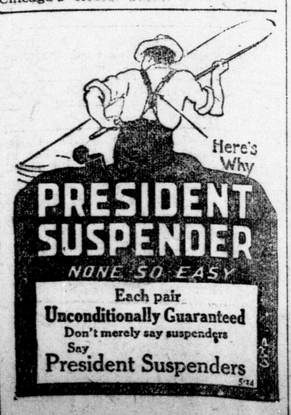
DON CLUB WON FOUR FINALS AT C. A. A. O.

ST. CATHARINES, July 31.—Better weather could not have been desired for the C. A. A. O. regatta which opened on the Canadian Henley Course here this afternoon. There was scarcely a ripple on the surface of the water when the first event was started, but during the last hour a south breeze developed, which, although it roughened the course slightly and impeded the few remaining races with a turn on the way to the buoy, was behind the oarsmen on the home stretch, and was a manifest aid to all the crews in the straight away. The eight-oared race, which was rowed carried to victory.

Six finals were decided today. Of these the Dons took four, one went to the Hamilton and the other falling to the Argonauts, of Toronto. S. Peterkin, of the Dons, competed in four races, and in three of these his club colors were carried to victory.

The most exciting and picturesque contest of the day was the 140-pound primary eight-oared race between the Dons, Lachine, Ottawa and Detroit. Starter Pearson had considerable difficulty in getting the boys off, and it was a race to the last inch. For half the distance of one mile 550 yards, the shells were lined almost evenly across the course. At the finish the Dons had a good lead of one and a half lengths on Lachine, with Ottawa half a length behind the Montrealers. Detroit just lapped the Ottawa shell. The time, 6:54, is considerably faster than the record for senior 140-pound crews, which was established by the Argonauts in 1911 at 7:24.

The greatest surprise of the day was the result of the junior 140-pound fours. The Dons, Britannias and Lachines were the only entries, but as the latter scratched to save their four for the tackweight race later, an Ottawa rowing club crew, stroked by Dunn, was accepted as a post entry. The Capital City youngsters made the best of the start, reached the turn a shade in the lead, and made a great race home, with the Dons just beating them out by half a length. Britannias were badly distanced.



EXETER BOWLERS WON THE SCOTCH DOUBLES

[Special to The Advertiser.]

EXETER, July 31.—Exeter tournament wound up today with the two events in scotch doubles, which were won by Forster and Kilgallin and Creech and Snell. The scores follow:

SCOTCH DOUBLES.

First Event.

Lon. Thistles.
Heffernan, Tillson 11
Exeter.
Father Forster, J. Kilgallin 17
Exeter.
Spackman, Grieve 12
Exeter.
Creech, Snell 14
Blyth.
Case, McTaggart 17
Clinton.
Taylor, Dowding 9
Exeter.
Stewart, Seldon 8
Exeter.
Clark, Taman 17

Hensall.
Passmore, Bush 10
Hensall.
Mair, Humphill 15
Exeter.
May, Scott 9
London.
Oke, Silcox 9
Exeter.
Trick, Hurdon 11
Exeter.
Stanbury, Gladman 8
Hensall.
Whitesides, McDonell 7
Exeter.
Taylor, Inkster 12

Second Round.

Exeter.
Clark, Taman 13

Lon. Thistles.
Heffernan, Tilson 9
Exeter.
Father Forster, J. Kilgallin ... 18
Exeter.
Snell, Creech 15
Exeter.
Stewart, Seldon 13

Exeter.
Spackman, Grieve 14
Blyth.
Case, McTaggart 11
Clinton.
Taylor, Dowding 8

Semi-Final.

Exeter.
Father Forster, J. Kilgallin 16
Exeter.
Stewart, Seldon 13

Lon. Thistles.
Heffernan, Tilson 14
Exeter.
Creech, Snell 10

Finals.

Exeter.
Father Forster, J. Kilgallin 12

Exeter.
Stewart, Seldon 10

SCOTCH DOUBLES—SECOND EVENT

First Round.

Hensall.
Passmore, Bush 12
Exeter.
Scott, May 11

Exeter.
Taylor, Inkster 9
Hensall.
Hemphill, Mair 9

Hurdon and Trick, of Exeter, won by default from Silcox and Oke, of London.

Hensall.
Whitesides, McDonell 9

Exeter.
Gladman, Stanbury 7

Second Round.

Exeter.
Scott, May 12

Hensall.
Passmore, Bush 10
Exeter.
Trick, Hurdon 16
Exeter.
Spackman, Grieve 13

Hensall.
Whitesides, McDonell 22
Exeter.
Clarke, Taman 14

Case and McTaggart, of Blyth, won by default from Taylor an Dowding, of Clinton.

Third Round.

Hensal.
Whitesides, McDonell 14
Blyth.
Case, McTaggart 15
Exeter.
Snell, Creech 11

Exeter.
Scott, May 11
Exeter.
Clarke, Taman 12
Lon. Thistles.
Heffernan, Tillson 10

Semi-Finals.

Hensall.
Whitesides, McDonell 11
Blyth.
Case, McTaggart 9

Exeter.
Creech, Snell 11

Finals.

Hensal.
Whitesides, McDonell 10

SAINTS BEAT YANKS IN SLUGGING MATCH

Erie Pitchers Were Hit Quite Frequently.

GAME WAS SLOW AFFAIR

ERIE, Pa., July 31.—St. Thomas and Erie engaged in a slugging and slow fielding match today and the Saints won out by 14 to 8. Buscher pitched his first game with Erie this year. He was wild and was hit hard. Fitzpatrick, who relieved him in the seventh, was also hit hard. Score:

ERIE.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.		ST. THOMAS.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Dawson, cf	5	0	1	3	0		Kopp, lf.	4	4	3	3	0
Scott, 3b.	3	4	0	1	1		Craven, r	4	1	1	1	0
Colligan, l	5	2	2	2	0		Hadley, s	5	1	3	2	4
Gygli, l..	5	1	0	7	2		Kading, l	5	1	0	13	0
Harris, rf	4	2	1	0	0		McNels, 2	5	1	2	3	2
Patton, 2	4	2	1	2	1		Kustus, cf	4	4	3	3	0
Behan, ss	5	1	4	3	3		Gillespie, l	5	1	0	0	0
Cooper, c	4	0	2	10	2		Nevitt, c.	4	1	2	2	0
Buscher, p	3	0	1	0	1		Wilkson, p	3	0	0	0	4
Fitzpk, p.	1	0	0	0	0		Riley, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Close, p.	1	0	0	0	0							
1Schaeffer	0	0	0	0	0							
2Carney .	0	0	0	0	0							
Totals.	40	8	13	27	10		Totals.	41	14	14	27	11

1Batted for Fitzpatrick in eighth.
2Ran for Schaeffer in eighth.

By innings—	R.
Erie	8
St. Thomas	14

Summary—Errors—Dawson 2, Gygli, Patton, Behan, Gillespie, Nevitt. Two-base hits—Cooper, Harris, Kustus, McNellis. Three-base hits—Patton, Kustus. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Cooper, Kading, Craven. Stolen bases—Kopp, Kustus. Double plays—Patton to Behan to Gygli; McNellis to Hadley to Kading. Hits apportioned—Off Buscher 7 in 6, off Fitzpatrick 7 in 2, off Close 0 in 1, off Wilkinson 7 in 5 2-3, off Riley 6 in 3 1-3. Struck out—By Buscher 4, by Fitzpatrick 1, by Wilkinson 1. Bases on balls—Off Buscher 5, off Close 1, off Riley 1. Wild pitch—Buscher. Hit batsmen—By Wilkinson (Harris), by Riley (Schaeffer). Passed ball—Cooper. Left on bases—Erie 9, St. Thomas 8. First base on errors—Erie 1, St. Thomas 2. Time—2:20. Umpire—Lush.

"Lucky" Dan McEwen

Hal B. Junior is the worst performer ever seen on the Detroit Grand Circuit track, and as the result of Hal's bad behavior on his last start the Detroit papers state that driver Dan (Canuck) McEwen is lucky to be alive after driving such a bad actor as Hal B. Junior.

In his last race at Detroit the London horse made a standstill break that resulted in drivers Cox and McEwen being thrown, two machines were broken, Earl Junior lost a tire and Del Rey ran away. It was the worst mix-up of the Detroit Blue Ribbon five-day meet.

IN THE ROXBORO BICYCLE

the buyer gets no unnecessary frills, but full value of every dollar of his investment, in real practical road quality.

Trade your old wheel on a new Roxboro now. Terms to suit.

FRED T. KERR

Open Evenings 635 Dundas St. ywt

For That Best Suit

Try us. We have the reputation in London, and our work upholds it.

J. FRAUMENI

Tailor, Rear Federal Cigar Store.

290 Dundas St. Phone 3077 t

Proverbs

"What can't be cured must be insured."

Well! you must shave, so insure comfort by using Seely's After-Shave, 25c. and 50c. at all druggists.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

Touring Car	$590
Runabout	540
Town Car	840

F. O. B., FORD, ONTARIO.

In the Dominion of Canada Only.

FURTHER, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments IF we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates.

AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyer's share, from $40 to $60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Ford, Ontario.

Aug 1,3

Purses Are Filled, Hearts Are Made Glad By the Timely Use of a Tiser Want Ad Phone---3670

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES. AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

LONDON OLD BOYS' REUNION, Aug. 2-8, 1914

SUNDAY, AUG. 2, Go-to-Church Sunday—Special home-coming services in all city churches. All the citizens are requested to join the home-comers in attending church. MAKE IT A NOTABLE DAY. Afternoon: Salvation Army, Victoria Park, 3 p.m. Evening: Sacred band concerts, 8:30 to 10 o'clock; Victoria Park, First Hussars Band; Queen's Park, Seventh Fusiliers' Band.

MONDAY—Grand reception in morning; parade at 1 o'clock, with sports at Queen's Park.

TUESDAY—Morning: Market display. Afternoon: Ladies' afternoon at Springbank Park. Evening: Decorated automobile parade from Victoria Park.

WEDNESDAY—Aquatic sports on river near pumphouse.

THURSDAY—Port Stanley.

FRIDAY—Manufacturers' day. Visitors to inspect city factories.

SATURDAY—Good-bye day.

Afternoon and all week at Queen's Park, Leon W. Washburn's Mighty Midway Shows. Also free attractions at 4 and 11 p.m. Miss Elma Meiers, lady high diver, and Mlle. Morak, in a sensational act, "Swing of Death."

For any information, phone 871.

EDWIN SMITH, Secretary, Room 7, Old City Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. ABBOTT, President.

The Royal Black Knights of Ireland

Grand Black Chapter of Ontario West, extend to all a hearty invitation to attend the

ANNUAL CELEBRATION

To Commemorate the Relief of Derry

to be held in London on

AUGUST 12, 1914

Largest parade of Black Knights ever held in Canada. Every Preceptory in Ontario will be represented.

Special rates on all roads, going Aug. 8, returning Aug. 15. When buying tickets pay single fare and ask agent for "Certificate Form." Everybody come. God Save the King. Thomas Pitt, chairman; H. J. Bennett, secretary. 99u-t

Princess Theatre

OLD BOYS' WEEK

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Hansen and Roedell

Whirlwind Acrobats. Singing and Dancing.

FEATURE FILMS

"Disaster of Shaft 19."

"A Daughter of Pan."

Admission 10c.

WAR RATES

$20 Montreal to New Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen.

$22 to Libau, Russia.

No change in British rates.

F. B. Clarke

416 Richmond street, Next Bank of Commerce, London, Ont. ywt

Baseball TECUMSEH PARK

TODAY, DOUBLE-HEADER, FIRST GAME 2:15.

Ottawa vs. London

MONDAY, TWO GAMES, 10:30, 3:30.

Peterboro vs. London

b

SPRINGBANK PAVILION

DANCING, MONDAY TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, Old Boys' Week

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. 99u

EXCURSION TO DETROIT

Berlin Telegraph Annual Excursion to Windsor and Detroit, Saturday, August 8. Do not miss it. 691-t

DETROIT

$2.80—Every Saturday and Sunday, London to Detroit and return. Low rates daily, via boat. The ideal route. F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond Street—Next Bank of Commerce. No. 2

Excursion to NIAGARA FALLS

Via Grand Trunk Railway.

Under the auspices of the Woodstock Young Liberal Club, Saturday, August 8. Special train leaves London 7 a.m.

Good for Three Days. Round Trip: Adults, $3.05; Children, $1.55. 93k-txtx

DANCING—PRIVATE LESSONS ANY time. Learn the new dances—Tango, One-Step, Gaiety, Hesitation Waltz. Learn to dance them properly. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

EXCURSION TO

Cleveland

ROUND TRIP, $2.75 FROM LONDON

STEAMER STATE OF OHIO, 12 MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1. HOME MONDAY, 6:30 A.M.

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" makes a tour of Lake on Sunday, passing all the islands. Leave Cleveland 9:30 a.m.; return, 5:00 p.m. Don't miss this trip. Fare, $1.00. 96k

SWIMMING PLUNGE AND MINERAL baths, open every day (Sunday included). Dundas street west. Phone 2198. George Haylock, proprietor.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — START AT ONCE; BIG profits handling our household specialty; send for free booklet. The Franklin Specialty Company, 3264-66, Main street, Vancouver, B.C. 93c-t

LONE STAR OIL AND GAS COMPANY, Limited, Calgary—Non-personal liability; 19,000 acres, best holdings; no watered stock; responsible directorate; good proposition for agent and investor. Write for territory. 99u

TO SELL CRESCENT OILFIELDS, Limited, of Calgary, Alta., shares at $1 par; splendid holdings, responsible directorate; good proposition for investors. Secure your sub-agents and write now for particulars. 99c

SUNNY ALBERTA OIL AND GAS Company, Limited, Calgary—Non-personal liability; oil and coal rights; best locations; financially sound; no watered stock; excellent proposition for small investors. Reliable brokers wanted. 99c-tyw

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

LONDON LADY HARPERS — ENGAGEMENTS accepted for concert and social events. Address Miss Ella Topping, Tambling's Corners. Phone 91, Ring 3, Byron. 52tf

TONY CORTESE & SONS' ORCHESTRA—Original London Harpers, 161 Maple street. Phone 1570. 19tf

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF MYRTLE LODGE, No. 2, K. of P., are requested to be present on Tuesday night, August 4. Visiting members welcome. G. S. Glass, C. C. 99u

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS — Attention! Court Pride of the Dominion will meet, as usual, in Moose Hall, Richmond street, Monday, August 3. All members of the order will be made welcome. 99u

Woodmen, Attention!

All members are requested to meet at the headoffice, old city hall, on Monday, August 3, at 12:30 to take part in the OLD BOY'S PARADE.

Uniform Ranks will lead.

CLAIR JARVIS, Head Clerk. 97k

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All members are requested to meet at Court Eclipse Hall Monday at 12:30 for the purpose of joining in "Old Boys'" fraternal parade. Every Forester is requested to be present. T. H. Murray, D. D. H. C. R. 97c-wtz

NOTICE — INDEPENDENT ORDER Foresters will meet for Old Boys' parade, on Carling street, Monday, August 3, at 12:45 p.m. sharp. The Temple Band from Toronto, 40 strong, will be present. Outside members will be made welcome. By order, Central Committee. b

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH knowledge of general office work. Apply, stating experience and wages expected, Box 115, Advertiser. 99c

STENOGRAPHER WHO COULD TAKE dictation in evenings and spare periods and keep files. Telephone 3783, or Box 116, Advertiser. 99c

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO SEWING. Apply T. Fox, 383 Clarence street. b

WANTED — LADIES WITH GOOD singing voices, who desire to travel with musical comedy. Call or address Edwin Niner, Princess Theatre. 98c

WANTED — A WOMAN TO KEEP house and attend sick woman; $16 per month for good woman. 93 Bruce street. 98c

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED; NO OBJECTION to little girl or boy. Box 110, Advertiser. 98u

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN FOR Peters tea room, for Old Boys. Apply Manager. 97c

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply 239 Hamilton road. 96n

COOK WANTED — APPLY MARQUIS Hotel, Merlin, Ont. W. S. Schneider, proprietor. 97c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply Housekeeper, Tecumseh House. 94n

EXPERIENCED COOK - GENERAL; other help kept; no washing; $20 per month. Box 81, Advertiser. 40tf

WOMEN TO KNOW HUNT'S DIAMOND Flour makes perfect biscuits.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR LADY as bookkeeper; some experience. Apply T. Fox, 383 Clarence. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PICTURE THEATRES ARE PROFITABLE—Call or write for printed circular giving particulars and prices of several. John A. Moody, London. b

GENERAL COUNTRY STOCK AND property, six miles from opposition, for sale or exchange. What have you to offer? John A. Moody, London. b

HOTELMEN WANTING PARTICULARS of the best propositions obtainable in Ontario, call or write. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

YOU WANT A BUSINESS OF SOME kind—I have it. Call or write for particulars. John A. Moody, London. b

MONEY BEING MADE EVERY DAY on Calgary Oil and Stock Exchange. Send us $25 or more, and we will invest it with care and experienced judgment. Our commission 2½%, minimum charge $2.50. Address Dept. G16, Morgan-Knox Company, Limited, Bankers-Brokers, Members Calgary Oil and Stock Exchange, Calgary, Alberta. b

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY store and stock. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street, London. 98u

GENERAL STORE, $2,800; STOCK AND fixtures, $1,800; postoffice brings in $325. Sydney Smythe, insurance agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone 1889.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King street.

J. L. McALPINE, CONCERT PIANIST —Late of Leipzic, Germany. Special terms to beginners. Studio, 570 Wellington, Phone 2899. ywt

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

GWENDOLYN ANTHISTLE, TEACHER of reading and dramatic art. Studio, 246½ Dundas street. Concerts accepted. Phone 698.

BERT WEIR, ORGANIST CENTENNIAL Methodist Church, teaches piano and organ. 498 Adelaide street

CONDENSED ADS.

No Advertisement Accepted, Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Fifteen cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid. b

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent a word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

BORN.

HUNT—At Belmont, Ont., on Monday, July 27, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt, a daughter. b

JOLLY—On Thursday, July 30, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jolly, 436 St. George street, a daughter. b

MACDONALD—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on July 30, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Macdonald, 310 Oxford street, a daughter 99u

DIED.

DONOVAN—In Vancouver, on July 27, 1914, Mary Ann, beloved wife of William Donovan, formerly of 470 Maitland street, London.

Burial at Vancouver. b

OLIVER—At her late residence, lot 3, con. 2, North Dorchester, on Thursday, July 30, 1914, Sarah Bodkin, relict of the late William Oliver, in her 90th year.

Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 1; service at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Ohio papers please copy. 97u

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COAL teamster. Apply Heaman's coal yard, corner York and Burwell. 99c

SMART YOUNG MAN WANTED TO work in office for about two months; state salary required and experience. Box 114, Advertiser. 99c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR SHIPPING department; also one with three or four years' experience in retail dry-goods. Apply in person to Dickison, Nicholson Company, Limited, London. 99c

CARPENTER WANTED TO PUT IN store front. Apply T. Fox, 383 Clarence street. b

WANTED—CEMENT BLOCK MAKER; one accustomed to Ideal machinery. Apply 1223 Laura street. 99c

WANTED—TWO MEN TO TRAVEL and appoint agents; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; position good for $200 monthly to hustlers. Box 235, Niagara Falls, Ontario. 98g

WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT HOME for a Government position. Civil service examinations are easy with our assistance; all departments; experienced instructor; information and terms on request. Petrolea Correspondence Schools, Petrolea, Ont. 47tf-t

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO do light general work; one from the country, who can read and write well and can drive an automobile, or learn to drive one, preferred; no one who drinks intoxicating liquids of any kind need apply; state present and previous occupation. Box 98, Advertiser. 95c-ywt

TINSMITHS WANTED.—MEN WITH experience in cornice work and heavy iron work. Good wages to good men. Apply J. A. Brownlee, Talbot street, London. 98c

MEAT CUTTER WANTED. APPLY the William Davies Company, 177 Dundas street. 97c

WANTED AT ONCE AT ST. JOSEPH'S Hospital, good steady fireman to assist the engineer. 97c

TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. APPLY F. J. Greenaway, 352 King. 95n

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH, AT once; state wages and experience. Geo. Woolley, Ilderton, Ont. 89bu

CANVASSERS WANTED — SALARY or commission. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRAY FOR HIRE—CELLARS AND cisterns cleaned; ashes removed. Phone 2839. Dixon & Son.

Cancer Sufferers

Should investigate the late Henry Edwards Plaster Cure. It has cured thousands. Write J. LEVITT, 388½ Ridout street, London, successor. Phone 2666. ywt

CEMENT SIDEWALKS, STEPS, ETC., built right. A. J. Clark, 66 Walnut street.

This Is Syme's Time for Upholstering and Refinishing.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

761 Dundas St. Phone 367

NOTICE—HEADLEY & WEIR, PROFESSIONAL horseshoers, have opened business at 70 Maple street. All work guaranteed.

THE BELTZ PLATING WORKS—ALL kinds of plating. 94 Carling Street. Phone 2777.

IF YOU HAVE ANY IF YOU HAVE ANY

OLD PAPER

all kinds, books or magazines, phone 2792

W. LEFF & CO.

AND HE WILL CALL FOR IT.

ROBERT MOWAT, PRACTICAL horseshoer. Special attention given lame and interfering horses, also diseases of leg and foot. 33 Talbot.

S. LEWIS & SON, 447 TALBOT street, the well-known horseshoers—Particular attention paid to lame and interfering horses. All work guaranteed.

Let Me Save You Money on Your

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. GATECLIFFE.

Phone 4206. tzx 38 Charles St.

McLEOD & GRAY, REAR ADVERTISER—First-class livery and boarding. Bus parties our specialty. Phone 1271.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PAIR WHITE KID GLOVES, with black in back, on either Richmond or Dundas street. Return, this office. b

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rates—Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, 380 Richmond street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amount and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgages on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot and Carling.

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED MODERN HOUSE, NO. 7 Renwick avenue. Apply 922 Wellington. b

295 WOLFE STREET — HANDSOME residence, perfect repair. Apply 318 Wolfe street. Phone 304. 99bu

FLAT TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS AND bath; all modern. Apply 383 Clarence street. b

TO LET—SEMI-DOUBLE HOUSE, FOR two couples, furnished or not. Furnished room, board or without. 765 King street. 99u

TO LET — GARAGE. APPLY 376 Maitland street. 99c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. MODERN conveniences. Apply 87 Maple street. 99c

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, 158 HYMAN street; $14; toilet, sink. Apply 2 Renwick avenue. Phone 2839. b

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EVERY convenience; gentleman preferred. Apply 241 Queen's avenue. Phone 2993. 98n

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN secure nicely-furnished rooms, with use of piano, if desired; modern; central. 463 Maitland street. 97c

TO LET—MODERN BRICK, EIGHT rooms, newly decorated inside and outside; 127 Mill street. Inquire 125 Mill street. 96k

TO LET — LARGE TWO-STORY modern house. Apply Wm. O'Brien, 379 Horton street. 97n

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." Moving vans. Residence, 480 Maitland. Phone 2887. H. F. Day, Office, 92 King.

TO LET—HOUSE, 803 CENTRAL AVENUE; three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, city water, sewer connection. Sydney Smythe, insurance agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone 1889.

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE—Clean and dry. Prices reasonable. The Forest City Moving Vans. Phone 1162. 97 Carling street.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING Vans—Largest in city. Good storage. 700 Talbot street. Phone 1724.

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VANS—FURNITURE and pianos packed, crated and carefully handled. 863½ Colborne street. Phone 2636. Flowers & Taylor.

LEGAL CARDS.

F. HARRY GREENLEES, 53 B, BANK of Toronto, barrister, etc. Funds to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM, ADVERTISER BUILDING, DUNDAS STREET.

W. G. R. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, notary, etc., 59 Dundas street.

J. H. A BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 169½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K.C.; Thomas Coleridge.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, barristers, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 413 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. Money to loan. 78 Dundas.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street.

McKILLOP, MURPHY & GUNN— —OAK HALL BUILDING

U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO street, has resumed practice. Hours, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Diseases women, children. 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. GEORGE E. RAMSAY, 22 HAYMAN Court, Queen's avenue (next Wellington). Telephone 4804. 42tf

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND street—Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL—OFFICE AND residence, 245 Queen's avenue. Specialty, diseases of women and surgery.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2—4, 7—8, and appointment.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention X-rays.

DR. KARN

425 Richmond Street.

Specialist Surgery and Genito-Urinary Disease of Men and Women.

DR. GEORGE HALE HAS REMOVED to Hayman Court Apartments, Wellington street. Phone 4150. Night calls, 30.

DR. CLIFFORD H. REASON, DUNDAS, corner William—Hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 3, 7 to 8. Sundays by appointment.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 Park avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—HOURS, 11 to 3, 7 to 8. Note change.

DR. MEEK, 330 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

DR. ECCLES HAS REMOVED TO 283 Princess avenue. 33tf

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. H. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—357 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL, LONDON—ELECTRICAL treatment of diseases a specialty.

DR. J. S. SCHRAM—CORNER KENT and Talbot streets. Phone 2250.

DR. W. M. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and John streets. Specialty, surgery and diseases of women.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BOSTON BITCH puppies. 37 Wilson avenue. 99c

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT STANLEY piano, fine tone, fumed oak, used three months; handsome hall seat and mirror, oak; buffet sideboard, oak; den table and chairs, mission. Phone 339. 99c-tzx

PIANO FOR SALE—A GREAT SNAP, only $165, at C. Crawford's, 346 Dundas street. 99c

FOR SALE — PONY, BUGGY AND harness, $75. Apply this evening, 124 Hamilton road. b

PONY, BUGGY AND HARNESS — Also good delivery horse and butcher wagon. Will sell cheap. Apply 120 Hamilton road. b

THREE PACKAGES OF CORN Flakes, 25c. Best Black and Green 40c Tea for 30c, and 20 pounds Redpath's Sugar for $1. Howard's Grocery, 400 Horton street. b

OLD BOOKS FOR OLD BOYS. Hamilton's, 338 Richmond street.

ALL KINDS OF CROCKERY WARE at a bargain; also one large mahogany sofa, two bureaus, and two melodeons, at McKim's Auction Rooms, 357 Talbot street.

TRY THE LONDON GARMENT CARE pressing and cleaning or repairing by experienced tailors. 341 Dundas. Phone 4890.

EVERGREEN TREES IN PAILS, OR shrubs, six different varieties, all sizes, suitable for Old Boys' decorations on verandas, stores and buildings. Charles Baker, nurseryman, Ridout street. Phone 2222.

FOR SALE—JERSEY MILCH COW. First house south of Brick street, on west side of Ridout. 94n

TWO 2-BURNER AMERICAN GAS PLATES, new; cheap. George E. Gilmour, 392 Simcoe street. Phone 2291.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

DON'T MONKEY WITH BEDBUGS, ants, insects, lice on poultry. Try Deoxide, at Elliott's Department Store, corner Oxford and Richmond. ywt

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING—We are experts. Estimates furnished. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 31tf

NOTICE TO PUBLIC—BLANCHARD'S Fish Market, moved to 525 Richmond street, opposite St. Peter's Hall. Fresh fish daily. Phone 1510.

HAY, STRAW, FLOUR AND FEED for sale. Slobasky's, Hamilton road and Adelaide.

GO TO ROBERTSON'S, RICHMOND and Kent streets, for school books and school supplies.

A Few Lines of SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, ETC., Left in Our Big Silverware Sale. Every one a bargain.

Wanless' Hardware AND ELECTRIC.

866 Dundas Street. Phone 1801. ywt

LADIES' SHOES—REGULAR $3.50, NOW $1.48, at PAXMAN'S,

210 King St. Phone 4595. t

AIREDALE PUPPIES, ALSO TWO grown females. C. Russell, R. R. 6, London. 87k-t

LADIES—WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR, use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. tf-t

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW MILCH COW, lot 3, concession 4, Delaware. A. Stevens. 96c-wtz

ONE LIGHT THREE-SPRING WAGON, ONE LIGHT PLATFORM WAGON, WITH TOP,

suitable for small grocer; been used. A full line of delivery, baggage, express wagons and drays.

L. W. CRAWFORD, 343 Talbot Street. ywt



WHY NOT GET THREE MONTHS' extra use of your summer cottage? Line with Fibre Wall Board. Cool- est in winter.

J. S. FERGUSON, Phone Address: 384 Richmond St.

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER

Best Grade Cloth, Guaranteed Rollers. Estimates Given.

TRAFFORD FURNITURE CO.

129 Dundas Street. Phone 864.

WATSON'S TWO MARKETS

Fresh Meat and Provision Market, 246 Dundas street and Stalls 1 and 2, Market House. Hotels and restaurants supplied at the lowest prices.

Dundas Phone 4796. Market Phone 4520. zyxwt

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE CALVES.

JACKSON BROS.

87 Wellington Street. Phones 1057, 2659. zyxwt

SILVERWOOD'S MARKET

CHOICE DAIRY:

In Prints, 25c; In Crocks, 24c.

141 KING STREET. PHONES 3121, 3122. STALLS 10, 11, 12, MARKET HOUSE. zyxwt

Large Assortment of Men's Belts

25c to 75c.

BOYS' BELTS, 25c to 50c.

Jas. McCormick

395 TALBOT STREET. PHONE 2038. zxt

Cornwall's Healing Balm

Highly recommended by those who have used it. Every man, woman and child should use it. It will reduce swellings, will cure headache, and will kill pain. It is worth its size in gold. Try a bottle. It is worth its size in gold. Try a bottle, 25 and 50 cents. Sold at Taylor's and Mitchell's drug store. Manufactured by F. Cornwall, 207 Rectory street, London, Ont. ywt

MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE

CANADA'S BEST,

FULLY EQUIPPED, $40.00.

F. BENSON & CO.S

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RELIANCE MACHINE WORKS.

Phone 3163. 655 Dundas Street.

Expert Auto Repairing.—We have the most complete equipment in London for overhauling and repairing Automobiles, including an oxygen-carbon remover. This is the cheapest and best carbon remover known. Charges are reasonable. xt

IMPERIAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—Everything electric. Office and showroom, 87½ Dundas street. Phone 4882.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SMOKE THE SCOUT — KING OF ALL nickel cigars. Sold at all stores.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE TO pay you good interest. Address Box 79, Advertiser, for particulars.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, renovated and re-covered. Hunt & Sons, mattress factory, 593 Richmond. Phone 997.

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Canaries and Parrots now in stock. Full line of all kinds of Bird and Parrot Cages, Food and Medicine. Use our Bird Tonic before moult.

MORGAN'S, 100 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 1428. Three Deliveries a Day. ywt

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND CARS.

All Newly Painted

Overland 40 Car, Bargain. Regal 30 Car Line Roadster. New Ford Tires $13.

CENTRAL GARAGE. ywt

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Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings. BARNES & CO., 364 Hamilton Road. Phone 2065. ywt

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Presto Head and Searchlights. Gas Tanks refilled and exchanged. We are prompt shippers. Try us.

LONDON ENGINE SUPPLY CO., LTD., 85 Dundas Street. ywt

SOUTHCOTT COAL COMPANY

Hard and soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 1083. 276 Clarence street. Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. ywt

$100—$3 A MONTH—Beautiful Rosewood Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street. ywt

FIVE CENTS

Buys a large-sized package of

Matchless Ammonia

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IT CAN'T BE BEATEN. ywt

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR

296 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1898.

Old shoes made to look like new, and every job guaranteed. Parcels called for and delivered same day. Give us a trial. ywt

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Two second-hand wagons, one single and one double; cheap.

ALEX. POLLARD

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ONE CLEVELAND BICYCLE, $10; Brantford bicycle, $12. Apply Box 33, Advertiser. ywt

CEMENT BLOCKS FOR SALE 4, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Prompt delivery, Concrete Walls and Sidewalks put in. R. H. Smith, 191 Wharncliffe Road. Phone. 2998. ywt

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CLARENCE STREET.

Cash or Credit.

Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Gas Plates, Ovens and Summer Necessities.

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We sell a truss that is guaranteed

Come and see

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists

268 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON ywt

Blacksmithing Department

We have now enlarged our blacksmithing department, and are in a position to turn out all your requirements in this line. Give us a call and be convinced.

LONDON MACHINERY REPAIR CO., Rear 187 Queen's Avenue. Phone 4284. ywt

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Large size Pea Coal, well screened.

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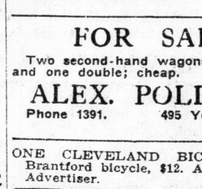
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Have Your Automobile Painted

Tops re-covered and your slip-covers made by

GOULD & MOHAN

346-348 Wellington Street. Phone 1750. zxt



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YOUR OLD BICYCLE

will run this season for little cost. Let us send for it. Phone 3976.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,

OPEN EVENINGS. 757 DUNDAS.

All Work Guaranteed. zxt

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

BEST MIXED HARDWOOD, $1.50 PER load. Marcel Hoehn (phone 1716), 695 York.

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEY belting supplied and installed. Superior Machine Company, Limited, city.

IMPERIAL FLOUR GIVES BEST results. Hookway & Son, King street. Phone 1335.

FOR SALE—HOWARD NEW IDEA and Summit Hot Air Furnaces, at Rutherford's. Phone 2613. 179 Kent.

Any Kind of Music

that you want can be furnished by us.

We also carry a full line of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WM. McPHILLIPS

189 DUNDAS STREET.

Builders, Contractors Painters

Bargains in 40 feet (oak, etc.) counters. Choice cashier's cage and counter; heavy clear and frosted glass petitions; glass doors. Inquire quick at 434 Richmond street. Phones: 3257-3744. 90bu

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FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRELS and packing cases; city delivery. Gorman, Eckert & Co. 74tf-xt

ONN'S FISH MARKET—FISH OF ALL kinds. 143 King, opposite market. Phone 1296.

GREAT REDUCTION

In stock of Hammocks, Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Coal Oil Stoves, Gas Plates, "Special" Blue Enamel Preserving Kettles, 7½ quarts and 10 quarts. 38c each. Regular 65c.

LOVE HARDWARE COMPANY, 111 Dundas Street. Phone 588.

VERANDA FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR quick removal. Apply 175 Sydenham. Phone 3160. 97c

THREE-HORSEPOWER HIGH-PRESSURE boiler and engine, cheap for quick sale. Apply 450 Ottawa avenue. 97c

MAHOGANY FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS at Keene's Antique Store, 342 Talbot street.

DR. MAHAN'S COMPASS OIL REMOVES inflammation from ulcerated teeth. Rub it into that sore bunion and find quick relief. t

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word with cash order. Subscriptions: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

NURSES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS — NURSE Bedworth, maternity nurse, graduate Queen Charlotte Hospital, London, England. 314 Queen's avenue. Phone 2097.

MRS. ROBINSON—MASSAGE, SWEDISH movement, hydrotherapy treatment. Specialty, nervous cases. Phone 1425.

PRACTICAL NURSE — MATERNITY cases a specialty. 423 Pall Mall street. Phone 4204.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER FOR NO. 3 SCHOOL, ENNISKILLEN, holding a professional II.; two years' experience or over; $600; same grade certificate, experience under two, $570. Wm. B. Winter, secretary, Oil Springs, Ont. 99c

TEACHER WANTED FOR JUNIOR room, S. S. No. 17, London Township; duties to commence Sept. 1, 1914. Applications to Thomas Ramsay, secretary-treasurer, Hyde Park. 99k-tyw

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 2, Lobo; state experience and salary expected; applications to be in by August 10. J. A. McLachlan, secretary, R. R. No. 4, Komoka, Ont. 99n

TEACHER WANTED FOR U. S. S. No. 15, Hay and Stephen. Duties to commence September 1. Salary offered, $600 for the year. Apply to Jacob Schroeder, secretary-treasurer, R. R. No. 2, Dashwood, Ont. 98c

INSURANCE.

J. A. Nelles & Son

Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance. xt

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life accident and automobile insurance.

EDUCATIONAL

THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S BOARDING and Day School, 441 Ridout street, will reopen September 9. 95tf-ywt

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—STORE between Richmond and Wellington, on Dundas. T. Fox, 383 Clarence. b

CAKE BAKER WANTED—MUST BE first-class. Fawkes, 660 Dundas street. 98c

WANTED BY SEPTEMBER 15—AN eight or nine-roomed house, northwest part of city preferred. Apply Box 111, Advertiser. 98c

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE OR FIFTY S. C. White Leghorn pullets; state age and price. Box 105, Advertiser. 96c-wtz

WANTED, 1,000 LIVE HENS

TOP PRICES.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

MANN, LAURIE & CO., YORK AND RIDOUT STREETS.

PHONE 1577 LONDON, ONT. ywt

DR. MAHAN'S COMPASS OIL REMOVES inflammation from ulcerated teeth. Rub it into that sore bunion and find quick relief. t

WANTED — YOUNG COUPLE TO share cottage with another young couple. 416 York. Phone 4876. 94n

RAPID MESSENGER—NIGHT AND day services. Dray for hire. Phone 2845. R. Griffith, 244 Horton street.

WANTED — DEAD HORSES AND cattle; phone 638, will go twelve miles; no animal removed without its hide on. London Fertilizer Company.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT Hunt's Diamond Flour makes a perfect bread.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. G. R. Bartram, 59 Dundas street.

DERMATOLOGY.

MARINELLO SYSTEM FOR FACE, scalp, chiropody. Removal of superfluous hair permanently. Miss Beattie, corner Talbot and Fullarton. Phone 3027.

ARCHITECTS.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 656.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, Greene-Swift building. Phone 1557.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects. Bank of Toronto building, London; Lister Chambers, Ham

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT

380 Richmond Street, Over the London and Western Trust Company Office. Phone 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, VALUATOR, ARBITRATOR, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

REMOVAL NOTICE: I HAVE MOVED TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE, WHICH IS DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MY FORMER OFFICE, WHERE I WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU AT ANY TIME.

WE WILL CLOSE OFFICE AT 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAY AFTERNOONS DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

GOWER PARK—A NEW SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE OF THIS PROPERTY, WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF OXFORD STREET, ABOUT ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD. LOTS CAN BE PURCHASED AT FROM $6 to $10 PER FOOT, $5 DOWN, AND $5 PER MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL NOW AND PURCHASE A LOT, BEFORE THE BEST ARE SOLD. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

ADELAIDE STREET, SALISBURY STREET, RATTLE STREET AND ELIZABETH STREET—YOU CAN PURCHASE SPLENDID LARGE LOTS IN THIS SURVEY AT FROM $12.00 TO $20.00 PER FOOT. THESE LOTS WILL ADVANCE IN PRICE SOON, SO BUY AT ONCE AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THE RAISE. CALL AND SEE PLANS.

28¾ ACRES, CLOSE TO THE CITY LIMITS, 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, BARNS, ETC. THIS PROPERTY IS IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, AND THE LAND ALONE IS WORTH MORE THAN THE PRICE ASKED. THIS PROPERTY CAN BE NICELY SUBDIVIDED, AS IT FACES ON FOUR STREETS. CALL AND SEE PLAN. PRICE, $9,000.

ORCHARD HILL—I HAVE STILL NINE LOTS FOR SALE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. YOU CAN BUY THEM NOW, BUT THEY MAY BE SOLD IN A VERY SHORT TIME. I CAN SELL YOU SEVEN LOTS ON PATRICIA STREET AT $12 PER FOOT, AND TWO LOTS FACING ON HURON STREET, AT $18 PER FOOT. DO NOT DELAY, AS OTHERS DID, AND THEN HAD TO PAY A HIGHER PRICE.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

SOUTH END—1¾-story brick, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 33x140 feet. Price $3,300.

SOUTH LONDON—Brick veneer cottage, three bedrooms, gas and electric light, new chicken house; lot 46.8x216 feet. Price, $1,900, or with lot 95.4x216 feet. $2,200.

EAST LONDON—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, electric light and gas; lot 33x150 feet. $100 cash, balance on easy terms. Price, $1,000, or with lot 66x150 feet, $1,300.

ONE ACRE—Just outside of city limits, brick cottage, two bedrooms, w. c., e. l., good barn. Price, $2,500.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, CORNER TECUMSEH AVENUE — Vacant lots 36x107 feet. Price $7 per foot. $5 cash, and balance $5 per month.

TO RENT—Two large barns in the central part of the city, suitable for storage. Apply for particulars.

EAST LONDON — 2-story and attic brick veneer, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water heated, electric lights and fixtures, newly decorated, lot 42x85 feet. Price $4,400.

SOUTH LONDON — 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, w. c., furnace, gas and electric light, lot 32x189 feet. Price only $2,100.00.

