

34TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 2 1914

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WAR DECLARED!!

The German Feudal Military System The Menace

Our mother country, England, and the republic of France, the two foremost nations of Europe, are being forced to take part in what may be the greatest war of history, and out of which they both may come dismantled, perhaps totally unfit to continue in the proud position of leaders of humanity and civilization. A position threatened is as bad as the actual experience. In fact we would prefer being degraded in the scale of nations to resting under the daily menace of it—as we have been for years.

And whence comes this menace? It comes from Germany, most of all from the German navy, modelled on our own. We are living in the twentieth century, under free government, supposed to be living at a time when enlightened public opinion must rule the destinies of Europe. Instead of that England and France have alongside of them a great and growing nation, highly civilized, highly organized, and yet under a feudal system of one-man government with a fighting machine that is the last word that science and all the knowledge and experience of the past can devise. That man is absolutely irresponsible—claims that he holds divine right, and therefore that he is entitled to control the destinies of his own people and by consequence those of his neighbors.

This is an intolerable condition and must come to an end, or British supremacy must come to an end. And therefore, if not gladly, the British people will of necessity be forced to seek by any and every means to end it. It is intolerable that a fourteenth century feudalism should, with the most highly organized and strongest fighting machine, rule the civilization of the twentieth century. That is the issue.

No matter how sensible the war lord may be, the risk is too great. The kaiser has grown into a homicidal egotist, and such a man in responsible position is highly dangerous. He is developing a son and successor on the same lines!

We not only, therefore, arraign the system and the man before the bar of the public opinion of the world, but we also advise our Canadian Government to join the mother country in taking up the sword, if we must, to end it.

We also arraign the people of Germany, before the public opinion of the world, for continuing this system and this menace. We concede to them the leadership in science, in criticism, in art, in industrial organization, and we recognize in them a strong sentiment for the uplift of humanity; but the English nations owe it to themselves to say to the German people that they must put modern responsible government in place of feudal military rule, and until it is done, and as long as we are menaced by it, we will not lay down the sword once it is unsheathed. And we believe what is a menace to us is equally a menace to the United States. They have a taste of the same kind of tyranny in another form in Mexico.

A mere postponement of this stupendous issue will not do. The menace will still be there. We have suffered because it was not settled earlier. It has helped to disrupt our home politics and the home politics of England; thousands and thousands of Canadians, of Englishmen, of Americans, are today financially ruined because of the present disturbance; many more are likely to be.

We have no hostility toward Germany or even toward its royal family, least of all toward the German people. We pledge to these people, every assistance in wiping out a military system that tyrannizes over them and aspires to world-wide domination. There must be room for Germany in the sun and we would offer only good wishes to any German democracy established in South America.

But henceforward the best efforts of the whole British Empire must be consecrated to the substitution of modern government for the obsolete and dangerous system that now rules Germany. If the German people can't do it, we will all turn in and help them. The die is cast against the German menace of one-man military rule. England will be craven if she fails to accept the challenge now thrown in front of her.

IS THE KAISER BEATEN?

It is too early to infer that because Italy has notified the powers that she is not going to the support of Germany and Austria the Kaiser will find a means of heading off a world-wide conflagration and therewith pose as an angel of peace!

England cannot accept any such explanation. It is for England to have it out, once for all, with the German navy and the menace that it implies. It is our turn now.

WHEN WILL IT CLEAR?

What was it to live in the times of the Napoleonic wars—or Waterloo and Trafalgar! We know now, only more so, for the worldwide disturbance of the past week has affected, not only Europe, but America and Asia. In a surprising way. A hundred years ago Europe was

everything: Japan, Australia, the United States, South America, Canada, South Africa, India and their many millions are now equally concerned with Europe over the war eruptions of the last-named continent.

The financial, commercial, manufacturing, farming interests of today are a thousand times greater than they were then, and all theies are vitally concerned.

There is a hope that the worst of the dislocation as far as we are concerned is over. Once we know whether it is peace or war, we will adapt ourselves to that condition and business will take on activity, perhaps increased activity, in many lines. But as long as fighting goes on it is unlikely that the stock exchanges will be opened or that there will be much travel on the ocean.

ALL EUROPE FACES FAMINE OF FOOD

Special Cable to the Sunday World.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The pressure of food shortage is already everywhere out all Europe. Prices of foodstuffs have soared beyond the purses of the poor. England alone has taken no steps to prohibit the exportation of food or other supplies. It has none to export, however, and within the borders is not much more than a month's supply. Dealers everywhere have already

trebled prices, but their stocks cannot last long, and commerce is already largely suspended. The problem of feeding the people is dividing attention with the war plans in the minds of the ministers. Legitimate as well as speculative business is interfered with, everyone is hoarding resources. Even the countries not affected by the war preparations are suffering. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and even Switzerland are feeling the pressure.

Reservists Leave Montreal.

Special to The Sunday World.
MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Three hundred Austrians and other foreigners sailed from Montreal this morning on various

liners for the war fields of Europe. Some of them were reservists responding to the call of their countries, others were adventurers returning for the love of the fight.

Germany to Fight Russia

France Mobilizes Her Army; 48 Hours to Reply to Germany

LONDON, August 1.—A central news despatch from Paris says: By common agreement, the time limit of Germany's ultimatum to France has been extended for 48 hours, until noon on Monday.

FRENCH ARMY ORDERED TO MOBILIZE.

PARIS, August 1.—An official decree orders a general mobilization of the French army, beginning tomorrow.

GERMAN MOBILIZATION IS ON.

LONDON, August 1.—A Berlin despatch to The Central News says: It is officially confirmed that German mobilization is in progress.

BELGRADE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

ATHENS, Greece, August 1.—Austrian monitors on the Danube have renewed bombardment of Belgrade and its surroundings according to a telegram from Nish, Servia.

SWEDEN WILL BE NEUTRAL.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, August 1.—The Swedish Government today issued an official notice of its strict neutrality during the threatened European conflict.

GIRL, 19, DIES AFTER OPERATION ST. CLAIR AVE. DOCTOR WANTED

Miss Dorothy Leonard, 17 West Bloor Street, succumbs to blood poisoning and illegal operation is given as cause—Father has not been consulted by either police or hospital authorities and did not know body was at morgue.

Local detectives and police were searching Saturday afternoon for a St. Clair avenue physician said to be responsible for the death from blood poisoning of Miss Dorothy Leonard, 19 years old, of 17 West Bloor street, at the General Hospital early Saturday morning. Death, it is said, resulted from an illegal operation, said to have been performed upon Miss Leonard several weeks ago by the man sought by the police. An inquest was held at the city morgue Saturday night. Dr. W. A. Young presiding.

Considerable mystery surrounds the case which, in many respects, appears to be similar to that of Miss Yorke, of Tamworth. Police and hospital authorities declined to discuss details, while

the girl's father, Frank Leonard, told The Sunday World that he had not been consulted by either police or hospital authorities. Mr. Leonard said he was told the girl's death resulted from heart failure. He declared that he was ignorant of the fact that the body had been taken to the morgue and that an inquest was to be held.

"My daughter was visiting friends in the city and when she returned home three weeks ago she was taken seriously ill," said Mr. Leonard. "I summoned Dr. N. J. L. Yellowlees of 190 Spadina avenue, who attended her. Friday night she became very low and was taken to the General Hospital, where she died at 4:40 o'clock Saturday morning."

Asked if another physician had been connected with the case, Mr. Leonard said he did not know. "There is some thing behind my daughter's death that I have not been informed of," he said. "I have not even been summoned to appear at the inquest tonight."

Dr. Yellowlees told The Sunday World that the police were investigating the case and declined to make any statement as to details of the case.

He admitted that the girl died from poisoning and that another physician had been connected with the case before it came under his care. He refused to comment further.

Miss Leonard was a pretty girl and was said to have been in perfect health prior to returning home from her visit.

200,000 AMERICA-N-AUSTRIANS MUST GET PAST GIBRALTAR

British Fortress May Prevent Huge Force Mobilized in America From Reaching Scene of War.

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.

SECRETARY MCADOO CALLS MEETING OF BIG FINANCIERS

WASHINGTON, August 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.

ONLY PARTIAL RATE INCREASE IS ALLOWED

Five Per Cent. Advance Granted West of Pittsburg—Increase East of Pittsburg Denied by Commission

SMALL ADDITION TO RAILWAY INCOME

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Five per cent increase in freight rate between Buffalo and Pittsburg and the Mississippi River was granted today by the interstate commerce commission in a decision on the five per cent advance rate case. All increases east of Pittsburg and Buffalo were denied. No increases were granted on lake and rail rates. All class rates within the central freight association territory were advanced five per cent. Commodified rates got a like advance except from the coal, coke, brick, tile, clay, starch, cement, iron ore and plaster.

The commission held the income of the railroads was smaller than demanded in public interest, but that no showing had been made warranting a general increase in rates.

The new rates are expected to increase the income of the railroads approximately one-half per cent. All the principal east and west systems will benefit by the increases as their lines traverse the territory affected.

RUSSIA GIVES NEWS

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Announcement is made by St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, which is considered the official news agency of Russia: "The German ambassador, in the name of his government, sent to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 7:30 o'clock, a declaration of war."

FOUR CANADIAN REGIMENTS OFFER TO GO TO THE F

Cabinet Meets at Ottawa and Discusses Supply Horses and Other Supplies in Case of War Busy—May Call Special Session of Parliament

OTTAWA, August 1.—The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, arrived back in Ottawa this morning, and the cabinet met for two hours this morning and also late again this afternoon to discuss the war situation and Canada's action in case Britain is drawn into the conflict.

Communications are passing between the government and the imperial authorities, but the prime minister said he would have no statement to make before Monday. It is understood that replies have been sent as to what Canada could do in case of an emergency without committing itself to what it will do.

The prime minister is to meet with the imperial authorities, but before the full cabinet meeting on Monday no definite statement is likely to be made as to the number of men Canada would send. It is believed, however, that when the government does reply it will be in a manner that will satisfy the pride of Canadians and their patriotic desire to stand firmly behind the mother country in such a crisis.

The ministers present this morning besides Sir Robert Borden were Hon. Messrs. Doherty, Hazen, Crothers, Calder and Bell. There will also a conference this morning between Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of naval affairs, Mr. George J. Desbarats, deputy minister, and Admiral Kingsmill. It is understood

REDUCE RESERVE AGAINST ALL NOTES IN NETHERLANDS

Dutch Parliament frees gold which will allow note issue of two hundred millions

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A law has been passed by both houses of Congress, 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 stocks as collateral, a maximum of 30 per cent.

The change in the law also means the relief to the trading community of Holland and the stock exchange. A syndicate of banks and bankers has agreed to the cable this morning to guarantee the Netherlands bank against part of the eventual losses to be suffered thru the issuance of banknotes against stock exchange collateral.

SUNDAY WEATHER Fair and Warm

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PARIS, Aug. 1.—
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the German Ambassador
evening that she will rem

The text of the despatch says: "It is authoritatively said that the Marquis Dizan Gulin foreign minister, has informed me ambassador, at Rome, that he will remain neutral in the alliance applying only as a

"Italy therefore considers herself released from her engagements, the wage by Austria-Hungary supports Germany being essentially an offensive war."

AUGUST 2 1914

WAR and The Spirit of Nations

TAKE up the map of Europe. Between the forties and the sixties lie the central battlefields of the world. For thousands of years not fifty years have passed without some blood conflict in that great area, roughly twelve hundred by two thousand five hundred miles, harboring the many nations from which the greater new world has drawn her sons, and of which Canada is a mighty unit. From St. Petersburg to Constantinople, from Athens to Madrid, from Bordeaux to Aberdeen, Copenhagen to Christiania, within and around those lines the most sanguinary battles have raged—doubtless since the creation, and to them there is no end, despite civilization, science, the spread of education, and the influence of religion. The dove of peace wings swiftly to the darkest woods to hide when the eagle of war passes, a malignant speck in the ethereal blue, seeking its prey.

Great have been the battles on these great battle-fields. Rivers of blood have flown, yet the land still thirsts. Like an old, abandoned toper it has become seasoned to the vintage of man, and drink of its dill it must, seemingly until creation ends.

FIFTEEN years ago or more a French Cassandra lifted up her voice in prophecy, saying that now, in the year in which we live, more blood would flow in Europe than Europe had ever seen. She was not believed, yet should the threatened conflagration of the great powers of the world come to pass, nothing so terrible in the history of the ages will have been known.

War may be a "Great Illusion," and worse, but how puny a thing is Norman Angelism by the side of national ambition, race hatred, memory of injustice, desire for revenge. The soul of a nation is a complex thing. It does not forget, and it may hold life dearly, but honor more dearly still. Individually there are very few who seek war, but nationally the minds of nations are sensitive to every touch of the stranger's hand. Why? And the only answer is national pride, which is a thing uncontrollable, for it is not individual, but collective.

There is not a man worthy of the name who lacks the patriotism of the blood that is within him when his country calls, or he feels she is in danger, or wronged. Statesmen, they may for the benefit of their country strive to discount the feeling in themselves, cannot discount the weight of a nation's thoughts. It would be scarcely possible nowadays to lead a nation to war whose people do not wish for war.

STUDY the mind of little Servia, the igniting match of the powder magazine. Literally, for the good of nations she swallowed much indignity, but Austria showed knowledge of the national character; the dual monachate knew that just so much would Servia swallow, and no more, and that while she might know her defeat inevitable, even she had to stand utterly alone, the sentiment of her people would drive her to war or overthrow the rulers of her destinies and then refuse the terms of her blow-beating big neighbor.

Servia, population five million; Austria-Hungary, population fifty millions.

Yet Servia has something her enemy has not, for she is made up of Aryans, whereas Austria-Hungary is of many actual nations. She does not boast a national spirit, for she is not a nation, but a Babylonian; but she does boast a propelling force, that of her neighbor north, the great eagle of Germany, fiercest and most cunning of European breed, for years awaiting THE psychological moment, for voted to the scientific study not only of militarism, but of the other peoples and the aspirations of their rulers. Perhaps he has come now to strike, and to strike hard. If not, then eagle will swoop far aloft once more, and from the clouds watch and wait. The minds of the German people are rarer, and even in patriotism. No Teuton has ever set himself apart an end in view without working out the logical results precisely and scientifically. Turning all things to the spirit of the nation.

Italy? A somewhat troubled, tempestuous nation, win-

se rather than judgment, fierce in wrath, passionate in

ally not altogether dependable, but useful when the

ura. The great strength of the triple alliance lies

in the unity of German-Austrian interests. Germany pulls the strings admires the sagacity of her partner, while Italy

s, and "does because she must."

He does not seek war, nor evade it. He indulges neither nor hysterics. John Bull sits down and thinks, all he says, "Confound these foreigners!" Then he after in plain addition and subtraction, and leaves the records to take care of themselves. He considers his records with a certain twinkle in his eye that he has in the past. Moreover, he intends to do the right. He goes to the other powers, and he says, "Look respect for the price of controls, and if this thing can't be done, then I'll help settle it." And he does it. He throws to the game, and he turns. John Bull does not talk to his son or his honor, he defends them.

range, but it is most fortunate, that the lion and the

hould now be the strongest of allies. But the lion

Italy? It has a golden poniard in its heart. France

"o, but our spirit is unbroken; more, it is steadfast

shows that her courtness is a mask of strength;

he has the burning spirit of a zealot, tempered with

passionate adoration of her country, hatred of mean-

of the originality of genius, combined with the

philosophy. A song may bring her to tears, but her to battle. She hates thorny, and her memory

no doe in shining armor," is indeed too ready to

when she fights she fights with her spirit more than

she does because she must."

nd of barbarism thinly veiled, of a wonderful, semi-t, and of dread oppression! The national spirit of people is by nature as fierce as the fierceness of their is more or less a natural instinct to love their ror or else an impossibility. The spirit of the army grim; stubborn and fierce, often brutal. They are the same as long as they have physical necessities, not a necessity to many of them. Physical fear is to spare the enemy when vanquished a trial; to pillage a nation their spirit is cruel; inclined to gloom, they sian, but make little of it. At the call to arms they well led, die foes.

ese nations—Britain, France and Russia—pitted Austria and Italy. Hurl them into conflict, and who prophesy the result? Victory will lie not so much in psychology of nations, but should war take place one before the map of Europe is remodeled from the over, perhaps from the Volga to the Thames—the livers will run red.

STAND Y MAY THE WAR

Also Makes Effort to Bring Civilization—Implores the Czar

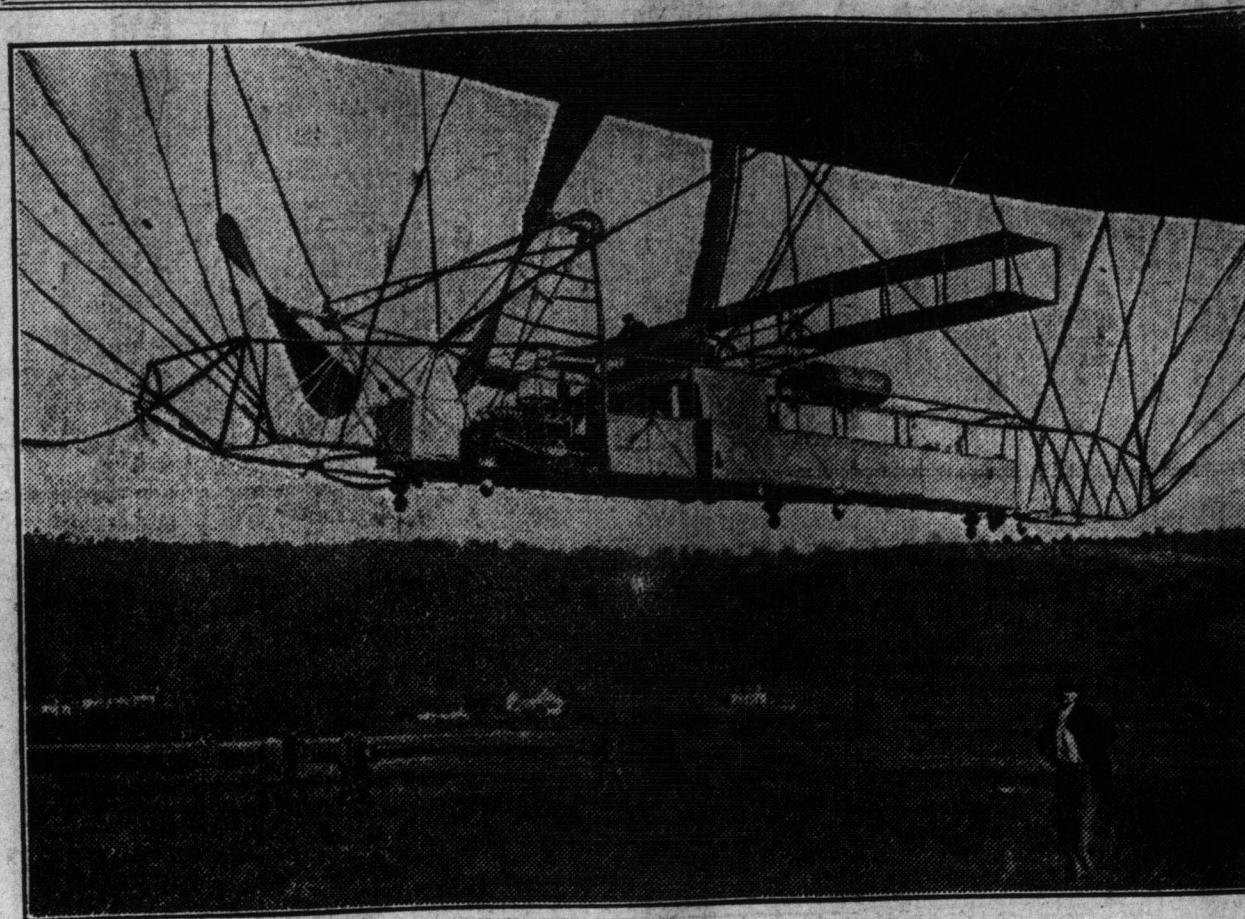
ON Aug. 1—King George, in a statement to the press, said that the general European war in which men would meet in armed combat at the eleventh hour despatch to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and his message was understood to contain an ultimatum against the preservation of peace. His majesty's action was 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 Messaggero* that Italy

had decided to remain neutral unless attacked. While this information was not confirmed, it was said in official circles that it was no surprise. At the Italian embassy in London, the belief was expressed that should Italy remain neutral with the possibility of her turning against her allies, Germany and Austria-Hungary, the latter formerly Miss Mildred, was expected to come to Newport as Lord Cameris, a member of an English regiment.

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 period of twelve hours, expiring at noon today. She had also asked France to define within eighteen hours the attitude she would assume in a war by Germany and Austria and Russia. It was pointed out in authoritative circles that France's terms of her treaty with Russia she would be compelled to intervene.

Beside the crowds in front of the banks seeking to exchange notes for gold, there was a continual stream of officials and business men, the banks carrying gold to London and provincial banks, and large business firms who fear 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.

Russian Sky Spies Watch Austria's Movements



The dirigible "Russia," one of the fleet of Russian aircraft engaged in spying on the movements of the Austrians. The photo shows the hanging car of the Russia. The captain's bridge is in front, above the engine room, which is forward on the lower deck. Two propellers are in front. The cabin is just back of where the pilot is seated in front. An officer is seen standing on the bridge.

—Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

HIGH TEMPERATURES RIPEN CROP TOO QUICKLY IN WESTERN CANADA

Samples Show Kernels Under sized and Shrunken—Prospects of Large Spring Wheat Production Fallen Back During Last Few Days

Special to The Sunday World.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 1.—The past week has been a very trying one on the whole all over the Canadian west and on all kinds of crop.

The temperatures have been excessively high and there has been very little moisture, the rains that have fallen being all so light that very little benefit would result.

There can be little doubt, that the production of spring wheat in both the United States and the Canadian west has gone back in the last few days owing to the hot dry weather and ripening process has been rushed much too rapidly.

Feathers are expressed on all sides that the same will be pinched and in proof a sample was shown on the market today taken from three of the best districts in Manitoba, which gave ample evidence of ripening much too quickly, kernels being undersized and slightly shrunk.

Reports of harvest being started are coming from all directions, and a good

light crop and fair sample are the indications.

On the Portage plains, where the yield is above the average, harvest has started.

Reviewing the situation at this point, the weather influences there

should be a good demand for wheat in Europe owing to the crops there

light. Russia's exports should

fall, but winter and spring wheat of

safe quality is useless.

Later a report from Warner, almost on the southern boundary of Alberta, said the straw is short, the heads are much better filled than anticipated.

It has been proved over other years that the Canadian wheat crop can be harvested earlier than the Americans.

Under the circumstances, it was

given about fifteen bushels per acre.

The weather on the west

is about the same as the average about

the same, and rain at only two points, Medicine Hat and Swift Current, were given less.

The weather on the market

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THE WEEK IN QUEBEC

Will Nantel Quit the Borden Cabinet?—Marechal and T. C. Casgrain Named as His Probable Successor — Their Political Record—More Stealing at the City Hall—An Alliance Between the Tramways Company and the Liberal Party at Quebec and Ottawa

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RTHS.
Saturday, July 26th, at
s Pavilion, Toronto
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son.

RIAGES.
On Monday, July 27th,
Baptist Church, Cal-
the Rev. Mr. Syca-
marriage Edith Marie
sville, Ont., and Cliff-
Phm. E., formerly of

pon the young couple
on their return will

ERKE.—In the Central
Church, Calgary, on July
the Rev. Dr. John H.
John Gordon Ratcliffe of
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H. S. Clerk of Theod-

EATHS.

Saturday, Aug. 1st, at
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day, Aug. 3rd, 1914, at
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this intimation.
arkham, on Thursday,
John James Thomas, be-
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in the residence, Main
on Sunday, Aug. 2,
Church Cemetery, Boro-
church at 3 p.m.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Will a new French minister take Mr. Nantel's place in the Borden cabinet before long? Such is the question now being discussed in Quebec political circles, together with the probability of either Mr. T. C. Casgrain or Mr. Marechal succeeding him. Much has been said this week, too, about a new Montreal municipal scandal. And further details are known as to the Montreal Tramways Company's propaganda and activities to obtain a renewal of its franchise from the City of Montreal.

Mr. Nantel, the present minister of inland revenue, is bound to leave the Borden cabinet in a very short time. His gross blunder about the reasons why the late Mr. Monk left his portfolio as minister of public works in 1912, and the publication of some of Mr. Monk's letters proving clearly the falsity of Mr. Nantel's declaration, have stopped for the moment the ministerial campaign in Quebec. No large Conservative meeting has been held for the last two weeks, and Mr. Nantel has been personally taken to task by some leading Quebec Conservatives, who told him plainly he was the cause of new troubles to the party. For many months past Mr. Borden's mind has been made up as to putting aside Mr. Nantel. But the necessity of a by-election in Terrebonne, the minister's riding, which sends an independent Liberal to Quebec and a Conservative to Ottawa, the weight Nationalist ideas are said to carry in this division (where they were spread by Mr. Nantel himself up to September, 1911, and by some of his most influential local leaders) and other reasons, have postponed Mr. Nantel's departure from the cabinet. His last error of judgment has put the government in a rather awkward position in the Montreal district. Mr. Nantel, at the time he was in opposition, was a good fighter, and as a member he stood over the average. As a minister he is a failure. In the house he never made a speech, either good or bad, since 1911; and outside, every time he spoke, he made trouble for his friends in his party.

This week very definite news has leaked about his going away. He will be given a well paid sinecure, and either Mr. Marechal or Mr. T. C. Casgrain, both Montreal lawyers, will take his place in the cabinet, very probably next session. With these two men will come more weight and influence in the party's councils than Mr. Nantel ever did. Mr. Marechal for years has been a staunch Conservative and faithful Borden follower. At the time of the last general election he was the only French Canadian speaker of note who appeared at Mr. Borden's side during his speech-making tour in Quebec. He never entertained much sympathy for Nationalist ideas, as he is not personally hostile to the Nationalist leader. He is a good speaker and very fluent in English. At the time Mr. Monk resigned his place in the cabinet it was offered to Mr. Marechal. He declined it on the ground that he could not take a less important office. It is said that which Mr. Monk had left open has immediately been assigned to Mr. Rogers. In October, 1911, Mr. Marechal was Sir Hugh Graham's nominee to one of the Quebec portfolios at Ottawa. But Sir Hugh was not successful. In the Mr. Monk's hands he given a free hand in the choice of his colleagues, and it did not include Mr. Marechal to Sir Hugh's angry disappointment. Mr. Marechal, if not very popular among French Conservatives, is well looked upon by Montreal English Conservatives and business men. Altho he ran many times for the Quebec and Ottawa houses he never could be elected. And if he is chosen as a minister the government will have to find him a safe seat in order that he not be defeated on nomination day, which would be bad news for him and for the government in Quebec.

On the other hand, Mr. T. C. Casgrain, who is intellectually and physically a stronger man than Mr. Marechal, has been out of active politics for the last two years. But he was a good politician and a bonnie fighter in older days. From 1896 to 1904 he sat as member for Montmorency at Ottawa. And after Mercier's defeat in the Province of Quebec he was attorney-general in the loose Conservative government from 1892 to 1896. He is a resourceful lawyer, a clever speaker and campaigner; he speaks English as well as French; he was born and brought up at Windsor, Ont., and he is today a member of one of the biggest law firms in Canada. For instance, Mr. Casgrain has been solicited to take Mr. Nantel's place but he has not yet given any final answer. Postmaster-General Allard and Mr. Casgrain have not been on good terms for a long time; they were political rivals, tho belonging to the same cabinet at Quebec. And if Mr. Casgrain goes into the cabinet, Mr. Pelletier knows he won't be left with as free a hand in Quebec politics as he had with Cederick and Nantel. The former general's political clash, perhaps not to the postmaster-general's advantage. Mr. Pelletier is known not to be over-anxious to see Mr. Casgrain sitting at the minister's council table. He would like to see as free a hand in Quebec politics as he had with Cederick and Nantel. The former general's political clash, perhaps not to the postmaster-general's advantage. Mr. Pelletier is known not to be over-anxious to see Mr. Casgrain sitting at the minister's council table. He would like to see as free a hand in Quebec politics as he had with Cederick and Nantel. The former general's political clash, perhaps not to the postmaster-general's advantage. Mr. Pelletier is known not to be over-anxious to see Mr. Casgrain sitting at the minister's council table. 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Society

Mrs. J. Stewart Lundy, India Road, who left for the west several weeks ago, is the guest of Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. William J. Stevenson, St. Paul. Miss Irene and Mrs. Stevenson gave a garden party last week in honor of their guest, at their home in St. Clair street. The grounds were gay with lanterns, tepees and flowers, and a buffet supper was served on the veranda, the table being centered with pink rosebuds. An orchestra was dancing.

Mrs. Stevenson is a former Toronto girl and before her marriage was Miss Stella A. Bain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bain.

Mrs. Lundy is expected home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, 312 Indian Road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. L. Roy Cane, Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cane, Newmarket. The wedding will take place on September the first.

A very pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Mrs. McCabe, 423 Metrotree Avenue, on Thursday evening, in honor of the approaching marriage of her daughter, Irene. A number of Miss McCabe's girl friends invited upon the young lady, who presented her with a hand-woven mahogany desk cover. The pleasant duty of making the presentation devolved on Miss E. Macphail, who, in a few well-chosen sentences, expressed the wish of all present for a happy and prosperous future. Miss McCabe simply replied, "A very enjoyable evening was spent with games, music and dancing. Buffet supper was served at 12 o'clock, and the happy party separated, after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. H. P. Good and Miss Tess Good of 826 Euclid Avenue, have returned from a trip to the province of Quebec.

Mrs. George Dunbar gave a luncheon of sixteen covers at The Diet Kitchen in honor of Miss Jean Macpherson, who is to be married on Monday. The decorations were white and pink, with silver shoes as favors.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Curry and Miss Irene Curry are staying at the Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, to Mr. S. M. Burridge, Winnipeg, son of the late Mr. John Joseph Herbert and Mrs. Burridge. The marriage will take place in September.

Mr. A. Milroy, London, Ont., announces the engagement of his daughter, Anne, to Mr. Norman McEwen, son of Mr. and the late Rev. James McEwen. The marriage is to take place the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ironside announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Letitia Margaret, to Mr. Frederick Walter Fidler, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Fidler, St. Clair Avenue, Toronto. The marriage will take place in Collingwood early in August.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ross, Leamington, Ont., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Georgina of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Coxford, Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Coxford, Tilbury, Ont. The marriage will take place in September.

Mr. McSherry, Ingersoll, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Helen, to Mr. Victor Trotter, M. D. C. M., Delburne, Alberta, son of Mr. N. Trotter, Tilbury, Ont. The wedding will take place in September.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McCutcheon, 79 Deerhurst Avenue, Toronto, formerly Shelburne, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel McCutcheon, to Dr. David Reinhard Watz, Winnipeg. The marriage will take place the end of August.

The marriage has been arranged to take place shortly of Mr. George Alexander Walker, son of the late Mr. Alexander Walker, Montreal, to Katherine, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ethel Ormond, commanding the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, 308 Bloor Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred King Wilson, to Mr. Andrew McAdam, Montreal, son of the late Major Andrew McAdam, St. Stephen, N. B. The marriage will take place late in August.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Laurine Walton, daughter of Mr. John C. Walton, to Mr. Clement Burn, Burlington, Ont. The marriage will take place early in August.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LYONDE
36 King Street West
TORONTO

Owing to the fact that nearly every one of our regular customers are out of the city at this season, we have decided, as in former years, on a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all orders placed during August, thus placing within the reach of all the very finest products of the camera at less than the cost of ordinary photographs. Our most splendid Six-Dollar Photograph will now cost you four and one-half dollars. Appointments may be made by telephone for any time from nine o'clock a.m. to ten p.m., as the Lyonde Prism Light is used exclusively and better photographs than have been possible hitherto are guaranteed. Please remember that on and after September the first, the slightest reduction will not be considered.

:-: WEDDINGS :-:

THOMAS—EDWARDS.

The marriage took place quietly on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at the church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton road, London, W., the rector, the Rev. J. Gough, officiating, of Violet Marie, youngest daughter of the late Ernest Edwards, and of Mr. Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. John H. Edwards, and Mrs. Edwards' daughter, the late Mr. John H. Edwards and of Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. Stevenson is a former Toronto girl and before her marriage was Miss Stella A. Bain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bain.

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Mr. A. Milroy, London, Ont., announces the engagement of his daughter, Anne, to Mr. Norman McEwen, son of Mr. and the late Rev. James McEwen. The marriage is to take place the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ironside announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Letitia Margaret, to Mr. Frederick Walter Fidler, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Fidler, St. Clair Avenue, Toronto. The marriage will take place in Collingwood early in August.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ross, Leamington, Ont., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Georgina of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Coxford, Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Coxford, Tilbury, Ont. The marriage will take place in September.

Mr. McSherry, Ingersoll, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Helen, to Mr. Victor Trotter, M. D. C. M., Delburne, Alberta, son of Mr. N. Trotter, Tilbury, Ont. The wedding will take place in September.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McCutcheon, 79 Deerhurst Avenue, Toronto, formerly Shelburne, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred King Wilson, to Dr. David Reinhard Watz, Winnipeg. The marriage will take place the end of August.

The marriage has been arranged to take place shortly of Mr. George Alexander Walker, son of the late Mr. Alexander Walker, Montreal, to Katherine, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ethel Ormond, commanding the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, 308 Bloor Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred King Wilson, to Mr. Andrew McAdam, Montreal, son of the late Major Andrew McAdam, St. Stephen, N. B. The marriage will take place late in August.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Laurine Walton, daughter of Mr. John C. Walton, to Mr. Clement Burn, Burlington, Ont. The marriage will take place early in August.



The Choicest of Hair Goods

If women could only understand the care we take in securing the hair from which we make Hair Goods they would come here exclusively for their needs in this line.

We search the centres of Europe for the best qualities of hair that can be bought, and after its arrival here it undergoes a special sanitary treatment which renders it absolutely clean and pure. That is why the Hair Goods which come from this store look well, wear well, and give the utmost satisfaction.