EAST LONDON—Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas, lot 40x167 feet. Price reduced from $2,350.00 to $2,250.00 for a quick sale.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story frame, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, electric light and fixtures, 2 poultry houses, shed, lot 50x250 feet. Price only $2,250.

EAST LONDON—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 32 feet 6 inches by 122 feet. Price, $1,600, or will exchange for five or ten acres near the city.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story and attic brick, five bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water heated, gas, electric light and fixtures, lot 95x216 feet, garage. Price, $5,500.

CENTRAL—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, gas, electric light and fixtures. This is a bargain, and the price has been reduced from $2,300 to $2,000 for a quick sale.

HILL STREET—Red brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light, lot 40x127 feet, stable, fruit trees and chicken house. $400 cash and balance on easy terms. Price, $1,550.

NORTHEAST LONDON — 1¾-brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, lot 30x115 feet. Price, $2,200.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I AM REARRANGING MY LIST AND WANT MORE PROPERTIES TO SELL. REMEMBER THAT THERE IS NO CHARGE UNLESS THE PROPERTY IS SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. I HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED MY SALES SINCE JANUARY 1ST TO JULY 1ST THIS YEAR.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

Have You Bought That Farm Yet?

If you have been considering the advisability of buying a farm for some time and not been able to decide just what kind of farming to engage in or in what locality to buy the farm, let us help you make a choice. We have farms for sale throughout Western Ontario suitable for all kinds of farming and at all prices, and we are, therefore, in the very best position possible to give you whatever assistance you may require.

No. 6980—100 acres in the township of Moore, county of Lambton, splendid clay loam, 90 acres cleared and plowed, 10 acres firewood, 5 acres pasture, mostly tile drained, 2 acres orchard, 2 good wells with windmill, wire fences in first-class condition, 1½-story frame house, 1-story frame kitchen, bank barn with cement floors, other good outbuildings, 1 mile to school, church and butter factory, 5 miles to station. Price $6,000. Will exchange for 150 acres in good location.

No. 6979—25½ acres, Enniskillen Township, Lambton County, black clay loam' 20 acres cleared, 5 acres firewood, 15 acres meadow and pasture, all drained, good orchard, well, wire and rail fences, cottage, kitchen, log stable, small granary, 1½ miles to school, church and station, 4 miles to market. Price $1,500. Will exchange if suited for 40 or 50 acres of good soil.

No. 6978—Butcher business in the village of Thedford, County of Lambton. Rents for $6 per month. Shop is brick on Main street, opposite station; ice-house at back now full of ice and has every equipment for storing ice; also slaughter house. Every necessity in sale shop, marble top counter, refrigerator, blocks, tables, stove, scales, knives, etc. Price $400. Will exchange for house and small plot of ground.

No. 6977—100 acres in the township of Bosanquet, Lambton County, clay loam, 80 acres cleared and plowed, 10 acres, mostly maple, 2 acres orchard, wells, fences fairly good, 1½-story frame house, 1½-story kitchen, stone cellar, barn with stabling underneath, drive shed and other good outbuildings, cement silo, ¾ mile to school, 1½ miles to church, butter and cheese factory and postoffice, 5 miles to station, rural mail delivery. Price $6,500.

No. 6992—25 acres in the township of Westminster, Middlesex County, clay loam soil, all cleared, 5 acres meadow and pasture, tile drained, good well, wire fences, 1½-story frame house, kitchen, house on cement block foundation, good drain to the cellar, cement block stable, hen house, everything modern, buildings just new, 1 mile to school, 1½ miles to church, 6 miles to London.

No. 6987—35 acres in Sarnia Township, Lambton County, sandy loam, all cleared and plowed, 14 acres meadow and pasture, all drained, 5 acres peach orchard and about 60 apple trees, 2 good wells, wire fences, 1½-story cement house, 1-story cement kitchen, cellar, cement block stable, other good outbuildings, ½ mile to school, 1½ miles to church and market, rural mail delivery, telephone in house. Will exchange for 50 acres if suited.

FOR FURTHER LISTS OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, SEE TODAY'S FREE PRESS OR SEND FOR COUNTY CATALOGUES.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON FIRST MORTGAGES ON FARM PROPERTY.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 696.

James Burrows, Manager. E. Harlie Tennent, Sec.-Treasurer. C. A. Foulger, Field Manager.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOME, FOR less money than one can be built; large lot. Box 109, Advertiser. 98g

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, ONE MILE from city limits; will exchange for city property at a bargain. Apply H. C. Tull, 176 Dundas. 98u

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY RED BRICK house, near Normal School. Apply Phone 2347. 96bu

FOR SALE—PART OF WEST HALF of lot 5, con. 4, Delaware, consisting of 24 acres, more or less; large brick veneered house, outbuildings, fruit trees. Augustus Fike, Lambeth. 94n

100 ACRES, GOOD LOAM SOIL, FAIR buildings, good house, good water; low interest. Box 92, Advertiser. 92bu

Wanted—Your Contract.

The London Contracting Company, 401 Richmond, will furnish free plans to bonafide customers. See us.

Save Your Money zxt

FOR SALE — NORTHEAST CORNER Waterloo and Cheapside. Apply 542 Waterloo street. 93c ywt

FRAME HOUSE, CENTRAL—HALL, double parlors, five bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, veranda; $1,500 cash. Apply 508 Horton street. 95c-ywt

$300 DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY payments; new brick cottage, rapidly-growing district. 1156 Florence street. 96k-xt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

THOSE BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Wellington street, near St. James street—Select a lot at once. Prices reasonable. Cheap lots on Piccadilly, Maitland, Cheapside, William, Victoria and Richmond streets; also on Renwick and Harrison avenue and Seminary avenue. Get our prices. We have the best lots in West London, north of Oxford street, for $8 per foot. Several lots in East London and South London.

PICCADILLY STREET, near Richmond street—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $4,000.

WATERLOO STREET, near Piccadilly street—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 36x110 feet to a lane. Price, $4,500.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—Two cottages, with good lots. Look them up if you want a cheap home.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Wellington street—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, all modern improvements, veranda, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,500. Inspect at once.

JOHN STREET — 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern improvements, veranda, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,400.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms, hot water heating, bathroom furnished, electric light and gas, veranda, large lot; a perfect home. Inspect at once.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 57x110 feet, one of the best locations in the North End, being close to Waterloo street.

WATERLOO STREET—Grocery store and dwelling, 7 rooms and bathroom, corner lot. Price, $2,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE—A new 2½-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, hot water heating, up-to-date plumbing, oak floors, laundry, large veranda, good lot. A perfect home for $5,000.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, hot water heating and all other improvements, good lot. Price, $3,250. Owner out of town.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1¼-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order, frame barn, lot 33x203 feet. Price, $2,200.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas street—1¾-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order, all modern improvements, large veranda, lot 35x112 feet, splendid location. Call for price.

WILLIAM STREET—A splendid brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 36x101 feet. Price, $1,650; easy terms.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE, list your property with us. No charge except sold through us.

P. WALSH

425 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 358. t

ANDERSON & CO.

SUITE FOUR, COOTE BLOCK, MARKET LANE.

$1,200—Frame cottage, lot 66x188.

$1,450—North side, frame cottage, new, lot 34x140. Terms, $200.

$1,550—New frame cottage, 7 rooms, Terms, $50.

$1,700—Queen's avenue, frame cottage, 7 rooms, cellar under all.

$2,000—South side, 1½-story brick, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 1 bedroom downstairs, 3 bedrooms and room for bath upstairs. Will sell on easy terms of payment.

$2,200—Central, 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, new and modern.

$2,500 — Central, brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas, electric light, telephone, furnace, cellar, verandah, stable for four horses, 5 minutes walk from street car, 10 minutes walk from market.

$2,500 — Elizabeth street, 2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, large lot.

$2,600—1½-story brick, central, 8 rooms, modern.

$2,600—Central, 1½-story brick, 7 rooms.

$2,800—Central, 2-story brick, 8 rooms, modern.

$2,600—Simcoe street, brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas, etc.

$2,800—South side, 2-story brick, mansard roof, 4 bedrooms, modern. Will exchange for a good 50-acre farm.

$2,900—East side, 1½-story brick, modern, stone foundation, slate roof, large lot.

$3,000—Piccadilly street, 2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern.

$3,300—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, grate and mantel, 8-foot verandah. Terms, $500.

$3,800—East side, 2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, 2 grates and 2 mantels, attic finished.

$4,000—North side, 2-story brick, modern, new, immediate possession.

$3,600—Wellington street north, 2½-story brick, large lot, immediate possession. A great bargain.

$4,500—North side, 2½-story solid brick, 10 rooms, modern.

$5,000—South side, 2-story brick, modern.

$4,500—North side, 2-story solid brick, stone foundation, slate roof, hot water heating, one of the best built houses in the city and on easy terms of payment.

Farms of every size and description in all parts of Ontario for sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,800—Plumbing business, good town, no opposition.

$1,350—Grocery stock and fixtures.

$1,200—City grocery stock and fruits.

$3,200—Rooming house, central, now filled with roomers. Terms, $1,000.

Large wareroom on York street.

$1,700—General store, good village.

$2,500—General stock.

$1,400—City grocery. House, stable, wareroom, butcher shop, feed room. Price $5,500; terms, half cash. Turnover, $12,000. House and store is practically new, and contains 3 bedrooms, parlor, diningroom, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, electric light.

150-acre farm to exchange for a stock of merchandise.

Money to loan and insurance effected.

THE SELLOGRAMS

$2,500—East End; 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, fully modern; near Dundas street. Terms.

$1,500—Blackfriars street; good frame cottage, 7 rooms, splendid cellar, large lot. $300 down.

$3,000—West End; dandy new red pressed brick, two-story, 8 rooms, fully modern, eight-foot double-deck veranda. Easy terms.

$1,500—West End; nice solid brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, etc., very large lot. $500 down.

$3,500—North End; splendid 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, fully modern, extra large lot. $1,000 down.

$4,500—William street, central; real nice two-story red pressed brick, 10 rooms, strictly modern. Terms.

$3,700—Princess avenue; two-story brick, 11 rooms, all modern. Terms.

$8,500—Colborne street, central; beautiful 2½-story red pressed brick, slate roof, 11 rooms, strictly modern, separate bath and toilet, large lot, garage and stable. Terms.

$1,900 — South London; 1¾-story, strictly modern, 8 rooms, large lot. $300 down.

$3,500—Wortley road; splendid two-story brick, fully modern, 9 rooms, good lot, with fruit trees. $1,000 down.

$5,200—Queen's avenue; modernized frame cottage, lot 43x150. Terms.

$2,200—Southeast; 9 rooms, all modern red pressed brick, good lot. $500 down.

$1,850—East London, near McCormick's—New brick cottage, 6 rooms, good lot. $300 down.

POCOCK BROS.

SUITE NO. 2, LONDON LOAN BLDG., Corner Dundas and Park Avenue. Phones 747 and 4097. t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J.F. SANGSTER & CO.

Real Estate Valuators, Insurance, Rents Collected, Etc.

2 Royal Bank Building

(Old City Hall, Upstairs), Entrance off Arcade.

PHONE 3938.

Wolseley Park

This property is situated within half a minute's walk of three street car lines and easy walking distance from centre of city. Sidewalks, sewers and water laid. An opportunity to secure a good building lot in a high-class district at a price less than is being asked for lots twice the distance out. There are building restrictions of $1,800 on these lots, and you therefore run no risk of shacks being built. Prices $11 to $15 per foot.

WANTED PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SOUTH—1¾-story frame, 4 bedrooms, good cellar, gas, large lot. Price, $2,250.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, good cellar, barn, large lot. Price, $1,800.

CENTRAL, NEAR DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, complete bathrooms, furnace, electric light and fixtures, gas. Price, $5,000.

OXFORD STREET, NEAR RICHMOND—Two-story residence in first-class order, newly decorated, electric light and new fixtures. Price, $3,600; or would exchange for smaller house.

EAST—New 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light. Price, $2,500.

SOUTH LONDON—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light, gas, veranda, very large lot. Price, $2,600.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL LOTS—Adelaide street near Piccadilly. Call for particulars.

SOUTH LONDON—Finest locality, 2½-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light, hardwood floors downstairs, music room, large veranda. Call for full particulars.

J. F. SANGSTER & CO.

VISITORS

to the city, interested in the buying or selling of real estate, are invited to make use of our office. Twenty-seven years of successful operation in the local real estate market is a guarantee for prompt and faithful services.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
ALEX. STEWART, VALUATOR. 99n

NICE AND NEW.

Two-story red pressed brick, Christie street, North End, 8 rooms, complete modern equipment; lot 37x150. Price, $3,300.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
ALEX. STEWART, VALUATOR. 99c-tzx

CENTRAL HYMAN.

Two-story and attic brick, 9 rooms, modern improvements, immediate possession Easy terms. Inquire.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
ALEX. STEWART, VALUATOR. 99c-tyw

TWO VACANT LOTS IN SARNIA FOR sale. Bargain for quick sale. Total frontage 190 feet on St. Clair street. Must be sold en bloc; $300 cash, balance on time. Address George Cirnor, Box 313, Station B, Hamilton, Ontario. 99u

FIFTY ACRES, EAST HALF OF north half of lot 17, Range 1 south, Caradoc; good buildings and water convenient to mail, schools, churches and markets. Apply Walter Nagle, Mount Brydges, R. R. 1. 93c-t

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

100-acre farm in the Township of Sarnia, good buildings and good land, about five acres bush, about 200 maple trees, good sugar bush; nine miles to Sarnia market, half-mile to Camlachie railroad station. This farm fronts on Lake Huron; a fine home and a good farm. Price, $5,000. Will exchange for a house in London.

Fifty-acre farm in the Township of East Nissouri, County of Oxford, twelve miles to London market, four miles to Thamesford Village. Price, $4,500. Will exchange for a house in London.

London South

Two-story brick, three bedrooms, bath complete, nice cellar, fine lot. A snap if taken soon.

T. K. BROWN, 455 Dufferin avenue. Phone 2573. t

IF YOU WANT

Good building lots in any part of the city. I can supply your needs.

Edward Schweitzer

London Junction—Spruce Street. ywt

Six acres, to exchange for a small modern city house; is situated close to city; no buildings; partly planted in fruit; $2,000.

New frame house, Broughdale; cement block foundation, 4 rooms, cellar and attic. A bargain; $1,200.

Five-room house, south end, cement block foundation. $800.

Solid brick cottage on Adelaide street, 5 rooms; $1,200.

Fully modern story and half brick on car line; two years old; $2,000

Five-room frame cottage, on car line; cement foundation; small barn; very deep lot; $1,350. Apply to

LEN G. WESTLAND, 61 Dundas Street.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON HAMILTON road, just east Egerton street; easy terms. J. W. G. Winnett barrister, Talbot street. ywt

Midsummer Bargains In Real Estate

Elmwood Avenue — Two-story red pressed brick, modern, large lot, $4,000; for quick sale, $3,800.

Gerrard Steret — 1½-story pressed brick, modern, good lot. $2,600.

Gerrard Street — 1½-story pressed brick, modern. $2,850.

Gerrard Street — Bungalow, strictly modern; river view. A good investment, $2,100.

A few vacant lots left on Gerrard street. Only $15 per foot.

Some fine lots on Grand avenue. $20 per foot.

Lorne Heights—Six lots at a snap.

Wharncliffe Road South—Two-story brick, strictly modern, hardwood floors. Cheap, $3,600.

Cement Blocks for sale, all sizes.

Bishopric Wall Board at reduced prices for thirty days.

R. H. SMITH

Phone 4085. 191 Wharncliffe Road.

FOR SALE

1½-story red pressed brick dwelling near St Mary's Church, East End. Modern in part; eight rooms; worth $3,000; will be sold for $2,300. Apply

JAMES CONNOR, 59 Dundas St., or 341 Waterloo St. Phone 907. zxt

CONTRACTOR WILL BUILD HOME for you on your lot. Box 26, Advertiser.

50 ACRES — FIRST-CLASS FARM — Good buildings; close to school and church; 5 miles from London. Five acres, close to city; good buildings. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street.

$5,500

Will buy a first-class red brick residence in North End, all modern conveniences, good lot.

E. G. FITZGERALD & CO., 185½ Dundas Street. zxt Phone 382.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MANUFACTURERS

Let us tell you about the industrial opportunities offered by the city of

REGINA

Saskatchewan's Capital

Twelve railway lines radiate from Regina, making it one of the most important industrial centres in Western Canada.

Free Booklet of Views Will Be Sent on Request.

Inquiries will be promptly answered by:

As to Industrial Opportunities, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER.
For Booklets of Views and General Information, PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER.

Regina, Saskatchewan

150 ACRES — GOOD SOIL, BANK barn, drive barn, stabling under, windmill, water in stable; frame house. Might consider exchange for merchandise. Box 112, Advertiser. b

Four Houses and Lot

95 by 150 feet, in one of the very best parts of the city. Rents for $43.50 per month. Price reduced from $5,000 to $4,500 for immediate sale.

Thos. C. Knott

380 RICHMOND STREET, Over London and Western Trust Co 99c-tyw

REELY

has fine properties for sale on easy terms. He has lots on very easy terms. He has farms for sale. He has a fine list. List your properties. He will collect your rents and rent your houses. Fire insurance sold. Phone 3893 or 795 York street. b

NEW BUNGALOW, SOUTH LONDON —Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk depot; fully modern, built of imported tapestry brick, with living-room, with fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water in bathroom, kitchen and basement; large basement, with furnace; electric light and gas; oak floors on ground floor, cypress trimming. Good lot in good locality on side street, close to three car lines. Phone Dr. Holmes for appointment for inspection or further particulars. 99n

WAY'S

Sydenham street—Cottage, with lot 53x148 to a lane at rear; no nicer situation in the North End. $2,800. Terms.

Queen's avenue—$3,500, two-story brick, eight rooms and closets, three grates with mantels, electric, gas, veranda, newly painted outside, large lot, lane at rear. Worth more money. $1,000 cash, balance easy.

ROOM 14, DOMINION BANK BLDG. Phones 2696, 1230. ywt

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Adelaide St. Baptist Church.

CORNER OF ADELAIDE AND KING. Rev. Jas. H. Boyd, Pastor.

"Old Boys' Reunion" Services.

11—Preacher, Rev. Stuart Woodburne, of India. Short address to the young folks.

7—Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "Welcome Home."

Reception of new members and communion. Seats free. Come. Worship in the old home church.

ALL SAINTS' ANGLICAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion; preacher, the rector, Rev. A. A. Bice, B.A. 7 p.m., induction service; the venerable archdeacon of London will conduct the service; special preacher, Very Rev. Dean Davis, D.D. All are invited. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Special sermons for Old Boys' Reunion. Sermons by Rev. W. G. Howson, an ex-pastor. Special music. Church decorated. Class meetings at 10 a.m.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 and at morning service. Morning service, 11. Evening service, 7. The rector will preach at both services, w hich will be in keeping with the Old Boys' reunion. All old members of the church are cordially invited to attend and vestments will be provided for all old members of the choir who may care to assist in the singing.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.

OLD BOYS' SUNDAY REUNION.

9:45, Fellowship Service.

Special Old Boys' Services. Addresses by

REV. W. GEORGE, REV. H. McALLISTER, B.A., REV. J. W. PRING.

Special Old Boys' Choir.

Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTADELPHIANS — CASTLE Hall, Sunday, August 2. Subject: "The Resurrection of the Dead." Contemporary with this generation at the end of the age.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Old Boys' reunion, Go-to-Church Sunday. Services at 11 and 7. Take Richmond street car to St. James street. b

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at the usual hours tomorrow.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF WELLINGTON and Hill streets—C. R. Gunne, rector. Services, Sunday, August 2, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Stanley A. Macdonald, rector of Tyrconnell. Mr. Macdonald will also address the Adult Bible Class (open to ladies) at 2:15 p.m. Special music at all services.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—REV. H. B. Ashby, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church — Pastor, D. M. McCamus. Fellowship meeting at 10 a.m. Sermon by Rev. James Wilkins, B.A., B.D., Manitoba Conference, at 11 a.m. Pastor will preach at evening services. Cordial welcome to all visitors.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

SERVICES TOMORROW AS USUAL.

Dundas Centre Methodist Church

(corner Dundas and Maitland Sts.)

11 A.M.—REV. F. M. BELL-SMITH.
7 P.M. — REV. A. J. THOMAS, M.A., B.D.

Music by the Quartet.

2:45—Sunday School.

50 Views of Niagara Falls.

Orchestra.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Church—Dr. McCrae, both services. Morning, "A Glad Day"; evening, "Old Boys' Landmarks." All come to church. Welcome.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD.—Services as usual tomorrow.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, Pastor.

Go-To-Church Sunday

will be observed at this church. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

EVERY SERVICE BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.

Appropriate decorations. Special music. Sermons by the pastor. A cordial welcome to all.

KNOX CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Pastor, J. G. Stuart. Old Boys' services. Rev. J. R. Johnston, of Preston, will preach. Special music. All are welcome.

MANOR PARK METHODIST CHURCH Askin Street Methodist Church has opened a church in aMnor Park. Sunday School at 2:30 each Sunday. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p.m. Mr. Lumb, superintendent. b

NEW EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. W. C. Riddiford. 11 a.m., Rev. Harry Ambrose, of Michigan, will preach, 3 p.m., memorial service for men, for the late John McPhail. 3 p.m., Bible School. 7 p.m., pastor will preach, "Benediction of Trial." All made welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services on Sunday as usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. J. Knox, M.A., Minister. Services 11 a.m. 7 p.m., conducted by REV. G. R. FASKEN, B.A., Toronto, a former member of this congregation.

First Methodist Church

Pastor,

REV. CHARLES R. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D.

Go-To-Church Sunday

11 A.M.—"THE CHURCH OF GOD."

7 P.M.—"THE IDEAL CITY."

Choir and Soloists.



Rev. W. C. Riddiford, Pastor.
TO THE OLD BOYS AND GIRLS.
EGERTON ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Swings open its homes, hands and hearts, and bids you welcome.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

An Oxford car will let you off at door. Come! b

EMPRESS AVE. METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, Minister.

11 a.m.—Pastor's subject, "Yesterday and Today." 7 p.m.—Rev. James Wilkins, B.A., B.D., of Chicago. Quarterly fellowship meeting before and Communion after morning service, welcome to Old Boys.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street. Special Old Boys' Day. Worship at 11 a.m. Communion service at 12. Special Old Boys' reunion at 3. All song service at 7. Everybody welcome, especially old friends.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Love." Sunday School at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting at 8 p.m. Free reading rooms open every weekday, 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church — Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D., minister. Special reunion services. Morning, "The Magic Home." Evening, "Should Smith Go to Church?" Old Boys will assist the choir. A hearty welcome to all.

Maitland St. Baptist Church

Rev. J. E. Hawkings, Pastor.

Rev. L. S. Haverstock, B. A., a London Old Boy, will conduct the services, morning and evening. All welcome.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL, CLARENCE street—Major and Mrs. Millar, of Toronto, formerly stationed in London, will conduct special services Saturday evening and all day Sunday. A program of music will be given by Band and Songsters in Victoria Park at 3 p.m. Controller Ashplant will preside. Adjutant and Mrs. Merritt, of Winnipeg, will take prominent part in these services. Hear the Old Boys.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH, Wortley road. Pastor, Rev. W. M. Walker, B. A. During the next five weeks, while the pastor is away on his vacation, his brother, Rev. J. A. K. Walker, Ph.B., M.A., will have charge of the pulpit and pastoral work of the church. Services next Sunday, August 2, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "A Home in the Heart of the Eternal." Reunion services. Evening, "Too Big for the Palace." Everybody welcome.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Soloists tomorrow, Mr. Woods, of Cleveland, morning; Miss A. Hessell, evening.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church services tomorrow as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — REV. James Nicol, B. D., will preach at both services.

Talbot St. Baptist Church

Rev. H. H. Bingham, B. A., Pastor.

Rev. A. J. Vining, B. A., Toronto (former pastor), will preach 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Communion after morning service. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Visitors always welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Hearty welcome to all homecomers and their friends. 9:45 a.m., love feast; 11:00 a.m., preaching, reception and communion service; 2:45 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., the pastor, "Looking Backwards." Special singing by the choir. It is expected that some of the Old Boys will take part in the services.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning address, Mr. Joseph Henry. Evening subject, "Jonah and the Whale." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Solos, duet, quartet, by the mission choir. Mr. George H. Andrews of the Forest City Male Quartet, will sing.

BIG REWARD FOR DOCTOR'S ARREST

[Canadian Press.]

TORONTO, July 31.—The Government has offered a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest of Dr. C. K. Robinson, the Tamworth physician, wanted on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Miss Blanche Yorke.

The provincial police have issued circulars containing a portrait and description of the fugitive doctor, and copies are being sent to police departments of Canada and the United States.

The provincial authorities, it is understood, have carried their search to a point that makes them confident of success.

War Bulletins

BRUSSELS, July 31.—Upward of 10,000 people besieged the National Bank this morning to withdraw their balances, but by midday the run had greatly subsided.

LONDON, July 31.—A deputation of the leading bankers called on Premier Asquith this evening for the purpose of requesting him to suspend the Bank Act, according to a local agency. The Premier promised to consult the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to consider the request fully.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, July 31. — The federal council today ordered the mobilization of all men between 20 and 48 years of age, capable of bearing arms.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, July 31. —The German imperial railway administration today informed the management of the Belgian state railways officially that all international trains into Germany had been suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31. — An imperial proclamation calling all the army reservists in St. Petersburg to the colors was placarded today.

PARIS, July 31.—The Roumanian Legation here today received advices that Roumania had ordered all officers on the active army to the colors.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—Cavalry detachments have been sent to the eastern and southern frontiers. The National Bank has had coined 20,000,000 francs in gold

CHANG CHUN, MANCHURIA, July 31. — The reserve cars on the Russian railroad at Chang Chun and other stations have been sent into European Russia.

TOKIO, July 31. — The new National Defence Council met today under the presidency of Count Okuma, the Premier, and discussed the European situation.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — Diplomatic dispatches from Berlin late today say the German opinion is that a general European war seems certain. They also report that the British garrison at Gibraltar has been mobilized.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31. — Although the European crisis has caused a sensation here, the stock exchange was open today and business generally was going on, though in diminished volume. Foreign commercial houses are alarmed over the situation. The national banks are not much affected by the crisis, but many of them will not accept 90-day drafts on Europe.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—The Official Gazette explains that the Belgian Government ordered the mobilization because it learned that Germany and France were about to mobilize.

LONDON, July 31.—It was officially announced tonight that the conference consisting of the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and representatives of the Bank of England and other great banks, decided that the situation does not at the present time justify any emergency action to increase the supply of legal tender. If, however, future events necessitate it, the treasury will take immediate action.

INSANE MILITANTS STILL ON WARPATH

Disobey Peace Order and Try To Blow Up Cathedral.

[Canadian Press.]

Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 1.—Militant suffragettes today disobeyed the order issued by the Women's Social and Political Union, requesting members to refrain from militant acts during the international crisis, and made an attempt to destroy the ancient cathedral at Lisburn, which contains a monument of Lieutenant Dobbs who was killed during an engagement against Admiral John Paul Jones' ship.

The women placed a quantity of dynamite beneath a window of the chancel. The thick wall resisted the explosion, but a very rare stained glass window was shattered and a large quantity of masonry damaged.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER, surveyor—Edge Block. Phone 262.

SOCIALIST TALKER IS ASSASSINATED; CONDEMNED WAR

Shot Down Through Window of Parisian Cafe—Seated Among Editors.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, July 31.—Jean Leon Jaurez, the noted Socialist leader, was assassinated tonight while dining in a small restaurant near the bourse. The assassin was arrested, but refused to disclose his identity. Later he was identified

EUROPEAN NATIONS HAVE CUT OFF COMMUNICATIONS

Britain and France Using Every Effort Toward Peace, but Other Countries Are Preparing for Expected Struggle.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 31.—In the desperate situation there are only two factors tonight giving the faintest hope of averting a general European war—first, Russia and Austria are engaged again in direct negotiations; second, both Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace.

On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization, and Germany has declared a state of siege, which is undoubtedly a prelude to, if it does not cover, mobilization.

France has not yet mobilized, but at cabinet councils which sat until late at night, decrees were issued establishing a moratorium and taking other action, which could only be determined upon on the eve of war.

Officially, the French army is being virtually mobilized.

One Indication of Hope.

A very substantial, though as yet unconfirmed report published in Rome, says that Germany is about to demand from both Russia and France the immediate cessation of mobilization. Yet another rumor has it that the German ambassador has notified the French Government of his early departure.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially, mobilized, and the smaller European states, as a precaution, have ordered the mobilization of their armies—Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents. Norway, Sweden and Denmark plan to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement, and although a rumor credits her with the decision not to participate in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready by mobilizaton.

Communication Cut Off.

Communication across Europe has been cut off and there is a universal application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Servia.

Tonight telegrams are refused. In short, all the European nations have cut off communication by railway and telephone. American travelers have been held up by the suspension of trains. The withdrawal of three famous yachts from the Cowes regatta is significant. They include the Emperor's Meteor and Krupp's Germania.

All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the exportation of many commodities, and the European state banks have raised their rates. The Bank of England rate has been doubled.

CANADA WILL SEIZE SHIP WHEN WAR IS DECLARED

Willehad, at Montreal, With Five Hundred Immigrants, May Become Centre of War Interest in This Country.

[Canadian Press.]

MONTREAL, July 31.—Although instructions have not come from Ottawa, it was stated by the customs authorities here today that the German ship Willehad will be seized the moment war is declared in Britain. The Willehad, which arrived here two days ago with over five hundred immigrants, is due to sail on Sunday morning for Antwerp. Should she attempt to hurry her clearance in order to reach open waters, it is very doubtful whether she could even now get her papers.

Of the other thirty vessels in the port, none are German.

The customs officials are fully alive to the duties which will devolve on them should war break out. There are over half a dozen tramp vessels in port awaiting to load grain for Antwerp and other continental ports. They will be directed to British ports instead, and all grain shipments from Montreal to Germany will cease. This was the admission made this morning by a Government official.

GERMANY HAD BEGUN HER WAR PREPARATIONS JULY 25

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, August 1.—The French Cabinet Council deliberated until early this morning, discussing the crisis and prospective measures. President Poincare signed three decrees, the first extending until August 31, the terms for the payment of obligations becoming due within that time; the second prohibiting the export of grain and other products of the soil, and the third abolishing duties on the importation of farinaceous products.

A brief formal statement setting forth the action of the Council was given out, and a review of the developments to date was sent out by a local news agency.

This communication, after referring to the extreme gravity of the crisis says:

"It is learned that since July 25, up to today, Germany has armed its forts and concentrated to the east of Thionville (Diedenhofen) and Metz a number of army corps. Their outposts are formed of numerous troops on the border of our immediate frontier. The patrols of cavalry of Germany have even penetrated our territory.

GERMAN AGRESSIVENESS.

"We know also of other grave acts which have been committed. Communication has been cut, the routes have been barred and prohibited by soldiers, numerous automobilists proceeding have lost their machines through confiscation. Railroads in proximity to the frontier have been destroyed and machine guns have been placed along this district. Three locomotives of the Eastern Railroad Company have been stopped at Montreux-Vieux, a German frontier station, and fourteen other locomotives at Amanvillers (another German station) have been put in such condition as to make their return to France impossible. At the moment there is no normal means of transit between France and Germany. We believe that the Council of Ministers deliberated on these facts and considered measures necessary."

Great Wars Cost In Lives and Money

Wars—	Duration in days.	Loss of life.	Cost in money.
England-France, 1793-1815	8,168	1,900,000	$6,250,000,000
Crimean war, 1854-56	734	485,000	1,525,000,000
United States civil war, 1861-65	2,456	656,000	3,700,000,000
Franco-German, 1870-71	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russo-Turkish, 1877-78	334	180,000	950,000,000
United States-Spanish war, 1898	101	2,910	165,000,000
Boer war, 1899-1902	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05	576	555,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan wars	302	145,500	200,000,000

Britain Making a Final Effort To Secure Peace

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An imperial ukase declares martial law in Finland and territorial waters.

Great Britain is making a final effort to find a formula acceptable to the antagonists, but there is little hope of success, owing, as is announced here, to Germany's attitude.

RUSSIAN RESERVISTS BLESSED BY PRIESTS

[Canadian Press.]

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Enrollment ment of the reservists of the Russian army started at a hundred centres in the Russian capital at six o'clock this morning, and was accompanied by ing scenes. Crowds of women children accompanied their hus- and fathers to the assembling ons, while priests everywhere the reservists as they marched h the streets singing hymns.

PENNY BANK CLOSES

Directors Suspend Business Because of War Situation.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—The National Penny Bank, an institution with many branches, where small deposits are received, was closed today.

In announcing their decision to close the doors, the directors said that owing to the serious financial situation at home and abroad, which has caused all stock exchange securities to suffer enormous depreciations so that they cannot be easily realized upon, and because of the further difficulty in obtaining gold coins, the directors feel compelled in the interest of depositors to suspend business for a time.

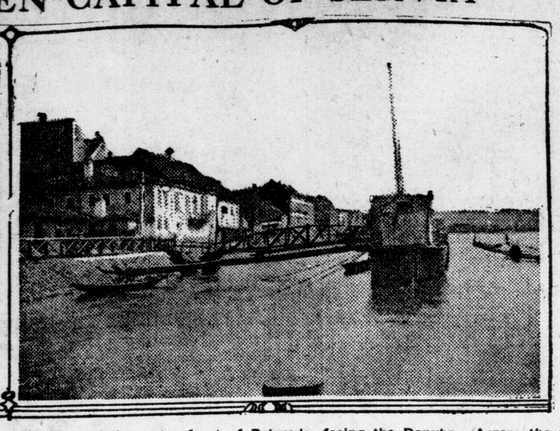
BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with these difficulties by day or night.

SCENES IN THE FALLEN CAPITAL OF SERVIA



The Royal Palace at Belgrade. This is where King Peter and Regent Alexander live.



View of the water front of Belgrade, facing the Danube. Across the river is Austria.

PEOPLE OF BRITAIN, GRIM, DETERMINED, ANTICIPATING WAR

No Flag-Waving, But There Is Evident Resolution to See Trouble Through.

A MARVELLOUS CHANGE

Whole Nation Turns From Pleasure Pursuits to More Serious Matters.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 31.—Facing the most perilous epoch in their history since they shivered before the spectre of a Napoleonic invasion, the English people are the calmest nation of Europe. Yesterday they felt that the decision whether Great Britain was to be drawn into a general European war, was hanging in the balance: today they believe it is a probability, rather than a possibility.

There is no mistaking the fact that, with the exception of a minority of peace advocates whose voice is hardly heard and seems to carry little weight, the nation's mind is reconciled to war.

There have been no "demonstrations," no flag-waving, no music hall patriotism; but there is apparent among all classes a sober and grim determination if the Government declares that the nation's interests and obligations require her to take up arms side by side with Russia and France, to see the business through to the bitter end.

Will Be No Flinching.

The belief of the average man is that the existence of the whole of Europe as an armed camp, nervous and jealous, could have but one culmination, and if the hour for a general settlement has struck, there will be no flinching.

The change that has swept over the temper of the country within a week is marvelous. A week ago the people were wrapped up in prize-fights, the Cowes regatta, vacations on the continent—tonight they are asking only, "Can the British fleet play its part in protecting the island from isolation?" which means, in the first instance, "Can it destroy the German Emperor's navy?" They are concerned also as to whether the food supplies can be maintained and to what extent private fortunes will be impaired by the financial upheaval of the war.

Army on a War Footing.

The military situation stands where it did last night. The mobilization of the naval forces has been completed, and the army is on a war footing, except for the calling out of the territorials. The machinery for their mobilization requires only a word to be set in motion.

The request of the war office that the English newspapers refrain from publishing army and navy movements has met with a patriotic response. The London evening papers publish news concerning almost all the armies of Europe except that of Great Britain, but regarding the whereabouts of the British fleet and the preparations of the army, they say nothing. There is a popular belief that the fleet is in the neighborhood of Flushing in the North Sea, but the truth is known only to the members of the Government. Dover and Sheerness are virtually on a war basis and protective booms are ready to be drawn around at a moment's notice. These and other harbors have been mined.

War Council in Conference.

The Calais and Ostend steamers are likely to be transferred to Folkestone from Dover.

The war council of the British Cabinet is composed of Mr. Asquith, the prime minister; Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty. They are the same ministers as directed the joint diplomatic and military policy of the country during the Agadir crisis. They remained in conference on military matters after the last two cabinet meetings.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, announced today that a majority of the Ulster Volunteers were ready for home service and that a large contingent were willing for any service where they could be useful.

No Financial Panic .

While the London Stock Exchange is closed for the first time in its history by the threat of war, and all the exchanges in England and Scotland immediately shut their doors on learning of London's action, there has been no financial panic. Nor have there been any important failures.

The general feeling among the financiers is that London has weathered a remarkable storm with great credit. The bank rate doubled from 4 to 8 per cent, but during the Crimean war it touched 10 and stayed there for six weeks. Short loans today commanded 10 and 10½ per cent interest.

While nothing occurred like a run on the banks, there were symptoms which caused anxiety to everybody. Banks doing an ordinary commercial business refused demands to pay checks with gold, and paid partly in Bank of England notes.

No Suspension of Banking Act.

Long lines of people had assembled at the Bank of England, when the bank opened, to get gold for notes, and many were turned away at closing time. It was expected that the banking act would be suspended. This would mean that the Bank of England would not be compelled to redeem its notes with gold, but Premier Asquith and Chancellor David Lloyd George, with the governor of the Bank of England and representatives of other banks held a conference tonight and decided that the suspension of the act was not necessary at the present time. They would be prepared to act, however, whenever it was necessary.

Fortunately, Monday is a legal holiday, and the banks would not open in the ordinary course, which gives a breathing spell.

Exchange Members Alarmed.

The governors of the stock exchange were warned this morning by members, estimated at from 100 to 150, that if the stock exchange opened they would be ruined. A governor of the Bank of England is authority for the statement that there is practically no doubt that the banking act will be suspended before business is resumed, and that the Bank of England will issue £1 notes to relieve the strain, the smallest notes at present being £5.

At all the banks today were lines of small depositors, drawing £100 to £200, which they thought would be necessary as ready cash for the buying of food if the situation did not brighten.

Will Clamor for Gold.

When the banks open on Tuesday probably tens of thousands of small depositors will be clamoring for the only thing the average man trusts under the present circumstances—gold.

There are more people in England than any other country in the world living on the interest from investments. The financial district was crowded today by country squires, retired gentlemen and people of that sort, who rushed in from the outlying territories to ascertain whether their sacred incomes were endangered. All were cheerful and joking, and had the consolation that their friends were in the same boat.

FOOD PRICES LEAP UP IN OLD LONDON

General Booth Asks Universal Prayers for Peace—A Jewish Protest.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 21.—The wholesale prices of food have increased by leaps and bounds, but the retail dealers have not yet raised prices, with the exception of the bakers in the provincial cities, who have added 25 per cent to the price of bread.

The peace movement finds expression tonight in pronouncements by Oxford and Cambridge professors who describe the debt the world owes to German scholarship, saying:

"If by reason of honorable obligations we should be unhappily involved in war, patriotism might still our mouths, but we consider ourselves justified in protesting against being drawn into a struggle with a nation so near akin to our own."

General Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has asked for the prayers of the Salvation Army throughout the world to save the nations from war.

The Jewish Chronicle makes a protest against Great Britain participating in the war to help Russia, "of all nations."

Russia-England Steamships Stop

[Canadian Press.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31. — Steamship communication between this country and England has been stopped.

The patriotic demonstrations which have been going on for several days and nights were repeated tonight in front of the admiralty and before the statue of Peter the Great.

GERMAN SQUADRON STOPS ALL VESSELS FOR INVESTIGATION

[Canadian Press.]

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—A German squadron, cruising off Langeland, in the Great Belt, is stopping all vessels to investigate their nationality and the destination of their cargoes. German torpedo boats have been observed near Giedeser and in the Cattegat. German warships are patrolling between Sweden and Jutland.

A big Russian squadron has been seen outside the Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic.

Denmark has called out all persons liable for active military service, particularly for the protection of the coast. Parliament, which has not been sitting, has been summoned to meet tomorrow night.

Cable and telegraphic communication between Denmark and Germany has been suspended by Germany without notice to the Danish authorities. Telegraphic communication to many places in Germany has also been suspended.