The Pember Store
129 Yonge St

The KING'S CAFE MENU

14 King St. East, 1st Floor
Special Sunday Dinner, Sun-
day, Aug. 2nd, 1914

TABLE D'HOTE SERVICE, 75c.
Served from 1 to 10 p.m.

Roast
Canape Diane
Soup
Mock Turkey or L'Anglaise
Conserve Royal

Fish
Filet of Sole, White Wine Sauce

Entree
Minced Tenderloin Beef, German style
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Cold Fresh Turkey, Sliced Tomatoes

Vegetables
Potatoes O'Brien
Boiled Bermuda Potatoes
Young Butter Beans

Salad
Parisienne

Dessert
Peach Melba, Raspberry Pie, Pineapple
Green Apple Pie, Strawberry Ice Cream
Roulotte Cheese

Tea
Coffee
Milk

Special
Chilled Watermelon, 20c.
Ice
Cantaloupe, etc.

All pastry, etc., baked on the premises.
Special courses, \$10.00, \$12.00.

Ladies and Children
For special reservations phone Main 4711.

GARDEN THEATRE.

What is said to be the greatest and most popular drama ever filmed will be presented for the next three days, performances to be given both afternoon and evenings, in the shape of "Wolfe" or the "Quest of Quebec."

This great historical subject was produced by the famousalem Co., and is leaded by exhibitors thru the masterpiece dept. of the General Film Co. Outside of "Anthony and Cleopatra" and "Quo Vadis" (both of which were exhibited at the "Garden").

"Wolfe" is the most expensive film ever shown in Ontario.

Chapter No. 7 of the "Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown the last half of the week. Daily matinees, 2-5 o'clock; evenings open 7-10.30.

Gone Fishing.

Mr. Percy Graham and Mr. Gordon Marr left Saturday for an extended fishing trip on the South Magnetawan.

RED HUSSARS AT HANLAN'S.

Twice every day the Red Hussars Band under the direction of Prof. Lampham, give concerts at Hanlan's Point in the evenings. The conductor is a man of taste, and the music of the world of music is quite prominent. He has assembled a number of soloists that render many fine selections.

Owing to further bookings the Ferry Co. were unable to secure the Hussars for but two weeks, it is therefore necessary for the Torontonians to include the Point in their schedule of amusements next week, in order to hear this splendid organization. The children's day arrangement will be retained as a weekly feature, on every Friday afternoon between 2 and 5, when all the little folks will be carried free on the ride.

Mosher Institute of
Dancing
Private
or
Class
Instruction

146 Main

Bay St. 1185

Society at the Capital

Lady Caron and her daughter, Miss Alice Caron, are spending the summer at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Mr. Edward Skead and his daughter, Miss Julia Skead, left early in the week to spend some time at Nominigan Camp, Algonquin National Park. Others summering at this exceedingly attractive point are Mr. Clarence McCarthy and his little daughter, Dr. George McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy and family. The camp, which has all the conveniences of a city home, is on one of the most picturesque lakes in the park, and is most admirable manager for the summer. Frank Hayes, by an Ottawa lady, Miss Jean Lindsay, with the assistance of Mrs. Wm. Moore of New York, formerly of Ottawa.

Miss Winifred Lewis of New York in visiting Miss Haycock in the capital, after spending some time with her brother, Mr. William Lewis, in Halleybury.

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Lucy Manning of Sheffield, England, daughter of the late Robert Manning, Esq., and Mrs. Manning, of Devonshire, England. Mr. William Sydney Hamilton Bent, a son of the Earl of Ossory and Mrs. Bernard of Killenry, Ireland, the marriage to take place early in the month of August.

The consul-general of Japan, Mrs. and the Misses Yada, are leaving this week to spend a month at Blue Sea Lake.

Mrs. J. L. Murphy is spending the summer at Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, while her daughters, the Misses Stewart, are traveling thru Western Canada as far as the coast.

Mrs. Isabella Stewart is also a guest at Highland Inn, and Mr. and Mrs. William Brophy and Miss Bessie Brophy are also summering at that attractive resort.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden are enjoying a holiday at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, and recently Major Hugh MacLean of Toronto entertained in their honor at a very charming dinner at that hospitable inn.

Hon. J. C. Doherty left on Tuesday evening for Kingston on official business.

Ottawans are glad to learn that Lt. Col. Farquhar, D. S. O., military secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, will act in the same capacity to the future Governor-General, H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck.

Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley is spending a short time with Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith in Montreal.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, left recently for Halifax.

Miss Gladys Carlisle, who has been traveling abroad with her mother, Mrs. Fred Carlisle, for some time past, returned on Tuesday on the Megantic from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Toller, who have for the past year been residing in England, were also passengers to Canada by the Megantic.

Mrs. J. Clarke Macpherson, who went over to England early in the summer, returned to Canada on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Harriss are at present the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Yates of Montreal at their summer home in Cacouna.

Dr. Westroppe Macdonald and Mr. J. H. E. Seaman are spending a short holiday at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park.

Mrs. Evelyn Creighton left this week for Vancouver, B. C. to visit her sister, Mrs. Macdonald.

Mr. Aylen, K. C., and his son, Mr.

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 Toronto World.

The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone. It can surely make you a master of men. "It is the secret of success," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Mind."

The book lays bare many a secret concerning the practice of the Eastern Yoga, and reveals a simple though effective system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the confidence and friendship of those who might otherwise remain aloof.

It shows how to quickly and accurately judge the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most difficult diseases with out drugs or medicines; even the complex subjects of ESP and clairvoyance explained.

Miss Josephine Davis, the popular stage favorite whose portrait appears herewith, relates that "From Kindness comes Power" and that "He who is kind to others, is kind to himself."

The book, which is a full reproduction of the original manuscript, is \$1.00.

The book is a large London institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested. No money need be sent by those who wish to do so, as the cost is 5 cents (stamp of your own country), to cover postage, etc. All requests for the free book should be addressed to: N. A. McIntosh, 264 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The book is a valuable addition to the library of every one who is interested in the development of the inner forces, and the Toronto World.

PAINTED WALLS
Cleaned Like Magic

SPECIAL MUSIC.

The big Riverdale Roller Rink, which is now open, will have special music on the holiday (tomorrow) both afternoon and evening. There will be nine band numbers at evening session and the Grand March at 10

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TAILORING

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* News of the Resorts *

See Also Pages 4, 5, City and Feature Section.

Movie Actors Perform At Thousand Islands

Local Girls Act as "Sup es" and Have Fine Time
Before the Film — Ladies Play Golf Match —
Crowds of Visitors.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., August 1.—The entry into the last month of the summer season finds the Thousand Islands region fairly overflowing with holiday crowds. The weather has settled down to the best variety of sun, rain, and wind in full swing. At the larger resorts tennis and golf are the chief pastimes while boating is always to the fore.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Taylor and little Miss Jean Taylor have returned from Simcoe Island, where they have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Mahmood.

Mrs. G. T. Fulford of Fulford Place was accompanied on a sail to Toronto, the past week on the steam yacht Macedonia, by Master George Fulford and Miss L. C. H. Fulford.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mimension and their family, who had a cottage at Merton's Point for the past month returned home today.

W. J. McArthur and nephew, Lane Kington of Ottawa, are spending some time at the hotel at Poole's Resort.

While cranking the engine of his boat he suffered a severe pain in his right arm come in contact with the shaft after the engine backfired.

The result was a compound fracture above the wrist joint.

S. F. Hoyt of Montreal, who had been staying at the river with his wife, F. C. Vanluven, has returned home.

The club-house of the B. R. C. was given over Tuesday night to Miss Hazel Bailey and her young friends.

At the regular weekly hops, the new dances are increasing in popularity, the waltz and the two-step being very rarely danced.

Miss Helen Darnley, Toronto, is the guest of Misses Nelson at Kawartha Park, and Miss George Springer is with Mr. Donald at the park.

W. H. Chester of Ottawa was at Upper Stony Lake, at her uncle's cottage.

Those of Montreal is in town on a family trip to the river.

The families of Messrs. Fred A. and Frank Stagg, also Miss and Mr. G. K. Dewey are occupying a cottage at the Nauvoo Club.

Mrs. H. G. Geiger and Miss Marion Geiger, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Geiger at Bay View for the past two weeks, have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan and family of Montreal are holidaying among the islands the guests of Brockville friends.

A particularly pleasant dance was given by Miss Kathleen Craig at the Clubhouse of the B. R. C. which was tastefully decorated with Indian scenes, hunting and golden flags.

About fifty couples were present, including many river tourists, and dancing was continued until late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Nell C. Polson, Jr., Miss Doris, Mrs. G. H. Brown, and Mrs. Brown are among guests from town at the Gananoque Yacht Club dance.

Mrs. J. Proulx of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Cossett on the east river front.

Miss Claxton of Toronto is the guest of Mr. C. E. Baynes Reed, The Pine.

Miss Annie Jento of Hamilton is holidaying at the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Weil and sons, Ottawa, are at the river the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Foy.

Using Clayton and the Thousand Islands for a background a film company has been occupied the past week making moving pictures with May Irwin, the actress, as the central figure. With the exception of one performance, one of the scenes is where a 220 pound actor fell into the river from a rapidly moving motor-boat and after a short struggle was out of sight. With great heroism, pipe and all, Mr. Foy dived after him. May Irwin dived and brought him to the surface while the camera operator turned the crank.

William Dyer of High River, Alta., is renewing acquaintances at river resort.

Robert Stanon of Montreal and Joe Mervin of Toronto, who were spending a holiday among the islands, have returned to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Connolly are occupying their cottage at Butternut.

An interesting visitor to the islands was Arthur Talbot of Quebec, who was en route to Lake Ontario. Mr. Talbot was accompanied by E. E. Cing Mars, King's Printer, of Quebec, and his family and a number of friends.

The trip in the 100-foot yacht, the Jameson, auxiliary yacht the Jameson, equipped with a powerful gas-engine and carrying the largest spread of sails of any vessel that has ever visited this port.

VICTORIA BEACH.

VICTORIA BEACH, August 1.—Mr. Frank L. Webb and family are at Longbreeze for the summer.

Mr. A. C. Hodspott and family are occupying the Bailey cottage at Victoria Beach.

Rev. T. J. O'Connor Fenton and family are domiciled in Mr. Locke's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scott of Toronto are spending a fortnight with Colborne friends.

Miss Margaret Kemp of Toronto is the guest of Miss Grace Chaplin.

Mr. W. G. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coxall, Mrs. Weller and children are at their summer cottage here.

Mr. A. Smith was down from Toronto to spend the week-end with Mr. Smith.

Miss Helen Snetsinger and Miss Donaldson of Iroquois are among the campers here.

Mrs. Bristle of Latrona, Pa., opened her cottage here last week.

In most Chinese cities the finest shops for old sores and ulcers have cured hundreds of people in Toronto, References can be given. Price 50c and 11. For sale at McCaul street Main 5300.

for old sores and ulcers have cured hundreds of people in Toronto, References can be given. Price 50c and 11. For sale at McCaul street Main 5300.

REGATTA AUG. 10 AT STONY LAKE

Big Event Eagerly Looked for
Sailing a Headliner—New
Dances Prominent at
the Hops.

STONY LAKE, Aug. 1.—Mrs. G. R. Austin and Misses Anne and Margery of the St. Lawrence River Anglers' Association and annual aids in restocking the waters of that vicinity of the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Howison of Whitby's Point. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. W. Donohue, also of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Madden and Mr. Jones are among the visitors among Torontonians at Eagle Mount.

"Rita," the steam launch, formerly owned by Mrs. Dann, now has headquarters at "Westaway," the Guillet cottage, where Mr. Geo. Guillet, Toronto, and Mr. Edwin Guillet's family, both of whom have spent their summers at Eagle Mount.

Mr. Eric Grier, Toronto, is spending the summer at the river with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baxter, left for Montreal, en route home to New York.

Wm. and Edwin White of Chicago are spending the summer at Poole's Resort.

While cranking the engine of his boat he suffered a severe pain in his right arm come in contact with the shaft after the engine backfired.

The result was a compound fracture above the wrist joint.

Sam Hunter, World cartoonist, is having an unusually good summer at the lake, judging from the breafish fish stories that flow from his facile pen.

The Stony Lake regatta, which is one of the staunchest and most successful of Isaac Walton at the lakeside, has friends say he literally spends his days at the lake.

Misses L. and H. Vilas are among the girls among the islands, the guest of F. C. Vanluven, who has returned home.

The club-house of the B. R. C. was given over Tuesday night to Miss Hazel Bailey and her young friends.

At the regular weekly hops, the new dances are increasing in popularity, the waltz and the two-step being very rarely danced.

Maple Leaf sneaks.

1. Toronto, Toronto.

2. One, two, three, four.

3. Toronto Valley.

4. Chorus—Camping on Sparrow Lake

Hungry bunch

5. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

6. Mouth organ solo—Brush.

7. Paper fight—Festival.

8. Prizes.

9. Human crutch.

10. I dream—I did it—Hungry bunch.

11. Maple Leaf sneaks.

12. Toronto, Toronto.

13. One, two, three, four.

14. Toronto Valley.

15. Chorus—Camping on Sparrow Lake

Hungry bunch

16. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

17. Mouth organ solo—Brush.

18. Paper fight—Festival.

19. Prizes.

20. I dream—I did it—Hungry bunch.

21. Maple Leaf sneaks.

22. Toronto, Toronto.

23. One, two, three, four.

24. Toronto Valley.

25. Chorus—Camping on Sparrow Lake

Hungry bunch

26. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

27. Mouth organ solo—Brush.

28. Paper fight—Festival.

29. Prizes.

30. I dream—I did it—Hungry bunch.

31. Maple Leaf sneaks.

32. Toronto, Toronto.

33. One, two, three, four.

34. Toronto Valley.

35. Chorus—Camping on Sparrow Lake

Hungry bunch

36. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

37. Mouth organ solo—Brush.

38. Paper fight—Festival.

39. Prizes.

40. I dream—I did it—Hungry bunch.

41. Maple Leaf sneaks.

42. Toronto, Toronto.

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44. Toronto Valley.

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46. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

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65. Chorus—Camping on Sparrow Lake

Hungry bunch

66. Acrobatic stunts—Mr. Kemping and crew.

67. Mouth organ solo—Brush.

68. Paper fight—Festival.

69. Prizes.

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Any \$15 Scotland Woolen Mills Suiting you select saves you a middleman's profit that in ordinary tailoring shops is an essential charge.

By huge importation direct from Britain we make the transaction a direct mill-to-man proposition, by which our famous values are made possible.

Put it to the test Tuesday morning by seeing for yourself what we give in value and variety at 139 Yonge St., Toronto.



Exclusively to Measure

OUT-OF-TOWN MEN: Mail us a postal for simple self-measuring form, assortment of miniature sizes travelers' samples, measure, and authentic fashion chart—all FREE. **¶ We guarantee a proper fit by mail and our best workmanship.**

STORE OPEN EACH NIGHT TILL 9 O'CLOCK

Scotland Woolen Mills Co.
LTD.
Yonge Street Arcade Building

Head Office at Toronto—Branches at

Hamilton, Sudbury, Guelph, Berlin, Napanee, Brandon, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Peterboro, Akron, Ohio; Moose Jaw, Ottawa, Kingston, Campbellford, Brantford, Medicine Hat, St. Thomas, Detroit, Mich.; Midland, Ft. William, Swift Current, Cobourg, Collingwood, Winnipeg.

**MICHIE'S
GLENERNAN**
Scotch Whisky
A blend of pure Highland malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for
Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto
Established 1835

FRENCH DIPLOMAT SCORES PRUSSIAN

Makes a Handsome Reply to the Shape of Tie-pin.

PARIS, August 1.—France is laughing over the reply of a young diplomat to a challenge given by an ex-governor of the annexed provinces, Alsace-Lorraine. The two were neighbors at an official banquet recently, and the young Frenchman was talking of the skill of the French workman. "However ugly a thing may be, he

seems able to turn it into a pretty object," he said. The old Prussian, with an impatient gesture, pulled a gray hair from his beard. "Let him make something pretty out of that," he said, gruffly, handing it to his companion. The Frenchman smiled, and carefully placed the hair in his pocketbook. A week later the German received a small box. In it was a gold tiepin, the head representing the Prussian Eagle on a rock. The eagle held in its claws the gray hair, to each end of which a small gold ball was fixed, and on one ball was the word "Alsace," on the other "Lorraine." And inscribed in tiny letters on the rock was the legend, "You only hold them by a hair."

Blind Man's Wager.

LONDON, August 1.—"I am willing to wager \$5000 that I will find any tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit." This was the claim made by Mr. Philip E. Layton of Montreal, Que., who has been blind for forty-five years, during the discussion which followed his paper on piano forte tuning as a profession for the blind, which was given at the International Conference on the Blind at Church House, London. In spite of the increased training and improved material, he said, it was easier for a blind man to get about London today than it was twenty-five years ago.

TON-AND-A-HALF AUTOCAR TRUCK

Slightly used, with stake side body. Car in good condition, looks like new. One-third original price; must be sold at once.

**Dominion Automobile Co.,
Toronto**

TO SELL LOW-PRICED CARS IN CANADA

Dodge Brothers Appoint E. P. Clarkson Manager of This End of Business.

E. P. Clarkson, well known in business and motoring circles throughout Canada, has been appointed Toronto district representative for Dodge Brothers, Detroit, who are to make and market a motorcar in the fall. Mr. Clarkson's appointment means that he will have charge of Dodge Bros. cars throughout the Dominion of Canada, dating from Aug. 1, 1914.

At one time secretary and manager of the Sandringham Motor Works, Ltd., Mr. Clarkson later became connected with the Canadian Electric Company, Ltd., first as assistant superintendent of construction, then as superintendent of construction, and later as manager and sales engineer of the northern district. Leaving the employ of the electric company he went for several years chief engineer and managing director of the Consolidated Motors, Ltd., of which concern he eventually became president. The Consolidated Motors, Ltd., established a national reputation as Canadian distributors of several well-known motor cars, and Mr. Clarkson gained a wide acquaintance.

DIES FOLLOWING PULLING OF TOOTH.

Young Berlin Woman Contracts Blood Poisoning and Suddenly Dies.

BERLIN, Ont., Aug. 1.—Mrs. William Hansen, aged 22 years, died at an early hour this morning of blood poisoning, following the extraction of a tooth a week ago. The remains will be taken to Toronto for burial.

A Speed Record.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—With a flying start Mr. L. G. Hornsted, in his 200 h.p. Benz motor car, recently covered a mile on the Brooklands track at a speed of 123.16 miles an hour. He covered the same distance in the opposite direction at 120.9 miles an hour, and the average for the two runs, 124.19 miles an hour, is a new world's record. With the exception of aviators, no one has probably traveled at 128 miles an hour before.

CHILD LABOR LAW FIGHT IS BITTERLY WAGED IN GEORGIA

Mill Owners Spend Money Freely to Keep the Children, Some of whom Work for 35 Cents a Week.

AT A TENDER AGE MANY WORK HARD ALL NIGHT

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1.—A vigorous battle for a child labor law is now being waged in the legislature of Georgia.

Sixteen years ago the first mention of a law prohibiting little children working in the Georgia mills and factories was made. Ever since that feeble and unsuccessful attempt to put through child labor legislation have been made.

Now, for the first time, a vigorous fight is on, and the mill owners are battling with all of their resources to keep the children from working for them ever since they were big enough to walk to the mills. The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia is an organization which includes every cotton mill owner in the state.

For the first time this organization has been forced into the open on the matter of child labor legislation and it is spending thousands of dollars to hold the children in the mills.

Organizations in the fight.

Parties for child labor legislation are the National Child Labor Commission, several labor organizations and a few clubwomen.

Under the present law children of ten years are allowed to work in the mills, and have been doing so. The bill, if it stands, is a farce and hundreds of children of seven and eight years are employed eleven hours a day.

Children as young as twelve are allowed to work all night, and, in many instances, get less than 35 cents a week for their toil.

The bill over which the fight is now being waged provides that no child under fourteen shall work, and that no child under sixteen shall work at night. It also provides that children of fourteen must be able to read and write, and that they can be employed, or else show certificates from their school superintendents that they have attended school for at least twelve weeks of the year.

Those behind the bill agree that these educational requirements are essential to the future welfare of the state. At present more than 40 per cent. of the children employed in the mills are illiterate.

White Illiterate Negro More

Illiteracy is on the increase among the white children, while the negroes are becoming better educated everywhere. This is due to the fact that the white children, illiterate as they are, will not work in the mills with the negroes. Therefore, the negroes are attending school and becoming educated, while the whites are working in the mills for 30 or 40 cents a week and becoming more illiterate all the time.

When the Child Labor Bill was presented by Assemblyman Sheppard the mill owners immediately called a meeting and instructed their attorneys to fight the bill without regard to cost. They demanded a hearing in committee and made various arguments against the bill. However, the bill was reported favorably and will soon come up for a vote in the assembly.

What the Mill Owners Want.

In the meantime the mill owners are printing advertisements in the papers throughout the state advocating the passage of a child labor bill which they have proposed. Their bill makes it impossible for children of thirteen to work and does away with all educational requirements.

Those working for the bill which has been presented by Assemblyman Sheppard claim that the manufacturer's bill would be worse than nothing.

For the first time in the history of Georgia women of prominence are lobbying for the Sheppard bill. Scores of them go to the capital every day and busily assemble themselves and senators, begging them to vote for the new measure.

The mill owners have a dozen expert lobbyists at work. Most of their strength is in the Senate, where they hope to kill the measure.

One will agree with that opinion, too, if you try a glass of



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.

The Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited
Ford, Ontario

proved that she had silk stockings under the net. The man was fined. The court's leniency had its effect. Later the same day several naturists strolled out in fairy attire. Needless to say the women were the cynosure of all eyes and, in some cases, they had a large crowd of male admirers following in their wake.

NATURISTS WEAR PEAK-A-BOO COSTUMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Admirers of the Russian ballet will be interested to learn that the Russian artistic extremists, thinking that the futurists do not go far enough, have

founded a school of nudists. Two of them, Mr. Lebedev and Miss Dobrovolsky, appeared in the Kiev police court recently charged with appearing publicly in immodest attire. Except for sandals on their feet they seemed to be wearing nothing but long silken netting hanging from their necks. The young woman was acquitted, as it was



You will agree with that opinion, too, if you try a glass of

Cosgraves Golden Gate Beer

It is wonderfully snappy and refreshing and has a flavor all its own.

On draught at all hotels.

In wood for family use at all dealers.

GERMANY IS WELL PREPARED FOR GENERAL WAR OUTBREAK

Everything Is in Readiness for Mobilization—Orders to Be Given at Last Minute—Nation Could Concentrate a Million Men on Two Frontiers in Less than Fifty Hours.

BERLIN, Germany, August 1.—Whether a European war breaks out or not those who doubted the Germans' readiness will have received a lasting lesson. Quietness and lack of any trace of excitement while German preparations were being completed in the last few days has astonished even those who for years watched the perfection of Germany's organization. It was commented that mobilization orders would be issued early this week, but mobilization, that is, calling in recruits, will be totally unnecessary until the last moment. Everything else was made ready first. Orders to railway superintendents, which were printed a month after years as far as the railway net was developed, were issued quietly. All persons under obligations to furnish the army with fodder were notified. Each reserve has advance military instructions, which show where to report directly. Great red plumes have appeared. Every man always has known to what headquarters he is to report. Every sergeant knows to what station and at what hour he is to take his men where they can be used. The Berlin Bank and municipal authorities took one by one, steps arranged in advance for a first suspension of full gold payments; a gradual reduction from 60 to 10 per cent, and then closing all dealings in the German imperial loan, which prevents other countries from doing the same. The Vorwörter publishes from its correspondent in Bohemia when the mobilization began a pathetic picture of mobilization as it really is—especially of men aged 50 years old who were called out with the rest. "Every man brings them in unhappy crowds through the pouring rain. Men come with children and weeping relatives. Frustrated do the veterans try to stir up cheers in response to a commandant's speech. There is no echo, save tears, sobs, silence, and one unforgettable scream of utter sorrow mixed with the crammed train moves off, while the bayonets of the country gendarmes glitter over the heads of women. Not one single person dreamed of taking up the chorus of the songs played. Then the deserted mothers, children, wives, families sit alone, far away, and with the next train load the same scenes are repeated except for a few people who drown their misery in spirits and manage to persuade a few babies to smile. One of dozens of cases where children were orphaned when their mothers died a few days before, or perhaps even a day before, and now are made wholly orphans. There are numerous other cases of a mother struggling with death in a hospital when a father is called away. Innumerable business houses are ruined. Innumerable families have given up to the inevitable. Hunger and famine already begins, and the town gives only crumbs to the starving."

Socialists Make Demands

German Socialists are making angry demands to know how far Germany is responsible for the war. Two curious statements were made here which appear to show that the German statements that she was unaware of the extreme measures proposed by Austria are untrue. Last Friday while the chief under-secretary of the foreign office was giving information to the French embassy and even the students demanded cheers for Great Britain, the popular impression being that neither country was in the least anxious to be mixed up in a war. The German industrial population in Westphalia, Rhine, and Westphalia, many generally already is very uneasy owing to a scarce wheat market. Austria already has been obliged to fix her official prices beyond that to which no one could be advised, the price having been raised up in Bohemia by speculators to fifteen cents a pound instead of the usual five cents. Industrial Germany now remembers that recently a foodstuffs expert, Professor Ballod, warned Germany that her industrial production had fallen in a few weeks of famine. Within six months the consumption of milk, butter, and eggs probably will have to be reduced to 80 per cent.

Flour Supply Low.

Flour Supply Low.

Europeans, however, have reported very deficient and the mobilization in Bohemia comes just as wheat is ripe for the scythe. Only old men and women are seen in the fields and to add to the difficulty of the situation torrents of rain come after a month of intense heat. It is feared that a large proportion of the crops will rot on the ground. A week ago reports from

CANADA NEEDS 100,000 WOMEN

Conan Doyle Also Declares That Country Is Financially Sound.

"As for the immediate future of Canada," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has just reached England from Canada, observed to the Chronicle, "nothing could be brighter. There is going to be an absolutely bumper harvest, because, apart from the favorable outlook for crops, a million more acres are under cultivation this year than last. A good harvest means everything to Canada."

"I am convinced that the country is financially sound. Everywhere one goes one finds undeveloped resources needing capital, and one cannot help regretting that so much British money is diverted to South America and other places when it might be profitably employed within the empire."

"Emigration," Sir Arthur declared, "is practically stagnant. What Canada needs now are farmers, farm hands, and women—especially women. She wants 100,000 women."

The native population is not increasing because many of the men cannot marry. They tell on their farms alone, and have neither wife nor child to care for; the moment things go against them they get disheartened.

"If we send Canada our unwanted women, I think we might perhaps keep the farm hands for ourselves."

THE HOLIDAY AT UXBRIDGE

Former Uxbridgeites to Return to the Home Town for a Monster Picnic

The Toronto committee who are making arrangements for the picnics of the Uxbridge Young Girls and Old Boys at Uxbridge on Monday (tomorrow) Civic Holiday, received word on Saturday from Uxbridge that everything will be ready for a most successful outing. Nearly everybody residing in Uxbridge will join the Toronto contingent at Uxbridge in Elgin Park for a "big picnic."

The Uxbridge people have entered into arrangements just as enthusiastically as the Toronto people, and a record-breaking crowd is assured. A large number of Toronto Young Girls and Old Boys went out to Uxbridge on Saturday night, but the majority will be home Monday evening.

The Grand Trunk has recognized the importance of this excursion and notwithstanding the fact that big crowds are to be handled on Civic Holiday, will make arrangements to give a good service to the big crowd going to Uxbridge.

The train fare is \$1.30, to be held on the grounds, corner of Jane and Annette streets.

Uxbridge has a rink where a surface of ice is skated upon in the same manner as ice.

A handkerchief originated as a head covering.

The forests of Florida contain 175 different kinds of wood.

Who's the Lucky One?

\$3,000—Uxbridge Avenue, six rooms, solid brick, semi-detached, every convenience, hot air furnace, good cellar and veranda, lot 18 x 120. Cash \$750, balance like rent. This is the cheapest house in west end. Come prepared to buy.

Apply 675 Lansdowne Avenue
PHONE JUNC. 1902

GASKINS = 116 CHURCH STREET

Office: Main 286

2200—SIX ROOMS, ten minutes' car ride from Yonge and King.

\$7000—BALMY BEACH, close to lake, 7 rooms, solid brick, sun room, upper balcony, laundry. See this, as it's a great snap.

\$7000—TWO-FAMILY house, consisting of 5 and 6 rooms, two bathrooms, two furnaces; leased for \$65 a month; located on one of the best streets.

2200—SIX ROOMS, solid brick, sun room and all modern conveniences; cash \$350; must be sold; off Broadview.

4000—EIGHT ROOMS, solid brick, hardwood floors, laundry, sunroom and upper balcony; must be sold; off Broadview.

2200—PRESCOTT Avenue, St. Clair—Solid brick, \$2800; solid brick, six rooms, two sun rooms, three-piece bathroom, balcony, cellar; balance, \$3500, at 6 per cent.; worth \$3500. International Capitalists, Limited, 98 Queen Street, 555 Danforth. Automobile service. Open evenings.

2200—ROSETON Avenue, St. Clair—Solid brick, 50 x 100, six rooms, two sun rooms, three-piece bathroom, veranda; three bedrooms all built in location chosen by purchaser; full particulars, International Capitalists, Limited, 98 Queen Street, 555 Danforth. Automobile service. Open evenings.

2200—SIX ROOMS, Woodbine Avenue, new, near Queen West, semi-detached, gas and electric, laundry tubs, slate roof, veranda, etc., \$1000. Call 2200.

2200—IN DAVISONVILLE, three minutes' walk from car, six rooms, all conveniences, concrete cellar, lot 25 by 150. Snap for cash. Box 88, Toronto World.

2200 CASH—YORK LOAN.

\$4000 BALANCE, and payments easy as ever. Never an offer like this again; 8 rooms, solid brick, slate roof, separate veranda, and sunroom and 2 small laundry.

The Contractors' Supply Company, Limited, Junction 4006, Main 4324, Hillcrest 870, Junction 4147.

REPAIR WORK—Plaster Relief Decorations, Wright & Co., 30 Mutual.

ROOFING.

SLATE, felt and tile roofer, sheet metal work. Douglas Bros., Limited, 124 Adelaide West.

Building Material.

LIME, CEMENT, ETC.—Crushed Stone at cars, yards, bins or delivered; best quality; lowest prices; prompt service. The Contractors' Supply Company, Limited, Junction 4006, Main 4324, Hillcrest 870, Junction 4147.

PINE, hemlock and spruce lumber, hardwood flooring, lath and shingles. Dewar Lumber Co., Toronto.

Carpenters and Joiners.

A. & F. FISHER, Store and Warehouse Fittings, 114 Church. Telephone 407.

RICHARD G KIRBY, Carpenter, Contractor, Jobbing, 559 Yonge street.

FOR NIAGARA DISTRICT fruit and grain farms write J. P. Gayman, St. Catharines.

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS—Located and unlocated purchased for cash. Muhiolland & Co., 200 McKinley Bldg., Dundas.

Land Surveyors.

M. C. SEWELL, Ontario Land Surveyor, 79 Adelaide East, Main 6417.

Houses For Rent.

MEDICAL location, becoming vacant, first-class position for live man, present doctor doing very large practice; reasonable. Apply 260 Yonge St., World.

For Rent.

NEW COTTAGE, Lake Shore, New Toronto, lots of land, \$1000. Call 2200.

T. R. RADICAL RY. Enquire D. Atkinson.

TERRIBLE CRIME

COMMITTED IN RUSSIA

Cattle Dealer Murdered for His Money by Relatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—A terrible drama has occurred in the neighborhood of Ulansk. A cattle dealer returning from market, accompanied by his little daughter, and carrying a sum of 700 rubles, realized a sum of questions from the girl, who followed him. He handed the money to the nearest road to his uncle's house. The girl obeyed him, and some moments later heard terrible cries. On arriving at his uncle's dwelling she found her aunt there. The girl asked her aunt if her uncle had been killed. The girl said to her aunt, "We have killed him, but we cannot find the money."

When the aunt told him that the girl was in the house they decided to kill her, but she succeeded in escaping through the window.

There was a sequel, for the uncle returned to the room and murdered his own daughter, whom he mistook for his niece. The murderers have been arrested.

MRS. VAN KOUGHNET'S WORK APPRECIATED.

At the delightful garden party held on Wednesday afternoon in the grounds of the residence of Hon. W. H. Hearst, Mrs. Van Koughnet, whose untiring efforts in the Conservative cause have made her widely known, was presented by Lady Mellon, with an antique sterling silver tea service and punch bowl from her conservative friends, in appreciation of her splendid endeavor in their behalf.

The Ladies' Branch of the Centre and South Toronto Conservative Club were also entertained, the members being received by Mrs. Hearst and Miss Van Koughnet in orchestra, who was in attendance, and Mr. J. Slack and Miss Violette Welsh contributed to the musical program. In the neighborhood of two hundred guests were present.

AVOIDING MOTOR RISKS

No one motorist has a corner on risk.

Dunlop Traction

Treads are mighty good to have around

to enable you to fight clear of your share

TUE

Whitewashing

WHITEWASHING, plaster repairing and wall painting. O. Torrance & Co., 177 De Grassi street. Phone Gerrard 442.

GRAMOPHONES for sale from five dollars up; rooms from eight; pianos ten. 268 Parliament street.

Massage

MASSAGE, baths, superfluous hair removed. 730 Yonge street. North 725. Mrs. Colburn.

MASSAGE, face and scalp treatment. Madam Louise, 97 Winchester St.

Dancing

MOSHER INSTITUTE OF DANCING, 146 Bay street. Telephone Main 1188. Private or class instruction. Open class Monday evenings. Special summer rates.

W. J. SHEPPARD, Dancing Master, 463 Manning Ave. College 2308, 7659, ed.

Gramophones.

DANIELSON, headquarters for Victoria, 680 Queen West; 1155 Bloor West, ed.

GRAMOPHONES repaired, bought, sold and exchanged; also records. 865 Parliament street.

LINER ADS

Properties For Sale.