All the editors of the Danish papers at Haderslebene, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, have been arrested by the German authorities and imprisoned in the fortress.

The Danish-German frontier is barred by German troops.

ANTARCTIC VESSEL READY FOR VOYAGE

London, Aug. 1.—The Antarctic ship Endurance, which is to carry the expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton to Weddell Sea, from which point the explorers will attempt to cross the South Polar continent, left the Thames River today. The vessel will visit several English ports before proceeding southward.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD PRACTICALLY TIED UP

Vessels Recalled to U. S. A. by Wireless—Willehad To Leave Montreal.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—The North German Lloyd Line steamers, Friedrich Der Grosse, which sailed from Baltimore on July 29, and Meckar, which sailed from Galveston the same day, were recalled today by wireless.

The line also instructed the Willehad to leave Montreal, where she is now docking, go to Boston and remain there.

Officials of the line said that the Willehad had been ordered to leave Montreal because the former is a British port, and in the event of hostilities between Germany and England it would be necessary for her to be in a neutral port to avoid seizure.

Cancellation of the Willehad's sailing interrupts the return home of first lot of Austrian reservists from Canada. More than 200 reservists, called to the Austrian colors had engaged passage on this steamer. With the issuance of these orders today the tieup of the North German Lloyd fleet plying between American ports and Europe was practically complete.

The steamer Grosser Kurfuerst, which sailed from this port on Thursday was again instructed today by wireless to return. Similar instructions were sent to the vessel last night.

In addition to the four vessels affected by today's wireless messages, the sailing of Hamburg-American Line vessels has been suspended on both sides of the water, and trans-Atlantic service has been ehavily impaired.

Russian-American, Too.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Russian-American Line announced today that all sailings of its ships between America and Russia have been cancelled. Two of the ships, the Russia and the Kurst, the line announced, had been requisitioned by the Russian navy. Both vessels are now at Libau.

GERMAN CHIEF CONSUL LEAVES SOUTH AFRICA

[Canadian Press.]

Capetown, U. of S. A., Aug. 1.—The German Consul-General, with his entire staff, left today for England on board the steamer Saxon. The offices of the consulate-general have been closed.

MOTHER! THE CHILD IS COSTIVE, BILIOUS

If tongue is coated, breath bad, stomach sour, don't hesitate.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once—a teaspoonful today often saves a sick child tomorrow.

If your little one out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs"; then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Don't be fooled!

KOMOKA W. I. PICNIC.

Komoka, Aug. 1.—The Komoka branch of the Women's Institute will hold a picnic at Port Stanley on Wednesday, August 5. The members are cordially invited.

DRINK FRY'S COCOA

PANSHINE KITCHEN MAGIC CLEANSER LARGE SIFTER TOP TINS 10c

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. Clara Franks, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

GOING ABROAD?
TRAVEL BY THE ONE CLASS $55 AND UP.
CABIN (II.) SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON.
E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton F. B. Clarke or R. E. Ruse, Agents.

CARLING'S GOLD MEDAL ALE & PORTER

FOR SIXTY YEARS CANADA'S FINEST BRANDS

These famous brands are brewed exclusively by the old English methods, as adopted by ENGLAND'S GREATEST BREWERIES.

Our Ale, Porter and Lager are recognized as the greatest health-giving tonics on the market today.

If You Appreciate a Healthy Loaf With An Individual Taste You Must

Eat ALOAFA BREAD—NEAL'S

IT CONTAINS THOSE QUALITIES WHICH FIT THE MOST EXACTING TASTE. BAKED THE NEW WAY, IN A NEW MODERN DUHRKOP CONTINUOUS BAKING OVEN, UNDER UNIFORM HEAT CONDITIONS—THE OVENS WHICH BAKE THAT RICH GOLDEN-BROWN CRUST WHICH GIVES ALOAFA BREAD THAT INDIVIDUAL LOOK.

That Appreciated Loaf
It's the kind that stays fresh longer and has a flavor all its own.

Save Wrappers and Labels for Your Favorite Youngster and put them in the ballot box at Guillemont's Drug Store,

That Protected Loaf
Wrapped and sealed in waxed wrappers to keep the freshness and flavor sealed in and the dust sealed out.

There's a Difference--Try a Loaf
through your grocer, or our uniformed salesman will call regularly at your home. 404 Richmond Street.

NEAL LONDON BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED
No. 2 C[illegible]on Avenue
SUCCESSOR TO JAMES RUDDY. We Use Fleischmann's Yeast.
Phone 2173

London Advertiser

51st YEAR. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914. PRICE TWO CENTS

Servia, Although One of Smallest Nations, Is Full of Fighting Spirit; Country Has Been Scene of Many Bloody Struggles for Centuries

History of Servian People Marked by Sanguinary Conflicts With Turk, Bulgar and Hun---How They Won Their Freedom.

Defiant little Servia has throughout its authentic history maintained a belligerent attitude, and when not fighting to the death for liberty has been busy with civil wars, making and unmaking kings and dynasties. Since Roman empire days when Servia was part of the Roman province of Moesia and was peopled by warlike Thracians and Illyrians, it has been in succession overrun by Huns, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Avares and other tribes. All these have left their traces in the Servian people of today, who are akin to the unconquerable mountaineers of Montenegro and the fierce tribesmen of Albania, who never tamely submitted to the Turkish yoke. As fighters the Servians are a race not to be despised, hardy, brave to recklessness, filled with an intense patriotic spirit and with hate for Austria which has lived and grown for ages, handed from sire to son among the poor herdsmen who make up the bulk of the Servian nation.

A Warlike Nation.

Of a population of a little more than 4,000,000 fully 500,000 Servians are on the army lists of King Peter. This heavy percentage of soldiery shows the warlike character of the people. Their history briefly sketched, shows why their warlike character has grown and persisted for ages until now, when Russian influences are said to sway the actions of Servian leaders.

About 700 A. D., the Serbs, a Slavic tribe, entered the Moesian district, even then inhabited by a mixed race having half a dozen origins. A. D. 800 they largely embraced Christianity and for a time acknowledged in surly fashion the rule of the Byzantine emperors. In the eleventh century, after having long acted as a buffer for the tottering Byzantines against Bulgarians and others, the Servians, becoming somewhat homogeneous, rebelled and their supreme chieftain, Michael, was proclaimed king and was recognized as such by Pope Gregory VII. Thus began a struggle for independence which took the form of a guerrilla warfare and lasted for two generations. In 1165 Stephen Nemanya became king, and for nearly 200 hundred years his family maintained a sort of rulership over the turbulent, fighting people. Under Stephen Dushan (1336-56) the kingdom of Servia included all Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, northern Greece, and Bulgaria. About 1374 a new dynasty ascended to the throne in the person of Lazar I., who was captured by the Turks at the battle of Kossova (in Albania) in 1389 and put to death. Servia became tributary to Turkey.

Once Belonged to Turkey.

About the middle of the fifteenth century Servia became a Turkish province and so remained for nearly 200 years. By the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 Austria received the greater part of Servia, with the capital, Belgrade. But by the peace of Belgrade in 1739 this territory was transferred to Turkey. The barbarity of the Turks led to several insurrections. Early in the nineteenth century Czerny George placed himself at the head of the malcontents, and, aided by Russia, succeeded after eight years of fighting in securing the independence of his country by the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The war was renewed in 1813, and the Turks prevailed.

In 1815 all Servia rose in arms under Milosh Obrenovitchy and after a successful war obtained complete self-government, Milosh being elected hereditary prince. Milosh was compelled to abdicate in 1893, and was nominally succeeded by his son Milan, who died immediately, leaving the throne to his brother Michael. In 1842 this prince was compelled to follow the example of his father and quit the country. Alexander Kara-Georgevitch, son of Czerny George, was elected, but in December, 1859, he also was forced to abdicate. Milosh was then recalled, but survived his restoration little more than a year. His son Michael succeeded him (1860) but was assassinated by the partisans of Prince Alexander, July 10, 1868. The princely dignity was then conferred on Milan Obrenovitchy, grandnephew of Milosh.

Became Independent.

After the fall of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, Servia took up arms against Turkey, and by the treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) it obtained an accession of territory and full recognition of its independence. It was again erected into a kingdom in 1882. In 1885 a short war took place between Servia and Bulgaria, resulting in favor of the latter. In 1889 Milan abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Alexander, who became ruler as Alexander I.

In 1890 a regency of three appointed as guardians of the young king practically controlled the Government. The Radicals also gained a majority in the National Assembly and formed a cabinet. Factional troubles made the first few years of Alexander's reign exceedingly stormy. In 1892 the three regents dissolved the cabinet, and a new one, composed of Liberals, came in. In 1893, Alexander, then 17 years of age, took matters to his own hands and decided to save the dynasty. He declared himself of age and took away the power of his regents and took the reins. He appointed a cabinet, made up mostly of moderate Radicals, and his action nearly precipitated a revolution. In 1894 Alexander appointed a so-called non-partisan cabinet and his father head of the army, an act which caused Russia to break off diplomatic relation with Servia in 1898. In 1894 the king also annulled the new constitution and re-established that of 1888, giving himself more power. But discontent and threatened uprisings caused another change to a freer constitutional government in 1897.

Milan and his son had too many characteristics in common to get on well together, however, so Milan went to the gambling resorts of Europe and finally died an exile in Austria in 1901. One of the causes of the break between father and son was the king's betrothal and marriage to Draga Maschin in 1900. She was twelve years older than the king and had been lady-in-waiting to his mother. The Servian ministry declared the proposed marriage preposterous and a menace to the state, and promptly resigned. King Alexander paid no attention to opposition and married Mme Maschin in Belgrade on August 5, 1900. Though the marriage had been violently opposed by officials of the Government the people apparently had no objection and heartily cheered the bridal party. The king took the precaution, however, to line the streets with troops. Disturbances and threatened revolution together with quarrels between the king and his wife kept the country in a turmoil.

Alexander Murdered.

In June, 1903, a revolt occurred among army officers, and King Alexander, his wife, and several of his household were brutally murdered in the palace in Belgrade. The conspirators, comprising some of the principal statesmen and chief officers of the army, communicated with Prince Peter, the Kara-Georgevitch pretender, in Geneva, and, having satisfied themselves that he would accept the throne in the event of its becoming vacant, they proceeded to put their plans into execution.

It is not wholly clear whether the plot as originally conceived involved assassinatinn of Alexander, the inference being that the murderous scenes in the palace in Belgrade resulted

Continued on Page Twelve.

TWO LITTLE BOYS, PRETENDERS TO AUSTRIA'S CURSED THRONE!

ELDEST SON OF MURDERED ARCHDUKE IS ONE; AMERICAN BOY THE OTHER— ROMANCE, INTRIGUE AND SCANDAL SURROUND THEIR LIFE STORIES— WILL EITHER ONE EVER SIT ON EMPEROR JOSEPH'S THRONE?

[Staff Special.]

London, England, July 31.—Half a world apart, two pretty children are playing innocently in their luxurious homes.

They are the rival heir-pretenders to the throne of the Caesars!

Meanwhile war in Europe and disruption of empire threaten to break out on mere mention of their names.

It is the one wish of his mother to preserve him from that tragic seat!

A parent's will also stands between the other little pretender, Prince Maximilian, and the seat of Empire.

Soon after Archduke Francis Ferdinand became heir-apparent, on the death of Prince Rudolph, he married the Countess Chotek—against the stern opposition of his uncle, the Emperor.

and violent quarrels, in which slapping and biting played a prominent part.

But the two little protenders are sturdy, Highly-intelligent offspring of unions in which fresh, noble blood was mingled with that of the Hapsburgs.

Europe wonders gloomily whether a bloody war of succession will break out in the cause of one or both of them.



Marie Vetsera Hayne and Rudolph

Prince Maximilian

THE PRETENDERS.

Above Rudolph Hayne, son of Marie Vetsera Hayne, and great-grandson of Emperor Francis Joseph. Below, Prince Maximilian, eldest son of the murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

In the Emperor of Austria's magnificent Vienna palace—which, by the Emperor's own decree, the child must NEVER inherit—the "fairy prince" Maximilian has found haven and loving care since his father, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was murdered in Bosnia.

In a charming New York apartment little Rudolph Vesera Hayne, great-grandson of Emperor Franz Joseph, is hidden away with his mother, who was born of Crown Prince Rudolph's romantic union with the beautiful Baroness Vetsera.

Each little pretender is child of a great love—and the story of each is tinged with the tragedy of the terrible Hapsburg curse!

That malediction, people said, had begun to work its evil when Crown Prince Rudolph, only son of Emperor Francis Joseph, was found dead beside his illicit sweetheart, the beautiful Baroness Vetsera. There was a child of their union, Alma Vetsera, who was cared for by relatives and sent to America. There she married George Osborne Hayne. Her 6-year-old boy, Rudolph, is being brought up as an American citizen—but every successive murder and tragedy which the Hapsburg curse works upon the heirs of Francis Joseph brings Rudolph nearer to the throne of Austria.

The latter finally agreed to the marriage, but forced the archduke to swear solemnly that NO children of their union should succeed to the throne.

There have been three children, the eldest son being Maximilian, "the fairy prince." He is eleven years old.

Now that Francis Ferdinand is dead, lawyers and publicists, such as the famous Count Sternberg, point out that Hungarian law and custom does not recognize such a thing as the morganatic marriage. Therefore Francis Joseph Was legally married, and Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of Hungary of every legal tenet of the land!

Moreover, adherents of the little prince-pretender claim that the oath of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is not binding because given UNDER COMPULSION; and that, even were this not so, a father's oath can in no case deprive a child of his own complete freedom of action.

It is possible, therefore, that Europe may yet see two rival pretenders to the throne of Austria-Hungary, aside from the heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The latter is a product of centuries of Hapsburg in breeding. He and his wife are known to have had frequent

It might result in a disruption of the dual kingdom. In such an upheaval of the geographical lines of Europe little Prince Maximillan would sit upon the throne of Hungary, and the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph would succeed to the kingdom of Austria.

Horrors of Balkan War Revealed by Workers In Cause of Peace---Conflicts Marked by Inctedible Atrocities.

[Chicago Record.]

The horrors of the two Balkan wars are to be used as the most powerful weapons in the fight for universal peace.

The most vivid word picture of the atrocities committed in the names of the conflicting powers has just been made public in the report of the international commission that inquired into the causes and conduct of the two wars for the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

Shorn of all military and technical terms, the conduct of the second Balkan war—the Servian-Balkan war—is shown to have been one long succession of brutal outrages against wounded soldiers, women and children and even the bodies of the dead. Some of the incidents described in the report are so revolting as to be unprintable in a newspaper.

That the report is absolutely unbiased is shown by the fact that all facts not unanimously accepted by the commission were eliminated from the document.

At the conclusion of the second war the defeated were quoted as announcing that "We are not vanquished." And the victor said: "For the first time we have really fought, here are adversaries worthy of us."

"Yes," De Penennrun agrees," "after seeing the two armies, from the beginning the great war was savage, passionate. Both sides are rude men and knowing them as I do I have thfe right to say that they are adversaries worthy of one another."

An Arab Christian soldier of the Gallipoli army, when asked why he had taken part in the numerous atrocities, forbidden by his religion, is quoted as replying: "I did as the others did. It was dangerous to do otherwise. We had orders first to pillage and burn, then kill all the men."

The story of the commission, made up of testimony of eyewitnesses on both sides, the result of the most conscientious study of a war ever made by an unbiased body of men, is to be sent broadcast over the world as the greatest argument against war.

Horrible Outrages.

An example of the thoroughness of the investigation is found in a list of horros that are listed in the body of the report and backed up by detailed statements in the appendix. Every statement is followed by the paragraph and page number on which the affidavits of the witnesses may be found. Here is a partial list of such outrages:

In the fight of June 17 and 8, Andjelko Yovits, still alive, had ears and nose cut (H, 1, 2.)

In the battle of Krivolak, June 21, a Servian volunteer had his eyes gouged out (H, 1. 4 [b].)

On June 21 Zivoin Miloshevits and Bozidar Savits had their tongues cut out and chopped to pieces because they had no money to buy back their freedom with (H, 1, 4 [c].)

On June 9 L. Milosavlevits saw the corpse of a Servian soldier with his eyes gouged out (H, 1, 4 [c].)

Near the village of Dragovo a Servian corpse was fastened to a pillar with iron bands and roasted — seen by Corporal Zivadits Milits (H, 1, 4, [c].)

On June 17 a Servian prisoner was thrown up in the air amid cries of hurrah! and caught on bayonets — seen by Arsenie Zivkovits (H, 1, 4 [c.]) The same case is described elsewhere, near the Garvantoi position.

On June 18 a Servian soldier was put on a spit and grilled (H, 1, 4 [c].)

On June 25 Captain Spira Tchakovski saw a roasted corpse of a Servian soldier to the north of the village of Kara Hazani (H, 1, 5.)

Captain Dimitriye Tchemirikits saw two roasted corpses, one near the Shobe blockhouse, another near the village of Krivolak (H, 1, 5).

Mutilated corpses, with hands and legs cut, have been seen by the patrol in various places (H, 1, 5).

On the battlefield mutilated corpses are found. One corpse had the skin of the face taken off, another the eyes gouged out, a third had been roasted (H, 1, 6).

At the positions between Shobe and Toplika, June 24-25, mutilated corpses are found, some with the eyes gouged out, others with ears and noses cut; the mouth torn from ear to ear; disemboweled, etc (H, I, 6).

One Side as Bad as Other.

At the Tchleska positions the corpse of a Servian soldier—a marine from Raduvatz—was burned (H,I,8).

At Nirasli-Tepe, a soldier had his eyes gouged out (H, I. 9).

A Bulgarian lieutenant broke hands and crushed fingers under stones; evidence of Kosta Petchanats (H, I, 9).

The report shows that such atrocities were just as frequent on one side as on the other during the second of the two wars — the war in which former allies were pitted against one another—the war in which brother was pitted against brother.

Commenting on these conditions, the investigators say:

"The commission can find no words strong enough to denounce such outrages to humanity, and feels that the widest measure of publicity should be given to all similar cases, indicating the names of the culprits wherever possible, in order to curb barbaric instincts which the world is unanimous in blaming.

"The commission is not well provided with documentary evidence as to the excesses which may have taken place on the side of the Servian army during the combat. Isolated cases, however, confirmed by documents and by evidence, show that the Servians were no exception to the general rule. In the appendix will be found a processverbal taken by the Bulgarian military commission, which proves that five Bulgarian officers, Colonel Yanev (at the head of the Sixth Cavalry), Lieutenants Stefanov and Minkov, Veterinary Sublieutenant Contev and Quartermaster Vladev, were massacred. After having been taken prisoner at Bossilgrade on June 28-July 11, Colonel Yanev was ordered, on pain of being shot, to send the Bulgarian squadron the order to give themselves up to the Servians. He obeyed, but his orders were not followed. The first officers were then taken outside and instrusted to an escort of ten Servian soldiers, who then shot them all, stripped off their boots and plundered them. The sixth, Dr. Koussev, had been wounded by a Servian soldier immediately after yielding, and this saved his life. A Servian doctor, Mr. Mitrovits, came to see him; expressed his astonishment and regret at seeing him wounded and conducted him to the Servian ambulance, whence he was conveyed to the Mairie. The precipitate retreat of the Servians, who had to abandon their own wounded, saved him. We have seen his deposition, which confirms the processverbal.

Canadian Municipal Convention



During the three days of August 5, 6 and 7 the leaders in municipal affairs from coast to coast in Canada will be united in Sherbrooke, Que., for the discussion of important municipal questions. Sherbrooke is a most progressive city and the members of the Union of Canadian Municipalities will find subject for thought in the way things are done in that live metropolis of the eastern townships of Quebec. Perhaps the most interesting feature of Sherbrooke's growth in recent years is the success with which it has carried out the idea of municipal ownership of public utilities. The water, electric light, gas and power are owned by the city. They form distinct departments of the city's affairs and are managed as a separate business. A committee of four aldermen and the mayor is appointed to look after each of these departments. The first of these utilities to be taken over by the city was the waterworks in 1897. Its operation has been a complete success from the beginging. The citizens are receiving first-class service at low rates, the city treasury is swelled each year by a neat profit and fire protection is properly looked after.

Last year after paying interest on bonds and on loans and maintaining the system up to a high standard and providing $8,000 for depreciation, the department still showed a profit of $9,277.17.

The conference will be opened by Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The following is the program:

1. The Roads Question—Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads.
2. Highway Progress in Quebec—His Worship Mayor Hayes, of Richmond.
3. Western Municipal Progress—J. N. Bayne, Esq., Regina, Sask.
4. The City Manager—His Worship Mayor Graham, of London, Ont.
5. Problems of Prevention in a Modern Municipality—His Worship Mayor Hocken, of Toronto, Ont.
6. Municipal Taxation—P. W. McLagen, Esq., chairman of finance, Westmount, Que.
7. Assessment and Taxation—His Worship Mayor Oliver, of Port Arthur, Ont.
8. Taxation of Improvements—B. McNeill, Esq., alderman, Victoria, B. C.
9. Hydro-Electric Power—B. A. Dugal, chief accountant, gas and electric department, Sherbrooke, Que.
10. New Municipal Engineering Matters—F. W. W. Doane, Esq., city engineer of Halifax, N.S.
11. Taxation and Finance of a Western Town—His Worship Mayor Sawle, of Athabaska, Alta.
12. Taxation and Finance in Rural Municipalities—John Perrie, Esq., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton.
13. Housing of Foreign Population—His Worship Mayor Young, of Fort William, Ont.

An open session for the discussion of the following or any municipal subject:

Building laws, smoke abatement, municipal reference library, playgrounds, street lighting, billboards and posters, pubic libraries, motion picture theatres, street cleaning, city publicity.

Japan Has Fallen From the Heroic to the Corrupt; Vicious Western Ways Have Gripped Flowery Kingdom

(A. G. G., in London Daily News.)

[A. G. Gardiner, in London News.]

Macaulay said long ago that a broken head in Coldbath Fields was more to the English people than two pitched battles in India. A good deal has happened since then to qualify the axiom, but there is still some measure of truth in it. In spite of the telegraph, the steamship, and all the other inventions for annihilating distance, Japan, like India, is still a long way off, and the happenings there fall faintly on our ears. That, and our own preoccupation with the Ulster scaremongers, explains the small attention which has been given in this country to the sensational national drama which is proceeding in Japan, and which has reached another stage this week by the sentences inflicted upon Andrew Pooley, Blundell, and Herrmann at Tokyo. The fact is regrettable, for there is much in the drama which concerns us as well as much that throws light upon the condition of things in the island kingdom of the east.

In order to appreciate what is happening, it is necessary to say a preliminary word or two about the conditions out of which the drama emerges. The sensational transition of Japan from Eastern to Western ideas has not been all gain, and there is a strong belief that the suicide of Gen. Nogi was not merely an expression of loyalty to the dead emperor, but also a comment on the passing of the old order and a protest against the superficial civilization that has been imposed upon the ancient culture and tradition of the race. The war with Russia, which seemed so dazzling a triumph, brought in its train a painful disillusion. Unable to strike the Czar in any vital place, the Japanese could exact no indemnity, and had to bear the whole financial burden of the adventure.

How the Poor Live.

The result has been a crushing weight of taxation, which has fallen with disastrous effect upon a people whose poverty is as notorious as their capacity for living on little. The conditions of life in the Japanese cities are incredibly bad. Child labor is as unrestricted as the hours of work are unlimited, and Professor Abe Isoo, in his indictment of the Japanese factory system, says that there are plenty of men in Tokyo who are compelled to work twelve hours a day at dangerous and unhealthy trades for anything from 10d to 1s 6d a day. An analysis of the post-office pay sheets made by the "Asahi" showed that nearly half the employees were earning under 30s a month, and two-thirds were under £2. And this, according to the Japan Chronicle, with the price of the barest necessities of life as high as, and in many cases higher than in England. The conditions of the poor in these circumstances can be imagined. "They live in large tenement houses, with broken doors and paper screens, the inside like an ill-kept stable," says an Osaka paper. "The food they eat is usually the refuse cast away by the garrison, steamships, and restaurants. . . . leavings sold to poultry farms and pigpens. People are literally sharing their food with pigs." All this misery, says Professor Isoo, is the price of militarism and the taxation consequent on militarism.

The Warrior Caste.

It only needed a match to set the country in a blaze. And the match has been applied by the naval scandals. Hitherto it has been assumed that whatever criticism might be levelled against the commercial code of the Japanese, the honor of the two great fighting clans, the Satsuma which controls the navy, and the Choshu which controls the army, was above suspicion. If you protested against the trickiness of the trading class you were assured that the trading class was despised in Japan, but that the Way of the Samurai, the morality of the warriors who govern the land was something beyond our western dreams. And now this comfortable faith is blown to the winds. The honor of the Japanese navy has been undermined by the armament firms, and its admirals have been convicted of corruption on a scale without precedent in any country except Russia.

Richter's Theft.

The revelation came, very appropriately, through a paltry theft. Among the European firms doing business with Japan in the provision of armaments and accessories was the firm of Siemens Schuckert. Employed in their office in Tokyo was Karl Richter, a young man with a "past," who, following as Falstaff would say, his vocation, stole some extremely compromising documents, which were alleged to contain proof that the firm had practiced bribery on a large scale in the higher ranks of Japanese officialdom. Richter offered to sell the documents to the firm he had stolen them from, but Herrmann, not believing them to be genuine, refused to buy them back, and Richter left the country, returned to Berlin, and there attempted to blackmail the firm at headquarters. Had the firm "squared" him the exposures with which Japan has been ringing for months would not have been possible. Happily they did not "square" him. They had him arrested and tried, and he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, though the judges reflected severely upon the conduct of his employers.

It may have been assumed by the culprits in Japan that, with Richter tried far away in Berlin, and now safely under lock and key, all peril had passed. But if that was the calculation, it was mistaken. The disillusion came from London.

There lives there a well-known war correspondent, who has in the past done important work for this paper, and who acts as European correspondent for an enterprising Japanese journal. To that newspaper he sent a full story of the Berlin trial, with its hints as to the grave nature of the stolen documents. The result was an explosion of national indignation without precedent in the experience of Japan. It manifested itself in violent street demonstrations against the Government, and in a succession of angry scenes in the Diet, where the Ministry, in reply to the attacks of Mr. Shimada and others, denied that there was anything wrong or could be anything wrong with such honorable gentlemen as the Japanese naval officials.

Enter Pooley.

And perhaps their protestations would have prevailed had not something else happened. Richter had not been quite so completely blanketed as was supposed. When he failed to sell the papers to Herrmann he offered some of them for the sum of £200 to Mr. Andrew Pooley, then the Tokyo correspondent of Reuter's news agency, who, with a good journalistic eye for "copy," finally bought them for £75. Now Mr. Pooley was not loved by the Japanese Government. He was not loved because he happened to be feared. He was feared because he had a very unpleasant habit of telling the British public truths about Japan which the Government were not anxious that the British public should know. It was he, for example, who was responsible for the sensational disclosure of the Hayashi memoirs. When the officials heard that Mr. Pooley was in possession of these documents they were naturally alarmed. He was the sort of man who might print them. To get the documents and silence Pooley therefore became the urgent business alike of Herrmann—who now knew them to be genuine—and of the admiralty.

Pooley's Error.

At this point, Pooley, who with a shrewd notion of what might happen had sent the documents for safe keeping to Shanghai, made a mistake. According to his statement Herrmann offered to buy the papers back and to pay him for his service. In addition to paying him £5,000 which Pooley allocated to various persons, Herrmann gave him a check for £20,000, which did not mature for some days. In the meantime Herrmann, having burned the papers, was in eager negotiation with the admiralty, and Pooley found himself under arrest on a charge of blackmail. Of this he

Continued on Page Twelve.

MET DEATH IN THE LION'S CAGE

Terrible Ending to the Love Romance of "Dare-Devil Deitrich."

LOVE ME, LOVE MY LIONS

Torn to Pieces by Huge Cats Before Comrades Could Attempt a Rescue.

The attitude of the dog-lover, whose motto is, "Love me, love my dog," is a familiar one.

When Malcolm D. Whitman, the millionaire tennis crack, wooed Jennie Crocker, the wealthiest heiress of the Pacific Coast, daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Crocker, he was confronted with that proposition on rather a prodigious scale, for Miss Crocker was the devoted owner of over one hundred blue-blooded Boston bull terriers.

"I might marry a beggar, a burglar or a nobleman," the heiress was quoted as saying, "but never a man who did not love my dogs!"

That the dogs proved no real obstacle in this particular love suit, however, was very clearly shown not only by the marriage, but by the fact that sixty-five of the animals accompanied the couple on their honeymoon.

"Love Me, Love My Lions."

Suppose the dogs had been lions? "Love me, love my lions," is a considerably more formidable proposition than "Love me, love my dogs," especially if the lions in question happen to have established a reputation for surliness and a taste for human blood.

That love may rise superior to even such a test, however, has been recently demonstrated in the tragic romance of the wealthy Brooklyn youth who wooed a lion-tamer and was chewed to death by his sweetheart's pets.

The lad was Emerson Dudley Dietrich, son of Ernest G. W. Dietrich, a prosperous architect living at Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adgie Costillo, a well-known lion-tamer and exhibitor, was the woman he loved and the way to whose heart lay through the lions' den.

"Daredevil Dietrich."

Young Dietrich was not daunted by the unusual conditions with which his suit was beset. As a matter of fact, long before he met Miss Costillo he had earned the nickname "Daredevil Dietrich," because of the many reckless adventures in which he had engaged, and playing with death had ever been the boy's passion.

From the time he left high school his reputation for fearlessness and daredevilry was constantly being fortified by new feats.

When he was seventeen years old he became interested in a pair of lions, that Bob Fitzimmons, the prizefighter, kept in his Bensonhurst home, across the street from the Dietrichs. He frequently saw Fitzsimmons wrestle with the lions and begged a chance to try conclusions with them.

Young Dietrich was given the chance he asked, and wrestled with the lion cubs to his heart's content. He became so fond of the sport that he begged the prizefighter to purchase more lions and go into vaudeville, promising to enter the lions' den and tussle with the beasts single-handed.

When this suggestion was turned down Dietrich applied for a position with the Bostock Animal Show at the old Dreamland, Coney Island, and was allowed to take a hand in the training of the lions.

Daring Feats.

Soon, however, he found the occupation too tame for him, and be began to practice diving into shallow water from great heights, and organized a troupe of high divers to give exhibitions at summer gardens. Several times he came near to breaking his neck, but even that didn't stisfy him.

Then somebody invented auto polo, and young Dietrich saw in the dangerous game a better chance to secure the thrills he craved for. He learned how to play the game, and then joined a team which toured the country giving exhibitions.

It was while on one of these tours that he met Miss Adgie Costillo, the lion-tamer. Always interested in lions, he sought an introduction to Miss Adgie's "pets," and speedily found that they were the fiercest, surliest and most dangerous beasts he had yet run across in all his vaudeville experiences.

"If you want to play with death," she is quoted as having said, "here is the very best opportunity you could have. Remember, though, it is a game in which death sometimes wins!"

Plays With Death.

No greater inducement could have been offered the fearless Dietrich than the danger this position seemed to involve, although he had already become so fascinated with Miss Adgie that had be been even less fearless than he was it is doubtful whether the hazard of the enterprise would have deterred him.

If at this time young Dietrich ever dreamed of his lady-love in the jaws of a lion luring him on to test the strength of his love for her he proved himself equal to the test and joined the troupe.

This was last September. On Sunday in the following January he paid a short visit to his parents, but that was the last they saw of him. From that time he was constantly on the road with Miss Adgie and her "animal act," and his love suit was so industriously prosecuted that within a very few months the couple were engaged.

Of all the lions which Miss Adgie owned and exhibited, Teddy, a powerful young beast just grown from cubhood, was the fiercest and the one she loved best. She was very anxious for Emerson to love him, too, and the lad spent much time ingratiating himself with the beast.

Entered Lion's Den.

Although it was not part of Dietrich's duties to enter the cages, he made pets of the animals and frequently entered their den. In addition to Teddy, Trilby, an old lioness, received considerable attention at Dietrich's hands.

A few weeks ago, while the lions were encaged in a special animal car in the yards of the Santa Fe Railroad in Chicago, where they were to be shown at a Chicago theatre, the end of young Dietrich's romance was enacted.

In the car there was a large cage known as the "arena cage," where Teddy, Trilby and four full-grown lions were permitted to roam at will. In another cage was a year-old cub which had been injured in an accident. Dietrich visited the car to see how the injured cub was faring, and opening the cage took the cub out that it might extend its limbs. Then he visited the arena cage to pay his respects to his pets.

Half-Famished Cats.

In hot weather lions and the other "big cats" are not fed while traveling, except on very long jumps, and the six lions in the arena cage greeted the appearance of Dietrich with yamps and roars, as they were undoubtedly half-famished.

When Dietrich opened the door and snap-locked it behind him the lions were pacing about, baring their fangs and growlink discontentedly, and they drew back and fenced at the bars as the scent of a human being filled their dry nostrils. Dietrich undoubtedly saw trouble ahead, but he was much too courageous to retire. Such cowardice his fiance could never have forgiven.

Trilby, the old lioness, paced past Dietrich, seemingly without recognition, but Teddy, the grown-up cub, recognized his friend and playmate with a roar and launched his tawny body at him with a spring that took him way across the cage.

The heavy padded paws of the young lion struck Dietrich fairly on the shoulders, and he was carried down to the floor with the young lion astraddle of his body.

Terribly Injured.

Teddy cleared himself from the prostrate form of Dietrich and rolled over on his side. But another tawny body flashed through the air and a great paw with claws unsheathed raked the side of the fallen man from scalp to thigh.

Blood sprayed from the frightful wounds, and the smell of it called the atavistic cry of the "kill" from the throats of the quintet of "tamed" lions caged with the prey, and set in quick motion the heart of George McCord, a trainer standing at the steps of the car, who had heard the cry in the jungle and knew what it meant.

When McCord reached the door of the arena cage, armed with a pitchfork he had picked up, he found it locked against him. Trilby, the old lioness, her hide striped with blood and her jaws agape, stood beside the bleeding form of Dietrich trying to fend off the determined attack of the blood-mad beasts. She was sorely beset and fast losing strength. Dietrich was lying on his side, huddled up to ward off as long as possible the impending fate.

So quickly did the bloodthirsty animals paw their victim-master to death, says McCord, that it had seemed to him but a moment between the time Dietrich had been heard saying: "Here, Teddy; get down, Teddy; lie down, Mutt," and then the last cry for help from the overpowered man.

"My God, McCord, my God, get the fork! I'm gone, I'm gone! Teddy, Teddy, Mutt, Mutt!" he finally uttered faintly.

When helped arrived the lions were snarling over the first morsel of food they had had for many hours. One nibbled with blood-moistened fangs at the foot of the victim; another was tugging at an arm; a third was ripping asunder the left breast of Dietrich, and the others were sparring for better positions to find their share of the meal.

Young Dietrich's romance was over.

YOUNG CANADA in the WEST



1. A happy group.
2. Dinner hour, the universal appeal.
3. Every child on every farm has his or her own particular pet.
4. Harvest is the greatest time of the year.
5. A family that has just arrived to enjoy life on a C.P.R. "ready-made" farm.
6. Forcible feeding in the Canadian west.
7. An expression of genuine satisfaction.

Points People Are Talking About

Asquith For Short Speeches—Two "Nations" in England —Against Sir Percy Scott—Unity of Ireland — Sparsely Peopled Asia — The Keynote of American Democracy.

Hush Money.

"The income of the organ grinder is mainly hush money." The Times says it.

London's Evening Newspapers.

It is reported that the Pall Mall Gazette is to be sold. Recently the Globe changed hands.

"One may well ask," says the Circulation Manager, "What is the matter with the London evening newspaper field?" and particularly when it is recalled that where, a few years ago, there were four halfpenny and five penny evenings, there are today only two halfpennies and four pennies, and also that today the reading public is considerably greater than at the time referred to. There is something of a mystery about the reasons why this condition of things has been brought about. But perhaps it will be explained when another halfpenny evening is introduced, and one of the pennies hits upon the real line of success, so that it stands out as a model of enterprise and management.

"Even now, with the two existing halfpennies, it is conceivable that their combined sales do not exceed 800,000 copies a day, in spite of their largely increased size and extensive and costly organizations."

"Best Clothes."

"Anyone who, after an absence from England, has been watching the University cricket match at Lord's must have seen evidences of a sad decay in respectability among his fellow-countrymen," says the Times. "There was once a time when a tall hat and a tail coat were as essential at this function as they still are at a wedding or a funeral.

"Any regular attendant at the match can probably remember the first occasion on which he saw a straw hat there, and the mixture of horror and envy with which he gazed upon the wearer. But in these days the most timidly conventional of mortals can cock his straw hat and look his fellow-man in the face.

"When the garments of respectability are giving way all along the line in a hopeless battle against those of comfort, it is only natural that they should lose some ground even in positions where they once seemed to be impregnably entrenched; and a strong and brutal common sense must needs rejoice that it is so."

Mr. Bennett's New Novel.

Of Mr. Arnold Bennett's new story, "The Price of Love," which has just been published in book form after running in Harper's Magazine, the Evening Post says:

"How youth feels about age, the changes illness works in personality, all the little contradictory moods of irritation through which a steadfast affection works its will, and the desperate adjustments by which the little blind god sometimes manages to survive enlightenment—these are the things Mr. Bennett does inimitably well, the characteristic elements of his composition, and not one of them is lacking here.

"The idealism in which he has indulged is, of course, not that of the doctrinaire or perfectionist. It is merely the recognition that the literal truth about human nature is often very beautiful. No invention could possibly better an unregarded, everyday miracle like this:

"'Every one of the millions of her kind thoughts had helped to mould the expression of her countenance. The expression was definite now, fixed, intensely characteristic after so many decades, and wherever it was seen it gave pleasure and by its enchantment created goodness and good will—even out of their opposites. Such was the life-work of Mrs. Maldon.'"

Mr. Roosevelt Enjoys "Penrod."

The American papers are interesting themselves in a book which Mr. Roosevelt has been reading, "Penrod," by Booth Tarkington, which deals with the adventures of a small boy.

On. Mr. Roosevelt's trip to Washington, where he spoke before the National Geographical Society, he was surrounded on the train by politicians, but seemed only mildly interested in their talk and made frequent surreptitious dives into a book in his lap. One reporter, thinking it must be a weighty volume on South American flora and fauna, peeped over the colonel's shoulder to ascertain the title and saw that the great Bull Moose leader was engrossed—not in new rivers—but in the account of Penrod's gastronomic achievments at the circus.

"That Colonel Roosevelt," says the New York Times, "on a day crowded with so many activities as was Tuesday for him, should yet have found it necessary to fill in with reading the few minutes when there were no demands upon his attention or energy, is perhaps more illuminating as to his mental traits than is his periodical yearning for some big thing, like a hunt in Africa or the exploration of the Amazon valley. Another man, with all the talking the colonel had to do and hear in the course of his journey to Washington and while there, would have been glad to rest when he had a chance to do so, but that is not the Roosevelt way."

Mr. Neil Munro's New Novel.

"'The New Road,' by Neil Munro, is one of the most brilliant and distinguished of his works, and must take a foremost, and perhaps the first, place among the novels of the spring," says the British Weekly. "Mr. Munro is now clearly at the head of Scottish novelists, and he has very few rivals in England. He never presumes upon his gifts. His books are always sound and careful; his rare gift of poetry has behind it a knowledge and comprehension in the very highest degree. It is a delight and an education to read him." (Blackwood, 6s.)

Books of Value.

"Nothing is more needed in the world of books than to concentrate the attention of readers upon works of real value and interest which are often submerged in the mass of worthless publications. We therefore congratulate the Library Association on their decision to bring out monthly lists of the best books published, both in this country and abroad, in their journal, The Library Association Record," says the Nation. "Each subject has been allotted to a specialist, and at the end of the year the lists will be published by Messrs. Nelson in an annual volume, 'The Best Books of the Year,' which will be under the editorship of Dr. Ernest Baker."

Rev. R. J. Campbell and Rev. Dr. Horton.

Dr. R. F. Horton has just celebrated the 30th anniversary of the opening of his church at Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, and his 35th as pastor.

The Prime Minister said: "I should have been very glad to testify to your great work, of which I saw at first hand the beginning.'

"Rev. R. J. Campbell, said, 'Let us never forget that your minister's gifts are Christ's. In him, Christ Himself has been ministering here and to you all these years. It is a spiritual fact and marvel of divine grace that we join in celebrating tonight.'