UPPER CANADA INVESTORS, LIMITED

705 KENT BLDG. For Sale. ADEL 255.

\$6000—MACDONALD AVENUE, 8 rooms, solid brick, semi-detached, nicely decorated, every convenience, side entrance, garage, lot 27 x 137.6; first mortgage of \$2700, straight at 6% per cent.

WANTED—Protestant teacher, second

class, first. Address, J. A. Langton, Varney Route 1, Ont.

Money to Loan

FUNDS for short time loans. J. A. Halsted, 156 Bay street.

PROTESTANT TEACHER wanted for S.S. No. 2, Wellaston, to begin Septem-

ber first. Address, John Gilray, secretary, Coborne P.O., Cob., Ont.

WANTED—Protestant teacher, second

class, first. Address, J. A. Langton, Varney Route 1, Ont.

Investments

INVESTMENTS for profit, real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages and securities. The Exchange, Hamilton, ed.

Business Opportunities

COMPLETE rotary shooting gallery, new guns, best playing business. F. Baker, 245 Wellington Avenue, St. Catharines.

FORTUNES BEING MADE in Calgary

in fields. Our free market letter contains valuable information. Write today. We recommend reliable investments.

Jumbo Oil shares now 100 per

share. Morgan-Knox Company, Ltd., Bankers-Brokers, Calgary, Alberta, 77.

MONEY BEING MADE every day on Cal-

gary Oil and Stock Exchange. Send us

one or more and we will invest it with care and responsibility.

Our investment plan is minimum charge \$25. Address Dept. C. O. Morgan-Knox Company, Ltd., Bankers-Brokers, Calgary, Alberta, 77.

EVERYBODY writes for our special pro-

positions. 400 per cent. send us for

samples worth \$50. Catalogues free.

Merchants' Specialty House, Chicago.

EVERYTHING made every day in Cal-

gary is sold at 10 cents a day.

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN CAL-

GARY.

SUNDAY MORNING

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

AUGUST 2 1914

COULDN'T CONVERT LONDON, SO GOES BACK TO ITALY

Big Man in "Futurist" Music Will Make Another Descent on Metropolis.

FUTURIST PAINTING DID NOT MAKE GOOD

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Signor Marinetti, the high priest of Futurism, has left Italy. His departure amounts to a compulsory admission of failure to convert London to the faith in his noise-music. "I shall come back again," he said, "but I probably never come again." London's Futurism has hitherto obtained for itself from a public grumble to sensation. But except that a large number of mediocre painters have secured a good deal of self-advertisement out of the movement, Futurism had little to show for its headway since its ridiculous paintings first attracted London's attention.

In Italy, which the whole world visits in order to admire the works and ruins of bygone centuries, one can understand how there arose the foul spirits resenting the fact that their nation as merely a graveyard or museum of antiquities. "Down with the past!" was their cry. "Let us look to the Future, and create a new means of expressing art in music and literature." Until it can do this, it can only, as a general rule, evolve, and even if he is a great genius he cannot stop the course of evolution. But this is what the Marinettis and their followers in London are trying to do. They presume too far.

AMERICAN INDIANS HONOR DEAD CHIEF.

Fifteen Red Men in War Paint Hold Ceremony Over Grave.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Fifteen stalwart North American Indians, clad in full war paint, recently rode from the 101 Ranch at the White City to Brompton Cemetery, where they sang dirges at the grave of Chief Lone Wolf, who died in England in 1892 while on tour with Buffalo Bill.

Red Shirt, chief of the Sioux, led the party of mourners. Crouching by the grave, he delivered a long oration eulogizing the bravery of Lone Wolf, and thanking the English people for "taking care" of the body.

Their Chief, Bull, planted feathers in the turf above the grave in acknowledgment of Lone Wolf's courage, a small quantity of food was placed in a hole in the turf, and a solemn chant, sung in unison, completed the ceremony.

SHACKLETON LEAVES FOR POLAR SEAS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Antarctic ship Assurance, which is to carry the expedition to Weddell, S. A., 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.

ZEDEX

"The Great British Nerve Tonic"

A Combination of Nerve Foods and Costly Tonics, Ensuring Great Strength and Endurance

Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known English doctor, wrote: "Zedex is a wonderful nerve tonic and blood purifier. For all cases of Nervous Exhaustion it is heartily recommended."

Dr. John Dunn, the well-known physician, says: "Zedex undoubtedly has the approval of the medical profession. (Medical men can have a box free, with premium on enclosing their card.)

Zedex strengthens and undoubtedly strengthens the heart. Zedex has proved itself of the utmost value in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Excitable Nerves, Nervous Fag, General Weakness, Weak Heart, Indigestion and similar nerve troubles. John Dunn says: "I know and know well, that Zedex undoubtedly has the approval of the medical profession. (Medical men can have a box free, with premium on enclosing their card.)

Thousands of testimonials are wrapped in each box, which is sent free, for One Dollar (6 boxes for Five Dollars), with full directions and advice by HENRY KING, ZEDEX COMPANY, HOVE, England.

We refund all custom duties.

257ff

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, it commenced taking 'Fruit-a-tives' for a general breakdown and they did me a great deal of good. It cost a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent, because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that it is only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-tives' after reading my letter, and then do I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

MRS. W. N. KELLY.

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

AIRSHIP FLIGHT FROM SCOTLAND TO FAR NORWAY

Intrepid Airmen Will Make Long Journey in a Monoplane.

GLASGOW, Aug. 1.—From Scotland to Norway, the land of the midnight sun, over 300 miles of the North Sea, a flight is to be attempted almost immediately by Lieut. Trigge Gran, late of the Norwegian navy, and a member of Scott's South Polar expedition. As the winds are favorable in the evening, he may fly by night. Both airships are to be built on the Norwegian coast there is a very brief period of darkness at this time of the year.

The attempt is to be made in an ordinary Blériot monoplane, a landing cushion in the body that should keep the machine afloat for twenty-four hours if it drops into the sea.

"I shall start from Peterhead, thirty miles north of Aberdeen, as soon as a day comes when the weather is fair and selected by Lieutenant Gran, and set sail for Stavanger, on the west coast of Norway. If I can land anywhere on the wide sandy beach between Stavanger and Farsund (about 140 miles away) I shall be happy.

PECULIAR BELIEF OF RUSSIAN FOLK

They Firmly Believe That Their Czar Has Only One Ear.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The uneducated people of the province of Cherson have an extraordinary belief that the czar has only one ear. They are confirmed in their belief by pictures and photographs of the czar showing a side-face view and naturally exhibiting only one ear. They account for the absence of the other in the following manner:

Some time ago, they say, a deputation from their province waited upon the czar and in the course of the meeting the czar is said to have stated that all Russian land would be equally divided among the peasants of the various districts. To this one of the deputation boldly said: "As sure as you can see your own ears you will not divide the land."

The czar's reply to this was to cut off one of his (the czar's) ears, which he placed upon the table, remarking as he did so: "As surely as I now live, my ear will divide the land."

Thus this day one may find Cherson peasants who firmly believe that he has only one ear.

WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS AT SCARBORO BEACH.

At Scarborough Beach Park this week the strongest free vaudeville act of the season will be presented. The

GLEBE MANOR

THIS MAGNET HAS ATTRACTED THE BUILDER AND THE INVESTOR

PRICES TO BE ADVANCED ON & AFTER AUGUST 10th

The fact that we have sold since April over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of this property is convincing evidence that Glebe Manor is the "builders'" and the investors' choice.

Nearly fifty houses are either already built or in course of construction. The prices will remain the same as during this year, until August 10th. Ten days more to secure a lot at the old price. Why not follow the example of hundreds of these shrewd builders and investors who have bought over \$225,000 worth? With such a record Glebe Manor is surely worth your inspection and serious consideration. This company makes every plan, price and easy terms of payment.

THE DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS CO. LIMITED, 82-88 King St. East, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN: KINDLY SEND ME PLAN, PRICES, ETC., & PARTICULARS OF GLEBE MANOR.

DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS

W. S. Dinnick, President, 82-88 King St. East, Toronto

LARGEST OWNERS & DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

GALT CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DROP.

GALT, Ont., Aug. 1.—(Special to The Sunday World).—The customs returns for the port of Galt for the month of July, just closed, show a decrease \$9,948.69.

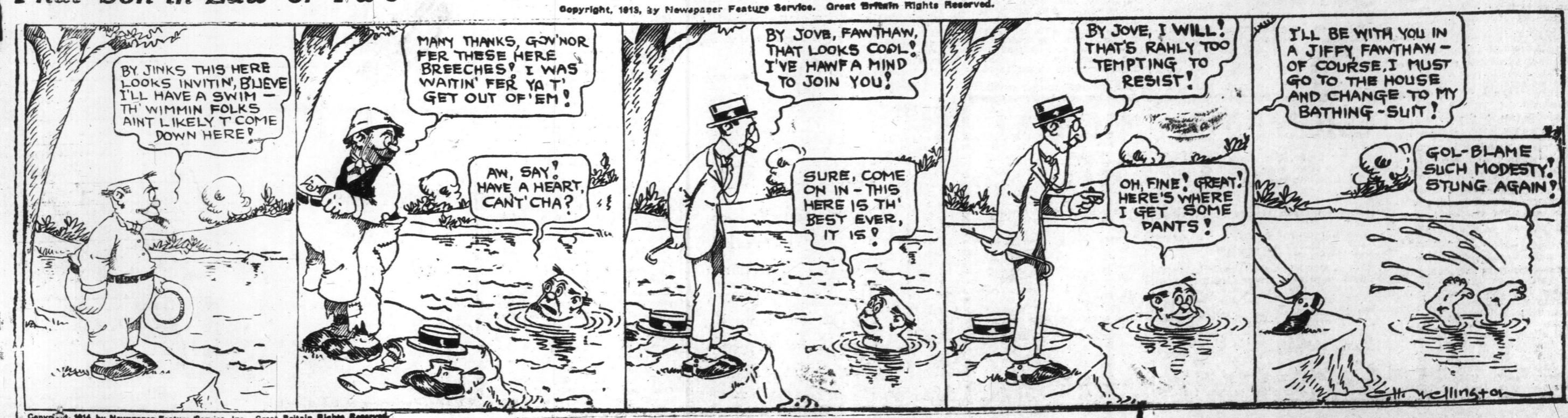
While the building permits issued

during July show a decrease of \$62,555.00, there was nevertheless an increase in permits issued for dwellings, and the big decrease is due to the public building mausoleum for which the permit was taken out in July, 1913.

The figures are: July 1912, \$79,815.00; July 1914, \$16,960.00. Decrease \$62,555.00.

By G. H. Wellington

That Son-in-Law of Pa's



LARGE SHIPMENT OF GOLD FOR CANADA FROM NEW YORK

FINANCIAL SITUATION IS MOST COMPLEX IN HISTORY

Stock Exchanges Thruout the World Closed—Brokers Have Had an Exciting Time—Toronto Withstands Strain Remarkably Well—Canada's Products More Valuable in Case of War

By George H. K. Mitford.
F ROM time to day the financial situation has changed in a remarkable fashion. Momentarily something new has been made known having a direct bearing upon the condition. From three to four per cent. the Bank of England rate was advanced. Then it was reduced. Some under meagre protest the first financial news to arrive was to the effect that a rate of ten per cent. had been announced.

It is a precautionary measure having for its object the retaining of money in England. There perhaps never was a time in the history of the world when outside investments have been discouraged to such a degree. Each move on the part of the great powers has a direct bearing upon finances in one way or another. It is therefore impossible to say what to do or what not to do.

A s matter of fact, all that can be done is to wait—wait until either a general war is declared or "called off." The present stock does not seem to be the latter. In any event the outlook for Canadians, from a purely financial point of view, is not alarming.

MONEY and men are the prime factors in case of war. The destruction which would undoubtedly ensue means that building must take place sooner or later. With the breadwinner at the front, the mechanic or the farmer—men, those which are most needed and unaffected in an allied country removed from the destructive zone will be in greater demand. Consequently a higher price for food will be quoted. Canada, being an agricultural country, will in that way benefit.

There is telling where the price of wheat will go if the worst is realized, and altho' the Canadian crop is not as good as in some former years, there is sufficient to bring an immense amount of money to Canada. It would be expected that liabilities accrued by farmers could be met, over due notes liquidated and business generally much better.

In view of this outlook, there is no reason, as a prominent financier has pointed out, for any undue alarm on our part. Certainly loans will be negotiable to some extent, either at home or abroad, but this condition will be met largely by the one just mentioned. They will in all probability not be necessary.

Never before in the history of the world so far as can be learned have all the exchanges the world over been closed at one time. The present state of affairs is unique.

WHAT a contrast the past week has been to those which preceded it! Panic! That word had not been heard in connection with a stock market for some eight years. Neither was it thought possible that it would be heard for many a year to come. Yet, because two comparatively small countries have had to act at odds with the rest of the entire financial world, has been crushed into a new shape. It takes on an entirely different face to that which it had but a week or two ago.

The real danger, of course, lay in the fact that many other nations might become involved. It is said even if the trouble can be confined to where it started, there would not be a great cause for worry. On the other hand, and having looked at the worst possible side, should the great powers become involved, the world would receive a set back and instead of being available for constructive purposes, money would be turned into a channel having for its purpose destruction.

As a consequence of this, the worst effects investors have shown a desire to ready cash. They have literally liquidated their holdings upon the market. The natural result was lower prices. As each successive selling order came, a point or two in price was lost. Because one man sacrificed his earnings for the next one was encouraged.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

COBALT, Aug. 1.—Shipments for the week ending July 31 include: Crown Reserve, 43,900 lbs.; La Rose, \$7,510 lbs.; Dominion Reduction, \$4,800 lbs.; McKinley-Darragh-Savage, \$2,260 lbs.; Peterson Lake, 65,900 lbs., and Cobalt Lake, 123,370 lbs. Gold ore was shipped from the Tough Oaks mine, in Swastika, totalling 103,430 lbs., and the Casey-Cobalt shiped 57,424 lbs. from New Liskeard.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Will be opened at 3 p.m., Tuesday, August 4th, 1914

Applications for killing accommodation can be made at the offices of the Abattoir.

This Abattoir is acknowledged by experts as the best equipped and most sanitary establishment on this continent.

INSPECTION INVITED

Farmers, drovers and live stock dealers, consign your shipments of live stock to the Western Cattle Market, which is adjoining the Abattoir.

Any information supplied upon application to D. GHISHOLM, Property Commissioner, City Hall

THE DOMINION BANK

Will shortly erect a building at the corner of Yonge and Hayden streets, to be known as the

Yonge and Bloor Street Branch

where a general banking business will be transacted.

Temporary premises have been secured at 685 Yonge street, which will be open for business on and after July 2.

TORONTO APPEARS TO BE IN STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

No Excitement in Local Offices—Undercurrent of Strength is Very Apparent—Investors Continue to Take Up Their Stocks—Saturday Was Uneventful

Beyond the ordinary business of the day, Saturday proved uneventful as regards financial happenings. With two and a half legal holidays, commencing at Saturday noon and extending until Tuesday morning, about to take place, energy is being stored up for future use in case that it is necessary.

As a consequence offices were very quiet, this condition being in deep contrast to the excitement which prevailed previous to the closing of the New York market. Now that almost every stock exchange in the world has suspended business, no quotations are available. It is impossible to know or form any idea as to what the range of prices will be when business is resumed.

UNDERCURRENT STRONG.

There is an undercurrent of strength. It is hard to define; but, in and out of the several places of business, there are many who, with the cash ready, are awaiting an opportunity of securing some of the standard stocks at low figures. As a general rule Toronto's financial condition is strong as evidenced by the trend of things as seen on the surface.

An outstanding feature in connection with the crisis as felt in Toronto is the fact that clients are taking up their stocks. There is a feeling of confidence spread around thru this action on their part. It suggests that holders are satisfied with the values they secured when purchasing and are financially strong enough to take care of their holdings.

CROWD DISPERSED.

The usual crowd which from time to time has congregated in the several offices, is not to be seen now. Wherever some office was filled to capacity during the first excitement, the same have been abandoned and office staffs have an opportunity of conducting their work without interruption.

KEEPING SILENT.

Not any of the local financiers will express an opinion at this stage. All those who were asked to make a statement Saturday only refused to give. Having strengthened their positions, all who were seen appear prepared to wait until something more definite is known. When the announcement was made that the interstate commerce commission would decide its decision in regard to the eastern freight rates case, not even a ripple of interest was manifested.

Representatives of Large Financial Institutions Meet in J. P. Morgan's Office to Discuss Present Situation—Large Shipment of Gold for Canada

NEW YORK EXCHANGE MAY NOT OPEN UNTIL LONDON RESUMES BUSINESS AGAIN

Doing Better This Year to Stop Fires Caused by Locomotives.

According to the fire inspection department of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the railways throughout the country are doing very much better this year in the matter of fire protection than they have ever done.

"The insurance and financial review," says the Insurance and Financial Review, "has also been closer compliance with the requirements of the board, and a far greater degree of co-operation between the various agencies interested in fire prevention. When the exchange was closed yesterday, it was felt that the exportation of gold, though automatically curtailed, might still be continued, and draw gold in payment. Nevertheless, further engagements of gold were announced.

Stock exchange brokers and an army of employees came to their offices for larger numbers of gold than used to be taken in mid-summer, with they

had been held behind closed doors 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.

In definite time, was agreed upon, how little could be done until receipt of definite information from Europe.

A meeting of the newly-formed Association of Stock Exchange firms was held, and a statement was made urging all exchange members to not engage in outside dealings in stocks.

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Gold for Canada.

When the exchange was closed yesterday, it was felt that the exportation of gold, though automatically curtailed, might still be continued, and draw gold in payment. Nevertheless, further engagements of gold were announced.

Stock exchange brokers and an army of employees came to their offices for larger numbers of gold than used to be taken in mid-summer, with they

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PITTING BIRD ARMY AGAINST THE ARMY WORM

Devastation of Ontario's Crops Would Have Been Vastly Greater But for Appetites of Pretty Songsters.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS HUMAN NECESSITY.

Startling Figures of How Birds Destroy Insects Prove that It Is Real Humanity to Encourage the Warblers.

The advent of the army worm, which has marched across Ontario this summer in countless hordes, devastating and stripping otherwise splendid crops, has once more brought to the fore the "greatest friend" of man—the bird. When the army worm was making its way thru Waterloo County that district, which has prided itself on its birds, was one glowing example of the work that birds are able to do to extinguish the greatest enemy of man, the insect.

A great scientist recently predicted that if the birds were to be wiped from the earth man would be unable to live. In the last twenty-five years, the entire food supply of man, meantime being destroyed by the insect world. Especially interesting and important at this time, then, is the paper delivered at Ottawa before the meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association by G. H. Wilson of Glen Park, New York.

"From generation to generation, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, the hand of man has been upon the birds, and now, having denuded the field and forest, he must pay the penalty. These penalties are weeds, rodents and noxious insects. Man never intended to commit such a grievous sin, but in his self-sabotaging of the world; but in many other matters there is frequently a wide disparity between intention and performance and this is the greatest illustration of all. Nature's adjustments are not to be lightly set aside.

What man does is to maintain a certain normal maximum of abundance in which most good and least harm is done. Because of this lack of proper adjustment, caused by ourselves, man must fight weeds, rodents and destructive insects. Let us hope that he may have a harvest in the forest or on the farm. In the matter of all these self-brought curses there is little room for doubt that the production, protection and encouragement of birds will offer the best and surest methods of relief. The birds are an efficient check upon insect multiplication seems impossible of denial and it is doubtful if anywhere in the animal kingdom, any other restraining influence so important can be found.

It is probable that no species of insect is so completely protected by its habits of life that it is not found and preyed upon by some bird. There are some thousand species of birds in the world. We call them stink bugs. Certain beetles have a strong caustic secretion giving off a choking odor and cause a burning sensation on the tongue of man. Some hawk in their flight and antennae and look like pieces of meat; others play possum. There are so-called blister beetles used medicinally to blister one's skin; many caterpillars are covered with hairs; others having stinging rays. Yet some birds eat all of these, in egg, larval stage, or adult form and do not suffer thereby.

Birds Do More Than Sing.

This continent is greatly favored in the number and character of its birds, which not only include some of the gems of the bird world such as the warblers and humming birds, but on the whole possess few destructive species. Our aesthetic sense has saluted the beauty of the plumage and song of song, and they are marvellously adapted to the respective fields of activity. No other creatures are so well fitted to capture flying insects as a swallow, swift or fly-catcher. The warbler, trim of body and agile of movement, creeps in and out of holes and crevices and explores rubbish heaps for hidden insects. The woodpecker, whose whole body exhibits a remarkable adaptation, is at an end, is provided with strong claws to hold him firmly when at work, a chisel-like bill driven by powerful muscles to dig out insects and worms, and long extensions to further explore the hidden retreats of insects and drag forth concealed larvae safe from other foes.

The sparrows, the creepers, the titmice, warblers, fly-catchers, quail, doves and other flocks have each their own special field of activities. However unlike they may be in appearance or structure all are similar in one respect, they possess a never-failing appetite for insects and seeds. This it would appear that the true function of insectivorous birds at least is not so much to destroy this or that insect as it is to lessen the trouble as a whole and to reduce to a minimum the grain destruction in insect life lest it become a menace. That insect life has been a menace has been most expensively illustrated. All that has been so far stated—all that will be still more so when the study of the observation of the best qualified men in public and private life and to whom, with other loves of birds and men who have in such a disinterested way educated and stimulated the popular mind, we give all praise and go forward with great hope for the future.

Great Famines Averted.

In 1905 in one district in California there was a threatened invasion of the prunes caused by the canker worm. The barklice came to the rescue completely cleaning them out. The Rocky Mountain locust invaded the fertile plains of the Mississippi Valley; every species of land bird and some water fowl preyed upon this pest. Cuckoo saw the locusts in great numbers from ruin by caterpillars. In Europe in 1848 there was a great outbreak of gypsy moths. The hand of man was powerless. On the approach of winter, tit-

mice and wrens paid daily visits to infested trees and before the spring the eggs of the moth were entirely destroyed. Larvae of this same moth nearly defoliated the trees of Mississauga. The moths swarmed like bees cleaned them up.

In 1882 locusts afflicted Australia. Large flocks of ibis, starlings, pigeons and cranes made their appearance. In a few days made a complete destruction of these locusts. In the early history of Utah the first year's crops were destroyed by crickets. Crickets promised well but when the crickets appeared gave salvation threatening the settlers. Sea gulls several times saved these crops. In 1885 Nebraska was afflicted with locusts. Black birds, plover, quail and prairie chicken saved the day. In 1898 in my own state and west of New England, the forest was attacked by forest tent caterpillars. Whole forests were destroyed and maple orchards were ruined. Birds—warblers, orioles, sparrows, robins, cuckoos, cedar birds and many other species—attacked them vigorously, so that in 1900 the plague was so reduced that its effects were not perceived.

While Europe Has Learned.

Frederick of Prussia loved cherries. Sparrows destroyed his favorite fruit. An edict of extermination was issued which carried the destruction of other bird species. In two years cherries and other fruits were entirely wanting. The trees were defoliated by caterpillars and other insects. The king seeing his error, imported sparrows to take the place of those he had killed.

The harvest of France failed to fall. The committee appointed to investigate. It was found that this failure was attributed to the ravages of insects which it is the function of birds to destroy. French people were not only killing game birds but others. Birds' eggs were taken in quantities at least at \$8 to \$100 millions.

An apparent result of the destruction vines, fruit trees, forest grains, and field crops suffered from the destructive insects. The greatest loss, however, followed the destruction of countless thousands of blackbirds, prairie chicken, plover, curlew and other birds.

The San Francisco earthquake destroyed property valued at 400 millions. The Titanic's claim is 190,000 lives announced. Yet we bear the loss with a sullen comment. The loss by the ravages of insects would be rebuild by them destroyed, the 600 colleges of the United States, and add an amount of \$10,000,000 to the universities. It cost the United States more to feed insects than to educate over 20 million school children.

Robin Eats 70 Worms a Day.

Fifty thousand birds of different species have been examined in 25 years. One man fed a young robin 70 worms a day for fifteen days. A young crow in a day eats twice its weight of almost anything. Two parent grosbeaks have been known to eleven hours to make 450 trips to nest with one or two larvae at a time.

Sparrows, chickadees, vireos, martins and warblers have been known to make forty or sixty trips an hour with their beaks filled with all manner of insects. More than fifty kinds of birds feed upon caterpillars, and of caterpillars, including the army worm, 38 varieties upon the devastating plant alone.

The hawks work by day, the owls chiefly by night; so that from six to forty-four hours are continued. As many as a hundred grasshoppers have been found in the stomach of a swainson's hawk representing a single meal, and in the retreat of a pair of barn owls, 97 per cent of which were field mice, house mice and common shrews. A red pheasant's crop contained 300 seeds of chickweed and dandelion's head, more than 12,000 seeds have been found in a duck's stomach.

Of the woodpeckers there are 45 species in the United States and Canada, some remaining throughout the year; two-thirds to three-quarters of their food consists of insects, chiefly noxious.

Two specimens of flickers' stomachs showed 3000 ground ants, the other 5000.

Eats 600 Kinds of Insects.

The yellow Bill Cuckoo, a Canadian bird, one stomach contained 250 species which not only include some of the gems of the bird world such as the warblers and humming birds, but on the whole possess few destructive species.

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The hand of man was powerless.

On the approach of winter, tit-

Manufacturers Outlet Sale

BURROUGHS

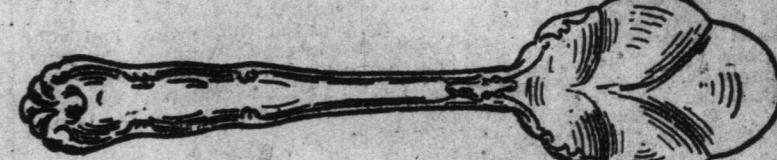
'OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT'

TUESDAY morning when the hour hand points at 8, we will commence one month of the most extraordinary furniture selling in the history of the Burroughs Furniture Co. In the past we have always held a furniture sale in August and given remarkable bargains. This year, however, several overloaded manufacturers have asked us to dispose of their surplus stocks and given us price concessions that enable us to offer furniture at prices that put all past selling events in the shade. The general condition of the furniture manufacturing business in Canada is entirely responsible for these bargains, and the people of this city who have furniture to buy should certainly seize this chance to buy at less than cost. Here are a few examples. Note the prices and terms and come Tuesday and Wednesday.

Always Open Evenings.

FREE

In addition to those greatly reduced prices we will give a beautiful cabinet of silverplate (one of the pieces here shown) to all customers whose purchases amount to \$100 or over, cash or credit.



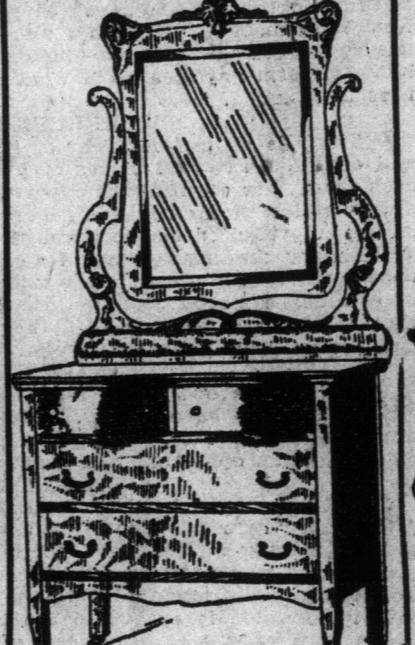
\$3.50 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.



\$3.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.



\$2.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.



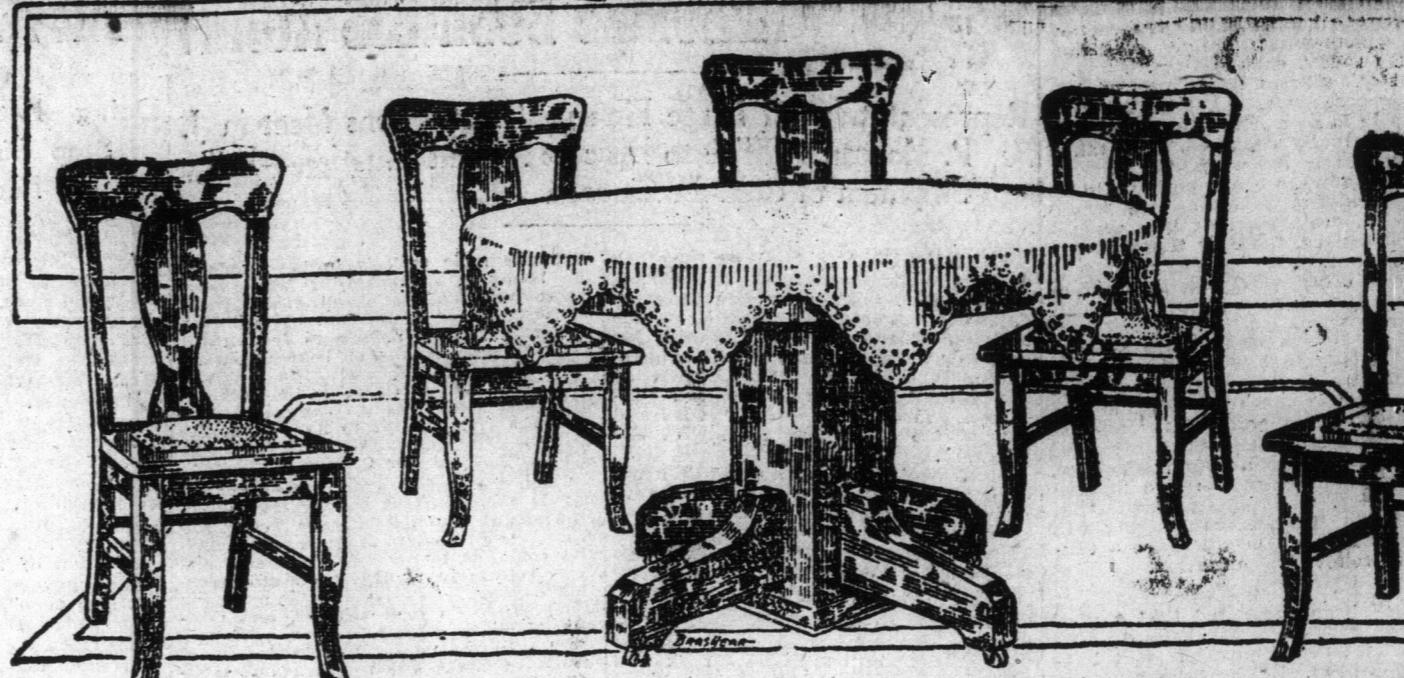
\$4.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.



\$2.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.

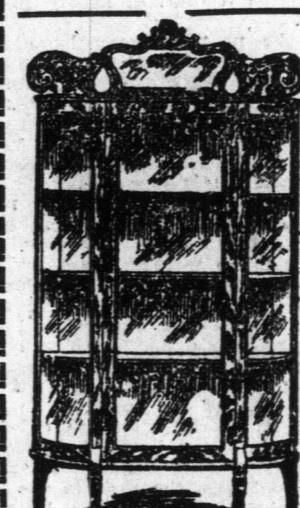


Complete Set of Chairs



\$12.75

\$1.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly



This Handsome China Cabinet

Exactly like cut, and four other designs to choose from; made of solid quartered oak, fumed and golden finish. Some with bent glass ends and doors, claw, mission and Colonial feet. Worth up to \$29. Special,

\$18.75

Terms: \$3.00 Cash \$1.00 a Week.

Genuine \$40 to \$60

Gas or Electric Domes

\$19.85

To clear while they last at this remarkable price—9 only.

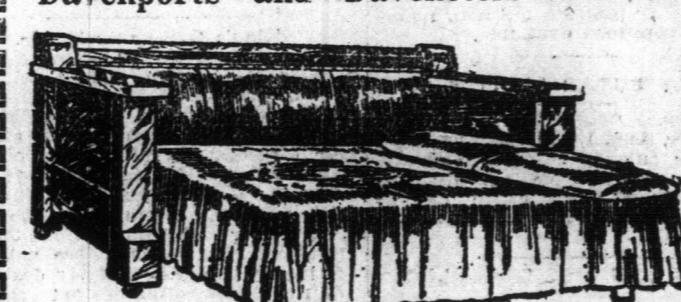
One of the Styles at

\$19.85



Terms \$3.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.

Davenports and Davenettes Reduced



No. 1 SPECIAL, is a genuine quarter-cut oak Davenport. Your choice of golden or fumed oak. Upholstered in brown, Spanish, rexine leather. Has large wardrobe box, full spring seat and back. Well worth \$30.00. Special,

\$27.50

Terms \$3.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.

No. 2 SPECIAL, is a solid golden oak Davenport, upholstered in rich black velvet. Has large wardrobe box, open up to full size bed. Well worth \$35.00. Special,

\$16.50

Terms \$3.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.

THIS SOLID QUARTER-CUT OAK DAVENETTE,

upholstered in spring seat and back in the best brown, Spanish, rexine leather, strap seat and back design. The

box is fitted with a National fabric spring and a pure white layer felt mattress. Your choice of Davenport or Davenette. Regular \$47.50, \$35.00. Special,

\$35.00

Terms \$3.00 Cash \$1.00 Weekly.

SLIDING BED COUCHES, \$6.85



They have finely woven springs with box pleated denim mattress filled with pure white cotton. Size of bed is 46 inches. You should not fail to secure one of these comfortable, convenient and economical couches while offered at this exceptional figure. Inspect before you order elsewhere. A \$10.00 deposit on sliding couch for

\$6.85

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FEATURE AND
CITY SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

Sunday, August 2, 1914

AMUSEMENTS
MUSIC, MOTOR

The Return of the EARS



The Half-Revealed Ear That
Prophesied the Change.

How 1914's Most Radical Change
in Feminine Fashions Reveals to
the World Once More the

Long Hidden
"Pink Shells"
of the Poet,
and How the
New Hairdressing
Will Transform
the Effects of
the Coming
Season.



The New
High Hair
Dressing
That
"Brings
Back"
the Ears.



Two Phases of
Miss 1914,
Showing the Hidden
and the
Confessed Ears.



In Japan
the Concealed
Ears Have Been
the Fashion for
Hundreds of Years.