"Mr. Campbell speculated on what might have happened if Dr. Horton, at the close of his brilliant university career, had not chosen to be a Congregational minister. Under what title would he have been known in the House of Lords today? What would he look like in a coronet and ermine robes?

"Mr. Campbell closed with a friendly challenge," says the British Weekly: "'Who is the person in all this assembly who loves your minister best? I think I am.' From the well-filled area went up a contradictory murmur, with one sentence clearer than the rest—'I am sure you are not.'"

Three Messages.

"1. Be faithful. Keep your ideals bright, see the infinite everywhere.

"2. Be indignant. Recognize the evils which are hiding that infinite from us.

"3. Be creative. Reproduce your visions of the infinite while you may—regardless of consequences. For the night cometh in which no man can labor." Godfrey Blount in the Vineyard.

The Church On Montmartre.

"It has been decided at last to consecrate the church of the Sacre Coeur, which has been thirty-nine years in building, and presides magnificently over Paris on the lofty hill of Montmartre.

"The ceremony will take place on October 17. It was in 1873, as the Times correspondent reminds us, that the National Assembly authorized the purchase of land by expropriation for the site of the church. It is impossible to imagine such a vote being even suggested in the Chamber today. Yet the great Byzantine building, standing on the place where Napoleon once intended to build his temple of peace, draws to it Frenchmen of every class; and it is by the offerings of rich and poor all over France, and indeed of Frenchmen all over the world, that it has been gradually reared.

"It has cost so far £1,600,000—the sum which Napoleon was prepared to spend on a temple of peace—and the raising of such an amount proves that there may be something to be said for conciliating the church even from the point of view of opportunist politicians," says the Spectator.

Sir W. M. Ramsay On Missions.

Sir W. M. Ramsay, speaking to the Bible Lands Missions and Society, said, "The missionaries have done far more towards regenerating the Ottoman Empire than all the ambassadors of Europe.

"Constantinople in itself has made an empire. 'He that possesses Constantiople rules an empire.' Although it was not in Asia Minor, it was necessarily the capital of Asia Minor. Constantinople was the centre of the American missions and in Stamboul was the Bible House, the heart of the administrative brain of the work of the missions throughout Asia Minor. If one wanted to know the real facts of Turkish life and politics one did not go to the Embassy, but to the Bible House."

CREST OF THE CANADIAN PEACE CENTENARY ASSOCIATION



An organization that is directing the movement in Canada to celebrate the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. There is every indication that the public festivities, which are to be held in 1915, will be exceedingly successful, and of great value in promoting the cause of international goodwill. Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto, is president of the executive, and Mr. E. H. Scammell, Ottawa, organizing secretary.

The general proposals of the joint committees of Canada and the United States include four main features: (1) Erection of monuments and other visible memorials; (2) Service of thanksgiving in the churches; (3) An educational propaganda in the schools and universities; (4) Public festivities in certain centres.

Many proposals have been submitted for permanent memorials of the Centenary of Peace, most of which would necessitate large expenditure. These proposals include: A monument in each of the three capitals, Ottawa, London and Washington; Archways on the Pacific Highway from Vancouver to Los Angeles, at the British Columbia-Washington border, and on the Highway from Quebec to Miami, at Rouse's Point; A bridge or bridges across the Niagara River; Watergates between Windsor and Detroit; Monuments at certain points on the international boundary and at some of the centres of celebration.

Advertiser Famous Song Series



On Saturday next, August 8, F. Linforth Willgoose, Mus. Bac., Dunelm, will begin his series of analytical articles on some of our most popular and famous songs.

Songs will be taken up which have become general favorites with singers, and which have won their way by musical and poetical merit, into popular esteem.

Mr. Willgoose will also treat any good standard song at the request of any of our readers, provided the song is of general interest to the music-loving public.

The first article will be devoted to the treatment lowed on August 15 by "The Rosary," by Nevin. Other of that ever-popular favorite "Goodbye" by Tosti, folsongs will be announced later.

Conditions in South Africa

Lord Gladstone, entertained by the citizens at a farewell banquet at Pretoria said:

He could not leave South Africa without recording his deep conviction of the urgence and gravity of the native question. There was among the natives, undoubtedly, a growing distrust of the white man, and he wished that all white men would study the blacks as the blacks were studying the whites at present.

Some idea of what was moving in Lord Gladstone's mind is shown in the statement which a delegation of five South African natives sent to this country to plead the cause of four and a half million of their fellows domiciled under the Union Government have issued on the disabilities imposed on them by the recent South African Land Act.

Five Cultured Colored Men.

"The South African National Congress, after resorting to every constitutional means of pressing their case against the land act on the Union Government, have sent five of their number to London in the firm conviction that the King of England, to whom they look as their natural defended and vindicator, will turn no deaf ears to their pleas. Two of the five—the Rev. J. L. Dube and Mr. Saul Msane—are Zulus; Dr. Rubusana is a Xosa; Mr. Mapikala, a Fingo; and Mr. Plaatje, the secretary of the National Congress, a Bechuana. All of them are men of obvious culture and with a striking command of the English language," says the Daily News.

What They Want.

"Having failed to make any impression on the Union Government ('If we had votes,' Dr. Rubusana observed, 'we could fight our own battles') the deputation has come to England in the hope of influencing the Imperial Government through the Colonial Secretary.

"What they ask for is:

"First, a suspension of the operation of the act pending the report of the Delimiation Commission:

"Second, an inquiry into the native grievances under the act; and,

"Thirdly, an assurance that the Home Government will express its concurrence with certain promises made recently on behalf of General Botha, but obvously depending for their value on the continuance of his personal political supremacy.

Four Blacks to One White.

"In carving out estates for themselves in Africa the white races have shown little regard for the claims of the black man,' says the Daily News. 'They have appropriated his land and in appropriating his land have taken away his economic freedom and left him in a worse case than they found him. How the native has been dispossessed may be illustrated by the facts in regard to the Union of South Africa. Here the blacks, as compared with the whites, are in the proportion of nearly four to one; but they are in legal occupation of only one-fifteenth of the soil.

"Under the natives' land act, which has brought the matter to a crisis, even the poor fragment of rights in the soil that remains seems doomed. For under the act the native is denied the right—except with the quite illusory 'approval of the Governor-General' to purchase, hire, or acquire any rights in land from a person other than a native. Under this provision, the native whose tenancy expires, or who is evicted from a farm, is legally denied any career except that of a laborer. He cannot own, he cannot hire, he cannot live a free man.

A Legal Serf.

"In the language of Mr. Dower, the secretary for native affairs, he must 'sell his stock and go into service.' He must accept any conditions the white farmer chooses or the mine-owner gives, and an ingenuous clause encourages the white farmer to exact unpaid service from the native tenants. In a word, the native is a legal serf in his own land.

"As British subjects, the deputation of natives now in England have appealed to the Imperial Government for protection. They asked for its help to secure the suspension of the act until the land commission report is before Parliament, and for machinery to inquire into and redress their grievances. They have got no satisfaction on these points.

General Botha's Promise.

"Nor has Mr. Harcourt seen his way to accede to another plea which seems both reasonable and practicable. This refers to General Botha's promise to the Native Congress that he will in due time take measures (1) for gradually expropriating lands owned by Europeans within defined native areas for the settlement of natives, (2) for the extension of individual native tenure and (3) for the good government of native areas by Native Councils and otherwise. This is a promise which no doubt General Botha will keep if he remains in power; but if he does not remain in power it is valueless, and the request of the native deputation to Mr. Harcourt was that the Imperial Government should, with Gen. Botha, take steps to guarantee it against the vicissitudes of party politics. It was a modest request, and we hope Mr. Harcourt will still see his way to act on it. It involves no interference with the authority of the Union Government, and it seems the least we can do to dissociate the Empire from what it is.

"It is time that Parliament gave some attention to its obligations in regard to the South African native. He has vote and no friends—only his labor, which the white man wants on the cheapest terms. And the whites man has got this by taking his land and imposing on him taxes that he cannot pay. In fact, the black man is 'rounded up' on every side, and if, as the deputation suggest may be the case, he is forced to acts of violence it will not be possible to say that he has not had abundant provocation.

Rights to the Soil.

"There is only one principle that can be applied for his protection. It is the principle that he has rights in his native soil. Perhaps segregation is the only remedy now, but if so the reservations allocated to him in the Union area ought to have some relation to his needs. We cannot do much for him there, but we should do what we can.

"And in Rhodesia we have the power to make some reparation. The question of the ownership of the soil there is now before the Privy Council. Ownership is claimed by the Chartered Company, and the claim is resisted by the white settlers of Rhodesia. Whether the case goes against the company or not, it ought to be the determined policy of the Imperial Government to provide in Rhodesia a great native reservation, where the black man will be able to preserve his liberties, his institutions and his economic freedom. We have in Bechuanaland and Basutoland examples of what can be done by a policy of justice for the native and of what the native can do for himself when given the chance. Those examples ought not to be an exception but a commonplace. Until they are, the phrase about 'the white man's burden' is only an unpleasant euphemism for 'the black man's servitude.'"

JAPAN HAS FALLEN

(Continued From Page Ten.)

has now been convicted and he has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. About his guilt or innocence I shall say nothing. But, while he acted indiscreetly, it is fair to remember that throughout he acted without concealment. He informed Reuter's in London of the possession of the documents and consulted with Mr. Carey Hall, then consul-general at Yokohama, as to whether it was right to receive expenses for their return and as to whether he should publish the papers.

But leaving aside at present this aspect of the matter we come to the larger consequences. There was no longer any possibility of hushing up the scandals. The public demonstrations against the Government took an extremely formidable characters not merely in Tokyo, but also in the provincial cities. The scandals came at a critical moment. There was a great naval scheme on hand involving an outlay by 1916-17 of no less than £54,000,000. Public feeling against this new burden had been strong, for the Japanese are not Jingoes, and the Richter-Pooley affair gave the proposals a final blow. The Government, which represents the Satsuma, the naval clan, were compelled to surrender, first reducing the proposed outlay to £35,000,000 and then to £9,300,000.

The Revelations.

At the same time the pretence that there was nothing in the scandals was dropped and a naval inquiry into the facts was set on foot. The idea of leaving the navy to whitewash themselves was too broad a joke to pass and the investigation was taken up by the public prosecutor. The revelations that have followed have provided a shattering exposure, compared with which Herr Liebknecht's memorable disclosures in the Reichstag seem like the records of virgin innocence. Admiral Fujii was alleged to have received in the course of less than two years—between January, 1911, and September, 1912—bribes from contractors amounting to £35,000. Among the "commissions" he received were large sums from two British firms. Admiral Matsumoto prospered even more abundantly. He made a handsome fortune over one ship, the battle cruiser Kongo, the contract for which was placed with the Vickers Company. The Mitsui Company, the Japanese agents of Vickers, received, according to the findings of the preliminary court, a commission from Vickers amounting to £116,000 in respect of this contract. Of this sum £40,000 went into the capacious pockets of Admiral Matsumoto, who passed on "tips" to some of his colleagues, Vice-Admiral Matsuo, for example, getting £4,250 and Mr. Yamamoto, of the Mitsui Company, £1,500.

There were a multitude of complimentary incidents in which directors and officials were concerned in connection with this case alone. The court found, for exampe, that one director of the Mitsui Company, G. Iiada, was guilty of mutilating and forging documents, that three other directors were concerned in like offences that a director of the Japan Paint Company had destroyed evidence of the relation to contracts and so on. One witness, Yoshida, an employe of Siemens, Shuckert, whose evidence was the source of many of the exposures, committed suicide. The methods of the firms which were disclosed extended even to the bribing of the wives of officers. The wife of Captain Sawasaki, for example, admitted receiving large sums which she told her husband (who was being bribed at the same time) that she had returned, but which actually she kept and used.

Admiral Matsumoto has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude and ordered to make restitution of the sum of £40,000 and Captain Sawasaki has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and ordered to make restitution. Admiral Fujii and others remain to be dealt with and the full tale of exposure is still incomplete. The corruption in the army, for instance, has yet to be attacked.

The Consequence.

The scandals are the beginning of a revolution. They have obliterated every other question in Japan and have driven the last nail into the coffin of the old militarist dominance. The Government of the country has been only nominally constitutional. In fact, the power has been wholly in the hands of a small militarist faction—now the army, now the navy being uppermost—who recognize no responsibility except to the Emperor and who rest their authority on the superior morality of the warrior caste. That claim has been finally shattered and the whole country has risen against a tyranny that is now found to be as corrupt as it is insolent. The Satsuma ministry has fallen and, instead of the army faction following in the usual rotation, a Government is in power which is entirely free from militarist influences. Not the least happy result is the blow that has been struck at the great Mitsui armament firm which has for years exercised a sort of terroism over the public life of the country.

But the repercussions of this exposure will have effects far beyond Japan. They throw new light upon the familiar story of the enslavement of the world by the war-traders, who ultimately, whether in Europe or Asia are all one maleficent society for keeping the war fever raging in order that they may raid the public purse in the pursuit of dividends. Their methods have been often exposed, but never so effectively as in the events which have followed on Richter's theft.

SERVIAN PEOPLE

(Continued From Page Ten.)

from the resistance the conspirators encountered on the night when they set forth to obtain from Alexander his abdication and his pledge to leave Servia. Be this as it may, the plot resolved itself into a most savage onslaught on the defenceless king and queen by their assailants, who, having emptied their revolvers on the ill-fated couple, set to work to slash the body of Draga with sabres until it had lost all human semblance, after which they pitched both corpses out of the window into the garden below. On the following morning Peter Kara-Georgevitch was proclaimed King of Servia in Alexander's stead, and a week later he arrived in Belgrade and took possession of the blood-stained throne.

Recently Peter gave the regency to his second son, Alexander, his eldest son having been disinherited some time ago for his disgraceful conduct. Recovering his health a few days ago King Peter resumed his throne. Servia's part in the recent bloody struggles in the Balkans in still fresh in the public memory.

RAILWAY BUILDINGS BURN.

HARTLAND, N. B., July 31. — The C. P. R. station and four warehouses owned by local businessmen were destroyed by fire at Florence today. The loss will exceed $10,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

Eat More Bread

It is the most nutritious and most economical of all foods. The best bread is made with

Fleischmann's Yeast

For a Summer Evening Our Saturday Short Story

Back There In the Grass

A Botanist's Introduction to a New Species of Woman in the South Sea Islands.

BY GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

It was spring in the South Seas when, for the first time, I went ashore at Batengo, which is the Polynesian village, and the only one on the big grass island of the same name. There is a cable station just up the beach from the village, and a good-natured young chap named Graves had charge of it. He was an upstanding, clean-cut fellow. Don, who dislikes anything Polynesian or Melanesian, took to him at once. He gave us lunch on the porch, and because he had not seen a white man for two months, or a liver-and-white dog for two years, he told us the entire story of his young life and plans for the future thrown in.

The future was very simple. There was a girl coming out to him from the States by the next steamer would join the captain of that steamer would join them together in wedlock, and after that the Lord would provide.

He led the way to his bedroom, and stood in silent rapture before a large photograph that leaned against the wall over his dressingtable.

"The usual cable agent," I said, "keeps from going mad by having a dog or cat or some pet or other to talk to. But I can understand a photograph like this being all-sufficient to any man—even if he had never seen the original. Allow me to shake hands with you."

"You haven't asked me my business in these parts," I said, "but I'll tell you. I'm collecting grasses for the Bronx Botanical Garden."

"Then, by jove!" said Graves, "you have certainly come to the right place. Grass! The place is all grass; there are fifty kinds right around my house here."

"I've noticed only eighteen, I said, "but that isn't the point. The point is: when do the Batengo Island grasses begin to go to seed?" And I smiled.

"You think you've got me stumped, don't you?" he said. "That a mere cable agent wouldn't notice such things. Well, that grass there," and he pointed—"beach nut we call it—is the first to ripen seed, and, as far as I know, it does it just six weeks from now."

"In that case," I said, "expect me back."

"Anything I can do to help you while you're gone? I've got loads of spare time—"

"If you knew anything about grasses—"

"I don't. But I'll blow back into the interior and look around. I've been meaning to right along, just for fun. But I can never get any of them to go with me."

"The natives?"

"Yes. Poor lot. They're committing race suicide as fast as they can. There are more wooden gods than people in Batengo village, and the superstitions so thick you could cut them with a knife."

"They say that if you go back there in the grass' something awful will happen to you."

"As what?" I asked.

"The last man to try it," said Graves, "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was a woman. When they found her she was all black and swollen—at least that's what they say. Something had bitten her just above the ankle."

"Nonsense," I said, "there are no snakes in the whole Batengo group."

"They didn't say it was a snake," said Graves. "They said the marks of the bite were like those that would be made by the teeth of a very little —child."

Five weeks later I was once more coasting along the wavering hills of Batengo Island, with a sharp eye out for the first sight of the cable station and Graves. And when at last we rounded on the cable station I let off both barrels of my gun.

The salute brought Graves out of his house.

Even at that distance I detected a something irresolute in his manner.

"That's funny," I said to Don. "He's coming to meet us in spite of the fact that he'd much rather not. Oh, well!"

I left the schooner while she was still under way, and reached the beach before Graves came up. There were too many strange brown men to suit Don, and he kept very close to my legs. When Graves arrived the natives fell away from him as if he had been a leper. He wore a sort of sickly smile, and when he spoke the dog stiffened his legs and growled menacingly.

"My dear fellow," I said, "what the devil is the matter?"

Graves looked to right and left, and the islanders shrank still further away from him.

"You can see for yourself," he said curtly. "I'm taboo."

"I've been back there in the grass," he said, "and because—because nothing happened to me I'm taboo."

"Is that all?"

"As far as they know—yes."

"Well!" said I, "my business will take me back there for days at a time, so I'll be taboo, too. Then there'll be two of us. Did you find any curious grasses for me?"

"keeps from going mad by having a

"I don't know about grasses," he said, "but I found something very curious that I want to show you and ask your advice about."

So we started for Graves' house, Don very close at my heels.

"Graves," I said, "surely a taboo by a lot of fool islanders hasn't upset you. There's something on your mind. Bad news?"

"Oh, no," he said. "She's coming. It's other things. I'll tell you by and by—everything. Don't mind me, I'm all right."

"You say you found something very curious back there in the grass?"

He unlocked the door of his house and stood aside for me to go in first

"Shut up, Don!"

The dog growled savagely, but I banged him with my open hand across the snout, and he quieted down and followed into the house, all tense and watchful.

On the edge of Graves' writing table, with its legs hanging over, was what I took to be an idol of some light brownish wood—say sandalwood, with a touch of pink. It was about a foot high, and represented a Polynesian woman in the prime of life, say, fifteen or sixteen years old, only the features were finer and cleaner carved. It was a nude, in an attitude of easy repose. The thing was so lifelike that it frightened me. And when Don began to growl like distant thunder I didn't blame him.

When I looked up the statuette's eyes had moved. They were turned downward upon the dog, with cool curiosity and indifference. A kind of shudder went through me. And then, lo and behold, the statuette's tiny brown breasts rose and fell slowly, and a long breath came out of its nostrils.

I backed violently into Graves, drag-Don with me and half choking him.

"It's alive, I said.

"Isn't she!" said he. "I caught her back there in the grass—the little minx. And when I heard your signal I put her up on that table to keep her out of mischief. It's too high for her to jump—and she's very sore about it."

"You found her in the grass," I said, "Are there more of them?"

"Thick as quail," said he, "but it's hard to get a sight of 'em. But you were overcome by curiosity, weren't you, old girl? You came out to have a look at the big white giant and he caught you with his thumb and forefinger by the scruff of the neck—so you couldn't bite him—and here you are."

The womankin's lips parted, and I saw a flash of white teeth. She looked up into Graves' face and the steely eyes softened. It was evident that she was very fond of him.

"Rum sort of a pet," said Graves. "What?"

"Rum?" I said. "It's horrible—It isn't decent—it—it ought to be taboo. ging Don with me and half choking him. wants to kill it."

"Let me ask you one thing—what would Miss Chester think?"

"Oh, that doesn't worry me," said Graves. "But I am worried—worried sick. It's early—shall we talk now, or wait till after lunch?"

"Now," I said.

"Well," said he, "you left me pretty well enthused on the subject of botany so I went back there twice to look up grasses for you. The second time I went I got to a deep sort of valley where the grass is waist high, and that place was alive with things that were frightened and ran. I could see the directions they took by the way the grass tops acted. There were lots of loose stones about and I began to throw 'em to see if I could knock one of the things over. Suddenly all at once I saw a pair of bright little eyes peering out of a bunch of grass—I let fly at them, and something gave a sort of moan and thrashed about in the grass—and then lay still. I went to look, and found that I'd stunned—her. She came to and tried to bite me, but I had her by the scruff of the neck and she couldn't. Further, she was sick



I saw that, in spite of all the sobb ing, her eyes were perfectly dry.

with being hit in the chest with the stone, and first thing I knew she keeled over in the palm of my hand in a dead faint. I couldn't find any water or anything—and I didn't want her to die—so I brought her home. She was sick for a week—and I took care of her—as I would a sick pup—and she began to get well and want to play and romp and poke into everything. . . You see how it all happened, don't you? Might have happened to anybody."

"Why, yes," I said. "Take her back where you found her, and turn her loose."

"Well and good," said Graves. "I tried that, and next morning I found her at my door, sobbing—horrible dry sobs—no tears. . . ."

A week before Miss Chester's steamer was due the situation had not changed. Graves' pet was as much a fixture of Graves' house as the front door. And a man was never confronted with a more serious problem. Twice he carried her back into the grass and deserted her, and each time she returned and was found sobbing—horrible dry sobs—on the porch.

Well, a day came when Graves, who had been up since dawn, saw the smoke of a steamer along the horizon, and began to fire off his revolver so that I, too, might wake and participat in the joy. I went ashore

"It's her steamer," he said.

"Yes," said I, "and we've got to decide something."

"About Bo?"

"Suppose I take her off your hands —for a week or so—till you and Miss Chester have settled down and put your house in order. Don't say a word to Bo—just bring her out to the schooner, and leave her."

In the upshot Graves accepted my offer, and while Bo, fairly bristling with excitement and curiosity, was exploring the farther corners of my cabin, we slipped out and locked the door on her.

Miss Chester was everything that her photograph said about her, and more too, so that the trick he had played Bo was very soon a negligible weight on Graves' mind.

If the wedding was quick and business-like, it was also jolly and romantic. The oldest passenger gave the bride away. All the crew came aft and sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er E-den That Earliest Wedding Day"—to the tune called "Blairgowrie." They had worked it up in secret for a surprise. I was best man. The captain read the service, and choked occasionally.

As for me, I went back to my schooner, feeling blue and lonely. I knew little about women and less about love.

I went ashore with Don, and had a long walk on the beach—in the opposite direction from Graves' house, of course. Toward dusk we returned to the schooner and had dinner, and after that I went into my cabin to see how Bo was getting on.

Ans.—Thanks for sending us the

She flew at me like a cat, and if I hadn't jerked my foot back she must have bitten me. As it was, her teeth tore a piece out of my trousers. I'm afraid I kicked her. Anyway I heard her land with a crash in a far corner. I struck a match and lighted candies—very warily—one eye on Bo. She had retreated under a chair, and looked out —very sullen and angry. I sat down and began to talk to her.

She hated me, and after a time I got bored. I threw a pillow on the floor for her to sleep on, and left her. Well, the minute the door was shut and locked she began to sob. So I went back—and talked to her as nicely and soothingly as I could.

Now I don't like little creatures that snap—so when I picked her up it was by the scruff of the neck. She [illegible] me then, and I saw that in spite of all the sobbing her eyes were perfectly dry. That struck me as curious. I examined them through a pocket magnifying glass, and discovered that they had no tear-ducts. Perhaps I squeezed the back of her neck harder than I meant to—anyway her lips began to draw back and her teeth to show.

I forced Bo's mouth wide open, and looked in. Then I reached for a candle and held it steadily between her face and mine. She struggled furiously, so that I had to put down the candle and catch her legs together in my free hand. But I had seen enough. I felt wet and cold all over. For if the swollen glands at the base of the deeply-grooven canines meant anything, that which I held between my hands was not a woman—but a snake.

I put her in a wooden box that had contained soap and nailed slats over the top.

As an extra precaution in case of accidents, I overhauled my medicine chest and made up a little package for the breast pocket—a lancet, a rubber bandage, and a pill-box full of permanganate crystals.

It was a lovely starry night, and I determined to sleep on deck. Before turning in I went to have a look at Bo. She was gone.

The crew, warned of peril, searched the whole schooner over, slowly and methodically, lighted by lanterns. We could not find her. Well, swimming comes natural to snakes.

I went ashore as quickly as I could get a boat manned and rowed. I took Don on a leash, a shotgun loaded, and both pockets of my jacket full of cartridges. We ran swiftly along the beach, Don and I, and then turned into the grass to make a short cut for Graves's house. All of a sudden Don began to tremble with eagerness and nuzzle and sniff among the roots of the grass He was making game.

"Good Don," I said, "good boy—hunt her up! Find her!"

The moon had risen. I saw two figures standing in the porch of Graves's house. I was about to call to them and warn Graves that Bo was loose and dangerous—when a scream—shrill and frightful—rang in my ears. I saw Graves turn to his bride and catch her in his arms.

When I came up she had collected her senses and was behaving splendidly. While Graves fetched a lantern and water she sat down on the porch, her back against the house, and undid her garter, so that I could pull her stocking off her bitten foot. Her instep, into which Bo's venomous teeth had sunk, was already swollen and discolored. I slashed the teeth-marks this way and that with my lancet. And Mrs. Graves kept saying: "All right—all right—don't mind me—do what's best."

Don's leash had wedged between two of the porch planks, and all the time we were working over Mrs. Graves he whined and struggled to get loose.

Then I turned and freed Don and took off his leash.

"Hunt close, boy! Hunt close!"

Thus hunting, we moved slowly through the grass toward the interior of the island. The scent grew hotter—suddenly Don began to move more stiffly—as if he had the rheumatism — his eyes straight ahead saw something that I could not see. In the act of taking a wary step he came to a dead halt.

"Steady, boy!"

I pushed forward the safety of my shotgun and stood at attention.

* * *

"How is she?"

"Seems to be pulling through, I heard you fire both barrels. What luck?"

(THE END.)

DANGER OF THE TINNED THEOLOGY A WARNING FROM PEW TO THE PULPIT; PROVE ALL THINGS, SAY THE MODERNS

Here is a witty and wise sermon by a distinguished layman in the pew—"Eutychus"—to those who need it in the pulpit. It is published in the ogan of the Protestant Episcopal Chuch—The Chronicle:

"We laymen ask meat," says the layman, "and you give us a theology put up in tin cans fifteen hundred years ago, forgetful that canned meats often produce scurvy. A canned theology will not do in these days, my brethren of the clergy.

"When you men in the pulpit tell us in the pew that no matter what the discoveries of modern science teach us, they must, if in conflict with the opinions of the theologians of the first three centuries, be rejected by us, what do you think is the effect upon us?

"Well, it will be different upon different men. Those of us who love to call you 'father,' and to re-receive your pronunciamentos with all meekness as the utterances of a divine voice, will swallow your statements, and—continue to call you father.

Three Alternatives.

"Those of us, who prefer to obey the command of our Divine Master, to call no man father, who purpose to apply the injunction to His chief apostle, to prove all things to the best of our ability, and hold fast only to that which is good, well, we sneer or we smile or we follow the precedent of my ancestor, Eutychus, who, when Paul was long preaching, sunk down with sleep. Happily for us, we sit on safe cushions, whereas he was perched on a risky window sill."

The layman took for his text the words of St. Paul: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

Experience of All the Centuries.

"The point that I want to drive home with all the force that I can is," he said, "that the responsibility rests upon you to apply St. Paul's principle in the year of Our Lord, 1914, and to do it in the light of the experience and knowledge of all the centuries, and not as your predecessors in the Six General Councils, with the experience and in the dense ignorance of the first three centuries. Some of you talk as if common sense and judgment and right reason had nothing to do with the matter. True it is:

"'Where reason fails,
There faith prevails.'

but you must have the common sense to know when reason fails, and when faith should prevail.

St. Paul as Modernist.

"It is by aid of this text, my brethren, that the modernist of the twentieth century traces an apostolic succession back to the great theologian of the first. You start with surprise. You are shocked. St. Paul the propounder, the expounder of Christian theology, he a modernist? Impossible! What make his own words? The critics have not yet put them into the category of the spurious. We laymen have never heard that you dispute their authenticity.

"Those words can have only one intendment. We must first test our positions by due inquiry and right reason, then hold fast to the things which stand that test and let go those which do not. If you say that St. Paul's injunction was addressed only to the men of his time, the answer is that he lays down a great principle to be applied in all times. As knowledge of the mysteries, with which we are surrounded in this life, is ever increasing, it follows that the application of the principle is never ending. Each generation for itself must make inquiry, each must hold fast, each let go, having, of course, the benefit of the experiences and conclusions of preceding generations. Hence, it follows that we of today must be ever ready to prove, ever ready to hold fast that which is good, ever ready to let go that which once may have seemed good, but which increased knowledge shows is not good.

"Now, what is this but the spirit, the very essence of modernism?

Commentaries v/s. Councils.

"If we are to prove all things, it must, of necessity, be with the tests now available. To restrict ourselves to the tests, which the Thessalonians had, would be rather silly.

"As St. Paul was a modernist in the first century of the Christian era, you, as his successors, must be modernists in the twentieth.

"Let me make a reference to the commentaries. It is not the fashion among you to pay much attention to dear old Adam Clark (1810), or Scott (1804). I doubt if you have ever looked into D'Oyley and Mant (1817). The spirit of modernism has sufficiently penetrated you to lead you to disparage them, although, strange to say, most of you are so permeated with a reverence for the thinkers in the General Councils, that you are ready to bow down to them while repudiating their successors.

Bowing to Authority.

"If, determined to bow to authority, you do not want to use your minds, lend me your minds for a few moments, and let me use them for you. Was there not a time in your life, O man, when you knew nothing of the church or of the early fathers, or of the Six General Councils? Is it not the fact, then, that there was a time when you did not recognize them as having any authority over your thinking? Did you not receive from others your information about them? Is it not the fact, that, at a certain period, you came to think that you were bound by their authority? How, then, can you escape the conclusion that inasmuch as their authority over you does not in this age of the world rest by virtue of the dungeon, the rack or the fire, it exists only through your authority over yourself? In short, the authority of the church over you rests on your opinion, your choice, your consent.

Using Your Mind.

"You opine that you ought to opine as the early fathers opined. That is all there is in the boasted phrase, authority of the church.

"You may wriggle as much as you please. You cannot get away from the proposition, that in the very act of refusing to allow your mind to think on matters, which you say are settled by authority, you are using your mind. You cannot help yourself. You are bound by authority, simply because you choose to be. Now, for you to come to me, and say that I must be bound because you choose to be, is nonsense—pure, simple, unadulterated nonsense.

"Why, dear fallible fellow-creature, you are a modernist in fact, even while asserting the contrary. You say, we are all bound to accept the teachings of the early fathers, and the Six General Councils. You say, that you do, and you deny to me the right of choice, which you exercise for yourself. Can you not see the humor of the situation?

Inquiry and Selection.

"To try and persuade men that they must use their minds in deciding that they shall not use their minds, and when they have gone that far, that they must stop using their minds, is simply to attempt the impossible. Yet, that is exactly what everyone of you, my brethren, does, when you tell me from the pulpit that the church has spoken on a given subject and I must accept what it says. My answer is, Fudge!

"Do not imagine that I am now contending against the truth of any of the church's doctrines. That is a totally different question. I am trying to expound to you St. Paul's great deliverance, that in respect to our religious faith, every man is to apply the method of inquiry and selection, with its necessary correlative, rejection."



NAPOLEON CHAMPAGNE.—Ottawa, who was defeated in the Ontario election but was this week elected to the Ottawa board of control.

THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

How She Compels Others To Obey Her Will.

100,000 Copies of Remarkable Book Describing Peculiar Psychic Powers To Be Distributed Post Free to Readers of The London Advertiser.

"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone, no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces."



The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogis, and describes a simple though effective system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the love and friendship of those who might otherwise remain indifferent; how to quickly and accurately judge the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs or medicines; even the complex subject of projecting thoughts (telepathy) is explained. Miss Josephine Davis, the popular stage favorite, whose portrait appears herewith, declares that Professor Knowles' book opens the door to success, health, and happiness to every mortal, no matter what his or her position in life. She believes that Professor Knowles has discovered principles which, if universally adopted, will revolutionize the mental status of the human race.

The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 100,000 copies is being conducted by a large London institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested. No money need be sent, but those who wish to do so may inclose 5 cents (stamps of your own country) to cover postage, etc. All requests for the free book should be addressed to: National Institute of Sciences, Free Distribution Dept. 843, E., No. 258 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S. E., England. Simply say you would like a copy of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," and mention The London Advertiser.

July18,25,Aug1

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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*4:47 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:06 a.m., *11:22 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:14 a.m., 3:43 a.m., *5:40 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:19 a.m., *3:43 a.m., *5:45 a.m., *7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—*4:52 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:13 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:15 a.m., *10:45 a.m., *7:46 p.m., *9:25 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., *1:25 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:40 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *1:33 p.m., *5:40 p.m., *8:03 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:10 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *7:55 p.m., *9:33 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 5:27 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Trains leave London for St. Thomas and Port Stanley, 5:30, *9:45 a.m., 1:15, *2:30, 5:05, *8:30 p.m.; returning, leave Port Stanley Beach, 7:30 a.m., 12:25, 3:10, 4:35, 6:45, 10:30 p.m. Arrive London 8:45 a.m., 1:40, 4:27, 5:52, 8:00, 11:45 p.m. A special train leaves London at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Port Stanley, returning at 9 p.m.

Sunday service to Port Stanley, 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., returning 6:45 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*Daily.

FIRST SKYSCRAPER FOR CITY OF BERLIN

Berlin, July 31—While some Canadian and American cities are proposing to limit the height of their buildings, the city of Berlin is preparing to make a move in exactly the opposite direction. Overriding the prejudices and scruples of many years, it is about to authorize the construction of a skyscraper, the first building of its kind in Berlin.

The new structure will be a railway hotel, immediately adjoining the great Friedrichstrasse station, and will stand on ground controlled by the Prussian railway authorities. Final acceptance of the plans will thus have an especial significance as indicating that not only the municipal, but the Prussian state officials at last are ready to countenance the skyscraper as a necessity of modern conditions. The new structure will be of comparatively modest height —ten stories—but as that is two and one-half times the height of any building now standing in Berlin, the project has aroused something like a sensation here.

Under the existing regulations, which have been in effect for many years, buildings are limited to four stories in addition to the ground floor, the rule being that no structure shall be higher than the width of the street whereon it stands. The result has been to give Berlin its much-vaunted uniformity of skyline which is so highly prized by builders of the old school, and equally condemned by the modern and by progressive artists and architects who hold it responsible for the effect of dull monotony produced by the Berlin perspective.

The designer of the new skyscraper is a young German architect named Strauch, who has made a close study of American architectural styles and methods of construction.

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YES! at breakfast time, lunch time, supper time—any time—you'll find there's always a place on the table for

PARIS PATÉ
PARIS MEAT PATTY

Everybody likes it so much. It's so good—so appetizing —so pure and nutritious. Nothing to cook either. Open the tin and PARIS PATÉ is all ready to eat— the most delicious cooked-meat paste you ever tasted. There's the expert service of a French Chef in every tin. Eat it every day. Get a 10c. tin from your grocer.

"Good for everybody —young & old alike —at all times."

Prepared by SOCIÉTÉ S.P.A MONTREAL 7



THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st of August, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st of September, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of August, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON, a1
General Manager.
Toronto, July 22nd, 1914.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NEW LIMITED TRAINS.
"THE CANADIAN."
Between
Montreal-Toronto-Detroit-Chicago
Via Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central Railroads.
Via Michigan Central Gigantic Steel Tubes, between Windsor and Detroit. Leave London 9:33 p.m., arrive Detroit 12:25 a.m. arrive Chicago 7:45 a.m. Eastbound, leave London 8:03 p.m., arriving Toronto 11:30 p.m., Montreal 8:55 a.m.
Through Electric Lighted Equipment.

Toronto-Winnipeg-Vancouver.
Toronto-Vancouver Express No. 3 leaves Toronto 5:55 p.m., daily. Connecting train leaves London 1:33 p.m. Manitoba Express No. 7 leaves Toronto daily except Sunday 10:50 p.m., arriving Winnipeg second day. Connecting train leaves London 5:40 p.m.

For further particulars apply to C. P. R. ticket agents, or W. FULTON, C. P. A., corner Dundas and Richmond, London.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

Liverpool Service

Virginian ..... July 23
Lake Manitoba (one class) .... Aug. 6
Empress of Britain ..... Aug. 6
Virginian ..... Aug. 20
Empress of Britain ..... Sept. 3

Direct Antwerp Service
One Class Cabin Ships.

From Antwerp. From Montreal.
July 1 ..... Mount Temple ..... July 22
July 15 ..... Tyrolia ..... Aug. 5
July 29 ..... Ruthenia ..... Aug. 19
Aug. 12 ..... Montfort ..... Sept. 2

All particulars from Steamship Agents or from W. Fulton, C. P. A., C. P. R., London, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Double Track All the Way.
Toronto—Chicago—Toronto—Montreal
Important Improved Daily Service Now In Effect.

WESTBOUND.

Lv. Montreal ..... 11:00 p.m.
Lv. Toronto ..... 3:00 a.m.
Ar. London ..... 11:06 a.m.
Ar. Detroit ..... 1:45 p.m.
Ar. Chicago ..... 8:40 p.m.

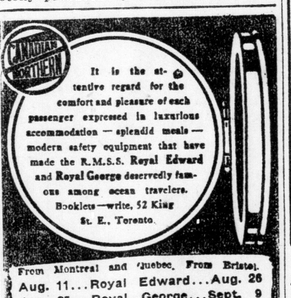
EASTBOUND.

Lv. Chicago ..... 5:45 p.m.
Lv. Detroit ..... 11:05 p.m.
Lv. London ..... 5:45 a.m.
Lv. Toronto ..... 9:00 a.m.
Ar. Montreal ..... 5:45 p.m.

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It is the attentive regard for the comfort and pleasure of each passenger expressed in luxurious accommodation — splendid meals — modern safety equipment that have made the R.M.S.S. Royal Edward and Royal George deservedly famous among ocean travelers.
Bookings—write, 52 King St. E., Toronto.

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Aug. 11...Royal Edward...Aug. 26
Aug. 25...Royal George...Sept. 9
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A VACATION TRIP ON A FREIGHT steamer, 1,400 miles—7 days—$32, including meals and berth, from Port Huron to Duluth and return, stopping at the Soo, Houghton and Hancock. See your agent, or write us. Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Company, Port Huron, Mich. Aug28

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From Montreal—Victorian ..... 4 Aug, 1 Sept.
From Quebec—Calgarian ..... 13 Aug. 10 Sept.
From Montreal—Tunisian ..... 18 Aug. 15 Sept.

Montreal to Glasgow
Grampian ..... 1 Aug. 25 Aug.
Scandinavian .. 8 Aug. 5 Sept.
Hesperian .... 15 Aug. 12 Sept.
Corsican ..... 22 Aug. 19 Sept.

To London & Havre
Sicilian ..... 2 Aug. 6 Sept.
Ionian ..... 16 Aug. 20 Sept.
Corinthian .... 23 Aug. 27 Sept.
Scotian ..... 13 Sept. 18 Oct.

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Steamer State of Ohio
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For Clevelan
LEAVE PORT STAN
12 midnight, even dates in July dates in August, even dates in tember. Arrive Cleveland 6:30 a
FARE FROM LONDO
One way, $2.75; round trip, Saturday excursions on above da $2.75 round trip. Lake rides, Wed day and Saturday afternoons, o'clock. FARE, 25c.
William Fulton, C. T. A., corner Dundas and Richmond streets 58tf



Take your holidays in August or September and spend them on the ocean.

MANY people think of a trip abroad as requiring five or six months time, and five or six hundred dollars.

As a matter of fact, you can go to England and back on the

CUNARD LINE
CANADIAN SERVICE

in less than a month, and spend ten days in England and Scotland. The regular fare on the "Ausonia" is $46.25 and on the "Ascania" $47.50 upward each way, which includes passage, meals, berth, everything—even the steamer chairs.

August and September are delightful months at sea—and one can enjoy a month's tour abroad, of which only a little over two weeks is spent on the steamer and but 5 days each way from land to land, and all for less than the same stay would cost at the seashore or in some big city.