Famous Portrait by Raeburn, Showing the Ear Between Curls.



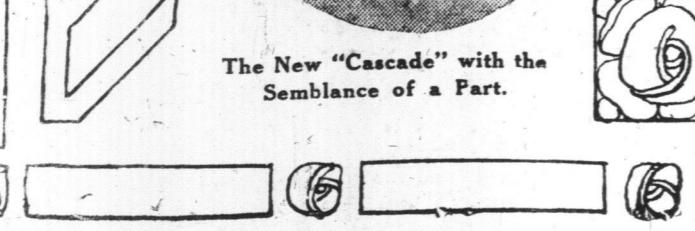
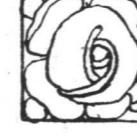
Medallion by
Hans Schuegele,
Showing How the Artist
Likes Partly to Reveal the Ear.



Portrait of Cleo de Merode at
the Time When She Started the
Fashion of Concealing the Ears.



The New "Cascade" with the
Semblance of a Part.



4



IN CANADA



days —
the seashore — at
or in the woods
added charm if

KODAK

the memories of
times in Kodak

ANYBODY
CAN KODAK
at your dealer's, or write us.
ADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.



LEDHILL
DIAMONDS
specialized on Diamond selling for
years. We have made diamonds
and gold connected with
diamond cutters
processing the finest
diamonds in the world at
the lowest prices. As
business under all
expenses who buy them may
only on the quality but
also on the price.
We cordially invite

GLEDHILL
Chocolate
ates that are Different.

RY R. RANKS
ector and Embalmer
Ambulance Service
Queen St. West
Adelaide 2024

THE NEW KIND of CORNER LOT

Four Years of Organizing Toronto's Play-grounds Has resulted in Eight Places Being Fully Established —All are Used to the Limit By the Children of the Congested Parts of the City —Points Where Toronto Excels.

By Mrs. Donald Shaw.

In the vital work of preparing the future citizens of the Dominion to worthily fill their appointed places when the call comes to them to do so there is no more vital or interesting scheme than that which has been developed and tested during the past four years in the organizing and working of the city's supervised playgrounds.

At the present time there are in The City of Toronto eight playgrounds under civic control, and it is expected that two more will very shortly be open to the children of those parents who have no means or space to provide their children with the recreation and freedom at home which is essential to the growth and development of every healthy child, and even more necessary and essential for the saving of the fragile and delicate of the nation's future citizens.

The history of the introduction of the supervised playgrounds into Toronto is brief but interesting.

In 1908 St. Andrews playground was organized as a supervised playground. The Toronto Playground Association was organized among people interested in playground work, and through their efforts Miss McCormick built and equipped the present McCormick Recreation Centre, and Sir Edmund Oster bought and equipped the present Oster Playground. In 1913 most of these playgrounds were passed over to the care of the Playground Association.

The Recreation Committee appointed me as recreation organizer. S. H. Armstrong, who is still at the head of the department and to whom I am indebted for all the information which I have been privileged to obtain on the subject; a subject by the way which has received too little attention hitherto from Toronto's citizens.

Expenditure Has Grown.

In the short space of time since Mr. Armstrong took the reins of government the number of playgrounds under civic control has more than doubled itself, and will in the near future probably treble itself. As a proof of the way in which the work has grown and developed, in 1909 the City of Toronto expended the sum of \$1,148 on its playgrounds. In 1913, \$17,398 paid the bill, and it is estimated that the expenditure for this year will be over \$48,000.

The first civic playground to be opened was the Elizabeth street ground, which lies just behind the General Hospital, and in the same year — 1911 — Controller O'Neill equipped the O'Neill Playground at his own expense. In 1913 the Leslie Grove ground on King street was opened, and this year the Carlton Park ground on Royce avenue was placed at the services of the children of the district. The Earlscourt ground was first organized by the Earlscourt Methodist Church, which equipped a small playground within the church precincts. This was turned over to the city's supervision a short time ago. The Leslie Grove



and Carlton Park grounds are the most picturesque, owing to the fact that the apparatus is all under trees, but the McCormick ground is perhaps the best equipped as it has a large building suitable for all-the-year-round work, besides which it is extremely attractive, possessing brilliant flower beds, a covered sandpit and a long range of individual gardens which the children are taught to manage themselves. The only other ground at present which has the individual gardens is the St. Andrews playground, where there are three. This year it is proposed that the gardens shall be examined and prizes given for the one which is considered the best.

Open to All.

All playgrounds are open to children of every age, creed and nationality; no questions are asked, and beyond the registration of the child's age and parentage and address no details are necessary. The ideal aimed at is to have the children of parents who have neither space nor means nor opportunity to keep their children off the streets under proper supervision and in perfect safety. In these playgrounds no harm can befall them beyond a few ordinary bumps, bruises and cuts, and as the supervisors are provided with a first aid outfit most of these minor accidents are treated on the spot without any ill effects resulting.

The equipment for each playground as a general rule consists of a sandpit, a wading pool, swings, athletic apparatus, and appliances for such games as basketball, volleyball, baseball, tether tennis, etc. In addition instruction is given in industrial work, folk songs and dancing. During the winter months skating rinks, toboggan slides, and hockey rinks are provided, and where there are all-the-year-round buildings indoor work is carried on—it is hoped that in the near future facilities for extending and perfecting the indoor winter work will be very much improved.

Even Babies Play.

The "baby swings" in which tiny mites of humanity from two years upwards may be left in safety, are particularly popular, and are never empty from the hour of nine o'clock when the grounds are open, until closing time, which is at dark, except in the cases where big lights are provided in which event the ground is kept open till ten o'clock for the benefit of the older boys and girls. The grounds are levelled and all are, or shortly will be, gravelled, as it has been found that sod does not stand the wear and tear of the restless little feet so satisfactorily. The grounds on Elizabeth street is

the only one which at present possesses a running course. This ground has big lights and is open at night, it is largely instrumental in providing the newsboys of the city with recreation.

Most of the grounds are divided into separate sections for boys and girls, in fact, I believe all of them except the Leslie Grove and Carlton Park grounds, which it is not convenient to arrange in this manner owing to the trees; the latter is not at present gravelled, but will be shortly. It also has no building except a portable house, and where no buildings are provided the winter work is carried on in the schools.

It is intended that reading rooms and lending libraries shall form a part of each playground equipment, and shower baths for boys and girls are already installed in some of them.

How the Staff Works.

So much for the grounds themselves. Now as to the organization. Under Mr. Armstrong, there is a staff of supervisors, young men and women, there being two women supervisors and one man for each ground. A supervisor's course has been arranged for the women teachers, and a man's course will shortly be inaugurated. Meantime all supervisors meet once a week to discuss the work and its development, and the St. John Ambulance Association have given a course to men supervisors and those women who have not passed the regular first aid course.

Story telling forms an essential item in the work of a woman supervisor; also she must understand industrial work and be able to teach folk dancing, and playground games, and songs. I was fortunate enough to be able to witness a demonstration folk dance and song by several little girls at St. Andrew's playground, which was very gracefully and charmingly rendered.

Altho the supervising work is kept as far as possible on uniform lines, the supervisors of each playground are permitted to organize and arrange their individual work according to their own ideas, thus again carrying out the idea that is slowly gaining ground that human beings work better if permitted to exercise their own initiative.

In the Elizabeth street playground, which is typical of all the rest, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday night is set aside for a special ath-

letic practice; Wednesday night is known as the Ribbon Twilight Meet, and all work now being done in preparation for a big event on September 12, when all the playgrounds of the city will compete for championships and prizes. Every playground in the city will hold a festival of its own during August, to which parents will be admitted.

Plenty of Contests.

All kinds of gymnastic games are organized and contests in apparatus work are held. The awards are given on a system of points, and the boys or girls who obtain the highest number of points receive either championship crests or special pennants. The girls play tether tennis, basketball, volleyball, and a girl's baseball league is now being organized.

A special feature is being made of swimming instruction, and the swimming tanks of the Y. M. C. A. are placed at the disposal of the authorities who take classes on certain days in each week. At the present moment there are 180 boys under swimming instruction, sixty being taught at the West End Y.M.C.A. and the remainder at Broadview. The latter are conveyed there by the generosity of the Street Railway Co. The swimming is purely instructional, and only boys who cannot swim at all are admitted to the classes; otherwise the congestion would be impossible to cope with. A class of girls is instructed in swimming at Kew Gardens once a week by the civic instructor, who during the rest of the week instructs the public, and is in entire control of the Beach, on which the city has recently two spring-boards and a toboggan slide for the children.

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All Run by City.

The ideal of the supervised playgrounds is to utilize every scrap of waste or unused land in the city for the benefit of the city's youth—in nearly every case, even during the time when the work was being carried on by private effort, the city



E G BANKS



Top photo, Dutch dances; centre photo, a group of girls performing a Norwegian folk dance. Supervising staff of the eight Toronto Playgrounds.



Dancing at the opening of the Carlton Park playgrounds recently.

necessary care and facilities are always provided if the case is a deserving one.

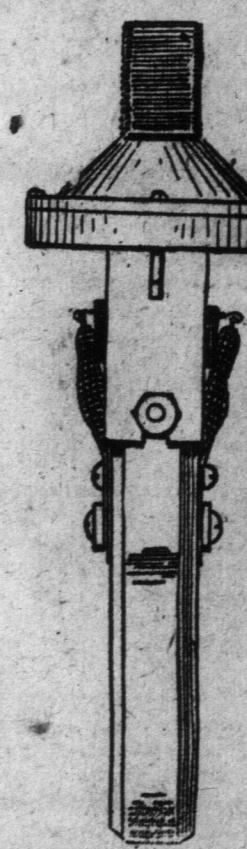
That this work is but the beginning of a very far-reaching and vitally important branch of child welfare will readily be seen. In addition to providing healthy bodies and environment many embryonic talents have an opportunity of coming to light under the supervisor's eye. Especially in the industrial work.

Altogether one comes away from the supervised playgrounds with a feeling that the money which has been and is being spent on them is capital well invested, and that the reward will be reaped in a generation of healthy bodied and healthy minded men and women, who in their turn will do much to further the work, from the inauguration of which they were the first to benefit.

Remarkable New Way of Transmitting the Human Voice

NATHAN A. KURMAN, born in London and self-educated by a recent demonstration of the callophone in New York City, upset all preconceived theories of the human voice. Never before in the history of electrical transmission have the inventors been able to pick up the sounds from the atmosphere, and transmit and receive the

street, 225 feet below, and was attached to the callophone, which was placed in a horn similar to that used on a talking machine. A party of newspaper men were in offices and the tower while another party gathered about an automobile, in the tonneau of which was placed a horn. Thru a transmitter, much like that of a telephone on your desk, the newspaper men carried on conversation with the party in the



Transmitting Part of Kurman's Callophone.

same messages over one instrument. This is what Kurman is said to have done. He is not yet 30 years old.

The callophone is run by a small voltage. Six dry battery cells do the work. Where this high voltage is used it is necessary to have a water-cooled jacket around the diaphragm. Nothing like this is required in Kurman's invention.

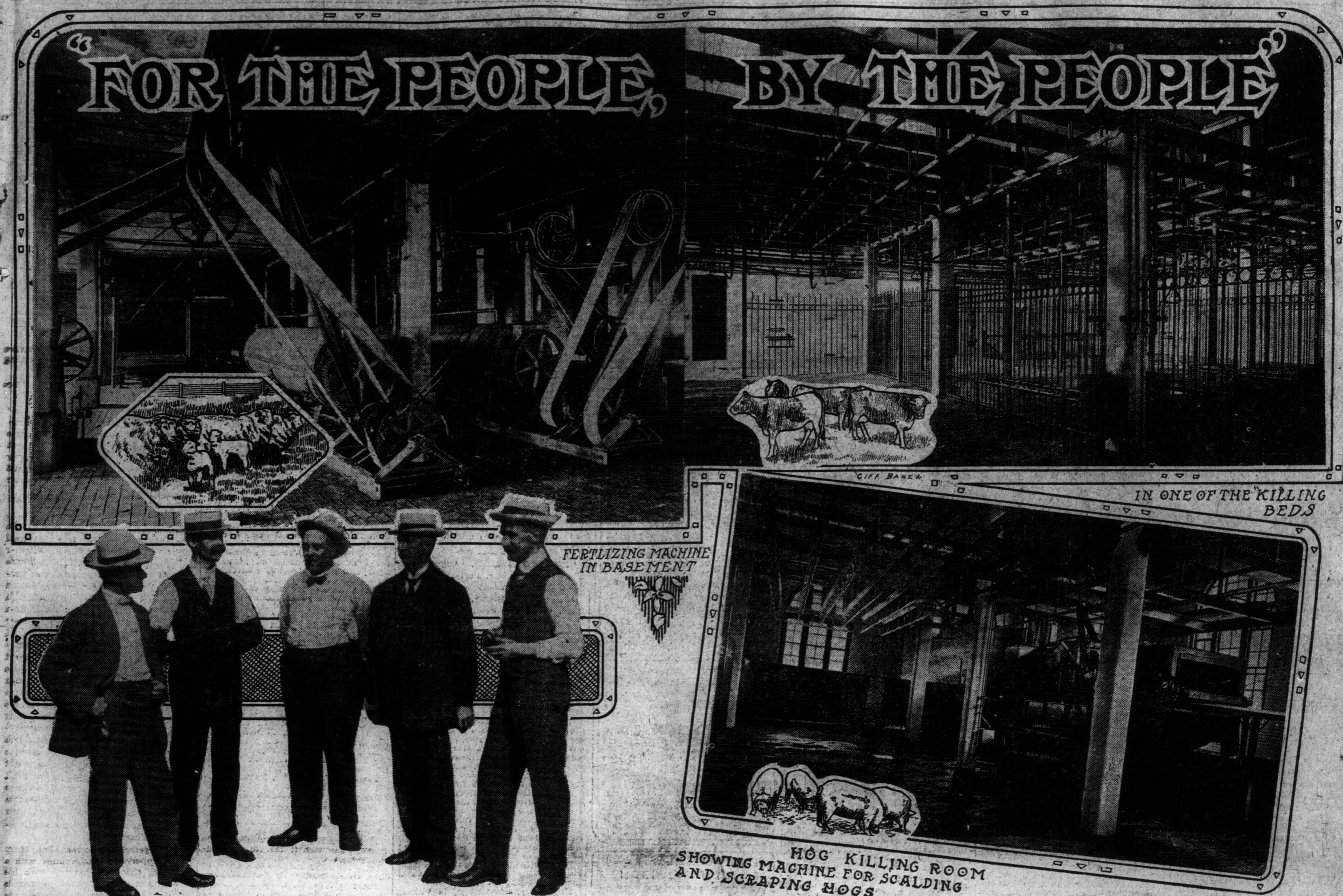
A wire was dropped from the 24th story of the Metropolitan Tower to

the street. The volume of the human voice was increased from four to six times, and despite the roar of traffic, a person standing 150 feet away from the automobile was able to carry on a conversation with persons standing at the other end of the line, 225 feet above the New York street.

Had the invention been installed on the Empress of Ireland, undoubtedly the loss of life would not have been so great, as the sleeping passengers could have been warned to leave their berths at once and hasten to the deck.

Young Kurman ran away from London to South Africa when he was about 16 years old, to avoid serving in the British army. He wandered up and down thru the Boer war, and when it was over went to India and secured a position with an electrical concern in Calcutta. Later he went to Siam and became chief electrician to the king. When the United States took the Philippines Kurman was made chief telephone expert by the government and installed the telephone service in the City of Manila and elsewhere throughout the archipelago.

FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE



MEN BEHIND THE PROJECT—FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—ALD. WHETTER,
J. LAWRENSON, CHIEF ENGINEER.—J. F. LAWSON, SUPT. OF CONSTRUCTION
ALD. DUNN.—D. W. WRIGHT, SUPT. OF PLANT

First Civic Abattoir in Canada is Placed in Operation—Toronto's Newest Public Ownership Project Will Help the Small Butcher and Reduce the Price of Meat and Improve Its Quality—Later on The City Will Probably Sell Meat Direct to the Citizens.

WHEN a few days ago the first bullock, especially groomed for the occasion, tore up the runway of the new civic abattoir and into the pen, from which led the various slaughtering stalls, little did he realize that when the sledge descended upon his cranium he was becoming paid the highest honor that could be paid to one of his kin in Toronto. It was surely an honor, for he was the first bullock to be slaughtered in a civic abattoir in Canada.

Toronto's new civic abattoir is at last open for business. Altho' the official opening of the new venture will not be until Aug. 4, animals are now being slaughtered, and in a few days most of the eighteen or twenty small abattoirs in Toronto will have been closed down, and their business centered in the fine new building on Tecumseh street. When approaching the new abattoir it bears more the appearance of a church or an educational institution than a butchering establishment. It is of yellow brick with red tile roof, and the front elevation is decorated with two turrets, one at each side of the building. A wide lawn with a fine cement sidewalk adorns the street front, while the offices, splendidly equipped, are in the immediate front.

The cattle and other animals, however, will not use the front entrance. In the rear of the buildings on the railway lines, are the stock yards, roomy, and capable of holding nearly 20,000 animals.

From the stockyards is a runway which leads up to the second floor of the abattoir, on which all the killing is done. Along one side of the

killing floor is a passage thru which the animals are driven. Down the centre is a wide aisle which separates the killing stalls from cooling rooms on the same floor. The killing room is over thirty feet high, and is lighted by skylights over the entire roof.

Carefully Inspected.

Nine separate stalls, which will be assigned to the various butchers, are completely equipped for killing cattle and sheep, each stall has a box into which cattle are run before they are stunned, and which automatically dumps them onto the bleeding floor. Overhead tracks run everywhere, and at the entrance to each stall is a scale, upon which every carcass is weighed before being removed to the cooling chambers. Before the meat passes into the coolers it is run before a government inspector, who looks for any sign of disease, and also inspects the entrails, to insure that no infected meat is passed out for public consumption.

At the end of the row of slaughtering stalls is the hog slaughtering machine. The hogs are driven into a small pen and are carried upon a revolving wheel onto a track and past the sticker. The dead hogs then slowly pass thru a bleeding passage and are dropped into the tank of water kept at 120 degrees. When the bristles are softened the hog is automatically lifted on a carrier into the scraper, which, by means of a series of paddles, removes the bristles. The animal is then ready for the butcher, and an inspector, who prepares it for the pickling vat, or cooler.

Each slaughtering stall has a corresponding cooling room, and before

the meat is placed inside it will have distinguished labels fastened to it. From the coolers the meat will be taken down on overhead tracks to the shipping platform on the west side of the building. Later in the year the freezing and cold storage system will be opened and will hold meat to be frozen solid for export and for long keeping. These rooms on the ground floor of the main building will have a capacity for over 2000 animals a day. This will include every process, including that of disposing of the by-products. Each firm using the abattoir will supply its own men to kill, but the entire work will be under the supervision of the government inspectors, and the checking up of the meat, and the allotment of time and space in the storage rooms, and the killing floor, will be in the hands of the manager in the employ of the city.

These storerooms will enable butchers to kill at a constant pace and store any of their surplus meat resulting from an over supply in the market. When the abattoir is running to capacity it will be able to handle over 2000 animals a day. This will include every process, including that of disposing of the by-products. Each firm using the abattoir will supply its own men to kill, but the entire work will be under the supervision of the government inspectors, and the checking up of the meat, and the allotment of time and space in the storage rooms, and the killing floor, will be in the hands of the manager in the employ of the city.

In the rear of the main building, and connected with it by a bridge, is the refinery, power plant and

refrigerating plant. Steam will not be used in the building except for heating purposes, the refrigerating pump will be run by electric motor, while all the machinery will be run in the same manner.

Adjoining the power plant the refinery will take care of all the by-products of the slaughtering. Seven huge boilers, rendering pans and cooking vats are in this building, the material starting at the top of the four floors and working its way to the shipping and store-room in the basement.

Scheme Will Develop.

The new abattoir will be run on a co-operative plan, altho' by a vote of the people last New Year's Day, it

was decided that the city should engage in the dead meat business. The abattoir will kill a certain number of animals on its own initiative, for sale to butchers who do not desire to do their own slaughtering. Later on the city will likely go right in for the selling of meat to its citizens.

The proverbial saying, that nothing but the squeal of a hog wasted will still hold good at the Toronto abattoir. Not only will the hair of the hogs be used, but the blood will be treated in huge machines, illustrated, and made into fertilizer, while the bones and entrails will be used for the same purpose.

The city, however, has made cer-

some of the by-products themselves in order to help pay for the upkeep of the building. All the blood will go to the city as will also all the refuse, while definite prices will be paid the butchers for hides, fat, tail, and other side products that can be made use of. All condemned carcasses and butchered head cattle will be bought by the city.

Prices Charged

If it is desired by patrons the city supplies the butchers and charges accordingly. The price paid by the dealer for the right to kill his animal includes the use of the cooler for twenty-four hours.

The following are the rates that have been decided upon and it is expected that they will enable the butcher to save considerably over the cost of killing in individual establishments.

When butchers are provided by the city, and use of the premises inclusive:

Cattle, per head 75 cents

Calves, per head 20 cents

Hogs, per head 25 cents

Sheep and lambs per head 15 cents

For use of premises only, users provide their own butchers:

Cattle, per head 40 cents

Calves, per head 12½ cents

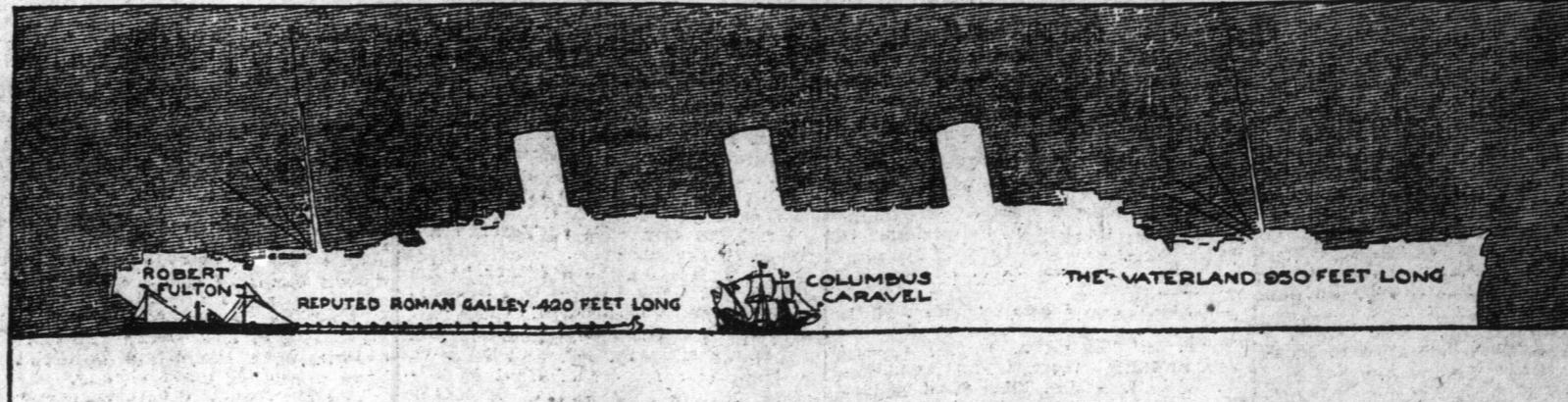
Hogs, per head 15 cents

Sheep and lambs, per head 10 cents

The city will also be prepared to take in shipments of live stock from any drover, or farmer, kill them and sell the dressed carcasses, make returns to the consignor for hides, fat and by-products, less charges for killing, and immediately upon the sale of the product will forward the price realized, charging a sale commission of one-half per cent. of total value for beef and one per cent for other meats.

Not only will the citizens of Toronto get the benefit of the new venture but in this way the small farmer will be encouraged to send his product to Toronto and will receive a vastly better price than thru the medium of stock dealers. From the beginning to the end the abattoir will be run for the benefit of everybody concerned. It will assist the grower, the dealer and the consumer and the rules have been so constructed that the small man will have every chance to place his meat in his store just as cheaply and under just as splendid sanitary conditions as the large dealer. The meat killed under the best conditions will naturally reflect this in its quality.

New Facts About the Sea and Big Ships



The First Steamboat, and Ancient Rowing and Sailing Craft, Compared with the Biggest Modern Boat, the Vaterland—The Newest Ocean Giant is 950 Feet Long, 100 Feet in Beam, and the Height from Keel to Top of Mast is 297 Feet.

FROM A point near the water, the ocean appears to be perfectly flat. If one climbed to the top of a high mast or rose by airship to a considerable height, the surface of the water would seem to be convex, forming a great circle ending only in the horizon. Both these impressions are, of course, optical illusions, since the ocean following the general line of the earth is spherical.

In crossing any large body of water the vessel must therefore climb up hill half the distance and descend on the other side. The elevation of the surface of the sea varies considerably in mid-ocean. In the Pacific it is from two to three feet, while in the Atlantic from nine to twelve feet.

In making a long voyage, as in crossing the Atlantic, the height of

the longest wave on record was 2590 feet, measuring from crest to crest, and its period being about 22 seconds. Waves of extreme length are seldom very high. A wave 2500 feet in length, rising in deep water, will have a height of about 50 feet.

When a wave enters shallow water its crest becomes considerably higher, and one of a height of 40 feet will frequently rise to 50 feet.

If it meets resistance, it may be thrown up twice this height.

In severe storms at sea waves rarely reach a height of fifty feet.

The average in such time has a period of about ten seconds, which would indicate a length of about 500 feet. Waves with a period of ten seconds have a length of from 150 to 300 feet and a height of 33 feet, and form a very high sea.

It is generally agreed that Noah's Ark measured about 450 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth and 45 feet in depth. It is interesting to note that the proportions of these dimensions are practically the same as those of the great modern ocean liners.

The Greeks and Romans constructed several large vessels measuring up to 500 feet. These were built for the emperor and rulers and were little more than enormous scows without any means of propulsion. Upon these were erected elaborate cabins, accommodations, and even gardens were planted. A Roman bath was installed on one of these boats.

A vessel 420 feet in length was built by Ptolemy, which was propelled by 500 oarsmen arranged in five banks, sailing on a flat deck 100 feet in length. The boat is recorded to have developed considerable speed,



FISHING
OFF THE ROYAL
MUSKOKA WHARF

ANNUAL REGATTA WAS A BIG THING AT PORT CARLING

Sir Robert and Lady Borden Received Big Reception on Their Way Thru to Royal Muskoka.

PORT CARLING. August 1.—The occasion of the passing thru of Sir Robert and Lady Borden was quite an event for the people here. The locks and bridge were decorated with flags and bunting.

Sir Robert was met by mayor and council, when an address of welcome was read. Lady Borden was presented with bouquets.

Many Toronto people spent a pleasant week-end here. The new guests at Beverly Lodge are Mr. and Mrs. of Toronto, Mr. Taylor of Toronto, Mrs. Miss and Mrs. Arthur and Rupert Hinckley of Syracuse, Miss McCullough of Toronto, J. H. Cook of Toronto, Helen Lurier of Toronto, Miss E. West of Toronto, Mr. Major Fox, Cyril Day of Toronto, Miss P. Carter of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Wendorff of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton of Toronto, Mr. Willard of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and party of Coatesville, Pa., are staying at the White House.

Visitors at Beaufort this week are: Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton of Toronto, Miss E. Lere of Detroit, Mrs. McAllister of Washington, D. C., Mrs. J. Loiselle of Toronto, Miss E. Caron of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Birnes of Montreal.

Guests at Hazelton Farm are:

Mr. and Mrs. May of London, Ont., E. T. West of Toronto, Miss E. West of Toronto, Mr. Major Fox, Cyril Day of Toronto, Mrs. C. H. Carlisle of Toronto, Messrs. Don and Ken Carlisle of Toronto, Mrs. and Miss Brackley of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell of Toronto.

Guests at Algonquin this week are: F. N. Rush of Toronto, H. Stewardson of Toronto, G. H. Panter of Toronto, William Johnson of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Brampton, Mr. J. Smith of Etobicoke, Mrs. McNaughton of Etobicoke, Mrs. McArthur of Toronto, Lida McArthur of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. D. White of Toronto, H. B. Meredith of Toronto, H. V. Gerald of Toronto, E. H. Poole of Toronto, H. Sands of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre of Toronto.

Mrs. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre and friends of Hamilton are staying at Woodlands for the summer.

Mr. C. W. Bray and party of Pittsburg have returned to their summer home at Bala.

The visitors at Port Carting House this week are: John F. Hamilton, Fio. Beaumaris of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Cassel of Toronto, L. Carrasden of Wallbridge, W. J. Harvis of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warren of Toronto, Miss E. Syringham of Toronto, Miss E. Davidson of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. E. Massett of Montreal, G. C. Brown and wife of Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hardy of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wilson of Toronto, H. Cooke of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Cooney of Toronto, A. Jameson of Toronto, Mrs. A. Kaufer of Hamilton, A. T. Blackburn of Toronto, E. R. Rupke of Toronto, A. E. Sterling of Toronto, Harold Archibald, Port Carling, Dr. Peter Hard of Paris, Mr. E. W. Wilson of Brantford, F. C. Barber of Toronto, A. T. Blackburn of Toronto, Mrs. W. J. Donnelly of Brantford, Grace C. Conboy of Brantford, and Jack Rawson of Brantford.

For Ongaloo the annual regatta was held July 25 and 27. It was a real success, the special feature on Saturday being the motor boat handicap race, which was won by Vincent Robinson of Minett, Musk.

The family motorboat race was won by W. J. Johnston of Port Carting.

The fifty-mile speed motor race was won by W. J. Johnston of Port Carting.

The paddling, rowing and swimming races were very interesting and exciting, and there was a large number of contestants for each class.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden were present at the races, being entertained by Mrs. Eaton that day.

MANY DINNERS ARE BEING HELD AT GAY COBOURG

COBOURG, August 1.—General and Miss Fitzhugh gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Childs of Pittsburgh, who have a charming house in Port Hope.

Miss Fitzhugh was "at home" as usual on Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday, Mrs. Fitzhugh's birthday her children and grandchildren dined with her.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. George E. Goddard took a party of guests in her automobile to Rice's Lake for supper and canoeing on the lake afterward.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Venner had a small tea to meet Miss Newberry of Chicago, who was spending a few days with Miss Haskell.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Abbott entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Abbott left on Sunday for Pittsburg.

Friday evening Miss Cornell gave a luncheon, followed by bridge.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Pittsburgh had dinner with their parents at the St. George's cottage.

Mr. Fred Deacon of London, Ont., spent the week-end at Glengarry Island.

Many tourists here took advantage of the excursion to Port Carting recently.

Messrs. Blithe Brown and C. Ham of Fergus were at Glengarry Island this week.

A boat launch, Walwyn, was held yesterday evening and another on Friday.

Miss Card gave a luncheon of eight covers on Thursday.

Mr. Bennett Oliver left on Thursday for Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chaffon were entertained by dinner on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaffon and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Giffen entertained similarly on Saturday evening.

The hop at the Arlington on Saturday was very slimly attended as all the local dandies seem to have been to the cotillion given by Mrs. C. E. Speer.

On Thursday evening Miss Louise Donnelly gave a delightful dance in honor of her guest, Miss Doris Ratferty.

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VERY WELL THEN!

BY Y. NOTT

Our Vacation.
We've been upon the farm. Two weeks,
We've been away from town.
We've studied Nature inside out,
And likewise upside down.

We used to think that pigs had wings;
We knew not beans from peas.
We thought grasshoppers yielded milk,
And wheat was grown on trees.

We thought tomatoes grew in cans—
We were an awful chump.
'Twas our belief the milkman's milk
Came mostly from the pump.

But in two weeks we've learned a lot
About this farming biz.
We know more than the farmer knows;
We know just all there is.

In two short weeks we knew enough
To pack our traps and skip.
One evening, while the bees were milked,
We gave the farm the slip.

"Oh, stay!" the tearful farmer wailed,
"Oh, stay, and lend a hand!
Ten dollars every month I'll give,
For working on the land."

We slackened not our pace, but cried,
"Let others grow our bread!
Back to the land we'll go, some day—
But not till we are dead."

When skinners entice thee, consent thou not.

In Restraint of Morphine.
Oft in the summer night
For slumber's chain has bound us,
A buzzing load reveals
Mosquitoes all around us.

Our Aldermanic Side Show.
We could never see why the citizens should boast so much about the Canadian National Exhibition. We have in the city council, a bona-fide, guaranteed and nonpareil exhibition that lasts the whole year round.

Offer Them Hard Water.
A soft answer turns away business—when you are selling hard stuff after hours.

Business Diplomacy.

The time was noon, the sun was cruel,
As Nobbs sat in the shade to cool.

A man came up to sell him "life,"
And stirred up Nobbs to wordy strife.

In several score of fiery phrases,
He bade the agent go to blazes.

The agent did as he was told—
Not "life," but "fire," was what he sold.

Our Nature Study—The Blind Tiger.

The blind tiger is one of the most remarkable of our N. American fauna. Its habitat is generally the cellar, and its pet aversion is a License Inspector. It is easily domesticated and, in Ontario, is found most frequently in the County seat and in other districts where silver is plentiful.

A blind tiger and a blind pig are exactly the same thing. This is the only instance in natural history of an animal belonging to two different species at one and the same time.

The blind tiger curiously enough is called blind, for the reason that it is not blind. It has always two eyes open for a police officer.

A Mail a Propos Proposal.

When you're out with a girl in an automobile,
And you've asked her the question for woe and for weal,
That identical spot,
We are positive's not
The right place, time, moment and juncture
For a puncture.

A Litany.

From finger bowls, from crop reports and from political investigations, from the profligacy of Huerta, from conversations in Yiddish and from bifurcated skirts, from headlights and from legal lights, from wicker-work furniture, from wooden wedges and from the love letters of Cailloux, from hoodoo, from Hindus and from lodge dues, from striped flannel trousers, from hard-boiled eggs and from the game of checkers, from men who don't smoke, likewise from women who do, from aside de camps, from celluloid collars and from touring politicians, from button shoes, from plugged quarters and from the poems of Conan Doyle—Good Lord Deliver Us!

Those Waterproof Mermaids.

She was a belle at a seaside beach,
And all of the best people sought her;
But 'twas strange how the girl could be in the swim,
When she never went into the water.

She Feared the Worst.

In these days of feminism, when so many women are endeavoring to emancipate themselves from skirts, it is gratifying to see that there is one woman in Montreal who wants to become a lawyer and is willing to appeal to the privy council to establish a legal right to wear a gown.

The Man from Mimico writes to say that by a series of astronomical calculations of his own he can prove that the proposed Georgian Bay route will divert all our water to Montreal, will deprive Toronto of the Hydro-Electric and make Lake Ontario a hay field. All we can reply is that this is the kind of statistics we expect from Mimico.

A Sentimental Song.

When we are old, sweetheart,
Ah! love, when we are old,
You'll bring me poultices
To cure my cold.

When we are old, sweetheart,
I shall be bald,
And you, as now, shall wear for hair
A switch so-called.

When we are old, sweetheart,
Our teeth will drop,
But we shall wrangle as of yore,
Until we stop.

When we are old, sweetheart,
When age shall come,
Whatever hap, I know
You won't be dumb.

The adage, "He laughs best who laughs last," doesn't apply to vaudeville jesters. None of them relish being placed last on the program.

Go to It.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll;
Roll on, cerulean ocean!
Roll, roll! For you've no other means
Of locomotion.

WORK

By LOU SKUCE

And Blushed—
To Find It Fame

Sunday World Readers Tell
Their Embarrassing Experiences—Funny Things Bring Confusing Moments to Contributors.

Heavy Walker.

My husband has always been a heavy walker, and I had told him several times to step lightly. At the usual time for dinner the other day,



looking into the hall I found, to my embarrassment, it was a young man who had only been rooming with me a week.

MRS. N. C. J.

He Who Hesitates.

I lived in a small town, but often visited my cousin in the city. While at home we were invited to a club dance, which was a very stylish affair.

A very nice young gentleman stepped up to me and asked me for a dance. I had not been舞ed the last dance, so for I had not been in the city for some time, but I consented to dance with him and he asked me if I hesitated. I said, "No; I'll dance with you now."

He explained the new hesitation waltz, and when I saw my mistake that was the most embarrassing moment in my life.

G. M.

It Was His Nickname.

One day, while walking along a busy street, seeing a peanut and popcorn wagon I thought I'd try some of its wares. I walked to the wagon trying to decide what to buy. There were a number of items printed on the glass door which read: "Peanut slim, peanut brittle, salted peanuts, popped corn."

With the idea of trying something new, a summer novelty, I supposed, I said: "I want 10 cents' worth of peanuts."

Imagine my embarrassment when a tall, slim man inside, becoming very confused, said: "Pardon me, lady, I'm Peanut Slim."

A. G. B.

Rain Watered the Flowers.

My most embarrassing moment was when one rainy evening as I was waiting for a car a gentle rain began to fall and asked me if I knew that the roses on my way were being watered.

The umbrellas that I was holding had a slash in it, and the roses on my hat were sticking thru the slash.

Standing there calmly, with the roses sticking thru them, I must have presented a ludicrous spectacle.

E.G.

A Brave Woman.

I think the most embarrassing moment of my life was when some friends decided to play a joke on me by placing a rubber snake on a chair in my room. When I discovered the snake, altho greatly frightened, I was

anxious to show my bravery, and did by allowing my friends to find me beating the lifeless snake desperately with the broom.

Mrs. F. J. B.

He Answered So Politely.

My most embarrassing moment came just as we were being married. Being nervous and seeing the long robes of the minister, when questioned if I had the ring I responded in a nervous, shaky tone, "Yes, ma'am," clear enough for the whole wedding party to hear.—R. S.

She Knew Who Was "Boss."

A short time ago a man working for my husband called on business concerning the work. My little daughter answered the door.

"Is the boss here?" asked the man.

"Yes, he is," replied Mamie, "he's upstairs."

A general laugh followed as I went to the door and explained that the "boss" was not in, but it was a most embarrassing moment for me.—Mrs. J. J. K.

A Psycholegal Fire.

My aunt told me to go tell the maid to make a fire in the kitchen stove, as we had no fire in the other part of the house.

I did, and a few moments later went to the kitchen. Holding my

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

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"APARTMENT 12K" IS A VACANT SUITE

Play That Broadway Has Waited on Tiptoe for Is Pretty Poor—Guy Standing and Henry Miller at Outs—John Bunny Is to Go on the Speaking Stage.

By Brett Page.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Two excellent actors have had a falling out. Henry Miller and Guy Standing, it happened in Chicago, but Broadway's own and wondering at it. Standing, who had a long stellar run in "At Bay" at the Thirty-ninth street theatre last year, cast in his new play, "Doubtless Leg," and when the two had their understanding, Standing fell out of the cast.

The managerial reason assigned is that Guy Standing did not show any particular love for reading. But another who knows Standing's attitude toward acting as a business—believing that it is a business that demands responsibilities, rather than an art which gives the actor license to do all sorts of things—had the belief that the managerial announcement is the real reason. It should prove rather interesting to watch the outcome of what must be a personal quarrel between two fine actors.

"When 'Apartment 12K' opened at the Winter Garden everybody in town trotted around to see it. We wanted to be present at the premier performance so we could bring about having been there when we attended the first night of 'Twin Beds,' still which was supposed to be very much like that of the other play. But those who sat thru the hot, dreary evening wished they had not been in such a terrible haste. They say the play is to be repeated to a course of vaudeville cleaning, which looks like a good investment if true; and they contend that the greatest fault lies in the casting of the players. But all I can say is I wish that I had gone down to Coney and had a swim on the witching wave instead, for the acting was not worth mentioning and the best scene in the play was the picture on the final curtain.

Sobbing Up the Wrong Sleeve.
There is a certain comedian from Ohio whose name is Stanley E. Bowdile and whose pet aversion is a title of nobility. It just rankles Bowdile's soul to have our beautiful maidens carried across the pond by titled eastern Lochinvars, and when American dollars plated all the good American dollars that go with them it moves him to blinding tears. He knows his tears must be blinding because the Honorable

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WEEK OF AUGUST 3

COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE CIVIC HOLIDAY

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SHERLOCK HOLMESCONAN DOYLE'S MASTERPIECE
FAMOUS IN EVERY ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRY

NIGHTS 25c, 50c, 75c.

5 BIG SCENES

Don't Miss It!

THRILLING & EXCITING

BURLESQUE BILLS :-"Girls From Joyland"
At the Star.

New in everything but its name is the "Sim Williams" company. The "Girls From Joyland" is a minor and intrinsically dull burlesquean whose intrinsic merit in erstwhile years easily placed it among the foremost in its distinctive field of entertainment. It is announced at the opening attraction at the Star theatre, commencing next day, matinée August 1, 1914, for the following week with matinees daily.

It has been customary in the past in heralding the annual visit of this production to lay special stress on its marvelous scenic setting, its exquisite musical numbers, special deportment and electrical effects, but the prodigality of this well-known impresario in putting on his shows, striving to offer the best that an unstinted monetary investment can secure, has made it difficult to decide what is made of it now in his preliminary announcement. Instead special endeavor is being made to make the remarkably strong and well-balanced cast, headed by Frank L. Wakefield, the cynosure of theatregoers, and especially of burlesque fans.

Wakefield long has occupied an undivided niche in the burlesque hall of fame for his exceptionally clever impersonation of a dope fiend, but this year, it is asseverated, that in his simulation of this character he's even topped Wakefield's Wakefield. He at all times the delight of the audience, stirring his audiences to continuous roars of merriment and paving the way for them to look with utmost favor on the performances of the supporting coterie of clowns, performers and the burlesque background of dancing, singing, girlish gaiety. Its producers dwell on him for much of the success of the production and the laudation he at all times receives indubitably evinces their choice was a wise one. But when

Many new and novel situations have been developed by the authors of the burlesque and the clever cast has fully realized their fondest hopes. The comedians headed by Jack Conroy, William Singer, and Mart Thompson, have long been known as leaders in their profession as fun makers.

This wonderful cast of principals are backed up by a veritable rose garden of pretty girls, many of which are new in the field of burlesque, with prettily faced, lithesome bodies and graceful steps, insuring ensembles abounding in snap, sang, song and a dazzling cheerfulness and freshness seldom seen with road attractions.

Amongst those present in the famous "Star and Garter" beauty

this artistic delineator of the peculiar creature of the underworld is not on the stage the entertainment at no time having less than from the ranks of burlesque and vaudeville were recalled some of their strongest drawing-cards to give him a sterling supporting cast.

"Billie" Hill Stars in Gayety's First Show.

One of the early forthcoming attractions at the Gayety this season will be the 1914 edition of the famous "Star and Garter" show, with Miss "Billie" Hill and a cast of comedians, clowns, and dancers never before equalled in the field of "musical comedy" burlesque.

Nothing has been spared to make the "Star and Garter" show one of the finest ever seen at the Gayety Theatre. The production, which includes nearly a dozen different elaborate scenes is to be the best of New costumes have been supplied and are creations of Parisian and modish theatrical in design and pleasing to the eye while the music is the latest work of Broadway's favorite song writers.

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THE STAGE**HERE IN A DAINTY ENGLISH ACT**

THREE STEWART SISTERS AT LOEW'S WINTER GARDEN ROOF THIS WEEK, WITH THEIR ESCORTS, IN A DAINTY ENGLISH DANCING AND SWINGING ACT.

STAGE LIGHTS

Howard Inez Dale, Bobbie Roberts, Neil Remington, Lillian Martin, Mazie Osmund, Calonne Locket, Edith Howard, Lillian Welch, Flora Heck, Eliza Corbin, Dr. J. P. Ethel Kent, Irene Mills and Millie Munro.

The engagement is for one week with daily matinees at popular prices. Seats on sale for the entire engagement, which begins with Saturday matinee, August 8.

Mr. J. J. Shubert, who is now in Europe, will return home August 1. Mr. Shubert will bring back with him contracts for the appearance in this country of many prominent European stars.

Al Jolson is in Europe enjoying his first vacation in two years. He will be seen at the New York Winter Garden in October in a new production.

Patil J. Rainey, whose newest series of African hunt pictures are to be shown exclusively in the theatres controlled by the Shuberts, is now in the wilds of Africa taking new pictures.

SAYS MONROE DOCTRINE MAY YET CAUSE WAR

England and Japan Must Oppose New American Attitude, Says German Writer, Who Sees Grave Menace

CANADA MAY BE DRAWN INTO FRAY.

It was far from the thoughts of the originators of the Monroe Doctrine to hinder the freedom of movement of the rising American nations or to exercise surveillance over their relations to foreign powers. But the ever-increasing importance of the United States as a world-power necessarily caused the doctrine to develop in that direction.

So writes Heinrich Pohl, Professor of Law at the University of Greifswald, Germany, and author of a book on international law, in an article published in the current number of the German magazine Der Brief and commented upon by the New York Sun. He goes on to say that it becomes England and Japan to oppose the new interpretation of the famous doctrine, if necessary.

In 1884 the Mexican Government granted a citizen of the United States a concession for oil wells covering over 10,000 acres and including Magdalena Bay. After a company formed for exploiting this territory had got into difficulties, there was an effort in order to appease the creditors, to sell the concession to a Japanese syndicate.

This attracted public attention in the United States. Fear was expressed that, if a Japanese syndicate acquired Magdalena Bay, Japanese Germany would be drawn into war.

Through Japanese Government officially denied the rumor that it wished to acquire territory in Mexico, people in the United States scented the Japanese Government behind the Japanese syndicate, and so it was decided to establish an important naval and military depot. Even if the situation appeared quite without danger after the official Japanese denial, nevertheless it gave the Senate a good opportunity to hand down an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

"President Wilson greatly extended the scope of the Monroe Doctrine in 1913," says Professor Pohl. "He apparently aims at nothing less than the right of supervision over all colonies of the United States, and if necessary, with the governments of the smaller republics of Central and South America may desire to grant to groups of foreign financiers."

If the North Americans succeed in maintaining this right the greater part of Latin America will be closed to European capital.

The renunciation by the oil concern of Pearson & Sons of concessions already granted in Colombia is a result of pressure exerted in Washington and a very important consequence of the more recent interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine in the shape it given by Wilson."

Was First of Passive Nature.

Professor Pohl points out that the Doctrine, as originally promulgated by President Monroe in 1823, was of an essentially passive nature. He declared that the United States would view as a hostile act any aggression by European powers on the newly constituted republics of the Western Hemisphere. This attitude consonant with the American policy of non-intervention in international politics aroused no great concern, and nothing much was heard of the Doctrine until 1845. Then President Polk, in his message to Congress, reiterated it, but in an amplified and far from passive form.

This was in connection with the troubles in Texas that led to war with Mexico in 1846-1848. Of the doctrine, as it then blossomed forth Professor Pohl writes:

"This message of 1845 is by no means a mere restoration of that of Monroe. It is more. The real reason for the promulgation of the original Monroe Doctrine was an unfeeling that the continuance of the Union might be threatened, but not necessarily by violence."

The Monroe Doctrine, as it appeared then, was no longer merely a means for assuring the safety of the Union, but also a means for protecting the progress of the Union against disturbing influences from the non-American continents. And the message of 1845 not only applies the Monroe Doctrine to attempt to exert influence on the American nations by violence, but also, to the attempt entirely by diplomacy, to prevent the union of Texas to the United States.

There is also another point in which the message of 1845 goes beyond that of Monroe. Monroe wished to prevent the foundation of new colonies by European nations on American soil. According to the message of 1845, the Monroe Doctrine is applicable to any form of European power that brought the blockade upon itself.

But, adds Professor Pohl, we make it perfectly clear, even while allowing such things to pass, that there must be no acquisition of territory in any form by European power.

Thus the Monroe Doctrine is particularly detrimental commercially to European nations, according to the German professor, since any success the United States may have in asserting its right to supervise the foreign relations of Latin American countries necessarily increase American prestige in Latin America and diminish that of the

European countries which are bitter competitors of the United States for the trade of that vast region.

He also objects to another point in the "new" Monroe Doctrine. At The Hague peace conferences, says Professor Pohl, the United States has demanded that on the subject of commerce, the Monroe Doctrine transcends all other principles of international law.

The Monroe Doctrine, according to the message of 1845, is arrayed against any further acquisition of territory by a European nation in America, no matter by what means that territory may be obtained.

According to this, European nations are legally bound to abandon any rights that come into conflict with the American conception of international law as embodied in the Monroe Doctrine.

If this is accepted, continues Professor Pohl, no European nation can be blamed if it should refuse to make war with the United States as long as the latter insists upon its interpretation of its rights under the doctrine.

Canada's Position.

And he writes in conclusion these words to Europeans:

"Non-American nations will not always mean the same thing."

The Monroe Doctrine, which in their relations to foreign powers. But the ever-increasing importance of the United States as a world-power necessarily caused the doctrine to develop in that direction."

An extraordinarily important source of knowledge of the contemporary interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is the Senate report of August 2, 1912, concerning the Magdalena Bay question, a good deal of which is reproduced below.

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PRINCESS THEATREWEEK AUG. 3
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PERCY

H HAS WELL E
'THE FASCINATING WIFE'
A VERY FUNNY FARCE WITH MUSIC
SPECIAL FEATURE—MR. AND MRS. CHAS. VIOLA, DEMONSTRATORS OF THE LATEST DANCERS

STOCK COMPANY ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK**"Sherlock Holmes"**
Alexandra

Who has not heard of "Sherlock Holmes," the greatest character ever created? Thousands have followed his wonderful adventures, and when Conan Doyle intimated at the conclusion of one of his most popular series of "Sherlock Holmes" episodes that Holmes had succumbed, a storm of protest went up from the reading population of every English speaking country and thousands of requests were received by the author for a continuation of the remarkable series. Conan Doyle had planned for just such an emergency however, and before the disappearance of "Holmes," outlined the story which so cleverly brought him back to life.

Early in the season the Shuberts will present the play in interpolated numbers, to which will be added the special engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Morris, the famous tango dancers, in their own versions of the tango, maxixe, one-step, hesitation and步步。

Early in the season the Shuberts will produce "The Lone Wolf" by Louis Vance. Under the same roof the story will run in the May number of "Mickey's Magazine." The central figure is a thief who is so clever that police and thieves alike unite to bring about his downfall.

"The Detective" that has kept the most brilliant and sophisticated New York theatre crowds laughing two hours and a half at each performance for the past four months, is founded on the actual exploits of a real boy detective. Harvey O'Higgins first came to the notice of the public in "The Detective," a comic opera, written in collaboration with William J. Burns, the great eighth and later used the boy in the Colorado Investigations for "The Beast and the Jungle" written in collaboration with Judge Ben Lindsey. The "Detective" will be presented in Collier's and then made into a play by Mr. O'Higgins and Miss Ford. "The Dummy" will be seen in Toronto during the early fall.

NEW TORPEDO MINE IS POWERFUL WEAPON.

Latest Invention for Warfare Can Create Havoc with Warships.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A terrible weapon of warfare has been invented in the "Naval Annual" for 1914, just published, there is a description that might almost be true. The device is a torpedo mine which is set to blow itself up when it reaches a certain depth.

The girl whose life is saved by the detective, Robert Homans will appear in the powerful part of Moriarty, the secret head of the gang of crooks, and Jane Wheatley will be seen as Madge Larabee, the adventuress, who has hired Alice Faulkner to their house.

The other members of the company will be splendidly cast and a number of efficient actors have been engaged to augment the company. Five elaborate scenes are required for this production and altogether the present week at the Alexandra promises to be the most successful of the season.

"The Fascinating Wife" Princess

Beginning on Monday afternoon with a special Civic Holiday matinee, Percy Haswell will present next week at the Princess Theatre "The Fascinating Wife," a sparkling farce comedy adapted from the French, in which will interpolate musical and dancing specialties by herself and members of

the company. Miss Haswell will be seen as Mrs. Horton, who allows herself to be persuaded by Mrs. Dr. Brown to aid her in finding out whether or not Dr. Brown is a flirt. They devise a plan to interview him, but instead the doctor appears as a garrulous, garrulous old man. Mrs. Horton is about to take when the entrance of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is interrupted by a bugle doctor propounding a prescription, which Mrs. Horton is to take when she sees him. Sir Arthur has been saved by the doctor, who is a police officer, hears of the matter and immediately seeks to arrest both the doctor and the impersonator, with the result that the complications increase. The bugle doctor propounds a prescription, which Mrs. Horton is to take when she sees him. Sir Arthur has been saved by the doctor, who is a police officer, hears of the matter and immediately seeks to arrest both the doctor and the impersonator, with the result that the complications increase. The bugle doctor propounds a prescription, which Mrs. Horton is to take when she sees him. Sir Arthur has been saved by the doctor, who is a police officer, hears of the matter and immediately seeks to arrest both the doctor and the impersonator, with the result that the complications increase. The bugle doctor propounds a prescription, which Mrs. Horton is to take when she sees him. Sir Arthur has

GENERAL MOTOR TRADE NEWS OF DETROIT AND OTHER CENTRES

Interest in New Dodge Cars—
Several Trade Conventions—
News of Factories.

Special to the Sunday World
DETROIT, August 1.—Plans for the annual summer gathering of the Society of Automobile Engineers for 1915 are being made in Detroit, as it is certain now that the S. A. E. will not again endeavor to hold its annual meeting from the center of the automobile industry. The plans, as outlined by Charles M. Hall, include the engaging of a boat which will start from Buffalo in the evening carrying the eastern members, pick up the midwestern and Ohio members at Cleveland the following morning and then make Detroit in the evening. The start of the trip will be made the following morning and Georgian Bay with all its islands will be the destination. Here, according to the plan of Howard C. Coffin, the meetings will be held daily out of doors, each day on a different island.

Joe Dawson, the race driver, whose neck was broken in the Indianapolis 500-mile race and who will be compelled to travel around in a wheel chair for the rest of his life, lost none of his interest in racing thru his accident and will go to Chicago to superintend the work upon the Marmon car, which is to be prepared by its owner, Charles Erbstein, the lawyer, for the Elgin road race. This is the car in which Dawson met with his accident and it is his intention to be present at the Elgin race and direct the pit from his chair.

Reports of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce record the shipment of 68,330 cars by the members of whom there are nearly a hundred in the first six months of the present year. The Ford Motor Company is not a member of the association. In the same period last year 56,780 cars were shipped. The gain

was \$600. The registration of cars in the first six months of 1914 was 150,000 greater than in 1913.

Much that is reliable and much that is not credible is leaking out with regard to the car of the Dodge Brothers Company. Leaks from the inner circles have started cutting in and many respects reports given confidentially tally as regards the size of the motor, the horse power, style of the car, wheel base, weight and price. Meantime district sales managers are rapidly placing the output without knowledge of the car.

"Drive-Aways" are being featured by the Studebaker Corporation this season and dealers from every section of the country come to Detroit to drive away their 1915 demonstrators. The second of these events occurred all Thursday morning. Salesmen from all parts of Ohio reached Detroit on Friday, and after a day spent in looking over the Studebaker plants drove away sixty cars to points in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Harry W. Bleeker, Advertising Manager of Cleveland, was in charge of the test drive, and in charge of the party which made the trip in company to Toledo, where dinner was served at the Bowery House. Next Wednesday night another party will arrive, coming from Chicago. Over 250 cars will be taken away over the roads by the Chieftains.

Monsieur Lewkowics, the aviator of France, is in Detroit displaying to a most interested trade a convertible automobile body fitted to a Ford car, which may be altered to a closed or limousine body within less than one minute. Monsieur Lewkowics has appointments with many of the prominent makers in Detroit and Flint to demonstrate the body, which is easily converted in minutes without tools made for any car. No tools, nuts, screws or bolts are employed in changing from touring to closed car.

R. C. Hupp of the Monarch Motor Car Company is preparing to place upon the market an additional model, a light car, for less than \$600. Plans are being made and will be complete within two weeks. The company now has a six-cylinder car at \$1400 and a four-cylinder at \$1000.

Charles Newell, of the Herreshoff Light Car Company, with a factory at Machanacsee, New York, and the output handled by the Herreshoff Motor Sales Company of Troy, New York, is assembling the model light car.

Julian Case, former advertising manager of the Regal Motor Car Company, and later of the Abbott Motor Car Company, has become identified with the advertising department of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, succeeding Mr. Mooney, brother of Frank Mooney.

F. E. Spooner, secretary of the Cyclocar Manufacturing Association of America and president of the Detroit Cyclocar Club, has been appointed marshal of the Cyclocar and Light car division of the huge parade of automobiles held during the Jersey City anniversary celebration.

Centenary celebration of the Commerce of New York. The automobile week is the third week in September and many valuable trophies and considerable in money prizes will be offered for the cycle and light car.

E. R. Schultze and a syndicate have purchased the Sioux City Speedway and a stock company with \$100,000 capital and \$50,000 paid in will be used to stage the Hawkeye classic in the future. The purse next year will remain at \$25,000 but the distance will be increased to 90 miles.

Whether the track will be resurfaced has not been decided upon, for many say the track is excellent as it is.

The banks may be raised and asphalt and rubber may be used to sur-

face the stretches.

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face the stretches.

The contest board of the Wisconsin Automobile Association has decided to stage a strictly stock car endurance run for the first time. After many years of racing, the return to New York will be made on the third day.

There have been made over a dozen entries for the contest.

In spite of the declaration of the American Automobile Association that planes for a transcontinental tour had been abandoned, the Lincoln Highway Association, not abandoned a plan to take

the Chisholm Trail in 1915 will be abandoned. A. R. Paddington, vice-president of the Lincoln Highway Association, has not abandoned a plan to conduct this tour as an amateur event, but to compete with drivers.

This plan, Mr. Paddington's

is anxious to see carried out is the con-

ducting of the great tour under the original rules as laid down by Mr. Gifford when he offered the Lincoln Highway rule for the encouragement of tour-

ers. These rules do not compel the

carrying of observers and only take

into consideration the making of con-

trols, compelling all repairs, replace-

ments and filling with oil, gasoline

and water, within the running time.

There is going to be another grand

time in New York when the Big Vil-

lage Motor Boosters again meet at the

farm of Fred J. Wagner, the official

start at Simonds, Long Island.

This year the motorists of auto-

mobile row, New York, is the event

of the year and a committee was recent-

ly appointed to arrange the details of

the chamber.

The Ford factory closed Wednes-

day night for inventory and will re-

main closed until August 3 while in-

spection is being taken. The present

force of 10,000 men will return to

work when the plant reopens.

—lessens loose tread danger by 60 per cent.

It is because of our All-Weather tread—a double-thick, resistless anti-skid, which runs on dry roads like smooth tread.

No other tire offers one of these features.

And the verdict of users tells you what they mean.

Half Former Prices

No-Rim-Cut tire prices are about one-half what they were in 1909. Part of the saving comes in lower-cost rubber, but a very large part is due to quantity output.

There are 18 Canadian and U. S. makes of tires today which sell at higher prices—up to one-half higher. The cost of three of some of them will buy you four of Goodyears.

Yet we give you in all ways the utmost in a tire. And in four ways we give you more than any other maker offers.

If you consider these facts—with the verdict of users—you can't doubt what tire to buy.

That's because we ended rim-cutting in the only feasible way.

It is because we saved men countless blowouts with our "On-Air" cure. And no other maker does that.

It is because one method—used by us alone

GOOD YEAR
TOKYO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, TORONTO
Factory, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

TORONTO BRANCH—COR. RICHMOND AND SIMCOE STREETS

(45)

MOTORING

ONTARIO MOTOR LEAGUE NEWS

All previous membership records

have been surpassed this year by the Ontario Motor League. The four thousand mark has been placed behind and it is expected that by the close of 1914 five thousand members will

be added. The expansion of the league is keeping pace with the great

increase this year in the number of automobiles in use in Ontario. Four hundred members were elected at the last meeting of the league held at Owen Sound on July 6, and at the meeting to be held tomorrow (Civic Holiday) at Picton, another large number of new members will be elected.

The Picton meeting will draw a large attendance of motorists from all parts of eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Trenton, Peterborough, etc. Ten clubs will be represented.

In the afternoon a grand automobile picnic will be held to the Sand Banks, in which probably a hundred cars will participate.

The day's entertainment will be closed by a dinner at Wellington, tended to by the visiting motorists.

At the meeting in Picton the automobile Club is a remarkable feature of the Picton club that its membership comprises a large number of farmers scattered throughout Prince Edward County, which is noted for its good roads.

Speed Limit Signs.

The City of Toronto has asked the league to prepare a large number of speed limit signs to be placed on the leading thoroughfares at the municipal boundaries. Toronto thus heads the list of nearly one hundred Ontario municipalities who have opened the roads in erecting speed limit signs.

These signs are of great service to motorists, as they indicate where a municipality begins, and the speed limit changes from twenty miles an hour to fifteen miles an hour.

Automobile touring is more popular this year than ever before, and many members of the league are now touring the United States with their cars. New York and the New England States are the favorite haunts of Canadian motorists, for here the best roads are joined with the finest scenery.

The recent departure of the Lewis family has kept busy ever since the beginning of June answering inquiries regarding routes, license and customs regulations, and in assisting members in planning tours.

TIRE TIPS

Many motorists have the impression that the sale of a tire ends the manufacturer's interest in it. They seem to think the sooner it "goes to pieces" the better the manufacturer is pleased; because the motorist will need a new tire that much sooner.

In view of the educational work some of the tire manufacturers in Canada are doing to enable motorists to get the very utmost mileage out of their tires, it is hard to account for the persistency of this impression.

A tire will stand up under abuse about as well as any other part of an automobile; but it is generally subjected to a great deal more. For instance, few men today give their engines sufficient oil to know the experience that this involves considerable expense and trouble. Yet two motorists out of three run their tires with insufficient air pressure. And, under-inflation is the worst form of tire abuse—it is the cause of more tire ruin than any other.

Keep tires properly inflated.

Be sure to repair little tread cuts regularly.

Avoid blowouts by avoiding severe jolts and by maintaining full air pressure.

Have mud balls cleaned out and repaired at once.

Be careful in applying tubes.

After sudden stops, quick starts and skidding.

Keep front wheels in alignment.

Use French胎 in the casing—but avoid using too much.

Avoid ruts and save the side walls.

Don't drive in car tracks.

Apply chains properly, if they must be used; chains always injure tires.

Avoid sharp obstructions.

Remove grease, oil and acids from your tires at once by using a cloth moistened in gasoline.

Examine clincher tires occasionally for irregularities and rust.

Prevent damage from rust by using rim paint.

Carry spare tube in a bag.

Be sure that nothing on the machine touches the tires as they revolve.

Avoid the use of any substitute for air.

A little thought shows that the tire manufacturer is vitally interested in seeing motorists get good value from their tires. If a motorist believes he has abused a tire, often times he does not know it. Consequently, when a tire gives poor mileage he claims it is defective.

FORD DEALERS EXPECT BIG BUSINESS.

So far as the experience of Ford dealers throughout the Dominion goes business conditions are excellent, showing in most cases improvement over the same period a year ago, and there is every reason to expect a steady advancement. This optimistic state of mind is based on facts—so far already made—and has nothing to do with attempts at prophecy.

For example, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, has about 40 dealers in the Dominion. The fiscal year of the company runs from October to October. At the end of June ninety-eight Ford dealers had already sold more cars than they had

History of Road Building

The history of roads and road building is the history of the world. The two are so closely interwoven that one cannot be traced without the other. It is a question whether the progress of civilization was responsible for the improvement of roads, or whether it is to improvement of the world's roads that the advance of civilization is due.

Good roads and enlightenment have always gone hand in hand; as one advanced, so did the other; when one stopped or retreated, the other followed. Without the means of easy and quick communication and transportation, a section or a nation stagnates; the mental breadth of its inhabitants is as narrow as the range of their activities.

It is not too much to say that made roads mark the line between savagery and civilization. Every line of human endeavor depends fundamentally upon a free intermingling of people and interchange of ideas, products and opinions.

From the dawn of history, the progressive, virile nations have realized this, and those nations which have reached a zenith of world power have been those which have bound themselves together into one cohesive whole with a system of nation-wide improved and permanent roads, over which their outlying provinces could with ease communicate with the capitals; over which their armies could be moved with ease and speed, and by means of which a free exchange of manufactured and farm products was possible.

So the history, the song, and the romance of a nation have centred around her means of communication; the world's roads are bound up with her politics, her industries, her culture, her literature; they have trembled under the tramp of Roman legions, returning to the Eternal City from far lands, their captives chained; the chariots of Caesars have ground over them, carrying the conquerors of the world; they have been spurned under the iron-shod hoofs of the battalions of crusaders and the chargers of crested knights; over them have creaked and rattled the wooden wheels of tumtrels, bearing the beauty and chivalry of a lost empire to the scaffold; they have known the bare feet of pilgrims, seeking in distant lands the shrine of the Holy Grail; they have struck fire from the flying hoofs of midnight steeds bearing the news of a Waterloo or a Lexington.

Their surfaces have borne the imprint of a thousand bloody feet, at Valley Forge—at Moscow; over them has the prairie schooner, the ox team, pushed forward into the unknown, from Saskatchewan to the Transvaal.

Scan the pages of history—from the sunken road at Waterloo to Leonidas at the mountain pass—from Hannibal to Stonewall Jackson—the roads of a nation have made her history.

The road is the first of the three great agents of civilization—the road, the school, the church.

The white man was building roads when the pyramids were young, and from that day to this the search for the ideal paving material has led to the use of practically all materials of construction.

Wood, stone and pitch have been used; sand, clay, shells, ashes, gravel, slag, brick, glass, cement, concrete, and even hard rubber, have played their part, and many of these materials are still in use; others have been tried and found wanting.

MOTORCYCLING

By A. N. B.

T. M. C. Endurance Run.

The start for the Toronto Motorcycle Club and C. M. A. endurance run was made from the T. M. C. clubroom at 11:30 Saturday, the last man leaving at 1 o'clock. About 75 riders started and were given a good send off.

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MOTORCYCLING

By A. N. B.

MOTORING

an active campaign against bent or dirty numbers, and offenders will be summarily dealt with.

Woods Gets a Year.

Despite reports to the contrary, the only rider to be penalized at the Ontario Racing Association meet by the C. M. A. was Woods, who has been "seed" down for one year. Woods refused to ride either his machine or the starting line ready to race, then altho warned he returned to the pits again.

S. O. S. Meet.

The C. M. A. has granted a sanction to the Sons of Scotland for August 4.

The motorcycle program will consist

of one five and one ten mile race for

four horsepower stock machines and

amateur riders.

Racing at Penetang.

W. F. Payne and Wilf Morrison went up to Penetang on Friday last to take part in the Civic Holiday meet.

They won the side-car event, but

had to ride four different heats before

it was decided who won the first

heat. The Harley-Davidson the second

was an Indian, the third; the fourth

and deciding heat was won by Payne

with an Excelsior.

Morrison and Headley rode in the

Solo event won by Headley riding in

a Twin Indian, which was slightly too

fast for Morrison's single Excelsior,

and everyone enjoyed the

view in Ontario, and it was well

worth the strenuous climb. The return

journey was made during the

afternoon, all arriving home in time for supper.

Indian Success on July 4.

Setting unparalleled records for

speed, endurance and reliability

in competition with other American

machines, Indian motorcycle won

success in America and in which

the leading part, there never has been such

a national sweep of big events by any

machine.

In the north, south, east and west,

Indian riders rode to victory time after

time, despite the keenest competition,

and covered distances in

state and national, that were run.

Indian power and stamina mowed down

all rivals again and again, and de-

monstrated the stern reality of Indian

supremacy as never before. It seemed

that the very Gods of Victory were

answering the Indian everywhere and

decided that it should make a whirl-

wind clean-up.

Of the many hard fought battles

none equalled in importance the 300-

mile international speedway cham-

pionship run at Dodge City, Kas.,

which was the American classic of the

great gasoline derby day all over the

land. Fifty of the best Indian and

western stock machines in the country

struggled for the greatest prizes and

highest honors ever offered in motor-

cycledom, and the Indian conquered

all its rivals in the hardest and fastest

race seen.

Then Boyd of Denver, drove his In-

dian at the terrific pace of 88 miles an

hour for over four hours, with stops

only for taking on gas and oil, and

by this sensational and unprecedented

performance, came home the winner

with a lead of over 100 miles.