Let us reserve a berth for you. If you prepay your Westbound passage, at the time of engaging berth for the trip to England, you may secure suitable accommodation in both directions. Ask the local agent or write 333

THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED, General Agents, MONTREAL. TORONTO.

TRACTION COMPANY

Week-day service hourly, London to Port Stanley, 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Last car, 11:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only

Sunday service hourly, London to Port Stanley, 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Last car, 10:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only.

From June 22, Limited car will leave London 5:15 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

Mrs. Beat—Tell the gentleman I am not receiving today, Nora.

New Maid—But he ain't delivering, mum; he's collectin'!

HOW THE GREAT SYSTEMS HANDLE THEIR FREIGHT AND KEEP TAB ON THE THOUSANDS OF CARS; ARMIES OF MEN ARE EMPLOYED FOR THE WORK

The railway is the great harvester. Wherever man labors its fingers reach to reap the fruits of his toil and take them to the market or the mill. It is never idle; it is never still. The husbandman, the toiler in the mine or the mill, may knock off his labor and lie down to rest, but this great harvester of all the fields of industry never stops for a minute.

The railway sows as well as reaps. Reaching out with arms that stretch from sea to sea, it collects from the fields and from the mines the raw material and scatters it again like so much seed among the millions who work in shop and factory, and then waits to harvest the finished product. This in turn it distributes again among millions of consumers. The railway binds the man who has with the man who has not.

The Great Harvester.

Upon the manner in which the railway thus collects and distributes the fruits of toil depends the welfare of all of us. If this great harvesting machine were to stop or slow down for an instant, practically all business would stop. The slightest hitch in its workings can create a commercial disturbance, can vitally affect the daily activities of many millions of workers. Fortunes could be lost, ruin and destruction wrought, if this machine which both sows and reaps were defective, if all of its parts were not devised to work in perfect harmony and so adjusted to meet the needs of commerce that its work as a harvester is done without delay. Scientific management, the co-ordination of the labors of many men, is represented in the way the railway handles the raw material and the finished product, and thus lays the foundation for all business.

The problem involved in the movement of freight by rail in this country is one of the greatest complexity so far as its physical aspects are concerned. In parts of our country freight must be hauled over some of the longest stretches and steepest grades in the world. In other parts of the country so congested is the population and so haphazard the early railway development that junction and freight transfer points are in many instances not over five miles apart, and the freight must be collected and distributed over a great ganglion of railway tracks. To devise a system by which freight can be handled expeditiously under these conditions and not lost has taxed the ingenuity of experts in the railway business. The system which has been devised is no doubt far from perfection, in witness whereof there is the continual complaint of shippers of delays, but that it is as good as it is, considing the conditions in this country and the difficulties on every hand to be surmounted, is nothing short of marvelous to the layman once he starts investigating the way the railways do it.

Under our present system of railway regulation delays in freight movement and inability of a railway to afford proper facilities for shippers are regarded as just as proper subjects for complaint and investigation as are the rates charged. A railway can be compelled to increase its facilities and change is schedules if it is proved upon investigation that it has failed to perform its duty in these respects though able to do so. Consequently, it is incumbent today upon the railways to see that the system employed is the one that will give cause for the least complaint.

The Rate Question.

With the question of rates this article has nothing to do. That in itself is an intricate question involving the physical part of the problem as well. It is the railway traffic man who must concern himself with rates. It is the railway operating man upon whom devolves the physical handling of the enormous traffic created by the industry of our toiling millions, and into his calculations the question of rates never enters at all. With him it is a question of moving and keeping track of over 2,000,000 freight cars passing over the rails of our country and of the millions of less-than-car-lot shipments contained in many of these cars.

Necessarily the physical handling of all this freight is a matter of enormous detail. The system employed today has been gradually worked out through a long period of years by intelligent men conversant with all the problems of railway operation, whose chief ob- in it all has been to keep the herce of the country moving at mes with the greatest smoothness dispatch over our steel highways their numerous byways.

1910, for example, the railways ed 1,026,491,782 tons of freight, or tons for every inhabitant. To e this great amount of business re- ed 2,135,121 freight cars. The nue derived by the railways from movement of freight amounted to 26,940,028. The 2,135,121 freight s traveled in that year 635,459,681 es.

hese figures give some idea of the tness of this traffic. That it ex- ds the passenger business is shown y the fact that there were only 47,096 passenger cars traveling around n that same year, and they covered ly 549,015,003 miles. Likewise they ed only $623,452,643, not quite a of what the freight cars brought m their travels.

e take the individual railway, d that it handles many thous- f freight cars in a day. A such as the New York, New and Hartford, for example, on an average 35,000 freight cars ay. On some systems a great- mber is handled, though the r does not depend, of course, as upon the mileage of a system as n the size of the population which serves, and the New Haven practically serves New England.

Keeping Tab On Cars.

How is the traffic represented by the number of cars handled? How is it possible to keep track of all these cars, this vast amount of freight, to keep it moving along the rails without delay, so that the great channels of commerce may not be clogged, that our people may be fed, our industries supplied with raw materials and their products reach consumers? In the passenger end of the railway business human intelligence is supplied to surmount some of the transportation difficulties. Not only can the passenger transfer himself at terminals and make connections, but he can use his own intelligence to direct his movements. The freight car cannot; and yet it must make more devious journeys than the average individual makes, and often finds itself in a yard along with 10,000 other freight cars, where it would remain without making a sound unless somebody with the system all in his head came along and started it moving again. And, in the same manner, after it leaves the big yard, somebody must know just when it is due to go down the little branch line, this time with only two or three companions gathered from different corners of the country, but brought together gradually by this system as they have neared the little branch line for which all were destined.

Vast Amount of Detail.

Within the compass of this article it is not possible to go into the vast amount of detail by which this is accomplished. But that the average person may understand what is going on in the freight yard through which he passes perhaps in his pullman car, that he may have a fair idea of the way in which the shipment which somebody starts moving a thousand miles away finally reaches him, here, briefly and roughly, is the system of the railway man:

In the first place, in this country and throughout the railway world, there are now two grand divisions of freight. There is car-load freight, in which the car is the unit; and there is less than car-load freight—the "L. C. L." of the railwayman—in which the package or shipment is the unit. The movement of freight, the handling of a freight car, depends a great deal upon the class to which it belongs. The car-load freight and the less-than-car-load freight cars move over the plains and the mountains as fellow-travellers. It is when they reach yards and terminals that their ways part, just as do those of the first-cabin passenger and the man in the steerage.

How Freight Travels.

The next division of the freight business of this country is made on a basis of its character with reference to its requirements as to time and its endurance as a traveller. Though one kind will get more consideration than another, all will travel together generally. Just as abroad passengers travel in three classes, so here freight travels in three classes, and these classes are designated by colors, so that the railway man will know them. The three colors used are red, green and white. Perishable freight is red, time freight or merchandise is green, and slow freight, like coal or grain, is white. There is a similar classification of the less-than-carload freight, except that here there are only two classes and two colors. If the package or shipment is perishable, it is red; if not, it is green.

Now in the handling of freight cars in the freight yard all this is not told on the car. In fact, these travellers are mute. Most of them give no indication as they stand herded together of what they contain; nor at the time of their arrival in a yard, perhaps, do they ever tell where they are going. But their cards do this, for every freight car when it starts on a journey must have a card, else, like a child, it would get lost. The cards travel with the cars, but not on the cars. They are carried by the freight train conductor in the caboose. They make up what is known as his "papers."

Conductor Is "Captain."

The first thing the sea captain does at the conclusion of a voyage is to deliver up his ship's papers. The first thing the freight train conductor does upon reaching the end of his run is to take his "train papers" to the yard office. They tell all about his train just as the papers tell all about the captain's ship, so that the rule of the rail is the same as the rule of the sea.

The papers which the train conductor will turn in when he reaches port will consist of a bunch of cards, and these cards will be of the three colors—red, green and white. The cards will tell all about each car. They will show the contents of the car, the date of shipment or when or from what road it was received, its weight, destination, and route. Generally, there are two cards for each car—that is, if the car is making a long journey. Then it must have another card called "a home-route card." The home-route card is pinned on to the other card when it leaves its own line and goes on a foreign journey. It is important, because it is the only way by which the car will ever get back again to where it started from. A home-route card shows where and from what road it was received; it also gives the date when it began travelling on the other line.

Key to the System.

Here, then, is the key to this wonderful system by which you see cars shunted back and forth in yards by the snorting switch engine or moving in a sixty-car train behind the big Mallet or Mikado locomotive. It is all done by these cards. The trainmen and yardmen play with these cards of red, green, and white as you do with your pack of cards. They are sorting them and dealing them out again all day long. As they are sorted, so the cars are shifted and sorted out in the yard.

This interesting game of cards the railway men play has got to be almost a science. If you are in this branch of the railway service, you start in to learn how to play it as a boy, and you will still be playing it as a man, knowing all the time that every card is a car, and that as you handle the cards so you must handle the cars.

This shuffling and sorting of cards goes on every day and every hour of the day in the yard office. Perhaps this office is in the station. More often you will see its roof poking up over the roofs of the freight-cars. Just as the yardmen shift and make up into trains the cars in the freight-yard outside, so the clerks in this office sort and arrange the red, green, and white cards representing each car.

In every railway freight-house at a transfer point there are long rows of pigeonholes arranged by series of numbers. This is for the home-route cards. This is so that a car may find itself, may journey homeward over the route it followed when it left its own line. In this you have one of the most important features of the railway card game, for it is just as important to keep foreign cars, as they are called, moving towards home as it is to keep freight moving towards its destination. That the great railway machine shall operate effectively, shall reap and sow and perform its wonderful functions, there must be a proper diffusion of freight cars. A congestion of freight cars in one part of the country and a scarcity of them in another would not do at all. To avoid this, the railways have what is known as the per diem charge for foreign cars—certain interval for the cars that do not belong to it. To reduce this per diem a charge that a railway pays after a charge as much as possible and to keep the foreign freight cars moving toward home is part of the game the railway men play with their pieces of colored pasteboard in the freight house. Not only do they know what cars they are handling, but they know whether their road is long or short of foreign cars. All this counts at that stage of the game where some of the pieces of cardboard are supposed to fall together and make up a train.

If you visit the office in a big transfer yard, you are very likely to be reminded of a broker's office by the way a boy will be working with these cards. He is working over a long row of pigeonholes much as the boy in the broker's office works over the board. These are the home-route cards, and have nothing to do really with the freight aboard the cars.

When a road receives a car from another road, it keeps the "home-route card" made out by that road and puts it in one of these pigeonholes. If it is going to hand over this car to still another road, it will make out its own home-route card, which will go to this other road and show what road the car must be returned to. Suppose a car is received at a certain transfer point, such as the big Harlem River yards of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, where the trunk lines dump most of their cars bound for New England. The home-route card will show that a car was received from the trunk-line road at the Harlem River yard. The New Haven is under obligations then to return this car to the point where it got it, though it may take its time in doing so. The road receiving the car from the New Haven in like manner will return it eventually to the New Haven at the place where it received it. It is in order to know just where to send back the car that the home-route cards are kept in the pigeonholes. When the New Haven, for instance, gets the car back from the other road at Boston, say, someone will look up its number in these pigeonholes. There they will find its home-route card, made out by the road from which the New Haven got it originally, telling just where the car was delivered; and it is up to the New Haven then to see that the car gets back to this point. Thus, in a general way, a freight car retraces its way by picking up these home-route cards stored in the pigeonholes in the various yards through which it passed on its journey to the consignee. Whether or not it will make the journey back at once and over the exact route it came depends upon circumstances. The chances are that it will not, but, on the contrary, will pursue a devious route and go hundreds or thousands of miles out of its way.

When Short of Cars.

Suppose at the freight-yard where it is finally unloaded they are short of their own cars, and the only empty car happens to be this foreign car which has come from the West via New York. It would be all right if the freight waiting for an empty car was destined for New York, for that would send this car along in the right direction, but perhaps this is produce being shipped to some place in Maine. It has got to be handled, and, with none of its own cars available, the freight agent takes this car and sends it up there to Maine. Up in Maine they may need a car to go to some point in Massachusetts, and they will use this car again; but at the first point where it can be spared it will be sent back to the point called for on the home-route card, and thus eventually get home. This use of freight cars is called "car abuse," because it is a habit of all roads, great and small; several times it has been necessary to increase the per diem charge in order to keep the evil within bounds.

This handling of foreign cars, as has been said is only one part of this railway card game. The other is, of course, seeing that all loaded cars are kept moving, and moving in the right direction.

Following the Freight.

Let us follow the long freight train as it nears the big city and finally comes to a halt in the freight yard on its outskirts. As it has entered the yard the towerman has switched it onto one of several receiving tracks. First the heavy locomotive, which has pulled it over the plains of the mountains, its job now finished, uncouples and seeks the roundhouse for rest and refreshment. At the same time the caboose empties itself of its crew. First to drop off probably is the conductor, for every freight train has a conductor, just as the passenger train has; he is in charge of the train and knows everything about it: the weight and contents of every car and just where it is bound.

In big and busy yards they cannot afford to leave this train standing there long, for other trains are due in and will need room on the receiving tracks. Hence the first thing the conductor does is to hustle to the freight yard office with the "papers" of his train. As the train stands on the receiving track the men in the yard know no more about it than about the ship from a foreign port that has just dropped her anchor. And here is where the yard office, which few people see, comes in.

At the Yard Office.

Up in this yard office, poked away perhaps among the freight cars, a clerk will be waiting for the conductor's papers—for his wheel report, his switching list, and his little stack of red, green, and white cards representing his train. From these papers of the conductor this clerk will proceed immediately to make out a new batch of cards for purposes of his own road. The cards the conductor has just turned in will be kept in the office merely for future reference if anything goes wrong. On the new cards he makes out the clerk will show the kind and class of freight in each car, the date it was received, the initial letters of the road owning the car, the weight of the car and contents, and, finally, will mark on the card the route it is to take over the road in its journey beyond this point and where it is to be switched. This is called "re-routing."

The Train Clerk.

The man who performs this work is called in the railway business a train clerk. He sits all day or all night in a freighthouse and never sees the cars. His is not a familiar job to most of us; yet he is one of the most important functionaries in this whole system of moving freight.

Master of his own railway map is the railway train clerk in the freighthouse. It is he who really keeps the commerce of the country moving properly. He is the brains of the freight car in its journeyings. He directs it along the main lines and along the branches. He makes it cut corners or go around circles. Out on the roads of steel reaching into the mine or the mill the freight car as he directs, seeking side-paths at his command and finally fetching up at the proper siding to be loaded or unloaded. As men play with checkers, so he plays with cars, but without a board. His board is the railway map, which he carries in his head. In fact, all he does is to write "via" and the name of some place or places on this map—and so the car moves. The movement of our enormous crops, the feeding of the millions, depend very much upon how these train clerks, scattered all over the country wherever railways come together, perform their duties and upon what they write upon these cards.

Upon this work of the train clerk, too, depends practically all the work of the yard outside. The switch engine which you will see presently breaking up the train which has just come in, dropping and picking up cars on the turmoil of tracks which make up a freight yard, is carrying out his moves, for it is from these cards which he makes out that the yardmen know upon what tracks to place the cars of the train. From the cards is first make out a switching list for the movements in the yard, and it is this which accounts for the chalk marks you see on the freight cars. With the switching list a man called a chalker goes along the train as it stands on the receiving track and begins chalking the cars, writing on them the route point for which they are bound now as a result of the work of the train clerk. As a car lopes along on its journey it accumulates many chalk marks—red, green, yellow, white, depending upon the roads that have handled it, each having its own color. Gradually some of these chalk marks become blurred, but the railway men, strange to say, can always pick out their own.

The yardmaster is the potentate of the freight-yard. He makes up trains and he makes up train crews, but in all of this he is governed by what the train clerks have written on the cards. The yardmaster, too, gets a switching list of the train from the train clerk, and it is he who assigns the switch engine and a crew to break it up.

With its great array of tracks and its hundreds of cars, the big transfer or terminal yard to the ordinary traveller is nothing short of bewildering; but these men know the different tracks as we know the streets of our city. There are yards in this country with nearly one hundred miles of track in them and covering many acres. At one New York yard there is, on an average, five thousand cars moving in and out in a single day, while five thousand more are standing on the tracks.

Every freight yard is divided into three parts—receiving, forwarding, and classifying tracks. These tracks have names and numbers, but the yardmen know them without the aid of signposts. They know them as the woodsmen know their trails, and they will shift freight cars about all day long in such a place without making a mistake. Generally there is a track for each main point of the system in the classifying section of the yard. In sorting the freight cars among these tracks it is very important that the red-card freight—the perishable—shall be in such a position that it will be hauled out first. Hence it is that in many yards two switch engines do the work of breaking up a train, one at each end of the classification tracks. One of the switchers will push the perishable freight onto one end of the track, while another will take the slower freight and put it on the other end. Being at the end nearest the exit from the yard, the perishable will be taken out first as the classification tracks are emptied, and next will come the merchandise.

Every road has a tonnage limit for its feright trains, depending upon the size and power of the locomotives and the grades. In making up a train from the classification tracks the yardmaster must therefore be governed by the weights of the cars. Cars are picked up from a classification track until the tonnage limit is reached. It may be eight hundred tons or it may be two thousand tons. The freight trains you see may vary in the number of their cars, but the tonnage will be about the same, for every road tries to haul as much as it can to increase its trainload, and thus keep down the cost of operation.

Once the tonnage limit is reached, the caboose is put on, an engine and crew are selected by the yard master, the conductor climbs aboard the caboose with his papers, and the train is off to the next big transfer point, where all this will be done over again. Eighty trains a day are handled in some yards, from which one can estimate the celerity with which this shifting process is accomplished. So expert have the yardmen become that 50 and 60 car trains are broken up, classified, and made up in an hour's time.

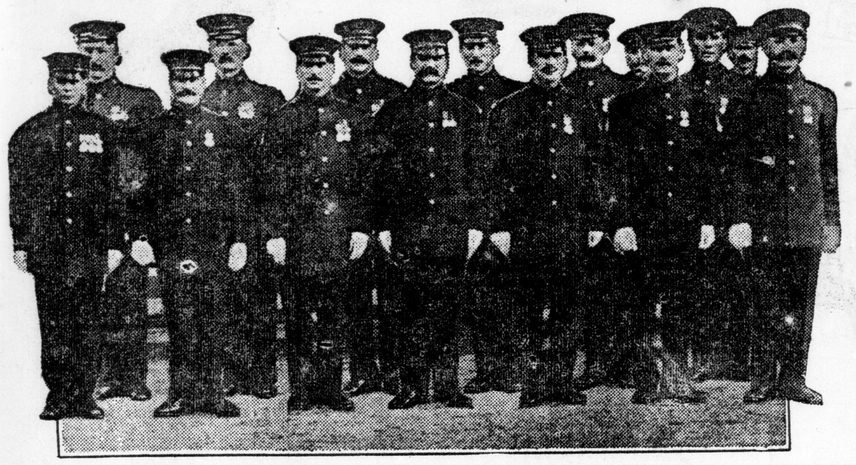
The freight service has its trains de luxe, like the passenger service. It has freight trains which travel on schedule, and it has freight trains which are just sent out on the line to travel along as best they can. Here come in the red, green, and white cards again; for it depends very much on the color of a car's card what train it is allowed to travel on. If it is fortunate enough to have a red card, it will no doubt get on what is known as a "symbol" train—a train that runs on a regular schedule and makes regular stops. The symbol is denoted by letters and a number stuck up in the little cupola of the caboose. The extra train shoved out on the line to take its chances will have a number and the letter X. Once it leaves the yards, its movements are directed by the dispatchers.

Were all freight handled in carload lots, here would end the problem of the railway man; but much freight travels in smaller units. This compels the railway to maintain at transfer points what is practically a separate yard. This L. C. L. freight must be picked out from the train as it is broken up, and, instead of being placed on the classification tracks, it must be hauled to what is known as a transfer-house—always the centre of the L. C. L. yard. What occurs at the transfer-house is similar in a way to what occurs in the other part of the yard.

The transfer-house has long platforms, with three or four tracks between each platform. Loaded cars are placed on one side of a platform, empties on the other. In each loaded car is a checker and an assistant. In each empty car is a stevedore to put away the shipments. The checker loads the trucks and directs them to the proper car.

Perhaps you have ordered a piece of furniture to be sent you from the West. If its journey has been a long one, it will have been through several transfer-houses, first at the beginning of its journey, and then at the end. In the middle stage of its journey, when it passed over the trunk line, it travelled in a through car and was not disturbed. But when it reaches your own road it will begin to be segregated, will be herded with other L. C. L. shipments, until finally, by this sifting process in several transfer-houses, it will get in a car with other pieces of merchandise all bound for your town.

In the last transfer yard this car will fall in perhaps with carload cars also bound for the same place, and so will make up the drop-and-pick-up train, which will stop in the night at your own freight yard. The railway's job is done then, for in this final freight yard all class distinction necessarily ceases, and the strawberries wait with the coal to be hauled away to the man who needs them.



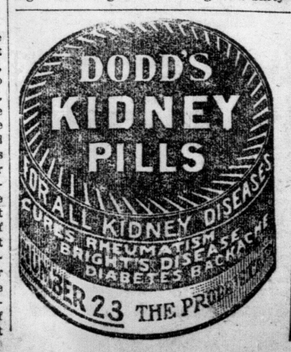
Here is a lineup of a few from the army of C. P. R. policemen located at the company's stations in Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and other Western points.

SOCIETY GIRL MAKES A MARVELOUS COAT AND IS HIT OF THE MASQUERADE



[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Philadelphia, Pa., July 31.—At a society affair given to aid the Drexel-Biddle Bible Class, Miss. Nancy Lang was the hit of the evening, appearing in a coat made of the flags of all nations. Miss Lang designed and made the coat.



WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-tives" Have Proved Their Value in Thousands of Cases.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three of the Organs Responsible for the Formation of Uric Acid in the Blood.

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain in the Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives opens the bowels, sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

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

Simple Home Remedy for Wrinkled Faces

Thousands are spending fortunes in frantic efforts to remove the signs of premature age from their faces. Such women willingly pay almost any amount of money for worthless wrinkle removers, of which there are many.

If they only knew it, the most effective remedy imaginable is a simple, harmless face wash which can be made up at home in less than a minute. They have only to get an ounce of powdered saxolite and half a pint of witch hazel at the drug store and mix the two. Apply this daily as a refreshing lotion. The effect is almost magical. Even after the first treatment a marked improvement is noticed and the face has a smug, firm feeling that is most pleasing.

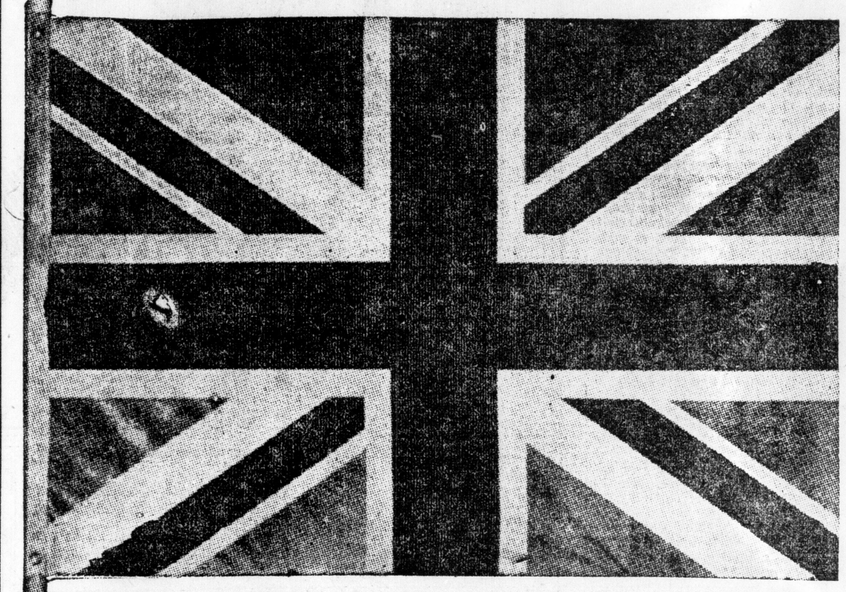
DECORATE FOR Old Boys' Week

Let the old flag proudly wave over your home and from the stern of your motor boat

SPECIAL OFFER

Of Large Size Union Jacks to All Readers of The Advertiser

FLAG DAYS.—Old Boys' Week; Labor Day, September 7th, and all civic holidays.



The Advertiser Union Jack is made of heavy cotton bunting, well hemmed, colors proof against rain and weather. Brass eyelets. Size 33 x 48 inches.

The History of the Union Jack

The name Union JACK is derived from the JACQUE or surcoat decorated with a red cross, anciently worn by British soldiers.

The Union Jack—the national banner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—is formed out of the combination of the crosses of St. George, of St. Andrew and of St. Patrick, these three crosses being the national banners of England, Scotland and Ireland, respectively.

The first Union Jack was introduced by a royal proclamation in 1606, three years after the union of Scotland with the English crown. It combined only the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

On the union with Ireland a new union ensign was devised, in which the cross of St. Patrick was introduced, with its four limbs edged with white on one side. This is the Union Jack as we now know it.

LONG MAY IT WAVE.

How to Secure An ADVERTISER UNION JACK

Clip the heading of the first page of the current issue of The Advertiser, and present it with 45 cents at The Advertiser Office. If the flag is to be mailed within Canada or United States add 6 cents for postage. If to Great Britain or Newfoundland, add 12 cents.

The demand for these flags will be enormous and Advertiser readers should apply for their flags EARLY, as the supply is limited.

33 x 48 INCHES UNION JACKS CAN BE OBTAINED NOW AT THE ADVERTISER OFFICE, DUNDAS STREET, ON PRESENTATION OF THE HEADING CLIPPED FROM CURRENT ISSUE OF THE ADVERTISER AND 45 CENTS.

LOYALTY.

[W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer]

The garb my Mary deigns to wear
Is right, just right;
The way my Mary decks her hair,
The way she twists the golden snare,
And curls and puffs the fabric fair,
Is right, just right.

The width my Mary gives her skirt
Is right, just right.
It may be French and chick and pert,
It may be tight enough to hurt,
It may be rash—I still assert
It's right, just right

Her shoulders need no druggist's aid,
They're right, just right.
Her arms with lace are overlaid.
She walks like music sweetly played;
It ain't the clothes, it's all the maid—
She's right, just right.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

IN THE SWIM.



Lord Carbery, England's Leading Airman

WHOSE RENOWNED AIR FEATS CULMINATED LAST SATURDAY IN A DIP IN THE CHANNEL, FROM WHICH HE WAS RESCUED BY WARSHIP—BY CHARLES C. TURNER

FROM T. P.'s WEEKLY.

Soon after noon on Sunday, August 17, last year, a monoplane was seen flying towards Hendon Aerodrome, and the pilots and officials on the ground speculated as to the identity of the flyer, who was not one of the Hendon men. They were soon able to identify the type of machine, a Morane-Saulnier, but for the rest were compelled to wait the landing. The machine came along at a great pace on a following wind, and was soon seen to be descending; it took the ground and, carried by the wind, travelled farther than the pilot intended, colliding with one of the mark posts, and, to the dismay of the onlookers, turning completely over. Arrived panting at the wreck, the officials were overjoyed to hear a voice calmly announcing that the speaker was "all right," but that he wanted to be released from his predicament.

This was only a matter of moments, when there stood before them a tall, slight figure of a man, with a face inclined to pallor, but bronzed by the sun, noticeable for a distinctly ascetic appearance, a high forehead, a prominent, delicately-molded nose, dark hair, and a fine mouth and chin.

The visitor looked anxiously at his aeroplane, and was relieved to observe that the damage was of a trivial character. He introduced himself then, and his hearers learned that he was Lord Carbery, and, further, that he was afraid he had flown over certain prohibited areas in the course of his flight from Paris, which had begun at 6 o'clock that morning. He was, therefore, of the opinion that his wisest course for avoiding difficulties with the home office was to get his machine into flying order and return forthwith to Paris.

Lord Carbery's Debut.

This was Lord Carbery's first public appearance in England, as a flying man, and it was remarkable enough considering that he had only just passed for his aviator's certificate, which he had taken in France. It was, indeed, a very notable performance for a new recruit to aviation to fly from Paris to London, and the experts at Hendon were not slow to express their appreciation of the fact.

At that time so little was known in aeronautical circles of the new flyer that he was variously called the "Earl of Carbery" and "Mr. Carbery." For the latter he was responsible, for he endeavored for some time to fly under that name rather than be conspicuous for his title, which, properly rendered, is Baron Carbery, his surname being John Evans-Freke, and he being the tenth baron since the title was granted in 1715. He has not a seat in the House of Lords.

Lord Carbery's seat is Castle Freke, Clonakilty, County Cork, but he lives at Paris. He was born on May 20, 1892, and is therefore 22 years of age. He succeeded to the title in 1898, and last year he married. He is probably unique in that he learned to fly in the year of his marriage. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity (Cambridge). He is very quiet and retiring, and is averse to publicity and demonstrations of any kind; and he finds the latter the worst part of aviation. He loves to get away from the fashionable crowds of Paris and London and go after big game in Africa, and it is his intention to take his aeroplane to Nairobi this year on an expedition. In many of these details he reminds us strongly of the late Hubert Latham, that great aviator who, after facing incredible dangers in the air, was killed by a buffalo in Africa.

The Looping Danger.

There can be no question that Lord Carbery is a most gifted flyer. His achievements show that clearly. From the pupil stage he advanced with uncommon rapidity to the making of big flights, showing mastery of the air in high winds, and, if anything, presuming too much on his own powers and on the virtues of his aeroplane. Actually he was among the first batch of "loopers," a remarkable thing in view of the fact that, like the late Gustav Hamel, he flew a high-powered machine of quite a different type from the specially-made looping Bleriot monoplane on which Pegoud showed the way. His looping is very daring, and has caused some of the experienced critics to look anxious. After bringing the machine up and over to the inverted position, Lord Carbery causes it to turn with a jerk sideways, whence it sideslips a long way before resuming the normal flying attitude. But there it is, an astonishing feat, showing what a well-found aeroplane will stand, and demonstrating that there is no danger in the air provided a sufficient height be maintained.

Although there are over eight hundred holders of the Royal Aero Club certificate for aviation, flying is still an unusual accomplishment, attracting, it may be presumed, men and women who are not content with seeing a fine thing done and not sharing in it. Flying is not yet the fashion. Sir David Henderson, the director of military aeronautics, was indeed led to utter a rebuke a few weeks ago when called upon to speak at an Aeronautical Society dinner. He said:

"Flying has not yet become popular among the gilded youth of this country. For some strange reason well-to-do people seem to think it is their duty to society to die in their beds. There is a proverb that those whom the gods love die young, which possibly accounts for the prolongation of some lives, for certainly one cannot see in many of the aforementioned gilded youth any attraction for gods, still less for goddesses."

Is It Worth While?

As already said, there are notable exceptions, and it is to be remarked that quite a number of our leading flyers are married men. On the other hand, one could name a number of men who have been prevailed upon not to fly by wife, or fiancee, or sister, or mother; a few of them rightly so, for undoubtedly there are instances where a man would be doing ill to run exceptional risks.

Gen. Henderson's rebuke was, however, merited in innumerable cases; and in this, as in every age, it is to be deplored that so many people of leisure and means value ease and safety and luxury above all else. It is for this reason that the entrance of men like Lord Carbery, Lord Edward Grosvenor, and some others into the pursuit of aviation is to be applauded. At present the expense is great, and the demand upon time and comfort heavy. An aeroplane is not like the up-to-date motor-car, exacting little of intelligence, calling for slight skill or knowledge.

Lord Carbery, who is a keen motorist, took up flying purely for its own sake. It is true he does not pursue it so strenuously as must the professional flyer; and the proficiency he has attained is the more remarkable for that reason. Of all the things he does he likes flying most. His love of sport induces him to enter for the big cross-country races. Thus, we find him in the Aerial Derby this year, and in the London-Manchester and London-Paris races. In the former, which was flown in misty weather, he had an adventurous flight, losing his way twice, and coming down on the second occasion on Hampstead Heath. "I had never been there before," he said, "and I did not know where I was. The people came round in their thousands, and the police came up and helped me very much. They cleared a space, and I got a man to give the propeller a turn, and so got away again."



Mama Won't Mind

"Don't cry Sis! Mama won't mind. I'm hungry, and it's so good by itself."

Trust the youngsters for liking a food for its taste alone.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Is not only the tastiest of all foods—it is also the most sustaining.

Always fresh and nutritious. Sold everywhere at 10c 109

GET OUR PRICES FOR

Pig Lead, Zinc, Babbitt, Solder, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe

The Canada Metal Co., Limited

FACTORIES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

BUMPER CROPS FOR 1914, SAYS EARLING



Albert J. Earling

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Milwaukee, Wis., July 31.—"Prosperity is on the way," announces A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee anr St. Paul Railroad, who has just returned from a tour of northwestern wheat fields. "The Northwest will yield a bumper crop this year" is Earling's prediction, "and good crops means more demand for labor and business prosperity generally."

WOULD MEND LOT OF NURSE

Should Be Made More Attractive For Girls, Says an English Writer.

CUT OUT ROUGH WORK

Long Hours and Small Salaries Tends To Keep the Best Class Out of Profession.

[T. P.'s Weekly.]

At a time when we are hearing constant complaints from a certain type of man worker of the inroads of female labor on spheres he thought his own, it is curious that we should also have complaints that in professions recognized as essentially for women the supply of workers hardly equals the demand. A few weeks ago we had a talk about the scarcity of women teachers, and I must say that the impression left upon me by the great bulk of the correspondence I received on the subject was that the conditions and salary were not such as to tempt ambitious and intellectual girls to become trainers for the shooting ideas of youth. Now there is a cry as to the growing scarcity of nurses.

Quantity and Quality.

And as was the case with the teachers, a great deal of stress seems to be laid on quality rather than quantity. According to the statements made during the controversy about the conditions in the nursing profession, there need be no grumble as to the number of applicants; but when it comes to the number who pull through or who reach to the higher grades in the profession, there is a falling-off. At the same time, even an ordinary observer is struck with the fact that here is not as good a class of girl going in for training as nurse as was to be found some time ago.

Is All Well?

When I say good class, I do not refer to social status; I rather mean the refined, educated, spiritual type. I may be wrong, but my experience is that the nurse of today is a stronger, more robust, more worldly young woman that her sister of even a decade of three years ago. This holds more of London than of other cities.

In fact, when speaking to a matron of a hospital who agreed with me on the point, she said were it not for the supply of Irish and Scotch nurses the standard would not alone be inferior, but it would be altogether lower than formerly. Girls from well-to-do homes in the country find the profession the easiest to enter, while a bit of the glamor of romance still clings to it; while city girls, more sophisticated, who have comfortable homes and a good education, look around for openings which lead to more profitable and pleasant careers. This outlook of course has nothing at all to do with the special vocation for nursing; the irresistable call which comes to devote one's life to helping others. There will always be, thank goodness, crowds of women who will reply to the appeal of the sick and desolate. Such choice spirits must make the leaven of the nursing profession; status or remuneration or short working hours will mean nothing to them. But we are only taking nursing as a profession to be followed for a livelihood, and judging its attractiveness and its opportunities from the point of view of the ordinary girl. It is she who is failing to enter, if the reports and complaints from various quarters are to be relied upon. I have been talking to several nurses on the matter.

Hard Work.

They all agreed that the rough menial work given to probationers was excessive, that it tended to put physical strength as the principal qualification, and make no allowance for previous training or method of living. "Again and again," said one nurse, "I have known girls who came from homes where they had servants to wait on them, and where there never had been a necessity for scrubbing and polishing, utterly fail—not because of delicacy, but because of unused muscles; the bodily fatigue was so great that they could not pull through, and this though they were born nurses in other respects. Gradual initiation into the more severe forms of work would have saved them for the profession——" "Or, better still," interjected a nurse who was listening, "the doing away with rough menial work altogether." A few strong, skillful women whose muscles have been inured by practice would for a few shillings a week do the work that often turns the probationer's lot into an unnecessarily hard one.

Long Hours.

In regard to long hours all nurses agree, and here again it is not the actual time so much as the strenuous work which has to be gone through with. As another nurse expressed it: "The sister in charge of a ward can make your hours of duty seem long or short. Some sisters work on a system of petty tyrannies which can hardly be explained, but which can make a nurse's life insupportable." None of us need go very far to get proof that nurses are overworked. We can see it in the faces of the nurses we meet in the street, in the omnibus, in our private houses. The greater number have a tired, worn-out look, and the eyes seem to call for sleep. Did you ever see a nurse in a hospital who was not alert and bright and strong-looking. It is only when she leaves her post that the strain tells. There is something wrong somewhere when we find so many tired-looking nurses. I have seen young women of twenty-six and twenty-seven looking as care-worn and lined as if they were harassed women of thirty-five.

"Brains and Manners" Tell.

Then added to the long hours and small salaries for hospital work there is the precariousness of private work and the greater risks to health which the life involves. Even the most successful private nurse has her spells of idleness—spells that take on the euphonious name of "rest," but which often extend to very unrestful limits indeed. And be the rest long or short, it means an eating into money saved for a rainy day or for making a start towards independence with a nursing home of one's own. A little capital and a good connection often prove a nucleus for a flourishing and money-making concern. More so than in other professions, brains and manner tell in nursing.

It is all the greater pity therefore that its earlier stages are not made more attractive to the clever type of girl. She too often nowadays takes her nursing course to qualify her for positions under county council and various state departments. Of course, the late age at which training in hospitals must begin is another cause of shortage, since it precludes the entry of all girls who have to think of earning their living immediately they leave school. And the avenue to the profession open to girls from eighteen to twenty-one years of age are, if stories I have heard be true, anything but agreeable and encouraging.

In large hospitals, with the discipline and routine which must be part of their organization, and where no nurse under twenty-three or twenty-five finds a place, there is the security and sense of companionship of a community. In infirmaries and smaller special and localized hospitals, where girls from eighteen years of age are accepted for training, the caprice of a matron is generally the only guiding power. The work for young girls just entering the world is often brutally hard, and there is no discrimination shown as to the disease of the patients to whom their first ministrations are given. So, like so much else in this unbalanced old profession.

LAST OF THE REFUGEES FINALLY FLEE FROM MEXICO CITY

CORRESPONDENT BOALT DESCRIBES DAILY DRAMA AT U. S. LINES OUTSIDE VERA CRUZ.

[BY FRED L. BOALT.]

Vera Cruz., Mexico, July 31.—Let's go out to The Gap this morning. The train leaves the Terminal at 8:30.

The Gap? Just a strip of rusty rails with a tangled morass on either side. Just a short stretch of unused railroad track, with American sentries at one end and spiggoty sentries at the other.

Danger? None. You're as safe at The Gap as you are in any of your local railroad stations, so long as you don't venture beyond the American sentries and the flag of truce.

What will we see at The Gap? You will see the scowls of Mexican rurales in big black sombreros and the glowers of Mexican regulars in big gray sombreros at a distance of two telegraph poles.

What else? A hundred or more Mexicans, of all classes, crossing The Gap to catch the train beyond, but out of sight that waits to take them to Mexico City. You will see scrawny, skinny, half-starved Mexican porters carrying on their shoulders trunks so big, unwieldy and heavy that you wonder if they will ever finish the four-mile journey.

One of the trunks belongs to that tall American—the one in flannel trousers, canvas low-shoes and shirt sleeves. He is an official high up in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Danger for him? Plenty of it. Huerta is Lord Cowdray's man. He has no love for Standard Oil. "26 Broadway" is sending his American to Mexico City, and he goes without question or demur.

You've got to hand it to him. He shakes hands quietly with his friends, steps through the line of American sentries and saunters across The Gap. His friends, watching, hold their breath. The Mexican soldiers scrutinize him—and step aside. He's through! Perhaps the door of his trap was purposely left open.

Who are those women following the American? Are they, too, going to the capital? Adventurers—six of them, three Americans, two French and one Mexican.

Funston, you know, has ordered public women out of Vera Cruz. Some chose to return to the States. These prefer the hazard of Mexico City.

In the middle of The Gap the scarlet six meet and pass six sisters of charity! A poor exchange for the capital. The sisters are of the Order of the Incarnate Word. They have been teaching in a convent in Mexico City, and now they are returning to the headquarters of the order, San Antonio, Texas.