Not

was this all for Indians alone captured

fourth and sixth places, and all the

other Indians in the race were running

well near the front at the finish.

Returns from other track meets

show that the Indian won 90 per cent.

of over 100 contests on Uncle Sam's

birthday. At Salt Lake City, Ind.,

where the C. M. A. has its

headquarters, the Indian

was the second place winner.

Third: Article 2, of the same article

states that the program must specify

particulars of all entries relating to

name of rider, name of machine,

piston displacement and engine number.

And no such details appeared in the

program of last Saturday's.

Fourth: Article 4, states that entry

blanks must contain details as to

signature of rider, address of rider,

C. M. A. number, name of machine,

whether private owner, paid rider, or

professional rider, number of cylinders

and stroke and rated horsepower.

None of these

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

A. S. VOGT, Mus. Doc., Musical Director

REOPENS TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1st.

A national institution, unrivaled in Canada as regards the distinction of its faculty and the superior character of its buildings and general equipment.

Send for YEAR BOOK and LOCAL CENTRE SYLLABUS of 1914-15 and pamphlet descriptive of the Women's Residence.

CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

SPECIAL CALENDAR. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal Public Reading, Oratory, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature.

MUSIC

By Fraulein Van

Paul Wells, teacher of the piano at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, returned on Thursday from a trip thru western Canada, in which examinations for the conservatory with an occasional day or two spent in sightseeing, combined to make the month of July an exceedingly busy and pleasant one.

A letter received from Walter Howe, recently teacher of dramatic art at the Canadian Academy of Music, and who is now en route to America to join Arthur Harvey, with whom he has been. Dr. Moxon's "The Only Way" and "Hamlet" contains the announcement that he intends returning to Toronto in September, 1915, to reside here permanently. Mr. Howe was most successful in his work at the academy during the past year, and although he is dubious of taking a course of instruction from him this season will be glad to know that there will be another opportunity to profit by his versatility and wide experience in that particular branch of art.

The Hamburg Conservatory of Music has engaged Mrs. Van Pyk and Ruth Hardinge, two well known teachers of modern dancing in New York, to teach at that institution from the beginning of September. Both ladies are favorite pupils of the world famous Castles, and well known in society.

The annual calendar of the Toronto School of Expression for 1914-15 has just been issued. It will be of interest to the school courses, etc., of interest to intending students. The calendar will be sent to any address upon request.

J. Coates Lockhart, concert tenor and teacher, is already booked for a big season, including important engagements in Chicago, Denver, Dallas, Baltimore, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul and other large American cities.

The next season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, its thirty-fourth will be one of the longest it has ever had. Rehearsals will begin September 28, Boston, and on October 1st the orchestra leaves on an extensive western trip as a prelude to the opening of its regular season in Boston. Between October, and May 48 of these will be given in Boston, 18 in New York, 8 in Cambridge, 5 in Philadelphia, 5 each in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Brooklyn, 3 each in Hartford, Worcester and New Bedford, and single concerts in various cities in New England. It will make two western trips, the first of which will be in the first eleven days of October, consisting of 10 concerts, one of which will be given at Massey Hall, Toronto, and the second in the last week of January, consisting of 6 concerts.

Professor Hambourg is spending his vacation in St. Catharines, after a strenuous and useful season of musical work. He has recently been much occupied with normal courses to teachers and several of his old pupils who happened to be in America have taken the opportunity of visiting their old teacher and having lessons again.

A card from H. J. Lauta, composer and teacher of singing at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, says he has entirely recovered from his somewhat severe cold and is having a most enjoyable holiday at his old home in Darmstadt. He expects to return to Toronto and be ready to commence work at his studio by the first of September.

A cable announces that the Edith McCormick prize of \$1000 francs for the voice open to an Italian, has been awarded by the Parma Conservatoire to Giovanni Pennacchio, bandmaster of the Seventh Infantry. The new work is called "Etricia," and will be produced by Campanini at Parma in September. The examination for the contest was composed of Maestri Buelli, Bolzoni, Orsi, Rospigli, Ferrari, Agostini, and Azzoni, and the judges of librettos were Maestri Buelli, Mellì and Simon. To this contest was added another, open to singers who have never sung in opera publicly. It is intended to scope the contest among the contestants of the judges is Alessandro Bondi. Ten contestants revealing the greatest talent will be given a trip to Parma for the coming stagions at the Reinhart Theatre, and from the number several will be chosen for places in the company. The competition is now open to all. The date of the Edith McCormick prize is a daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and the wife of Harold McCormick, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Opera Company, and a brother of Miss McCormick of "Oaklands" Avenue road.

Last season was the most successful in the history of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, its subscription sale having been increased by over \$4000 and its deficit of \$20,000 being \$7000 less than the previous season. The permanent fund of \$70,000 per year for five years provides for the deficit. The action of the Business Men's League in this connection is right. The league agreed to assist in augmenting the orchestra as a civic asset, has agreed to further strengthen the committee to further strengthen the orchestra and to expand the concert tour throughout the St. Louis trade territory. They hope that the orchestra by its very existence advertises St. Louis as a centre of commercial prosperity, culture and refinement, and in so doing is one of its important assets.

Julia O'Sullivan, the gifted Toronto violinist, who has been in St. Petersburg for the past two seasons studying with Prof. Auer, sailed for Copen-

hagen from Bremen on the George Washington on July 25. Miss O'Sullivan will reach Toronto sometime during the first week of August.

KREISLER AT MASSEY HALL IN JANUARY.



LUBA HAMBOURG

THE FIELD OF ART

Paintings Acquired by National Gallery at Ottawa—Portrait of R. B. Fudger, Toronto, Outstanding Picture in Royal Academy—News Notes of Artists and Collectors

By Irene B. Wrenshall.

AMONG the most recent acquisitions by the National Art Gallery of Canada at Ottawa we have been a number of paintings by contemporary English artists, including the following: "Charity," by Frank Brangwyn; "October," by D. G. Cameron; "Wayside Pasture," by Auguste Brown; and "Pier, Sunset," by J. Buxton Knight, all of which were brought back from London, also two pictures by William Orpen, A.R.A., "The Reflection," a mirror picture, and "Mary," the picture of an "out-of-door child"; Glynn Philpot's "Watcher on the Roof"; "The Lilac Girl"; Charles Finch's "John Chapman's Lady in Black Fur," which is a caricature portrait of Miss Constance Collier; "The Connoisseur" by George Henry; David Muirhead's "The Dark Night"; Gerald Leslie Kelly's "Swinton, a Burmese Girl"; "Old Woman" and "Cupboard of the most important of these recently acquired modern English masterpieces, Arnesby Brown's landscape "In Suffolk," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy of last summer, and which is a notable example of the artist's work.

MR. William Criddlebank, R.A.C., returned this week from Owen Sound, where he has been spending the last fortnight sketching on the Georgian Bay. He is busy just now in his studio in the Yonge street club, by Mr. Newton McTavish.

One of the outstanding portraits in this season's Royal Academy exhibition, according to English art critics, was a portrait of Richard B. Fudger of Toronto, painted by Mr. William Orpen, A.R.A.

THE forthcoming competition for a scholarship of one thousand dollars offered by the National Art Gallery to be awarded at the next exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy opening on Nov. 19th, 1914, gives rise to a question. The conditions quite clearly at first sight reading somewhat as follows:

1. The competitor must be a British subject and a resident of Canada for at least ten years. 2. He must be under thirty. 3. He must have two works accepted by the hanging committee and hung at the annual exhibition of 1914—45 and have exhibited at least at two annual exhibitions of the academy, the winner to be required to leave for Europe within three months of the award, etc. The first and second conditions are probably necessary, first that it should be a Canadian citizen, second that the winner should be young enough for the award to be of some benefit to him. But if the third condition, that of having exhibited at least at two previous annual exhibitions, seems to the outsider's point of view, to be unnecessary, little cramping to the possibilities of genius which it is no doubt hoped this competition should discover. It would seem as if there might be some young painter or sculptor who would perhaps be exhibiting at the academy for the first time at the coming year, and to whom the possibility of a traveling scholarship might mean a great deal, and much more than to an artist of older standing, or greater prominence. It would seem as if the latest generation might better be developed as a discoverer without a mentor until it had acquired the standing of several years—when one considers that some young painter or sculptor—at the beginning of his career, might greatly benefit by the offered year in Europe, and, owing to the conditions imposed, have to leave his work for several years without this stimulus. However, the question has no doubt received the careful study of the trustees, who are intending to grant this traveling scholarship annually, and it will be interesting to note who succeeds in winning the award.

ARCHDEACON TALKS ON IMMODEST DRESS.

He Says This Fashion Business Is All Tomfoolery.

LONDON, August 1.—The Venerable Malcolm Graham, archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent, has been letting himself go on women's immodest dress. "My opinion is," he says, "that some of the present dress is tomfoolery and some immodest. I should like to see the low-cut dress worn in the daytime tomfoolery, because they are so dangerous, and very often go so far as to be indecent. As to the silt skirt, I call that absolutely immodest and wrong. I don't see how any right-thinking woman could possibly conform to such a style of dress."

"Two very beautiful specimens of Bulgarian embroidery are in the rich red, gold, blue, and silver, and there is also included in the collection a Bohkara bed spread of embroidered linen of eight centuries.

"The looking at some of the artistic value of design, there are other specimens of embroidery even more interesting from the point of antiquity. One of the finest of these is an ancient curtain of Roman workmanship, dating back to the third or fourth century, which is made of a fabric with a tomb at Akh Min, middle Egypt. The deep cream of the fabric was aged to a deep ochre shade, and in many cases the embroidery has been obliterated by holes. It is in a design of black and chrome yellow. A piece of tapestry, also in one of the tombs in middle Egypt, is a cushion belonging to the so-called Coptic period. Of earlier date still is a curtain of tapestry embroidered in a design of birds and flowers in colors of green, red, and black, against the deep yellow of the age-worn linen which has come down from the second century.

"It seems to be a traditional requirement rather than an actual requirement that girls shall be sent abroad in order to complete their musical education. Provided that instructors of the same grade are employed in teaching, plainly there is no good reason why an American girl should learn music in Paris, Berlin, or Rome than in New York or Boston or Chicago. On the other hand, all things being equal, there is a good reason why an American girl should not be compelled to pursue studies in a strange land, among strange people, and in a country where she can only pursue in her own country. This applies, as far as the student is concerned, to girls in all countries. It does not seem an essential in these times that people shall travel the world over in search of knowledge.

"The reason that the girl should be sent abroad before they can obtain a hearing from American opera managers. This requirement deters many young women from entering opera as a profession, but to many others and for some object among parents and guardians to higher musical training which must have an effect anything but beneficial to American music schools.

"I think, if we are to make our operas successful, we should think, might well try the experiment of engaging American trained singers, or, if they believe that American training is not sufficiently advanced, they might unite in founding a school for opera singers in the United States, with the courses of the Priest, the Adventurer, the Soldier, and the Philosopher, the work of a prominent New York sculptor. The figures suggest very strongly the romantic personalities

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174 WRIGHT AVE. Geo. A. Bruce, Managing Director Park 95. Re-opens September 1st in new premises with an augmented Staff of excellent teachers.

The Year Book for 1914-15 will be mailed on request.

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TENOR Teacher of Singing. Studios: BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG., Dovercourt and College St., Park 126. Rivardale Academy of Music, Gerrard 1778. Phones, Main 3643, Beach 171.

WANTED: PUPILS FOR LIGHT OPERA. I prepare you for light opera in 8 to 11 months—also to become your first-class company. No charges for fitting your voice. Phone Parkdale 2419. 52 Beaconsfield Ave. P. J. McAvay.

ARTHUR E. SEMPLE L.R.A.M., F.T.C.O.L.M., L.A.B. Flute Soloist and Teacher. STUDIOS: Hambourg Conservatory of Music, International Academy of Music.

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Zusman Caplan —Concert Violinist—Teacher Hambourg Conservatory of Music.

Mildred Walker Elocutionist and Soprano Studio: Dominion Bank Building, College and Spadina, Phone 1380. Teacher of Singing and Elocution.

Miss Annie J. Proctor has returned from New York, and will accept a limited number of pupils in piano and vocal coaching.

THE ROSLYN, GLEN ROAD Phone North 3640.

PAUL WELLS Concert Pianist and Teacher. Recently of Berlin and Vienna. Studio: TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

T. Harland Fudge TENOR is making a reduction in terms for the summer months for pupils desiring to study voice culture. Voice trials free. Phone for appointments. Main 3643, Beach 171. 18 YONGE ST.

R. GOURLAY MCKENZIE BARITONE and TEACHER OF SINGING. Pupil of Sabatini, Cleric and Holland. STUDIO 8 Carlton-st. Phone Main 1114

Plans to Rent Pianos rented, \$2. a month and upwards. Six months' rent allowed in advance. Nordheimer Company. Limited. 12 King-street East.

Francis Fischer Powers VOICE SPECIALIST and Teacher of the Art of Singing. Associated Studios Davidson House, 207 College St. Cor. Beverley.

Summer classes from July 1st for ten weeks. Holiday School for the winter session opens October 1st. All applications and appointments by phone, College 2381.

WALTER HOWE having severed his connection with the Canadian Academy of Music, is at present touring with MR. MARTIN HARVEY, conductor of the famous Pavlova Symphony Orchestra. To the three successful composers, prizes totalling \$1500 will be awarded.

Edward Hesseberg, concert pianist and teacher, played at Chateauguay two days in succession last week. Mr. Hesseberg has opened a new studio at 32 Bloor street west.

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ART

at Ottawa—
outstanding
news

SOCIETY

CONDUCTED BY MR. ERNEST PHILIPS

The early explorers of the search for a passage to the Pacific and the after centuries of construction of the. These sculptures are of the strongest and those to be used to position palaces.

In back to the lands where the faces of gods and famous beauties in color, as the possibilities of have never lost their interesting article in magazines, Chase Evans, of some of the world's wonders as well as the use of Greeks and Romans in lacquer and the color, upon stone. The painter to supersede in some of American coun-

try.

Lord Richard Neville, C.M.G., chairman of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, has arrived at the Hotel Vancouver from Australia.

Mr. Harold Parsons has returned from a trip to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

Miss Laura Ryerson has returned from a three weeks' trip with Col. Sterling Ryerson and is at Sturgeon Point with her mother at their country house on the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone and Mr. McKeown returned from a month's tour of New Zealand, spending a week-end with Mrs. Trounce on the river road at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mr. McKeown is leaving for England this week and will be away until the first of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone leave early this week on a motor trip to the White Mountains.

Mrs. F. K. Burge, New York, who has been at the King Edward for some months, has built a house in Glen road, and has now moved into it.

Miss Beresford Tully has returned to Vancouver from Victoria, where she has been visiting friends. She is now quite recovered from the effects of her prolonged illness.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hess have left town on a motor trip to the United States, and will be in Newport during August.

Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Bird will sail for England on August 4.

Miss May Webber, 151 Cowan Avenue, is enjoying a visit to friends in Chicago.

Miss Lulu Taylor, St. George street, is spending the summer in England and on the continent.

Miss Kerrigan, 8 Dundonald street, and her sister, Mrs. J. F. Goss, sailed on Saturday from New York for the continent. During their absence, their mother, Mrs. C. Kerrigan, will be with her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Schles, at her house, 56 Hilton avenue.

The Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Hearst and their family have left for a holiday in Timagami.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Faulds have left for Star Lake Inn in the Adirondack Mountains, and will be there for the month of August.

Mrs. Angus Sinclair and Miss Dorothy Sinclair left on Saturday for Hallifax and later will go to Quebec to meet Mr. Sinclair, who is coming out from England. They will be away for a month.

Lady Mann and Mr. Donald Mann, who arrived from England in the Royal George of the Canadian Northern, spent a few days in Montreal before coming to Toronto with Sir Donald Mann.

Mr. Paul Sheard is spending a month at the Royal Muskoka. Mr. Sheard leaves for the Royal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barron, Miss Howorth and Dr. Russell Marshall have left for their cottage in the Adirondacks.

The Woman's Exchange (ladies'pository) will open their restaurant in the same place as usual, in the women's building, at the Exhibition.

Mrs. Hendrie, Hamilton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Allen Case.

Mr. Philip G. Kiely, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McDougall, in Montreal, has left for Kennebec Beach.

Mrs. H. H. O'Flynn and her family, Lowther avenue, have gone to St. Andrews.

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HONEY HARBOR ATTRACTS VISITORS

Holiday-Makers Arrive to Spend Hard-Earned Vacations.

HONEY HARBOR, August 1.—Good weather brought quite a number here during the past week. A few have departed reluctantly. Cottagers are receiving guests daily and everybody is in the best of spirits.

Dr. Embree of Toronto has opened his cottage for the summer months.

Miss Gladys McMaster played the wedding March, while the band entered the dancing room on the arm of Mr. Barnabas Lyon. She was gowned in ivory, duchess satin trimmed with shadow lace and pearls. Her embroidered tulip veil was caught with a coronet of orange blossoms and she wore a jeweled belt of bridal roses and lily of the valley.

Miss Belle Glickstein acted as maid of honor and wore mauve brocade trimmed with lace and bat to match.

Miss H. Ball of Toronto is spending the summer at Honey Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark of Hamilton are holidaying here.

Guests at the Royal are: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dancks, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dow, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. James Leiberman, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lupton, Toronto; the Misses S. A. Stevenson, N. S. McLeod, R. M. Whithead, Hamilton; Mr. C. Clemmer, Toronto; Misses E. and Anna Bracken, Toronto; Miss I. George, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfield, Toronto; Misses M. and M. McLeod, Helen Lueng, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McLeod, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. E. McPaul, Collingwood; Mrs. W. Allan, Miss Allan, Collingwood; Misses M. Hynes and Anna Hynes, Toronto; Mr. M. H. Hayes, Peter; Mrs. F. M. Rannie, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. Wherry, Toronto.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt will live at 76 Grace street, where they will be at home after September 1st.

The guests numbered more than 150, most of them from out of town, being Mrs. M. J. Leighton and her daughter, Miss Mona Leighton, Orangeville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moffatt, Caledon; Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Dorsey, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Little Elmvalle, Misses J. M. Bell, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Braden, Milton.

HARRIS-WRIGHT.

The marriage of Jessie Harris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, to Mr. Walter Harris, took place very quietly owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning in St. Jude's Church, the Rev. Mr. Hougham officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. George Wright, who wore a traveling gown of blue Bedford cord and Paris lace of black and cerise. She carried a bouquet of lilies and orchids.

The groom's gifts to her were a silver picture frame, a set of needles and a diamond ring.

Miss Marjorie Denovan attended the bride, wearing mauve crepe, a mauve hat, and bouquet of mauve sweet peas. The groom's gift to her was a jet necklace and to the bride a pearl bracelet.

One of the old trumpet players of the orchestra retired last spring as did also one of the first trombones. Dr.

Muck has also filled a few vacancies in the string section about which he will be able to talk with Mr. Ellis. Mr. Ellis expects to sail for Boston the end of August.

REAMAN-GREEN.

A wedding took place at 283 Pacific avenue, when Flora Josephine Green, youngest daughter of Mrs. Green, was married to Fred George Ellsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ellsworth, of the "Social Service" company. The wedding was performed by Rev. R. J. Treleavan, the bride being given away by Mr. J. A. Maitland, brother-in-law of the bride, Mrs. J. A. Maitland acting as master of honor. Rev. F. Graham, B.A., was groomsmen. The bride was dressed in a white satin suit with elaborate trimming, a belt of pink carnations, Miss Edith Burrill, Brantford, Bunting the wedding march and Mrs. Bunting, Montrose Avenue, sang "Because" during the signing of the register.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Reaman left for Etobicoke, Mich., the bride's going-away gown being of brown silk poplin with hat to match.

GALBRAITH-HANEY.

Owing to recent bereavement in the groom's family, the marriage of Miss Eileen Haney, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Haney, to Mr. John S. Galbraith, son of the late dean of the School of Mines, took place yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Harold Macaulay, of St. Augustine's Church, in the presence of the immediate relations only.

The bride, who was unaccustomed, wore a white silk and lace veil and cap of tulie with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Miss Marjory Galbraith, who received with Mrs. Haney, a costume of gray pebbled, and a blue and white checkered silk, was accompanied by Sir John Willson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Willison, Mr. Willison replied very handsomely. The dress of the form of a very handsome antique silver tea service, with a large tray and a pretty French bag, embroidered with pink roses. Mrs. Van Koughen, who received with Mrs. Haney, a smart gown of black satin, with paniers of cream guipure lace, a black hat with upstanding feather, and a coarse bouquet of exquisite lilies, mauve peacock feathers and orange blossoms. The bride wore a French gown of white over corn-color, with a girdle of apple-green moire and a little Tudor hat to match. Lady Willis' dress was a costume of gray pebbled, and a blue and white checkered silk, a smart black hat with a plumed feather, a white lace cap, and a white lace veil. Miss Edith Burrill, Misses M. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Melfort Bouton, Miss Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Frank MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gamble, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Col. and Mrs. McPhee, Miss Wyatt, Mrs. Frederick Monroe, Miss Clare, Mrs. Leslie Gwynne, Mrs. Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Donovan, M.L.A., Mr. and Mrs. Melfort Bouton, Miss Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Miss Orr, Miss Madland, Miss Beauty, Miss Jennette Cornell, Mrs. Ibbotson, Mrs. Hernshaw, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Gearing, Mrs. Fife, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Purse, Mrs. MacLellan, Mrs. Ketchen, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Mrs. Close, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Boulton, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Sprinks, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Farr.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith left later on a trip down the St. Lawrence, and on their return they will be at home for the remainder of the summer at Go-Home Bay with Mrs. Galbraith. The bride traveled in a blue gabardine with black and blue hat.

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The World Window**Madame Caillaux's Trial**

Very extraordinary, according to British and American ideas, were the extraordinary proceedings that marked the course of the trial of Madame Caillaux, on the charge of murdering Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro* of Paris. From the cabled reports, the trial would have been better fitted for one of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas than for the atmosphere of a criminal court of law. No limit was placed on the latitude allowed witnesses, nor was any of their evidence tested by cross-examination. Occasionally judges, counsel, the accused, the witnesses and the public were engaged simultaneously in haranguing, expostulating, denouncing and ridiculing everything and every person connected with the trial. The climax was reached when the presiding judge resenting a remark by one of his colleagues, challenged the offender to a duel. In the end, the trial became one between the patriotism of M. Caillaux, a former premier of France, and the political honesty of Calmette. That Madame Caillaux should be acquitted is not surprising, since in these days it appears impossible to convict a wronged woman of murder, when arraigned before a sympathetic jury of men.

Shamrock IV. is now on the last leg of her voyage across the Atlantic, which she is making entirely under her own sail power. Sir Thomas Lipton on this, his fourth venture to lift the America's Cup, declined to ask for any favors, and, should his quest be successful, the challenger will have all the greater honor. Altho the efforts to win back the cup have always created a vast amount of interest during the actual contests, it has not been comparable with that elicited by other international matches, where the conditions are more equal. For, however reasonable were the terms imposed by the donor of the trophy, they contemplated a type of boat very different from the racing machines that now carry the flags of their respective countries. So delicate are they that it is almost impossible for a challenger to voyage across the Atlantic without suffering strains calculated to impair her chances of success. Sir Thomas Lipton has, however, shown a fine sporting spirit in having another try for the coveted cup, and Britons everywhere will hope that this time he will gain the guerdon.

Wars and Panics

If even the apprehension of a general European war was sufficient to demoralize the stock markets of the world, what would, or will, accompany its actual outbreak? Whether the Austro-Serbian conflict can be localized or not, and by the time this reaches our readers it may be known, the events of the past week come as a keen reminder of the extent to which the nations have become dependent on each other. In earlier days, nations were largely self-contained. Campaigns were waged by standing armies, small as compared with the millions that universal service calls to the colors of the continental powers of Europe. Except in the immediate theatre, the ordinary avocations of life were pursued without interruption. It might even happen that wars gave a temporary stimulus to industry and business. But in these days, with the whole manhood of a country diverted from productive employment, the strain is far more severe. Its bitter experience may go far to hasten the advent of better methods of composing international differences.

Without questioning the sincerity of the peace enthusiasts who have been confidently predicting that war between civilized peoples was now impossible, they must realize how little advance has really been made toward their ideal. There is still plenty of the old Adam in human nature; national, racial and religious antipathies yet exist, and statesmen still inherit dreams of vast empire built up on the ruins of their neighbors and rivals. Mr. Norman Angel may be right in the main thesis of his book, "The Great Illusion," but the difficulty is to get nations like Germany and Russia to admit the sound quality of his arguments. He, at least, is doing good service in pressing home the point that a successful war of conquest brings no genuine advantage to the victor. But the peace-at-any-price advocates who imagine their dreams represent actualities, and counsel disarmament by the nations that really desire peace, are the victims of a great delusion that would have fatal consequences were it embodied in policy. This European trouble is a warning to Britain to maintain her superiority on the sea.

New Factors in War

Should war unhappily prove inevitable and extend to all the members of the triple alliance and the triple entente, it will be, in many respects, novel and unprecedented. There has been practically no naval battle of any particular account since that of Trafalgar, for the engagements during the Spanish-American war and the Russo-Japanese war were too one-sided to yield lessons of importance. Even the latest happened before the wonderful developments in the submarine and the airship, two factors in modern war of unknown consequence. No less an authority than Admiral Sir Percy Scott has strongly expressed the opinion that the day of the dreadnought is over, and that the money now being spent in the construction of this type of battleship would be better spent in building submarines. Here we are in the region of conjecture, but the mere fact that a distinguished officer with so fine a record should take that view testifies to the potentialities of these new instruments of naval war. Airships again, have yet to be tested, and in them France is far ahead of any other nation. They may prove a decisive element in a conflict among the nations.

Racial Factors in International Relations

Much of the chronic trouble in Europe comes from the conflict of national ambitions. The dream of universal power has persisted from the earliest historic times. Babylonians and Assyrians, Medes and Persians, Greeks, Romans, and one after another of the later European nations, have all indulged in the vision of conquered countries. Austria and Russia have clashed over their conflicting claims to becoming predominant and levying tribute from leadership of the Slav nations of the Balkans. Between Germany and Russia there is a still more deep-seated rivalry. France that, under the First Napoleon, came near to reaching the

THE HAND OF ONE MAN

"EUROPE IS A POWDER BARREL READY FOR THE MATCH."

Social and Political Unrest

In a paragraph appearing on the financial page of a Toronto daily newspaper the statement is made that "Not in this generation has there been such a prolonged period of political and financial disturbances as dates from 1909. One after another new legislative acts, supreme court decisions against corporations, Interstate Commerce Commission rulings on railroad rates, changes of administration and of national economic policies, wars in Europe and in Mexico, civil strife, labor conditions, etc., have postponed important market developments just about to bud when some unexpected crisis has appeared just as some other malign factor has disappeared. The patience of investors all over the world has just about been worn out."

This, we are inclined to think, presents a superficial view of the situation in these latter days. The things about which complaint is made are not so much the wanton acts of individuals desirous of wrecking business as symptoms of a deep-seated unrest in and among all nations. That unrest has been caused by long experience of unjust conditions, and by the ruthless way in which the masses of the people have been exploited for the benefit of the few. We are living in a period of transition, and at a stage in its progress when the masses are as yet only vaguely conscious that much is wrong but have not learned the reason of their discontent, or the means thru which it can be removed.

If statesmen and political leaders were really alive to their duty, they would abandon the party game as hitherto played, and set themselves seriously to hasten the advent of a new and better democracy. People are tired of being ruled by oligarchies and for the advantage of a privileged class that sets itself straight against all measures designed to remedy social conditions.

mastership of the continent is still smarting from the loss of Alsace-Lorraine in that war of 1870, which eclipsed the German defeat at Jena, with the worse debacle at Sedan. For, while the sting of defeat is soon forgotten, that of dismemberment remains for generations, and is all the more poignant when the lost provinces retain their older loyalty.

That intense national spirit which we know as patriotism triumphs over distinctions of languages, of race, and of religion. Between the Scottish and the English "borderers" there was little or no difference of race and none in language, and yet nationality made them hereditary enemies. Switzerland has always been marked by its patriotism; yet it is divided into three sections by language and into two by religion. In an interesting article in the current number of *The Popular Science Monthly*, Professor Maurice Parmelee, of the College of the City of New York, points out that all the ethnic types have a common ancestry, and that the central and western peoples of Europe are similar in their ethnic make-up. Northern France is more like northern Germany ethnically than it is to southern France, and southern Germany is more like central France ethnically than it is to northern Germany. Yet between France and Germany there is deep international antipathy, largely caused by the dynastic wars, for which the peoples themselves were not responsible, but which have left behind them a legacy of hate.

National Peril and Party Strife

Notwithstanding the keen feeling that has been aroused during the long political struggle in Britain over social reforms, the Parliament Act, and home rule, personal resentment has not been permitted to weaken the sense of public duty. Before the shadow of an impending war, in which the United Kingdom may be compelled to take a part, the voice of passion has been stilled, and statesmen of both parties have sunk their differences, in order that the country may present a united front in the grave crisis that so suddenly arose.

Under normal circumstances, this would not have been specially noteworthy, since unanimity at a time when the fabric of the empire is threatened has always characterized British public men. But the internal political situation is not normal. So bitter has been the struggle between the parties that even the customary social amenities and courtesies have been more honored in the breach than the observance. Men who were friends despite political differences have declined to meet in private life, and the annual golf and other matches were this year called off. The peril of war has had a sobering effect, that will have its influence on the whole course of home politics.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

In the great sermon, "Obedience the Organ of Spiritual Knowledge," preached on March 2, 1851, on text John VII, 17, "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself," Robertson of Brighton laid down the basic principle of all philosophical doctrine as Madan Blavatsky taught it. Her almost pathetic self-abnegation at times was the result of her loyalty to this principle of revolt against outward authority. It is quite true that the majority of the present "leaders" in the Theosophical movement have entirely abandoned this principle, and are bent on setting up a new authority, but the old teaching stands and will stand. Here is what Robertson says: "Religious controversy is fast settling into a conflict between two great extreme parties—those who believe everything, and those who believe nothing; the disciples of credulity, and the disciples of skepticism. The first rely on authority. Foremost among these, and the only self-consistent ones, are the adherents of the Church of Rome; and into this body, by logical consistency, ought to merge all—Dissenters, Churchmen, Bible Christians; all who receive their opinions because their sect, their church, or their documents assert them not, because they are true eternally in themselves... In opposition to both these systems stands the Christianity of Christ. Christ never taught on personal authority. His doctrine is not mine." He taught "not as the scribes." They dogmatized; "because it was written"—stuck for maxims, and lost principles. His authority was the authority of truth not of personality: He commanded men to believe, not because He said it, but He said it because it was true. Hence John XII, 47, 48: "If any man hear My words, and believe not, I judge him not; the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day.... How comes it that men are almost always sure to arrive at the conclusions reached by their own party? Surely because fear, interest, vanity, or the desire of being reckoned sound and judicious, or party spirit bias them. Personal prospects, personal antipathies, these determine most men's creed. How will you remove this hindrance?"

ROBERTSON points out that cultivation of the mind will not do it. "Learning is found in the church and out of it." Surely, then, by removing self-will, and so only, can the hindrance to right opinions be removed. Take away the last trace of interested feeling, and the way is cleared for men to come to an approximation towards unity, even in judgment on points speculative; and so he that will do God's will shall know of the doctrine... Did not men first make slaves, and then search for reasons to make their conduct plausible to themselves... A man who suffers his will to be overpowered, naturally comes to believe that he is the sport of fate: feeling powerless, he believes that God's decree has made him so. Let him put forth one act of loving will, and then as the nightmare of a dream is annihilated by an effort, so the incubus of a belief in tyrannous destiny is dissipated the moment a man wills to do the will of God. ... Read a work on the evidences of Christianity, and it may become highly probable that Christianity, etc., are true. That is an opinion. Feel God, do His will, till the Absolute Imperative within you speaks with a living voice, Thou shalt, and thou shalt not; and then you do not think you know that there is a God... These movements of profound faith do not come once for all: they vary with the degree and habit of obedience... In God's universe there are no favorites of heaven who may transgress the laws of the universe with impunity—none who can take fire in the hand and not be burnt—no enemies of heaven who, if they sow corn will reap nothing but tares. The law is just and true to all: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap... If we are not in earnest difficulties will discourage us... Act—be merciful and gentle—honest; force yourself to abound in little services; try to do good to others; be true to the duty that you know. That must be right, whatever else is uncertain. And by all the laws of the human heart by the word of God, you shall not be left to doubt."

OF THE doctrine now known as Karma, Robertson was thus explicit in his views. The principle in "Sleep on now," is this, that the past is irreparable, and after a certain moment waking will do no good. You may improve the future: the past is gone beyond recovery. As to all that is gone by, so far as the hope of altering it goes, you may sleep on and take your rest: there is no power in earth or heaven that can

undo what has once been done. Spreading of the fire and the worms scripture texts he says: "unquestionably we cannot build upon these expressions a material hell. Hell is the infinite terror of the soul, whatever that may be. To one man it is... To another it is public shame... Say you that: God is love? Oh, he look round this world. The aspect of things is stern—very stern. If they be ruled by love, it is a love which does not shrink from human agony. There is a law of infinite mercy here, but there is a law of boundless rigour too. Sin, and you will suffer—that law is not reversed. The young, and the gentle, and the tender, are inexorably subjected to it. We would shield them if we could, but there is that which says they shall not be shielded. They shall weep, and fade, and taste of mortal anguish, even as others. Carry that out into the next world, and you have wrath to come." Elsewhere he tells us, "Law is the Being of God. God can not alter these laws: He can not make wrong right... If you resist a law of the universe in its eternal march, the universe crushes you, that is all... It is the eternal impossibility of violating that law of the universe whereby penalty is annexed to transgression, and must fail, either laden with curse, or rich in blessing." In this connection he may be quoted also: "Wherever opposite views are held with warmth by religious-minded men, we may take for granted that there is some higher truth which embraces both. All high truth is the union of two contradictions. Thus predestination and free will are opposites; and the truth does not lie between these two, but in a higher encircling truth which leaves both true." This truth is immortality, manifesting thru re-birth on earth and the reaping of our self-crown harvests. But there is compensation: "It is a fearful truth, that, so far as we know at least, the consequences of an act are connected with it indissolubly. Forgiveness does not arrest them; but by producing softness and grateful penitence, it transforms them into blessings."