They explain to Captain Anderson that they have been warned to quit the capital while there is time. Huerta is surrounded by enemies and false friends. At the first sign of weakness from him his Government will fall in an hour. The dictator's "friends" will turn on him as the pack turns on the wounded leader. Then anarchy will raise its head at the capital.

The sisters of charity are the advance guard of the refugees. There are few Americans; they came out weeks ago. There are English and French, and the whole families of Germans, the men carrying babies, the women dragging tired, fretful children.

The last refugee has crossed The Gap. The last of the baggage has been put aboard the train. The sentries fall back and climb upon the flatcar where floats the flag of truce.

"All aboard!"

Inside the cars the air is suffocating. Officers pass through the train, taking the names of the refugees. Secret service men, American and Mexican, saunter through, scrutinizing faces. The correspondents are seeking—and not finding—news from the capital.

"Now, then," says the doctor, "you'll have to show me your arms."

The arm of every refugee is bared. Those who cannot show recent vaccination marks are vaccinated.

AUTOS IN P. E. I.

It is quite amusing to find that there is considerable excitement in Prince Edward Island on account of the action of a doctor who, with the approval of the provincial premier, used an automobile to reach a patient in a case of urgent operation. The farmers in all quarters had at first a dislike of automobiles, but in most places this opposition has been overcome. Not so in Prince Edward Island. Several years ago the law of the island prohibited the use of automobiles in any part of the province. Then a modification of the law allowed the use of the machine on certain days, but only in a limited area in and about the city of Charlottetown It is this law, we presume, that the doctor has violated. The trouble in Prince Edward Island has been that owing to the restrictions imposed very few motor cars have been used. Consequently the cars are still novelties and the horses met on the country roads are easily scared. If the automobiles had been allowed a greater freedom by this time the horses would have become quite familiar with them, as in other places, and the need of such restrictions beyond reasonable speed limit would have disappeared.—Journal of

THE SCANDAL OF DEER-FORESTS

Three and Half Million Scotch Acres Given Over to Sport.

TERRIBLE LAND WASTE

Investigators Find Half of the Population Living Two in a Room.

[London Leader.]

In a shilling yellow-covered volume as thick as "Bradshaw," but rather larger, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton publish today the report of the Scottish land inquiry committee. Both the rural and urban problems are dealt with in the one book, "Scottish Land" differing in this respect from the English report.

The committee consisted of Mr. Thomas Clement, Sir Henry Munro, Mr. James Murray, Sir Edward Parrott, and Sir George Ritchie, with Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., as chairman, were appointed by Mr. Lloyd George. Most of the problems dealt with appear to be very similar to those which the English committee had to face, and similar conclusions were arrived at, but the case of Scotland has, nevertheless, a number of special features.

In the rural districts under-development of the land is not only widespread,, but actually increasing. Thus the report:

It is clear that great areas of the country are under-developed in the sense that land is being allowed to go back to waste for lack of the application of labor and capital; that a great deal could be done to improve stock and land already in cultivation; and that next to nothing is being done in one of the greatest of rural industries—the reclamation of the land.

The Deer Forests.

In this connection the scandal of the deer forests occupied much of the committee's time and attention.

It is never to be forgotten (they write) that, throughout large areas of Scotland, deer forest and other sporting interests attain an importance infinitely greater than in any other part of the United Kingdom, and that they are often preserved in a manner which is destructive of the economic activities of the resident population and rural industries. No objection is taken to sport where it does not conflict with the economic development of the land for agricultural or pastoral purposes. Over large areas of Scotland, however, the interests of sport are paramount to

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

AMERICAN PRINCESS TO BE PRESENTED TO QUEEN



Amelie Rives.

[Special Correspondence.]

Richmond, Va., July 31—"The American Princess," known to all Virginia as Amelie Rives, but called Princess Troubetzkoy in the court circles of Europe, will make her bow to Queen Mary at the next presentation at the Court of St. James.

Princess Troubetzkoy is very democratic, and spends more time at her Virginia home, Castle Hall, than she does in her little Italian castle, and pays little attention to royalties, but this summer she and her husband are guests of Lord Curzon in England, and the court presentation is a mark of favor from their distinguished host.

BIG CRACKS ON HAND AND FINGERS

Eczema for Three Years. Broke Out on Head in Scales. Itched and Burned Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Lyons Brook, N. S. — "I suffered with eczema for three years. It started on my hands first in sores between my fingers and all over the palms of my hand and fingers were big cracks. Then it broke out on my head in scales. It itched and burned so badly I could not sleep. It was so itching and burning that I scratched and made sores and my hair came out awfully bad. I did not know what it was.



"I was treated for a long time and it did not do any good. I gave up my work for a month but as soon as I started doing my house-work again my hands got just as bad as ever. I used two bottles of ——— and it did not do any good. One day I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. I sent for a sample and I used them till I saw it stopped the itching and burning, so I got three cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and that cured me." (Signed) Mrs. P. J. McKearney, May 27, 1913.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczemas and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, nor do it so economically. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY By HAROLD MAC GRATH

$10,000 FOR 100 WORDS.

The publication of "The Million-Dollar Mystery" begins today in The Advertiser. The story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an arrangement with the Thanhouser Film Company it has been made possible not only to read the story in this paper, but also to see it each week in the various moving picture theatres in The Advertiser district. For the solution of this mystery story $10,000 will be given.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The prize of $10,000 will be won by the man, woman, or child who writes the most acceptable solution of the mystery, from which the last two reels of motion picture drama will be made and the last two chapters of the story written by Harold MacGrath.

Solutions may be sent to the Thanhouser Film Corporation, either at Chicago or New York two weeks after the first picture in published in this paper. Advertiser readers would have to submit their solutions on or before January 14.

A board of three judges will determine which of the many solutions received is the most acceptable. The judgment of this board will be absolute and final. Nothing of a literary nature will be considered in the decision, nor given any preference in the selection of the winner of the $10,000 prize. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theatres having this feature as soon as it is practical to produce same. The story corresponding to these motion pictures will appear in the Advertiser coincidentally, or as soon after the appearance of the pictures as practical. With the last two reels will be shown the pictures of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, so far as practical, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution:

No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?

No. 2—What becomes of the $1,000,000?

No. 3—Whom does Florence marry?

No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess?

Nobody connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million-Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

(Copyright, 1914, by Harold MacGrath.)

CHAPTER I.

A Call in the Night.

There are few things darker than a country road at night, particularly if one does not know the lay of the land. It is not difficult to traverse a known path; no matter how dark it is, one is able to find the way by the aid of a mental photograph taken in the daytime. But supposing you have never been over the road in the daytime, that you know nothing whatever of its topography, where it dips or rises, where it narrows or forks. You find yourself in the same unhappy state of mind as a blind man suddenly thrust into a strange house.

One black night, along a certain country road, in the heart of New Jersey, in the days when the only good roads were city thoroughfares and country highways were routes to limbo, a carriage went forward cautiously. From time to time it careened like a blunt-nose barge in a beam sea. The wheels and springs voiced their anguish continually; for it was a good carriage, unaccustomed to such ruts and hummocks.

"Faster, faster!" came a muffled voice from the interior.

"Sir, I dare not drive any faster," replied the coachman. "I can't see the horses' heads, sir, let alone the road. I've blown out the lamps, but I can't see the road any better for that."

"Let the horses have their heads; they'll find the way. It can't be much farther. You'll see lights."

The coachman swore in his teeth. All right. This man who was in such a hurry would probably send them all into the ditch. Save for the few stars above, he might have been driving Beelzebub's coach in the Bottomless Pit. Black velvet, everywhere black velvet. A wind was blowing, and yet the blackness was so thick that it gave to the coachman the sensation of mild suffocation.

By and by, through the trees, he saw a flicker of light. It might or might not be the destination. He cracked his whip recklessly and the carriage lurched on two wheels. The man in the carriage balanced himself carefully, so that the bundle in his arms should not be unduly disturbed. His arms ached. He stuck his head out of the window.

"That's the place," he said. "And when you drive up make as little noise as you can."

"Yes, sir," called down the driver.

When the carriage drew up at its journey's end the man inside jumped out and hastened toward the gates. He scrutinized the sign on one of the posts. This was the place:

MISS FARLOW'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The bundle in his arms stirred and he hurried up the path to the door of the house. He seized the ancient knocker and struck several times. He then placed the bundle on the steps and ran back to the waiting carriage, into which he stepped.

"Off with you!"

"That's a good word, sir. Maybe we can make your train."

"Do you think you could find this place again?"

"You couldn't get me on this pike again, sir, for a thousand; not me!"

The door slammed and the unknown sank back against the cushions. He took out his handkerchief and wiped the damp perspiration from his forehead. The big burden was off his mind. Whatever happened in the future, they would never be able to get him through his heart. So much for the folly of his youth.

It was a quarter after 10. Miss Susan Farlow had just returned to the reception-room from her nightly tour of the upper halls to see if all her charges were in bed, where the rules of the school confined them after 9:30. It was at this moment that she heard the thunderous knocking at the door. The old maid felt her heart stop beating for a moment. Who could it be, at this time of night? Then the thought came swiftly that perhaps the parents of some one of her charges was ill and this was the summons. Stilling her fears, she went resolutely to the door and opened it.

There was no one in sight.

"Who is it?" she called.

No one answered. She cupped her hand to her ear. She could hear the clatter of horses dimly.

"Well!" she exclaimed; rather angrily, too.

She was in the act of closing the door when the light from the hall discovered to her the bundle on the steps. She stooped and touched it.

"Good heavens, it's a child!"

She picked the bundle up. A whimper came from it, a tired little whimper of protest. She ran back to the reception-room. A foundling! And on her doorstep! It was incredible. What in the world should she do? It would create a scandal and hurt the prestige of the school. Someone had mistaken her select private school for a farmhouse. It was frightful.

Then she unwrapped the child. It was about a year old, dimpled and golden-haired. A thumb was in its rosebud mouth and its blue eyes looked up trustfully into her own.

"Why, you cherub!" cried the old maid, a strange turmoil in her heart. She caught the child to her breast, and then for the first time noticed the thick envelope pinned to the child's cloak. She put the baby into a chair and broke open the envelope.

"Name this child Florence Gray. I will send annually a liberal sum for her support and reclaim her on her eighteenth birthday. The other half of the inclosed bracelet will identify me. Treat the girl well, for I shall watch over her in secret."

Into the fixed routine of her humdrum life had come a mystery, a tantalizing, fascinating mystery. She had read of foundlings left on doorsteps—from paper-covered novels confiscated from her pupils — but that one should be placed upon her own respectable doorstep! Suddenly she smiled down at the child and the child smiled back. And there was nothing more to be done except to bow before the decrees of fate. Like all prim old maids, her heart was full of unrequited romance, and here was something she might spend its floods upon without let or hindrance. Already she was hoping that the man or woman who had left it might never come back.

The child grew. Regularly each year, upon a certain date, Miss Farlow received a registered letter with money. These letters came from all parts of the world; always the same sum, always the same line—"I am watching."

Thus seventeen years passed; and to Susan Farlow each year seemed shorter than the one before. For she loved the child with all her heart. She had not trained young girls all these years without becoming adept in the art of reading the true signs of breeding. There was no ordinary blood in Florence; the fact was emphasized by her exquisite face, her small hands and feet, her spirit and gentleness. And now, at any day, someone with a broken bracelet might come for her. As the days went on the heart of Susan Farlow grew heavy.

"Never mind, auntie," said Florence; "I shall always come back to see you."

She meant it, poor child; but how was she to know the terrors which lay yonder, beyond the horizon?

. . . . . .

The house of Stanley Hargreave, in Riverdale, was the house of no ordinary rich man. Outside it was simple enough, but within you learned what kind of a man Hargreave was. There were rare Ispahans and Saruks on the floors and tapestries on the walls, with here and there a fine painting. The library itself represented a fortune. Money had been laid out lavishly but never wastefully. It was the home of a scholar, a dreamer, a wide traveller.

In the library stood the master of the house, idly fingering some paper which lay on the study table. He shrugged at some unpleasant thought, settled his overcoat about his shoulders, took up his hat, and walked from the room, frowning slightly. The butler, who also acted in the capacity of valet, always within call when his master was about, stepped swiftly to the hall door and opened it.

"I may be out late, Jones," said Hargreave.

"Yes, sir."

Hargreave stared into his face keenly, as if trying to pierce the grave face to learn what was going on behind it.

"How long have you been with me?"

"Fourteen years, sir."

"Some day I shall need you."

"My life has always been at your disposal, sir, since that night you rescued it."

"Well, I haven't the least doubt that when I ask you will give."

"Without question, sir. It was always so understood."

Hargreave's glance sought the mirror, then the smileless face of his man. He laughed, but the sound conveyed no sense of mirth; then he turned and went down the steps slowly, like a man burdened with some thought which was not altogether to his liking. He had sent an order for his car, but had immediately countermanded it. He would walk till he grew tired, hail a taxicab, and take a run up and down Broadway. The wonderful illumination might prove diverting. For eighteen years nearly; and now it was as natural for him to throw a glance over his shoulder whenever he left the house as it was for him to breathe. The average man would have grown careless during all these years; but Hargreave was not an average man; he was, rather, an extraordinary individual. It was his life in exchange for eternal vigilance, and he knew and accepted the fact.

Half an hour later he got into a taxicab and directed the man to drive downtown as far as Twenty-third street and back to Columbus circle. The bewildering display of lights, however, in nowise served to lift the sense of oppression that had weighed upon him all day. South of Forty-second street he dismissed the taxicab and stared undecidedly at the brilliant sign of a famous restaurant. He was neither hungry nor thirsty; but there would be strange faces to study and music.

It was an odd whim. He had not entered a Broadway restaurant in all these years. He was unknown. He belonged to no clubs. Two months was the longest time he had ever remained in New York since the disposal of his old home in Madison avenue and his resignation from his clubs. This once, then, he would break the law he had written down for himself. Boldly he entered the restaurant.

Some time before Hargreave surrendered to the restless spirit of rebellion, bitterly to repent for it later, there came into this restaurant a man and a woman. They were both evidently well known, for the head waiter was obsequious and hurried them over to the best table he had left and took the order himself.

The man possessed a keen, intelligent face. You might have marked him for a successful lawyer, for there was an earnestness about his expression which precluded a life of idleness. His age might have been anywhere between 40 and 50. The shoulders were broad and the hands which lay clasped upon the table were slim but muscular. Indeed, everything about him suggested hidden strength and vitality. His companion was small handsome, and animated. Her frequent gestures and mutable eyebrows betrayed her foreign birth. Her age was a matter of importance to no one but herself.

They were at coffee when she said: "There's a young man coming toward us. He is looking at you."

The man turned. Instantly his face lighted up with a friendly smile of recognition.

"Who is it?" she asked.

"A chap worth knowing; a reporter just a little out of the ordinary. I'm going to introduce him. You never can tell. We might need him some day. Ah, Norton, how are you?"

"Good evening, Mr. Braine." The reporter, catching sight of a pair of dazzling eyes, hesitated.

"The Princess Perigoff, Norton. You're in no hurry, are you?"

"Not now," smiled the reporter.

"Ah!" said the princess interested. It was the old compliment, said in an unusual way. It pleased her.

The reporter sank into a chair. When inactive he was rather a dreamy-eyed sort of chap. He possessed that rare accomplishment of talking upon one subject and thinking upon another at the same time. So, while he talked gayly with the young woman on varied themes, his thoughts were busy speculating upon her companion. He was quite certain that the name Braine was assumed, but he was equally certain that the man carried an extraordinary brain under his thatch of salt and pepper hair. The man had written three or four brilliant monographs on poisons and the uses of radium, and it was through and by these that the reporter had managed to pick up his acquaintance. He lived well, but inconspicuously.

> The Million Dollar Mystery in moving pictures will be run in London at the Majestic Theatre, and in theatres in Brantford, Chatham, Woodstock, Guelph, Windsor, Sarnia, Stratford, Owen Sound and other Western Ontario points. Read the story in The Advertiser, then see the pictures.

Suddenly the pupils of Braine's eyes narrowed; the eye became cold. Over the smoke of his cigarette he was looking into the wall mirror. A man had passed him and sat down at the next table. Still gazing into the mirror, Braine saw Norton wave his hand; saw also the open wonder on the reporter's pleasant face.

"Who is your friend, Norton?" Braine asked indifferently, his head still unturned.

"Stanley Hargreave. Met him in Hongkong when I was sent over to handle a part of the revolution. War correspondence stuff. First time I ever ran across him on Broadway at night. We've since had some powwows over some rare books. Queer old cock; brave as a lion, but as quiet as a mouse."

"Bookish, eh? My kind. Bring him over." Underneath the table Braine maneuvred to touch the foot of the princess.

"I don't know," said the reporter dubiously, "He might say no, and that would embarrass the whole lot of us. He's a bit of a hermit. I'm surprised to see him here."

"Try," urged the princess. "I'd like to meet men who are hermits."

"I haven't the least doubt about that," the reporter laughed. "I'll try, but don't blame me if I'm rebuffed."

He left the table with evident reluctance and approached Hargreave. The two shook hands cordially, for the elder man was rather fond of this medley of information known as Jim Norton.

"Sit down, boy; sit down. You're just the kind of a man I've been wanting to talk to tonight."

"Wouldn't you rather talk to a pretty woman?"

"I'm an old man."

"Bah! That's a hypocritical bluff, and you know it. My friends at the next table have asked me to bring you over."

"I do not usually care to meet strangers."

"Make an exception this once," said the reporter, who had seen Braine's eyes change and was curious to know why the appearance of Hargreave in the mirror had brought about that metally gleam. Here were two unique men; he desired to see them face to face.

"This once. My fault; I ought not to be here; I feel out of place. What a life, though, you reporters lead! To meet kings and presidents and great financiers, Socialists and anarchists, the whole scale of life, and to slap these people on the back as if they were everyday friends!"

"Now you're making fun of me. For one king there are always twenty thick brogans ready to kick me down the steps; don't forget that."

Hargreave laughed. "Come, then; let us get it over with."

The introductions were made. Norton felt rather chagrined. So far as he could see, the two men were total strangers. Well, it was all in the game. Nine out of ten opportunities for the big story were fake alarms; but he was always willing to risk the labor these nine entailed for the sake of the tenth.

At length Braine glanced at his watch, and the princess nodded. Adieux were said. Inside the taxicab Braine leaned back with a deep, audible sigh.

"What it is?" she asked.

"The luck of the devil's own, he said. "Child of the Steppes, for years I've flown about seas and continents, through valleys and over mountains—for what? For the sight of the face of that man we have just left. At first glance I wasn't sure; but the sound of his voice was enough. Olga, the next time you see that reporter, throw your arms around his neck and kiss him. What did I tell you Without Norton's help I would not have been sure. I'm going to leave you at your apartment."

"The man of the Black Hundred?" she whispered.

"The man who deserted and defied the Black Hundred, who broke his vows, and never paid a kopeck for the privilege; the man who had been appointed for the supreme work and who ran away. In those days we needed men of his stamp, and to accomplish this end. . . . "

"There was a woman," she interrupted, with a touch of bitterness.

"Always the woman. And she was as clever and handsome as you are."

"Thanks. Sometimes . . . "

"Ah, yes!" ironically. "Sometimes you wish you could settle down, marry, and have a family! Your domesticity would last about a month."

She made no retort because she recognized the truth of this statement.

"There's an emerald I know of," he said ruminatively. "It's quite possible that you may be wearing it within a few days."

"I am mad over them. There is something in the green stone that fascinates me. I can't resist it."

"That's because, somewhere in the far past, our ancestors were orientals. Here we are. I'll see you tomorrow. I must hurry. Good-night."

She stood on the curb for a moment and watched the taxicab till it whirled around a corner. The man held her with a fascination more terrible than any jewel. She knew him to be a great and daring rogue, cunning, patient, fearless. Packed away in that mind of his there were a thousand accomplished deeds which had roused futilely the police of two continents. Braine! She could have laughed. The very name he had chosen was an insolence directed at society.

The subjects of her thoughts soon arrived at his destination. A flight of stairs carried him into a dimly-lighted hall, smelling evilly of escaping gas. He donned a black mask and struck the door with a series of light blows; two, then one, then three, and again one. The door opened and he slipped inside. Round a table sat several men, also masked, but not one of them knew what Braine looked like. He alone remained unknown save to the man designated as the chief, who was only Braine's lieutenant. The mask was the insignia of the Black Hundred, an organization with all the ramifications of the Camorra without their abiding stupidity. From the assassination of a king, down to the robbery of a country postoffice, nothing was too great or too small for their nets. Their god dwells in the hearts of all men and is called Greed.

The ordinary business over, the chief dismissed the men, and he and Braine alone remained.

"Vroon, I have found him," said Braine.

"There are but few: which one?"

"Eighteen years ago, in St. Petersburg."

"I remember. The millionaire's son. Did he recognize you?"

"I don't know. Probably he did. But he always had good nerves. He is being followed at this moment. We shall strike quick; for if he recognized me he will act quick. He is cool and brave. You remember how he braved us that night in Russia. Jumped boldly through the window at the risk of breaking his neck. He landed safely; that is the only reason he eluded us. Millions: and they slipped through our fingers. If I could only find some route to his heart! The lure we held out to him is dead."

"Or in the fortress, which is the same thing. What are our plans?"

"I have in mind something like this."

And Hargreave was working out his plans, too; and he was just as much of a general as Braine. He sat at his library table, the maxillary muscles in his jaws working. So they had found him? Well, he had broken the law of his own making and he must suffer the consequences. Braine, who was Menshikoff in Russia, Schwartz in Germany, Mendoza in Spain, Cartucci in Italy, and Du Bois in France; so the rogue had found him out? Poor fool that he had been! High spirited, full of those youthful dreams of doing good in the world, he had joined what he had believed a great secret socialistic movement, to learn that he had been trapped by a band of brilliant thieves. Kidnappers and assassinators for hire; the Black Hundred; fiends from Tophet! For nearly eighteen years he had eluded them, for he knew that directly or indirectly they would never cease to hunt for him; and an idle whim had toppled him into their clutches.

He wrote several letters feverishly. The last was addressed to Miss Susan Farlow and read: "Dear Madame: Send Florence Gray to New York, to arrive here Friday morning. My half of the bracelet will be identification. Inclosed find cash to square accounts." He would get together all his available funds, recover his child, and fly to the ends of the world. He would tire them out. They would find that the peaceful dog was a bad animal to rouse. He rang for the faithful Jones.

"Jones, they have found me," he said simply.

"You will need me, then?"

"Quite possible. Please mail these and then we'll talk it over. No doubt some one is watching outside. Be careful."

"Very good, sir."

Hargreave bowed his head in his hands. Many times he had journeyed to the school and hung about the gates, straining his eyes toward the merry groups of young girls. Which among them was his, heart of his heart, blood of his blood? That she might never be drawn into this abominable tangle, he had resolutely torn her out of his life completely. The happiness of watching the child grow into girlhood he had denied himself. She at least would be safe. Only when she was safe in a far country would he dare tell her. He tried in vain to conjure up a picture of her; he always saw the mother whom he had loved and hated with all the ardor of his youth.

Many things happened the next day. There was a visit to the hangar of one William Orts, the aviator, famous for his daredevil exploits. There were two visits, in fact, and the second visitor was knocked down for his pains. He had tried to bribe Orts.

There were several excited bankers, who protested against such large withdrawals without the usual formal announcement. But a check was a check, and they had to pay.

Hargreave covered a good deal of ground, but during all this time his right hand never left the automatic in his overcoat pocket, except at those moments he was obliged to sign his checks. He would shoot and make inquiries afterward.

Far away a young girl and her companion got on the train which was to carry her to New York, the great dream city she was always longing to see.

And the spider wove his web.

Hargreave reached home at night. He put the money in the safe and was telephoning when Jones entered and handed his master an unstamped note.

"Where did you get this?"

"At the door, sir. I judge that the house is surrounded."

Hargreave read the note. It stated briefly that all his movements during the day had been noted. It was known that he had collected a million in paper money. If he surrendered this he would be allowed twenty-four hours before the real chase began. Hargreave crushed the note in his hand. They might kill him; there was a chance of their accomplishing that; but never should they touch his daughter's fortune.

"Jones, you go to the rear door and I'll take a look out of the front. We have an hour. I know the breed. They'll wait till midnight and then force their way in."

Hargreave saw a dozen shadows in the front yard.

"Men all about the backyard," whispered Jones down the hall.

The master eyed the man.

"Very well, sir," replied the latter, with understanding. "I am ready."

The master went to the safe, emptied it of its contents, crossed the hall to the bedroom, and closed the door softly behind him, Jones having entered the same room through another door to befool any possible watcher. After a long while, perhaps an hour, the two men emerged from the room from the same doors they had entered. So whispered the watcher to his friends below.

"Hargreave is going upstairs."

"Let him go. Let him take a look at us from the upper windows. He will understand that nothing but wings will save him."

Silence. By and by a watcher reported that he heard the scuttle of the roof rattle.

"Look!" another cried, startled.

A bluish glare came from the roof.

"He's shooting off a Roman candle!"

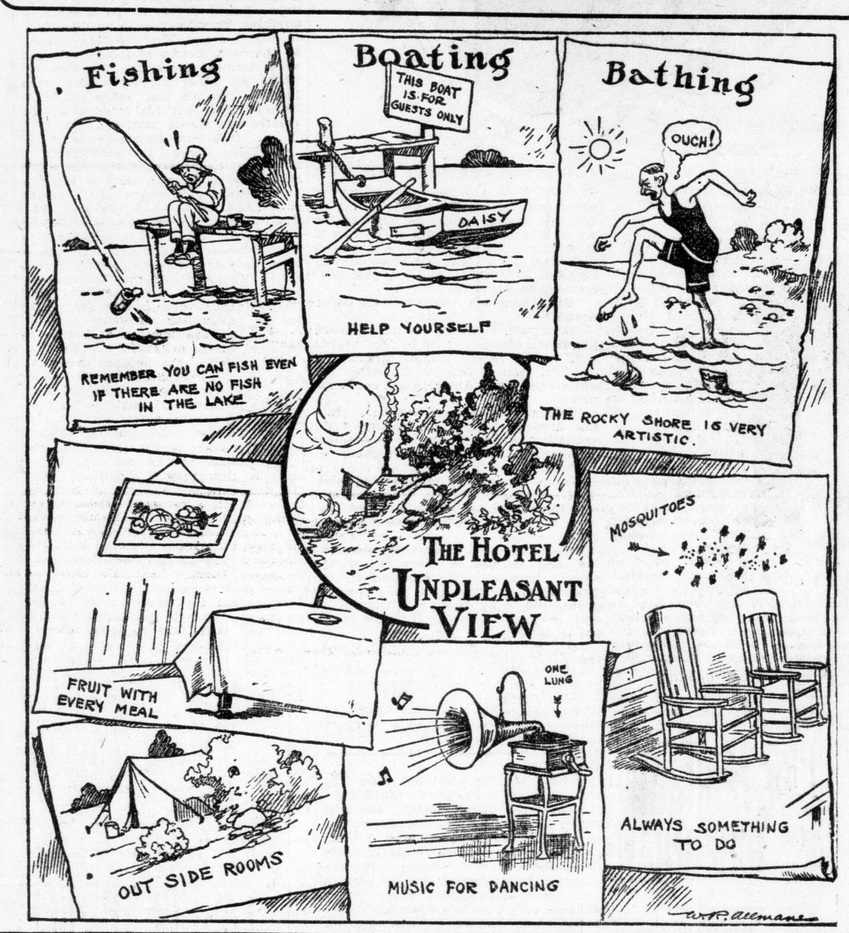
They never saw the man-made bird till it alighted upon the roof. They never thought of shooting at it till it had taken wing! Then they rushed the doors of the house. They made short work of Jones, whom they tied up like a Christmas fowl and plumped roughly into a chair. They broke open the safe, to find it empty. And while the rogues were rummaging about the room venting their spite upon many a treasure they could neither appreciate nor understand, a man from the outside burst in.

"The old man is dead and the money is at the bottom of the ocean! We punctured her. She's gone!"

A thin, inscrutable smile stirred the lips of the man bound in the chair.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

TRUTHFUL ADVERTISEMENTS OF SOME RESORTS.



PALE AND SICKLY BOYS AND GIRLS

Need All the Strength That Good Red Blood Can Give.

Youth is the time to lay the foundation for health. Every boy and girl should have plenty of pure, red blood and strong nerves. With thin, impure blood they start life with a handicap too great to win success and happiness. Pure, red blood means healthful growth, strong nerves, a clear brain and a good digestion. In a word, pure blood is the foundation of health.

The signs of thin, impure blood are many and unmistakable. The pale, irritable boy or girl who has no appetite or ambition, is always tired out, melancholy, short of breath, and who does not grow strong, is the victim of anaemia, or bloodlessness—the greatest enemy of youth.

There is just one thing to do for these boys and girls — build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You can't afford to experiment with other remedies for there must be no guesswork in the treatment of anaemia. Through neglect or wrong treatment anaemia gradually develops into the pernicious form which is practically incurable. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work directly on the blood, giving it just the elements which it lacks. In this way these Pills build up every organ and nerve in the body, thus developing strong, rugged boys and girls. Miss Anna Loseke, Grand Forks, B. C., says: "I think that before taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was one of the most miserable girls alive. I was hardly ever free from awful headaches, was as pale as a ghost, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. Now since taking the Pills the headaches have gone, my appetite is good, and I am equal to almost any exertion, and you may be sure I will always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PROTECT THE HEART FROM RHEUMATISM

RHEUMA Purifies the Blood and Throws Off Complicating Diseases.

Weakening of the blood tissues by continued attacks of rheumatism affects the heart and produces complications which result fatally. RHEUMA puts the blood in condition to ward off other diseases and eradicates rheumatic conditions from the whole system. Recommended for all forms of rheumatism. Fifty cents at W. T. Strong Co.'s This letter will convince you of its great value:

"For nine weeks I was unable to work owing to my feet being badly swollen from rheumatism. I also suffered severe pains in the back. After using two bottles of RHEUMA the rheumatism has entirely left me."—F. H. Morris, Fort Erie, Ont.



HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.—Chief Secretary for Ireland, who says there will be a searching investigation into the fatal Dublin riots.

Beautiful, Soft, Fluffy Hair an Aid to Beauty

What does not love a head of pretty hair? Some women think it is a gift of nature and envy their more fortunate sisters. If you hair is not fluffy, soft and lustrous; is falling out, streaked, faded, brittle, or full of dandruff anr if the scalp itches, do not think it must always be that way, for pretty hair is only a matter of care and proper nourishment of the hair roots. Hair is somewhat like a plant—if neglected it soon withers and dies, while with a little attention it keeps fresh and beautiful.

Parisian Sage is a scientific preparation that supplies just the elements needed to invigorate the hair roots and stimulate the hair to grow long, thick, fluffy, soft and lustrous. It removes dandruff with one application and quickly stops itching head and falling hair. It is the ideal hair tonic and scalp treatment for men, women and children—contains nothing injurious and is delicately perfumed.

W. T. Strong, or any drug or toilet counter can supply you with Parisian Sage—it is inexpensive. You cannot be disappointed with this delightful and helpful hair tonic, for the first few days' use will give the hair the beauty and charm of youth.—Advt.

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Three and Half Million Scotch Acres Given Over to Sport.

TERRIBLE LAND WASTE

Investigators Find Half of the Population Living Two in a Room.

(Continued from Page Fifteen.)

the destruction of the economic development of the rural areas, the driving of the resident population from the land, and the annihilation of some of the best of the nation's resources.

Nearly one-fifth (over 3½ million acres) of the total area of the country is given over almost exclusively to sport. There are some 200 deer forests, ranging in extent from 100 to 110,000 acres, nine of them being over 40,000 acres each in extent. The great deer forest owners are given as:

Trustees of the Duke of Fife
Duke of Sutherland.
Marquis of Breadalbane.
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell.
Captain Christian Combe.
Marquis of Zetland.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Major Duncan Matheson.

Lack of Grazing Lands

The committee are careful to point out that "it is of the essence of practically all successful farming in the hill lands of the Scottish Highlands that the farms should have attached to them areas of hill land for the purposes of pasture, and from the earliest days the native population subsisted largely on their flocks and herds. Accordingly it is not enough to say that the heather-clad hills are of no use for growing oats or barley when in fact they would be used for grazing combined with afforestation. We consider that large areas at present in deer forest should be made available for extending existing grazings of smallholders and for new small holdings."

Passing from this subject, the committee found that throughout the country there is a large unsatisfied demand for farms and holdings from capable and experienced men, in spite of the disabilities of the ordinary tenant farmer in regard to confiscation of his improvements, arbitrary increase of his rent, and arbitrary eviction.

It is essential, in the opinion of the committee, that the conditions of employment of farm servants should be improved, and that it should be made possible, by the active development of a small holdings policy, to obtain land for them in Scotland.

The splendid qualities and independence of spirit of the Scottish farm servants are everywhere recognized, and they are the most highly valued of all emigrants to the colonies. They are a class which no country can afford to lose, and improved conditions and prospects must be secured in order to retain them for their native country.

Startling Statistics.

Startling statistics relating to overcrowding are given in that part of the report which deals with the urban land problem. Thus:

As many as 47.6 per cent of the population of the burghs with over 2,000 inhabitants are living more than two in a room; 22.7 per cent more than three in a room; and 8.6 per cent more than four in a room. Of the total number of houses in the same burghs 56.8 per cent are of one or two rooms and 14.4 per cent of one room. In the same burghs 52.9 of the total population are living in houses of one or two rooms; and the percentage living in one-room houses is 9.7.

It is little short of scandalous (the report continues) that as large a proportion as nearly one-half of the population should be living more than two persons per room, and still more serious that over a fifth of the population is living more than three persons per room. Even if access to open spaces were easy, this would be a serious matter from the social point of view, and it is still more grave where the houses are so densely crowded together as they generally are. In addition to all this, in the larger towns especially, there are very unhealthy slum areas where normal conditions of a wholesome life are extremely difficult, if not impossible; and in these districts, in addition to overcrowding, the houses are often in a bad state of repair.

Twenty pages of the report are devoted to recommendations for framing new statutes or regulations.

"Within the limits of the existing conditions," declare the committee, "the normal landlord is a good landlord; but that in no way diminishes the reality of the point that the present system of land tenure has defects nor does it in any way diminish the loss to the nation which results from the continuance unaltered of these defective provisions.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $90. Profit on Liniment, $54.00.

MISE DEROSCE.
Hotelkeeper, St. Philippe, Que.

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DOES THE TANGO KILL MOTHER LOVE OF SOCIETY LEADERS? A FAMOUS LADY DOCTOR STOUTLY DENIES THE CHARGE

New York, July 9. — The society mother, like another popular scapegoat, is not as black as she is painted. That is the conclusion Dr. Lydia Allen De Vilbiss helped me to draw yesterday when I showed her the latest attempt to "touch up" the poor society mother.

At Atlantic City, before the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. Gilbert Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, scathingly summarized the women of society as "cigarette-smoking, cocktail-drinking, tango mad." He declared them to be poor mothers, and the real cause of infant mortality. He added: "These women are weaklings morally, physically, mentally and even socially, when the country's welfare and race betterment are in the balance."

I submitted this diatribe to Dr. De Vilbis, because I knew that she had attended and examined many well-to-do women and their children. She is a university graduate, a member of the American Medical Association, and a frequent contributer to important medical publications.

She laughed outright when she read Dr. Fitzpatrick's attack. "Oh, it isn't true!" she exclaimed.

Society Women Good Mothers.

"Yet it is a belief more or less generally held," I reminded her. "You remember the long succession of popular illustrations representing the lonely rich child staring in envy at the happy poor child, the latter always accompanied by her mother. A woman even wrote a charming and successful play on this theme two years ago."

"Nevertheless the vast majority of so-called society women are conscientious and successful mothers," retorted Dr. De Vilbiss.

"In every rank of life there are women who are not naturally fitted to care for children, and who ought not to have any. If they become mothers they are likely to devote themselves to some personal pleasure or activity at the expense of their families. A rich woman of this type may spend her time in the tango ballrooms. With exactly the same sort of disposition a woman of the poorer classes may haunt the moving picture houses. The society mother who thinks only of pleasure gets into the papers. The other mother doesn't. That's the difference."

"You haven't found that the dissipations of society mothers make them weaklings?" I asked.

"I do not believe that any large number of American women in society or out of it smoke and drink to excess," replied the physician. "There again we are apt to criticise a large number of persons for the offences of a very small group.

Dancing No Cause for Worry.

"As for the effect of the new dances upon women, the exercise of dancing is an admirable one. It can be overdone, like walking or rowing, or any other pastime. At present it's a fad, as bicycle riding was a few years ago. In a short time the dancing craze will yield to something else, and I don't anticipate any permanent injury to the race from it.

"The rich mother is apt to be a particularly fine mother, because she has everything to help her. She isn't compelled to keep her babies in crowded, insanitary tenements during the hot weather. She can bring them up in the country, with specially constructed hygienic rooms at their disposal. Her money will buy the best food, the best clothes, the best care."

"But there's the obstinate popular notion that the rich mother, indifferent to her children's needs, leaves them to the mercy of ignorant servants," I interjected.

"Nonsense!" smiled Dr. De Vilbiss.

"In London there is a woman who has a college for nursery maids. She ships graduate after graduate, as fast as she can prepare them, to New York, where society women eagerly await them. And while the woman of wealth is keen to procure trained service for her nursery, she does not stop with that. One of the richest and best-known women in New York told me that she personally supervised every detail of the bringing up of her little ones. She knows about their food, their amusements, the whole system of their lives.

Learning Necessity of Instruction.

"I believe that all American mothers rich and poor alike, are gaining a special realization of the necessities of actual scientific instruction in the care of their babies. The old notion that the born mother in the care of children needs no qualification is a joke. A women may be born with a talent for motherhood just as she may be born with a talent for painting or writing. But we don't expect a great masterpiece from a person who has no lessons in the handling of the tools of his trade. Why then, should we look for a child masterpiece from an untrained mother?

"And it isn't enough for a modern young mother to have been taught by her mother, who has likewise received hand-me-down instruction. That means the perpetuation of mistakes and worn-out methods, as well as the perpetuation of some good training.

"Every girl who shows the slightest inclination toward the care of children should be given proper instruction in the public schools."

"They have a baby class at the Washington Irving High School," I informed Dr. De Vilbiss.

"That's good. In many western schools such instruction is given in the grades," she replied.

Where Rich Woman Excels.

"Another excellent feature of modern motherhood is its steadily broadening quality. Here, too, the rich woman excels. She is an excellent individual mother, and she is in many instances an example of socialized motherhood. She doesn't content herself with the bringing up of her own little ones, but she works for the children of other mothers—works to give these babies better milk to drink and country holidays.

"Really, the American mother who most needs advice just now is neither the very rich nor the very poor woman, but the one in between. She can't hire carefully-trained nurses and she won't accept what she feels to be the charity of clinics and milk stations. What we must do for her is to make hygiene free for everybody as schools are now. The state pays the teachers, why shouldn't it pay the doctors? The state needs both healthy bodies and trained minds in its future citizens."—Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

"AMERICA'S" FAIRY GOD MOTHER HAS VISION OF DISASTER



Catherine Masson

To Catherine Masson, out of three, this duty of christening the "America" had fallen by lot. She is the daughter of a wealthy Hammondsport champagne maker. She is a junior in the high school and one of the best liked girls in town.

"I simply KNOW the 'America' will fly safely across the Atlantic."

BY PHIL D. RADER.
[Aviator Reporter for the London Advertiser.]

Hammondsport, N. Y., July, 28. — "Oh, dear—that terrible, terrible dream again!



Phil Rader

The beautiful fairy godmother of the great man-made bird of destiny, the "America," shuddered. Her hand whitened as it gripped the soft arm; her shoulders lifted in a movement of tense emotion.

I almost thought I saw in the darkling mystery of her black eyes a reflection of the strange vision that thus startlingly had risen before them.

"How silly of me!" she exclaimed. "Why, I know —I JUST KNOW the 'America' is going to reach the other side safely!"

The emphasis and cheery conviction in her tone made me feel surely that Catherine Masson, fairy godmother of the "America," was a surer, safer prophet of happy success for the epoch-making, over-Atlantic journey even than the great scientists who have also predicted such success.

It's almost an uncanny feeling, I'm so sure of it. I'm not a bit superstitious, but truly this conviction is so big and strong and has hold of me so tightly that it seems almost as if it were sent to me from outside!

"I feel it all the time when I'm awake. I KNOW the 'America' will succeed in her trip.

"But then—oh, there's that awful dream!

"It troubles me so I never told about it before.