THE END of life is not a thought, but an action—a action for others." This is the form in which Robertson reproduced, probably from Carlyle, a great truth which Carlyle borrows from Epictetus, and which underlies all the religion and all the philosophy that has ever amounted to anything in the world. It is in Book II, chapter VI, of "Sartor Resartus," that Carlyle gave currency once more to the stirring watchword: "The end of man is an Action and not a Thought, though it were the noblest." In Madan Blavatsky's "Key to Theosophy" in the chapter on "Duty," she says: "No theosophist has the right to this name, unless he is thoroly imbued with the correctness of Carlyle's trutism, 'The end of man is an action and not a thought; that it is the nobility and grandeur of an act and more than any other act upon the earth; that it is the only life upon this truth. The profession of a truth is not yet the enactment of it; and the more beautiful and grand it sounds, the more loudly virtue or duty is talked about instead of being lived, the more surely it will always remind one of the Dead Sea fruit. Cant is the most loathsome of all vices, and cant is the most prominent feature of the greatest Protestant country of this century—England. Their teachers were never more deadened, or more apathetic, than Madame Blavatsky and Robertson at Brighton on this cant. She says: 'If you ask me how we understand theosophical duty practically and in view of Karma, I may answer you that our duty is to drink to the last drop the cup of life may have in store for us, to pluck the roses of life only for the fragrance they may shed on others and to be ourselves content but with the thorns, if that fragrance cannot be enjoyed without depriving the rose of its life.' Robertson ends in the same vein: 'Whatever professes in bringing God near to man, except in making man more like to God, is in the same spirit as Antichrist.' And 'the religion of Christ is not a law but a spirit, not a code but a life. The law of truth is that it cannot be shut up without becoming a dead thing and mortifying the whole nature. Not the truth which a man knows, but that which he says and lives becomes the soul's life. Truth can bless, exhort, warn, it is binded for proclaiming and suffered for.' This is the lowest step of a nation's fall, when the few who know the truth refuse to publish it; when governments patronize superstition as a mere tool in the state, and when the truth and the truth still make no progress. In his sermon on 'The Faith of the Centurion,' he asserts: 'True freedom is to be emancipated from all false lords, in order to owe allegiance to all true lords.' ***

IN ONE of her later addresses Mrs. Besant, the most prominent of modern Theosophists, has voiced once more the old teaching: "It is not a Christ outside you who saves you; it is a Christ within you who redeems you; it is the Christ within who transforms the man into His own image and makes him realize that as the Father in Heaven is perfect, so is perfection the inevitable goal of man."

AUGUST
SECOND

CRUMBS

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The Toronto Sunday World

Women's Section

Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914



THE ROOF-GARDEN

Katherine M. Corron

THE suit at the left is of
silk and cool crepe in a
peculiar yellow. It has
a very long, full tunic
worn over a skinny
underskirt. The little vest fronts
are cut in one with the coat and
held in place with a black leather
belt. From these fronts, the jack-
et is cut away sharply, flaring
into a full rippled cape back.
There are butcher cuffs and an
upstanding collar of sheer white
linen simply trimmed. A black
French sailor worn very much
aslan and trimmed with red
sergeantes finishes this striking
costume.

The seated figure is wearing
an 1880 frock of green taffeta.
The accordion pleated tunic,
which is really a very short
skirt is cut in deep points. The
semi-tight corsage moulds
the hips and is buttoned all the way
down the front. A loosely folded
sash is fastened very low around
the hips and tied in back. The
long close sleeves are put into
a drop shoulder and finished
at the shoulder with a novel
ruche of frayed white taffeta. A
similar ruche fills the V-shaped neck. The high toque is of white
taffeta with a white feather.

The lady in the background has on a scarlet military cloak
lined with black and white striped satin, over a dress of em-
broiled brocade, made very full and soft. The new mummy
girdle is of satin and swathes the figure from the bust line to
below the hips. The flat hat is of white chip, with a high ban-
deau, trimmed with wheat and green leaves.

News of The Women's Clubs

"WOMAN IS NOT UNDEVELOPED MAN BUT DIVERSE
CONDUCTED BY MISS M.L.HART

AN EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE



Mrs. Nellie L. McClung one of the most popular women of the Press Club of Canada, is receiving invitations from many parts of the country to lecture during the coming season. Always a favorite the part she took during the late campaign has increased her popularity, which by all means is well deserved of hearing her speak. There is a possibility of her coming to Toronto if she makes a tour in response to the invitations, the nothing definite has been announced.

Mrs. Boomer, of London, Ontario, who is now on a visit to England, on a recent occasion conveyed the greetings of Canadian women to the non-militant and constitutional branch of the Women's Suffrage societies. In concluding her address, Mrs. Boomer said: "Canadian women in the past had never required to use militant measures, and please God they never will." The visitor from Canada was introduced to Mrs. Fawcett and others and was given a hearty reception.

George H. Corson, swimming director of the University of Toronto, has just been engaged by the National board of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York, to give ten days' course in swimming at North Beach, L. I.

The exhibition committee of rotary Hall Association are making hard the preparations for the year. Their refreshment tent will occupy the same site as it did during the last big annual event, opposite the Gas Building, and many new plans are being thought out in order to have everything as perfect as possible for the promotion of all interests. Luncheon and tea will be served daily and a large membership of the association and the auxiliary Girls' Guild will be on hand to cater to all comers.

Through the efforts of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, a civic market has been established. One of the features which the women have succeeded in bringing about is that the children of the school have the privilege of selling their garden produce. There are three market days in the week on the first two of which a fee of fifteen cents is charged, and twenty-five cents on Saturday.

A special day of prayer for suffrage to be held in Chicago on August 15—self-denial day—is suggested by Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

She says that many women who would not be able to give anything in a financial way, could do what would like to feel that they had aided the cause and suggests that the church be called upon to assist in giving spiritual significance to the day.

LOCAL COUNCIL AND HOUSING CO. TO GIVE ROOMS

Business Women Will Be Well Looked After in New Project that Gets Club Support.

IT MUST be good news to many business women of the city to learn of the provision being prepared for them in the matter of habitation by the joint efforts of the Toronto Housing Company and the women of the Local Council. It is the former which will build the property homes on Main Avenue, which in October will be ready for the 150 business and skilled women who will be fortunate enough to be the first tenants of the new buildings. On the other hand is the members of the Local Council who have taken upon themselves the task of finding the girls and women for the flats, and who in turn will guarantee to those same girls and women, that everything promised will be fulfilled, and that the quarters in which they will find themselves in the near future will in every way render the desirable place that the homes of our women should be.

The houses on Main Avenue which are now nearing completion will be divided into apartments of various sizes and will accommodate from four to ten persons. The prices will be in cases of two in a room, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$4.50 per month, and with only one in a room \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$9.00 per month. Each apartment will be a large living room 12 by 17 feet, a bathroom and kitchenette, the latter supplied with enamel sink, laundry tub and gas stove. Other provision will in all probability be made for light housekeeping if desired, and it is thought that plans may be made so that meals may be provided at reasonable prices in one of the apartments. Each apartment will have a veranda and ample basement accommodation of a superior character. Electric fix-

SUFFRAGE WOMEN OF MONTREAL WORK DURING SUMMER

WOMEN in Montreal who believe in suffrage are not allowing the heat of the sun now under their feet even the zephyr winds and river breezes are beckoning. A summer committee is at work in the different wards of the metropolitan city and especially endeavor to care for the rights of the different county fairs as they are planned.

Not a little of the enthusiasm of the present is due to the educational campaign carried on during the past season by Miss Carrie M. Derick, who such a prominent figure at the meeting of the last National Council held in Montreal. Miss Derick has lectured on distinctly feminist lines to many church organizations, literary societies, the W. C. T. U. and others. As a college woman she particularly emphasizes her claim for woman-suffrage on scientific lines so we are not surprised to learn that "Biology and the Woman Movement," "Heredity and Environment," and "Biology and Social Reform" are among the subjects of her lectures.

The new National Suffrage has Miss Derick as an admirer and she intends to try to be present at the October meeting, though this may be difficult owing to the nature of her profession and the need of her presence in Montreal during the session.

"SAFETY FIRST"

is the "Golden Rule" nowadays, which is why you should deal with the Grocer who wraps his goods in

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Eddy's Bags combine GREAT STRENGTH with their SANITARY QUALITIES. They will not burst at an inconvenient moment and scatter their contents.

ed?

Club Women Urged To Study Languages

A DEVELOPMENT for which perhaps women from the various countries which are affiliated with the International Council were scarcely prepared is that illustrated very strongly by a paragraph in the president's address at the late quinquennial meeting held in Rome. The paragraph deals with the difficulties arising from the diversity of languages native to the women who took part in the gathering and in particular with the delay occasioned by the necessity for interpreters during the sessions.

After commenting on the several matters to which commendation might well be given, Lady Aberdeen said: "Whilst, however, noting these signs of progress, I venture to urge upon the national councils very strongly a recommendation that the women of various quarters, as to the vital importance of delegates being able to understand our three official languages. Of course it is still better if people can both speak and understand each other's language but their own and yet whose presence is most desirable. In such cases may I suggest that it should be the care of the council concerned to make such a detail to arrange that some of the other delegates should be instructed to be ready to keep her informed of the proceedings of the council by translating and writing down for her the chief points being discussed."

Here, then, is something for council women everywhere to ponder. Lady Aberdeen asks others to do nothing that she cannot do herself. She understands and speaks in French, German and English as do also many of the European delegates.

There are five years before the next quinquennial and doubtless no study of the languages now announced to be official will be one of the important works of the years between now and the next interna-

tional work should endeavor to prepare themselves for it from this point of view."

After urging this not only for the convenience but also as necessary to the success of executive meetings and standing committees, also because knowledge of the languages named makes personal and written communication between members of different councils more easy and advantageous, Lady Aberdeen continues:

"In laying stress upon this point we do not forget that there are in every country women of special talents and abilities who may not understand another language but their own and yet whose presence and help in our council meetings is most desirable. In such cases may I suggest that it should be the care of the council concerned to make such a detail to arrange that some of the other delegates should be instructed to be ready to keep her informed of the proceedings of the council by translating and writing down for her the chief points being discussed."

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WHY PENSION FOR MOTHERS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED

Mrs. Rose Henderson of Juvenile Court, Montreal, Tells Why in Toronto.

A visitor to the city last week whose work is in line with one of the most vital interests of the local council was Mrs. Rose Henderson of the Juvenile Court, Montreal. Mrs. Henderson was on her way to Canada to be present at a conference of New York workers.

The subject in which Mrs. Henderson, in common with the Toronto women, is most concerned at present is that of securing legislation on the important question of mothers' pensions. In an interview with the Sunday World the visitor from Montreal stated that the subject had first been broached to the public at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress held two years ago in Guelph. The advisability for the pension is apparent to all who give the matter

serious consideration. "The greater number of those who in the past and at the present are filling our jails and reformatories are unfortunately the sons of widows," said Mrs. Henderson. "Women left without support by the death of their husbands are often compelled to leave their children while they go out to earn sufficient to clothe and feed them. The children left to bad habits and often fall into the commission of crime which in the end place them in the hands of the law."

In jail or reformatory their upkeep is a tax on the country, which might be made much less if the pension proposed for the Mothers be established.

In the government Shawbridge Farm, for boys" said Mrs. Henderson "the cost per head a month is \$18.67. A child could be kept at home on this or less and for everyone that has under his roof a pension on the proposed scale would be a great boon for the lessening of crime becomes minimized. Something has been done in the matter in Montreal through charitable associations. The L. P. Benevolent Society have helped and the Hebrew people have cooperated in the funds toward establishing the movement. In New York the World was told it had been found so beneficial and so workable that two orphan asylums under Hebrew au-

thorities have been closed. The matter has already been taken up in Ontario, especially by Mr. Burnham, member for Peterborough, who considers it of even more moment than the "Old Age" pension, which, of course, is also of great im-

portance. What Mrs. Henderson advocates is the passing of a Dominion Act whereby the pension for unsupported mothers may become general throughout Canada. A chief factor toward this end is the education of public opinion. If people could be brought to an interest generally, the force of their aggregate of influence, which would undoubtedly tend in the direction desired, would be sure to make the pension for Mothers an actuality in the very near future.

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YE OLDE FIRME

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When purchasing a Player-Piano one must consider the piano into which the player action is built. In the

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Player-Piano

You have the aluminum player action—conceded to be the truest and most durable action in existence—built into the pianos made by "Ye Olde Firme." This wonderful piano has long since been acknowledged the musical masterpiece of the time, with its exquisite tone, its beautiful singing quality, and its sympathetic touch. In the Heintzman & Co. Player-Piano you have all these qualities in a piano which anyone can play without knowing a note of music.

Let us demonstrate this piano to you. Let us show you what a blessing it would be in your home.

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Safford

Boilers and Radiators

are designed to save the boiler trouble, worry and labor. To remove the Safford grates, simply dump the fire into the ashpit. Wait until grate cool. Then reach in and take them out with your hand, the same as the man in the picture is doing.

The Safford are the simplest grates. There are no bolts to unscrew or cotter pins to cut in two with a chisel, as with other grates. Indeed, some boilers have to be almost taken to pieces to get at the grates, and owners left to suffer from the cold for two or three days.

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12

Kit's Column

A Weekly Letter Of Comment And Opinion

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WHEN you are only able to take your holidays in a scattered manner—a day at a time with many work-a-days intervening, and when you happen to be fond of quiet out-door—not the sightseeing kind—summer vacation out-of-doors there are a few ways of enjoying one's vacation to equal a day spent punting in a flat-bottomed boat in and about lagoons or "marsh ditches." The marshes lead in from the lake to the sea, and seeps along the rushy bottoms edging the thick woods, then dribbles along in narrow water trenches—stops to circle in a tiny lagoon where the white and yellow lilies lie asleep upon the water, then flows on in leisurely fashion into the broad lake. There are nooks among the tall rushes where a boat—even a flat-bottomed punt—may lie hidden, from which you may if you please watch the Water Beetle hunt along, winging his way of and over numerous and indifferent progeny every now and then, by way of recreation. Or you may munch your savory sandwich poring over some favorite book, while one of the dear friends who live by your side are more or less doled and dilled by time and use—or you may drowsie on the fat cushions in the stern if the mosquitoes or other pests will permit you. You pays your money and you takes your choice of these felicities, or you may taste of each in turn at your pleasure.

Lady-Spiders and Others. **P**ERHAPS you are one of those who believe Nature to be the most delightful charming and benevolent of mothers. Perhaps you have gone a little deeper and discovered how cruel she can be—how selfish, how malicious. Still all this and much more. Her one desire is reproduction. Life, abundant life—plant, insect, bird life is what she provides for, and let each fight for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Nature abhors a真空. Air, water fire are but with their old struggles in the eternal conflict. The good eat the bad, the bad the good. The spider lady gobbles her husband on their wedding day; the Praying Mantis slowly devours her lover while he is in the very act of embracing her. The torch-fish lights up the trap in his nose when dinner hour is due, and all the little fishes fly like moths, round a flame—into his big mouth; while the small things that live in a drop of water merely serve to feed others which are a little larger—and so on like the fleas—ad infinitum.

"Green Grow the Rushes O." **B**UT let us take the pleasanter aspect. Beautifully, in New England this midsummer day. Fresh and vital is the color of the marsh. Nothing seems alive in our sheltered nook under the lee of the woods, but the midges and mosquitoes. With grand orchestral singing they have arms, and tickle the back of your neck. With a pean of joy they attack your thin-clad ankles. They will have a picnic anyway unless you move further down the green waters, and out on the bosom of the lagoon where the little houses.

Buttery and dragonfly sit over the breast of the waters; swarms of tiny ephemeras hang like misty clouds above it. The frogs sing a little, later will drown and croak in full concert. By and by creeps on his top. Looking forward, you touch him lightly with a reed, and splash he goes into the turbid depths of the pool. The kingfisher wings low above the marsh as he flashes by, springing to a policeman's rate every now and then and the grebe comes from her nest-building the sedges a harsh and ringing cry which makes the old dog set up and stare with wise brown eyes peering into the heart of the marsh.

Out of the marsh you may break here, there, everywhere, crossed by the uncanny note of some hidden marsh bird, making a dissonance that reminds you of a Wagnerian venture.

Perfect day stolen from the strenuous task of the desk and study—

"Whereon it is enough for me not to be doing, but to be."

At Sunset Hour.

YET if the high noon seemed the perfect hour, what of sunset-time when the sedges are edged with gold, and the frogs and hydodes sing? When the marshes give its mysterious gurgling and rattling? Divine hour, when the sedges whisper and the last glory of sunset rims the farther hills, and the soft noises of the night begin to murmur in the woods. A little later, rising, sing the leafy branches. Show a great red glow of the harvest moon rides above the bank of trees. A marsh owl drifts across her face and bobs up and down before he flies into the shadows. The grebe barks noisily as the frogs do, and the lone whistler, and the lonely cry of coot, bittern rings across the waste. The grebe goes harping through the pines, and the reeds sing as the wind rises, and the sedges whip together in a rusty sort of song. The boat now sweeps over the marsh. The boy whose curiosity has been madly excited by the mocking of catbird, and bark of grebe, sits like Fate at the prow, his ears wide in the wind, his crest up, his nervous body all tremble. The world has changed into a sort of mighty Fairyland. Shadowy creatures skinned hither and thither. Anything might jump out of the woods, or bob up from the water, or fit across the face of the moon. An enchanting childness—a very rhapsody of fear possessed him, as with fairy feet the wind of the night scurries through the rushes, and the sedges whisper secrets to one another. The mystery of night and moonlight falls across the marsh that is so full of little living creatures—little lives forgotten

CUPID'S ADVENTURE : : By Michelson



THOUGH he does so many and such extraordinary things, Cupid is by no means a reckless fellow. O, no! He plays safe for LOVE, Cupid does. Don't be confused by the kind of thing that is often done in his name. The very fact that Love lasts—when it really is Love—ought to suggest that Cupid dodges strictly desperate chances. Notice that he is still on the job.

Was He?

"Where are you going my pretty maid?"

"I'm off for the seashore, sir," she said, "and what will you see there, my pretty maid?"

"The sea, for shore, kind sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"If you're in the swim, you can," she said.

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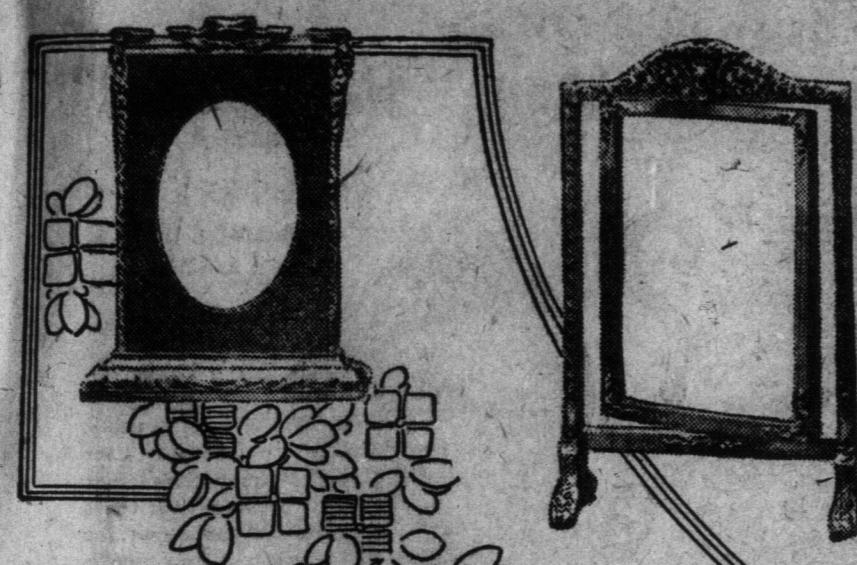
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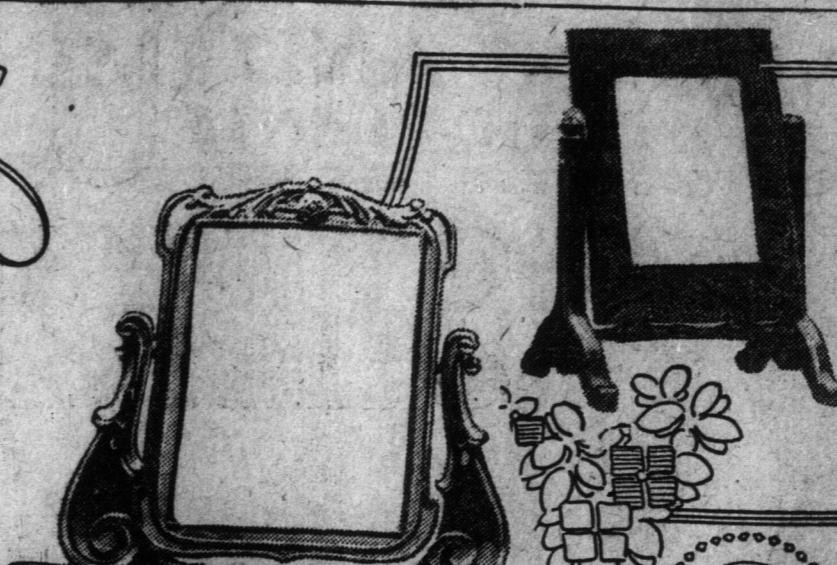
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The GOOD AND BAD in PICTURE FRAMING



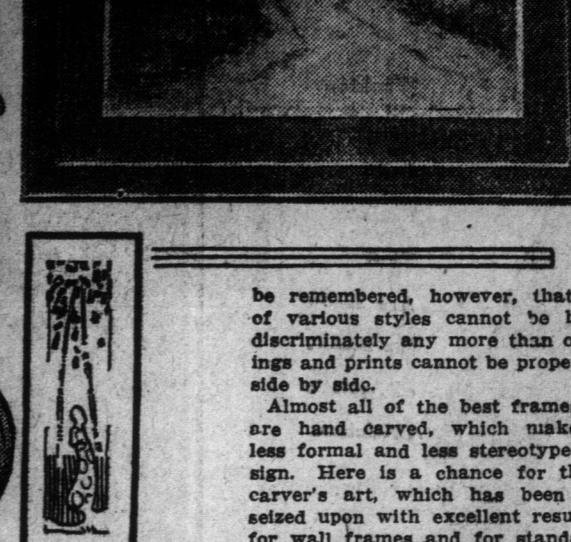
By Marian Wiltbank Clark.

HAVE you never owned a picture which you considered hopelessly bad until it occurred to someone to have it properly re-framed? It is sometimes successful to frame a poor picture artistically, but it is never wise to put a good picture in a cheap or inappropriate setting. The same reasoning holds good in purchasing a picture for a gift. Better a good copy of a good picture than a poor original which offers good value.

Now in regard to the art of picture framing no iron bound rules can be given for every picture is a law unto itself. It is usually a safe rule in framing a picture for one's own home to select a frame which suits the picture, rather than one to suit the wood-work of the room where it is to be hung. Frame the picture and select its place afterward. A picture intended to occupy a certain space should as a rule be purchased especially to fit into its environment unless as in the case of a famous picture, which is worthy of having an apartment built especially for it. A picture built into the niche above a fireplace or placed in the wooden panelings of a library or music room, shows to wonderful advantage if it corresponds to the era of the furnishings, but space forbids a discussion here of this style of wall furnishing, which is the privilege only of the few who can afford to panel their room with mahogany or Flemish oak or Circassian walnut. Most of us are blessed with pictures which have remained during three generations or which have been donated upon wedding days or anniversaries. In addition to these there are usually a few which we have ourselves purchased or gathered together in one way or another, and these probably are dearest to us for association's sake if for no other. Some of these may seem hopelessly bad to those of us educated beyond the stage of the chromo and the crayon portrait, but never condemn any poor but cherished picture until you have tried it in a new frame.

Framing a Photograph.

SOMETIMES as in the case of a photograph, the mat is wrong, perhaps it would look better without a mat at all, but with a wider frame. Perhaps the mat is too short. In framing a photograph either by passe-partouling at home, or at a picture store, arrange to have the mat equally wide on



is used on the beautiful brown tones of the study and the value of the picture is enhanced by having these names visible. In such a case the mat of the picture itself shows a little and a white mat is laid over it.

Oil paintings rarely have mats, and if they do it is usually gilt to match the frame. With photographs the mat depends upon what suits the individual picture best. In these days of art photography the question of a mat is more important. As far as possible it should harmonize with the color of the photograph. If gray tones predominate, a black or dark oak frame is best, whereas a sepia tint requires a mahogany or Circassian walnut, according to whether the picture is on the red or brown tones. At the present moment there is a preference for the antique gold finish—a dull tone without any high polish except on the high relief of the carving. One can scarcely say that there is a fashion in frames; perhaps it is more like the discovery of a new effect, which some artistically inclined dealer finds successful.

With a gilt frame, a mat or the effect of a mat is usually given, or perhaps the natural wood of the frame is allowed to show, picked out at the corners or along the edge with hand carving leafed with gold. Such treatment

is used on the beautiful brown tones of the study and the value of the picture is enhanced by having these names visible. In such a case the mat of the picture itself shows a little and a white mat is laid over it.

Color of the Mat.

Largely upon the individual picture. A white or cream mat also looks well, but in the case of a dark toned picture a dark mat may seem more artistic. Here is an etching in deep browns which shows a narrow white mat and a narrow black molding sometimes looks well.

While it must be remembered that it does not pay to put a very elegant frame upon an inexpensive reproduction or print, the latter need not be frowned upon. The art of lithographing has been carried so far now and the finished product is so excellent that they are often worth frames especially for the bedroom, the child's room or the nursery.

A colored photograph or water color takes either a white or mat with a gilt frame, although if a white mat is used, a narrow black molding sometimes looks well.

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White photographs look better in a se-

verely plain frame, the colored French

prints so much sought after and so well

suit to the modern reception room re-

quires a more ornate setting such as that

suggested in the picture above. It must

be remembered, however, that frames of various styles cannot be hung indiscriminately any more than oil paintings and prints cannot be properly hung side by side.

Almost all of the best frames to-day are hand carved, which makes them less formal and less stereotyped in design. Here is a chance for the wood carver's art, which has been eagerly seized upon with excellent results both for wall frames and for standards for use upon table or bracket.

It is a very good plan to make this dessert the first thing in the morning.

When the breakfast is cooking it can be made ready in the ice box. It will be ready to whip up the custard dishes are washed and little time is required for the custard. Sufficient amount can be made for two meals if desired.

An attractive pink pudding can be

made if the pink coloring matter that

is found nearly every box of gelatin is used. This can be served on the

second day with crushed fruit. When

flavored with pineapple and covered

with crushed strawberries this is indeed

a delicious dessert. It is better to leave

the pudding uncolored in that case, as

the white and red look very attractive

DAINTY SUMMER DESSERTS

DURING the hot weather every housewife likes to prepare as many of the dishes to be served at the evening meal in the morning as possible. This is especially easy in the matter of desserts.

Gelatin may be served in a number of attractive ways. Its appetizing appearance readiness to blend its flavor with that of any fruit and the variety of ways in which it can be disguised to relieve it of any appearance of monotony, either in flavor or looks, makes it a dessert upon which to depend.

When some member of the family exclaims "gelatin again," you may be sure that the housewife has not made the most of its possibilities. Many a man who dislikes gelatin and would not partake of it would never dream that he was doing such a thing as he eats with relish dainty snow puddings.

Snow Pudding.
Soak one heaping tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in one-fourth cup of cold water for ten minutes. Dissolve it in one cup of boiling water, add a cup of sugar and a quarter cup of lemon juice. Strain and cool. When cool and just ready to set, beat until frothy and add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, and continue to beat until the mixture will hold its shape. Mold in any desired form and chill thoroughly. Serve with custard sauce.

Custard Sauce.
Beat the yolks of the eggs and add one-quarter cup of sugar. Stir into this gradually two cups of scalded milk. When completely mixed place on the stove in a double boiler and cook until the mixture thickens. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla and chill thoroughly.

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Neapolitan Blanc Mange.
Two and one-half cupsful of milk, two tablespoons of almonds, yolk of one egg, one heaping tablespoon of chocolate, a few drops of red coloring, four tablespoons sugar, one and one-half heaping tablespoons of powdered gelatin.

Blanch and chop the almonds finely, then put them into a saucers with two cupsful of milk and let stand for a very short time. In a double boiler for one-half hour, then allow to boil and strain into a basin. Mix the gelatin and sugar with the rest of the milk, dissolve carefully, add the almond milk and let heat a little. Divide into four portions. Put one portion in the wet mold, set aside until firm; add a few drops of red coloring to the second, pour it over the yolk and allow it to set. Still the yolk of the egg to the third portion and allow it to set. Add the green chocolate to the last portion, stir over the fire until it nearly boils, allow it to cool and add to the others. Turn out when firm.

This dessert appears most attractive

when molded in a brick or square mold.

It can be sliced at the table or placed on plates before serving. It is delicious when served with whipped cream or crushed fruit.

Care should be taken to see that the gelatin when poured in the mold is

just ready to set as the heat from one

layer will melt the other. If the gelatin

has not been molded becomes stiff it

should be heated gently until it

reaches the point where it was just

ready to jelly.

Other Recipes.

There are many desserts which the housewife can prepare early in the day. Tapioca is not only nutritious but very palatable when combined with fruit. Pineapple tarts garnished with strawberries or red raspberries and topped with whipped cream makes an attractive dish. Coffee tapioca flavored with cinnamon and served with either lemon sauce, whipped cream, beaten eggs or marshmallow whip is refreshing and can be easily prepared early in the day. Of course the cream will have to be whipped just before serving.

Then there are the old standbys, the custards. These are delicious when combined with fruits. Have you ever tried plum custard? Use a pint of stewed plums, 2 cups of milk, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons of powdered sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter, 2 tablespoons of flour. Stew the plums and place in the bottom of a pie dish, after they have been sweetened with the sugar.

Make a custard of two tablespoons of flour and two cups of milk. Cook together until thick and smooth. Add the eggs and butter after removing from the fire. Pour over the plums and bake ten minutes in a moderate oven. Cover the top with the beaten whites of the eggs sweetened with powdered sugar. Peach and pear custard can be made in the same manner. All are delicious.

Many people cannot eat much raw fruit. For this reason it is well to study dishes that call for cooked fruits. Stewed fruits makes delicious desserts. Only one gets tired of them if served too often. Raw fruits if unripe cause intestinal disturbances and if too ripe often cause fermentation. For this reason many a housekeeper is forced to serve the cooked fruit desserts.

Of course, we are all familiar with Brown Betty. Yet not all of us have tried rhubarb, beans and other fruits in the same way. Currants are very nice in this bread pudding. Omit the cinnamon, however.

ADVICE TO HOSTESS WHO ENTERTAINS OVER THE WEEK END

Ellen Evans.

FOR the woman who really loves to entertain, nothing in the line of company has any terrors, but there are many women who would love to have parties of many kinds, if they would only realize that a little bit of forethought will simplify that which in the abstract seems a most troublesome and difficult prospect.

One of the most delightful forms of entertaining is having guests over the week-end, and, as so many people are now living out-of-town, the house party, which used to be a very unusual way of entertaining, has now become a very usual one.

A charming woman of my acquaintance, with even more than her share of the world's goods, when trying to settle on an evening for myself and several other friends to dine with her, expressed herself to the effect that Monday and Tuesday were the days when the laundry was at her house both days, and things were much upset below stairs. Wednesday her waitress was off duty, Thursday her cook; living in town, she usually tried to get away over the week-end, thus leaving Friday, as the only day on which it seemed possible for her to have guests.

Fancy living in such atmosphere! It would indeed be more than a kindness to entertain such a person, enabling her to get away from home a charity in itself. In such a house as this, week-end parties would be a torment, not only to the hostess, but to the guests as well.

Do be sure that your guest room beds are comfortable. Such misery as an uncomfortable bed can give is seldom equalled. I have seen suggested in

several magazine articles that an occasional night spent in one's guest room is one of the greatest things one can do to please one's guests being comfortable.

Another most important thing in that room is the lighting. Dressing for dinner in a strange room with poor lighting is a bad way to start a week-end guest. First impressions mean so much, and the sense of comfort as it is in the power of the hostess to provide gives one a little feeling of gayety that does much towards starting a week-end in the right way. I remember how shocked I was when receiving my first invitation to a country house, staying at the time I was expected to arrive, and how long I was expected to leave; however, I have since recognized that as true hospitality, for nothing is so awkward for a guest as not knowing what is expected of her.

For the woman who entertains a great deal it is always a valuable asset to have on one's list a few so-called Social Tramps. Those who have, as the Abbe de Brantome has so quaintly put it, "the nature of a minstrel who prefers the houses of others to his own." It is the business of such people to entertain, so it is a certainty that their presence will never be a dead loss.

THE choosing of guests is an absorbing problem. If one is having one or two people at a time, it is not a matter of much moment, but if it is possible, it is so much more delightful in every way to have quite a little party, rather than a small number of people during the arrival of the party, rather than after they have dressed. This affords the double advantage of allying the fatigues of travel and enabling the necessary introductions to be made in an informal manner, so that the guests

will meet again at dinner, not as entire strangers but as continuing a brief but pleasant former acquaintance.

Such a method tends to dispel formality and to put the guests in that delightful frame of mind known as the party spirit.

When planning your menu for dinner, remember that people like native dishes and don't have dinner too early or too long.

I always advocate setting the afternoon as the time for one's guests to arrive, and the morning for them to leave. Having the morning of the day of their arrival in which to finish arranging your details you will find most satisfaction.

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The modern dancing craze relieves the necessity of providing entertainment for the evening. If one's party is of sufficient size, nothing is better than to invite a few additional guests for dinner or even to spend the evening, for when people are at a summer resort for only a few days they always enjoy seeing as many people as possible in that time. If your guests are with you from Friday until Monday, I would suggest having what ever evening party you have planned for their entertainment on Friday, thus enabling them to meet some of the people who help to make the summer social life of the place, as Saturday is.