"I never dream. Honestly I never do. But just a few nights after I'd christened the 'America' it came to me.

"Everything seemed vast and gray and dreary. I knew all the time that actually I wasn't there, but it seemed as though I were, just the same — alone, far out in the fog.

"There were damp blankets of mist drifting all around and there was an icy, pungent bite in the air, and the lazy, big rollers were seething heavily.

"I watched them heaving towards me, and as one of them fell away slowly there suddenly rose out of the gray flank of the one following a great, red wing, awash with water, and then part of a motionless propeller blade!

"It made my heart stop, and I was trembling all over.

"And then that oily, green water closed heavily over it all again.

"And that's all.

"But remember to repeat," she said, 'that I know the 'America' WON'T be lost in the Atlantic."

DEATH OF DUKE BLOW TO STAGE

Oldest Reigning Prince of Europe Did Much to Elevate Theatre.

GOOD TO THE SAXONS

Cast Lot With Prussia When Implacable Parent Abdicated in His Favor.

Berlin, July, 28.—The death of the venerable Duke George II., of Saxe-Meiningen, who was the oldest reigning prince of Europe, has directed attention to his great services for the German stage. It may be doubtful whether any other ruler did so much to elevate the character of the stage's offerings and the taste of the people.

The duke's interest in this line began in the '60s, and the first dramatist to whom he turned attention was Shakespeare. In 1872, after the death of his second wife, he married Ellen Franz, a talented actress of the Meiningen court theatre, and henceforth devoted all his spare time to theatrical affairs.

Shakespeare, Kleist, Schiller and other great dramatists were given presentations of a character far in advance of anything previously seen in Germany. In the '70s and '80s the "Meininger," as the court actors of Saxe-Meiningen were termed, were the criterion by which all other serious actors were judged. In his last years the duke became deaf, but his interest in the theatre was strong until the last.

Owe Him Sovereignty.

To Duke George the inhabitants of Saxe-Meiningen owe it that they are citizens of a soverign state of the empire. His father was a bitter enemy of Prussia, and when the war with Austria broke out in 1866, he abdicated in favor of George II., in preference to joining forces with Prussia. George, a warm friend of Prussia, promptly cast his lot with her, and thus saved Saxe-Meiningen from the fate that met Hesse-Nassau, the ruler of which, joining hands with Austria, lost his throne and saw his land become a Prussian province.

The newspapers have been producing some delightful anecdotes in connection with the duke's theatrical activities. Ludwig Barnay, who has since become one of the leading actors of Germany, played "Hamlet" with the "Meininger" some forty years ago. At the rehearsals, it was the custom of the duke to sit alone in the audience room and make his comments from time to time on the work of the actors. In the scene of Hamlet with the players, Barnay spoke in a rather careless, amateur manner the lines that Hamlet quoted from the imaginary play as addressed by Aeneas to Queen Dido. The duke was not pleased and remarked: "I think, Herr Barnay, that this speech must not be spoken in such a trivial, conversational tone, but in a finer style." Barnay answered that Hamlet was only a dilettante, and no actor, to which the duke replied that Polonius bestowed very high praise upon Hamlet's declamation. "In my eagerness to defend my view," says Barnay, "I answered, 'Yes, your highness; but Polonius was a courtier, and such people always regard everything that a prince does as something wonderful." The duke's only reply to this sally was a peal of laughter that rang through the theatre.

"Poet Needs a Great City."

Paul Lindau, well known for nearly two generations of Germans as writer and theatrical manager, served the duke in the latter function in the early days of the "Meiningen"; but after several years he came to the conclusion that the little town of Meiningen afforded too narrow a field for him, and sent in his resignation. "A poet," he wrote, "needs the great city, needs strong impressions—and this he can never have at Meiningen. Here my poetic gift is wasting away; I can do no creative work here." The duke accepted the resignation, but wrote on the margin: "Herr Lindau should go to Bauerbach; Schiller wrote his 'Don Carlos' there."

Bernhard Frederick, the new duke, might have become one of Germany's military leaders but for an incident which throws a significant light on the attitude of those in authority toward the mistreatment of soldiers. The duke, who had taken part in the Franco-German war as a lieutenant, became later commanding general of the Sixth Army Corps. While he held this post, a soldier committed suicide to escape continued maltreatment by a non-commissioned officer. The affair, unfortunately by no means the first of its kind, drew from Bernhard, a sharp order against such brutality. The order provided that every case of mishandling was to be reported to the general commanding forthwith and that the order should be read to all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates at least three times yearly.

New Duke a Scholar.

The order was generally acclaimed by the public, but evoked the sharpest displeasures of the officer corps and of the reactionary press. Great was the astonishment of civilian circles a few weeks later when it was learned that Bernhard had, in a personal letter from the emperor, been commanded to withdraw the order, and that he had thereupon resigned. His conduct evoked wide sympathy for his humanity and sense of justice, and he is still popular because of his stand at that time.

The new duke is 63 years old. He has found time, aside from his military duties, to make himself an authority in ancient Greek literature, and he bears the popular name of "the scholar.". He married in 1878 the Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, eldest sister of the emperor.

MILITANT LEAPS FROM DOCK WHEN ABOUT TO BE TRIED

[From Manchester Guardian.]

At the Carnarvonshire Quarter Sessions yesterday the prisoners for trial included two militant suffragists on charges of doing wilful damage at Criccieth on June 2, when a deputation of Bristol Liberals were received by Mr. Lloyd George. There was a densely crowded court. The gallery for women was filled and a number of women were outside. One of them, talking to a policeman, said that if she had got inside she would have shouted the court down. Mr. J. E. Greaves, the Lord Lieutenant, presided on the Bench, which was filled by the justices.

Attempt to Leap from Dock.

The grand jury brought in a true bill against Georgina Lloyd on three indictments. The name was called, and after a pause the defendant appeared in the dock, a tall, pale woman dressed in black, evidently affected by great mental excitement. She came quietly to the front of the dock, and when the three female warders and two male warders were apparently off their guard she suddenly sprang upon the front rail, shouting "I will not be tried." The movable top rail was thrown out of position, and the attempt to leap out of the dock was almost successful. Superintendent Griffiths, who was standing near, and one or two other officers went to the assistance of those in the dock.

A Great Struggle.

After a great struggle the defendant was held down by force, while the clerk of the court, Mr. A. Bodvel Roberts, read the indictments. The accused was kicking, meanwhile, at the panels of the dock, and using her frenzied strength to overpower those who held her, exclaiming "You can go on talking till you are blue in the face." The chairman called for silence, and the struggling woman cried, "I shall not keep silence. I shall not be tried. Women will soon know the truth."

The charges were that the accused used a chopper to break windows the property of David G. Davies, at Criccieth, on June 2, doing damage amounting to £16, that she broke windows in Sheffield House, Criccieth, the property of R. T. Pritchard, the damage amounting to £20, and that she broke windows at the Beehive, Criccieth, the property of David Rowland Jones, the damage amounting to £8. 16s.

As the prisoner made no reply when asked to plead, the chairman said she would be taken to plead not guilty and that the trial would proceed.

Mr. William George, for the prosecution, briefly explained the facts. He said the jury would have no difficulty in finding that the accused committed the wilful damage of which she was charged. In fact she admitted having done so. As far as another aspect was imported into the case, that would be taken into consideration by the bench.

Evidence was given by a number of witnesses briefly, and no defence was offered.

"This Painful Scene."

The chairman, addressing the jury, said: I think you must agree with me that the sooner this painful scene is over the better, and I do not think any remarks at all are required from me to enable you to come to a conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

After a minute's consultation the jury found the accused guilty of misdemeanor, and she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Completely exhausted by her resistance, she was carried below, and the distressing scene ended with her disappearance.

Second Prisoner's Wild Lanuage.

Phyllis North, described as of about thirty years of age, and of no occupation—her true name was proved later to be Olive Wharry—was charged with having broken windows at the West End Stores, Criccieth, the property of Sir H. J. Ellis Nanney, committing wilful damage amounting to £17 12s, and with having broken windows at the post-office, Criccieth, the damage amounting to £11 8s. Though much less robust than her fellow-prisoner, the accused made a brief struggle when led into the dock. The precaution appeared to have been taken of removing her boots, as the previous prisoner had made effective use of hers in kicking at the warders and at the woodwork of the dock.

When the clerk of the peace read out the charge, the accused said: I will make it as difficult for the trial to go on as I possibly can. I have been forcibly fed. McKenna made a statement in the House of Commons that women would not be forcibly fed for breaking windows, but he was a liar, for we are only charged with breaking windows.

The clerk of peace asked the accused whether she was guilty or not guilty. She replied: I take no interest in these proceedings at all. (Laughter.)

The chairman having made a remark, the accused interrupted to say: You ought to have the Ulster militants here, not the militant women. You have one law for men and the other for women. This has not had any effect on the suffragists as yet. The trial is a farce. If Mr. Lloyd George had not gone down to Criccieth we would not have been there at all. (Laughter.)

In the course of further interruptions she said that the cat-and-mouse act had been a ridiculous failure. "For damages you had better apply to Lloyd George; he is the responsible person."

The evidence was called, and the accused put no questions, but in the course of the proceedings she exclaimed: "I see one of the torturers on the jury. I suppose it is the jury. He is the prison doctor."

The court found her guilty.

Previous Exploit at Kew Gardens.

Detective Negus, of the metropolitan police, stated that he was present at Richmond petty sessions on February 20, 1913, when the prisoner was charged with setting fire to a teahouse in Kew Gardens, and with burning other property of the total value of about £2,000. She was so charged under the name of Joyce Lock. She was committed for trial with another woman at the central criminal court, and sentenced to 18 months in the second division, and was, further, bound over in two sureties £100 each.

The prisoner: I have never been bound over. I was released unconditionally before the cat-and-mouse act came in.

The detective added that three years ago the prisoner was bequeathed £85,000 to £90,000. Her proper name was Olive Wharry, and her address was Whitstone Head, Halsworthy, North Devon.

A sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed upon her.

The prisoner: I shall not do it. I shall fight in prison. I have had one month's forcible feeding, and I will not do three months more of it.

She was then taken below.

The court quickly cleared. No demonstration of any kind was attempted within the building. For some time afterwards two women, one said, to be a sister of Miss Wharry, and the other the organizing secretary of the Liverpool branch of the W.S.P.U., remained in front of the prison, evidently waiting to see whether the prisoners would be removed back to Walton Jail, whence they were brought for trial on Wednesday. Although they have been hunger-striking since they were committed for trial, and have had to be compelled to take food, they were considered by several who saw them on the day of their arrest at Criccieth to be looking in better health yesterday than they did then.



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HOW IRELAND FEEDS THE BRITISH ISLES

Exports More Meat to England Than Any Other Nation —Exports Are Increasing.

Under the head of 'Ireland, the Provisioner of Britain," the Irish Industrial Journal gives an interesting analysis on the subject of the food supply of the Islands. This is little understood, for the importance of Ireland as a provider has not been adequately recognized even by Irishmen themselves, and the methods of organization, transportation, marketing and distribution remain unadvanced and unimproved, despite the great increase in the trade. Yet Ireland has a wider range of agricultural products than any other country supplying the British markets.

In meat Ireland leads all other countries for value of exports to Great Britain. The value of Irish meat of all kinds exported to and retained for consumption in Great Britain in 1912 was $85,000,000, and was greater than the value from any other country. It is encouraging to read that Ireland is rapidly increasing her export of goods for consumption. In 1904, when records were first kept, Ireland's exports of food and drink amounted to $80,000,000. In 1912 they had advanced to $115,000,000. This shows an improvement of nearly 50 percent in the short space of eight years.

It is apparent from these figures that the development of Irish trade is mainly a question of sympathetic production, organized marketing, improved transportation, handling, and advertisement. On the whole, the future of Ireland is bright and promising, and the next ten years should see the Green Isle one of the most prosperous and progressive countries of Europe.

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PRIEST OF BURMAH WAS HIBERNIAN

Sir Thomas Lipton Tells Story of an Odd Incident in the Far East.

[From Montreal Mail.]

"I have had many strange experiences in India, but none stands out more vividly than that which befel me in Rangoon about a year ago," said Sir Thomas Lipton. "Thousands of natives were gathered together to celebrate some event upon their holy calendar. The ceremony was full of Eastern mysticism. A British army officer and I were silent spectators of the strong rites that were being practiced, all under the direction of the highp riest of Burmah. The high priest was of striking appearance. I noticed that he scowled at me, and I became somewhat perturbed. The fellow wore a yellow kilt, and his legs and body above the waist were bare. Every time this high dignitary came near he looked at me and frowned in a menancing way.

"'Colonel,' I said to my friend, 'I would not like to meet that fellow in the dark; I do not know what I have done to incur his displeasure, but he seems to have it in for me.'

"The colonel laughed at my fears. The thousands of natives held the high priest in the utmost reverence. They salaamed to him wherever he went and he bore himself like a true leader of men. At the conclusion of the ceremony I was surprised and startled to find the high priest making his way towards me. He was scowling fearfully. I hastily pointed out the fellow to the colonel and remarked:

"'If I'm not mistaken we are in for a troublesome time with that high priest.'

"I moved a little apart from my friend, so as to be prepared for freer action in case of attack. The high priest marched straight to me and I saw a twinkle in his eyes when he drew near. Holding out his hand to me, he said, in a low tone, so as not to be overheard, particularly by any native:

"'What the divvil are you doin' here, Lipton?'

A Fellow-Countryman.

"I was never more surprised in my life to hear the flowing Irish brogue that came from the lips of this supposed Hindu. I instantly knew that he was one of my countrymen.

"'What mystery is this?' I asked. 'I thought you were a Buddhist high priest.'

"'And so I am,' he replied. 'But I am Irish: me name is Kelly.'

"'Well, well,' I said. 'If it were not for your Irish brogue I could hardly credit your statement, but I want to hear the whole story. Come to the hotel tonight and let us have a good long talk.'

"Kelly silently thought over the invitation for a minute and then replied:

"'Lipton, it would never do for me to be seen mixin' with them white Christians.'

"I told him he need not meet any one but me. I finally prevailed upon him to accept my invitation, and that evening he presented himself at the hotel and was received with all the courtesy due the position he occupies as a high priest of Burmah. We tok seats on the veranda of the hotel a little apart from the group of my friends. It was a wonderful story that Kelly told me. He was a native of Ireland, and many years before he had been shipwrecked on a remote part of the coast of India. He took up his home among the natives and learned their language and adopted their ways.

"He moved from place to place, and ultimately lost his white identity, so far as the natives were concerned. He took a fancy to the easy life of the priesthood, and began a study for that work. His superior intellect and masterful ways won for him quick promotion, and he became high priest of Burmah. The millions of natives under him have no thought that he is not of their own race. We exchanged Irish stories, and I do not know when I ever spent a more enjoyable evening. Kelly loosened up and let out some good laughs at my stories. I asked him how he knew me, and he said that he had seen pictures of me in the newspapers.

A Mighty Good Job.

"'You have a mighty good job, Kelly,' I said. 'As high priest all the collections for the church pass through your hands, I suppose.'

"'Yis,' he replied.

"'Are you right sure your bookkeeping is always up to the notch?'

"Kelly raised his hands and his eyes gave an Irish twinkle.

"'Nivver a word, Lipton! Nivver a word!'

"When my remarkable guest of the evening had departed my friends gathered around me and complimented me on the way I had carried on a conversation with the high priest, who, of course, so far as they were aware, could not speak a word of English.

"'You are a wonderful man, Sir Thomas, to know the language of these people,' they told me.

"Now as a matter of fact I can't speak a word of the language, but I didn't want to give my friend Kelly away, so I acknowledged the compliment in a matter-of-fact sort of style:

"'You know I have been in India a great deal, and it is of wonderful advantage to one to know the language.'

"This story of Kelly is absolutely true," concluded Sir Thomas. "He is high priest of Burmah to this day."

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I believe eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say, C-U-R-E, and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember I make this statement after handling nearly a half-million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what all you have used or how many doctors have told you that your could not be cured. All I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TODAY I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.
DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 703 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.
Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.



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many wise things about the care and use of money: how to acquire it, and how to retain it when acquired. One outstanding piece of advice is, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."
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Makes the day's Outing— A PLEASURE



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With a flavor—a velvety smoothness — and a wholesomeness distinctly its own.
Delightful bits of solid chocolate.
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MAPLE BUDS
NAME & DESIGN REGISTERED
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249



E. MACKAY EDGAR, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, Montreal. Mr. Edgar's career as a motor-boat owner has been as strenuous as his business association. Maple Leaf IV., with which he won last year for Great Britain the international trophy for motor boats, is really the fifth of her name that he has owned. She is the fastest all-round motor boat ever built, and her 750-horsepower engines, as well as her ability to stand enormous strain, are both typical of her owner. He tried her first in 1912 in New York, when she regained the trophy from the Americans, and last year she was 10 knots better in her successful defence again American and French competitors, as well as two other boats entered by English owners.

Recently he undertook to provide a specially built aeroplane for the flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland which Gustav Hamel had expressed himself willing to undertake. Hamel's death has affected the project somewhat, but not Mackay Edgar's interest in the matter, which still holds good. The aeroplane, which has been built at Brooklands, will have a speed of 80 miles an hour.

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A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a form of advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albertz, sent carriage paid to your address with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 43), 59, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY, SIR THOMAS LIPTON, MR. C. NICHOLSON, THE DESIGNER OF THE NEW "SHAMROCK," AND MR. MARCONI.



Photographed at Gosport after Shamrock IV. had been christened by the Countess of Shaftesbury and safely launched in Portsmouth Harbor. The new challenger is a big boat which will carry enormous sail, her mast being some 120 feet long and costing, so we are informed, £600. Sir Thomas is making yet another noble attempt to lift the cup, with all the disadvantages on his side as usual—the long trip over the Atlantic, for one, not to mention the fact that the Americans are at liberty to build two or three yachts and select the best, while Sir Thomas can only rely on one. Cup-lifting is a very expensive hobby, but it shows a sporting spirit, and for that reason the public will wish the latest Shamrock better luck than her predecessors.—The Tatler.

CHESTERTON CHARGES THE FUTURIST CULT

[G. K. Chesterton in T. P.'s Weekly.]

Futurism first fell across our path, I think, in connection with the poet Marinetti. I rather like Mr. Marinetti; he, I think, is simply playing the fool. He wants to have a sort of carnival; and to do him justice, he has promised to be hors de combat when he is forty (or thereabout, if I remember the proclamation of "Poesia"), and to surrender to younger poets, who will come against him "clawing the air with hooked fingers"—a vivacious Italian gesture perhaps. But certainly Mr. Marinetti is, or was, vivacious, and I would wear a false nose at his carnival with pleasure.

When he suggests that the new drama should consist of calamities happening to the audience, and proposes (by way of a beginning) that the same seat should be sold several times over to persons selected for their punctiliousness or pugnacity, I quite agree that it would be devilish funny. But why the well-established institution called "a student's rag" should have anything to do with new aesthetic canons I do not understand. What we call a practical joke has been pretty well known to most of the generations of Christendom; and Mr. Marinetti's only originality is in the dithyrambic and trascendental way in which he talks about it.

A Serious Practical Joke.

Thus, you or I might say, in the casual course of our social custom: "Let's make a butter-slide for the bishop." But Mr. Maritenni would say: "The Priest laden with the age-long fatness and slowness of a blind and swinish past, shall suddenly change his plodding tread for one mad moment of the glory of speed. His legs shall aviate with an insane smoothness; he shall claw the air with hooked fingers; he shall find the impossible postures."

Or, suppose you or I were giving hospitality to some princess or peeress, we might say in our hospitable mood: "Let's make her an apple-pie bed." It might awaken her silvery laughter—or our silvery laughter anyhow. But Mr. Marinetti would not be content with laughter; he would want seriousness as well. He would say (speaking of the apple-pie bed): "Sleep is our foe! We have abolished night! We affirm to Italy, London, and the suburbs that every bed is a grave! The futurist bed, which, we announce, refuses admission to the abject suppliant who asks from it the old repose. What exploded drama can compare with the vigilance and vigor with which the bed baffles and eludes the statuesque wrestlings of the man." This seriousness is all that Mr. Marinetti has added to the good old Christian practical joke. But, when all is said, there is a certain Latin lightness of touch in the way he does it, that makes it very hard for me to believe that he takes such seriousness seriously.

No Light Touch In England.

But there is no light touch about the English futurists, and one must deal with Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson as with a professor. Of the pictures mostly presented to us by the school I should be quite content to say that in my opinion, they are bad pictures—when they are pictures at all. But a serious theory has a right to be considered on its merits, apart from the crimes that are committed in its name.

The essence of Mr. Nevinson's doctrine seems to lie in these sentences. "No picture should be a mere representation; a photograph can get a likeness of a person much better and much quicker than an artist." And then, "By means of contrast, of abstract color, form lines, planes and dimensions that don't in the least imitate or represent natural forms, it is possible to create emotions infinitely more stimulating than those created by contemplating nature." With God all things are possible; by man it has not been done.

But if you think the theory out as far as it will go, and further (for you will find it does not go very far), you will see that there is an idea behind all this acoustic statuary of algebraic literature, all this project of painting with a fiddle or fiddling with a paint-brush. The tribute to the photographer is undeserved. Vandyck's Stafford is probably much more like the man's head and body than a photograph would have been.

FREE LAW FOR ENGLAND'S POOR

During the last three years various schemes have been promulgated by the rule committee of the high court to cope with the problem of rendering legal aid to the poor. The old system of enabling persons who were not worth more than £25 to sue in forma pauperis had for a long time proved unsatisfactory and rife with abuse, and was severely criticised before the divorce commission. After several abortive attempts to remodel and extend the old practice, a final set of rules has been recently issued, and is now in force.

"Briefly, the effect of the new rules is as follows," explains a barrister in the Manchester Guardian. "In place of the old and somewhat opprobrious term 'pauper,' the 'poor person' comes into being. A 'poor person' henceforth is one who satisfies the court that he is not worth more than £50 (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject matter of the litigation in question); under special circumstances and under the personal direction of a judge the limit of £50 may be extended to £100.

"The poor person must make his application to be admitted as a litigant in a prescribed form, a copy of which can doubtless be obtained at the district registries of the large towns. The applicant has to state his means, the names of the parties to the proceedings, and the nature of his own case, and must give the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made. The application may then be left with the district registrar, or, where the action is or is to be in London, with certain prescribed officials.

"It is at this point that the co-operation of the legal profession is called in aid. Solicitors and counsel are invited to send in their names in two separate and distinct categories—first, of those willing to undertake the preliminary work of inquiring into and reporting upon the applications; and, secondly, of those willing to undertake the subsequent task of conducting the actual litigation on behalf of the poor persons.

"The district registrar will keep two separate lists of the advocates willing to practice in his district in those two respective capacities. Having received an application from a poor person, he will choose — presumably in some fixed rota —a counsel and solicitor from list No. 1 to examine and report upon the case. These will have to inquire into the means and position of the applicant and into the merits of his case. Ultimately they will send in to the court, through the registrar, a confidential report stating whether and upon what terms the applicant ought to be admitted as a poor person. The court thereupon, if satisfied that the case is reasonable and fit for the high court, will make an order admitting the applicant 'to take or defend or be a party to legal proceedings as a poor person.'

"The applicant is then entitled to have counsel and solicitor assigned to him to conduct his case. For this purpose the registrar will make his selection from his second list. But on no account may the solicitor or counsel who acted in the preliminary stages of reporting be assigned for the purpose of litigation in the same case."

"THE GREATEST THING IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD"

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

[London News.]

It would be an interesting experiment to question a dozen or so of men in reasonably close touch with contemporary religious life as to what they regard as the most effective religious force in Great Britain today. Not that there would be any prospect of obtaining identical or even similar answers. About half, no doubt, would give their verdict for the Church of England or the Free Churches, according as their own preconceptions led them, and of the rest three or four would point to the brotherhoods, while those who were nearest to the truth would take their stand by the Student Christian Movement.

To say this is no doubt to dogmatize from a personal opinion, but at any rate there is no lack of corroborative evidence to call. Not long ago I happened to be discussing the Student Movement within the same week with a recent chairman of the Congregational Union, a High Church clergyman, and a tutor at a Wesleyan theological college. Each of them gave his verdict on the movement in practically identical language—"the greatest thing in the religious world today." Public declarations to the same effect might be quoted by the column. It is enough to mention one, a recent charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he gave his testimony to the Student Movement as "one of the most remarkable organizations which any part of Christendom at any time has seen."

What the Student Movement Is.

A society of which such language is every day being used is clearly worth a little careful examination, and the more so because this particular society is far less well known than it should be. It goes on its way with little noise or advertisement even the annual conferences (this year's are now in progress at Swanwick) attracting no appreciable attention, though they are attended by some two thousand men and women students and addressed by many of the foremost religious speakers of the day.

What, then, is the Student Movement? What is its function and what is its place among the religious forces of today? What it is its name implies clearly enough—an association, in the most elastic of religious organizations, of men and women students of every university and college and every Protestant denomination, from Oxford and Cambridge to the Borough Road Training College, and from High Churchmen to Quakers, if one may commit oneself to such perilous antitheses. So much is true of this country alone, but it must be remembered that the Student Movement is only one national branch of a world-wide organization, the World's Student Christian Federation, with perhaps the most remarkable of contemporary religious leaders, Dr. J. R. Mott, at its head, and a membership embracing students of every race and language and clime, from Korea to the Balkans, and from Poland to the South American Republics.

Learning and Forgetting.

What the Student Movement does is not so easily stated; for there is no rigidity about its outward observances, which vary a good deal, according to the circumstances of a particular branch and the temperament of its members. One annual evidence of vitality is the Swanwick conference, where men (in flannels and football shorts) and women (in rather less pronounced negligee), spend ten days in forgetting a great many things, and learning a great many more. What they forget are such things as the walls of partition between church and church or between this school of theological dogma and that. What they learn is variously expressed or more often, probably, not expressed at all. Father Kelly, who wrote a notable book a year or so ago on religious unity, ascribed the wider vision that had come to him solely to his experience of a Student Movement conference; men increasingly influence the thought of the churches, like Mr. Glover, of Cambridge, acknowledge their indebtedness to the movement in equally ungrudging terms, and what is true of them is many times more true in the case of the ordinary undergraduate whose ideas are for the most part in the making.

What, finally, does the Student Movement count for?—obviously a question admitting of nothing like a comprehensive answer. In the first place, it is an organized and cohesive international religious force enrolling in its ranks in every country men destined for the most part to wield increasingly effective influence in political or professional or business or religious life. It was a diplomatist of world-wide reputation who told Dr. Mott that he knew of no instrument of greater potentiality for cementing the peace of the world than was provided by the World's Student Christian Federation.

A Problem Solved.

Something of what the movement is doing for religious unity has already been suggested. In the Student Movement itself the problem of unity has long ago been solved, or rather it has never consciously arisen, and already many who have been schooled in its ranks—mention of names would be easy but invidious—are arising to positions of authority in their different churches convinced that the spirit that animates the Student Movement has power equally to sweep away the divisions that separate church from church. It is a matter of common knowledge to all who had any part in the preparations for the Edinburgh Conference of 1910—the outstanding example of religious unity in recent years—that it was the inspiration and application turned what might well have proved something like a fiasco into one of the most notable gatherings of a generation.

That was fitting enough, for the movement has always been intimately associated with foreign missions. It grew up with and finally comprehended the Student Volunteer Missionary Union; it has sent some two thousand candidates to the boards of the missionary societies as volunteers for foreign service, and there are few of these societies which do not number Student Movement men on their headquarters staffs.

Much more might be said of what the Student Movement is and stands for—the question of its value to the individual has been left untouched—and criticism could no doubt be mingled with commendation. Nevertheless, one outstanding fact remains. Somehow or other the Student Movement seems to have been in possession from its inception of the key to the one problem the churches have found insuperable, of combining sincere and unforced religious unity with complete freedom of individual and denominational expression. It has solved the problem so unconsciously that the secret of the solution may be difficult to impart. But it is something as a first step to know that a solution has been found, and where.



SILVO
Silver Polish
Being a liquid it simply cannot scratch.
At all Grocers, Hardware Dealers and Jewelers. 10

The Kick of the Atoms

[The Nation, New York.]

(Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., whose discovery of radioactive substances won for him the Nobel Prize, has given two interesting lectures on the "Constitution of Matter, and the Evolution of the Elements" to the National Academy of Sciences, Washington. With brilliant experiments he showed the atoms at work so that the audience could count them and see them kicking.)

Fishes Perpetual Motion.

In his first lecture Sir Ernest described recent work on the nature of molecules and atoms, dealing first with Perrin's remarkable work on the Brownian movement. This is shown under a powerful microscope by very small solid particles immersed in a liquid which are seen to be in perpetual motion of an absolutely irregular kind. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the motion of these particles, one one-hundredth-thousandth of an inch in diameter, "is due to impacts against them of the molecules of the liquid." They strike them on all sides at random and drive them hither and thither in a manner which, although irregular, conforms in so remarkable a way of the laws of probability that may calculate the number and size of the molecules.

Photographing Atoms.

Another discovery of the last two years is that of the law of reflection of the X-rays by crystals, investigated by Laue and Knipping in Germany, and by Bragg in England. It has long been assumed that the properties of crystals are due to the arrangement of their atoms or molecules in simple geometrical order, and investigation of the geometry shows that there are over two hundred possible ways of grouping. It is found that a beam of the invisible X-rays from a vacuum-tube produces on the photographic plate a large number of spots distributed with great regularity around the central image. The assumption is that these spots are due to the setting in vibration of all the atoms, which send off radiations in all directions. The rays cause an interference like that produced by ordinary light, so that from the measurement of the photographs may be determined not only the wave-length of the X-rays until now unknown, but even the distances by which the atoms are separated one from another.

Leading up to the subject of the electron, or particle, proved by Sir Joseph Thomson to be 1,800 times lighter than the lightest atom, that of hydrogen, Sir Ernest conducted the beautiful experiment of the beam of cathode rays, made luminous by a fluorescent screen. The beam, being deflected by a magnet held near, is shown to be composed of small particles charged with negative electricity.

The discovery of radioactive substances has made clear that these bodies emit radiations known as beta rays, which are found to be composed of small particles moving with great velocity, and to be identical with the negative electrons of the cathod ray in the vacuum tube. It was suggested that the atoms of all the elements are composed of these primordial electrons, but Rutherford's own work has demonstrated the corresponding importance of the alpha rays, composed of much heavier particles than the beta particles, travelling at a much slower speed, and 'positively' charged. It is by means of these alpha and beta particles that the evolution of the radioactive elements, a series which now contains about thirty members, is explained.

At intervals an atom explodes with great violence, emitting an alpha or beta particle, and changing its atomic weight and chemical nature. These atomic changes are more violent than any known chemical reactions, and it is to them that the extraordinary properties of the radio active bodies are due.

In spite of the enormous number of alpha particles emitted per second, Rutherford has accomplished the apparently impossible task of counting them, and the lecturer concluded with a brilliant experimental demonstration of this remarkable feat. A minute tube of radioactive gas, so powerful as to cause fluorescence in a crystal bright enough to be seen by the whole audience was held near a tube having a fine hole through which the alpha particles might enter, and affected by its electrical action a sensitive electrometer. This instrument, composed chiefly of a very thin fibre, projected by a powerful microscope upon the screen, enabled the audience to count the alpha particles entering the hole, one for each kick of the electrometer fibre.

A Brilliant Experiment.

In the second feature Sir Ernest prefaced his own theory of the atom by showing the wonderful photographs of C. T. R. Wilson on which may be seen the actual tracks of the alpha and beta particles, made visible by their action on the droplets of water produced in a fog-chamber. These trails, though in general straight, show sudden angular changes of direction, which are explained as impacts with atoms. The changes of direction are so sudden that they must be caused by enormous forces, as observation which has led Autherford to his construction of the atom as a positive, very small nucleus, surrounded by rings of negative electrons, like planets around an infinitesimal sun.

A CRIME WHICH WILL TELL

A WARNING TO AUSTRIA TO SET HER HOUSEHOLD IN ORDER — THE DANGERS IN EUROPE'S POWDER MAGAZINE—CASE FOR THE SOUTH SLAVS

"A Servian perpetrated a crime which has changed the course of Austrian, and perhaps of European history," says the Nation, referring to the death of the Austrian heir to the throne.

Race Hatred.

"The race hatred, to which this murder testifies, is terribly strong, and unless it is handled with rare forbearance, it will grow," says the Nation. "So far the wrong has been all on one side. Today it is the proud and overbearing empire which has been wronged by a Servian hand. There are, in Albania, in Macedonia, in Bosnia, and in Galacia, causes and pretexts enough for trouble. There never was a time when the present grouping of the powers seemed so unnatural and unfortunate. There never was a time when the three western powers had so clearly a duty to come together for the preservation of European peace."

The Austrian Babel.

"No throne in Europe places such a responsibility on its occupant as that of Austria-Hungary," says the New Statesman.

"The ruler of a congeries of eleven considerable (and other smaller) races, none of which have a majority, each of which overlap others, and most of which have affinities with foreign states, has a perpetual struggle against internal and external perils. His personal position is practically the one unitary institution in his realms, save for the far more doubtful unity of the common Austro-Hungarian army.

"Apart from the personal qualities of statesmanship displayed by the present Emperor, the thing which has kept the fragments of his political mosaic together, and which seems likely to do so after his death, is the knowledge, transcending all their bitter mutual animosities, that united they stand and divided they must fall.

Magyar vs. Austrian.

"Nothing could be harsher in its expression, for instance, than the hatred which the Magyars who rule Hungary entertain for the Austrians. But they know that if Hungary seceded, it would, even if it were a homogeneous state, be a state of twenty odd millions outclassed in a world of great powers. They know that as things are, with themselves in an actual minority among the subjects of the Iron Crown, the first result would be a revolt of Croatia-Slavonia, perhaps balanced by a rising of the Slovaks; and the next would probably be a war by Rumania, Russia, and Servia, directed to the emancipation from Magyar rule of the large populations in which those countries are respectively interested. The consequences would be so much worse for the Magyars than those of their present association with hated Austria that they will not hastily break with the latter, however persistently they flout and decry it.

Policy of Trialism.

"It is impossible but that reform in Hungary should come, though very little has come in forty years," says the New Statesman. "The Magyar aristocrats are a masterful class, but there is too much corruption in their ranks for them to hold their ground indefinitely. Meanwhile, one of the most plausible improvements would be to take the 'autonomous' kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia, which was most unwisely placed under Hungary in 1867, and, combining it with the other areas (Dalmatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina) which like it are almost exclusively inhabited by people of Serb language and race, to constitute a third domain of the Monarchy co-ordinated with Austria and Hungary. This is the so-called policy of 'Trialism,' of which the late archduke was believed to have been a partisan."

South Slav Problem.

"By far the most important thing," says the Spectator, "which emerges from the horror and disturbances surrounding the archduke's assassination is the fact that the South Slav problem, so far from being on the way to settlement, is more complicated and acute than ever. The real question to ask ourselves is: Why was the archduke murdered by an Orthodox Serb? We have no doubt whatever that the assassination was the stupid, blundering, and cruel expression of the well-justified feeling that the South Slavs are an aggrieved race.

Bitterness of Servia.

"Although we do not believe that Servia has had any conscious part in the Bosnian plot, the racial bond between her and Bosnia and Herzegovina (which are to her 'lost provinces') is, of course, very strong," adds the Spectator. "The bitterness of Servia against Austria has remained a terribly sharp thing ever since Austria coerced Servia, while Germany stood by in 'shining armor.'

During the Balkan war Servia well knew that if she failed, and were left gasping and exhausted on the ground, she would pass into bondage to Austria. Her whole ambition now is to challenge, or at least handsomely to resist, Austria whenever the occasion comes. The report that Servia and Montenegro intend to unite themselves is only an intelligent deduction—if it is not based on fact—from the widespread consciousness that Austria always has been, and still is, the chief enemy of the Slavs. It is very easy to imagine circumstances in which the Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina would spring to the help of Servia. They would, after all, only be helping themselves.

"And then Roumania, the one state which was left fresh and scathless after the Balkan war, will not forget that the Hungarians dominate territory which is for her Roumania Irredenta, and that she is strong enough to seize and hold something out of any general scramble. There are, indeed, more difficulties than we, as well-wishers of Austria-Hungary, care to count. Nor is it possible to say how most of them can be overcome, but at least there is one great and obvious cure for the perennial weakness, and the most crying scandal of the Empire, and that is that the South Slavs shall not be allowed anywhere to remain the sport of a Magyar or a Teutonic domination."

No Lectures to Servia.

"Lectures to the Government of Servia on their diplomatic manners cannot possibly serve any useful purpose at present," says the Times. "The attitude of King Peter's Government has been perfectly correct hitherto, and we shall assume that it will continue to be correct until proof to the contrary is forthcoming. It is the right and the duty of the dual monarchy to make the most searching investigation into all the circumstances of the crime. It is their right and duty, no less, to expect from Servia all such reasonable and lawful help in that investigation as one state owes to another. It is the right and duty, also, of the Austro-Hungarian Governments to take measures within their own territories to prevent the perpetration of like crimes in the future. But nothing could be more unwise upon their part than to do anything which would foster an impression that they are seeking to make political capital out of this tragedy of the imperial and royal house. The Pester Lloyd states that the crime was 'undoubtedly promoted in Belgrade.' For that assertion there is as yet no legal or formal ground."

HER LITTLE JOKE MAY COST HER MILLIONS



[Special Correspondence.]

London, England, July 31.—Just because Mrs. Waldorf Astor Jun. made a jocular remark concerning the tightened strings of her father-in-law's money bags, the elder Astor, who is an expatriated American seeking a dukedom, threatens to disinherit her husband. Mrs. Astor was one of the four beautiful Langhorns, made famous by the Charles Dana Gibson drawings.

BABY HAD DYSENTERY

HAD TWO DOCTORS, BUT NO RESULT.

Was Cured by the Use of DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Dogherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Dysentery and Summer Complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

Imitators have even gone so far as to imitate our wrapper in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, Wild Strawberry Compound, etc., which preparations they have been trying to sell as the genuine, at a bigger profit to themselves, but unfortunately not to the consumers, who sometimes have had to employ medical aid afterwards.

Do not be led into taking a substitute for "Dr. Fowler's" and thus endanger your life.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THIS COMMONER "FLOCKED ALONE"

Late H. R. Emmerson Was an Independent Within the Liberal Party.

WAS THOROUGH RADICAL

Opposed Both Laurier and Borden on Navy—Believed in Public Ownership.

[From Toronto Star.]

There are two kinds of men in Parliament. Of the one kind you can be sure, when they get up, that they are going to support their party. Of the other there is always a chance that they may "bolt." The latter are not always influential, their speeches are not always reported fully in the press. Yet there is always a certain curiosity when they arise; and if the issue is large, the House listens with interest to see what line they will take.

The late Henry R. Emmerson was of this second class. In his later years he was fond of comparing himself to Lord Dundreary's peacock, which flocked all alone. One of the occasions on which he made this comparison, not very long ago, was the Laurier naval bill of 1910. It was in the debate on the second reading of that bill. Mr. Borden had moved his amendment for a grant of two battleships, and Mr. Monk had moved for a referendum.

"Having listened carefully to the debate," Mr. Emmerson then stated his position, "and having read the speeches when I have not been permitted to hear them, I am conscious that in many respects I do not concur either in the amendment to the amendment (Mr. Monk's), or in the amendment (Mr. Borden's), and that I am not wholly in accord with the original motion itself (second reading of the bill.)

"So emphatic is the realization," he continued, "that I begin to be impressed with the conviction that I shall be obliged, like Lord Dundreary's peacock, to flock all by myself alone."

His Declaration of Faith.

And then he went on to describe his relation to his party in language which is very characteristic of his attitude and of the conception he had of the Liberal party.

"For thirty-five years and upwards," he said, "I have been an active adherent of the Liberal party, I am so today, and I believe that I shall be so to the moment of drawing my latest breath. For thirty-five years, I have served that party and I hope that a few years more at least will be permitted me to continue that service. One of the reasons why I have been associated with the Liberal party, and why I hope to be continued with it, is the liberty of conscience that is given to every individual member of the party. That has been the history of the party in the past, and the moment that it deviates from that course, it will have ceased to be a Liberal party."

Mr. Emmerson, it may be added of this incident, took the ground that the Government should provide training ships to train men for a Canadian navy, and that that navy should be built up gradually. In the meantime he proposed that a fund of, say three or five million dollars a year should be laid as "Canada's Peace Fund," to be a "notification to the nations of Europe and of the world that Canada was determined to support the Empire in her hour of need, if that hour ever came."

Another big subject on which Mr. Emmerson showed his independence was the management of the Intercolonial. He believed in the operation of that road by and for the people of Canada, and especially for the people who live along its rails. He opposed the proposal of the Hon. George P. Graham for the establishment of a board of management from the outset, and he continued to criticize the work of that board as long as it existed. He criticized also the management of the road under its present manager, Mr. E. P. Gutelius. Nor were his criticisms captious. He had in mind always the principle that the road should give good service to its patrons, and he feared that both the board of management and Mr. Gutelius were inclined to put a surplus ahead of good service. I have talked with him more than once on this very question, and that was always the point of view from which he approached it.

Opposed Raise of Rates.

From the same standpoint he was opposed to the raising of rates on the Intercolonial. He believed that the Government road was a valuable protection for the shippers of the eastern part of Canada against higher rates on the other railways; and he was always up in arms at the suggestion that the I. C. R. should be handed over to any of the railway corporations.

"Thevery moment you discuss the question whether the Government of this country shall part with the Intercolonial Railway," he said on one occasion when this suggestion was mentioned in the House, "you are face to face with one great issue, whether you will have a Government-operated railway, or whether the people will tolerate a railway-operated Government."

Mr. Emmerson was not only an independent within his party. He was a radical as well. His protest this last session against the establishment of a royal family in Canada was not an isolated piece of quixetry. It was his radicalism that made him so faithful to Government ownership of railways. It was his radicalism that led him to dissent from the naval policy of both parties. It was his radicalism also that made him a free trader within the Liberal party—a radicalism which he openly expressed during the budget debate only this spring.

Richards
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THE WOMAN'S SOAP

A NEW PICTURE OF TITLED BEAUTY



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WHO WANTED TO KNOW?

[Puck.]

Mother (sternly)—Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter.

Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated)—Mamma, mamma! He's not the one!

BY ACTUAL COUNT.

[Boston Transcript.]

Willie—Mamma, I saw a dog today that had only three legs.

Mother—Weren't you awfully sorry for him?

Willie—No; he had one more leg than I had.

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DIED AT 140.

One of the most remarkable instan of long life was that of the Count of Desmond. This merry widow d in 1694, having survived her husba the twelfth Earl, 70 years. She tained her faculties to the last; co walk ten miles a day until a week her death, at the age of 140, and, cording to the inscription on her p trait at Muckross Abbey, Killarn "In the course of her long pilgrima renewed her teeth twice." The Counte appeared likely to beat all records logevity, when, relates Sir Willia Temple, "she must needs climb a tree to gather nuts; so, falling do she hurt her thigh, which brought fever, and that brought death."

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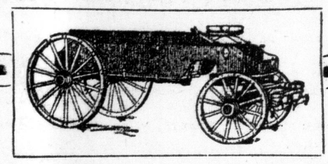
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Financial, Market and Commercial Section

TOMATOES AT HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICE

Large Supply of Produce Meets Heavy Demand On Market.

A large supply of produce, chiefly small vegetables, was on the market this morning, but an unusually large number of shoppers, kept prices steady. Vegetables are better and more plentifully offered on the square than at any other time this season. Tomatoes sold for less than one-half the price they brought last Saturday. Baskets of good quality sold this morning. Wheat has been scarce

Potatoes, although plentiful, were in demand. The prices kept up at 90 cents and $1 per bushel.

Beans, carrots, onions, cabbages and peas were all plentiful, and sold at quoted prices.

Eggs were slightly cheaper this morning, selling for 22 and 23 cents per dozen. Butter is unchanged in price.

Oats and hay sold at quoted prices this morning. Wheat has been scarce during the past week, and not one load was on the square Saturday.

Raspberries continue at lower prices than those asked the first of the week. Excellent quality of berries were sold at 12 and 13 cents a box, retail. The crop will be practically over by the end of the week.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	$1 67	to	$1 67
Oats, per cwt	1 35	to	1 40
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu	95	to	1 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, new, bu	90	to	1 00
Beets, per doz	15	to	15
Onions, per doz	20	to	20
Lettuce, per doz	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per doz	20	to	20
Beans, per quart	3	to	5
Peas, per quart	15	to	15
Cucumbers, each	2½	to	5
Cabbage, each	5	to	10
Tomatoes, per lb	4	to	5
Radishes, per doz	20	to	20
Turnips, new, doz	25	to	30
Carrots, 3 bunches for	5	to	5
Fruits.			
Red currants, box	7	to	10
Black currants, box	13	to	14
Gooseberries, box	7	to	8
Raspberries, per box	12	to	13
Black raspberries	11	to	12
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	10 00	to	12 50
Straw, per load	6 00	to	6 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products.			
Butter, rolls, lb	22	to	23
Butter, fancy, retail	22	to	23
Butter, store lots, lb	18	to	19
Butter, creamery, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crocks, lb	21	to	22
Eggs, crate, wholesale	19	to	20
Eggs, retail, doz	22	to	23
Eggs, per basket	22	to	22
Honey, strained, 10 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Honey, sections, doz	1 75	to	2 25
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt	8 60	to	8 60
Fat sows, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Small pigs, pair	8 00	to	14 00
Export cattle, cwt	6 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	75 00	to	90 00
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, lb	10	to	12
Young chickens, lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per lb	11	to	12
Turkeys, per lb	14	to	16
Poultry, Dressed.			
Old fowl, per lb	13	to	14
Chickens, spring, lb	20	to	20
Ducks, per lb	15	to	16
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, choice	11 50	to	11 75
Veal, per cwt	14 00	to	15 00

Winnipeg, July 31.—The war news of today had a double effect on wheat prices at Winnipeg. On the curb, October wheat sold at $1.06, and good sales at that. October, at the opening, had a wide range, selling from 98c to $1.04. December opened at 97½c to $1.02. A change took place within the first forty minutes, however, on the assumption that shipments will be stopped from this continent and trade routes unsafe, which will cause a piling up of the grain stocks at terminal points and for a time probably be unsaleable. October declined to 95c, and December followed in sympathy. Prices at noon stood at 94½c for October, and 92¼c for December, showing a decline of 2½c on the former and 8¾c on the latter. Oats were comparatively steady, while flax continued its downward course, being at noon 2½c to 5c lower. Closing prices for wheat were 3¾c to 4c lower.

The cash trade is good for No.'s 1, 2 and 3 northern wheat, but little or nothing doing. Cash wheat closed 3¾c to 4½c lower; oats, 2c lower to unchanged; ax, 5½c to 5¾c lower; and barley, unchanged. Inspections totalled 178 cars, as against 184 last year.; in sight were 110 cars.

Cash wheat—

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 95½c; No. 2, 94c.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 38c; No. 1 feed, 37c.

Barley—No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 51c; rejected, 48c.

Flax—No. 1 Northwest Canadian, $1.49¾; No. 2 Canadian western, $1.46⅜; No. 3, $1.34¾.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; beeves, $7 30 to $10; steers, $6 40 to $8 40; stockers and feeders, $5 50 to $8; cows and heifers, $3 75 to $9 15; calves, $7 50 to $11 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market slow; light, $8 50 to $8 85; mived, $8 30 to $8 90; heavy, $8 20 to $8 80; roughs, $8 20 to $8 35; pigs, $7 25 to $8 75; bulk of sales at $8 40 to $8 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market was steady; sheep, $5 15 to $5 85; yearlings, $5 60 to $6 50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; steady, prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 25 head; active, $5 to $11 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; slow; heavy, $9 20 to $9 30; mixed, $9 30 to $9 40; yorkers, $9 35 to $9 40; pigs, $9 25 to $9 40; roughs, $7 90 to $8 10; stags, $6 50 to $7 25; dairies, $9 to $9 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400 head; active and unchanged.

COTTON

New York., July 31.—Cotton—Futures closed excited. Closing bids: July, 9.90c; August, 10.40c; September, 10.50c; October, 11.16c; November, 11.16c; December, 10.75c; January, 11.25c; March, 10.97c; April, 11.10c; May, 11.10c; June, 11.66c; spot, closed nominal.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, August 1.—The cotton oil market did not open this morning. It will remain closed until Tuesday.

Liverpool, July 31.—Cotton—Spot, unsettled; prices, irregular; American middling, fair, 7.62d; good middling, 7.14d; middling, 6.66d; low middling, 6.18d; good ordinary, 5.22c; ordinary, 4.58d; sales, 4,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 3,600 American; receipts, 7,000 bales. Futures closed irregular and unsettled; August, 6.45d; August and September, 6.28d; September and October, 6.21d; October and November, 6.18d; November and December, 6.12d; December and January, 6.11½d; January and February, 6.12½d; February and March, 6.13½d; March and April, 6.15½d; April and May, 6.16d; May and June, 6.16½d; June and July, 6.15d; July and August, 6.14½d.

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the declaration of war by Austria, the Chicago wheat market opened in a normal way. First transactions showed a change of not to exceed 1 cent compared with the night before.

SUGAR.

London, Aug. 1.—In Mincing Lane beet sugar futures slumped violently from 8s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt. Refined sugar again hardened 6d, and was withdrawn from the market.

London, Aug. 1.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 10s 7½d; Muscovado, 8s 6d.

PRODUCE.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Spot unsettled; No. 1 Manitoba, 8s 6d; No. 2, 8s 4d; No. 3, 8s 1½d. Futures nervous; October, 7s 1½d; December, 8s 1½d.

Corn—Spot nominal. Futures, La Plata, nervous; September, 5s 11½d; October, 5s 8d.

Provision and other produce markets nominal. No quotations available.

THE EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 1.—Bullion amounting to £56,000 was taken into the Bank of England today, and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Gibraltar and £16,000 to France. Gold premiums at Madrid, 3.20; at Lisbon, 17.00.

OIL.

London, Aug. 1.—Calcutta linseed—August and September, 52s; linseed oil, 26s 3d.

Sperm Oil—£27.

Petroleum—American refined, 7¼d; spirits, 8¼d.

Turpentine Spirits—33s 7½d.

Rosin—American strained, 9s 3d; do, fine, 14s 6d.

PROVISION STOCKS NOW IN LIVERPOOL

[Canadian Press.]

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Wheat, 1,284,000 centals; corn, 383,000 centals; bacon, 11,700 boxes; hams, 1,900 boxes; shoulders, 500 boxes; butter, 3,000 cwts; cheese, 26,200 boxes; lard, 5,400 tierces of prime western steam, and 1,630 tons of other kinds.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Grain receipts were 431,017 bushels.

STANDARD OIL STOPS ALL ITS OIL EXPORTS

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—All exports of petroleum and other oil products destined for Europe have been stopped by the Standard Oil Company, such commodities being considered contraband of war. Several Standard tank ships scheduled to leave Atlantic ports today have been ordered to remain at the docks.

The steamer Kiowa, owned by the Standard Oil Company, and flying a German flag, was called back to New York late yesterday, after saiding in the morning with a cargo of petroleum for Algiers. It is reported that the company has recalled from foreign waters all of its ships.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE WILL REMAIN CLOSED

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—The New York Stock Exchange closed yesterday for an indefinite period, remained closed today, with indications that its doors would not open until such time as the European situation should show marked improvement.

Every member will be given at least twelve hours' notice in advance of the opening.

COTTAGERS COMPLAIN OF LACK OF LIGHTS

Want Them On Rear of Coal Cars Being Shunted at Night.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Stanley, Aug. 1.—Cottagers who attend the nightly dances at the Casino are loud in their complaints of the failure of the P. M. to safeguard the coal cars being shunted to the docks during the night. The shunting is at its height just at the time the dance crowds are returning, and many lives are endangered, it is claimed, as a result of the absence of lights on the rear of the shunting cars.

Last evening crowds returning from the Casino had a close call when a car broke away from the yard crew, owing to the failure of the brakes to work. The runaway car bore down on the crowds at 20 miles an hour and their first intimation of the danger was a big black mass tearing down the incline. Fortunately all were able to leap from the tracks in time, but many had close calls.

A brakeman, riding on the runaway was thrown off. Just as he fell the runaway struck a string of 20 standing cars, jumping several feet in the air as it struck. The impetus started the whole string, but the brakeman thrown from the single car, managed to stop the string by the application of the hand brakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Webber, who have been visiting their mother at the "White House," Hill Crest, left this morning for their home at Niagara Falls.

W. H. Stacey, of Port Stanley, had a very narrow escape from being hit by an auto this morning while on a narrow part of a road in Orchard Beach. He was driving on the wrong side of the road in order to make the passing of the automobile easier. There was a near collision and the horse turned and dashed up the side hill. Luckily he was unhurt.

W. H. Kennedy and family, of Galt, who have been summering during July on Bridge street, left early this morning to motor home to Galt. They expect to return again for a week or so in the middle of August.

Miss Tillson, of London, who has been spending the last week with Melfa Kennedy, of Galt, at Port Stanley, returns home today.

Harris Mills, brother of Dicky Mill, camping at Port Stanley, is expected home from Detroit today and will spend the day with his brother at "Krowifimad" camp.

Jas. Slater, after spending the week at his home in London, has returned to his camp at Orchard Beach.

Mrs. S. D. Cummings, of St. Thomas, has rented Shadyside cottage, Willow Beach, for the remainder of the season and has moved in.

BELIEVES GENERAL WAR MAY LEAD TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

Japanese Premier Says Great Conflict Sometimes Needed To Bring About Great Peace.

[Canadian Press.]

Tokio, Japan, Aug. 1.—The Japanese navy has been prepared to meet any emergency, and the minister of marine, Vice-Admiral Rokuro Yashiro, today went to Nikko to consult the Emperor on the international situation. In the meantime the second battle squadron has assembled at the naval station, Sesebon.

The premier, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who is to confer with the Emperor tomorrow, in a speech today alluded to the gravity of the situation. He said that to bring about a great peace, a great war was sometimes unavoidable. He added that perhaps a general disturbance in Europe would resolve itself in the final war of the world, leading to permanent and universal peace.

The Japanese Government has postponed its proclamation of neutrality between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and is in constant communication with the British Government.

EUROPEAN BANKS ALL INCREASING THEIR RATES

Bank of England Puts Discount Up to 10 Per Cent.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—The Bank of England today raised its discount rate to 10 per cent.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The bank rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised today to 6 per cent.

The rate of interest for private loans was raised to 6 per cent.

Brussels, Aug. 1.—The National Bank has raised its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—The bank rate of the National Bank has been increased from 4½ to 6 per cent.

Bank of France.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Bank of France today raised its discount rate from 4½ to 6 per cent, and its rate for loans from 5½ to 7 per cent. The bourse was open, but there were no quotations.

WILL AID BRITAIN

LONDON, July 31.—Late tonight the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Takaakai Kato, in an interview with the Tokio correspondent of the Times, said: "If hostilities unfortunately are opened between Great Britain and the other powers, we are ready to do what devolves upon us in virtue of our alliance."

NO EXCITEMENT AT BANK OF ENGLAND

Although Many Wait Opening To Change Notes For Gold.

HOLIDAY FEELING ABROAD

Traffic To Resorts Is Even Heavier Than Ever Before at This Season.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—The scenes witnessed at the Bank of England yesterday during the rush to obtain gold in exchange for bank notes were repeated this morning, but on a still larger scale. A few people who had been too late to get currency yesterday afternoon, spent the night in the vicinity of the bank, and reached the quadrangle at daybreak, so as to be first in line today. They might have spent the night more comfortably, for very few followed their example in the early hours. The majority of people came to the city in their usual leisurely manner, and went to the bank at the customary opening hour.

The crowd soon increased in the course of the morning, and an hour after the opening some 500 people were lined up, while the streets nearby were filled with curious onlookers. The bank porters had been sworn in as special policemen, so that they could more easily handle the crowds and in case of necessity arrest anybody causing a disturbance.

A strong force of city police also was on duty to deal with the crowd outside the bank premises.

No Excitement Even.

Although some of the people were a little restless, as they wanted to get their money, so as to proceed to country and seaside resorts for their usual holiday at the beginning of August, the first Monday of which is a national holiday, there was nothing which could be described even as excitement.

It was noticeable today that the line of people was largely made up of clerks, and included many women who had received their wages in notes and wanted to change them into gold, as they realized that with a continuance of the crisis notes would become unchangeable.

Notes Not Wanted.

At holiday resorts notes are usually refused, and, in fact, in London restaurants and theatres notes are changed at the best of times only for customers, and people who are known personally, so that persons with pockets full of paper money often find themselves unable to buy anything.

The closing of the National Penny Bank, whose customers are mostly working people, caused no excitement whatever. Not a person appeared in front of the head office.

Brokers on Holiday.

Throgmorton street, where stock brokers usually assembled, was deserted today, the brokers having gone away for the holiday. In fact the traffic to the holiday resorts was heavier today than it had ever been, many who had intended to take short trips to the continent having decided to remain in the British Isles.

A similar quietude prevailed at other banks, and there was not a sign of any run.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange is to be open on Monday, an unprecedented occurrence on a bank holiday.

MOTORING ACCIDENT FATAL TO STRATFORD YOUNG MAN

Gordon Killer, Aged 22, the Victim—Companions All Injured.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, Ont., Aug. 1.—Gordon Killer is dead and five others badly injured as a result of terrible automobile accident on the St. Marys road early this morning about two o'clock. Running at high speed a large six-cylinder car, loaded with human freight, crashed into a post on the sout side of the culvert at the village of Conroy, turning turtle completely and pinning the occupants down.

The car belonged to Thomas Trow, this city. William Reihl, a mechanician for the McDonald & Henry firm, was driving it around the garage, when he met Roddy McDonald, son of Commissioner Angus McDonald and offered to take him home. Later on, however, they met Gordon Colquhoun, Alfred Colquhoun, Jack Branston, and Gordon Killer.

On the way back from St. Marys the accident occurred. At the village of Conroy, on the St. Marys road, there is a narrow culvert, taking down the width of the road to a minimum. The car was speeding along at a fast pace. A rig was seen on the culvert, brakes were jammed on, and the car swerved off the road, hitting a post and turning a complete somersault on the front wheels. The impact of the falling car on the ground was terriffic, and Gordon Killer and Alfred Colquhoun were caught more severely than the others The former received a fractured skull, and the latter was crushed and injured internally. Roddy McDonald suffered a crushed hip and side. The others were not so badly hurt.

Help was obtained and calls sent to St. Marys and Stratford. Dr. Lorne Robertson rushed to the scene and brought the injured party into Stratford. Gordon Killer, Alfred Colquhoun, and Roddy McDonald were take directly the hospital. Killer died about 6 o'clock this morning. All suffered terribly during the night. Roddy McDonald is resting much more easily this morning, and is out of danger. Colquhoun is also resting better. The car was badly wrecked.

GERMANY'S ULTIMATUM RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTY

Latter Had Only Intention of Taking Precautions, Says Ambassador.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—The German ultimatum sent to Russia said that if Russia did not stop her mobilization by noon today, Germany would begin the mobilization of her army.

The Russian embassy in London this evening pointed out the difficulty created for Russia by Germany's ultimatum. An official said Russia had nothing against Germany, and had merely taken precautionary measures on the Austrian frontier. He added that, in spite of the gravity of the situation, "conversations" continued both at Vienna and St. Petersburg and that Sergius Sazonof, the Russian premier, had declared himself to be imbued with the most peaceful ideas and that he was prepared to go to the uttermost limits to prevent war.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF IMMINENCE OF WAR

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Oscar, fifth son of Emperor William, was married last night to Countess Ina Bassewitz, daughter of Count Bassewitz Levetzow. The bride assumed the title of Countess Von Ruppin. The official celebration of the marriage has been set for September.

AMMUNITION SHORT FOR ROSS RIFLES

Not Enough Ready For Campaign If Canadians Are Called Out.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—No official advices have been received in local military circles regarding the possibility of western troops being called out for activo service, in the event of a general European war. Western officers, who have been loaned from the British army for instructional purposes, have not been recalled or notified to hold themselves in readiness. It is pointed out locally that, should Canadian troops be ordered as regards ammunition. Canada would not be able to supply the men with sufficient ammunition for their Ross rifles for a campaign on short notice, and ammunition could not be supplied from England since the British troops do not use this rifle.

PROTECT FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN U. S. A.

Secretary McAdoo Calls on Clearing House Representatives To Confer.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—To consider what shall be done to protect the financial interests of the United States during the European crisis, Secretary McAdoo today called on clearing house associations in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, to send representatives here Monday morning, to discuss the situation with him.

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KAISER REFUSES TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

Tells Czar He Has Gone To Utmost Limits To Preserve Peace.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The North German Gazette, the official organ of the Government, says that after the Russian Emperor had given the order for the mobilization of the entire Russian army and fleet, Emperor William sent a telegram to Emperor Nicholas, in which he made it clear that his responsibility for the security of the German Empire compelled him to adopt defensive measures.

The German Emperor continued that he had gone to the utmost limits possible in his efforts to preserve the world's peace, and that the responsibility for the calamity threatening the world did not rest on him. He declared that he had always been faithful to his friendship for the Russian Emperor and the Russian people, and that the peace of Europe could still be maintained if Russia would cease to threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary.

ITALY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, 'TIS SAID

Informs German Ambassador That Treaty Does Not Require Her To Take Up Arms at Present.

[Canadian Press.]

Rome, August 1.—The Messagero today says that the German ambassador informed the Italian Government that Germany has sent simultaneous ultimatums to Russia and France.

The German Government in its ultimatum to Russia asked her to suspend her mobilization within twelve hours. In the demand sent by Germany to France the Government at Berlin requires France to inform it within eighteen hours whether, in case of war between Germany and Russia, France would remain neutral.

The German ambassador to Italy today also asked to be informed as to Italy's attitude in the event of war, between Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one side and Russia and France on the other.

The Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian foreign minister, said he would reserve his reply until he had consulted Premier Salandra.

According to the Messagero, during the interview which followed between the marquis and Premier Salandra, the two Italian statesmen were in complete agreement as to the line of conduct to be pursued by Italy in the present crisis.

The Messagero declares that as it is not a question of a defensive war on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the other two members of the triple alliance, Italy, has decided to confine herself to pointing out to her allies that her treaty obligations with them do not oblige her to take up arms in the present crisis, and that she will remain neutral. The newspaper adds that it is not certain this neutrality will last until the end of the war, but Italy will stand aloof from hostilities as long as she is convinced that her interests are not being infringed.

NETHERLANDS BANK TO REDUCE RESERVE

Law Passed Giving Authority For $200,000,000 Issue of Notes.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—A law has been passed by both Houses of Congress in Holland, allowing the Netherlands Bank to reduce its gold reserve against bank notes from 40 to 20 per cent, according to a private cablegram received here today. This means that the bank can issue an additional $200,000,000, which will be available for loans against bills and stock as collateral, a margin of 20 per cent being required.

The change in the law also means relief to the trading community of Holland and the stock exchange. A syndicate of banks and bankers has, according to the cablegram, guaranteed the Netherlands Bank against part of the eventual losses to be suffered through the issuance of bank notes against stock exchange collateral.

TELEGRAMS TO GERMANY MAY NOT BE DELIVERED

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—The French Telegraph Cable Company announced today that there was little likelihood of messages for Germany reaching their destination over its lines, as all telegraph wires with Germany had been cut. Messages to German points were accepted at the risk and responsibility of the senders.

RAILROAD DECISIONS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Aug. 1.—Coincidentally two questions of great moment to the railroad and financial world were awaiting decision here this afternoon. Arrangements had been made for President Wilson to confer at 2 p.m. with the managers of 98 western railroads threatened with a strike of 55,000 enginemen and firemen; at 3 p.m. the Interstate commerce commission's decision in the rate case was expected, and at 5 p.m. the President was to confer with representatives of the men employed on the western roads.

AMERICAN VESSEL UNDER GERMAN ORDERS

[Canadian Press.]

Shanghai, China, August 1.—The American steamship Canada, iwth a cargo of cattle and foodstuffs, which left Tsing-Tau yesterday for Vladivostok, returned to Tsin-Tau today, under orders from the German authorities.

MOBILIZATION IS ORDERED IN FRANCE

Apparently an Answer to Germany's Question Regarding Her Attitude in Crisis.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

London, Aug. 1.—A Daily News dispatch from Berlin, timed at 2 o'clock this morning, says Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that mobilization shall be stopped within twelve hours.

A question has also been addressed to France, the dispatch says, in regard to her attitude in certain contingencies.

The Daily Citizen's Paris correspondent reports that a general mobilization has been ordered.

STRUGGLE TO BE SHORT

Dr. Angell, at Detroit, Says Neutrality Will Be Difficult.

[Canadian Press.]

Detroit, Aug. 1.—That the European war, however terrible it may be, and whatever the final result, will not be long drawn out, but will be soon over, is the opinion expressed by Dr. Angell, former president of the University of Michigan and an authority on international law. Dr. Angell also maintains that it will need all the diplomacy of which American statesmen are capable to maintain the neutrality of the United States.

CIVIC HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

For London Civic Holiday the Grand Trunk will issue tickets from London as follows: To all stations in Canada, also to Detroit, Port Huron, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge at a fare and a third, good going all trains August 1, 2 and 3, and good for return any time not later than August 4. Also single fare, good going and returning August 3 only. Tickets and full information at "Clock Corner," R. E. Ruse, C. P. and T. A. 98c

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CRONYN BUILDING, TORONTO

TOURISTS ANXIOUS TO BOOK PASSAGE FOR AMERICA SIDE

British Lines Doing Tremendous Business, and Premiums Paid For Early Sailings by Most Eager.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 1.—Transatlantic tourists in England entirely gave up their sight-seeing trips today and flocked to Cockspur street, where the headquarters of the steamship companies are situated, to try and book passages home. The companies' offices were crowded from an early hour, and the clerks worked at high speed issuing tickets and making transfers to earlier steamers for those who had transportation on vessels sailing the latter part of August or early in September.

The one and only object of the travellers appeared to be to get home as soon as possible.

Canadian Tourists Leave.

The crowd of tourists was augmented by many Canadian and American residents, who, owing to the dislocation of business, were desirous of taking the opportunity of visiting their homes.

The Cunard, the White Star and other British and Dutch lines did an immense business. The withdrawal of La Provence, of the French Transatlantic Line, provided a lot of customers for the steamship companies still doing business.

Premiums for Tickets.

Maximum rates were charged by all the companies, and many passengers paid high premiums for tickets to those who had them, but preferred taking the profit in the hope of getting some later at a lower rate.

The French Transatlantic Line and the North German Lloyd still accepted bookings for their steamers today, but most of the would-be passengers seemed to prefer British vessels.

The Hamburg-American and other German companies have ordered their vessels in all parts of the world to seek neutral ports, and if the crisis continues shipping soon will be entirely dislocated.

Mauretania Loaded.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, sailing today from Liverpool, has a full complement of passengers. As the ordinary homeward rush to America had not begun when her sailing was announced, she was able to provide accommodation for many who had intended to sail on the Imperator.

SAILINGS BETWEEN U. S. AND CONTINENT OFF

Many Lines Suspend All Traffic Except to British Ports.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—Trans-Atlantic service between New York and continental Europe was suspended today by the Cunard Line and the International Mercantile Marine Company, which control the White Star, Red Star, American Leyland, Dominion and Atlantic Transport Lines. Sailings for English ports via these lines was not interrupted.

Suspension of the service was upon orders received from the head offices of the Cunard Line and the International Mercantile Marine in England. Hundreds of persons had engaged passage via these lines for Mediterranean and Scandinavian ports, and to these, the companies announce, the passage money would be refunded.

200,000 AUSTRIANS TO RETURN FROM U. S. A.

The Problem of Transporting Them to Europe Puzzles the Officials.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—Official notice was received at the Austro-Hungarian consulate here today that the reserves had been called for general mobilization. Two hundred thousand Austrians and Hungarians, it was said at the consulate, would therefore immediately be called upon to return home from this country and join the colors.

How to get the 200,000 men back to Austria-Hungary was a problem officials at the consulate were today trying to solve. It was at first planned to have the reservists sail from New York on Italian steamers. These steamers, however, it was said at the consulate, would have to pass Gibraltar, where they might be seized by England, and the reservists taken as prisoners of war.

The men may be taken to the West Indies, where there are German warships

Servians Not Called.

No word has reached the Servian consulate here summoning the reservists home. A reason for this is that it is impossible to communicate by cable with any point in Servia at the present time. The Servian consul-general, Prof. I. Pupin, said that he had received assurances from hundreds of Serbs from all parts of the country that they were ready to respond to a call to arms.

Consulates Busy.

The French, German and Russian consulates continue to show unusual activity in view of the threatening outlook in Europe. At the three consulates, where many gathered, it was announced that no orders had been received calling out the reserves living in this country.

IMPORT BUSINESS NEARS STANDSTILL

New York Firms Cabling Cancellation of Orders—Prices Advanced and Difficulty of Transportation Getting Worse.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 1.—An almost complete suspension of the import business of the country is near at hand, according to members of large importing firms. The cancelling of the sailings of all vessels by German steamship lines, was feared to be merely a forerunner of more serious obstacle to the importing trade. Great difficulty is expected to be experienced in moving American exports because of the limited tonnage under United States registry or neutral flags.

Still more ominous was the rise in the rate of exchange abroad. This feature of the war situation reached such proportions that large importing houses issued cable orders to stop buying goods on the other side. In many instances goods have been advanced from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in Europe the present week.

Apart from the inability of foreign exporters to fill orders, stands the probable prohibition by the interested governments of many lines of exports. Germany issued a decree of his kind yesterday, and importers said they look for similar action by the other European powers.

Altogether the present situation confronting importers contains elements never before met with in the business here.

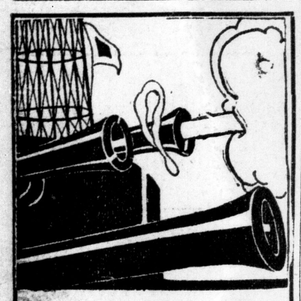
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So many goggles are made for just appearance. We have the kind that are both stylish and useful. Shell Goggles are very comfortable.
John S. Barnard
Optician and Jeweler,
194 Dundas Street. ywt



Prices are the same for the month of July as those of June. Buy your jewelry from the One-Price Jewelry Store. Our prices do not need discounting.
W. J. Wray & Co.
234 Dundas Street, London.



Wegner's Quick-Fire Price-Breakers' Sale in Full Swing
350 Doz. Shirts
Bought from the Dufferin Shirt Company, of Toronto. This lot includes many travelers' samples, and worth up to $1.50. We will sell them at
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Another lot worth up to $1 we sell them for ....69¢
Wegner Clothing Co.
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INGERSOLL SEPARATES FROM OXFORD COUNTY

Cabinet Passes Order in Council Ratifying Agreement.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

INGERSOLL, July 31.—In municipal circles as well as by citizens as a whole the word from Toronto today that the cabinet had passed an order-in-council ratifying the separation agreement between the town of Ingersoll and the county of Oxford, was very gratifying.

Owing to the fact that the proclamation had never been issued, steps were being taken by the county council to fix Ingersoll's assessment for county purposes, despite the fact that all papers in connection with the separation were forwarded to Toronto months ago.

The activity of the county council caused the Ingersoll representative to get busy, with the result mentioned.

LAMBETH.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LAMBETH, Aug. 1.—Miss Aggie B. McArthur is visiting in Shedden for a week or two.

Miss Leota Stevens, of Delaware, is holidaying with her grandmother, Mrs. R. N. Stevens.

Mrs. G. A. Routledge was the guest of Miss Banghart, of Strathroy, since Tuesday.

Master Robbie Tiffin, of Dresden, is holidaying with Mrs. J. S. Fisher.

Miss Edna Williams returned on Friday from a visit in Guelph.

Mrs. J. A. Kelly is visiting friends in Cairo.

Now is the time to prepare for spraying. Sharman & Baker can supply you with materials at lowest prices. Lime-Sulphur, Soluble Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, etc. Sharman & Baker, London, R. R. No. 4. Office, corner King and Talbot. ywt

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You ought to see the different lasts of the ASTORIA SHOE. They are just as stylish and as early as any American shoe made. Sold by the
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go hand in hand. Try the Kodak System for the best results. No dark room required for any of the work. See our complete stock and ask to see the New Kodak Junior, the best value of any camera on the market today. Developing and printing a specialty.
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HENRY ALBERT TITUS, OF OTTERVILLE, WHO IS NOW 94 YEARS OLD



OATS ROUND INGERSOLL BEST SEEN BY JUDGE

Grain Stands Five and a Half Feet in Height and Is Free of Weeds.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

INGERSOLL, July 31.—A fine compliment was paid farmers of this district by Mr. John Hamilton, of Tupperville, who this afternoon finished judging the standing oats in the competition conducted by the Ingersoll, North and West Oxford Agricultural Society.

Owing to the backward season and the fact that mixed grain is grown more extensively than formerly, the list of competitors was not so large as last season.

Adverse Conditions.

Of the original number, several were compelled to drop out because of adverse conditions, the army worm being the cause in one or two cases.

Mr. Hamilton reported that he found the crops the best he had judged this year, and he was greatly pleased with the district.

The oats in every field inspected were very tall, some of them over five and a half feet, and they were comparatively free of noxious weeds. Most of the fields scored high, and particularly the winners, whose names will be announced shortly.

Apples Plentiful.

Buyers who have already gone through several of the noted apple districts report that there is a heavy yield. The crop, it is said, is fully 25 per cent above the average in quantity, but probably no better than the average in quality.

One dealer pointed out that it was a trifle early to state definitely as to the quality, as various forms of blight appear suddenly, and the fruit is still at the stage where it might be seriously affected. A big yield for export, however, is anticipated by the buyers.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFERS SERVICE

Montreal Brigade Ready to Go to Front — Patriotism Runs High.

[Canadian Press.]

MONTREAL, July 31.—The local soldiery is intensely interested in the threatened general European war, and it is expected that a large contingent will offer itself for services in the old world if the Empire should appear to need men from Canada. It is estimated that 5,000 men could start for Europe on short notice, and twice this number in a short time, if required.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Creelman, of the Sixth Brigade, C.F.A., wired to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa, today offering the Sixth (Montreal) Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, as a unit for service outside of Canada in defence of the Empire. The Third Field Battery will also be heard from when the call comes, and the militia in general in this city will heartily respond. In the various armories and drill halls in Montreal many members of the regiments being anxious to volunteer for the impending war. The tide of patriotism is swelling from day to day.

Special prayers for peace will be features of the services in many churches in Montreal on Sunday, if not too late for this. In any case there will be special petitions to the Almighty, in view of the seriousness of the state of affairs in Europe.

GERMAN VESSEL ON OCEAN A RICH PRIZE

Sailing From New York With Specie, May Be Captured.

LONDON, July 31.—There is much interest and speculation here over the fate of the steamer Kronprizessin Cecilie, in the event of war being declared before her arrival at Bremen.

The vessel sailed from New York last Tuesday, carrying a large amount of specie and is due to touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg. It is presumed here that in the event of war she might elect to return to New York or to reach Germany by way of the north of Scotland.

The Daily Telegraph suggests that the steamer, even if she tried to reach New York, might be captured by a British or French cruiser before she was able to get into American territorial waters.

EVERY BAR IN HURON MUST CLOSE UP TODAY

[Special to The Advertiser.]

CLINTON, July 31.—Every bar and liquor store in Huron County closes on Saturday, as every license expires.

Huron will be dry forever, according to the temperance leaders.

Most of the hotels have decided to remain open as temperance houses, but have increased their rates to $2 per day.

The closing up of 26 bars means a loss of thousands of dollars every year to the breweries of the province.

Rev. E. G. Powell, the field secretary of the Temperance forces in Huron, has taken up his residence here since resigning his pastorate at Exeter, and the temperance people plan to see that the license laws are rigidly enforced.

GERMAN CRUISER MAY BE MENACE ON PACIFIC COAST

Cruiser Rainbow Expected to Take Care of Craft in Event of War.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Canadian government has been informed from London that there is on the western coast of North America a German cruiser of the third class, mounting ten 4-inch guns. If England becomes involved with France, and Russia against Austria and Germany, the only vessel available, capable of protecting Canadian ports and British shipping on the Pacific from this vessel, is the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, which mounts two 6-inch guns. The Rainbow is now in dry dock at Victoria, being overhauled and cleaned and put into condition to develop her highest speed. It is understood that the admiralty had advised that should hostilities break out, the Rainbow will be expected to look after the German cruiser.

The Rainbow has a full complement of British naval reserve on board, and has the advantage of the German boat in both speed and gun power. The only problem will be locating the German craft of the broad expanse of the Pacific.

The only British vessels on the Pacific coast are the gunboats Shearwater and Algerine, which are in ports on the west coast of Mexico. They are too lightly armed to attack the German cruiser should occasion arise.

GERMAN EMPEROR MAKES WAR SPEECH

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The German Emperor made a war speech to the people of Berlin yesterday, in which he expressed the hope that if he was unable to induce his opponents to maintain peace, he would wield the sword and show his enemies what it means to provoke Germany.

The Emperor has summoned the Reichstag to meet on Tuesday at the royal palace, and hear the decision of the Emperor and the Bundesrath and, if necessary, to vote a war credit.

Five thousand persons assembled in front of the palace late this afternoon, and cheered the Emperor and the Empire. During the demonstration, Emperor William appeared in a window, and addressed his subjects as follows:

"A fateful hour has fallen for Germany. Envious peoples everywhere are compelling us to our just defence. The sword has been forced into our hands.

"I hope that if my efforts at the last hour do not succeed in bringing our opponents to see eye to eye with us, and in maintaining the peace, we shall, with God's help, so wield the sword that we shall restore it to its sheath again with honor.

War would demand of us an enormous sacrifice in property and life, but we should show our enemies what it means to provoke Germany. And now I commend you to God. Go to church, and kneel before God, and pray for His help for our gallant army."

FOUR MILLION RUSSIANS ORDERED TO MOBILIZE

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Times dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"Curt notices signifying that the Emperor has decided to mobilize in the empire about 4,000,000 men, and ordering the reservists, without distinction, to report at the nearest police station by 6 o'clock Saturday morning, have been posted at street corners.

"Another brief notice informs reservists that sums of money will be paid to them for clothing and footgear.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT MAY SHORTEN TRIP TO HANDLE MILITIA

Has Had More Active Military Experience Than Any Man in Canada.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 31.—The developments of hostilities in Europe is expected to curtail the western trip of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is now at Banff in the Rocky Mountains, enjoying a visit there. He is scheduled to leave for Vancouver in two days. His Royal Highness is being kept informed from both London and Ottawa of the serious developments in Europe, and of the fact that the Canadian Parliament will be called as soon as England enters the contest, also that a large contingent of Canadians will be mobilized as speedily as possible.

The Duke of Connaught is the most experienced military man on the continent. He served in Canada against the Fenian Raid of 1870; commanded the the First Guards at Tel-El-Kebir, in the Egyptian war; has commanded at Aldershot, in Ireland, in Bombay, and ten years ago was high commander of the Mediterranean.

Should Canada begin the mobilization of the contingent of 20,000 men, as now contemplated, it is thought at Ottawa that his advice and aid would be most valuable. He ranks as a British Field Marshall, and is the titular commander of the forces in Canada. It is understood that an intimation has been wired to him that the Government would feel more at ease if he would arrange to return to the capital of Canada as soon as word is received that England has decided upon an active campaign, and that aid from Canada will be accepted.

WILSON ASKED TO OFFER MEDIATION

Peace Bureau Also Appeals to Kaiser, Czar, Pope and French Premier.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—The International Bureau of Peace today sent an appeal to President Wilson to offer his mediation in the European conflict.

The bureau also asked the German Emperor to use his efforts to settle the controversy, reminding him that the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign had been celebrated amid peace.

President Poincare of France, and Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and Pope Pius were among others appealed to in the interests of peace.

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Carriages for funerals and all other occasions. Automobile service.
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FOREST CITY OXYPATHOROC
Room 8, Royal Bank. Phone 1546.

ICE CREAM BRICKS, 20c PINT
Bricks cut and wrapped ready to serve, 25c. Bulk Ice Cream, 20c a pint; 35c a quart.
Ice Cool Buttermilk, 5c a Glass
J. M. CHIVAS
117 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 443 ywt

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TRY OUR
D., L. & W. Scranton Coal
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YORK AND BURWELL STS. Phone 312 ywt

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Best results can be obtained by using egg size in the large furnace. Egg and stove mixed for the medium size, and stove coal for the hot water furnace. Price, delivered, $6.50. Chestnut size, $6.75 per ton. Large pea coal, suitable for the range, $5.60 per ton.
OFFICES:
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