Can YOU Meet the "SILHOUETTE TEST"?

With No Color or Ornament to Distract,
It Tells What Your Outlines
Really Are, and Fashion Has Just
Learned to Use "Shadows" to
Endorse or Convict the Draperies
of the Figure and to Help
Attain the Ideal
of Perfect
Balance.

The Silhouette Test as a German Artist Applies It to Portrait Painting.

"Fashion Shadows" from Paris That Are Made the Basis of Artistic Criticism.

YOU, madame, who realize that you are no more a "perfect 36," but are sure that time, velvet case and liberal indulgence have not entirely robbed you of the lines of beauty which made you the admiration of yesteryear; you, miss, who have been called a revelation of awkward angularity, but who deem your self-willow-wisdom and instinct with grace; you, everywoman, who deviously hold to the belief that the perfect line of Venus of Milo is not entirely lost to the world while you move and breathe—have you ever debated whether you can stand the silhouette test?

If you entertain the least doubt you will probably shrink from it, for it plays no favorites and tells the truth with cold, exact partiality. It is the black dispeller of illusions, the abon seal of affirmation to the harmonious shapes that are.

They are applying the shadow test in Paris in determining the fitness of style to various persons, and we may soon expect the introduction of the system on this side of the ocean.

When you see yourself in silhouette you see yourself carried back to the very first principle of things visual-form. And, though brains and various progressive and non-progressive ideas go to the make-up of the modern woman, though she may be passionately fond of this and that, the thing nearest to her heart and her vanity is pretty sure to be her form.

A Fashion Silhouette of 100 Years Ago.

In the silhouette there is no light and shading, no play of color with their tonal moods, no artful tricks of draping, none of the things of general effect to deceive the eye. There may be flounces and puffs, frills and turbolows, but these will show without any relation to color of hair, eyes and complexion. All of which you know, of course, but they are here noted to emphasize the severity of these shadow tests which unquestionably will grow to popularity.

Proving Structural Integrity.

If the silhouette can reveal beauty conversely it can show that which is not beautiful. Thus an artist whose painting had been severely criticized recently, subjected it to the silhouette test to prove its structural integrity. He had the courage of work well done and he proved his contention, though, by the same sign, he could have been the loser not only in money but in reputation.

A woman who undergoes the test and loses, however, suffers no loss that

A "Sem Shadow."

should be bewailed, for fatuity and false belief are really afflictions that common sense—and the silhouette—may cure. This is the philosophy of those in the French capital who have taken up the "shadow soirees!" And the dictum is limited to no particular place where women have the youth and the infirmity of fashion.

The recent fashions have been satirized even to the extent of brutality in the continental capitals, and dear old London, usually decorous to a degree in such things, has taken a fling, not at the styles so much as the ineptitude of taste that causes an amplitudinous matron to inundate the mode intended for a joyous junior.

In Paris, Sem, the caricaturist, who is a powerful influence, made his greatest success this year by his imitable cartoons showing certain types of women as they actually look in the ultra styles, and a series of really admirable drawings presenting them as they think they looked. It was really funny; it was true, likewise, and it was barbarously cruel.

Silhouette to the Rescue.

Paris laughed, sympathized and then pitied—that is, no woman, despite the cartoons, really saw herself as she was, and, while enjoying the satire of Sem, laughed at and then pitied some other woman of her acquaintance who was "so drolly embonpoint."

Then occurred to a wide-awake urements, including all of the salient types of the Paris fashionables and would-be fashionables, took part in the shadow show. Mme. Bebe Le Beau, opulent in self and in pocket, could see, to a hair's breadth, just how the wonderful powder puff gown would look on her at the races when she stood silhouetted between her admirers and the sunlight—it was really a fine demonstration in mass effect.

The room was darkened and the mannequin retired behind a screen, announce that he is perfecting an ar-

rangement by which the customer, arrayed in the type of gown she desires, may behold her silhouetted figure in its every movement. This, of course being a more direct method, has its advantages over merely reflecting mannequins—it is as though the customer were looking into a glass that gave back only her solid outline.

This silhouette innovation has been valuable in determining the "perfect pose." And fashionable women have declared that if it were possible to get one perfect pose out of a dress that fact alone would justify them in going to the expense of getting it. Of course, in this case, the gown determines the pose, giving the effect of line and of harmonious balance. The mirror may tell a woman many a plastic trick, but she sees just in how far the glass has been deceptive when she witnesses a silhouette demonstration.

Producing Fashion Shadows.

For the production of perfect shadow fashion pictures as much care in preparation is necessary as in making a moving picture. The reflector is placed at a measured distance from the screen and the space in which the mannequin is to demonstrate is marked off, so that she shall not at any time get out of focus. Her gestures and poses are decided upon after painstaking tests. Then she is rehearsed to be letter perfect, so that there shall not be the slightest hitch in the show.

The most commonly adopted method of thus silhouetting fashion is only a glorification of the way of Lavater used a century ago. The eminent physiognomist, who was denied the convenient time-saving of the camera, did the work by hand, just as an artist works at his easel. In fact, it was a sort of easel that he used in which he inserted translucent sheets of paper. It was fastened to a chair by braces, forming a screen, against which the head of the sitter was shadowed.

These designs, when cut out, could be either colored black or mounted on a white background, or allowed to remain white and be mounted on a black background.

Why the Masculine Silhouette Is Often Disenchanting.

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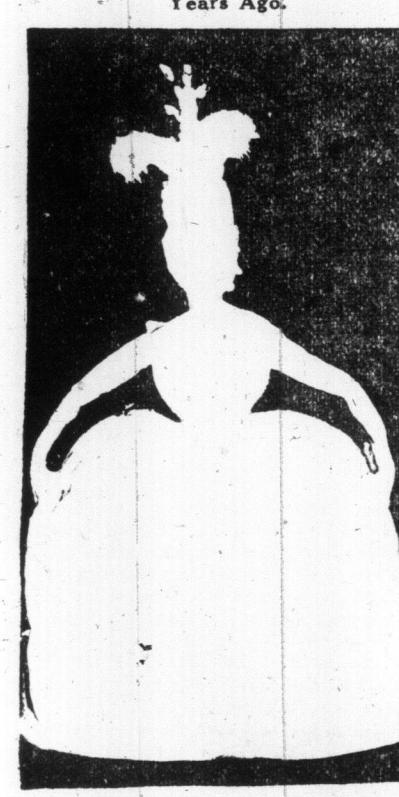
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for leave to



The Tango in Silhouette.



A Cartoon in Silhouette by the Merciless French Satirist, "Sem."

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Bronze of "Mme. Eve" Tested in Silhouette.





TREY O' HEARTS

by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

IF YOU WANT LIFE, ACTION, THRILLS, READ THIS GREAT STORY

The photo-drama corresponding to the instalments of "The Trey O' Hearts" may now be seen at the leading moving picture theatres. By this unique arrangement with the Universal Film Mfg. Co., it is therefore not only possible to read "The Trey O' Hearts" in this paper but also to see each instalment of it at the moving picture theatres.

I.—THE MESSAGE OF THE ROSE

(Copyright, 1914, by Louis Joseph Vance.)
APPED deep in the leather-bound luxury of an ample lounge-chair, walled apart from the world by the venerable solitude of the library of London's most exclusive club, Mr. Alan Law sprawled (largely on the nape of his neck) and, squinting discontentedly down his nose, admitted that he was exhaustively bored.

Now the chair he filled so gracelessly stood by an open window, some twenty feet below which lay a sizable walled garden, an old English garden in full flower. And thru the window, now and then, a half-hearted breeze wafted gusts of warm air, suave and enervating with the heavy fragrance of English roses.

Mr. Law drank deep of it, and in spite of his spiritual unrest, sighed slightly and shut his eyes.

An unspoken word troubled the depth of his consciousness, so that old memories stirred and struggled to its surface. The word was "Rose," and for the time seemed to be the name neither of a woman nor of a flower, but oddly of both, as tho the two things were one. His mental vision, bridging the gap of a year, conjured up the vision of a little sweet silhouette in white, with red roses at her belt, posed on a terrace of the Riviera against the burning Mediterranean blue.

Mr. Law was duly conscious that he ought to be sorry about something. But he was really very frowsy indeed; and so, drinkink deep of wine-scent or roses, he fell asleep.

The clock was striking four when he awoke; and before closing his eyes he had noticed that his hands indicated ten minutes to four. So he could not have slept very long.

For some few seconds Alan did not move, but rested as he was, incredulously regarding a rose which had materialized mysteriously upon the little table at his elbow. He was quite sure it had not been there when he closed his eyes, and almost as sure that it was not real.

And in that instant of awakening the magic fragrance of the rose-garden seemed to be even more strong and cloying sweeter than ever.

Then he put out a gingerly hand and discovered that it was real beyond all question. A warm red rose, fresh-plucked, drops of water trembling and sparkling like tiny diamonds on the velvet of its fleshly petals. And when impulsively he took it by the stem he discovered a most indisputable thorn—which did service for the traditional pinch.

Convinced that he wasn't dreaming, Alan transferred the rose to his sound hand, and meditatively sucked his thumb. Then he jumped up from the chair and glared suspiciously round the room. It was true that a practical joke in that solemn atmosphere were a thing unthinkable; still, there was the rose.

There was no one but himself in the library.

Perplexed to exasperation, Alan fled the club, only pausing on the way out to annex the envelope he found addressed to him in the letter-rack.

It was a blank white envelope of good quality, the address typewritten, the stamp English, and bore a London postmark half illegible.

Alan tore the envelope open in absent-minded—and started as if stung. The enclosure was a simple playing card—trey of hearts!

As for Alan Law, he wandered homewards in a state of stupefaction. He could read quite well the message of the rose. He would not soon forget that year-old parting with his Ross of the Riviera: "You say you love me but may not marry me—and we must part. Then promise this, that if ever you change your mind, you'll send for me." And her bonnie: "I will send you a rose."

But the year had elapsed with never a sign from her, so that he had grown accustomed to the unfaltering belief that she had forgotten him.

And now the sign had come—but what the deuce did the Trey of Hearts mean?

When morning came, London had lost Alan Law. No man of his acquaintance—not any woman—had received the least warning of his disappearance. He was simply and sufficiently removed from English ken.

II.—THE SIGN OF THE THREE

OUT-OF-DOORS, high brazen noon, a day in spring, the clamorous life of New York running as fluent as quicksilver thru its brilliant streets.

Within-doors, neither sound nor sunbeam disturbed a perennial quiet that was yet not peace. The room was like a wide, deep well of night, the haunt of teeming shadows and sinister silences.

Little, indeed, was visible beyond the lonely shapes that brooded over it, the figure of an old man motionless in a great, leather-bound chair.

His hair was white as his heart was black. The rack of his bones, clothed in a thick black dressing-gown with waist-cord of crimson silk, from the thighs down was covered by a black woolen rug. He stared unblinkingly at nothing; a man seven-eighths dead, completely paralyzed but for his head and his left arm.

Precisely a faint clicking signal disturbed the stillness. Seneca Trine put forth his left hand and touched one of a row of crimson buttons embedded in the desk. Something else clicked—this time a latch. There was the faintest possible noise of a closing door and a smallish man stole noiselessly into the light, paused beside the desk and waited respectfully for leave to speak.



"And then it came to pass that we both loved one woman—"

"Well?"

"A telegram, sir—from England."

"Give it me!"

The old man seized the sheet of yellow paper, scanned it hungrily, and crushed it in his tremulous claw with a gesture of uncontrollable emotion.

"Send my daughter Judith here!"

Two minutes later a young woman in street dress was admitted to the chamber of shadows.

"You sent for me, father?"

"Sit down."

She found and placed a chair at the desk, and obediently settled herself in it.

"Judith—tell me—what day is this?"

"My birthday. I am twenty-one."

"And your sister's birthday? Rose, too, is twenty-one."

"Yes."

"You could have forgotten that," the old man pursued almost mockingly. "Do you really dislike your twin-sister so intensely?"

The girl's voice trembled. "You know," she said, "we have nothing in common—beyond parentage and this abominable resemblance. Our natures differ as light from darkness."

"And which would you say was—light?"

"Hardly my own: I'm no hypocrite. Rose is everything that tell me my mother was, while I—the girl smiled strangely—"I think—I am more your daughter than my mother's."

A nod of the white head confirmed the suggestion. "It is true. I have watched you closely, Judith, perhaps more closely than even you knew. Before I was brought to this!—the wasted hand made a significant gesture: "I was a man of strong passions. Your mother never loved, but rather feared me. And Rose is the mirror of her mother's nature, gentle, unselfish, sympathetic. But you, Judith, you are like a second self to me."

An accent of profound satisfaction informed his voice. The girl waited in a silence that was tensely expectant.

"Then, if on this your birthday I were to ask a service of you that might injuriously affect the happiness of your sister—?"

The girl laughed briefly: "Only ask it!"

"And how far would you go to do my will?"

"Where would you stop in the service of one you loved?"

Seneca Trine nodded gravely. And after a brief pause, "Rose is in love," he announced.

"Oh, I know—I know!" the father affirmed with a faint ring of satisfaction. "I am old, a cripple, prisoner of this living tomb; but all things I should know—since I come to know in course of time!"

"It's true—that Englishman she scraped acquaintance with on the Riviera last year—what's his name?—Law, Alan Law."

She knew better than interrupt, but her seeming patience was belied by the whitening knuckles of a hand that lay within the little pool of blood-red light.

And presently the deep voice rolled on: "Law and I were once friends; then—it came to pass that we loved one woman, your mother. I won her—all but her heart; too late she realized it was Law she loved. He never forgave me, nor I him. Tho he married another woman, still he held from me the love of my wife. I could not sleep for hating him—and he was no better off. Each sought the other's ruin; it came to be an open duel between us, in Wall street. One of us had to fall—and I held the stronger hand. The night before the day that was to have seen my triumph, I walked in Central Park, as was my habit to tire my body so that my brain might sleep. Crossing

the East Drive I was struck by a motor car running at high-speed without lights. I was picked up insensible—and lived only to be what I am today. Law triumphed in the street while I lay helpless; only a living remnant of my fortune remained to me. Then his chauffeur discharged, came to me and sold me the truth; it was Law's car with Law at the wheel that had struck me down—a deliberate attempt at assassination. I sent Law word that I meant to have a life for a life. For what was I better than dead? I promised him that, should he escape, I would have the life of his son. He knew I meant it, and sent his wife and son abroad. Then he died suddenly, of some common ailment—they said; but I knew better. He died of fear of me."

Trine smiled a cruel smile: "I had made his life a reign of terror. Ever so often I would send Law one way or another—mysteriously always—a Trey of Hearts: it was my death-sign for him; as you know, our name, Trine, signifies a group of three. And every time he received a Trey of hearts, within twenty-four hours an attempt of some sort would be made upon his life. The strain broke down his nerve."

"Then I turned my attention to the son, but the distance was too great, the difficulties insuperable. The Law millions mocked at all my efforts; their alliance with the Rothschilds placed mother and son under the protection of every secret police in Europe. But they dared not come home. At length I realized I could win only by playing a waiting game. I needed three things: more money; to bring Alan Law back to America; and one agent I could trust, one incorruptible agent. I ceased to persecute mother and son, lulled them into a sense of false security, and by careful speculations repaired my fortunes. In Rose I had the lure to draw the boy back to America; in you, the one person I could trust.

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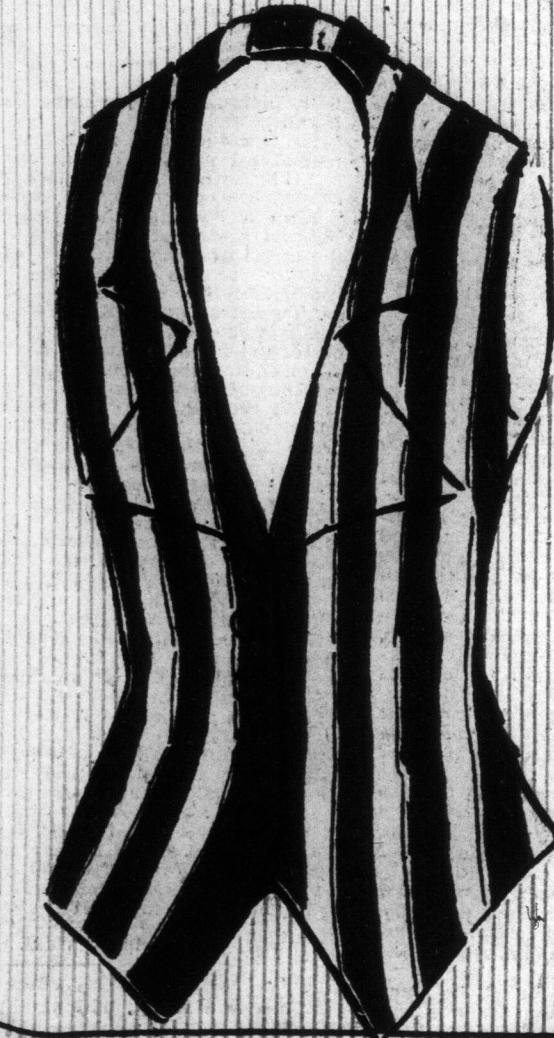
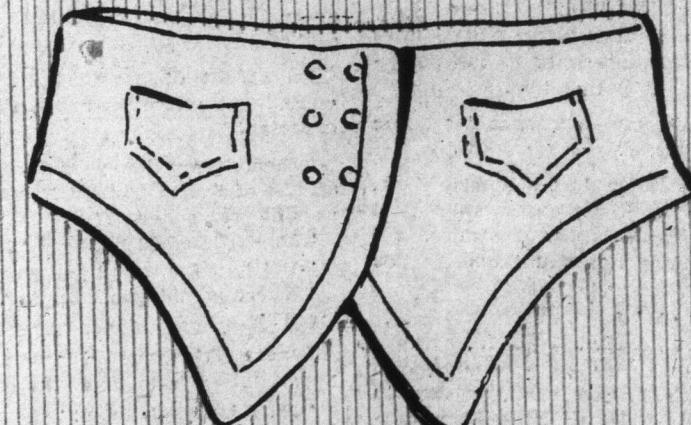
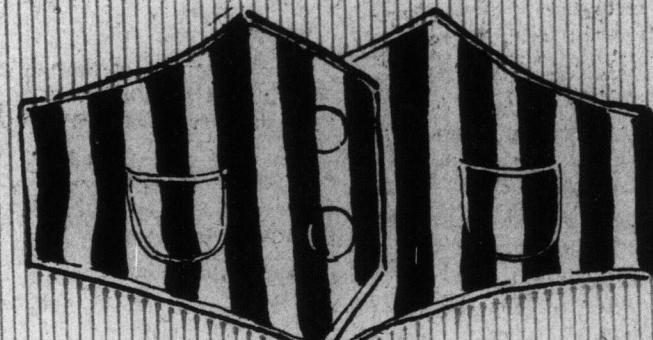
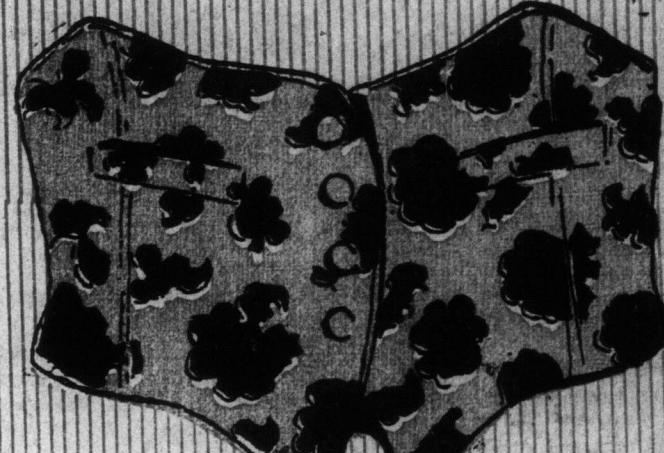
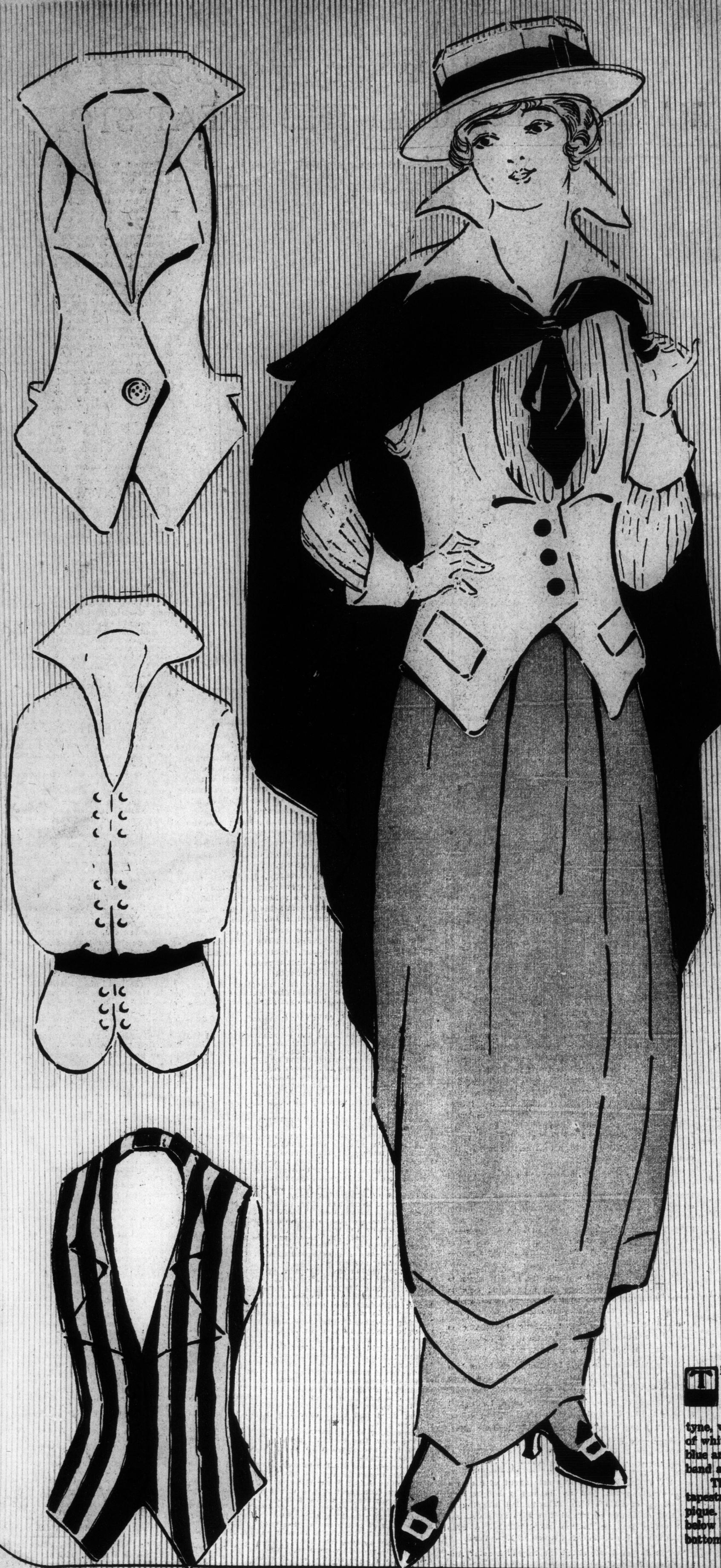
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The Vogue of the Vest



HE vest is no longer "genre masculin," for milady has adopted it, and in various shapes and colors and fabrics finds it a very useful and ornamental adjunct to her toilette.

The one on the figure in the sketch is of orange-colored drapery, worn with a full, long tunic skirt of gray hemp cloth, a pleated skirt of white crepe with stiff linen collar and cuffs, and a long military cloak of blue army serge. The sailor is of white taffeta, with a black patent leather belt and an octagonal crown.

The first of the three vestees shown at the right is of gray and blue tapestry, the second of black and white striped satin, and the third of white pique. The acetate vest at the left top is also of white pique, while the one below is of yellow chamois cloth, bloused over a black leather belt. The bottom vest is of blue and orange striped velours.

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to third. Trout
stole second.
One hit.Harkins to
buddy out to
third. Cosma
No errors.Roth. Isaacs
singled. Harkins
dugout (bases full)
was out. Ort to
hits.Harkins to
over centre,
caught off first
hit to Taylor.
error. Isaac out
Two hits. Oneout to Deaneau.
Dale out to
Dudley out to
Harkins out to
one hit.Harkins to
Dale out to
left, scor-
to Barrett. Oneto Hunt. Fried
Lacroix out to
hits. No errors.Fried to Deaneau.
Deaneau to Shultz.
No runs. NoHarkins to
left and
Long
scoring Taylor.
hit. Cohen lift-
Shultz smacks
the ball into the
and Dudley took
tagged out. The
and hit. He went
to second. Bar-
and Dudley scored.
it trying to make
one hit. OneHarkins flew
struck out. Nowalked. Fried for-
Held caught off
hit to Shultz. No

errors.

safely when
Held. Ort forced
out forced out
hit was caught

Deaneau. Two

Ort to Shultz.

Roth out to
hits. No errors.Harkins to
a scratch hit.
fled out to Dud-
scoring Sullivan.
at the plate. Fried
second. Palmo. Two

walked. Cooma

ck out to Killies-
nings.

tied to right. Ort

out to Cooma.

No runs. One hit.

R.H.E.
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CAPITALSfirst Was Too
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a charity and
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singled. scoring Mc-
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entre. Deacon's sin-
double accounted for
in the season.
one in the third. All
fled to Hunt, and
no bases, scoring All-and successive bats
inson gave the Caps
the fourth.A.B.R. H. O. A. E.
3 0 1 2 0 0 0

2 1 1 2 0 0 0

3 1 2 2 1 0 0

2 0 0 0 0 0 0

2 1 1 0 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 0 0 0

2 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 0 0 0

2 0 0 0 0 0 0

16 1 4 5 1 4 3

3 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 1 0 0 0 1

Robinson, Allard, F.

By Aug. 1, by Byrne

Off Aug. 1, by Byrne

Robinson, Allard,

Deacon, Robinson,

Byrne. Time—1.00.

LEAF'S CATCHER
THE REAL LEADERKritchell Clouting for Big
Average — Jordan in
Charmed Circle.The International League batting averages,
including Tuesday's game, are as follows:

Player A.B. R. H. P.C.

McConnell, Buff. .56 19 .30 .364

Mays, Pitts. .57 12 .19 .333

Shultz, Buff. .851 49 114 .326

Wells, Pitts. .36 14 .24 .215

Jordan, Buff. .36 11 .20 .312

Whiteman, Mon. .368 52 .115 .291

Matte, Pitts. .328 53 .104 .304

Orl. Ormon, Pitts. .328 53 .104 .304

Gilliland, Buff. .345 63 .104 .307

Jordan, Tor. .320 60 .104 .304

Dale, Mon. .62 5 18 .204

Hart, Pitts. .29 12 .31 .260

Myers, Mont. .29 12 .31 .260

Tuiwiler, Pitts. .314 43 .94 .299

Gleichen, Buff. .320 43 .94 .299

Jordan, Pitts. .320 43 .94 .299

Pope, Buff. .328 60 .97 .298

Channel, Buff. .335 54 .98 .298

Messenger, Buff. .335 54 .98 .298

Shultz, Pitts. .341 51 .95 .298

Fitz, Pitts. .341 47 .104 .302

Daniels, Buff. .326 45 .93 .298

Hues, J. C. .301 40 .101 .298

Meyer, New. .301 40 .101 .298

Golds, N.Y. .323 31 .91 .285

Heynden, J. C. .129 12 .37 .271

Fry, J. C. .212 35 .74 .271

J. Ormon, Pitts. .141 12 .38 .269

Rosen, Buff. .289 30 .89 .285

Orl. Ormon, Pitts. .289 30 .89 .285

W. Zimmerman, New. .200 82 .82 .268

W. Zimmerman, New. .200 82 .82 .268

Williams, Pitts. .285 45 .91 .270

Hart, Pitts. .285 45 .91 .270

Hottinger, Mont. .277 37 .76 .274

P. Smith, Mont. .136 14 .27 .272

Vaughn, Buff. .219 44 .81 .272

Wells, Pitts. .219 44 .81 .272

Carstens, Buff. .201 26 .84 .265

Krof, Tor. .182 15 .42 .265

Lalonde, Buff. .182 15 .42 .265

C. McStrick, Pitts. .182 15 .42 .265

McMillan, Pitts. .317 55 .80 .265

W. Zimmerman, Pitts. .317 55 .80 .265

Sullivan, Pitts. .186 27 49 .251

Hearne, Tor. .56 10 .14 .250

Jackson, Buff. .322 39 .88 .250

H. Smith, Pitts. .54 7 13 .241

McGinn, Pitts. .290 29 .72 .240

J. Fisher, J. C. .227 32 .54 .223

Harrow, Buff. .290 41 .69 .233

Howley, Mont. .187 11 .35 .223

Krof, Tor. .186 13 .34 .223

T. Schulte, Pitts. .58 8 13 .220

W. Zimmerman, New. .200 41 .64 .216

L. Miller, Pitts. .191 11 .34 .216

Dunn, Pitts. .79 6 16 .202

Hurtill, Mont. .310 55 62 .260

H. Smith, Pitts. .187 13 .28 .257

J. Fisher, Pitts. .348 43 67 .251

Rogge, Tor. .84 5 10 .138

M. Miller, Pitts. .187 10 .138 .251

Younger, Mont. .80 7 18 .257

Upshaw, Buff. .41 3 7 .141

Russell, Buff. .53 5 9 .170

Smith, Pitts. .55 6 11 .163

Herbert, Tor. .50 6 7 .160

Coughlin, Mont. .54 11 14 .160

Hoyle, Mont. .54 11 14 .160

Danforth, Buff. .55 8 13 .163

Verburg, Buff. .42 8 11 .163

Hoff, Buff. .65 2 11 .163

Brandon, Buff. 43 2 4 .093

BROADVIEW BOYS' SWIMMING CLUB.

The Broadview Boys' Swimming Club held their weekly handicap Friday evening. The meet was featured by the good showing of the young men, and the older chaps, whose younger ones did particularly well in the dives, bringing up their points in the all-round competition. R. Reid pulled up considerably on G. Shields. He is now only a few points behind R. Reid, while J. Counter still has a comfortable lead.

The club, while only young at yet, is creating much interest among the boys department, and great enthusiasm among the swimmers. The winners are as follows:

20-yard handicap—1. G. Shields; 2. J. Counter; 3. J. Watt.

100-yard dive—1. G. Shields; 2. R. Reid; 3. J. Counter.

20 yards on back—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Shields; 3. J. Watt.

40 yards on back—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Shields; 3. J. Watt.

100 yards on back—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

50 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

100 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

200 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

400 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

1000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

1500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

2000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

2500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

3000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

3500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

4000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

4500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

5000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

5500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

6000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

6500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

7000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

7500 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

8000 yards—1. J. Counter; 2. G. Watt; 3. J. Watt.

SUNDAY MORNING

SPORTING SECTION

AUGUST 2 1914

Jim Corbett's Fight Gossip

By James J. Corbett
Former Heavyweight Champion of the World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Willie Ritchie minus the title of world's lightweight champion, is back home again. Willie left us six or seven weeks ago confident that he would be victorious in his bout with Freddy Welsh. Altho the loser, according to the judgment of Referee Eugene Cross, the American champion is not to say means disengaged nor for that matter disgraced in the eyes of estimation of his countrymen. Ritchie fought the best he could, which is anyone can do, and that he put up a great battle is patently evident by the testimony of many experts both American and foreign who contend that the San Francisco boy should not have been given any worse than a draw.

However, Mr. Corbett decided that Welsh was the winner on points and that's an end of it. All the arguments to the world will not bring the title back to the former holder. The only way he can get it is to win it fairly and squarely in the ring and there is little prospect of that event taking place in the near future if the ultimate demand by Freddy's manager is to be taken seriously.

It looks as if Welsh doesn't want any more of Ritchie's game for the time being, if at all. According to the terms for a return match, if he goes to London, Ritchie would have to dig into his pocket for about \$10,000 to make up enough to cover Freddy's demand—which is \$25,000 guaranteed, with the privilege of 50 per cent. of the gate. Where in the world are the boys to draw a house when there would be that much after the promoter got his cut? Not in this country, where Welsh has never been a drawing card. And there is no chance of Ritchie fighting again in London, unless there is no other alternative. If there is none, there is no problem there who would assume the responsibility of guaranteeing such an amount. Those back of the London venture had to dig to pay Ritchie's guarantee; they could hardly be expected to try it again in the face of what happened.

In this country, San Francisco, Los Angeles and possibly New Orleans, are the only places where the bout could be staged. I doubt if there is a promoter in any of these cities who would undertake to pay Freddy \$25,000 for his end.

Even if Ritchie were willing to fight for nothing, as Welsh is alleged to have done in England, it would hardly make any difference. About \$15,000 with the percentage privilege would be the maximum offer for a match—unless the promoters suddenly go deaf, which is extremely doubtful.

Then Welsh's demand that Ritchie bet \$25,000 on the result is silly. Even if he is sincere about that part of it, the laws in the states permitting boxing matches would not tolerate side bets.

No one should know better than Welsh, who has spent many years on this side, in fact this is where he made his reputation as a boxer.

White Gunboat Smith, another young fighter who went abroad to clean up, has also returned. The Gunner was welcomed by a few friends when he trotted down the gang plank, but he didn't get anywhere near the ring, and he didn't have to. His favorite application for Ad, while the latter was the title-holder, was "cheese champion."

Now comes Wolgast with similar expressions of deep regard for the champion.

Wolgast is quick to point out that the one that surprised him was that Welsh did not win more decisively.

Welsh is kind of a left-handed booz for his own ring progress, anyway one figures it, inasmuch as it is the popular opinion, backed by the records, that Ritchie can trim Wolgast over any old distance.

Gunboat Smith, another young fighter who went abroad to clean up, has also returned. The Gunner was welcomed by a few friends when he trotted down the gang plank, but he didn't get anywhere near the ring, and he didn't have to. His favorite application for Ad, while the latter was the title-holder, was "cheese champion."

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